THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Radical and Conservative Views of Reconstruction.

B. F. PERRY ON THE TEM. PER OF THE SOUTH.

Horace Greeley on the Demands and Rights of the People.

A SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Future of the Colored Race

CIVIL RIGHTS AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

E c., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Letter from Hon Horace Greeley to Hon. B. F. Perry.

Sir:—Your letter of the 15th ult. is herewith published, as requested. Hoping to promote your object in writing it, I assure the readers of the Tribune that it expresses quite accurately the views and sentiments of the more interligent and considerate class of those who were engaged in the late Rebellion. do not think those readers so ignorant or misin-formed as you presume them; but when you and I agree that your letter is a late expression of the views of the tetter class of recent Seccessionis; it seems that there should be no room for further discussion on the score of misrepresentation.

seems that there should be no room for further discussion on the score of misrepresentation.

The journals that sympathize with you will print your letter and suppress my rep y. No mitter: since further appeals to force are repudiated, the truth can afford that advantage to error.

I you assure me that "there is no feeling of unkindness on the part of the former slave-owners towards their freedmen." I believe this is true of the better class of ex masters, and that this is a very large one. At the same time, I know—for the evidence is overwhelming—that most ex-slaveholders hold that they have been wrongfully divested of the services of their freedmen—that emascipation was and is robbery, whereby they are deprived of what is rightfully theirs. Can you wonder, then, that we, who have achieved that emancipation, in spite of your weapons and your Northern allies' denunciations and votes, should hes tate to intrust the rights and privileges of the freedmen to your uncontrolled discretion, your unrestricted power? Can you wonder that the bracks, thus reed, should object to being left at your mercy?

If believe all you say of abuses and wrongs inflet, do the blacks by Federal soldiers. II I believe all you say of abuses and wrongs in-

flict d on the blacks by Federal soldiers. Many of these are low-bred men; and every write ruffian or rowdy, drunkard or reprobate, whether at the North or at the South, is a natural, instinctive hater and persecutor of the blacks. The same gangs of Rebet sympathizers who, in July, 1833, mobbed and fired the Tribune office, burned the Co ored Orphan Asylom, and hunted unoffending, fleening olacks through our streets; kitting them, whenever they could, simply because of their color. We who have long hoped and struggled for emancipation, do not choose to have the freedmen at the mercy of these vil aims, no matter whether they be No therm or Southern, Union or Rebel. Can you blame us?

11. You say that your state has done for the blacks, "pretty much all that the civil Rights bill proposes to do except making them cilizens of the rowdy, drunkard or reprobate, whether at the North

blacks, "pretty much all that the civil Rights bill proposes to do except making them cilizens of the state; and that there are very lew onenses [pen-alues?] in our crim nal code, which do not apply to the waite men as well as the negro." I thank you heartly for every step you have taken in this direc-tion. I thank President Johnson for every hint he has given you that you must take them. If you have gone par, way towards equal rights and equal laws, the d fliculty of going all the way has been nearly

1V. As to the negro's desire to be fully enfranchised, I hold his own testimony as necessarily better than yours. I know personally a great many blacks, and I hear from very many more, who were residents of various parts of our Union. I know hundreds who do desire the right of suffrage; can you find a dozen who do not? The blacks of most States have organizations, and have held large conventions. From every one of these, the demand for equal rights secured by equal laws is unanimous and hearty. It you of the Sou h wil submit the ques-tion to an uncoast sined, unawed vote of the blacks, I agree to abandon the demand for the right of sutfrage if seven-eighths of all who vote do not vote to

You say that the peero, if enfranchised, "would dways vote as directed by his employer."
Yet in another place you talk of the "damning punishment" to be inflicted on the "Southern people" by "the leaders of the radical party in Congres."—of their "fiendish purpose," viz.:— 'First, the negro is to be invested with all political power, and then the antagonism of in e est between capital and in bor is to work out the result"-which is to be

a horrible fate" for your people!

Governor Perry, such flagram, suicidal contradictions warrant me in tell ng you that you talk at ran-dom—that you are equally wrong in asserting that the negro "would always vote as directed by his employer," and that he would necessarily vote against that employer, under the wild hallustration of "a natural antagonism between capital and natural antagonism between capital and I trust you have too much sense to believe labor." I trust you have too much sense to believe in any such antagonism; at all events, I am sure your late slaves have. I think the laboring class naturally, though not uniformly, incline to vote with employers who treat them kindly and respect their mannood when they can do so without hazarding the loss of their own rights. I have no doubt that those planters of your State who treat the freedmen well and maintain their right to be treated by all as men, could quite generally influence their votes. But, while you stabbornly resust enfrance. votes. But, while you stubbornly resist enfran-chisement, and make no concessions of rights to the blacks but such as are forced from you, you seem to me to be squandering precious opportunities and arousing feelings of distrust and dislike that it were

VI. Let me say, once for all, that I make no profession of love for the negro race, and that your claim to superior "regard" for or "interes;" in the black race is wholly unrivalled I do not love ne-groes as negroes; I like whites better; but I comprebend that Justice is all men's true interest, and that a wrong done to the humblest, the most despised, is an injury and a peril to all by superior regard for an injury and a point to all by superior regard for the white race leads me to protest against and seek to prevent, to foreclose, to preclude, any injustice by it to any race or c ass whatever. Are not you Chris-tan enough to realize that it is more lamentable to do wrong than to suffer it? If you are, why need I constantly repel this assumption that I am impelled by streng affection for backs? by special affection for backs?

VII. You tell me that the negro is inferior to the VII. You tell me that the negro is inferior to the white man (which I have never disputed)—and you prove it by citing the fact that the blacks of Hayti do not allow whites to rote. If I thought the whites of this country interior to the blacks, I might seek to protect the former by a Haytian exclusion of the later from political rights. I can quite understand why the nogroes of this country, if they possessed a menopoly of political power, might seek to guard and perpetuate it from jealousy of the superior mental ospacity of the whites; but for the whites to activate the process way is an uncessfunction of their country. in that paticky way is an impeaclment of their own relative abilities against which I indignantly protest. Vill. I quite agree with you that population at fords an equitable basis of political power, provided it is human population. If horses, mules, and oxen are reckened I do not agree to it. It any class is fit to be an element or substratum of political power, then it is fit to vote. And, at all events, I cannot consent that half the people of your State shall be good ensured to balance an equal number of white freemen in New York, but not good enough to vote. It will not do, Governor! be assured of it! There is no analogy in the case of women and children. The husband and futher votes for his wife and children— he considers their interests the same as his own—his he considers their interests the same as his own—his vote is representative, paternal, comprehensive—but you whites of South Carolina do not vote for the blacks of your State—you are in no sense their representative—your relation to them is radically different to the state of t ferent from that which bin is you to your wives and

children—the analogy is too palpably fallacious to deceive any one. You must let the blacks yo e or agree that they shall not count.

IX There is very much of "railing accessation" in your letter, which I pass in silence. I do not agree that the blacks of the South are destined to extermination, because I do not believe they are to be lest to the tender mercies of her whites. As to the Freedmen's Bureau, it is to day subsisting quite as many whites as blacks, and I joyfully frust that it may very soon be dispensed with. Give us equal rights, secured by equal laws, and let the Bureau be abolished at once! some will die whom its operations would keep aire; but the blacks are very willing to take their chance without it, if they may thereby secure the inestimable blessing of just and equal aws.

willing to take the reliance without it, if they may thereby secure the inestimable besing of just and equal aws

X. You and I are not lively to view the late Rebellion alike You hold it an essertion of the right of self-government;" I regard it as the fruit of a constitution." Together the right of their internal "institution." Together power of their internal "institution." Together power of their internal "institution." Together form of government" in the same breath that you deny the right of four mi hoes of southern people to any voice whetever in iraning or modifying their government or the laws under when they live. It is plain that we are at variance with respect to first principles, and cannot profitably argue till we have settled the meaning of terms. From your point of view, the firms on an unarmed stampost sent with food to the Federal garrison in Fort Sumier, the encircing of that fort with frowing fron-clad batteries, the robbory of the Federal arachals, armories, and sub-treasures throughout the South, the setzure of the National forfresses, the betraval and capitatity (under Buchanan, mind you!) of the Federal arms guarding the frontiers of lears, the mob vio ence and terrorism which hunted down and stienced Unionists, expecially it Northerners, throughout the ing the Frontiers of Texes, the mob vio ence and terrorism which hunted down and stienced Unionists, especially it Northerners, throughout the saveholding region, and, finally, the bombardment and reduction of sumicr, were all striking exemplifications to the pre-fic, lamb-like tendencies of the conspirators for secession. Why, then, should you and I discuss the matter? That "the Southern people"—(I mean, for this once, the whites only)—were not for secession until bulled, ferrorized, lied into acquiescence in the plot through dread of more immediate if not more formidable perils, I hold myself at all times ready to demonstrate.

That the conspirators knew they were not, is proved by the haste of the South Carolina oligarcay to rush their State out of the Union without awaiting any form of "co-operation". The facts that in all the States that seceded before Sumter was bombarded to "fire the Southern heart," there was a

all the States that seceded before Sumter was bombarded to "fire the Sou hern heart," there was a cautious avoidance of any fair, mank submission of the momentous ore inance to a popular vote, with the utier rout of the Secessonists in a majority of the slave States, have an eloquence that in outweight argument. I need not expansive on them.

Givernor Ferry! it is the height of presumption in those who for four years did their utmost to destroy the Union, now to assume to measure and limit the righ s of the local men, while for black, at whose hands they experience so to rible a deleat—so com-

the rights of the local men, white for black, at whose hands they experience so to rible a detat-so complete an overthrow. You ought to counsel them to accept readily, gratefully, equal rights secured by equal laws as the basis of a prompt, thorough, beneficent reconstruction. When before did ever the absorbute victors in so mighty a straight say to the vanquished, "Let us henceforth be equals!" only to have the overture repeded and scouted? I en reat you to consider! Yours,

New York, May 1, 1866. New York, May 1, 1866.

Letter from the Hon. B F. Perry to the Hop. Borace Greeley. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir :- I think I know the feelings and wishes of the people of South Carolina as well as any one in the State. My recent position asiProvisional Governor brought me in contact with all the prominent and influential men of the State, and I have no hesita-tion in saying, as an old Union man, whose political life has been spent in delense of the Federal Union, life has been spent in delense of the Federal Union, that they are now all sincere y and truly loyal to the United States, and will faithfully sustain and defend the Government. This your readers do not believe, and have no right to believe, from the gross misrepresentations which are constantly made to them by cotton agents and other employes of the Government in the Southern States. All hope or expectation of living separately from the North was given up with the surrender of the Southern army; and the peop e are anxious to renew of competents occal, commercial, and political relations with the North. mercial, and political relations with the North.

I state what I know to be the fact, that there is no feeling of unkindness on the part of the former slave-owners towards their freedmen. On the conslave-owners towards their freedmen. On the con-trary, there is an earnest disposition, almost univer-sal among them, to protect and assist their former slaves. This they would do more cheerfully and more effectually if the Freedmen's Bureau did not interpose and assume the guardianship of these

negro has received much more abuse The negro has received much more abuse and suffered much greater wrongs at the hands of the Federal troops in this section of the coustry than from his former owner. The other night, a negro man was murcered in cold blood by a drunken soldier near this place. The soldier has been sent off, and no further notice taken of the murder. The garrison, at this place, have been in the habit of knocking down and kicking off the sidewalks all the negroes they met of nights in the streets!

No one blames the North for wishing to protect the negro in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and pro-

the negro in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property. This has already been done in most of the the negro in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property. This has already been done in most of the Senthern States by law. In South Carolina, he is allowed to sue and be sued, to give his testimony in our Courts, inherit and purchase property, sell and devise the same. He is allowed to make contracts, own real estate and be educated. The young negroes who are apprenticed are required to be sent to school, if there be any school in the neighborhood, by their mesters. Pretty much all that the Civil Rights bill proposes has been done by the Singe except making proposes has been done by the State, except making them c tizens of the State. There are very few offenses in our criminal code which do not apply to

the while man as well as the negro.

You say that I am mistaken in my assertion that the negro does not want the right of suffrage, and in order to show my mistake you say, 'I beg leave to remaind you that the laws of most Southern states allow negro testimony to be taken in issues to which they are parties and on this point they are at least one thou and to one against you." I do not comprehend your reasoning. It does not follow that, because a negro is allowed to give testimony, that therefore he desires to vote. I am confident there is not one negro in one hundred who would care to vote, er would vote in any election, if not promoted to do so by his employer. Then he would always vote as directed by his employer. This would be giving undue influence to wealth, and establishing an odious political aristocracy, which would descroy or swallow up all the political influence of the poor

That the employe will vote as his employer wishes is proven by all experience. In manufacturing com-panies, the operatives are generally Whigs or Demo-crats, according to the politics of the owners of the establishment. How much more is this likely to be the case with ignorant negroes, who are incapable of comprehending any political question? In several of the Southern States, tree negroes were formerly entitled to vote, but they n ver thought of exercising this privilege, unless urged to do so by some

You say "it is quite possible that a restoration may be effected which will give one white man in South Carolina equal power in our common government with two white men equally capable and inte ligent, and certainly not less loyal, in New York." You know very well that our Federal Government is a compromise of political power between small States compromise of political power between small States and large States, between States having a large black repulation and States having a very small population of that character. One white man in Rhode Island or Delaware had guaranteed to him, in the Senate, as much political power under the Federal Constitution as ten, or perhaps twenty, white men in Virginia, New York, or Penasylvania. One white voter in Connecticut or Massachusetts has twice as much political power in the House of Representatives as one white man in California—the presentatives as one white man in California-th presentatives as one white man in California—the population of California being mostly voters, whilst a very large proportion of the population of Connecticut and Massachusetts are women and children who are not allowed to vote. Representation in proportion to voters would seprive all the New England States of several members of Courtees and transact. states of several members of Concress and transfer the same number of Kepresentatives to the new

The framers of the Federal Constitution wisely termined to give each State, whether large of small, rich or poor, the same vote in the "enate. They likewise determined, with equal wisdom, that representation in the other House should be in pro-portion to free popula ion and three fiths of all ortion to free population and three fifths of all others. They knew that the slaves of the South excluded that free population which cultivat d the soil in the Northern States, and decided that three-fifths of them should be counted. Now that these slaves have been emancipated, they must be counted as free persons in apportuning the representation of the House. There is no more injustice in counting them authorsely they are all residuals. them, although they are not voters, than there is in counting the children, and women, and foreigners not allowed to vote in New York. They may contribute as much to the defense and prosperity of the United States as any other class of non-voters.

If would perhaps be difficult to establish a more equitable lasts of representation than that of possibition. A ver, small proportion of the population of any State are voters. The women and children or any state are voters. The women and children are excluded; loreigners are excluded; persons convicted of infamous crimes are excluded; soldiers in the regular army are generally excluded; and, in many of the States, pe sons paying no taxes, and unable to read and write, are excluded. Who shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage has been, very properly, left for each State to determine for herself as it is to make her own laws, and regulate ber judiciary and police.

herself as it is to make her own laws and regulate her judiciary and police.

But you contend that the Southern Stales should be forced to allow the negro to vote whether he is catable of prudently exercising this privilege or not. For the same reason women and chi dren should not be excluded from the right of suffrage. They are citizers of the State, have to obey their laws, and are punished even with death for their disobedience. They have to pay taxes on their property, and are counted in representation. The young men from sighteen to twenty-one, are called upon to go forth in define of their country, and sacrifice their lives for a Government over which they have no control. The same may be said of the loreigner till he is naturalized.

The history of the world shows, for the last six thousand years, that the negro is inferior to the white man In Africa fivere has been no progress or advancement in civilization, while all the Rucasian rations of the earth have been making the most wonderind sindes in all the arts, sciences, literature, and improvements or the world. In his formation and structure, physical and intellectual as well as color, the negro is inferior to the white man. God has made him so; and you cannot change God has made him so; and you cannot change his nature by legislation or the exercise of political

rich s

In regard to civil rights all should be equal, so far as the protection of the liberty, and properly are concerned, whether male or femas, old or young, rich or poor white or black. All should be allowed to sue and be sued, self and purchase, inherit and device, gave testimony in courts etc. In a great measure, as I have already said, this has been done in South Carolina.

How unreasonable it is in you Northern men to suppose that we have less sincete regard for the

How unreasonable it is in you Northern men to suppose that we have less sincere regard for the negro than you have! It is against nature, and contrary to all reason and experience. The negroes have been our slaves and property, the objects of our care and sitention. They are known to us and have lived with us for years past. They have descended to us from our ancestors, and were the objects of their care and solicitude. In many instances, they and their progenitors have been in our families for more than a century. There are others with they and their progenitors have been in our families for more than a century. There are others who have been raised by us, or have grown up with us as companions, faithfully serving us through life. Is it not most likely that we should, under these circumstances, seel a deeper interest in their weliare than strangers? The Southern people are not less humane, or less affectionate, or less influenced by sentiments of honor, than the Northern people are. They are as generous and as kind to persons in distress. I think their history and character as a people show this. Why, then need you trouble yourselves so much about the protection of the negro? You will say that you have caused the emancipation of the negro against our wishes, and this proves that you feel more interest for them than we do. I

You will say that you have caused the emancipation of the neero against our wishes, and this proves that you feel more interest for them than we do. I have no doubt that you yourself will acknowledge, in less than ten years, that the negro race has not been benefited by freedom. Instead of a blessing, emancipation will prove a curs; to them. The next cer sus will prove that they have diminished in numbers, instead of increasing, as they heretofore have done, with great rapidity. The old and young, the feeb e and sick, will no longer have that care and aftention which they always had in slavery.

What has emancipation already done for the negroes in the Southern States? It is said that more than 500 000 of them have perfished—died of discases contracted by leaving their homes, or been slaughtered in battle. The next census, it is supposed by others, will swell this frightful destruction of the Aircan race to 1,000,000 of victims. When the war commenced, there were 4,000,000 of negroes in the United States. I do not believe that the next census will show 3,000 000 of them left. This is a blessing with a vengeance? Those still remaining here are destined to dwindle a vav, as the Indian has, in jux aposition to the white man. They are disposed to quit field work, and flock into the lowns and villages, where they must necessarily suffer from the want of lood, and contract diseases that will terminate their lives.

terminate their lives
The care and attention which the Freedman's Barean now extends to the negro is only to encourage him in ideness and vice. Instead or making con-tracts to labor for his former owner, he is per-mited to out the proprietor of the land and live on the same himself in ideners at the expense of the Federal Government. Instead of encouraging the negro to labor and look to his former owner as his negro to labor and look to his former o viter as the best friend, the agents of this Bureau have taught him to regard his former owner as his enemy and opplessor, and look to the Federal Government for upport and protection in his idleness

It is very doubtful whether love for the negro had anything to do with his emancipation. A bitter feel-ing of jealousy and hatred towards the Southern slaveholder prompted this aboution movement in the first instance, and it was finally seized he'd of for the purpose of conquering the South and putting an end to the Rebellion. By it your armies were recruited with our slaves, and your own citizens per-mitted to remain at home instead of going forth to do battle themselves. This bribe of freedom turned the Southern slave against his master, and they were slaughtered by thousands and tens of thousands. In this way you howed your love for the poor slave, and made him your victim.

It you really and smeerely wish to protect and benefit the negro, why do you not take him North and provide for his? The Southern people would be very glad to have a large postion of them sent to you especially those who will not labor, and whom you are now protecting in idleness at the expense of the Southern people. Having them set here were you are now protecting to idleness at the expense of the Southern people. Having them at home with you, and immediately under your own supervision, you may be able to benefit them But it is impossible to cost when they are a thousand miles from you. While they remain in the Southern States they will have to look a timately to the Southern people for protection.

It is passing strange that all of your philanthropy should be exhausted on the negro, and you should have none for your own race and color! The have none for your own race and color! The Southern people are in a most deplorable condition at this time—without mousy, and in want of the most con mon necessaries of life. Their country has been plundered and robbed by your soidiers, their towns and villages burned, their fields laid waste, and their provisions desiroyed and their clothing stolen from them! Government agents have been sent among them like a swarm of locusts, to gather up what still remains of property in the land. They are subjected to the most tyrannical military rule, fined and imprisoned at the wil and pleasure of every petty Provost Mar-hal. Military Commisof every petty Provost Mar-hal, Military Commis-sions are appointed in time of peace, to try them for their lives and send them to Northein Penitentiaries or the gallows! Their lands have been taken from them, and given to their former staves, not to cultivate, but to live on in idleness and be supported by the Federal Government. Hundreds of thousands who were reared in wealth and all the refinements of life, have been driven from their homes, and are now refugees and wanderers, begging their breau and perishing all over the Jouthern States. Taxes are levied and collected whilst their Representatives are excluded from Congress! Laws the most strugent and cruel are being passed, affecting their civil and constitutional rights, without permitting them to be heard in their own defense! And yet not one word of sympathy is expressed for them by the radical party North, either in Congress

them by the radical party North, either in Congress or their newspapers.

How is this? Why is it that you love the negro so well and hate the white race so much? They have erred and sone astray, it is true; but they are now pentient, and are asking mercy at your hands? Their putishment and suffering, it would seem, were enough to satisfy the most malignant revenge, and ought certainly to appeal to a philanthropist like yourself. You should remember that there are thousands of Union men in the Southern States guiltless of their country's wrong, who are suffering equally with those who brought ou this Robellion.

And what great unpardonable crime have the Secessionists themselves been surty of? They believed in that sacred principle set forth in our Declaration of Independence, that very people have the right of sell government, and the right to change and after their form of povernment as they may see proper. This was the bead and tront of these sections as the part of the rest in the rest to the rest themselves the right to change and after their form of povernment as they may see proper.

sell government, and the right to change and after their form of government as they may see proper. This was the head and front of their offending, nothing more. They expressed their purpose of living separately from the Northern States! That was all! They did not seek to invade the North or govern the North. It was not their purpose to wage war against the Northern States, but to live quictly and peaceably by them as neighbors and friends. They had been taught by their greatest statesmen for half a century past that they had the right to peaceably secred from the Federal Government. And they ably secrete from the Federal Government. And they altempted to exercise this right. That is all. For the at sunt they have been conquered and subdued, their property taken from them and their country deso-lated! Is not this punishment enough for a simple error of judgment? But they have suffered a still more terrible punishment in the loss of 200 000 of their most gallant sous! In every house throughout the land, there is deep, bitter mourning for the loss of some loved one. Thousands and hundreds

of thousands of widows and or chans are scattered over the Southern States, living in want and destriction, while they hear of ample provision being made by their Government for the support and protection of the widows and orphans of those in the Nert ern States who fell fighting against their fathers and husbands! In their cover v. too, they know that they have to contribute towards the payment of those pensions. But all this they have to come.

to come.

It seems, however, that there is another punishment to be inflicted on the Southern people s'il more deep and damning by the leaders of the radical party in Congress. I do not think that the great mars of the radical party wish to see in the Southern States a war or races is tween the whites and blacks. But it would seem, from the legislation of Congress, that such a fiencish purpose is entertained by some of the members of that body. First, the negro is to be invested with all political power, and then the antagonism of interest between capital and labor is to work out the result!

But it is to be hoped that the next elections for

to work in the re-ult!

But it is to be hoped that the next elections for Congress will relieve the country of such leaders, and save the Southern States from so horrible a fare While I mistrust the wisdom and sincerity of coliticians, I never have doubted the virtue and entriotism of the people. It is always their interest to be right, and generally they will get right.

Greenville, S. C., April 15, 1865 B. F. PERRY.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 3.

Work of the Pension Bureau. During the month of April last the Pension Bureau admitted and disposed of 2371 invalids and 2000 widows', mothers', and orphans' claims.

The Reciprocity Treaty. The President has approved the bill authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to remit, or, if paid, to refund, any duties levied on produce shipped from a port of the United States to a port of the United States via Canada, if the said produce was actually in transitu, and detained by ice, when the recent Reciprocity Treaty with Canada expired.

Notice to Mariaers. The Light House Board have published a notice to mariners, of the establishment of a new light house on Federal Point, N. C., on the north side of New Inlet, north side of Cape Fear river, and the re-establishment of lights at Cockspur Island and Oyster Beds, Savannah river, Georgia. The Board had also received official intelligence of the establishment of a light at Black Sod Quay, on the northeast coast of Ire. land; also one on Calf Rock, near Darsey Island, coast of Cork, Ireland; and a fixed light on Amedee Isle, near Port-de-France. The Portuguese Government has also officially notified our Government that the light house of Nossa Sen hora da Luz, at the entrance of the river Douro, is about to be replaced by another, and that in the meantime, from the 11th day of March, 1866, until further notice, a provisional white light will be exhibited from the same tower, visible in clear weather from a distance of eight miles.

No German War. I telegraphed on the 20th ultimo that, not withstanding the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe, there would be no war between Austria and Prussia, owing to the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon. I now learn that the State Department has received by the last steamer despatches from Mr. Motley, and also from Eng land, which confirm this view in every particular. Private letters have also been received by gentlemen here, both from Paris and London, which contain assurances to the same effect. This is important in view of Mr. Seward's last despatches to Mr. Motley. They were written at a time when it seemed certain that Austria had

a war upon her hands.

The Mexican Loan, There is a disposition in Congress now to take up and rush through the guarantee of the proposed Juarist loan. The friends of the measure are greatly encouraged by the recent decision of Attorney-General Speed, to the effect that arms may be exported to the Juarists across the Rio Grande without violating any law, and they propose to send arms in large quantities as well as money to the Juarists. As matters now stand, the Mexican question is in a fair way to be settled peacefully and honorably, but there is high authority for saying that it Congress passes this guarantee resolution, and if arms are allowed to be sent to the Juarists, the Mexican question, so far as France is concerned, will quickly assume a very different aspect. The Committee on Foreign Affairs have refused to confirm Mr. Campbell as Minister to Mexico, and the Senate is about equally divided on the question of his confirmation.

Rejection by the Senate.

The Senate had an executive session, yesterday, of an hour's duration. The nomination of Frank Blair as Internal Revenue Collector of St. Louis was rejected by a vote of nearly three to one, only the Democrats voting for him, and several of the Republicans who sustain the President's policy being absent.

Homestead Entries.

The General Land Office has decided that where a party [makes a homestead entry, and before the expiration of five years, settlement and cultivation the homestead settler dies, the widow or other representative of the deceased may complete the title, by paying for the land and taking the evidence of purchase in favor of the heirs of the deceased settler.

Treasury Disbursements. For the month of April last the disbursements

of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments were as follows:-War, \$12,146,764; Navy, \$3,716,232; Interior,

Fractional Carrency.

During the month of April fractional curreacy amounting to \$1,424,015 was shipped to the different parts of the Union by the Treasury Department. The disbursements and transfers of the Department during the same period were

Military Accounts. During the month of April last military accounts involving the large amount of \$64,448,

769 were revised by the Fourth Auditor of the

THIRD EDITION

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Arrival of Iron-clads at Rio-The Huescar" Captures Two Prizes and Takes them Into Port-The Peruvian Iron-clad Fleet to Attack Admiral Nunez's Squadron at Once.

New York, May 3 .- Advices from Rio Ja neiro to April 3 state that it is believed that the issue of the Bank of Brazil will be increased, the Government guaranteeing it, and the ten millions of gold in its vaults will be withdrawn to meet the expenses of the war. Two Peruvian iron-clads have arrived from England, and the capture of the Spanish schooner Dorothea, using the United States flag, is reported. A Peruvian iron-clad is daily expected from the United States. The news of the attack on Paso de la Patria and the crossing into Paraguay is hourly expected. It is rumored that the Paraguayans have advanced into Mipeuris to attack the Brazilian division, under Baron de Porto Alegre.

RIO JANEIRO, April 3—On the 1st instant wo rion-clads arrived in steriously in this port. They were the monitor Huescar and the Independencia, the first built in Liverpool by Laird & Co., the namous neutrality firm, as witness the Alabama and other pirales, and the second by Samardas, of London. The first has a single turret, mounting two infled Armstrong guns of three hundred pounds. The other is not turretted, but has fourteen formidable Armstrongs on the broadside, besides two swivels, two hundred-pounders, on deck. These vesses were built for the Peruvian Government, against the Spamards. the Spaniards.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY THE "HUESCAR."

The Huescar actually performed a clever exploit two days before coming into Rio Janeiro. This was no ther more nor less that the capture, just off the fort, of two Spanish vessels belonging to the Spanish me cantre marine, named the Dorothea and the Pocas. The latter escaped in a squall. Every effort was made by the two vessels to protect each other; but in such a case as this it was of no use for the Huescar, which was previously under sail, turled everything, and was on her victim in a twinkling During the chase, if such it could be called, the Huescar had the American flag flying at her peak. On coming within speaking distance the American flag was hauled down and the Spanish captum orcered on board the Peruvian, and on the following day the prize was brought into Rio Janeiro by a prize crew as a Peruvian transport. Whether the Courts sustain this remains to be seen.—New York Herald. IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY THE "HUESCAR."

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Gone to Fortress Monroe - Distressing Suicide - Heavy Hailstorm, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 3 .- Mrs. Jefferson Davis and son left here on the yesterday afternoon boat for Fortress Monroe, with a permit from President Johnson to see her husband, where she arrived

A young soldier, with respectable connections, named Alexander Webb, shot himself through the heart yesterday, alleging as a cause that he nother in want.

It is supposed that forty thousand panes of a'ass were broken in Baltimore by the recent hailstorm. Much damage was also done in the surrounding country.

From Havana.

New York, May 3 .- The Havana correspondence says that a cargo of negroes have just been landed and distributed on the south side of the island. There is a large stock of sugar on hand, and freights are brisk.

The cholera is less violent at Guadaloupe and the deaths now average 71 per cent.

St. Domingo advices of the 14th state that the late revolutionary movement at San Cristobal was promptly suppressed.

Importers to St. Domingo hereafter can pay duties in gold, silver, or the currency of the

From Venezuela. NEW YORE, May 3 .- Venezuelean dates to the

7th state that the new gold mines of New Providence yield abundantly. A few military squabbles had occurred at some points on State Rights

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, May 3 .- Two new cases of cholera occurred yesterday from the steamship Virginia, at Quarantine. One hundred and one patients were in the hospital yesterday. The patients are rapidly improving.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 3 .- The City of Mexico correspondence of the 11th says that the siege of Mazatlan was continued. The Liberal commander was found by the French sick in bed,

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 8—Cotton is quiet at 33@34 cents for middlings. Flour has advanced 5@10 cents; sa es of 13 000 bols. at \$7.20@9 for State; \$8.90@12 40 for Ohio; \$7.20@9 for western; \$10@16.50 for Southern; ann \$8.10@12 25 for Canada. Wheat firm; sales unimportant. Corn dull. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of 2000 bbls. at \$22.25@29 37; for mess. Larg firm at 17;@20; cents. Whisky duil.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thursday, May 3, 1866.

Secretary McCulloch's plan for funding the national debt meets with universal approval. The present varied forms in which Government certificates of indebtedness, bonds, and interestbearing notes are held, is the result of the numerous exigencies which called for the authorizing of continual new loans, and is at once annoying to the officials, and calculated to compel concertificates, etc., and the issuing in return of demption and changes arising from the falling due of the 7:30s, their conversion, and other redemption provided for by law. In the early portion of the century the British debt, a third larger than ours, was in exactly the same disordered condition. England reduced all her perplexing forms of currency to a general basis, and funded all her debt by the issuing of "Consols" bearing 4 per cent. A similar plan of remedying the difficulties of our situation has been proposed by Secretary McCulloch, and moved in the Senate by Senator Sherman. He favors the reception of all the various certificates, etc., and the issuing in return of tinual financial changes arising from the falling

coupons or registered bonds, bearing 5 per cent,, and redeemable in 30 years. Thus, besides giving one per cent, more than Great Britain, provision is made for the ultimate redemption of the "consolidated debt," while England is well known to never intend a redemption of her consols. Although the fact is known, yet the people freely invest and at a premium; and if such be the popularity of the British debt, have we not every cause to prophesy a still greater sale and satisfaction with our own? The "consolidated debt" is exempt from all taxation, and full protection is made in the bill for justice to the holders of the 7.30 bonds. We see many and excellent reasons for the adoption of the proposed plan. It has been carefully examined by the first financiers of our land, and has been approved by all our leading public men. It will undoubtedly be adopted, and by its passage will do much towards rendering the public credit safe from all the dangers of financial revolution to which heavily burdened nation is so much exposed.

The Stock Market was duil this morning, and prices continue steady. Government bonds are in fair demand at about former rates. 5-20s sold at 101f. 107 94-100 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1013 for 7:30s; and 914 for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand. Pennsylvania 58 sold at 88; and new City 6s at 98%.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. About 3500 shares of Philadelphia and Eric sold at 33@334, the latter rate an advance of 4; Catawissa preferred at 30f@303, no change; Camden and Amboy at 121, no change; Reading at 531, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 614, no change; and Northern Central at 442, no change, 33 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53} for Pennsylvania Railroad; and 424 for Elmira

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Second and Third sold at 75, an advance of 2; Hestonville at 374@38, a decline of 44: 52 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 39 for Spruce and Pine; 514 for Chesnut and Walnut; 26 for Girard College; 10 for Ridge Avenue; and 35 for

Bank shares are without change, 140 was bid for First National; 208 for North America; 51 for Penn Township; 29% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 60 for City; 40 for Corn Exchange; and 62 for Union.

Oil shares continue very dull. Occan sold at

7½@7; no change. —The New York *Tribune* this morning says:— "Money is abundant on call, at 4@5 % cent., and loans have been made at 60 days upon Governments, at 4 per cent. In commercial paper no special change. Best names pass at 6@7, and second grade at 8@9. The general opinion of the street favors an easy money market until it is disturbed by the Secretary of the Treasury. That he will propose any funding scheme until Congress adjourns is very increase. Congress adjourns is very improbable. After Congress is out of the way, the appropriation bills passed, and the revenue laws amended, the whole subject will come before the Secretary freed from many embarrassments that now attend the matter. While the Secretary delays, money will accumulate at the commercial centres, and call loans promise to rule lower during the summer of 1866 than has been known in a long time."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

	reported by De traven & 1	Dro., No.	10 S. Ihird stre
М		BOARD	
	\$200 Pa 5stransf 884		b & Ee
	\$6000 City 6, new . 96		do
	\$10000 00 96}		do es
	82000 do 963	100 sh	doső. l
1	\$500 do 964	100 sh	do
П	\$100 doc 961	800 sh	dob5 4
п	\$300 do 961	100 sh	
J	8700 do 63	800 sh	do b5 8
1	81000 do 061	500 sh	do b80 8
1	8690 do 93f		dob5 §
1	82490 US 5-20s 621012	200 sh	uo830 §
1	\$1000 Pa R 2d mtr 6 24		do 8
1	\$2000 Reading 6s, 70. 98	500 sh	do bő 8
1	200 sh Geran 190 74	100 sh	dob5 8
1	200 sh Oceanb80 74 200 sh dob80 74	100 sh	dob5 8
1	100 sh dob80 7	200 sh	do 8
1		100 en	do 8
1	200 sh do 71	100 8h	do 8
1	130 sh do80 71	100 au	do 8
ı	200 sh Cata pr b5 804	1 57 21	inehill 6
ı	100 sh do 807	4 811	do 5
ı	100 sh do 803	100 an N	Central 4
ı	20 sa Cam & A 85.121"	80 sh Ur	tion BkTenn 1
ı	20 sh Penu R 581	21 sh 2d	& 8d 7
ı	100 sn Reading b30 53f	100 an H	estb30 3
ı	1(0 sh dos5 53)	100 sh	dob30 3
ı	100 sh do 582	100 sh	dob80 8
ı	25 sh Leh Val 614		

-The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Caual for the

1	P.	the week.	For t
	Delaware and Hudson Canal Co Pennsy vania Coal Co	85,115 578	104.50
I	Total tons For the same period last year:-	36,692	106,24
	Delaware and Hudson Canal Co Pennsylvania Coal Co	83.029 5,187	47.47 5,18
١	Total tons	83 216	52,66
	PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGI 10 A. M	s foilows	127
I	American Gold	mes 110	128 121 J 112
Į	Pennsylvania Currency New York Exchange	par.	par.
	-Messrs. DeHaven & Brother Third street, make the follow the rates of exchange to-day at	ng quotae	South ions o
ı	American Gold	Buying 127 }	Seliang 128
ı	American Silver, #s and #s Compound Interest Notes:—	121	**

July, 1864. August, 1864. October, 1854. Dec., 1864. May 1865. August, 1865. Sept., 1865. Sept., 1865.... October, 1865.... Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 3 .- In Querostron Bank no

change to notice. We quote No. 1 at \$20 20 ton. The firmness which has characterized the Flour Market for some time past still continues, but the transactions are restricted on account of the limited receipts and stocks. There is a steady demand from the home grade, but no inquiry for shipment; sales or 1000 bbls, in lots at \$9.50@10.50 for Northwestern extra family (the bulk of this description); \$10-50@