Baily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEE T, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(Sundays excepted) at THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association."

GIBSON PHAGOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON OASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.

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

CARGE MAZURIE—AYRES.—April 30th, 1866, by the Rev. Jas. M. Crowell, Mr. James V. Mazzrie, to Miss Mary E. Ayres, daughter of Wm. Ayres, Esq.

CRILLY,—On the 8th instant. Cecella, daughter o Henry and Jane Criliy, aged 15 years and 9 months. The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents residence, No. 1315 Marshall street, on Saturday morning, May 12th, at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at St. Michael's Church.

HUTCHIN-ON.—On Wednesday morning, May 9th, J. Pemberton Hutchinson, in the 77th year of his age. The male relatives and friends of the family, are without further notice, invited to attend the funeral, from his lateresidence, 1319 WalnatSireet, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

EMOGRE.—On the 9th inst., of consumption, in the happy hope of a blessed immortality, Bethuel A. Moore, closet son of the late B. A. Moore, Esq., of Foundal blakes.

Moore, oldest son of the late B. A. Moore, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

SHARPLESS.—On Fourth day morning, the 9th instant, Knos Sharpless, in the 86th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the fazilty, are invited, without further notice, to attend the foneral, from his latel residence, near Chester, on Seventh day morning, 12th instant, to meet at the house at 10 o'clock.

Conveyances will be at Chester to meet the train leaving Philadelphia at 9 o'clock, and at Media to meet the train leaving West Chester at 7.50 A M.

DYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply families with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
MALSEILLES QUILTS,
TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS,
HOUSEHOLD BRY GOODS.

CARPETS CLEANED AND RENOVATED IN the cheapest and most satisfactory manner, at the PRESTON STEAM LAUNDRY.

ap26th,s,tuist 1520 south NINTH Street.

WM. HEACOCK, GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 18 North Ninth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the PIONEER MINING COMPANY OF COLD OBADO will be held at their office, 407 Library street on THURSDAY, the 24th inst, at 12 o'clock M.

E. P. DWIGHT,

my10-ths,tu,6t*

Secretary

myloths,tu.cis*

Secretary

THE GREAT LECTURE.—"THE TWO

THIRTEENS," by Major A. R. CALHOUN,
late Chief of Scouts under General Grant, will be delivered at CONCERT HALL, May 12th, at 8?. M.
Tickets to be had at Pugh's Bookstore, Sixth and
Chestnut; Martiens' Bookstore, 608 Chestnut street,
and at the Hall on Saturday.

Admission 35 cents.

Reserved Seats 50 cents.

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Reserved Seats 50 cents.

MYRICAN ACADEMY OF MUBIC.—10HN
B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on MONDAY
EVENING. May 14th. Subject—"Feculiar People."
The sale of tickets will begin on Tuesday morning, shinst., and no tickets will be sold or engaged before that
time. The north half of the house will be sold at Ashmead & Evans' Book Store, 724 Chestnut street, and
the south half at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and
Chestnut streets. Price 25, 50 and 75 cents. my5-6trp! THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE will meet at the rooms of the Nationa Union Club, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, instant, at three

The attendance of every member of is earnestly solicited. FR. JORDAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. myl-14th
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. Office 227 South FOURTH
Street, PHILADELPHIA, APRI 28, 1865,
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this
Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend
in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of
11th December, 1855, will cease on and after the 31st of
May 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand
their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before
that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in
Cash only.
ap23 to jeirp?
S. BRADFORD Treasurer PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. ash only. ap28 to jelrp? S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYL-VANIA. READINGS AND RECITATIONS,

SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Esq.,
At MUSICAL FUND HALL, Locust street, above
FRIDAY, MAY 11th, 1866, at 8 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats without extra

charge.

For sale at T. B. Pugh's, S. W. corner Sixth and
Chestnut streets.

my9-st;

Chestnut streets.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the "AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY." held agreeably to charter on Monday,
the 7th day of May, 1856, the following gentlemen were
elected Directors for the easing year:
Thomas R Maris,
John T. Lewis,
John Welsh,
Samuel C. Morton,
Patrick Brady,
Israel Morris.

And, at a meeting of the Directors on 9th instant,
THOMAS R. MARIS Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

A. C. L. CRAWFORD,

A. C. L. CRAWFORD,

my10

Secreary.

THE GIBARD LIFE INSURANCE ANDELPHA.

At an election held on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:
Thomas Ridgway,
Thomas P. James,
George Taber,
Seth J. Comiy,
Isaas Starr.
Henry G. Freeman,
Stacy B. Barcroft,
At a meeting of the Managers held this day,
THOMAS RIDEWAY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

My10-2t*

Managers held this day,
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and echnical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and ME FALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE. and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an oppertunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILD-LOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of four own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, EASTON. April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty. my3,1mo1

CONCERT HALL.-A GRAND CONCERT
Will be given at Concert Hall,
BY THE BLACK SWAN TROUPE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16th, 1866.

MISS. E. T. GREENFIELD.
The Celeb ated BLACK SWAN.
Miss Kate Lanier. Mr. Frank Woods, Tenor, 4 27
Miss Rachael Dennet. Mr. Wm Morris, Basso,
Miss Rebecca Montmorency, Mr. Cliff, Barytone,
Have kindly volunteered their services; assisted by a

Admission 25 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Sale of Tickets to commence at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Sixth and Chestnut. May 10.

my9 6t2 THE GRAND ORGAN,

J. C. B. STANDBRIDGE. ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, wentieth and Cherry Streets),

Will be formally opened on FRIDAY EVENING, May 11th, 1886, at 8 o'clock.
This instrument is of the very largest class, and was HARMONIA SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

HARMONIA & SACRED MUSIC SOULETY.
It has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged.
Its resources, will be displayed by the following distinguished organists:
Messa M. H. Croes,
Massa Warner,
J. A. Getze,
J. C. B. Standbridge and Frank Darley.
Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services, and the vocal portion of the programme will be sustained by several competent amateurs.
For sale at Trumpler's Music Store, 7th and Chestnut; at W. H. Boner & Ce. 18, 1102. Chestnut, and at Lippincotta's Drug Store, N. W. corner of 28th and Cherry.
No ticket sold at the doors of the church.

My Set

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Me-treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously

The Art Gallery of Mr. B. Scott, Jr., 1020 Chestnut street, is thronged with admiring visitors to the splendid collection of oil paintings which he is to sell this evening and to-morrow evening. There are so many really superior pictures, that one finds i difficult to select any for especial notice. Among those to be sold this evening are some half dozen exquisite little sheep and chicken pictures, by Van Severdonck, that

No. 63, "The Artist's Studio," by Schae fels, is a charming interior, the details all interesting, and the figure of the artist painted with great freedom.

Ruyten, of Antwerp, is represented by a splendid historical subject, the "Plundering and Burning of a village in Belgium, by the Spaniards under the Duke of Alva." It is very rich in color, warm in tone, and spirited in action.

H. Von Seben contributes several skating pictures of great merit, and other landscapes of a different character, including some delicious little bits of sunny effect, such as No. 84. called "Coming through the Rye."

No. 47, called "In the Highlands-the Hunter's Rest," by W. Morris, of London, is quite in the style of Landseer, with whom the artist studied.

A Market Scene. No. 29, by Vaarberg, is remarkable for a very fine candle-light of fect. No. 22, by the same artist, representing "The Interior of an Armorer's Shop," is also a charming picture.

There are several street scenes in Amsterdam, Brussels, Rotterdam, and other Low Country towns, by Berlin, Koek-Koek, Carabain, Eversen, and others, which are beautiful. But, as we said before, it is im. possible to refer especially to all the excellent works in the collection, and we advise picture-fanciers to call and examine for

The Galaxy.

The "Galaxy" has achieved a degree of success at the start that has encouraged the publishers to increase its size by the addition of sixteen pages, which, of course, affords a great increase to the variety of the contributions. The second number comes out in the enlarged form. It gives a number of original articles. "The Claverings," by Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, are continued, and promise to be most taking stories. Dr. Draper gives an article on "The March of the Cholera," and in pleasant propinquity to this grim subject, ing," by Professor Blot. "The Home of Victor Hugo" is a very pleasant picture of

the domestic life of the great French novelist. "Miss Clare" and "A Story of the Opequan" are both excellent magazine stories. The poetry of this number comprises "In the Hammock," a little Spanish song by Rose Terry; "Unbelief," a war lyric by the author of "Emily Chester" and 'Spoken at Sea," a stirring poem, based upon the breaking out of the cholera on board the Virginia, by E. C. Stedman. The 'Galaxy" is certainly making a brilliant opening for itself, and is deserving of the most cordial patronage. It is published by W. C. & F. P. Church, 39 Park Row, New

Facts and Fancies. Four hundred Bangor widows apply for

aid from the Fuel Society. St. Paul to the contrary notwithstanding, they seem to think that it is better to burn than to marry. Well, they have tried it and ought to know. Jeroboam describes the ballet as a panto mine with the "panties" left off.

"Oh, Mr. Ward! I am miserablerable! The wrongs we Irishmen suffer! Oh, Ireland! Will a troo history of your sufferins ever be written? Must we be forever ground under by the iron heel of despotic Briton?—but, Mr. Ward, won't you "Well," I said, "if there's another can-

vass-back and a spare bottle of that green seal in the house, I wouldn't mind jinin' you in bein' ground under by Briton's iron

Julius Cæsar has been fined \$5 and costs for getting drunk in Chicago. He may have been Julius Cæsar when he was sober, but he was Aurelian when he got drunk. - Readers will beware of a subtle joke.

A letter for the "handsomest lady in Lowell" remains uncalled for in that city. They don't all like to speak at once. Some young ladies of Knox College, Ill. being facetiously inclined, went on a bender and got stupidly drunk on whiskey. They were expelled without ceremony, although they plead that people who went to an 'Ox College, couldn't avoid an occasional horn. "My son," said a parent to his boy, who was advancing rapidly in French, "do you know why you should never be satisfied with a mistake?" "Certainly, I do," he replied, "It is because you should always arrived for no."

avoid a foe, pa!" THE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—A singular and fatal accident occurred during a recent heavy thunder storm, in which a little daughter of a Bohemian family living in Shakope village, Minnesota, was instantly killed by lightning while sleeping in bed with two other children. The lightning enwith two other children. The lighting entered through a whole pane of glass, not making a hole larger than a rifle bullet. The little girl that was killed lay on the side of the bed next the window, and the child lying upon the opposite side of the bed was badly burned, while the youngest, sleeping in the middle, did not receive the slightest injury.

est injury. A Neero living near Louisville, Ky. having committed a rape on a little girl, was seized last week by the citizens, and preparations made to hang him. While these were in progress the father of the child came running up, revolver in hand, and forcing his way through the crowd, attempted to shoot the negro, but in the con-fusion the latter turned and ran for his life. But the crowd started after him, opening a fire from a dozen revolvers on him

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VAL-PARAISO.

Interesting Details.

The English, Spanish and American Naval Commanders.

LIST OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

bear comparison with the superb effort of Verbockhoven, which is to be sold to-mor-Further Accounts of Their Doings.

French Designs in South America, &c.

On our inside page of to-day's double sheet will be found the Spanish Admiral's account of the bombardment of Valparaiso. We take the following additional details

from the correspondence of the New York Herald:United States STEAMER VANDERBILT, OFF VALPARAISO, April 8th, 1866.—When the Vanderbilt, Monadnock and the other

vessels of the squadron reached here they were admitted to the harbor by the Spanish blockading fleet without any demurrer. The Chileans thought we had come to help them by force of arms, and the Spaniards thought so to. In fact we believed so in the fleet; but it has turned out differently. Immediately on his arrival Commodore Rodgers made diplomatic efforts to adjust the difficulty, but without avail. Negotiations were some time pending, and it was reported on board the vessels that Commodore Rodgers had succeeded in getting the day set for the bombardment postponed, in anticipation of a final adjustment, and sub-sequently that he had positively forbidden the bombardment. But this is all nonsense, as of course there is no law or precedent which could authorize a neutral Power. single-banded, in preventing a belligerent from firing on a belligerent city after due

Interview Between Rodgers and Nunez.
The Commodore found the war had originated in a mistake on both aides, which both could explain away, and as neither nation would first make the amend honorable, he proposed a compromise, but before any could be effected, the Spanish Admiral received new orders from his Government, which had been issued when the capture of of the sloop Covadonga became known. The Admiral, on receipt of these orders, called on the Commodore and had a long interview with him. The friends and admirers of the Spanish Admiral, Nuñez, gives the following account of this interview, but it has to be received with many grains of allowance for the workings of quick imaginations. It is stated that in communicating the import of his new orders to Commodore Rodgers, the Spanish Admiral began by thanking the Commodore for his great courtesy in treating with him. The Commodore expressed the hope that though he might differ with a gentleman as to his duties, he should not entertain any harsh feelings towards him or lack in the courtesy due him.

The Spanish Admiral then said, among other things, "Until you came here, Commodore, I had not received a particle of sympathy for the very false and uncomfortable situation in which I have been placed-not a particle of advice as to my conduct. In all these months you are the only officer who has not looked on me as if I were a barbarian, and the only one who understood the feelings of a soldier. On communicating his intention to bom-

bard the city on the 30th of March, the Admiral was informed that the English and American commander (Admiral Denham and Commodore Rodgers) had decided to prevent the bombardment, and that it would not be permitted.

It is said, by his admirers, that the Spanish Admiral, with great dignity and sua-vity, replied to Rodgers and Kilpatrick (who was also present):—"Commodore, you are a brave man, and your reputation is world-wide. General Kilpatrick, you are also a brave man, and one of reputation. I also have my modest reputation at home. It has taken my whole life to acquire it, and I shall not loosely sacrifice it now. I am a soldier, and obey my orders. You have force enough to sink me; but, sinking, the glory will be mine; for I shall sink obaying my will be mine; for I shall sink obeying my orders."

However the interview may have progressed, it is certain that the officers parted on good terms and with mutual respect. The Spaniards became as loving as the Chileans, played Hail Columbia, but couldn't master Yankee Doodle, and were our very good friends indeed. I am told that the Spanish Admiral said also to Commodore Rodgers that if he and Kilpatrick had arrived two months earlier the whole thing would have been settled peaceably.

The Rombardment.

The Bombardment.
When the day for the bombardment arrived, Admiral Denham declined to keep his promise with Rodgers, and the bor bardment was of course not prohibited. The Commodore sent word the night before he homhardment that he withdrew all op position, and next morning weighed anch and stood off the harbor, to be out of the and stood on the harbor, to be out of the way of the bombarding fleet. The smoke and mist hung low on the 31st, and from our position we could not see the bombardment. When the Spaniards withdrew we steamed in and sent our surgeons and men ashore to give assistance to the wounded, if any, and to aid in suppressing the fire.

A Nice Bit of Revenge.

The course of Commodore Rodgers and

General Kilpatrick has gained them the respect of all classes—the Spaniards, Chi-leans, English and French—and has given us of the fleet one of the sweetest revenge ever enjoyed by man, which I will endeavor to explain that all Americans may enjoy it As far as this fleet has been, the foreign par of the population of the South American coast have been secesh, and during our wa they were as insulting to "Yankees" as the they were as insulting to "Yankees" as they dared to be. The English residents of Valparaiso were particularly "our dearest friends," and hated us most cordially. During the rebellion they repeatedly informed the people of this country that the United States were "played out." At this place the idea of American iron clads going outside a harbor was laughed at and kept as a standing joke ever since the days of the first ill-fated Monitor. They laughed at the comparison of an American iron-clad with the Leander and Sutlei—both orack English the Leander and Sutlej—both crack English vessels—or even with the Numancia. Great was their rage when their own Admiral abandoned them to bombardment, and greater their chagrin when, seeing the English and French vessels leaving the harbor, they were compelled to go to Com-

modore Rodgers and beg the protection of the American cheesebox Monadnock and American flag. It was hugely gratifying to see these same people, who had been abusing us for the last four years, asking the protection which their own fleet could not or would not afford. Englishinterests in Val-paraiso are immense, American interests but a mere fraction, and the revenge was cheap, and those on shore who had to suffer enjoyed it. I believe it did the heart of the old Commodore good to refuse them pro-tection, and to intimate that he was not going to "pull English chestnuts out of the fire." The French Minister asked protection for French interests.

"Excuse me," said the Commodore, "you had a squadron here." "Pardon," replied the French Minister, "it sails to-day and abandons us to our fate." The Prussian Minister, the Italian Envoy too asked aid, but no aid could be tendered them. The English residents got frantic, and on the day before the bombardment published the following advertisement in the

For Sale or to Sail.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam frigates
Leander and Sutlej. These new and safe
vessels can be bought or chartered to go
anywhere or for any purpose, except to
fight. Inquire for terms to Jack Denham,
typtein on beard or to J. H. Themson

eptain on board, or to J. H. Thompson, Minister Resident at Santiago.

The Americans chuckled with delight, perfectly content to suffer themselves to see the agony of the French and English. On Saturday the English residents sent off to the English Admiral a handsome cane, in which was a handsome wooden sword! The English Minister, Thompson, came to Valparaiso and left in a hurry the day before the bombardment. His room at the hotel was entered and his despatches taken, and on his arrival at his hotel in Santiago he was given notice to quit by the proprietor. He was also turned out of the club of which he had been a member for the last forty years. The English fleet is now at a discount, the officers do not go ashore, and they are "damned all in heaps." On the contrary, the English residents say we are "bully boys," and swear by John Rodgers, although he didn't save their property.

he didn't save their property.

Important Documents Brought to Light.

The Chileans, too, are loud in their praise of us. More than this, they have shown their gratitude in an important service. Certain highly important documents sent to the Chilean President by the Dictator of Peru have been given to General Kilpatrick and forwarded by him to Washington. These documents came to light in this manner: Some time ago a French stranger suddenly died in Lima. The Peruvian government took charge of his papers, &c., as is usual, and among them discovered documents which proved him to have been a French agent coming with proposals to a French agent coming with proposals to the Dictator of Peru to make himself King or Emperor, promising aid in men and money from France under the Mexican flag—in other words, through Maximilian. These papers show that there is a nice little scheme between France and Spain to make a jump at all the small South American republics. England approves but does not help by men or money. This whole Chilean war is part and parcel of the plan. This important information goes by this mail to

more of it very soon from that source VALPARAISO, April 9, 1866.—The bombardment of the city has slightly disarranged mail communication, and the Pa-cific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Pacific is to leave for Calao and Panama to-day, instead of the 17th, the usual day. She will doubtless be detained for some time at Callao and on her way, but I write briefly by her in hopes she will reach Panama in time for the Aspinwall

steamer of May 1.

The Spanish squadron is still in this harbor, and Callao has not been bombarded. No further action has been taken as yet against any other points on the coast, and the Spanish Commodore has assured the foreign Consuls that he will not renew the bombardment of Valparaiso unless his squadron was annoyed by torpedoes, or the government of Chile attempted to use se-vere measures with the Spanish subjects in

its bands.

The Spanish squadron at Valpariso has frigate Almarza, of sixty guns; and the screw corvettes Vaddras and Consuelo, twenty guns each, and the transport Trinidad, six guns, are now due here. These vessels bring a large supply of clothing and ordnance stores.

The future movements of the Spanish

squadron are unknown, but you may expect to hear by any arrival of a repetition of the scenes at Valparaiso. Nunez can now afford to leave a portion of his fleet to maintain the blockade of Valparaiso while he moves north or south on his errand of destruction. He may, however, and probably will keep his forces well in hand until the Peruvian iron-clads make their appear-

The British residents of Santiago have confirmed the resolutions of their country-men in Valparaiso, in which the conduct of their Charge and Admiral was so severely condemned for not having prevented by force the bombardment of Valparaise and consequent destruction of their property. A copy of these resolutions was forwarded by the last mail. It is also stated that the rench residents in Valparaiso had presented their claims for the damage they had

Losses Sustained by the Bombardment.
The following is a statement given of the losses sustained by the bombardment and fire created thereby:

| il | Commercial Rooms | 2,0 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 7. | Artillery Barracks | : 1 |
| 1 | First and second section of stores | 7,5 |
| . 1 | Third and fourth section of st. res | 200,0 |
| l | Outworks of do | 18,0 |
| eΙ | Total | A 4 1 2 F 6 |
| ۲ ا | Total | \$132,50 |
| - 1 | PRIVATE PROPERTY. | 60.0 |
| 1 | Pedregal | \$7,0 |
| 8 | N, N | 9,0 |
| - | Pena | 14,0 |
| r | Gallo | 200,00 |
| | Gallo | 12 0 |
| t | Mannett | 18,00 |
| - 1 | Hotel Latayette | 2,5 |
| a i | Hotel de la Union | 50,0 |
| r | Correa | 8,0 |
| - 3 | Templeman & Co | 40.0 25.0 |
| 7 | Diaz | 20,0 |
| - 1 | Good | 25,0 |
| t | Correa | |
| | Edwards | |
| | Total. | \$450.5 |
| - | Total | . 6300,0 |
| е | REST FURNITURE (APPROXIMANT) 12 | \$100.0 |
| | Of all kinds | Φ100,0 |
| t | MERCHANDISE. In public stores | to ann a |
| 9 | In private houses | 200,0 |
| ť | | |
| | Total BECAPITULATION. | 89.700.0 |
| r | DEGARITIATION. | 40,200,0 |
| d. | Public property | 8482.5 |
| _ | Private property | |
| | | |

Public property.... To Chilenos..... To foreigners 10,183,00

mark, and the immense difference of the loss sustained by foreigners over the government and people of Chile, is supposed to be given for effect, more than for its extreme a curacy. There is no doubt but that the foreigners have suffered vastly more than the Chileans, as they will, whenever any point on the coast is bombarded, remove everything foreign the property the move everything foreign throughout the length and breadth of these Spanish republics, and there is little left to destroy.

The other ports of Chile that will proba-

bly receive the attentions of Commodore Nuñez are Coquimbo and Caldera, and then Peru will come in for her share, and probably Ecuador may have a taste of war by a visit from the Spaniards to Guayaquil; but it will be a little while yet before this work is commenced, for the Spaniards will pro-bably have another crack at the fleet of the allies to the southward before carrying out the other programme to the northward. I learn that the Peruvian corvettes Union and America have left the balance of the allied fleet and gone to the Straits of Magellan to join company with the Huescar and Independencia. I would not be sur-prised if the Spanish squadron, or a large portion of it, would visit that locality in order to head off the two expected ironclads, and try to prevent their reaching the Pacific ocean. The probabilities are they will do so, and we may next hear of an important and highly interesting naval engagement somewhere in the vicinity of

Terra del Fuego.
There has been no change in the United States squadron here. Admiral Pearson has not vet arrived. The coming on of the norther season on this coast may scatter the numerous vessels of war here collected, for the anchorage in this bay is said to be any-thing but comfortable at that time.

PANAMA, May 1st, 1836.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Pacific, Captain Walcott, from the South Coast, arrived in this harbor on the 29th ultimo, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 9th and Callao to the 22d of April.

It is most ampsing to read the numerous It is most amusing to read the numerous reports that are given, in the papers of Peru

principally, regarding the movements of the Spanish squadron. Here is one from El Porvenir, of Callao, of April 21, published among its summary of Chilean news: "By the passengers that came in the steamer we hear that the Minister of the United States has prevented the departure of the Spanish squadron until the claims of the merchants of the United States resident in Valparaiso, for losses sustained in the bombard-ment, have been arranged." The editor, however, concludes the paragraph by saying, "We have not seen this notice in saying, "We have not seen this notice in any of the papers of Chile;" thus proving that, although he gives the report in "leaded English," still he considers it very doubtful. This is but a sample of the stuff and nonsense that is continually given by parties trying to create an excitement, and which finds its way into the public journals. Our papers were charged everywhere abroad with telling immense stories about our war; but the best of them at that work were but pigmies in comparison with what we receive ere from the South Coast. I am convinced that Munchausen was a Peruvian by birth.

born somewhere between Callao and Lims. The Peruvian man-of-war steamer Chalaco arrived at Callao from Panama on the She carried with her the three one hundred, and two thirty pounder Parrott rifled guns belonging to the government of Chile, that were purchased here. Very probably these pieces will be placed in battery at Callao, for there is not much chance at present of delivering them to their owners: if so there will be a trial of the three great makers, Armstrong, Blakely and Parrott, side by side, and the guns of the latter will no doubt do good service if the loaders do not put the shells in them fuse end first.
I learn that the American ship Odessa,

that brought a cargo of coal and provisions to the Spanish squadron from Montevideo, and that afterwards proceeded to the Chin-cha Islands for a load of guano, has been seized by the Peruyian authorities. Our Consul here says that she was seized by the United States steamer Wateree "for a breach of neutrality," but as carrying a cargo in a neutral vessel to one belligerent involves no other risk than that of capture by the vessels of war of the other, why, this story is very unlikely, and one that I cannot swallow. The Consul is not yet posted on all points of Wheaton, Vatel, Upton and other authori-ties on international law, maritime warfare, rights of neutrals, &c., so I must make every allowance for his getting the story wrong end foremost. The Odessa has been seized as I have stated, and the Wateres went up from Callao to the Chinchas to look into the case; but as she had returned before the steamer sailed, we imagine that Commander Paulding found the proceedings to be all regular and declined to interfere.

The old story of preparation and determination is all I have from Peru. The fears of the coming storm have wisely influenced the merchants to remove their goods from the Custom House at Callao and carry them to a safer point within the city of Lima, so that there will not be so much foreign property to be destroyed. The batteries of Callao are completed, or nearly so, and now it remains to be seen what they can do against the "Dons." Those parties with whom I have conversed that have come directly from Peru, do not hesitate to say that the men that will be employed to man the guns of the fortifications of Callao will stand as long as their officers, but great stand as long as their officers; but great doubt is expressed if the officers will be found fully up to the required standard.

The British Minister at Santiago, Chile, immediately after the bombardment of Valparaiso, was notified by the owner to

vacate the premises he occupied, and no one will rent him another building. All this because he would not "pitch in" and have a fight with the Spaniard in order to prevent the bombardment. For the same offence he has also been turned out of one FIRE IN HARRISBURG. - On Tuesday

afternoon a fire occurred at the stable of Benjamin Buck, Blackberry alley, Harrisburg, which spread to property owned or occupied by William Breitinger, Dr. Seiler, Mr. Heil, Anthony King, Alex. Roberts, Mrs. Barringer, &c. A German, named Abraham Garman, has been arrested on a charge of being the incendiary. The Telegraph says: Several accidents occurred. When the Hope Hose carriage passed down Third street, Mr. Daniel Hackett, a gentleman employed at the Harris House, ran into the street, and endeavored to take hold of the rope to assist the firemen. In doing so he fell, and the carriage passed over him, breaking one of his legs. A man named Caslow was wounded on his head by the brass end of a section of hose striking him in its fall from an upper story of the Mt. Vernon House. The injury is serious, but we trust careful attention will enable Mr. Caslow to recover. A man, whose name we Third street, Mr. Daniel Hackett, a gentle-Caslow to recover. A man, whose name we have not learned, was knocked down and run over by a hose carriage in Blackberry alley. Several other persons sustained in-juries, but not of serious nature.

THE COURT THAT TRIES JEFF DAVIS

The Assemblage at Norfolk, Va.-Judge Underwood Presiding in the Absence of Judge Chase---A Jury Empanneled---Charge to Them by the Judge--Treason to be Punished---An Indictment for Treason Against Jeff Davis to be Filed, &c., &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] FORTHESS MONROE, May 8, 1866.—The United States Circuit Court for Virginia has at length inaugurated its labors. The Court was to have opened yesterday, but Judge Underwood failed to arrive till this morning. At noon he opened the court at Judge Underwood failed to arrive till this morning. At noon he opened the court at Norfolk in the old court room in the City Hall, but a quorum of the Grand Jury not being in attendance, an adjournment took place till half-past three o'clock. At the latter session twenty of the jury, an excess of the quorum required, answered to their newes. The following rea the appeared to names. The following are the names of the

J.R. Bigelow, of Alexandria: Isaac Snowden, of Fairfax; John Taylor, of Alexandria; C. Gillingham, of Fairfax; George C. Hens C. Gillingham, of Fairiax; George C. Hens, D. Hodgkins, L. D. Harmon, C. W. Nowland, of Alexandria; F. Deeordy, Geo. W. Singleton, John T. Daniels, John H. Borume, Wm. G. Webber, C. K. Cole, Wm. Harrison, of Norfolk: Wm. N. Tinsley, Wm. Fay, Burnham Wardwell, T. Dudley, Yr. Burnham Davis, of Richmond. Jr., Burnham Davis, of Richmond.
The Judge appointed Mr. Gillingham foreman, and thereupon Mr./William H. Barry, the clerk, administered to them the

Barry, the clerk, administered to them the usual oaths—that is, one oath not to act through malice against any person presented for indictment, and the other that they had not aided in the slightest degree the rebel cause in the late war, and would support the Constitution of the United States. Then followed the Judge's charge to the jury. Most clearly and pointedly were set forth the duties of those to whom it was addressed, as interpreted by the Judge. After referring to the absence of Judge. After referring to the absence of Chief Justice Chase, upon whom he would have greatly preferred had fallen the task of instructing them in the line of their duties, he described the changes that had been effected by the war in the administration of justice, and the unusual crimes, such as treason and disloyalty, they were now compelled to adjudicate upon. In this connection he adverted to his charge to the Grand Jury preceding them, and he would not repeat himself now, believing they all knew the sentiments he had then expressed. But the sentiments he had then expressed. But since then peace had been declared, and the writ of habeas corpus had been restored. Recently President Johnson expressed a desire that no such subordinates as Wirz should be brought to punishment for treason but the head traitors. It was against these leading offenders he would have them act, and punish the principals and not the tools, It had been determined that such offenders there had been much complaint of the tar-diness shown in bringing them to trial. The delay had been unavoidable. There was no need of further delay, and he hoped the time had come when it would be shown here that treason was held as a crime and meriting the highest punishment. He urged that the mass of the people of this State who sided with the rebellion, and took up arms to aid it, could not be held accountable for treason. There was no such general education and intelligence here as at the North. In proof of this he drew a parallel between the 1st Congressional district of Virginia and the State of Rhode Island. Though the former had given birth to four Presidents of the United State and possessed twice the acres of Rhode Island, it has not one tithe the wealth and intelligence. In nineteen counties of the district there was not a paper published, and three-fourths of the men and women could not read and write. This degree of ignorance he traced to slavery. Those who had imposed upon the credulity and ignorance of the masses in inciting them to rebellion against the Government, he would have punished. There was no obstacle now in the way, he insisted, of bringing indict-ments against all the leaders in this rebelments against an the leaders in this repei-lion, the paroled prisoners as well as the unparoled. He enjoined that they should remember their duty in this regard, and faithfully and fearlessly discharge it. Their fidelity may bring them enemies, might lead to their being murderously assaulted, as had been a number of the jury; but he urged that martyrdom, the martyrdom of Lincoln, the martyrdom of Jesus Christ, for duty done, was vastly preferable to a few years added life of ignoble ease. He spoke at length of the rights of freemen, and charged that the rights of freemen, and charged that the same rights of person and property should be accorded to them, and the same hearing and defence in court, as to white persons. The subject of disloyal newspapers also came in for a portion of his charge. It was his view that they could do but little harm. Their circulations were brief and influence limited. He thought it best they should not be interfered with by the courts or the military, as was now done. In conclusion, he referred to the duties of the jury in connection with violations of the revenue and postal laws and in counterfeiting. The charge ended, the jury were discharged till ten o'clock tomorrow morning. It is thought that the present court will not protract its session over a week or ten days. Judge Under-wood announced that he thought Justice

THE Columbus (Miss.) Index, referring to the recent decoration of the graves of soldiers near that city, says: "We are glad to see that no distinction was made between our own dead and about forty Federal soldiers, who slept their last sleep by them. It proved the exalted, unselfish tone of the female character, Confederate and, Federal —once enemies, now friends—regarding this tribute of respect."

Chase would be in attendance to preside in the course of a month. It is confidently be-

lieved that this jury will bring in true bills of indictment against Jeff Davis and the

most prominent leaders and generals on the rebel side during the late war.

A MAN named Bray, of Molong, Australia, went about twenty miles in the bush, some time ago, and in the course of a few days obtained one hundred and fifty gallons of wild honey from the trunks of trees. The flavor of the honey is thought by some to be fully equal to that produced by domesti-

PROPOSED NEW STATE.—The Memphis Argus proposes making a new state out of West Tennessee, and North Mississippi, to be called the State of Jackson, with Memphis for its capital.