Exile Corning Bulletin

CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XX.---NO. 58

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING: (Sundays excepted) at THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association." PROPRIETORS.

GIRSON FEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON
UARTER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIM is served to subscribers in the city at as container week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED.

LLOYD-GITHENS.-On the 1sth inst., at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Richard, Newton, D. D., Clement E. Lloyd, to Irene E., eldest daughter of Wm. M. Githens, all of this city. No cards.

MARSHALL-HEISTER.-At Chambersburg, June 33th, by the Rev. J. B. H. Janeway, at the residence own, M. Hellan, Esq., Mr. Wm. Marshall, of Ragerstown, to Miss Mary Ellen Heister, of Chambersburg.

MALIN-CAMPBELL.-On Wednesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. Chas. D. Cooper, Caleb H. Malin to Earah B., daughter of the late Quintin Campbell. Jr., all of this city. of this city.

WALBRIGE—WOOLLEY,—In New York, June
by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D. Hon, Henry S Walidge, of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mrs. Matida Delavan
oolley, of New York.

BAIRD.—On Sunday afternoon, the 10th Instant, at 4% o'clock, Amanda Malvina, the beloved wife of Thomas B. Baird, and sister of Hon. John S. Bradford, Mayor of the city of Springfield, Ill., in the 55th year

Mayor of the city of Springfield, Ill., in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, on Friday (to-morany) afternoon, the 15th, at2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband 322 North Tenth street. Fuieral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DUNHAM—Suddenly, on the 13th instant, Mrs. Euphemia Dunham, relict of the late A. W. Dunham, in the 44th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her tuneral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, at the corner of Johnson street and Green, Germantown, on Saturday, June 16th, 1866, as o'clock in the morning.

HAZLEHURST.—On the 14th inst., at her residence fin this city, Emily, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hazleburst.

JANNEY.—On Tuesday the 12th inst., Mrs. Lydla O.

Samuel Hazleaurst.

JANNEY.—On Tuesday the 12th inst., Mrs. Lydia O.,
widow of the late Dr. Benjamin S. Janey, in the 69th

widow of the late Dr. Benjamin S. Janey, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 11 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia, on Friday morning, at 3 o'clock.

KELLY.—On the morning of the 14th inst., Mrs. Borothy Kelly, relict of the late Thomas Kelly, in the 92d year of her age.

PATTON.—On the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., Joseph Patton, late Lieutenant of the Sixth Police District. Due notice will be given of his funeral **

RICHARDSON.—On the evening of the 12th inst., at the residence of his son, A. H. 9. Richardson, Mr. Chas. E. H. Richardson, in his 57th year.

Funeral services at his residence, No. 1934 Locust street on Friday, the 15th inst.

ACGERS.—At Shawlands, near Glasgow, Scotland, May 29, 1868, Heury Darwin Rogers, Professor of Nsiural History in the University of Glasgow, formerly of Philadelphis.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have
Buff Linens, for Ladies' suits.
Pongeed, light shades, for do.
Crape Eugenias, for do.
Pearl colored Mohair, for do.
Light Lenos, new goods.

SPECIAL NOTICES. 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, which are essentially practical and technical, which we essentially practical and technical, which we essentially practical and technical, which we have a sentially practical and the changes, MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Onemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCIBLO HODERN LANGUAGES and PHILUMONS of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILUMONS of Control of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of Control of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of CONTROL OF THE RESEARCH APRIL 1868. Clerk of the Faculty, myasmol

mystamos

NOTICE.

PENNEYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reception on the Battle Figs of Pennsylvania Regiments, by his Excellency, Governor Curitin, on the Fourth of July mext, have expressed a wish that the PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE COBPS should parade upon that occasion as a Division, and have authorized me to give notice to that effect.

I therefore respectfully request the late officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves corps to re-organiza their respective regiments for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies referred to, and to report to me at an early date the probable number of men they will be able to parade.

HORATIO G. SICKEL,

ble to parade. HORATIO G. SICKEL,
Late Colonel 3d Reg't Pa. Res. Corps and
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols,
HEALTH OFFICE,
S. W. cor. Sixth and Sansom sts. jel+3trp*

S.W. car. Sixth and Sansom sts. jel4-3trp*

CONCERT HALL.—Fancy, Floral and Straw

Serry Fair, to aid in purchasing a home for the segd and infirm members of the M. E. Church, commencing June Ilit, and continuing two weeks. The Washington Brass Band will be in attendance. Dona dions thankfully received at any of the M. E. Churches Or by the efficers.

PRISIDENT.

Mrs. Hishop Simpson, 1807 Mount Vernon street, VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. Rebecca Hammitt, 113 Vine street.

Mrs. Alexander Cummings, 1555 Walnut street,
Mrs. F. W. Casidy, 233 North Tenth street,
Mrs. — Casidy, Tenth street, below Vine.
Mrs. James Early, 314South Tenth street.
Mrs. J. O. Winchester, 734 South Ninth street.
Mrs. J. O. Winchester, 734 South Ninth street.

Mrs. J. O. Winchester, 734 South Ninth street.

Mrs. J. O. Winchester, 734 South Ninth street.

Mrs. J. O. Winchester, 734 South Ninth street.

SECRETARY.

Mrs. A. W. Band, 1821 Wallace street.

TREASUBER. [jel? tu,th,s,6trp]

Mrs. James Long, 1166 Shackamaxon street. Mrs.James Long, 1196 Shackamaxon street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

AND JREEN LANE.—The undersigned are delivering the best quality of Lehigh Coal from the above place, to the residents of Germantown and yicinity, at the following low rates, viz.

Broken and Egg for Furnace and Stove for Range \$5.00 Nutor Chestnut. — 7 50
Address Box 62 Germantown Post Office. — 7 50
Office, 15 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphils;
or yard NOBTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
and GREENE Lane.
165-26tpp

AND BALTIMORE RAILEOAD COMPANY, June 14, 1865.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of Government tax. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after

duly next jeit the study ALFRED HORNER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the DALZELL
PETBOLEOM COMP'Y. have this day declared
Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital stock
clear of State tax payable on and after the 21st inst, as
the Office of the Company, No. 218, Walnut street.
Transfer books will close 15th inst., and reopen
23d inst.
iel4,to74f
Secretary.

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

THE CHOLERA.-Miss Sarah Kelly, of Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York, died of cholera on Tuesday night, after a sickness of thirty-six The last report from the cholera ship is dated yesterday. There were, on the 12th, 44 patients; 3 were received yesterday morning; 2 died, and 45 were under treatment when the quarantine boat left.

THE new trial of Coovert for the murder of Alice Rooso, was concluded at Lebanon, Ohio, on Saturday evening. The jury were out of the court room but half an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty in the first degree. It is said that the prosecution now intend to arrest Harrison McNeal, a brotherin-law of Coovert, as an accessory in the

COTTON in Georgia has commenced to blossom. The recent rains have over-whelmed the crop in many places with grass. Wheat throughout the State is har-vested, and although the crop turns out better than was feared some time ago, it is by no means excellent.

FIVE MEN encamped in a tent near Fort Leavenworth, were struck by lightning on May 19th, and four of the party were killed. The fifth barely escaped being badly singed. The lightning ran down his back and The lightning ran down his back and ago; but the negro fractured Mr. Blythe's shivered his boots, but he will probably reskull with a heavy stone, so that he is not

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Armadale," Wilkie Collins's last novelwhich has been running through Harper's Magazine, has just been published in complete book form by Harper & Brothers Wilkie Collins has established himself upon such sure ground by his "Woman in White" and "No Name," that whatever he writes is certain to command the attention of the whole reading world. The reviewer need do little more than chronicle the publication. His praise or censure will have little to do with the popularity of the book. "Arma dale" presents all the same features that were most prominent in the author's other works. The characters are of much the some style. Mystery, plot and counterplot run all through the story, often with most be wildering confusion. The most astounding improbabilities meet the reader at every step, and even occa. sional impossibilities lend their aid to develope the strange design of the author. The principal actors are few in number and powerfully drawn, but there is a curious intricacy about their relations which keeps the reader constantly at work to preserve their separate identities. There are many high-wrought dramatic scenes occuring all through the progress of the story, which bring out the peculiar powers of Mr. Collins with striking effect. Thousands have already read "Armadale" in its serial form and many thousands more will read it now with intense interest. It is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Whoever desires a fresh, sound, healthy novel, with a most interesting plot, welldrawn characters and charming descriptions of life in the Coted'or region of France, should get "Hand and Glove," by Miss Edwards, published by Harper & Brothers. She makes a droll mistake in speaking of a "Massachusetts cotton plantation," but her book is positively delightful, and in these days of sensation stories, it is most refreshing. The chapters on the vintage will be read with especial pleasure.

Part IV. of the Bible, with Gustave Doré's illustrations, has been sent to us by Mr. C. J. Price, 21 South Sixth street. It is the English edition of Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, and subscriptions may be made at Mr. Price's. The illustrations of the number are fine, of course, the first one, "The Prayer of Jacob," being strikingly so. The engraver is H. Pisan, who is especially successful in reproducing Doré's designs.

Facts and Fancies. Some of the London Club men were facetions over their losses by Overend, Gurney & Co. A young barrister, who was supposed, as a friend suggested, to be "quite upst" by the loss of five hundred, replied, "Not at

all; I only lost my balance." At Fort Wayne, Ind., a few days ago, a man stole a canal boat loaded with goods and towed it to Toledo, from whence it was brought to Buffalo and transferred to the The thief must have been a sort of Tow-leader himself.

Mr. Charles Dickens has an engagemen with Messrs. Chappell for thirty evenings readings, mainly in the provinces. He read entirely from his own works and draws fift pounds, and immense houses. One would think that a man who could draw immense nouses could draw more than fifty pounds The Boston Post very absurdly assert that "League Island is so unhealthy that no man can live upon it without shaking th clothes off his back with fever and ague. We admit that, compared with League Island, the sites suggested by New England are no great shakes.

A young girl, named Molly Mohan, a companied one of the Fenian regiment from Wisconsin to the field as its "daughter. She is said to be highly educated. She wear is embroidered the Irish harp in silk. new way of "harping on mee daughter." We congratulate Molly that she was allowed to sport her embroidered trousers withou getting into any deadly breeches. The Song of the Ship Caulker-"Come

Another Express Robbery.

From the St. Louis Democrat. The United States Express Company h again been victimized to the tune of at least \$12,000. The robbery occurred about three o'clock on Friday, morning last, on the train between Lee's Summit and Pleasant Hill, on the Pacific Railroad. The train started at the usual hour from Kansas City. It is customary for the express messenger to take a nap until the train arrives at Warrensburg, where he generally has business to attend to. Captain Richard Ivers, the messenger in

charge of the money packages of the United States Express Company, went to sleep as usual, shortly after the train left Kansas City. The train stepped to wood two miles beyond Pleasant Hill, and it was there that the messenger discovered that during his the messenger discovered that during his nap some one had entered the car, un-locked the safe and carried off all the money packages, estimated at about \$12,000. At the wood station a man named Austin M. Faulk got off the train, with a carpet sack in his hand. As soon as the robbery was discovered, Faulk was arrested, T money, however, was not found in his pe session, and the probability is that if he stole it, he threw it off the train on the roadside, with the intention of going back after it We are informed that papers were found in Faulk's possession, showing that a rob-bery of the kind was contemplated, and implicating the fireman on the train, whose name we did not learn. We think if Capt. Ham Best, and the other detectives who "worked up" the other robbery, were sent for, they could soon find the stolen money, and get a full confession from the robber It appears that the key of the safe was taken from the pocket of the sleeping mes-senger, and was returned to its place after

the safe had been rifled of its contents. POSTAGE TO THE WEST INDIES .- From the 1st of July next letters posted in the United States and addressed to the British West Indies, Curacoa, Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin, may be transmitted to their destination by way of France, in the French mail, at a postage of 33 cents for each single e-quarter ounce or under, prepay-

ment being optional with the sender. REV. WM. BLYTHE, a Methodist preacher at Greensboro, Ga., undertook to beat a negro in the old-fashioned style, a few days

SANTA ANNA.

Address to the Mexican People---He Exhorts Mexicans of All Parties to Unite and Drive the Usurpers from the Country---Refutation of His Alleged Monarchical Proclivities---He Declares a Monarchy in Mexico to be an Impossibility --- Juarez and Ortega Advised to Shake Hands and Pitch into the Invaders--The Restoration of the Republic the Acme of His Ambition.

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna issues an address to the Mexican people, which we condense as follows. He opens by alluding to the trial to which nations are subjected for their good and gives Mexico as a prominent instance in point. He proceeds to urge that his own conduct as ruler of that country was that of a patriot. He speaks of his ejection from Mexico by General Bazaine, and while admitting that he may have erred he declares that he did everything in good faith and with an eye to his country's welfare. He thus closes:

A bandage covers the eyes of our people and my own. We have jointly erred and suffered, and we have joining effect and suffered, and we have now warning and experience. I am not egotistic and I desire to take part in repairing our error.

Where is the Mexican who can refuse my

services without incurring the opprobrium of history, or deny me the right to fight, and die if necessary, in defence of our desolate hearths? If it is desired to achieve a solid and enduring peace, is it right or just to turn the back upon an old soldier of the nation who only asks his countrymen for a spot of ground where he can stand and fight against the usurpers of our rights? Who is there that has sufficient authority to say to me, "Stand back! you are a Mexican, but you cannot be allowed to draw your sword, as of yore, in defence of the country which gave you birth, and of the Republic which you yourself founded." Upon what principle, whether liberal or conservative, could such injustice be upheld? In the great struggle of our country no element however. nsignificant it may appear, that can be used to the advantage of the nation, can be considered useless. Further, I perceive, in view of the facts already stated, and of the events that have taken place in our country during the last five years, that the general tendency of the people is in favor of a Re-public, and that a monarchy is an impossi-bility in Mexico. In Spanish America, the throne is the forerunner of the scaffold. Party sentiment must not be made the criterion of the course of contemporary actors. It rests with history to give an impartial verion, and I am certain that history will do me iustice.

Stand together, my countrymen! Let us consign all sach recriminations to oblivion, for they are detrimental to our country. I have given an explanation of my public icts, and in like manner I am ready to give any guarantees for my sincerity that may be required. Do not forget that domestic dissension when the soil of our country is being profuned by foreign invaders is equiv-ulent to desertion in the face of the enemy and that, though there is no law whereby it can be punished, yet we must pass through the ordeal of an inflexible and avenging posterity, which will reward only self-denial, patriotism and true magnanim

ty. Juarez is a good patriot and Ortega is worthy son of Mexico. Why are they no united? Why augment, through their disunion, the afflictions of our fellow-citizens I hope yet to see them friends. It is not for me to say who has a right to the Presidency nor on whose side is the law; my object is to avenge the affront offered to our country by driving far from her midst the implacable tyrants that oppress her. Let all dissensions mong our compariots cease, and let all natred be reserved for the foreign domination that covers us now with ignominy and hame. Juarez and Ortega should put an end to their resentments by a cordial em-brace. Long and strenuously have the de-fenders of the republic struggled in Mexico, and, notwithstanding suth great heroism, so firm a constancy, and so much sacrifice. the work is to-day no further advanced than it was in the beginning.

By reason of my antecedents, of my position in the conservative party, and even of my long absence from the country, believe myself to be the one called upon reconcile all minds, setting the example of submission to the constitutional government, as I now sincerely do. Thus I perform a patriotic duty, I obey the impulses of my own heart, and I satisfy the desires of hundreds of Mexicans who have called me to action. It will not surprise me to find my conduct misconstrued and base intentions attributed to me, inspired by egotism. I expect that already; I am prepare for all. But, I shall, nevertheless, feel for my country at the sight presented by some of my fellow citizens rejecting all association with me in these solemn moments of our country's life. I shall have fears lest our past experience and the warnings which we have received prove o no avail in producing union. Those who so oppose me will have given an eloquent explanation of our past misfortunes; but them take note that I will never cowardly abandon the cause of the Republic. Should my hopes be frustrated by unexpected events, or through the influence of bad pasions, I shall have fulfilled my duty at all events, and the world can judge whether others have done theirs others have done more faithfully than I have. My heart is young enough and my arm is strong enough to take part in the glorious struggle which is destined to achieve the second in-dependence of Mexico. I feel that this is in accordance with my antecedents, my po-sition, my years, and the glory which I desire for my name. I do not wish to give up the sole ambition that impels and rules me —namely, to drive our oppressors beyond the ocean, to re-establish the republic, and then withdraw to private life once more. No throne on earth could tempt me from

that retirement, and I solemnly declare that on the day of victory I will demand no other reward.

Let us advance and unite the standards of our country which have been torn by the hands of the usurpers. Let us set again on its sacred pedestal the statue of liberty, thrown down by the invaders. Let us give no rest to the tyrant who oppresses us. He has changed our vast plains into terrible deserts, where the bones of our brethren, immolated on the altar of duty or victims to the hired assassins of an empire, lie-bleaching. Heruins the nation's exchequer and makes monetary contracts abroad that are unwarrantable, believing that it will be easy for him to throw their weight upon the shoulders of our martyred people. The Austrian prince has spread a veil of mourning over the giory of our annals, and in place of the prosperity which he promised he has loaded us with misfortune and covered us with contempt and ignominy. Thousands of widows and orphans cry out for vengeance. Let us avenge them, com-patriots! Union and fraternity be among us until we accomplish this!

It is now time, Mexicans, to forget for-ever our past contentions and to make a trenuons effort, at once terrible and simulianeous, against our common enemy Thetremendous onslaughts of our indomita-ble soldiers will bring the reveille of liberty, joy to the hearts of mothers and rejoicing to our country. Heaven grant that the cen-tentment which I foreshadow be not disturbed by new fratricidal dissensions!
Union shall be my watchword before the fight. Union, again, after our victory.
God alone is infallible, and it would be a

monstrous presumption on my part, were to set myself up as free from error during my long public career; but, with my hand on my heart, I can say that never has will been an accomplice in my faults, but rather the impotence of human nature to accomplish good in the absolute.

Trust to the sincerity of my words and intentions. I cannot, I should not, nor will I close the book of my life with a falsehood. I only seek for my tomb a new laurel tree, whose shadow shall cover it in the midst of Let us hasten the hour of our nation's

triumph. Confide in my words, and be Down with the empire! Long live the republic! A. L. DE SANTA ANNA. Elizabethport, N. J., June 5, 1866.

Terrible Street Collision in Chicago. The Chicago Post of the 7th inst. says: About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Metropolitan Block, and promptly on the alarm being sounded, the steamer Economy started out, and, dashing along the street toward the scene of action, i reached the railroad crossing of the Burlington and Quincy Railroad on Sixteenth street. There everything was quiet. There were no signal lights shown, nothing to give warning of danger. Without slackening its speed the steamer bounded on to the rails, and the same instant the men in charge of it saw a locomotive dashing down upon them at the rate of 15 miles an hour. They had but an instant to think of their re any of them b to leap from his place the locomotive was upon them. There was a crash, a terrible concussion, and the next instant the splendid team of horses were lying on the rack, mangled and dead, the steamer was standing a shattered wreck behind them. and the men were scattered around in every direction, and lying stunned and bewildered neither of them being able for a time t realize the nature or extent of the disaste which had occurred. The engineer of the locomotive was among the first to compre bend the situation, without waiting to as certain the extent of the damage which his criminal negligence had occasioned, he pru-dently got off his engine and made off. Had he been going at the prescribed rate of four miles an hour, the "Economy," which was drawn by the best team belonging to the fire department, would have been clear across the track before a collision could nave occurred.

The noise of the collision soon brought a

number of people to the spot, who proceeded to examine into the condition of the men who had been thrown from the steamer. One of the first they encountered was Dan Hart, the driver of the Economy, who was found lying at a considerable distance from the wreck of the steamer. He was taken up quite dead, having been evidently killed instantly on the collision taking place. Joseph Stoltz, a pipeman, was found jammed in between a shanty and the track, and so severely hurt that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Alfred Pendleton received a serious injury in the back. Chris. Goodman, a pipeman, had his leg badly hurt below the knee, and Tom. Cooper, engineer, had several injuries more or less serious Both the horses were instantly killed. Im mediately upon the accident being reported to the Fire Marshal, a detachment of policy were sent to the apot, who promptly took charge of the sufferers. The locomotive was found to be but slightly injured, but the front part of the steamer was com p'etely smashed. Until the inquest is held pon the body of the unfortunate Dan Har t will be impossible to say definitely in now far the engineer of the locomotive is cupable, but at present the general impres-sion is that it was solely through his reckeasness that the catastrophe occurred.

Pennsylvania Crops. ALLEGHENY COUNTY.-Since the late ains the prospect for an abundant hay crop is very promising. The tillers of the soil are consequently in a happier frame of mind than when their eyes rested on nothing but heir parched and scorched acres. The hay market, too, feels the effect of the late rains, and is now crowded with persons anxious to sell the remainder of last year's crop. The result is, that prices have receded, and hay that last week was selling for thirty ive dollars finds few purchasers now at fifteen. The wheat crop is reported by the

farmers as in excellent condition.—Pitts burgh Gazette. BADLY SOLD.—A letter from California says: The blausted Englishers must have queer ideas of this country and its resources. Recently, a gentleman metallurgist brought from England an assay furnace and apparatus for making assays. Supposing probably, that this, not being a British possession, must be terribly benighted, he brought along, not only fire bricks, to use in the furnishment of the contract bricks. nace, but common bricks to set it up, and thirty-eight feet of stove-pipe, paying the beavy rate of freight on all by steamer and the Isthmus. He must have over somewhat surprised to find he could obtain here apparatus of every kind and quality, and a very good article of bricks at about five dollars per thousand. We will send a missionary to England.

Samuel N. Pike, of Cincinnati, declines to rebuild his opera house. He does not seem to have been properly supported in the en-

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

Veto of President Falcon Against the Alliance with Chile and Pern-Popular Biot and Attack on the Spanish Legation-Punishment of the Ringienders-Personal Safety of Spaniards Guaranteed, &c.

HAVANA, June 9th, 1866.—The French steamer, Panama, from St. Thomas, brings ews from Venezuela, which I send you by irst conveyance.

The dates from Caracas are to the 24th of May. The papers are filled with the impor-tant question prevailing throughout the country relative to the attitude the republic should assume in the actual conflict between Spain and the republics of the Pacific. The Caracas Federalisto of the 9th ult. re-

fers to the debate which had taken place in Congress with respect to the President's body the news of the bombardment of Valparaiso, and expressed his desire to know the policy which Congress might think proper to adopt on the occasion. A committee was appointed accordingly, the proceedings of which we find in papers of a more recent date. They submitted to both houses a resolution that Venezuela should unite herselt with Peru and Chile. The resolution was adopted; but the President vetoed it as rash and impolitic. This course on the part of the Executive produced a riot among certain classes of the population, who attacked the Spanish Legation, destroyed the archives and committed all kinds of excesses. The ringleaders of this disgraceful affair were arrested, tried and punished. The government are determined not to commit themselves by an imprudent alliance with Chile and Peru in the war with Spain. unless it should appear that the latter harbored intentions against the independence of the Spanish-American republics, which no one alleges. The Minister for the Interior had issued a

circular with reference to the neceesary security to Spaniards resident in the Re

The Minister of Finance had made an ar rangement with the Dutch banking house f Messrs. I. A. Jesuram & Son, whereby the latter engage to supply the government from the 18th of May to the 18th of January next with the sum of five thousand dollars daily, and in reimbursement thereof they were to receive orders on the custom houses of Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Boli var City, and Maracaibo. A further loan to the Government of \$134,000 was also arranged for by the same party, duly guaranteed by the Govern-

Configgration in New York—Destruction of an Armory - Loss \$30,000.
[From to day's New York Word.]
At an early hour yesterday morning, a destructive conflagration occurred at the junction of West Houston and Bedford streets, involving the destruction of the Starr Armory and considerable damage to the adjoining property. The fire broke out at about 2 A. M. on the first floor of the four-story building No. 180 West Houston street, occupied by G. W. Gilbert as a horse shoeing and blacksmith shop. The flames spread rapidly to the upper stories of the building, and also to the upper floors of the adjoining buildings, Nos. 182, 184, and 186, and in the same street, which comprised the Starr Armory owned by W.O. & W. S. Starr. Here there were a large number of muskets and other fire-arms undergoing the process of cleaning and repairing. A greater portion of the muskets had been recently purchased at government sales, and were loaded. They ad been stored in the armory in that con dition, and when the fire reached them, and they became heated, a volley of musketry was the result, spreading consternation among the bystanders, and causing quite an excitement among peaceful inhabitants in the surrounding tenements. The police on the ground formed a more extensive cordon around the burning buildings, and prevented any but firemen from passing while the miniature bombardment was kep up at short intervals for several hours. For unately none of the muskets were pointed towards the street, and thus no one was in jured by the dischargeof musketry. In the meantime the firemen were at work endea voring to extinguish the flames, but did not succeed until the three upper floors of Nos. 180, 182, 184 and the fourth floor of No. 186 were entirely burned out.

The loss of Messrs. Starr on stock and machinery is computed at \$10,000; insured for \$5.500 in the Home, of New Haven: Al bany City and Commonwealth, of New York The greater portion of the fire-arms on the premises were owned as follows: 1,000 muskets by Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, of 19 Maiden lane; 600 by W.J. Syms & Bro., 300 by Cooper & Pond, and 400 pistols by Thos. Jones, of 10 John street. All these were destroyed, and were not insured.

The second floor of the corner building is accounted by Metthew Higgins, manufacturing.

occupied by Matthew Higgins, manufact turer of sewing machines. Mr. Higgins had 200 completed machines on his premises which were all destroyed; loss about \$10,000 no insurance.

The third floors of 182, 184, and a portion of 186, were occupied by Chas. Lendsman weaver of hemp hose; loss, \$500; insured for

The first floors of 184 and 186 Houston street, are occupied by Wm. Terwilliger, manufacturer of iron safes; stock considerably damaged by water; fully insured. ement of No. 182 is occupied by Wm. Horsfall & Co., blacksmiths and wa gon axle makers; damage chiefly by water

\$1,500; no insurance. The loss of Mr. Gilbert,the horse-shoer, in whose place the fire is supposed to have ori-ginated, is estimated at \$1,000; insured for that amount in the New Jersey State Insu-The buildings on Houston street ar

owned by A. & S. Bussell. They are damaged to the amount of \$8,000; they are fully The buildings Nos. 3 and 5 Bedford street are occupied by Hall & Labagh,organ builders, whose stock is damaged by water about

\$2,000; insured for \$7,000, in Bowery, City, Globe, Western, and Arctic Insurance Com-The cause of the fire is unknown.

SENATOR COWAN recently printed one of his humorous speeches, and sent a copy thereof to the Conneautville (Pa.) Record, which acknowledged the receipt thereof as follows: "Mr. Edgar Cowan, M. C., formerly a representative of Pennsylvania in the U. S. Senate, has our thanks for a liberal." While therefore for supply of wrapping. While thankful for small favors, if it is just the same to him, he will oblige us by next time sending white sheets instead of going to the expense of having them printed with large type, speech of E. Cowan," etc. It spoils the for anything but wrapping paper, and is a reckless waste of raw material."

Death of Hon. Moses F. Odell. (From To-day's N. Y. Herald.) President Johnson's most important ap-pointments in this district have died within a year of their appointment: Preston King, the Collector, committed suicide some months ago, and now the death of Moses F. Odell, the Naval Officer of the Port, is announced. He died of cancer in the mouth. at his residence in Orange street, Brooklyn,

yesterday morning.

Moses Fowler Odell was born at Tarrytown, Westchester county, on the 24th of February, 1818. His family removed to New York city shortly after his birth, and he received his education in the common schools of this city. Early in life he received an appointment in the Custom House, where he soon proved himself a peculiarly valuable servant and for merit was promoted step by step until he was made Assistant Collector, which office he hold diving the official or, which office be held during the adminor, which one he held during the animi-istration of President Polk. Being a dem-ocrat; when the Taylor administration came in, Mr. Odell was removed from his post and put to another desk. He was, however, shortly replaced, notwithstanding his polishortly replaced, notwithstanding his poli-tics, the Collector finding him indispensable. He continued to hold his place under Collectors Bronson and Redfield, until he

resigned under the latter. He was subsequently elected to the Thirtyeighth Congress, in which he served until 1864. In 1861 he declared his unalterable devotion to the Union, and came out as an ultra war democrat. In the Congress of 1862-64 he went still further, and avowed the conviction that slavery ought not to survive the war. With a small minority of the democratic members he voted first for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and afterwards for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States, and thereby lost a renomination for Congress in 1865. Wnen Mr. Johnson suc-Congress in 1865. When Mr. Johnson succeeded to the office of President, Mr. Odell was appointed by him Naval Officer for the ort of New York. It was perhaps the first indication given by the President of his fu-ture policy, though the personal friendship existing between the President and Mr. Odell in a great measure accounted for the selection.

FURS IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A California

orrespondent writes: There is no necessity do have rich, lovely furs just from the north coast, and over from the Russian possessions, and it is a duty every lady considers that she owes society and herself, to have a set of furs. They are to be found in every family; children cry for them, and of times family differences and domestic imbroglios are settled by the compromise of a set of furs. There is hardly any style of domestic grievance that cannot be settled. The court s saved many a divorce trial by these teardryers. The time was when other things sufficed, in early days—a set of quartz jewelry, then diamond ear-rings, then a camel's-hair shawl—but they won't do now; for in most instances these domestic differences have occurred sufficiently often to have enabled the ledy to do through to have enabled the lady to go through the list; they have them all. There are few families that can't show the whole catalogue; but furs are a more modern ultimatum, and I would advise all married people contemplating coming to California, especially the male member, to be cautious ow he raises a breeze on a slight provocation, unless prepared to pay the penalty. Furs are at present the recognized currency for serious outbreaks. A silk dress or even theatre tickets may do for little short comings, late-comings, not coming at all, or inability to find the keyhole, or distinguish the number after the gas had been extinguished, &c.; but for real, serious and warlike demonstrations, there is no balm, nothing so soothing as fors. You can't set-tle much of a row with a bonnet, either: there is too little of them; they are no longer current. I don't know how far a good fourpound waterfall or a couple of pounds of ringlets might go; but as they are among the necessaries of life, the indispensables they probably don't count for anything. SINGULAR COINCIDENCE. - The Gettys-

burg Sentinel says: We learn, with regret, that Mr. Isaac Wolf, Jr., of Berwick township, in this county (abrother of the County) Commissioner, Samuel Wolf, Esq.), had a leg broken a week or two since, by the falling of a tree. It appears that the tree Mr. Wolf was chopping down, in falling, caught his leg, breaking and crushing it most hor-ribly. Medical assistance was summoned, and he is now doing well. This circumstance is quite a singular coincidence—being but week before last that we announced the acin which he had his leg broken—that two brothers should meet with similar accidents under different circumstances, in the short space of a few weeks.

DASTARDLY MURDER.-Mr. Robert Clark, of Greenwood county, was murdered on Sunday last by three brutes who are supposed to have been Missouri bushwhackers. The murderers, who were on horseback. rode up to Mr. Clark's house about the middle of the afternoon and inquired of Mr. Clark the way to a neighbor's. Mr. Clark, who was nursing a child, went to the door to give the desired information, and as he raised his right arm to indicate the direction he was shot through the heart by one of the roffians. Death ensued immediately.—From the Burlington, Kansas, Patriot.

A STRIKE ENDED .- Says to-day's New York Times: The ship carpenters' strike in this city, which commenced on the 2d of April, the mechanics demanding that eight hours should constitute a day's work, has terminated. The men have returned to their work under the old system. The calkers, who also struck for the same, still make a show of holding out, but so many of them have returned to the ship yards that there is no scarcity of hands. The eight-hour system is thus proved to be impracticable in New York.

POSTAL MATTERS SOUTH .- Of the recently established or re-opened Post Offices in the South, there were very few in which Postmasters or Postmistresses appointed could not take the eath. The people generally are beginning to understand that the eath is indispensable, that every Postmaster's bond must be approved by the Department before a commission is sent, and that no Post Office can be put in operation until the Postmaster has that commission.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.-Messrs. Duval and Claiborne, representing the interests of Louisiana, are now in Washington urging upon Congress the passage of a law providing for the repair of certain levees, owing to the crevasses in which large sections of the state are deluged, thus preventing the state are deluged, thus preventing the state are deluged, thus preventing the state are deluged. raising of the usual crops of sugar and cotton.

WINONA, Wisconsin, must be a niceplace at the present time. Among the induce-ments for gentlemen to settle there, it mentions that they can fish out of their garret windows, swim in their parlors, build skiffs ir garret on their roofs, practise rowing over their door-yards, and keep ducks."