Baily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

F. L. FETHERSTON Publisher

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EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sundays excepted) at

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No. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association,"

PROPRIETORS. GIBSON FEACOCK, F. L. FETHERSTON, GASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS:

The BULLETIM is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$5 00 per

MARRIED. ALLEN-BISHOP.-On Monday April 30th, by the Rev. R. G. Chase, Frank G. Allen of Providence, B. I., to Rebecca M., daughter of Stillwell S. Bishop, this city. [Providence papers please copy].

DIED. ght of the 1st inst., Henrietta H., wife of Samuel stitu.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectifly invited to attend her funeral from her late sidence. No. 348 Marshall Street, on Friday afternoon, hinst., at 8 o'clock, without further notice.
CARPENTEE.—April 28th, 1868, Saml. R. Carpenter, a the 68th year of his age.
The inneral will take place, on Thursday. May 3d, at 0 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of his son, Joseph 3. Carpenter, No. 1824 Pine Street.
HOLGATE.—On Sundey, the 28th uit, Elizabeth, vile of Griffith Holgate, in the 71st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, are invited o attend the funeral without further notice, from her late residence. Darby township, Delaware county, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M. To proceed to Blockley Church.

nurch,
MARSHALL.—On 2d inst., Wallace Marshall.
His male friends are invited to attend his funeral,
om his late residence, No. 47 North Tenth Street,
aturday afternoon. 5th inst., at 2 o'clock. EYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply families with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS.

SHEETINGS, BSEILLES QUILTS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS, BOUSEHOLD GOODS. WM. HEACOCK, GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 18 North Ninth atreet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. OHURCH—Third street, below. Walnut.—Service every Evening this c, commencing at ½ before 8 o'clock. my2-3trpl

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-ical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously FUEL SAVINGS SOCIETY OF THE CITY ANDLIBERTIES OF PHILADELPHIA—The Annal Meeting will be held at No. 409 North TENTH street (seepnd story), on Fifth day, the 2d instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

ction of Officers and Managers.

B. W., BEESLEY, Secretary, B. W. BEESLEY, Secretary,

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. May 1st 11886.
The Beard of Directors have this day declared a
dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock for
the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

my2-3t2

B. GLENDINNING, Cashier. my2-32 B. GLENDINNING, Casnier.

S SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1856.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT., clear of tex, and payable on and
after May 3d.

ROBERT B. SALITER,
my2-8t

Cashier.

PENN NATIONAL BANK' PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

JAMES RUSSELL,
Cashier.

Cashier.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA

DELPHIA, May 1, 1866.

The directors of this bank have this day declared a divider d of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, clear of U. S. tax, and payable on demand.

my2-2ti my22t?

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, seld this day, the resignation of J. Z. Dehaven, as resident, was presented and accepted, when George W. Hill was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, my2-2t?

E. S. HALL, Cashier.

my2-2t?

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held
this day, a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear
of tax, on the Capital Stock, was declared, payable at
the Superintendent's office, in the Exchange, on and the Superintendent's omce, in the Superintendent's omce, in the Superintendent's omce, in the Superintendent's omce, in the Superintendent of the Superint

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSU RANCE COMPANY, No. 310 WALNUT Street prii 27th. 1866.
A general meeting of the stockholders in the Ameri n Fire Insurance Company, will be held, agreeably Charter, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next, at o'clock, M.
The annual clarities l election for Directors will take place mmediately theresiter.
ap27-1,m,w&my5rpi A. C. L. ORAWFORD, Sec. THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM Union Club, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadel y, the 16th day of May, instant, at three The attendance of every member of the Committee

FR. JORDAN. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1868. OFFICE GF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA May 2d, 1866.

May 2d, 1886.
At an election held May 1, 1885, the following named persons were chosen Officers of THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY for the ensuing

JAMES S. COX.

JAMES S. COX.

JOHN FARNUM.

FRANCIS R. COPE,
RICH'D RICHARDSON,
ANDW. MANDERSON,
JACOB P. JONES.

JACOB P. JONES.
FISHER HAZARD,
OHARLES L. BORKE,
FRANCIS C. YARNALL,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
MERCANTILE

LIBRARY

Whereas, Much complaint and great inconvenience continue to exist, owing to the crowded state of the Library Room on Saturday afternoons, and as the President and Directors deem it a duty incumbent upon them to obviate all apparent and well substantiated causes of disassisfaction to our stockholders and substileers, it is

Resolved That on and affect the Sext Avenal May are the conventions.

subsribers, it is a dissamment of the first day of May, 1866, the Library Room be open from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M. on Saturdays, for Ladies only, and that during the said hours on the aforesaid day access to the "Newspaper and Chess Room," be had by the door on the front statirway.

Stairway.

Arrangements will be made by which gentlemen can return and procure books.

T. MORRIS PEROT.

Apples&w-7trp?

T. MORRIS PEROT.

President.

HEALTH OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, April 24th, 1866.
PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, The appearance of the Cholera on board of vessels coming from Europe to the port of New York has occasioned much anxiety and alarm among our citizens; and, whereas, it becomes our duty, as the guardians of the public health, to observe all proper measures, in order to prevent the arrival of this disease in our city; therefore

Excived, That on and after May 1st, prox., all vessels arriving from foreign or American ports, as directed in the second section of the Health law of 1818, shall stop at the Lazaretto for a visit, and that all passenger vessels shall be detained at the pleasure of the board for purification and ventilation.

By order of the Board of Mealth.

ATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTIT.

Health Office.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTI-

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BROAD Street, below Walnut,
The Swimming Department of this Instition will open the lat of MAY, with increased facilities and additional comfort in its accommodations.
In consideration of the prompt and liberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this season, but the Manager trusts that all those of his patorns, desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming season, will enter their name at the office before the 15th of May; bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of hay; bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of hay; bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of hay; bearing in mind that cleanliness, THE TEM FERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT.
The Institution will the open for public inspection, from 9 A. M. till 9.P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st of May, and its friends and the public are respectfully invited. Regular Instruction to begin on the Wednesday following,

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The aggregate appropriations in the bill reported yes terday from the Committee on Appropria-tions for the Freedmen's Bureau for the mext fiscal year, are \$11,684,000.

"HONOR MAY."—This is the title of a book purporting to be a musical novel, which has just been issued from the hands of Ticknor & Fields. Since the appearance of "Charles Auchester," a work every way deserving of the reputation it has, various efforts have been made in the same direction, but not with the same success. The authoress of this work is evidently afflicted with "entusymusy" for what she, in her crude and innocent way, imagines to be high art. Her aim is good—her earnestness to be applauded; but are all these platitudes and truisms, all this dreary twaddle about hymns and rondos from La Sonnambula and from Ernani, &c., to be taken as gospel? We have had enough of priggishness, and chaff. Let us now try to imagine the full blade of wheat-something that will ripen and grow. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

How the bosh and twaddle in this book are going to help the cause of music in this country, we are still to learn; and yet this. volume is published by one of the bestknown houses in the country as an art-book! It is filled with that easy form of enthusiasm called Rhapsody, which is a luxury only to be indulged in by those who have knowledge; who have known all the joy, and all the sorrow in music, whether it be in teaching, or in playing or singing in public; who can do what they write about. But even then rhapsody must be kept in abeyance as a dangerous and easy medium to flatter, and so to destroy. It is so much easier to be rhapsodical than to be just. It is best to be rational after all, and then one comes nearer the chance of both being enthusiastic and true. There is too much prating about what is termed Art in this country, especially in Boston.

A clever girl now, tolerably fair abilities, and a glib touch, who can play a Polonaise or two of Chopin, and by way of being classical, the "Pathetique" and the "Moonlight" sonatas of Beethoven, who lives in a young, thriving city, or perhaps in a village of artistic propensities, is called an artiste now-a-days. And so with a painter who makes most faithful represenations of the medallion pattern of a carpet; a red-haired girl standing by an open window looking out for her lover, drest in her Sunday-best, crimped hair, etc.; an impossible day and a still more impossible sunset-all this is carefully crowded in a square of canvass, glaring with colors (not beautiful, but not what it might be. For color). Sometimes a little gold is thrown in reminding one of the man who put as much gold as he could for the money in the family picture written about in the dear old book, the "Vicar of Wakefield"). So this man is called an artist. His pictures are hung up in exhibitions, where people of domestic tendencies, enthusiastic mothers and lovers, unanimously vote the painter a genius. They do not dream perhaps that it takes a high order of genius to paint the sweetest and simplest forms of domestic life and happiness.

Sincerity and naturalness are two of the most difficult things to be known and understood in this world; demonstrativeness and affectation two of the easiest. But this is best. Perfection might ensue, and that would be unendurable. The authoress of "Honor May" should remember one thing, that of all things known, music is the most intangible to write about.

It is so much easier to describe pictures and statues and ruins. Great and gifted men and women have made things familiar to all of us luckless ones in America who cannot go abroad and see these things face to face for ourselves, although we are proverbially a traveling people. Still some of us must be content to peregrinate in back parlors over books of travel, map out our own imaginary routes, have our imaginary conversations and delights. But have we not the wonderful art of photography, which brings the treasures of old Greece and Rome home to our own doors? The sun, which shines on the just and the unjust, gives his beams freely and without price, for the dissemination of the grand old principle of truth in art; not modern mediaeval nonsense, but the truth as it appeared to men who could create a "Venus of Milo," or an Apollo such as the world never saw. This is all made manifest to a young people-a people so enthusiastic as to be very wrongheaded sometimes, and apt to be musically so, too, when they are urged on to it by such writers as the authoress of "Honor May."

We do not wish to deprecate the efforts of any earnest person writing musical works-far from it-or of depicting their sensations at hearing the works of great and wise masters. But in this case we should suggest a little more study, and perhaps a little more modesty in calling this work a musical novel to all intents and purposes. We should not call a book about painting or poetry an art book, which treated only of crude efforts; and so we must be still severe, and hold music up to be believed in, not seen; adored and studied as the greatest of arts next to painting and poetry; the greatest of compensations; but

their "entusymusy" and ignorance upon. "The Queen Mother and Rosamond," by Algernon Charles Swinburne, Boston, Ticknor & Fields, 1866.—Mr. Swinburne is already very favorable known to the literary public by "Atalanta in Calydon," and "Chastelard," either of which productions would establish a popular reputation for any one as a dramatic writer. The style of the two plays contained in this volume may be described as Shakspeare, colored or rather obscured by Robert Browning "Pleasant to read, most difficult to follow," will probably be the verdict of all those readers who regard it as an imposition on patience, to be compelled to retrace their path over some deeply designed passage,

never a vehicle for small minds to expend

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

the smoothness of whose verse has cun. ningly inveigled them out beyond their depth. The merit of the conception of each character singly in these dramas is very great; individually they are possible and beautiful, but collectively, we wonder if they can really comprehend each other's subtle ethereal conceits and sustained effort to be unlike others in ordinary rapid utterances. No one who knows Charles IXth, his Court and times, from history en grand et en detail, will recognize any great degree of material sesthetic truth in the Queen Mother; in fact, with the exception of a "purple patch" of renaissance imitation sewed on here and there, the scene might as well have been placed at the Court of the King of Bantam. There are few pages in which the author is not superbly odd, or redolent of deeply elaborated intensity. This, in Shakespeare, cast here and there, regardless of minor intelligence, is the charm and stamp of his nobility: in Mr. Swinburne it is so "prodigalled" as to suggest self-consciousness and vanity, while in Browning it is simply disgusting. In neither play has Mr. Swinburne hit accurately history as it was and nature as it is; and yet in both he has given us exquisite food for thought, and abundant reason to admire his own individual poetic power. As a writer, we feel that there are few-very few -at the present day, endowed with a more enviable wealth of thought, or more gifted with the art of seeing glorious and beautiful abstract visions. He is also great word-master - so great, that when he shall have passed the last grade, and learned to speak as clearly to the many as the few,he may hope to rank with the greatest in English literature. Of one element, however, which is seldom wanting in the greatest, we feel but little presence. The only trace of humor-the subtle salt of all humanity-in these dramas, is to be found in a grim, cold-blooded appreciation of certain incongruities and follies masked as truths, or good things; but there is not a gleam of the almost divine quickening life which, from Aristophanes to Gethe, has always inspired the poets of humanity. Sensuousness we indeed have, and we can trace that, as with Balzac, it has had a good part in goading the writer into genius; but like Balzac's, it is a bitter, sor-

Musical. Mr. Wolfsonn gave the tenth and last of his very successful series of Beethoven then the first-class frigates Leander and natinees on yesterday afternoon, with the following programme:

rowful sensuousness, and not the laughing

passion oi heathen art, unconscious of evil.

In short, Mr. Swinburne's gem of genius is

a large, fine diamond, cut with entirely too

few facets to show its full light. It is very

sale by G. W. Pitcher.

Sonata—F major, op. 10, No. 2. Allegro-Allegretto—Finale Presto.
Sonata Characteristique—E flat major, op. 81. Les adieux—L'absence et le retour. Adagio—Allegro (Les adieux) Axdante espressivo (L'absence), Vivacissim amente Le retour).
Sonata—B flat majer, op. 106. Allegro—

Scherzo assai vivace—Adagio appassionata e con molto sentimento—Largo—Allegro e Allegro risoluto.

The attendance was quite large, and Mr. Wolfsohn's performance of the respective items of his programme was, as usual. noticeable for his careful attention to the details of manipultation, and an intelligent appreciation of the ideas embodied in the compositions he so satisfactorily interprets. The Alegretto, or Scherzo, of the first sonata, one of the earliest of the composer's works. is one of the most exquisite creations that ever emanated from the pen of the master; this beautiful morceau, as well as the finale presto, an elaborate and difficult fugue, was faultlessly rendered by Mr. Wolfsohn.

Of the other items of the programme we need only say that the "Adieux, Absence, et Retour," has never been better performed in our time in this city; new beauties, hitherto concealed to us, manifesting themselves through Mr. Wolfsohn's artistic rendering of this poem for the piano. The last sonata, in B flat, op. 106, is, beyond doubt, one of the preatest of Beethoven's works. "It is not simply the most beautiful of the sonatas," says De Lenz, who although prone to rhapsodize, scarcely exaggerates in his enthusiastic characteristics of this glorious conception; "it is to the other sonatas what the choral symphony is to other orchestral works. How measure such a work by a comparison with his other sonatas? It is an ode of Pindar, or a hymn of Tyrtæus,

reproduced on the lyre of Beethoven." In concluding our brief notice of the last of these very interesting concerts, we take the opportunity again to thank Mr. Wolfsohn for his earnest efforts in behalf of the highest and best in art, and congratulate him on the very gratifying success with which he has been rewarded. And here we would mention what not only Mr. Wolfsohn but the musical public in general will be glad to know, that on Saturday evening next, a complimentary Beethoven concert will be given to Mr. Wolfsohn at the Musical Fund Hall, at which a full and carefully selected orchestra, under the able and volunteered direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, will perform the "Egmont" overture, and the Second Symphony, in D; and when Mr. Wolfsohn will also perform the Concerto for piano, in E = flat, op. 73, with

orchestral accompaniment, and with Mr. Thomas, the forever enjoyable "Kreutzer" sonata, for piano and violin. With such programme, and such artists, and with the the price of admission at the low figure of one dollar, there can scarcely be any doubt that a crowd will greet the beneficiary on

MRS. MARY SANCHEZ died in Baton Rouge, La., on the 11th instant, at the advanced age of 110. She was born at Galveston, in East Baton Rouge, on the 16th of August, 1756, and, with few exceptions has never in the course of her long and peaceful life been beyond the parish lines. During her life she witnessed the elevation of the Spanish, French, English, American and Confederate flags over the fort and city of SOUTH AMERICA.

THE SPANISH-CHILEAN WAR. BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO

> Interesting Account by an English Correspondent of a Philadelphia House.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Most of the Loss Falls on Foreigners. Gen. Kilpatrick and Com. Rogers Ready

to Interfere.

ult. the Spanish admiral notified officially that he would bombard the city on the 31st at 9 A. M., and then the excitement reached its highest and our streets were crowded, day and night, with people moving. Vehicles and animals of all descriptions were occupied in carrying furniture and goods out of every house and store. Several meetings of British and other merchants took place, and the British Minister in Santiago refused to interfere in any way. The British Admiral (Hon. Joseph Denman,) at first promised the merchants that he would interfere, but next day he retracted, and finally at the last meeting after the deputation of English merchants had exhausted all their arguments and he had gone on refusing on account of strict orders from the Land. ments and he had gone on refusing on ac-count of strict orders from the English Gov-ernment to preserve a strict neutrality in the question between Spain and Chile, he said that "if he had more force at his Sutlej, and corvette Desolation; while the American fleet under Commodore Rogers, had the monitor Monadnock (alone capable of clearing the bay) and steamers Vander-bilt, Powhatan, Tuscarora, Mohongo and Adela. The American Commodore asked the British Admiral merely to send him a letter saying that he approved of interference and he would take all the fighting on himself.

There is a universal burst of indignation on the part of the British against the changeable and cowardly conduct of the Admiral, and if our government does not dismiss him from the command he so un worthily represents, we shall be ashamed hereafter of calling ourselves Englishmen!

The bombardment commenced at eight minutes past nine o'clock, A. M., and finished at eight minutes after twelve, exactly three hours of cannonading a defenceless port. Balls, bombs, shells, red hot shot and congreve rockets were fired indiscriminately amongst us, not excepting hospitals over which the white flag was flying. Onehalf of the custom house is destroyed, with upwards of 70,000 packages of goods. From 25 to 30 houses were also destroyed by another fire, originated by the firing from the

The loss is estimated at at least \$15,000,000, of which half a million is government property, and the rest is the property of English amount and other fearing sphioetry. American, and other foreign subjects Not a single shot was fired at the Spaniards by the Chileans, and the greatest order prevailed on shore all the time. A more despicable and cowardly act has not been committed in modern times, and we feel convinced that England will call them to account, as this is a purely mercantile city, and half of the property belongs to English subjects.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

PANAMA, April 23, 1866.—The steamship Limena, Capt. Bloomfield, from South Pacific ports, arrived on the 20th inst. Her New York freight list is very light. By this arrival we have dates from Valparaiso to the 3d, and from Callao to the 14th of April. The news is of thrilling interest. CHILE.

of thrilling interest.

CHILE.

Valparaiso, the important and enterprising commercial metropolis of the western coast of South America, is, I regret to say, in ruins. Matters, which upon the departure of the preceding steamer, were in a decidedly precarlous condition, have since culminated in the city of Valparaise on one hand, and in eternal infamy and irrevocable disgrace on the other. The report that Admiral Mendez Nuflez had received orders from his Government to earnessly inaugurate the war under contemplation so long, was well founded.

On the Zith of March, Admiral Nuflez informed the Chilean Government that despatches had been received from Madrid, appointing him Minister Plenipotentiary, vice Admiral Pareis, accompanied by instructions to Insist upon the inhilliment of the original terms of settlement prescribed by his predecessor, or, in lieu of which to bombard the city of Valparaiso. He also notified the Foreign Ministers of the course he was directed to pursue. From the Chilian authorities he was met with the reply that the Republic would not be compelled to salue the Spanish flag, nor to apologize for imaginary offences against the Government of Her Catholic Majesty Upon the reception of the reply, Nuflez immediately notified the authorities of Valparaiso that he would not be compelled to salue the Spanish flag, nor to apologize for imaginary offences against the Government of Her Catholic Majesty Upon the reception of the reply, Nuflez immediately notified the authorities of Valparaiso that he would nilow them four day's time in which to remove the non-combatants; preparatory to the bombardment of the city. He notified the foreign residents to save their movable property in the mierim, as nothing beyond a compliance with his demands by the Republican Administration could change his determination as to the time of the attack. It could scarcely be comprehended by the peaceful inhabitants of the place that Nuflez would execute his plan of destroying a defenceless city—especially one in which propert

the desire of the latter to prevent the loss of life and property:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHILE. VALPABAISO, MARCH 28, 1855.—The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which his Excellency the Commanderin-Chief of her Catholic Majesty's Squadron in the Pacific, and her Plenipotentiary, addressed him on the 27th inst., transmitting to him a manifesto addressed by his Excellency to the representatives of foreign nations resident in Chile. In this document, his Excellency in the manifesto addressed him on the cellency is pleased to state the reasons which, in his opinion, justify the employment of extreme hostilities against the port of Valparaiso and other ports upon the coast of Chile by the forces under his command,

allowing a term of four days for the purpose of placing in safety the old, the young and the helpless.

The undersigned has transmitted copies of that manifesto to his colleagues of the Diplematic Corps. For himself, he does not feel cal ed upon to examine into the causes of the present war, or of the failure of the attempt hitherto made to bring it to a close, by conciliatory measures or by force of arms; but he does feel himself called upon earnestly to remonstrate, and colenly to protest against the destruction of a purely mercantile port, almost exclusively the property of unoffending neutrals.

His Excellency states, that upon the establishment of the olockade of the Chilean coast, it was conducted with lenity, and that neutrals were courteously dealt with; that finding this course unavailing to obtain the cesired amends from Chile, the forces under his command made two distinct attempts to obtain by combat the satisfaction Spain demanded, and finally, that failing to do so on account of insuperable neutral obstainty to do so on account of insuperable neutral obstain parako and upon any ether ports he may deem proper with the guns of his sonadron, as a terrible act of hostility rendered legitimate by the reasons set forth by him, and which piace the full responsibility of all the evils thereby caused to neutrals upon, the Government of Chile. These reasons fail to satisfy the undersigned, as they will fail to satisfy civilized Nation; that his Excellency the Franish-Admiral, is justified in recording to a species of warfare-which he himself meat modes of warfare.

The while belligerent rights permit a recourse to extens measures for the carrying out legitumate military of erations, they do not inclinde the wanton destruction of private property, where no result advanta geous to the lawful ends of the war can be attained. International law expressly exempts from destruction purely commercial communities such as Valparaiso, and the undersigned wuld beg his Excellency to consider most expressity the immense l

The British Admiral Refuses to Join
Them, &c.

Them, &c.

We are permitted to copy the following extracts from an interesting letter from an interesting letter from an inthis city:

VALPARAISO, April 3, 1666.—The past fortnight has been one of the most harassing whave known during our experience. Rumors were aftoat that the Spanish fleet would bombard this port in case the Chileans did not give them satisfaction. Day by day the alarm increased, and, on the arrival of the steamer, merchants and people of all ranks commenced removing their most valuable goods. On the 28th ult, the Spanish admiral notified officially that he would bombard the city on the 31st at 9 A, M., and then thee following of the most cape the commenced removing that he would bombard the city on the 31st at 9 A, M., and then thee couler of the most harassing the stream of the steamer of the cannot be severally stated to the steamer of the cannot be severally stated to the steamer of the cannot be severally stated to the steamer of the cannot be successful to the steamer of the cannot contravention of the intention to bombard the port of Valparaiso, in spite of the earnonstrance contained herein, it only remains for the undersigned to relievate unusual, unnecessary, and neotravention of the laws and customs of civilized nations, reserving to his Government, his most solema protest against the act as unusual, unnecessary and neotravention of the laws and customs of civilized nations, reserving to his Government, his most solema protest against the act as unusual, unnecessary and in contravention of the laws and customs of civilized nations, reserving to his Government, his most solema protest against the act as unusual, unnecessary and in contravention of the laws and customs of civilized nations, reserving to his Government, his most solema protest against the act as unusual, unnecessary and in contravention of the laws and customs of civilized nations, reserving to his Government, his protest against the act as unusual, unnecessary and in con intergent mervention cound avert the intreatened calamitis, and the non-combatants and most portable articles of merchandise were then removed beyond reach of the enemy sigms.

Seeing that all peaceable efforts to save Valparaiso were fruitless, Gen. Kilpatrick prorosed to the kinglish and French Charge d'Affains to ere what virtue there would be'in shot and shell from the men-of-war of the saveral powers then tying in the men-of-war of the saveral powers then tying in the harbor. The American Commodors, Rogers, and our Minister, jointly proposed to anchor the different is case bostilities were commenced, they also agreed that if the British fleet would fire the first gup, the American men-of-war would assume all further responsibility. British interest in Valparaiso is much more extensive than merican, in fact itis four times as great and our ran American, in fact itis four times as great and our ran American, in fact itis four times as great and our ran American, in fact itis four times as great and our ran American, in fact itis four times as great and our presentatives were unwilling to assume the entire responsibility on the part of the American Government alone. It was also proposed that the American and English ships fire simultaneously on the Spaniards, and together compel them to desist, But to each and every proposition to the Spanish having thus vanished, Nunez prepared to attack the city. Early on the morning of March 31 (the fur day's grace having elapsed) he notified the foreign squadrons to withdraw beyon range of his gans. The English shall shall all proposition to the Spanish having thus adosilenly moved from their anchorage to a safar place. The Monadnock, a menitor, which alone could have totally annihilated the entire repansh squadron he could be one to the fact as she passed by the attacking fleet her Ecopounders seemed to dare the vandals to a trial of strength and skill.

Shortly before 8 o'click A. M. the enemy's vessels

place. The Monadnock, a monitor, which atone could have totally annihilated the entire spanish squadron, beought up the rear, and as she passed by the attacking fleet her 5to-pounders seemed to dare the vandals to a trial of strength and skill.

Shorth before 50 cickek A. M. the enemy's vessels began to maneuvre. The Numancia, Resuncion, V.lia de Madric, Bianca, Venecdora and Paquete de Maule were under steam. The flegain Numancia took up her position immediately in front of the mole, and about a mile from shore. At 8.10 A. M. she fired two blank shots, as a warning to the non-combatants of the city that the strack was about to commerce. The latter, taking advantage of this circumstance, left their houses and posted themselves on the heights overlooking the place, and out of range of the enemy's gans.

In the interim the Spanish frigates were posted as In the interim the Spanish frigates were posted as 1010ws—The Resolucion, fronting the railroad station; the Blanca and Villa de Madrid, before the custom warchouses; and the Vencedora opposite the Calle del Cabo. The Numancia remained outside the line thus for meeting merchandise, orders to the attack, so early had the preparations begun and so rapidly had they been completed.

The destruction of property was immense. The warchouses, containing millions of dollars worth offoreign merchandise, were almost totally demolished, it is here it at the bombardment affected foreigners so generally. All the public and many private buildings were completely ruined. The-Hotel de la Union was fived by a red-hot shok, and all that portion of the entire configration. To complete the entire destruction of the configration. To complete the entire destruction of the configration. To complete the entire destruction of the contem warehouses after broke out about 11.55 o'clock, A. M., which speedily enveloped the whole of them in flames. Nothing was spared by the enemy within hange of their guns. Public property and private, hospitals and churches, wharves and their apput enames, we

appurtenances, were each and all made an object of attack.

After firing between 2,000 and 3,000 shot and shell point blank into the city, the flagship Numancia gave the signal to withdraw. The last shot was fired at 12,30 o'clock, P. M. The frigates immediately got under way after the firing had ceased, and proceased to the achorses from whence they came in the morning. The foreign deets resumed their old positions, and on the water everything soon bore its usual appearance. Immediately after the firing ceased, the people on the heights rushed into the city, and strove to check the conflagration, in which they partially succeeded. Owing so the fact that nearly all the inhabitants had let the place, the number of killed and wounded was comparatively small. The exact figures have not been given.

comparatively small. The existing and wounded was comparatively small. The exact figures have not been given.

It was not known what the future plans of Nuflez might be, but it was generally believed that he would ravage the coast, and proceed to do at other clies what he had done at Valparaiso. It was feared that Caidera, Coquimbo, and other places, would, it turn, fall victims to the vandalism of the *paniards, turn, fall victims to the vandalism of the *paniards, turn, fall victims to the vandalism of the *paniards, turn, fall victims to the vandalism of the *paniards, turn, fall victims to the vandalism of the *paniards, turn, fall victims to the vandalism of the *paniards, and of Commodore Depman, of the British Squadron. Before the bombardment, a meeting was held by the former, and the following resolutions, which damn their own representatives and traise ours, were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the statement of facts read at the meeting this day by Mr. Hague be hereby adopted as a true and impartial narrative.

2. That this meeting cannot too severely censure the vaciliating conduct of Rear-Admiral Denman, in having given to the British community of Valparaiso positive assurances that he would interfere by force, if necessary, to prevent a general bombardment, and afterward retracting the same; thus causing the loss of much valuable time which might have been profitably employed in scouring safety to life and property.

3. That this meeting cannot but condemn Rear-Admiral Denman's conduct as inconsistent with correct ideas of that neutrality which he stated he had strict orders to observe, inasmuch as while he denies to the British community of Valparaiso for the Protection of the forces under his command, he did not hesitate to detach one of the ships of his squadron for the Protection of the mail steamer hence on the 17th inst.

4. That Rear-e dmiral Jemnan's plea of want of smilleent force to oppose the Spaniards is humillating the mail steamer hence on the 17th inst.

4. That Rear-4 dmiral Demnan's piez of want of snificient force to oppose the Spaniards is humiliating to his countrymen and inexcusable considering that the co-operation of a powerful United States squadron was pressed upon him by its commanders, and that this meeting cannot express insufficiently strong terms its indignation that such an acrocity as the bombardment of a defenceless town with a population of 80,000 inhabitants squadron.

British squadron.

ment of a defenceless town with a population of 80.00 inhabitants should be permitted in the presence of a British squa@ron.

5. That the absence of precise instructions from the English Government with regard to the threatened bombardment can only be accounted for by the supposition on its part, that our difficulties have come to a conclusion, leaving therefore unforceseen complications to be solved by the good judgment of its representative, who to the great regret of this meeting would appear to consider the duties of neutrality inconsistent with any action in favor of those interests which we speially confided to his pritection, and which, under existing circumstances, are so seriously compromised.

6. That it is a master of regret that between the Brit ish Charge d'Affaires and this community there has long existed an estrangement which has rendered him unfit to represent its interests, and that in the present emergency the disadvantages accruing therefrom have been more sensibly felt by his passive submission to the abuses of the Spanish squadron while other neutrals have been placed in much more favorable positions through the exertions of their representatives.

7. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the

positions through the exertions of their representatives.
7. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the
United States Minister, Gen. Kilpatrick, and upon
(commodore Rogers, and express to them on benaif of
this meeting, its high appreciation of their earn st endeavors to prevent, by co-operation with the British
forces, the bombardment of this city deeply regretting
that those endeavors had not been more successful.
8. That these resolutions and the documents referred
to in them, be late before the British public.
A bitter feeling is said to prevail throughout Chile
against the English. British commercial interests are
thought to have suffered an irreparable injury, while
the pleasure with which all classes and parties com-

mend the action of the Americans, bodes much goest to the latter. The Morcurio of Valparano remarks, that it is at a loss to see how the English and Freuchs Charge d'Affaires can justify themselves to their respective Governments, for having calmly and indifferently stood by, while the Spanisrés were burning eighteen or twenty milions worth of property belonging to their countrymen, possessing, as they did, ample means to prevent it.

PERU.

eighteen or twenty mileions worth of property belonging to their countrymen, possessing, as they did, ample means to prevent it.

The Peruvians were wild with excitement over the the news of the bembardment of Valparaiso. Great lears were entertained for the safety of religious and especially of spaniards; residing in Limago certified especially of spaniards; residing in Limago certified was ever entertained for the safety of the the excitement of the lower classes that they threated an indiscriminate manager of Europeans, and the excitement of the lower classes that they breated an indiscriminate manager of Europeans, and The feeling was some that alteristed by the arrest and imprisonment of all the spaniards in the city. Yes, to verthrow of Pezet, the authorities used every precaution to prevent it, and the arrest of the Spaniards removed the pretext for an outbreak.

At Sallo all was confusion. The warehouses were being relieved of their contents, merchants were sending their goods to Lima, and, in fact, every one-seemed to be possessed with the insane fear that Calloo would be the next place of attack. But the chances are that Nuflez will turn his attention toward easier and less dangerous work before he approaches that city. If they possess the requisite bravery, the Peruvians have the means of returning hard knocks for those received.

By the arrival of the steamahlp Guatamala, Captain Douglas, we have later news from Central America. By the arrival of the steamahlp Guatamala, Captain Everythic gwas quiet in political circles. An effort is being made in Costa Rica to contract with an American Company of the Construction of an Inter-Decanic Railroad. All British and French projects aiming at the end of the construction of an Inter-Decanic Railroad. All British and French projects aiming at the end have proved to be sad failures, and now-the Central Americans want to give Yankee ingenuity and skill attail. A carriage road is projected between contents of the Nicaraguan Congress closed on the 18th.

Santiago

conference with the spanish Admiral is this, that:

1. The Spanish and Chille flags should be unfurled upon a United States ship and receive mutual salute from the beligerents.

2. To reciprocally deliver up the prizes and prisoners made, inclinding the Covadonga.

3. That the Chille Government would declare that she never intended injury against the Queen of Spain.

It is said that on the part of the Spanish Admiral he intimated that if these terms were not agreed to, he would bombard.

It is generally supposed that Chill has refused these conditions, since she will not treat with Spain, unless he rish be be withdrawn. Even to yesterday noon, within less than 24 hours before the bombardment was to effect appeaceable solution of the question, but Chille would withdraw the threat of bombardment.

The property of British subjects amounts to \$180,000.

The foreign residents the American.

As you know, the United States squadron, under command of Commodore Rogers, is now in Valparaiso. The foreign residents have held an indignation meeting, severely censuring the British Minister, the Hon.

The English residents have held an indignation meeting, severely censuring the British Minister, the Hon.

Mr. Thompson. He claims that his instructions will not all the property of British shipe the printed with the Hon.

The English residents have held an indignation meeting, severely censuring the British Minister, the Hon.

Mr. Thompson, the claims that his institutions while not allow him to interfere.

The Bombardment.

8 A. M.—Two cannons are fired, without ball, to give

roan station. Several fires have broken out in the principal street.

12 M.—The Exchange is nearly destroyed Shells and balls are directed to all parts of the city. Here, in Santiago, there is much excitement, and this moment a crowd have gone to the President to urge him to confiscate the property of Spanish residents.

12.30 P.M.—The bombardment has ceased.

APRIL 2.—The damage to Government property is not very serious—not over \$1,000,000 Part of the Castom House store-rooms were burned, in this fire the Freach lost, pee haps, \$15,000,000. The intenenencia Ercharge and rallroad station were injured, but are left standing. In the street Planchada the Casas Diazes, tables. Templeman & Co. and others lost their houses and good. In street Cockreae. Herrera, Casa & Thompson, and Warson suffered much loss from fire. Reid & Adwards had here so turned.

Fire at first threatened to take great proportions, but by theactivity of the fire oungainess of santiago and Valparaiso, the fire was put out in 18 hours. They worked all night heroically. and various and various the second of the 2000 thrown by the Spanlards only 250 distenced in Their callbre was 25 or 35 and 65 pounds.

Loss of Life.

1.058 of Life.

One man and one woman killed and four soldiers wounded, on the Chile side A JERSEYMAN RELIEVED OF HIS MONEY.

A JERSEY MAN, RELIEVED OF HIS MONEY.

An individual, residing in New Jersey, came to the city on Saturday last, and in the evening fell into the company of three fellows in the neighborhood of highth and Cheethut streets. The party then got into a carriage and were driven about the city to "see the sights." After separating, the Jerseyman found himself minus \$150, cf which his companions had relieved him. Yesterday afternoon Charies Sailor and John Cooley were arrested on suspicion of having been concined in the robbery. None of the stolen money was recovered. The prisoners had a hearing this morning before Alderman Beitler, and were held in \$1.200 ball to arswer.

STEALING CITY PROPERTY.—A number of t legraph poles belonging to the city, which have been cut down, have been stolen recently by parties who convert them into kindling wood. The police are on the lookout for the thieves.

IMPORTATIONS.

Beported for the Philadelphia Rvening Bulletin.
CIENFUE JOS—Brig Fannie Gordon, Gordon—213
hhds sugar 34 tes do Geo C Carson & Co. MAKINE BULLETIN. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-MAY 2

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Brig Fannie Gordon (Br), Gordon, 16 days from Clenfuegos, with sugar to Geo C Carson & Co.

Schr Magnolla, Chase, 6 days from Boston, with mags to Crowell & Collins.

Schr LC Paine, Howes, 6 days from Boston, with magnot to Crowell & Collins.

Schr LC Paine, Howes, 6 days from Boston, with magnot to Crowell & Collins.

Schr B. Tarrison, Chase, 7 days from Boston, with magnot to Barciay, & Barclay.

Schr S Harris, Wilson, 8 days from Hampden, Me. with potatoes to R. S Dyer.

Schr Geo Kilborn, Norwood, 20 days from Eastport, Me. with laths and pickets to D Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, 15 days from Calais, Me. with laths and pickets to D Trump, Son & Co.

Schr J Maxfield, May, from Sangus.

Schr N & H Gould, Crowell, from New Bedford.

Brig J H Dillingham, Mudgett, Matanzas, John Mason & CO. Brig Annie (Br), Leland, Dunkirk, E A Souder & Co. Schr Z A Paine, Jones, Boaton. Schr Z A Paine, Jones, Boston. Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, captain. Schr Choctaw, Mayo, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.

MEMORANDA
Ship Edw O'Brien, Oliver, hence at Callao 18th ult. rr 11th, disch'g. Ship Crimea, Baker, from London for this port, was spoken 16th ult—no lat, &c.

ship Westmoreland, Decan, for this port, was in the river. Liverpool, 21st ult. bound out.

Ship trousides. Tapley, entered out at View ol, zist uit. bound out. es, Tapley, entered out at Liverpool 17th ult. for this port. Ship S L Tilley, Cann, for this port, entered out at Newcastle 16th ult. Newcastle leth ult.
Ship Coringa, Bogart, from Boston, at, Rio Janeiro
2th March.
Ship Enterpe, Arey, at Callao previous to 13th ult,
from Chinchas, and salled for England.
Ship Commodore, Otls, from Chinchas, at Callao 13th
ilt, for a port in the U States next day.
Steamer Louisiana (Br), Thomson, from Liverpool
13th ult, at New York yesterday, with 772 passengers,
Steamer Julia, Sampson, from Boston, at Rio Janeiro.
13th March. 18th March.

Steamer South America, Tinklepaugh, from Rio Janeiro April 3, Babia 3th. Pernambuco 11th, Para 18th,
and 63 Thomas 5th, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Cortes, Sampson, cleared at Bosion yesterday Yor Hayana.

and at Thomas 25th, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Cortes, Sampson, cleared at Bosien yesterday for Havana.

Bark See Eagle, Julius, hence at Rio Janeiro 25th March

Bark A. W. Singleton, Guest, for this port, was at Leghorn 17th ult.

Bark Olivia Davis, Shourds, sailed from Rio Janeiro 25th March for Baltimore.

Bark Agnes; Thompson, at Rio Janeiro 25th March from Baltimore.

Bark Campanero (Br.), Speights, al Rio Janeiro 35th March from New York.

Bark Lord Baltimore (Br.), Lorsberg, sailed from Rio Janeiro 25th March for New York.

Bark Wm Van Rame, Cook, at Gibraitar 11th ult.

from Messina, and cleared for New York.

Brig Eilza Mary, Foster, sailed from Leghorn 16th ult. for this port

Schr Ida L. Howard, McDuffle, hence at Portland yesterday.

Schris Ocean Bird, Kelley: North Pacific. Webb, and yesterday.
Schra Ocean Bird, Kelley: North Pacific, Webb, and
Paugussett, Waples, hence at Boston yesterday.
Schr War Eagle, Kelley, hence at Providence soth ult.
Schrs Jas S Watson, Little; F F Randolph, Risley, and Brandywine, Corson, for this port, and Cohassett, Glbbs, for Delaware City, sailed from Providence 30th ult. NAVAL.—The U S steamer Dacotah, Thompson, ar-rived at Rio Janeiro 26th March from Madeira.