Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, | ERNEST C. WALLACE
F. L. FETHERSTON, | THOS. J. WILLIAMSON
GASPER SOUDER, Jr., | FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 00 per annum.

MARRIED.

SAYLOR—COLE.—At Tamaqua, Pa., May 17th, 1866, by the Rev. H. S. Getz, George W. Saylor, M. D., to Alice S., daughter of George W. Cole.

DIED.

KEITH.—On Sunday, the 20th instant, Washington Keith, in the 56th year of his age.

Her male friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1414 Spruce Street.

KINGSTON.—On the 19th inst., Julia E., wife of Stephen B. Kingston, Jr.

The male relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. J. Stratton, 505 North Sixth Street, on Wednesday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

PARK.—On Monday morning, 21st inst., Julia E., wife of Edward E. Park, and eldest daughter of George Grigg, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1538 Wallace Street, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., Edmund Roberts, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Spencer Roberts, Mill Street, near Germantown, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WOOD.—On the 21st inst., after a long illness, Emma C., wife of George Wood and daughter of the late Bernard Henry, Esq.

WILLARD.—Monday, 21st inst., Isabella, infant daughter of Dwight D., and Isabella M. Willard.

FYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply families with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS,
HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.

CARPETS BEATEN, CLEANED AND REN OVATED BY MACHINERY in the cheapest and most satisfactory manner, at the
PRESTON STEAM LAUNDRY,
ap26th,s,tu13t 1520 South NINTH Street.

SUNDOWNS AND YACHT HATS FOR LADIES in great variety,
AT
THEO. H. McCALLA'S
Old established Hat and Cap Emporium,
my10-4m] 504 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NIGHT LINE OF CARS.

On and after Saturday, May 19th,
The UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
(Seventh and Ninth Streets)
WILL RUN A NIGHT LINE OF CARS ON THE FAIRMOUNT and NAVY YARD BRANCH OF THEIR ROAD.

GOING DOWN—will leave Depot, First Trip at 11.45. Second Trip at 12.8, and continue to run at intervals of 30 minutes through the night, reaching Fifteenth and Wallace streets 10 minutes; and Seventh and Chestnut streets, 20 minutes after the time of starting.

COMING UP—leave Navy Yard, First Trip at 12.40. Second Trip at 1, reaching Ninth and Chestnut streets 22 minutes, and Ninth and Spring Garden 22 minutes after the time of starting.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

WM. H. KEMBLE,
my19-5t rp* SECRETARY.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
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 technical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE; and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
EASTON, Pa., April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty.
my8,6mo]

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will be held at the Academy of Music, BROAD street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at a quarter to eight o'clock.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, will preside, and Lieutenant General GRANT has been invited, and, we are encouraged to hope, will be present.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. M. McCullagh, and others. The singing will be by a chorus of six hundred children from our various Sabbath Schools.

Tickets of Admission may be had, gratuitously on application at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 Chestnut street. my19,5t;

OFFICE OF THE CLARION AND ALLEGHENY RIVER OIL COMPANY, No. 146 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend, out of the net earnings of the Company, of FIVE CENTS per share, payable to Stockholders and their legal representatives on presentation of their certificates, on and after June 1st.

Transfer Books will be closed from May 21st to June 1st, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JACOB RIDGWAY,
my22d to je2] Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the SUGAR CREEK OIL COMPANY, for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, No. 217 South Third street, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Polls open at 11 o'clock, A. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th day of June inclusive.

S. HENRY NORRIS,
my22 tu.th.s,6t] Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office 227 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

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, 1865, 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.

ap28 to je1rp] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. se23

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—Since the termination of open rebellion the quartermaster's department has been actively engaged in arranging National Cemeteries in the Southern States, in which the remains of thousands of our honored dead have been properly interred, and their graves appropriately marked by head and foot-boards bearing their names, companies, and regiments, and dates of death. The great work however, is not yet complete, for it will require months of labor to collect together and bury bodies that have been interred in remote portions of States.

In paying this tribute to the memories of our gallant braves who have sealed their fidelity and devotion to the country with their lives, the Government has expended immense sums of money. Steps are now being taken to acquire land at Franklin, Tennessee, for the purpose of establishing a National cemetery there, which shall include all the Union dead along the line of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, except those interred in the "Rose Hill" Cemetery, Columbia.

AN old lady who recently visited Oneida, New York, was asked on her return if the canal passed through that village. She paused awhile, and answered, "I guess not—I didn't see it; and if it did, it must have gone through in the night when I was asleep."

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.

Total Destruction of the Academy of Music.

BURNING OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Destruction on Third Avenue, 14th and 15th Streets.

TERRIBL SCENES.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Statements of Sufferers.

[From To-day's N. Y. World.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock last night a fire was discovered burning under the parquette of the Academy of Music. The smoke was first noticed on the north side of the building, near the Irving place entrance. An alarm was at once given, and promptly responded to by the Fire Department. Owing to the dense volume of smoke, which soon filled the interior of the building, the firemen had great difficulty in locating the exact spot where the fire was burning. It was supposed that the great mass of fire was under the floor of the stage. Streams of water were at once directed throughout the building, but without effect, as the flames gained so rapidly that the firemen were driven from the interior of the Academy, and it is feared that several of the firemen were unable to extricate themselves, and are buried under the ruins. The flames then spread so rapidly that in a few moments the whole of the interior was a mass of roaring, seething flames. The brisk breeze blowing at the time caused the fire to burn more fiercely, and it was found that it would be impossible to save the building. The attention of the firemen was then directed to saving the adjoining property. The medical college on Fourteenth street, immediately adjoining the Opera House, was on fire on the roof, and efforts to save this building proved futile. The piano factory of Ihne & Son, adjoining these, took fire on the roof, and in a few minutes flames were seen gushing out of all the windows. The flames then communicated to the restaurant on the northwest corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street, and to the building Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Third avenue, which were nearly all destroyed.

The restaurant of John F. Lyng, No. 6 Irving place, also took fire, as did all the dwelling houses on East Fifteenth street, and, with their contents, were almost entirely destroyed.

The free chapel of Grace Church, a beautiful building on the south side of Fourteenth street, was on fire several times, but by the application of copious streams of water, it was hoped the building would be saved.

The Hippotheatron, on the south side of Fourteenth street, was in great danger. All the live stock were removed, their frightened antics causing great amusement to the assembled crowd.

The piano factory of Worcester & Co., on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, was also on fire, and it is feared that the building will be destroyed.

Nos. 128, 130, 132, and 134 Third avenue were also on fire and partly destroyed.

The missing firemen are Foreman David Waters, of Engine Company, No. 5, and Fireman Welch, of the same company. They were both on the stage with the pipe of the engine, when the great rush of flames surprised them, and they were unable to make their escape, and it is therefore feared they have perished in the flames. John Denhin, of Engine Company No. 13 was badly burned while in charge of the pipe of the engine.

The police were out in full force under charge of Captains Caffrey of the Fifteenth, Cameron, of the Eighteenth, and Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and rendered efficient service to the firemen and in saving property.

Irving place is all quietude. There's certainly nothing strange about this fact, for at this hour (ten minutes after twelve, midnight) its always a quiet old neighborhood. There the gay audiences which have thronged the Academy of Music, Irving Hall, and other adjacent resorts, have returned to the silence of their homes; and the streets which pealed with their musical laughter, as they jaunted gaily towards their domicils, are again all silence. Hence the remark—"There's nothing strange about it."

On the corner of Seventeenth street and Irving place, however, something is occurring which certainly strikes as "strange" such stragglers as may happen to be passing that point,—for they stop and gaze and make inquiries. Half a dozen men are working rapidly about something that puffs and hisses, and spurts, but seems intent on making as little noise as possible. This proves on examination to be a fire-engine, and its proximity suggests fire close at hand. This was, as stated before, at ten minutes past twelve.

Just ten minutes later a dense black smoke breaks out from the roof of the celebrated old Academy of Music, just over the stage. The darkness, which had become intensified by the rolling cloud, is suddenly rendered piercing in brilliancy by a bright eddy of solid flame, and then bursts upon all who have witnessed the passing incidents, the knowledge that the great hall of song, fashion, and frivolity is consuming by fire.

Brighter and brighter grow the flames as the fiery element licks up and swallows each dry portion of the wood-work. The roof gradually gives way from rear to front, and as it falls into the raging furnace beneath—seems to add to instead of assuaging its horrible appetite.

The wind, which is blowing strongly from the west and northwest, soon drives the flames with furnace blast against the walls of the Medical Institute, which quickly shares the fate of its predecessor. From the housetops in the vicinity the scene was now appallingly sublime.

The sky was as brilliant as at noonday, and the little birds, under the belief that day had arrived, were flying in all directions. From all parts of the city people were flocking to the scene of destruction. The street cars were huddled together and immovable, while each cross-street was swarming with those "night owl Jehus" who haunt the regions of saloons of gin and vice ready to pounce upon their drunken prey.

The people in all the vicinity were on house-tops contemplating the scene, and everywhere the busy firemen toiled on. This morning a mass of ruins greets the eye, where so recently caroled the goddesses of song. No efforts could save the doomed structure.

All of the wardrobe belonging to the stockholders of the building, and valued at $100,000, was destroyed, as was that also of Mr. Grau's company, valued at $25,000. A great portion of Maretzek's wardrobe was also in the building at the time and was totally destroyed. The amount of the loss on this could not be ascertained. Palmer & Co., publishers of the opera, lost in pictures and other property over $10,000.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the news of the conflagration spread throughout the city, and crowds from every quarter flock to the vicinity to witness the burning. Every car was crowded with persons coming down town and going up town for this purpose, and the Third avenue, Irving Place, Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue and Union Square, was literally packed with thousands of people. Every wooden awning and shed, every lamp-post, every tree and all the house-tops were occupied, and the sight revealed in the brilliant glare of the fire was one of unusual magnificence. The whole city was illuminated, and the Bowery, for its entire length, was almost as light as day. The gilt signs on the buildings shone with the brilliancy of sunset, and could easily be read at a distance.

People residing in the neighborhood came from their beds, men, women, and even children hurrying out to see the sight. As usual on such occasions, everybody wanted to get within the lines, but the police were out in ample force and succeeded in keeping the immediate vicinity of the fire clear of the crowd, thus enabling the firemen to perform their duty.

Owing to the terrific heat of the fire the whole section of Fourteenth street from Fourth avenue to Third avenue was almost deserted. The firemen were unable to stand their ground here, and the only persons visible were two or three gangs of men who were doing their utmost to keep the Hippotheatron from taking fire. The portico of this building, however, was in flames a number of times, but the wind being favorable, the flames were speedily extinguished. The dwelling houses, it was feared, would take fire, but the efforts made to save them were successful, and at the latest report from the scene of the fire they were untouched by the flames.

The scene at 1½ o'clock was one of thrilling magnificence. The entire block encompassed by Fourteenth street, Irving place, Fifteenth street, and Third avenue, seemed to be one mass of flame, and indeed every building standing in this block was at that time on fire. Every building fronting on Third avenue, it was expected would be destroyed, although the firemen were engaged in doing their best to save them. The street was actually covered with burning coals, and the clothing of a number of spectators took fire. On the easterly side of the street the only building on fire was Worcester's Piano Factory; but it was feared that the dwelling adjoining this would yield to the pressure of heat and the immense volume of blazing coals that were constantly falling upon it, and be consumed with the other buildings. As far as the eye could reach up the avenue every object was plainly visible as if seen by daylight, while the rushing of crowds, the working of steamers, and the shouts of the multitude, and all the other circumstances incident to the occasion, made the scene unusually thrilling. From every dwelling in the vicinity men and women were to be seen hastily engaged in removing furniture to the sidewalks, while children were adding to the general noise and confusion by crying as stoutly as their young lungs would let them.

We were visited at an early hour this morning by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morrill, two of the sufferers by the great Academy of Music fire. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill resided at 81 East Fifteenth street. They had barely retired, having returned from the opera, when they were awakened by the alarm of fire, hastily catching up a portion of their apparel, they rushed from the house, barely saving their lives, and losing all their property. (Mr. Morrill is an architect, and had charge of the building of the Academy.) All the residents of the house escaped, few of them saving anything from the flames, however. When Mr. and Mrs. Morrill reached First avenue, the awnings along Fourtennth street were blazing, having caught fire from the burning coals. The fiery shower is said to have surpassed description, the dropping coals endangering the lives of the immense crowd that had hastily assembled. The case of Mr. and Mrs. Morrill is peculiarly deplorable, as they lost all their household goods by the fire—Mrs. Morrill, indeed, escaping bareheaded from the flames.

Another Account.

[From To-Day's Herald.]

The Academy of Music fell a victim to the devouring element about twelve o'clock last night, together with the Medical College and the extensive piano manufactory of Ihne & Son, corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, and several dwellings on Third avenue. About a quarter before twelve fire was discovered in the basement in the front portion of the building, when the police immediately gave the alarm to Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, lying in West Thirteenth street, and the alarm signal No. 43 immediately sounded. On the arrival of the above company the whole lower portion of the front part was enveloped in flames. An attempt was made to prevent its extending up the stairway, but owing to a large quantity of combustible material being stored in one of the lower rooms it could not be arrested, and the flames soon drove the firemen. In the meantime several streams were brought to bear on the rear portion of the building, but it was but a few moments when it was found impossible to save the building. Quite a large number of firemen were in the building, together with several civilians, who were engaged in carrying out the wardrobes and other articles that could be conveyed by hand. All of a sudden a dense mass of flames shot up in the front portion, cutting off all escape of those within the building by the front way, and drove those in front out into the street. Several succeeded in making to the rear of the building, but there some of them were cut off by the smoke, and suffocated. Among the number known as missing at present is the Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, David Waters, and one of the members, named Welsh. There is not a shadow of doubt but that five or six lives have been lost.

In the short space of thirty minutes the whole building was a massive sheet of flames, illuminating the city and vicinity for miles. A strong northwest wind blowing at the time, the fire soon communicated to the Medical College, adjoining, on East Fourteenth street, which was also soon in flames. Chief Engineer Kingsland, finding that his force was inadequate to arrest its progress, caused a second alarm to be rung, which soon brought an extra force of engines. By one o'clock the fire had communicated to the large piano manufactory of Ihne & Sons, on the corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street. The building was fast being destroyed as our reporter left the scene. The first floor on the corner was occupied as a ladies' and gentlemen's dining saloon.

The fire also extended to Nos. 122 and 124 Third avenue, a one-story building occupied by Charles Kreitz as a lager beer saloon, and Edward Hunt as a pork store. No. 126 was also in flames; the building was occupied by J. H. Green on the first floor, as an upholsterer, and the upper portion by several families. The buildings No. 128 and No. 130 were also on fire, and the flames finally crossed Third avenue to the piano factory on the northeast corner of Fourtheenth street and to the buildings adjoining.

On the south side of East Fourteenth street the firemen turned their entire attention to saving the buildings, among them Grace Chapel and the New York Circus, which at two o'clock seemed out of danger.

Great fear was entertained for the Manhattan Gas Company's house, on the corner of Irving place and Fifteenth street, and the dwellings on Fifteenth street. At half-past one o'clock the interior of the Academy had been totally destroyed, but the walls had not fallen in. It is presumed that should they fall they will crush in the roofs of the buildings on Fifteenth street. The building No. 6 Irving place, occupied by John Ling, as a restaurant, took fire at one o'clock, and was also consumed.

The police, of which there was a large force on hand, devoted considerable attention to saving the property of the neighborhood. The whole property of the circus company was got out and conveyed up to Union Square. All the furniture in Grace chapel was also got out. A fireman, named John Demin, of Engine Company No. 13, was slightly burned. Most of the contents of the Medical College were also rescued by the Insurance Patrol and firemen.

The firemen worked like good fellows, but it was apparent that their force was not sufficient. Engineer Kingsland and his assistants, Bates, Orr, Sullivan, Mackey and others were on hand, and did all in their power to arrest the progress of the flames.

About two o'clock a third alarm was sounded for the firemen at signal No. 146, when several companies upon their arrival at the corner of Canal street and Broadway were despatched to the scene. Several companies from the Brooklyn Fire Department came over, among them one or two hose carriages.

Irving Hall, on the southwest corner of Irving place and Fifteenth street, was saved, owing to several streams being kept on the building.

Further Details.

[From the Daily News.]

TUESDAY, 3 A. M.—As we go to press the fire has extended across the avenue and the flames are issuing from Worcester's piano factory, on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and the avenue, and the Presbyterian Church on Fifteenth street had also caught, and, no doubt, would both be destroyed, together with buildings intervening.

A strong easterly wind prevailed, which carried the flames and cinders a long distance to the eastward, causing danger to the entire neighborhood.

The entire row of buildings from Irving place to the avenue on Fourteenth street are completely gutted, and nothing remains but the walls and chimneys, some of them in a condition to tumble at any moment.

The firemen were using every effort in their power to subdue the flames, but with only partial success so far. The fire bells, at the hour we go to press, are ringing another alarm, on account of the flames bursting out in a new direction. The Third avenue cars are blockaded, causing much inconvenience to those engaged in business down town.

The steeple of the Presbyterian Church on Fifteenth street has just fallen, causing clouds of cinders and sparks to fill the air, and making a most brilliant illumination of the entire heavens.

There are various reports as to the origin of the fire, one that it caught under the parquette, while another statement is to the effect that it originated among the scenery. The arrangements to meet such an emergency seem to have been wholly neglected, and before a stream of water could be got on, the flames were beyond control, so far the Academy was concerned.

The fire department were also slow in getting to work, otherwise it might have been got under before extending so far as it has. There could be nothing learned correctly in regard to the insurance of the Academy or any of the other buildings.

The fire, though not more destructive of material value than we have had in the city during the past year, was, or rather is (for at 3 A. M. it is still burning fiercely) more terribly grand to look upon than any that has occurred for many years.

At a distance from the burning buildings the fire seemed to cover a space of half a mile square, and when the steeple of the church was enveloped in flames the picture was awfully sublime.

HONORS TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT.—The President has sent a message to Congress containing the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Commodore Vanderbilt. The former sent a letter dated April 17th, 1866, the latter thanking him for the generous gift of the steamer Vanderbilt, during the late war, and saying it was now his pleasing duty to forward the gold medal authorized by Congress, and that the Commodore could not fail to cherish the proud conscientiousness of having, by the act referred to, rendered his country a signal service at a critical period in its history. The Commodore replies at length, expressing the satisfaction with which he has received the token of remembrance.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Commander Leon Smith, of the late Confederate navy, who was in command of the naval defences of Texas, was pardoned by the President, on the recommendation of Senators Stewart, Nye, McDougall, Howard, Reverdy Johnson, Chandler, Ramsey, Cragin, Edmonds, Poland, Yates and Nesmith and Hon. D. C. McRuer. The President, also ordered a warrant for pardon to issue to Henry A. Bragg, of Jefferson city, Mo., formerly an officer in the rebel army, he having been recommended as deserving of clemency by Senator Henderson and Hon. J. T. Blow, of Missouri.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.—Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, Minister to the Republic of Mexico, had a lengthy interview with the President yesterday.

MANUFACTURING IN VERMONT.—A thread manufactory is to be established at Bennington, which at this time is probably the largest manufacturing town in Vermont.

THE BATTLE AT CALLAO.

How the Spanish Vessels were Disabled---The Five and a Half Inch Iron Plating of the Numancia Penetrated---The Rifled Shots of the Peruvian Batteries go Entirely Through the Berenguela---The Villa de Madrid Towed Out of Danger Disabled---Peruvian Battery Blown Up and the Secretary of War Killed--The City of Callao Not Damaged, &c.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes from Panama, May 13th, the following account of the Callao bombardment:

The day broke with every promise of a favorable opportunity for the Spaniard; the fog of the day previous had cleared away, and although the horizon was not well defined, on account of haze, still there was nothing to prevent an engagement on the part of the weather. At eleven A. M. signal was made from the Numancia, flagship, to get under way. Soon after the six frigates, with steam up and topmasts and lower yards down, tripped their anchors and formed line of battle in two columns of attack. The column to engage the northern forts consisted of the Villa de Madrid, Almanza and Berenguela, the latter leading. Those destined to play their part on the western forts were the Numancia, Blanca and Resolucion. The sight was one long to be remembered by those who enjoyed the view from a safe distance. The northern column moved into action heading to the southward and westward, while the southern column headed to the eastward and northward, the gunboat Vencedora taking position between the two columns in order to render assistance in the event of any ship being disabled in either line.

At ten minutes past twelve the first shot was fired from battery No. 2, at the Numancia, and was replied to at once by that ship. Not more than five minutes elapsed before the action became general with both divisions of the fleet, that to the northward timing so as to be behind the western column. The firing from the ships was very rapid, too much so indeed, for it was wild, and gave evident proof that the captains of the guns were not as deliberate in their aim as they might be. The fire from the batteries was at first slow and inaccurate, but they soon began to get the range, and their heavy shot was seen to tell on more than one ship. In less than half an hour after the action commenced the Villa de Madrid made a signal, evidently asking assistance; the little Vencedora went in and towed her out of the fire, and as she came in plain view it was evident that her motive power had been deranged, for the steam was seen issuing in clouds from every part of the vessel.

The next ship to retire was the Berenguela. She moved out slowly about twenty minutes after the Villa de Madrid. The ship had been receiving a heavy fire from batteries 8, 9, and 10, and a cross-fire from battery number 5. As she passed the United States ships it was noticed that she had received a heavy rifled shot on the port side, near the water line, which had passed completely through her, coming out at or under the water line on the starboard side, rendering it necessary to careen her to prevent sinking. As it was, she had taken in a vast quantity of water, so that when out of range, and anchored, not only were the pumps necessary to keep her free, but the crew were employed in baling with buckets. She did not go into action again.

The action continued with great spirit by both the batteries and remaining ships. At half-past two the Blanca and Resolucion retired to repair some injuries, but soon returned to their positions, when all remained until the fight was over, except the two first mentioned.

Soon after the commencement of the fight battery No. 3, containing two three hundred-pounder Armstrong rifles, was blown up, dismounting the guns and killing and wounding every one in the vicinity. In battery No. 7 the three hundred-pounder Armstrong was dismounted at the first fire; but besides these casualties there was nothing to diminish in any way, or slacken in the slightest degree, the heavy and well-directed fire of the Peruvians, which was becoming more and more fatal and destructive every moment. The Spaniards soon began to find out that the game was not their own; that they had caught a tartar not bargained for, and it was manifest to all that they must soon back out badly defeated. At fifteen minutes past five the Spaniards ceased fireing and stood out of range, the batteries peppering away until the Dons were out of reach. The last gun was fired a few minutes before five o'clock by the Monitor Victoria, thus ending the action entailing a disgrace upon Spain, greater, if possible, than her defeat at San Domingo.

Those who conversed with them tell me that the Spaniards were of the opinion that the heavy fire of the ships would compel the Peruvians to run for it, and such was the opinion generally maintained, until it was discovered that the Spanish ships, instead of going in at close range, remained where their comparatively light guns had but little effect, while the heavy shot of their enemy went not only into but through them. The Spaniards were evidently deficient in shell, for they used mostly round shot; they had probably expended nearly all the former at Valparaiso, where they were not needed, when, had they preserved them for Callao, the result might have been different. Indeed, it is stated that some of the ships expended all their ammunition of every kind, and had neither shot nor shell wherewith to continue the fight. After going out of action the entire Spanish fleet took up its former position, where it remained at the time the Vanderbilt sailed, busy repairing damages.

The dictator, Prado, was here, there, and everywhere, superintending permanently the serving of the guns.

Nothing reliable is known of the exact number of killed and wounded on either side. The Peruvian Secretary of War, Senor Galvez, was killed in battery No. 3, when it was blown up. The wounded on shore, as fast as they fell, were carried to the rear and sent to the hospital at Bellavista. Those whose friends resided at Lima were sent to the city to be placed in charge of those who would care better for them than if they had remained at Bellavista to take the chances. The most reliable information had, at the time the Vanderbilt sailed, was that the Peruvians had lost sixty killed and about one hundred and seventy wounded.

The Spanish Losses—Nunez Wounded.

Nothing is known as to the loss on board the Spanish fleet, but, bored as their ships have been, the number of casualities must necessarily be very heavy. Admiral Nuzez is reported to have received no less than eight wounds and contusions; one in the head pronounced severe. Our surgeons, who offered their services to both parties alike, were not allowed to see him, and indeed it was evident that they wished to conceal as far as possible the number of men that had been placed *hors du combat*, and the condition of the ships. By the shot that disabled the steampipe of the Villa de Madrid eighteen men were killed and twenty-one wounded; so, taking the mischief done by one projectile, we may be safe in judging the Spanish loss as far in excess of that of the Peruvians.

Doctor Peck, of the Vanderbilt, when he went alongside the Villa de Madrid, counted eight shot holes in her sides. This was doing well considering the time she was under fire. The Blanca was struck over forty times, and the Almanza and Berenguela suffered almost as much. The Resolucion was hit very often—possibly as many times as the others. The Numancia came off very well, being iron clad; but one eight-inch rifled projectile from battery No. 5, pierced her five and a half inch iron plating and went partly through the wooden backing. She was brought so as to receive the fire at an angle; hence her plating caused the shot to glance. The Vencedora was uninjured.

Up to the latest moment the Peruvians were so much astonished at themselves as not to realize how much they had accomplished. They had stood to their guns like men; they never flinched or showed signs of fear, and when the battle was over, and the enemy had gone like a whipped cur with his tail between his legs, they quietly and coolly refreshed the inner man, and then went to work to repair the few damages that had been sustained. By twelve o'clock all was ready for another attack, and as for the *morale* of the men, it was a thousand per cent. better than the day previous, before the fight began. Our officers say that now you cannot drive them from the guns, and they are eager to have another trial with the "Dons," for knowing what they have done, they feel the ability to do very much more if the opportunity is offered. I do not think they will get it.

Of course the fire of the ships was directed against the batteries, to silence them, before paying attention to the destruction of the city; but not being able to accomplish but the smallest portion of the former job, they gave up the latter as not only useless, but impossible. It was a case somewhat similar to sour grapes. Even if their fire had been directed against the city it would have done but little damage. The solid shot would have made a hole, and that is all, which would soon have been made as good as new. Shell, as I said before, they evidently had none of, nor any other contrivance for blowing up or burning the object of their wrath. So the city of Callao has escaped with but few scars, hardly enough to show as proof of the prowess of her inhabitants, who, I hope, are once more in their domicils, satisfied that they are not to be disturbed for some time to come by foreign foe; certainly not by the Spaniard.

Facts and Fancies.

A liquor seller in this city was astonished on Saturday by a hodcarrier who called for and drank successively three half pints of clear whisky, without any visible effect upon his health or nerves. Long practice in carrying bricks on his head accounts for the phenomenon.

It is stated that during the last part of his stay in London, Mr. Peabody was accustomed to receive about two hundred begging letters daily. Of course he kept a secretary to open them. It is not stated that he kept a treasurer to answer them.

Our correspondent, "G. R. S." wishes to know whether the attempt to establish a party of "Doo-Littles" does not emanate from the same source as that of the "Know-Nothings." We reply, emphatically, no. The "Doo-Little party" is the lineal descendant of the "Tyler-too-Little" party.

Rachel's sister Sarah has lost all her oysters from the beds she is cultivating in Normandy bay, and now proposes to acclimatize the American bivalve. All her efforts in that direction will not return her Rachel. A handsome reward will be paid for the detection of that joke.

Ex-U.S. Senator George E. Pugh and lady, of Ohio, were confirmed at St. Xavier's Church, Catholic, in Cincinnati, recently. The capacity of the church is increased by the addition of these two pews.

When Mr. Sumner declares that: "The ballot is the columbiad of our political life, and every citizen who has it is a full armed monitor," he encourages cheating at the polls, for a full-armed monitor always carries at least two if not four guns. Does Mr. Sumner approve the "vote early—vote often" maxim?

It appears by official reports that the amount of whisky consumed annually for drinking purposes, is estimated by the Commission as averaging a gallon and a half per head to the whole population of the United States. No wonder Mr. Price, in Congress, yesterday, called whisky "the beverage of the people."

Admiral Wilkes has bought a big plantation in North Carolina. He will be ready to board Slidell and Mason again, if they should be in want of lodgings.

Winners at billiards are always polite enough to say "Thank cue!"

The two most opposite women we know of at present are Ann D. Ickinson and Ann D. Johnson.

A matron in the neighborhood of Corry proposes to call her infant son Petroleum. She assigns as her excuse for this, that whenever she spanks him she "strikes ile."

They have a cheerful practice now on the railroad to New York. As soon as the train starts, a boy comes through the cars and asks if you want your life insured.

The Detroit *Post* says that while a great many newspapers are trying to kill General Cass with softening of the brain, he stubbornly improves in health. There is a family of 'Casses, famous for their stubbornness, but we never knew that the General belonged to it.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The editor of the Muscatine *Journal* declares his dislikes as follows: "There are three things in this world which we particularly hate. First, Andrew Johnson's policy of reconstructing the Union; second, the Congressional plan of ditto; and third, the postal currency of the United States of America."

THERE is a man in Cincinnati taxed on an income of $30,000, who, eleven years ago, exhibited a monkey in the streets for a living.