- THEN DERIVE A PRIME WATCH AND THE PROTATION FROM AND TRACKED AND DRAFT AND A DRAFT AND A DRAFT.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V .--- No. 77.

THIRD EDITION

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

A Brilliant Sortie by the

Paraguayans.

DEFEAT OF ALLIED ARMY

Destruction of Argentine Rafts

THE PARANA RIVER OBSTRUCTED.

Dictator Lopez has General Robles and

His Staff Shot for Treason.

THE ADVANCE ON HUMAITA

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

NEW YORK, March 30.-By the arrival of the steamship North American, from Rio Janeiro,

with dates to March 3, the following important

On the 31st of January, a Paragus ran force of

3000 men crossed to the southern bank of the

Parana, at Passo de la Patria, aud attacked the

Argentine forces, forming the vanguard of the

allied armice. After a severe fight the Para-

guayans recrossed the river in good order to

their headquarters. The loss of the Argentines

is estimated at 200 killed. That of the Paragoay-

A large quantity of timber, accumulated by

the Argentives for the purpose of making rails

to cross the troopt and material in the long-

projected grand advance of the allies, were cap-

tured by the Paragaayans and thrown into the

Deterters from the Paragoayan army repor-

that General Robles, with sixty other officers,

were shot by order of the Dictator Lopez, in the

presence of the ca army drawn up in a hol-

The Brazilian fleet remained at Corrientes

awarting the arrival of Admiral Tamandare

when active naval operations would be com-

menced by the combined fleets, but from the

skilful obstructions of the Paraguayans below

Humaita, it was doubled whether a successful

From all appearances the defensive prepara.

tions made by Longz would effectually prevent

any direct advance of the allies upon Humait

attack by water coaid be made.

news has been received: --

no is not stated.

river.

low square.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, {

Friday, March 30, 1866.

To-day being Good Friday, there was no meeting at the regular Board of Brokers, and the Stock Market was very dull. The following sales were made at the outside Board-Catawissa preferred at 271@28, the former rate a decline of 5; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 624; and Philadel phia and Eric at 282, no change. Delaware Divi. sion Canal was in demand, with sales at 45@46), the latter rate an advance of 1/.

Oil shares continue very dull, with the excep tion of Ocean, which sold at 6:607, a decline of § -The Titusville Herald makes the following statement in relation to the recent suspension of Culver, Penn & Co.:--

"Mr. Culver was largely interested in the banking business throughout the country; but not especially so in this city. The Petroleum Bank, we understand, is the only institution affected by the failure here. Mr. Culver was a small stockholder in the First National Bank; small stockholder in the risk Matonal Bank; but the latter had overdrawa its account with Calver, Penn & Co., and is consequently on a perfectly sound and reliable basis. Its re-sources are ample, and all demands from depositors can be promofily discharged at the counter. The Second National Bank had no business connection with Culver, Penn & Co. Lecy had no stock in that institution, which is probably the only bank in the oil region outside of Pithole City and Plumer entirely independent of the firm. The banks in which the New York bouse are commonly reported to be interested, and which, it so, are most likely to be inju-riously affected by the failure, are as follows:— Petroleum Eank, Titusville: Venango County Bank, Franklin; First National Bank, Corry; Bank of Lawrence County, Newcastle; Crawford County Bank, Meadville; Oil City Bank, Oll City; First National Eank, Plumer; A. D. Cot-ton & Co., Petroleum Centre, There were other banks in various parts of the country-one at Eucyrus, Ohio, one or more in Indiana-in short a total of 13, all of which, an end. These people, who have been accus-tomed for so many years to a certain fishing ground, and who probably have come to look we believe, made their deposits with Culver, Penn & Co., New York. At the time of the tailure of Morris Ketchum & Co., New York, Culver, Penn & Co. succeeded to the distinction of being the heaviest banking firm in the United States, and were regarded as the soundest. In what degree the issues of the above banks will be affected it is impossible to say. All their currency cannot permanently depreciate, for they are nearly all National Banks, and hence the United States. The American fisher-men will be duly warned, and after a fixed time the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. We trust they will under-stand that the restriction is caused by the secured by the deposit of bonds in the United States Treasury. That their depositors must suffer is inevitable, but it is a satisfaction to know that the First and Second National of Titusville are entirely unaffected by the crash. We sincerely regret the disaster, not alone on ac-count of Mr. Culver, who has been one Washington, Whenever the States think fit to conclude another treaty, American inshermen will recover their former rights. It is a difficult matter to regulate, and may lead to many a quarrel, but in this as well as in all that relates of the most energetic, public-spirited, and successful business men of the oil region, but for the temporary commercial derangement which must naturally en-sue in the oil producing regions. There is, however, no real cause for distrust and alarm in this may count on the friendliness and courtesy of President Johnson's Covernment. If it were not so, we should look upon the consequences of the change as likely to be troublesome, if not section. The deposits are large, and are scat-tered all over the country. As regards the con-dition of the First National Bank here, which rumor has classed with the 'Culver Banks,' we are authorized to say that Mr. Culver owns but a very small amount of its stock; that the bank had no junds in the bands of Culver, Penn & Co.; and that all drafts made by this bank upon that firm have been provided for at another New York institution and will be promptly paid on presentation; and finally, that all depositors can mons at Vienna chiefly arises from a wish of the more moderate party at Court to be fully assured have their money on call. The exciting cause of the failure is to be found in the magniticent but astounding scheme of building a metropolitan city-Renc-at a point between Franklin and Oil City, on the Allegheny river." -The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is abundant at 5@6 per cent., and more inquiry is reported among brokers. The supply is still excessive at 6 per cent. In Commercial paper no change. For best, 7@71 is the rate; 8 @9c. for good, and 10@15 for ordinary. Ster-ling bills are dull and rather lower. The rates are:-Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 1062@107; Bankers' Sterling, three days, 1092; Commercial, 106@1064; Francs, long date, 5 282@5 25. In Freights, the engagements to Liverpool are 60 tons Wool at 20s.; 500 bales Cotton at 5-16@jd.; 11,000 bush. Corn, part at 4d. and per steamer; 1000 bales Cotton at @jd. To Glasgow, 16 tons Whalefoots at 22s. 6d.; and 3000 bbls. Tar at 3s. At a recent meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, the subject of fixing uniform rates of insurance, after a protracted discussion, was referred to a Committee, who will report such measures as may be deemed fair for the preservation of the companies and protection of the parties insured. Of 58 companies repreented, all but four voted in favor of an adance.

ever, that as far as General Osorio is concerned no brame attaches to him because he did out rend troops to the scene of strile, because they were declined by General Hornos. As for the inactivity of the Brazilian squadron, it is counted for on the suspicion that some d nent exists between Admiral Tamandare and the Aspentine Commander-in-Chief.

Brazilians very naturally ask, in presence of the blame imputed to their countrymen, what was the bulk of the Argentine army doing? Beaug so much nearer the field of battle than the Brazilians, why did it not support, the divisions from Buenos Avres F And they think with reason, that the Argentine forces, amounting to ten thousand men, on their own soil, were quite suf-ficient to arrest the progress and punisa the foothardiness of five thousand Paraguavans. some officers even think that the help of Brazilians in this case would be considered more in the light of an insult than as an advantage to their allies. Be this as it may, it is a stubbord fact that the Argentines have been tremendously whipped, and that the moral advantage gained the Paraguayans is immense.

The newspapers do not mentiou a word about the destruction of the flatboars and other means of transportation in the course of construction by the allies, on the Argentine side of the Parana, Private letters have been received here, however, stating that the Parag tayans had set and to everything of the kind that they found on the bank of the river that they could not quickly carry away with them. All this ought to lead the allies to exercise more vigilance and to always be on the qui vive to repai the enemy, particularly when he attempts to cross the river, as he did then and had none i wice before in cances, which can be easily riddled by ordi-nary musket bullets. The following is the official report of the

affair:-THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS, February 1, 1806.- Fo the Minis-ter of War, Colonel Ju an Marinez:- 1 have the ter of War, Colonel Ju an MarLinez:--1 have the honor to forward you the enclosed report from the elvision (the staff, which you will please convey to the Vice-President of the Republic The debut of the 2a Division (Bueros Ayrca) which for the first time came under fire, as well as most of the officers, has been brilliant; and although their generous ardor in the fight has caused them severe losses, and thus prevented the victory from bring complete and the enemy from being fotelly annihilated, I teel bound to recommend them to the thanks of the people and the Government. BARTOLOME MITRE,

ENSENADA, February 1, 1806 .- Fo the President of the Republic and General-III-Chiet:--I have the honor to advise your Excellency that, in conse-quence of a decent of the enemy as far as the Pequence of a descent of the enemy as far as the Pe-stage on the 20th uit, and of the encounter men-tioned in the enclosed despatch of General Horaes, a remore mension was sont to the vanguard, according to your Excellency's order, composed of the 2d divi-sion (Buenes Ayres), under Colonel Coussa, with a detachment of artillery. The vanguard being thus strong thened the enemy strong vantages in the area being them Bergalo

The vanguard being thus streng hend the enemy returned yest study in the same force to the Peggalo, binging with them a howsizer. Our succilla cuvairy attacked them on the flank, while the infantry, under Colonel Coussa, fell on them in front with vigor, driving them back and pursuing them holly as far as Passo de la Patria, although the circum-stances of our men having to wade across two oreeks and a large marks, by to their high in water, prevented the pursuit from 1 sing at visions as it might have been, and the small number of the enemy taken prisoners is owing its the ragged defices which covered their retreat. At the Passo de la Patria the enemy endeavored to reform, under cover of a received force stationed

to reform, under cover of a reserved force stationed on the beach and some arallery mounted on an island, which commands both banks of the river, within halt cannot shot range; while, at the same time a considerable number of canoes came to re-inforce them. Nevertheless our infantry pushed into the thicket,

which skirts the coast for about a leight, swimming across the two marshes, and advancing by the forest openings, wherever practicable, till they came'on the enemy's fask, catting their into in two with a vigorous charge, and causing them abandon several canoes, which floated down the river, the rest cannes, in boats, or swimming over to the Parasuavan ats, or swimming over to the Paraguaya caping in boats, or swimming over to the rare sugaran side. [A likely story sceing that the river at the Passo is, in consequence of its flooded state, no v two thousand yards wide, with a three-knot current.] The result of the day would have been decouve, and the destruction of the enemy complete, had not two choics of battahons and several officers just fallen, which somewhat damped the actor of our menoaction percent. men, and permitted the enemy, under projection of their island battery of eight and twelve pounders, to recover themselves in the inneetrable wood bor-dering on the river, where they also received a reinforcement of a fresh battahon, and were able to maintain their ground, although suffering heavy losses of killed and wounded, in bayonet skirmishes

The Paraguayans maintain the same position on the other side of Passo de la Patria, and show th mserves every day with eight or ten canoes tuil of armed men. We have recently put guards all along this side to prevent their usual midnight visits.

The Brazilian fleet is here still at anchor. anxiously awatting the arrival of Admiral Tamandare to commence operations. The officer and sailors are full of entitusianin and burnin for the signal to advance against Housing of as the operations will probably be combined both by land and water, cannot expect any news of importance for a month or six weeks. The carpenters are only now building the first of the ulas ordered for passing the army over the Parana.

ITHE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

Defection of Senator Scovel. From the Trenton State Gazette.

Yesterday morning the Senate had brough before it a resolution to go into ionit incesing los the purpose of electing a United States Senator rom New Jerrey, in place of John P. Stockion whole seat has been declared vacant by the Schate of the United States. The propriety of this course caunot be questioned; and get it was detected by the vote of a person who has pro-Pessed the extremest devotion to Republica principles, and the Union party-Jas, M. Scovel Of the action and sayings of the person, the Vork Tribune yesterday morning. When it is had in mind that he is generally understood to "inspire" the articles published in that paper concerning him, its value will be thoroughly un derstood. It is as follows:-

"The flon, James M. Scovel was on the floor o both Houses to-day. He assured members that the New Jersey Lesislature might be tened upon to send down a thoroughly trustworthy Senator by Monday next.

And yet that gentleman has deliberately voted against a joint meeting ! What are his reasons for this? He protesses to desire the appoint ment of certain men, and avers that he must be gratined in his choice before he conscuts to a oint meeting ! In other words, he claims that the entire Union party shall bow humo's and suppliantly to him if they have to elect a United States Senator. Benedict Arnolo's excuse for betraying his country was, that his wishes were

not gratilled. The parallel is evident. Who is this James M. Scovel who claims such evalued perfection of sentiment as to require the entire Republican party to bow to his dic-tum? Did he grow up in the ranks of the Union party? Is he the oldest Senator in that honorable body? Is his character above the taint of suspicion? Is his uncerting the orrupti-ble? Is has we done unsearchable? We edge ble? Is his wildom unsearchable? We admit that his ways are past finding out ! We are confident that he is the youngest member as respects age in the Senate. His European tour was generally understood to be designed to cover the deficiencies of age-so that when he appeared to take the oath of office no objection as to age could be raised. It cannot be pretended that he has been very long in the Republican ranks; and as to his political career we may speak from the record.

Mr. Scovel has, from time to time, during his political career, given utterance on variou-topics, even when publicity may not have indi-cated the highest wisdom. Not to speak just here of his positions on national topics, we call up his course in relation to the Presidency of

CAMDEN, N. J., November 27, 1864.-Mr. Monitor -Some of the framous papers have done me the honor to police my name as a probable caudida 3 for l'resident of the schate. I shall not be a caudida 3 for l'resident of the schate. I shall not be a caudidate for that position.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 30, A New Picture.

J. H. Littledeld, of the Treasury Department, an amateur artist, has just finished a painting of the deathbed of President Lincoln, which has been photographed, giving the room, furniture, and the faces of all present, with remarkable

There have been, for some time past, several Indian delegations in town, composed mainly of those who fought in the Confederate army during the late Robell'on. All these delegations are here for the purpose of conferring with the Commissioner of Indian Adlairs relative to the forming of new treaties with the United States, and the securing of back annuities which they would have received had they remained loyal to the Government. Among those who ought to receive the immediate attention of the Government, are the Chippe way reading in the northwestern part of Minnecola, who came to remonstrate against the incursion of the whites, who, drawn to that region by recent gold discoveries, are forcibly possessing themselves of lands which were years since ceded to this tribe. The Gov ernment now proposes to form a new treaty with these indices, providing for their removal

English detectives in town have been kept in the same color.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Convention of Roman Catholie Bishops-Good Friday in the Mcnumental City, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 30, -Archbishop Spalding, of the Catholic Church, as Legate Apostolic, has issued his letters of convention, addressed to all the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Council in the United States, convening them to meet at the Metropolitan Cathedral of Baltimore on the first Monday in October next, to inaugurate a second Plenary Council.

To-day is a general holiday. All the Catholic and Episcopal, and many other churches are open, and are largely attended. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermout, preached at St. Paul's, and remains until Monday, preaching every day.

The New Jersey Legislature.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. THENTON, N. J., March 30 .- The excitement in this city over the dastardly conduct of James M. Scovel is intense. Honorable man of both parties express the profoundest contempt at his course. Preparations are being made to burn him in effigy. If popular opinion be correct he has been induced to adopt this unexpected course by certain inducements held out in the shape of office, and something else. The prospects of the ultimate success of Mr. A. G. Cattell are good.

EUROPE.

FURTHER INTERESTING NEWS.

England and America. THE TERMINATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY-GROUNDS. From the London Times,

The present St. Patrick's Day will also be re-

markable for another event, which might itself breed a quartel not less troublesome than a

Fenian outbreak in Ireland or a Fenian invasion

of Canada. To-day the Reciprocity Treaty be-tween the United States and British America

comes to an end. For the sake of both coun-tries, which it so much benefited during the six

years which intervened between its adoption and

the outbreak of the American war, we regret that

to abrogate it. But every nation is the best budge of its own affairs, and if the Government

1 Washington is of opinion that the changes

inancial condition of the States requires that their commercial relations should be revised, we

have no right to complain. It is fair, ho vever, to remind the Americans that the termination

I the treaty is their work, not ours; and that

any differences arise, we have done our best to prevent them. Now, one of the rights which

the Americans possess under the treaty is that of fishing in British waters. The coast of British

North America is one of the finest fishing grounds in the world, and it will be in the me-mory of u.ost of our readers how long and bitter

were the dissensions between the adventurous New Englanders, who were continually trespass-

ng, and the jealous Nova Scotians and Newfound-

landers, who were as constantly driving them off. The Reciprocity Treaty put an end to these

disputes by giving the American fishermen the right to come into our waters in return for a

much less valuable concession on their part,

and for twelve years they have followed their calling in peace. But now their rights come to

upon it as their own, must now be content to retire, or come into collision with the Canadian

authorities. We believe a vessel-or-war will be placed on the coast for the purpose of seeing

that the rights which revert to the British crown

are not infringed, and also to prevent collisions between the fishermen of the Provinces and of

act of their own Government, and that, if they suffer, their grievances can only be removed at

o Feninnism there is' reason to believe that we

Austria and Prussia.

COUNCILS OF WAR HELD IN BERLIN AND VIENNA.

The delay in the delivery of the Prussian sum-

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

dangerous.

line of

the United States Government have thought 5

accuracy and idelity, Indians and Their Wants.

still further westward.

A Supposed Fenlau Symbol.

a fearful state of agitation for the past few days, owing to the appearance of a placard prominently posted around the streets, and which they interpret as a secret symbol of the Fenian Brotherhood, by which they are enjoined to be prepared for an immediate descent on Canada. The mysterious poster consists simply of a green ball on white ground, encircled by a border of

their only chance of capturing that place lying in a rapid flank movement, either by crossing the Parana at Dapua, to which point General Parto Alegre was marching with fourieen monsand men, or by the left bank of the Parogua through the Grau Chaso.

At Rio the carnival season passed off with great gayety.

The question of abolishing slavery in Erazil was to be brought before an adjourned session of the Imperial Assembly.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAZ.

RIO JANEIRO, March 3 .- Information is being continually received here of the drawing by the Paraguayans of the Parana, and device dion why hy the committed by them, in the form of callie lifting on the Argentino side. On the third J nuary four hundled crossed over on a ria; but they were driven back by the out the es.

But by ar the most supported even is that o a fight that took place on the Use of Jacuary between the Parazonyaos and the generics The accounts occuved here are very cloudy, a if seems that the allies Governments we no dispess a to collighten the public in regard to their operations. From all I could gates, how ever, it seems that a force of Paragrayaos, num bering about six hundred men, crossed over to the Argent he side. These were promptly reinforced till the total number of the invalers amounted to from three to five thousand. The Argentine General Hornos, with only a division of eavalry, met the invaders, when a sanguinary conflict ensued. General Hornos was subscquently reinforced by a Buenos Ayrean division, commanded by Colonel Cone a, and after the fight had lasted some hours the Paraguayans recrossed, leaving several hundred dead and wounded on the beld.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE PARAGUAYANS AND THE MEGENTINES, AT PASSA DE LA PATRIA.

The fight was intensely hot, the Paraguayan holding their ground with great tenacity, giving way only inch by inch, and profiting by all the difficulties in the form of bushes, swamps, lakes, etc., and at night they sought shelter in a mountain by the banks of the river, whence it tound very hard to dislodge them, as they had been reinforced.

Finally they were compelled to recross the river, leaving on the Argentane side two hundred killed, and a number of wounded, variously estimated at from one hundred to six hundred.

The Argentines had several officers killed, and many wounded. The loss of men placed hors de combat is between five and six hundred. This loss is severely felt in Buenos Ayres, as the prin cipal troops engaged were from that city. This is the Argentine version of the affair. The

Brazilian account differs from it materially, and if all the statements received from the latter source are to be believed, the conduct of the Argentines in the fight was not very flattering to them. While it cannot be denied, on the one hand, that they defended themselves bravely, it must be admitted on the other hand, that they fell ingloriously, without the slightest advantage to their cause, through the negligence of the general commanding the vauguard.

General Osorio, in command of the Brazilian forces, having heard heavy firing in the direction of the river, sent to General Hornos, offer-ing reinforcements, which were declined. The consequence was that the Paraguayans, in their onset, created great confusion in the Argentine ranks, and although this is denied, it is substantiated by letters received from surgeons of the Brazilian army, who declared that they found almost all the Argentines that they attended wounded in the rear. This circumstance is mentioxed with the utmost politeness and varnish; but it is certain that the Argentines

were completely routed. A great cry has been raised in Buenos Ayres against the Brazilian army and navy, but more especially the latter, for their inactivity when they were within hearing distance of the conflict. It is believed by impartial persons, how-

with our men. Soon after the 1st Division, under Colonel Rivas, arrived, as I had moved them up, pursault to your Excellency's order: but it was impossible, as Gano-ral Hornos testifies in his destatch, to make use of this reinforcement, as it was now past nightiall.

The operation would have been completely successful, as I have already told your Excellency, out for the impatience of our soldiers to get under fire, and the consequent want of a compact reserve force which permitted the enemy to reform on the liver's side, under cover of the woods, and protoci d by their island battery, where hey were reinforced and

enabled to hold their ground for the night. Nevertheles, the enemy's loss is computed at more than two nundred killed and four hundred wounded (according to reliable accounts), besides nine being taken prisoners, and among these latter two officers. But these advantages have not been obtained without severe loss on our side-Majors Serrano and Marquez being among those killed in action, and Commanders Kear and Martinez de Hog, wounded, besides ninety rank and file sent to the hospital, and besides interfy faint and his sent to the hospital, and about wenty officers of the various battalions engaged The large number of officers hors de cam-bat is owing to the valor or the troops in rushing on the enemy's ambuscade, when the chefs and officers led the way. It was the first time these battalions were over under fire. Colonel Conesa being at present with the van-the de la Partie of the valor of the the val-

guard at Passo de la Patin, i have not yet got a list of the killed, but learn that the number is small most of our cacualizes being 'sightly wounded," Colonel Concta received a contusion. General Hernos, in his active duties with the vanguard, has not had time to give mejother than a verbal report, watch I shall transmit to your Excellency in due time, with other details.

JUAN A. GELLEY Y OBES.

The Brazilian Times of the 24th ult. says:-"The latest news received from the seat of war is somewhat discouraging, the Argentine vanguard having been attacked by three thousand Paraguayans, who crossed the Passo de li Patria. Two hundred Argentinos were killed. Patria. and all the timber collected and prepared for ratts wherewith to effect a crossing of the Parana, was thrown into the river. The Paraguayans then recrossed, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the locality where the fight took place."

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Buenos Avres Standard in a late editorial says :- "Let us turn our eyes to the Passo de h Patria, where the enemy will make a stand, ou the far side of the Parana, and much as we hope that the Argentine flag will be borne in triumph through the dense forests of Paraguay, we must remember that the hazard of war might tura against us. There Lopez will stake his last chance and fire his last shot, knowing that if we once cross the Parana his fortress of Humaita s outflanked. The whole strength of the enemy will be centred there, and we may expect to ustain great loss in forcing a passage. Itie not like walking across a bridge, for our men will be terribly exposed in the long and arduous passage of the Parana."

THE BEAT OF WAR,

The Infound correspondent writes from Cor tientes under date 12th January, as tollows:-Everything is at a standstill. The belligerent armies maintain the same positions. The Bra-zilians, under Generals Osorio and Netto, have their tents stretched over a great extent of ground about three lengues from the city. The only force at Passo la Patrin de is that of General Hornos, the bulk of the Argentine army being at Ensenadita, about five miles this side of the Passo. General Caceros is stationed about a mile from the village of Sch Cosme. General Flores is about the same distance from Itati, at a place called Yaguari, and has been joined by Colonel Garcia's San Martin regiment,

The current seems to set in favor of the Hon. Benjamin Buckley, Schator from Passaic, an able and impartial gentiemen, who has been in the m-nority, as a member of the Legislature, for tea ve ar

And yet, in less than two short mouths, this gentleman, whose "aspirations" did not "run in that direction," contended with the greatness bitterness for the very position he had dis-claimed, and against all principles of honor or propriety, distinctly tareatened to ball the ver-man whom, in his letter, he commended, W say nothing in reference to such duplicity: bu we do affirm that to wrest from such a man as Benjamin Buckley a position accorded him by every rule of propriety and by common coases was an outrage indescribable. And yet thu gentleman affirmed that his aspirations did not run in that direction!

Again. Doubts were entertained as to whether elected President of the Senate, he would stand by the Republican party. But on this subject he was bound by written pledges-and these pleages he has openly wiola'ed ! What can have caused this pertidy? We might dis close much as to his proceedings; but this much may be noticed. As soon as intelligence reached him of the vote by which Mr. Stockton was deprived of his seat-he immediately proceeded to Washington for some purpose. We have no direct data to found any statement; but the cir cumstance of his returning in company with Mr. Stockton may be taken for what it is worth. Indeed, this gentleman has been known to be "dodging around" in suspicious quarters for months past. We, therefore, set him down as a very "artful dodger."

But to consider Mr. Scovel's professional reasons-to say nothing of his periody. His claim is, we believe, that he opposes Mr. Cattell. We answer, Mr. Cattell is not nominated It is not a question of candidates. That will come up in the caucus. There Mr. Scovel may present his candidate, even-as is likely to be the case-if it be that, greatest man in the upiverse, whose opinions are alwas right, and to whose mandate the whole Union party must bend-the great I-myself I-James M. Scovel. But this talk of candidates is the merest pretense, and has no foundation in fact.

Mr. Scovel has professed to stand by the Union party and Congress. But his marked haste to reach Washington, and his peculiar change on his return, leaves no other impression than that stock is of more consequence with him than principle. And now, shall we yield to him We say, never! Better leave the office unfilled. Then we can go before the prople next fall with all the as yet undeveloped evil which hang about this matter ready to be brought to light And if damning evidence of foulest perildy sufficient to rouse the intensest indignation among the people be not brought to light, we are greatly mistaken.

We can lose nothing in thus deferring, if no cessary. For even if the Democracy are umphant, they can do no more than elect Democratic Senator. But we had rather Democratic Senator. But we had rather a thousand times that the vifest Copperh cad should represent us in the United States Senate than a man who displays the purpose to rnin. We urge, therefore, firmness to the last And we trust that throughout the State the hot indignation of the people will find expres sion.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 30 .- The steamer Eutaw, from Mobile for New York, with cotton has put in here short of coal. She reports heavy weather. A fleet of merchantmen which sailed hence on the 23th, remain hove-to outside the Capes under rected sails.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 20 -Conton is quiet at 41c New Tonk, March 50 -Conton is quist at 410 E-our duil; sales of 4500 bbls at unchanged prices; Southern Four wachauged, 350 bb s. sold; Cacada drosping, 280 bbls, told Wheat firm; sales of 14,500 bushels Milwaukce Chuo No. 1, \$1 55. Corn firm but quist. Beef steady. Fork heavy at \$25 12; Lard quiet at 16; @19c Whisky steady. The Stock and Gold Boards are not in session to.day. to-day.

Mr. Scovel's "Selfish Actions."

Does the following afford a sufficient excuse for Mr. Scovel's singular conduct in the New Jersey Senatorship? THADDEUS STEVENS' LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Merch 29, 1866-Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, Ere Etc.:-Dear Sir:-By all means hurry up your election. Give us no conservative. A radical like yourselt or nothing. A copperhead is better than a twaddler. THADDEUS STEVENS. than a twaddler.

Explosion at the Washington Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- Yesterday a ternooa there was another explosion at the Washington Arsenal. A shell burst, while two of the laborers were engaged in unloading it, One of them may lose several of his fingers by amputation. The other workman sustained a slight wound on his head.

Since the explosion at the arsenal, severa months since, by which ten persons were killed. this work has been carried on in sheds widely reparated, so that an explosion in one cannot communicate to the others on the grounds. A great deal of this kind of war material has recently been brought to the arsenal.

Philadelphia Passenger Cars;

HARRISBURG, March 30 .- It is understood that the Postmaster-General has declared the Union City Passenger railway of Philadelphia of Philadelphia, to be a post-road, and that the cars will accordingly be expected to run thereon on every day of the week, including Sunday. This renders all legislation at Harrisburg on the subject entirely unnecessary.

Fire in a Banking House.

NEW YORK, March 30 .- The banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., William street, was on fire this morning. The building was but little injured, but considerable damage was done to the books, papers, an d furniture.

Saw-Mill Explosion.

CINCINNATI, March 30.-The boller of Davis' steam saw-mill, near Mitchell, Indiana, exploded yesterday, killing two men and severely scalding two others.

for Philadelphia, sailed from below this morning, having repaired the slight damage to her machinery.

Head Centre Stephens.

Arrival of the "Helvetia." NEW YORK, March 30.-The Helbetla arrived this morning from Liverpool. Her advices are

anticipated.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 30 .- The steamer Washington has arrived from Hayre. Her advices are anticipated.

sue in case of a German civil war. It is obvious that the negotiations which have been opened with a view to this end since the return of the Prussian Ambassador to Paris are anything but simplified by the Wallachian catastrophe and the complications it is likely to en-gender in the southeast of Europe. In consequence of that event, France has now the option between assisting Austria in her earnest endeavors to settle the Danubuan Principalities and obliging Prussia by allowing her to fight it out with Austria, unchecked by foreign interference. The question is, which of the two German Powers is able and willing, the most effectually, to promote the interests of France and advance the prospects of her We shall probably have to wait a dynasty. little longer before the various parties concerned and it possible to make up their minds on this delicate point. As to the negotiations them-selves, they are naturally enveloped in the decpest veil of mystery-the more so as, after all that has occurred, they cannot but touch upon a variety of questions, and hold out to the new of the party with whom the decision lies a whole budget of different and most opposite combinations.

Both in Vienna and Berlin councils of war are On the 13th instant King William assem hela. bled half a dozen persons around his royal person to hear a professional opinion concerning diverse contingencies in case of war. Count Bismark and Herr Von Roon were present. From Vienna we learn that the generals likewise convened to discuss the chances of a Prussian compaign were required to answer, among a variety of similar questions, the following signifi-cant queries:---"Is the army ready to take the field at a moment's notice? Would it be possible to operate against Prus-sia ard Italy at the same time? Are the Bohemian fortresses in a period state of defense what available points are there in the kingdom of Saxony that might be occupied by Austrian lolces?" The first and third of these questions were answered in the affirmative; the was declared to be dependent upon ulterior circumstances; while, to study the fourth, several flicers have been sent to review the old battle fields between Leipsic and the Bohemian hills.

The Fenians.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENC-HOW HE DEPARTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ON AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR.

From the London Shipping Gazette, March 16. Stephens is believed to have escaped from

Ireland at last. The Cork Examiner states that it has excellent reason for knowing that he has left the country, and that previously to his departure he addressed the Fenians, recommend ing them to devote more attention to peaceful pursuits than they have given for some time past. His wife is understood to be in Cork, and to be ready to sail by the next steamer for America. Various rumors are afloat as to the means by which he made his escape. According to one report, he got away from Dalkey in a "hooker, while another account mentions that he is gene rally believed to have got away in an open boat while the American corvette Canandaigua was in the harbor of Dublin. It may be an uncharitable suspicion, but it is difficult to imagine that the vessel visited Ireland with an altogether iriendly purpose. Her presence was decidedly objectionable in more ways than one-chiefly because it led the peasantry to be leve that the American Government intended to afford them substantial assistance, and so contribute to keep up the disturbed state of the country. crew also were almost entirely Itish; and, con-sidering how widely spread Fenianism is among the Irish in America, it is not saying too much to assert that the visit of the ship might well be construed into a declaration of the sympathy of the United States Government with the Fenian movement. It is also very remarkable that the complete escape of Stephens should have become known only after the departure of the Canandaigua.

--- Savannah, Georgia, 18 to have a horse rail

The Cincinnati Commercial says:-

"Exchange worked a little closer, and bankers, in some cases, allowed neighbors 75c, per M. premium. Some of the bankers experienced an enlarged discount demand for money, but others met with less, so that the general expression of the market has changed but little. The supply of currency grows a little more plenty."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK SALES TO-DAY.

	OUISIDE SALES	A
	100 sh Ocean 7 75 sh D	el. Div 45
l	200 Bh do 65 200 Bh	do 40
	100 sh dos20 67 100 sh	do 46
	400 sh Phil & Erte 28 50 sh	do 46
	100 sh dos30wn 283 100 sh C	arawissa pt., 28
	500 sh do 28] 100 sh	do2d 27
	100 sh do 281 60 sh L	
	PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE	QUOTATIONS
	10 A. M	
	11 A. M	
	-The following is the weekly	report of the
	tonnage of the Schuylkill Na	
		evigation com
	pany:-	Tons Che
		2004 CW

For the week ending March 29, 1866 Corresponding week last year	36,834 22,848	01
Increase	18,985	1

Increase for the senson...... 84,821 10

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 20 .- There is very little Quercitron Bark here. The last sale of No. 1 was at \$29 D ton.

Cotton is dull, with small sales at 29/241 conts for low middlings and middlings.

Cloversced is less notive and lowar. Sales of 600 bushels mir and good quality at \$5.25@6, and from second hands at 25 75. Prices of Timothy and Flaxced remain as last quoted.

ecci remain as last quoted. The Flour Market continues inactive, but the receipts and stocks continues small and prices remain without change. Sales of 1000 barrels extra family at \$25(26.975 \$ barrel for Lancaster county; \$9@ 9'25 for Northwestern do. do ; and \$9'25@10 for Ohio do. do, including small lots of superfine at \$6 50@7; extra at \$7'25@8, and fancy at \$11@15, as in quality in Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing. There is very little kood Wheat here, and other descriptions are not wanted; sales of 900 bash, tair and choice red at \$2@2'40 \$ bush.; white ranges from \$2 f0@2 75. Rye is steady at 65@900. Corn is in sood demand and prices are stronger; sales of 2000 bush, yellow at 70c. in store, and 71c, afloat, Prices of Barley and Mat are nominal. Whisky is in limited demand; sales of Fennsylva nia at \$2 25, and Ohio at \$2.28.

-Mr. Thomas Buchanan Read is engaged on an ideal picture of "Love's Young Dream," representing a beautiful maiden blowing soapbubbles, in one of which she perceives the form of Cupid.

The Steamer "Propontis." i EOSTON, March 80 .- The steamer Propontis,

NEW YORK, March 30 .- It is said to be cortain that if Stephens is not here, he is on his way from Ireland and will soon be in New York.