THE DATE C LUNING THEREBARH .- PHILADRICPHIA, TURNESS MAY 15, 1966.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V .-- No. 116

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Paraguayan War-The Allied Fleet Moving up the Parana-Naval Skirmisning Near Passo de la Patris-The Paragueyaus to be Attacked in Front and Finna by the Land Forces-Fate of the Spanish Brig "Doro" thes." Captured by the Peruvian Monttor "Huescar"-Large Arrival of Allied Troops, Artillery and Supplies at Cor-Flent, S. Etc.

E10 JANEIRO, April 7.--It seems from the latest reports that the Brazilian flect has read, arrived at 7 res Bocce, where it anchored, and formed in a line from the lower bank of the Faraguay river to the upper tank of the Parana, the transport April, with Admiral Tamandare's flag, being in the vanguard, very close to Passo de la Patria.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FORT ITAPIRU RESOLVED ON. A reconnoisance having been made of the position of the Faraeuayans, the destruction of the Fortress of Itapiru was reso ved on. Under the walls of this fortress the Paraguayan steamer Gualeguay had taken shelter. She will certainly 1-31 into the hands of the allies unless destroyed by the Paraguayans themselves. This was to have taken place on the 25 in n t, and it is asserted by the Oriental papers three days alter that both the alled army and the feet would invade the enemy's territory.

One Brazilian iron-clad and to guaboats grounded above Tres Bocos, but were got off without any damage, except that one had to put back to Corrientes for lengits.

PROMPT ACTION OF ADMIRAL TAMANDARE.

Adm.r.1 l'amandare has shown that he can ac promptly when the occasion calls for prompt action in hav ne ordered the three Argentine yessels, com prining the entire Argentine fleet, to remain at Cor rientes, as he considered them unit to stand the enemy's life. Of course this gave nuge offense to the Argentine "admiral" (a pilot of Rio Janeiro some two or three years ago), who communicated with General Mitre on the subject. The General advised the "admiral" to keep cool,

and to rest assured that wherever there may be dan rer the Argentine flag will float proudly by the side of the Brazi ian This puls one in mind of the army of a certain German archduke, which is said to consist of eleven soldiers and a half, said half being a drummer boy.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GENERAL PORTO ALEGRE. It is said that Baron Forto Alegre, with ten thou-sand men, is on the banks or the Parana opposite Itapiru, but nothing is mentioned of six thousand Paraguavans who a few days previous were reported to be in the same paper. to be in the same place.

HOW THE "DOROTHEA" WAS DISPOSED OF.

After an exchange of notes hinging on the ques tion as to whether the Dorothea was sent in as s how as to waither the Dorothen was sent in as a prize or as a transport, as alleged by the captors, it was decided that the was a prize, and was there-fore ordered to leave the port in twenty-tour hours, which she did, being towed out of the harbor by a seam launch of one of the Penuvian iron-cads, and a Brazihan towf oit. It is said about town, that pre-vious to be done ture a large extension of her areas vious to ber departure a large portion of her cargo, consisting of jerked beel, from Montevideo had been tranship, ed to the iron-clads, as also everything of value on board. When about ten miles outside, and close to the island Rasca, the *Dwrothea* was dis-covered to be on fire, by accident? of course; upon which a steamer was destateled from the Nace which a steamer was despatched from the Navy Yard to the assistance of the burning vessel, but arrived too late to be of any u.e. only just in time to see what remained of her go down. Conjectures are rite as to the cause of this 'accidental" fire, so much

File as to the cause of this 'accidental' fre, so much resembing the Sciames way of doing business. The vessel may have been purposely destroyed; but there is a vast difference between this transac-tion and those in which semmes firured, inasmuch as Peru is an independent power, recognized by all civilized pations as such, and is resisting the avgression of an arroraut foreign power on a neighboring republic which aggression, unless checked in time, may be extended to herself, while Semmes was the capitate of a so called ve-s. I o war, but in reality a prate in the service of an insurgent section of a great mathem. Resides the captan of the *Hassear*, wild is senior officer of the two ves-els, sought a port where he mucht ake measures for the deposition o his prize; a.d if he did cause her to be set on hre, on being ordered to send her out, it was be cause it was next to impossible to send her round other hand, burned his prizes at sea, after stealing their chronometers and other nautical instruments. wit: out the formality of taking them into any port whatever, Another exchange of diplomatic notes and compliments will take place between the tesp ctive Ministers, which lowever, which help the poor Dorothea, and will not spoil the appetite nor the diges ion of the Fernyian commander Fae captain of the Huescar is Don Jose Maria Salsedo, a the commander of the Independencia, Don Aurelio Garcia y Garcia.

Piste, if is understood that the Gove nment will obtain an hority to w thiraw the two millions seriing or gold lying idle in the coffres of the bank in con-sequence of the inability of that establishment for re-sume specie payment, and that the Government will give the guarantee of the nation to the issue of the

Hue car and Independencia, from England, has created one sensation, especially as the former cap-tured the Spanish schooner *Porothea*, from Monte-video for Havana, off the Isle of St. Thome, on the Soft all. The prize came here on the 2d and bei w critered to enve upon the 5th. was towed out to sea and burned upon that day, the cargo of dried beef having been, however, previously discharged into the irron-c ads. The cargo and part of the vessel were owned by the former Pernvian Vice-Consul here, who is a Spaniard.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A Letter from Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, Explaining His Objections to the Plan of the Committee of Fifteen.

Aston House, Saturday, May 12.-To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.-Gentlemen:-I feel that if any one, strictly in private life, has a loyal right without presumption to address the representative men of this nation upon a subject we are all alike interested in, that I might venture to do so without offense, and without rendering n.yself obnoxious to the charge of vanity.

bave no personal lavors to ask at the hands of any one. I have no "axe to grind," I am a candulate or applicant for no office. I desire no preterment. I belong to no political organization. I am entirely free to throw the weight of any little influence I may be able to command in favor of such men and such measures as my udement may approve, and against such as that

judgment may condemn. I can, therefore, afford to be honest, to be truthiul, independent, and patriotic, and I may be excused for saying that I occupy a stand-point, I think, free from all prejudice and passion, which are too apt to have their influ-ence, and to control the action of those who are surrounded by a constantly overheated politi-cal atmosphere. But while I belong to no poli-tical organization, my sympathies, affinities, and co-operation are, as they always have been, entirely with the unconditional Union men of the country.

May 1 therefore be permitted to ask your calm and debberate attention to the views presented below? The difficulty of seeing and converting with each member in private, is my reason for adopting this public mode of communication.

Twelve years ago I addressed myselt, as now, from this house to Coogress against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the bitter fruits of which we are now all tasting. I hope this will not pass unheeded, as did my carnest entreaties then

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. JOHN M. BOTTS.

OBJECTIONS TO THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUC-TION COMMITTEE

First. It makes no provisions for the relief of the Union white men of the sou h, but leaves them and the State Governments in the nauds of the unrecon-structed Rebels for the next for r years, wao will imscheduler redees for the lext to-r years, who will im-prove the opportunity to educate the people without restraint to a more embittered spirit of disaffect on and disloyality to the Government of the United States; and, in four years, we shall hardly have a loyal man left in the South Se r-prese vation will drive them into the ranks of the other party, and the Southern States will constitute an element of weakness rather than of strength to the Govern weakness rather than of strength to the Governmert.

Secondly The disfranchisement proposed is made to depend upon the grate of office heid, instead of the grade of offense committed, and is limited to the higher classes of officers, civil and military, the lat-ter including all over the rank of Colonei, leaving all the Compact about and at the total start all the General's chiefs and their subordinate offi-cers, to say nothing of privates-all of whom would have been guerilias if they could; many of whom, too, committed t e greatest alrocities of the warhereafter to m 108.0.10 nation. It also leaves hose who voted in Conv p-tion for ordinances of seces ion, which was a deciaration against the United States, and in the ab en of which there would have been no rebel ion -like It imposes no disqualifications upon those mischievous politicians who for tharty years have been stirring up disaffection and rebe hon among the people. Nor does it in any degree affect the sympapeople Nor does it in any degree affect the sympa-thizers with and co-operators in the Rebeliuon in the Northern States, who are, if possible, more guilty and more obnoxions than those in the South. Thirdly. The bill proposed cannot receive the Pre-sident's senction, nor is the Constitutional ameni-meni at all likely to receive the approval of the necessary number of State Legislatures.

redifical power from those who had vo untari y and treacherously surrende ed and abandoned it. Upon the passage of this law, reconsisted on would be absolute and immediate upon a basis of unques-thoned loyality; the state Governmen s would be placed in the hands of loval me ; the chief carso of dimension between the President and Con-cress would be withdrawn; harmony in the public councils would be restored, the more guilty would be mildly punished, and the balance re-ie and of responsibility and not be least of the adguilty won d be midly punished, and the balance re-ie and of responsibility and not the leas of the ad-variages of this n ode of refflement would be hat it will draws the question of reconstruction from the next election. If the President should sanction it, and Concress reject it, it would indicate that they had some ulterior object in view, and a disposition to delay unnecessarily a restora ion upon a loval basis would seriously diamage the Union party; while, on t e other hand if Congress shout d ado it and the President reject if, it would strongly indicate on his part a desire to restore to power those elements of dis cyality. North and South, which have brought such desolation and ruin upon the country, or which many now ('ut I do not) suspect him.

THE FENIANS.

Report of Affairs at the Stephens Headquarters-Total Disappearance of the O'Manony Fund Enthusiastic Roberts and Sweeney Meeting in Jersey City, Etc.

Mr. Stephens remained quietly in his room nearly Mr. Stephens remained quietly in his room nearly the whole of yesterday, receiving visits from differ-ent individuals. The throng or visitors was so great-that the transaction of business was attended with considerable difficulty. Numbers of military nen-called to have doubts removed concerning the feasi-bility of achieving Irish independence by the over-throw of battalioned despotism. Notwithstanding that Mr. Stephens is unceasingly energes do by the difficulties and feuds which beset his countrymen, he has time to welcome all with a pleasant smide. has time to welcome all with a pleasant smile. The C. O. I. R. is at present feeling his way slowly,

not stambling inke a blind man over the obstacles in his way. The committee are busily employed in bringing order out of the chaos which the late habitues of the Moffat mansion have been busy in creating

creating Colonel O'Mahony, B. Doran Kill'an, and Mr. Griffin were closeted with Mr. Stephens in his pri-vate tarlor. It is generally understood that Mr. O Mahony for more than a month knew that ruin threatened the cause, and he was as anxious for the arrival of Mr. Stephens as Welling. on for the arrival of Blucher at Waterloo. He seemed quite haggard and merilexed and perplexed

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANC ?.

The Committee, which have been several days in session at No. 814 Broadway, have terminated their labors and presented a written report to Mr. stephens. Very little of the money is forthcoming. stephens. Very little of the money is forthcoming. It is supposed to be deposited with different indi-viduals who are held toget er by the conestro power of public plunder. Mr. Stephens was astonish d at the empt. state of the treasury when he was n-formed of the true state of affair---S30,000 mis-in z This large state, which has been used for some mys-terious purpose, or given to solicitous or needy ap-pircants, has been maccounied for up to this time; imbec, ity and disgrace have maked the whole of the transactions of the Union Square officials. The Committee have also been busy with the books of the sisterhood, suff found many of the fair damsels to have as many twists as an cel. From the sum of \$10 000 m postession of the ladies previous to the fair, but more than \$31500 is said to be on hand now Mr. Stephens, it is said, will in a lew days hold all the matters up to the light, and at least well merited exectration will follow the sliptery knaves, who would rise by the toil and labors of their more honest countrymen and coantrywomen. countrymen and coantrywomen. DISTINGUISHED VISIFORS.

Among the visitors our reporter noticed Captain Kirker, Captain Gass. John Savage, and Mr C. Eowards Leter, formerly editor of the Democratic Review. Mr. Lester said to Mr. Stephens that he came as an American and that he loved the Enchesh people, but is hated the crucky ent and overbearing aristocracy and thought that all the nations should combine for their overthrow; Ireland inted them for seven centuries of oppression, and America for two conturies of misrule. The Head Centre heartily thanked him for his good wishes, and hoped he would cal again. Among the ladies present our reporter noticed Mrs. General Corcoran. Mr. Michael Scanlan, member of the Corcoran. Mr. Michael Scanlan, member of the Senate, had an interview with the chier, and lett highly pleased with his interview. A large number of refugees, also, were present, and were kindly received. Considerable sums were received irom several Circles, and all expected to be represented a the grand reception to day at Jones' Woods,-New York World.

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL Special Despatches to The Evaning Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The Habeas Corpus Bill Approved by the President The President has approved the bill amending "An Act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, and it is, therefore, a

It provides that any seizure, search, arrest, or imprisonment made, or any act done or omitted to be done, during the Rebellion, by any officer or person, under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States, holding the command of the department, district, or place within which such seizure, search, arrest, or imprisonment was made, done, or committed, or any acts were so done or omnted to be done, either by the per. son or officer to whon the order was addressed. or for whom it was intended, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held, and are hereby declared to come within the provisions of the act to which this is amenda tory, and within the provisions of the 4th, 5th. and 6th sections of the said act of March 3, 1863for all the purposes of defence, transfer, appeal, error, limitation, provided therein; but no such order shall, by force of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, be a defense to any suit or action, for any act done or attempted to be done after the passage of this act-When the said order is in writing, it shall be suf ficient to produce in evidence the original, with proof of its authenticity, or a certified copy of the same; or it sent by telegraph, the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from such n ilitary officer shall be prima facie evidence of its authenticity; or if the original of such order or telegram is lost or cannot be produced, secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible as in other cases.

The right of removal from the State court into the Circuit of the United States, may be exercised after the appearance of the defendant and filing of his plea, or other defense, in said court, or at any term of said court subsequent to the term when his appearance is entered, and before a jury is empannelled to try the same, and nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal, after final judgment in the State court, nor shall it be necessary in the State court to offer or give security for the filing of copies in the Circuit Court of the United States, but on the filing of the petition, verified as provided in said fifth section, the further proceedings in the State court shall cease and not be resumed until a certificate under the seal of the Circuit Court of the United States, stating that the petitioner has

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

the Political Caldron-Mass Monting of Unconditional Unionisis-Death of a Celebrated Lady, Etc. or cia Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORS, May 15 .- The Unconditional Inionists are to have a grand mass meeting here on Friday night. The war rages fiercely only between the leaders of the two wings, but the rank and file are all right. All the Copperheads and demoralized Rebels want is to see this division encouraged, but at the proper time the Union power will move in solid column. Mrs. McMullen, the accomplished daughter of Joseph Gigian, the celebrated leader of our Cathedral choir, died suddenly last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by relegraph. New York, May 15 --Cotton is dull at 34@85e. for Middhness. Flour dull; sales of 6500 bols, at \$750@950 for State; \$910@1875 for Onio; \$750@ 9 fo for western; \$10 65@1075 for Southern; and \$8750@180 for Canadian Wheat dull; sales unim-bortant. Corn firm; sales of 85.000 bushers at 80@ Ste Beef stady. Fork steady; sales of 1000 bar rels at \$30 87[@31 25 for mess Lard quiet at 19@22]c Winf2y, steady. Whiszy steady.

LOSSES OF THE SOUTH.

f teresting Letter from Mr. Bobt, fyler. To the Editors of the Montgomery Mail-Gentle-men:-1 observe in your issue this morning an artiabstracted from some paper (sot designated) in which it is stated that Commodore Maury, in a letter to the London Morning Herald, a timates Southern to see during the war at the extraordiuary total of s ven billions of dollars. By expression of opicion or deliberate sta ement inside by this distinguished man deserves great consideration, and one should he situate to venture on even a part al dissent from his views; but i respectively submit that he has fallen incautiously into a grave error in the matter of this particular statement. The amount of iosses, as exhibited by him, charges

in its first item a loss of three unitions of money on emancipated slaves. Its not this evidently too high? is it not nearly or quile fifty per cent above the actual damages? In all the Southern States before the war, there were about three million and a soft saves; and an average price of live hundre i dollars each for these slaves -me., women, and children taken together-wou'd exceed their then value. But if we suppose three milion and a haf of slaves to have been worth five hundred doilars each, shelr aggregate value would produce the sum of one bilion seve, hundred and lifty millions of dollars. the next item Commodoro Maury puts down the sum of two billions of noilars for expenses of the war, independent of private s, onations and losses. In other words, he estimates the public debt of the Confederate S ates and of the several States at this large tigure.

we know, on the contrary, that the nominal value of his debt on its face and its real value in gold were two distinct propositions. The paper estimate of the debi and the gold value (by which it must, it paid, have been uitima ely tesied and measured) were vastly disproportioned in relation to each other. Is It not quite sale to set the sum of \$300,000,000 in gold availant all the possible losses incurred by the public debt of the Confederate S ares, and of each separate State ? The destruction of private property appears in commodore Maury's statement, in an item of \$1 000,000,000, too high, as it appears to me, from an the information I can obtain, b, at least twenty-fire p r cent.

Expenses of the war. Dest action of private property....... Additional Federal taxation...... 600 000,000 700,000,000 500,-00,000

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

DOULLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, / Monday, May 15, 1866.

The Stock Market continues very dull and depressed, owing to the failures announced yesterday caused by speculations in Hestonville Railway shares. We understand this morning that they will be able to arrange their liabilities so as to resume business in a short time. The houses enjoy the liveliest sympathy of the entire street. The Hestonville Passenger Railroad is a combination of the Arch street, Race and Vine, and Callowhill street roads, running from the Exchange, Second and Arch, and Front and Callowhill, to Hestonville, West Philadelphia. The stock was run up from 17 to 47 per share: it gave way last week, and the holders were unable to check its rapid decline. About 3000 shares sold yesterday at from 20@27, the former rate a decline of 81 since Saturday evening; and 900 shares this morning at from 21 (@22), closing at the form r rate, a slight advance.

The following are the officers of the Company :-- President, Adam Warthman ; Secretary, John T. Lange; Treasurer, Samuel Work; Directors, Alexander Whillden, William C. Farr, Witliam Harris, Amos Phillips, Jos-ph S. Young. Government bond were firmly held this morn-

ing. 5-20s sold at 1012@102; 6s of 1881 at 1084 @109; 10-40s at 961; and 7:30s at 1024. City loans are less active. The new issue sold at fr.m 981@981.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 281@ 29%, closing at the former rate, a decline of 17: Reading at 53 94@54, an advance of 1: Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 32, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54], no change; 361 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minebill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira preferred.

Bank shares are in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 215 for North America; 139 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington: 52 for Penn Townsnip; 62} for City; and 621 los Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Delaware Division sold at 54, an advance of 1; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34] for preferred do.; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; and 161 for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares continue very dult. Ocean sold at 71, an advance 3 on the closing price last evening, and Tarr Homestead at #.

- The New York Times of this morning says :-- The New York Times of this morning says:-"The extra demand for Exchange, at full rates, (and indirectly for vold) prowns out of the news, has reference more to the critical state of the Cotion trade, at Everpool, than to the pointeal advices or the receipts of United States 520s. The latter make no great impression on the market. They provably amounted to day to \$500,00) or \$700,000, and the Bornes were impression them at the year. Bonds were immediately taken up at the Stock Ex-charge and by the great dealars on Wall street, at 101/@101/@101f ex coupor, or within $\frac{3}{2}@\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the price on saturday. The new 1 muse of 1884-66 were maintained at 102@102f per cent. It is believed here 'bat the weak credit of the new limited finan e and having companyes in London, has in part led ind banking companies in London, has, in to the advance of interest hy the Bank of England. The discount demand has of late, been thrown heavily upon that great establishment, as well from this cause as from the immense speculation in the Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester "

ANNIVERSARY OF DOM PEDRO'S ACCESSION.

Early this morning a feu de jois was fired from the batteries in the aarbor and on shore, supple-mented by the vessels-oi-war, toth Brazihan and foreign, in honor of the ann versary of Dom Pedro the Second's accession to the throne of his fathers THE BAPTISM OF THE YOUNG PRINCE.

the infant son of the Dyke and Duchess of Saxe (the Princess Leopo dina, youngest daughter of the Emperors, will take place to-morrow, but after the departure of the English steamer by which this The names of the fortunate young gentleman il be Pedro Augusto Luiz Maria Miguel Gabrie Raphael Gonzaga-quite sufficient in number, but not a tithe equal to the names of the Qu Spain's youngest infants. In my next I will send an account of the cer mony -N, Y. Herald,

Brazilian Newspaper Accounts from the Seat of War.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, Rio, April 7.

The news from the River Plate is that on the 17th the fleet at last weighed anchor at Corrientes, and entered the U, per Paraua, extending the vessels, on the 21st, from Tres Soco- to the Paraguayan tort of Itapru at Passo de a Patra The ron-clad Tansan-dare and the Araguary and Henrique Martins passed higher up, reconnoitring, about eight miles above the pass, seeing only two flats and a steamer lying between the isle and the fort besides a number of caroes full of raraguayans. The Araguarg and the Barroso struck on rocks, and the former was obliged next day to go down to Corrientes for repairs On the 22d a Paraguayan flying battery opened on the iron-c ad Borroso, which made no rest onse, and after fourteen shots the firing ceased. Two gun-boats, also, going up to ald the Araguary, were fired at by the fort and armen flats, which expenced forty-nine shot without effect, and on their return these gunboa:s received a similar compl

On the same day the Paraguavan steamer, the Gualeguay, steamed out, but after a tew shots at an Argentine picket on the Corrientes side, took shelter again under the fort

Four of the heaviest Brazilian vessels, and the two Argentine armed steamers, togother with three thousand men, remained behind at Corrientes to guard the great depots there from an attack, there being a bayou named the Atajo, which leaving the Paraguny above Tres Bocos, came into the Parana below Corientes, giving passage to light steamers

such as the Paraguavans possess. The land lorces moved on the 25d and 24th to the river bank, and the latest programme announced that the fl et would attack and destroy the fort of Itapiru on the 25th, while the army was engaged in crossing over. For this latter purpose the raits, contoon boats, etc., prepared were capable of taking over 5000 to 7000 men at once, or 20,000 men a day, and seven light transport steamers and a steam launch were at dispusal for the same purpose. The army to be transferred to the opp site side numbers. The shout \$7,000 effective men, with 100 pieces of cannon, and the active squadron comprised some 15 vessels, carrying about 95 cannon, from rifled 32 to 150 pounders, all the wooden voice is having their side: protected by chain cables. It is alleged that the Faraguayan plan does no

comprise the risk of a battle on the river ande; but that to deprive the a hes of the support of the fleet they have fortified and planted with hinety caunon narrow position about six miles from the river, be ween a large lake on the one side and the swamp of the Parasuav on the other.

The reported advance of a Paraguayan force to meet the division of the Baron de Porto Alegre had no foundation, and the latest from that officer's com-mand says that 3000 of it reached Candelaria on the a few miles behind. The Paraguayans at the fort of Itapiru on the opposite side were supposed to be about 4000 strong, and another force and four steamers were said to be at Tranqueira de Loreto.

The steamer Recile was kept ready to star for Rio with the news of the result of any engagement at l'asso de la Patija.

As respects the present pressing matters of the con-dition of the Bank of Brazil, and the immediate ne-cessity which the Government labors under of prowiding specie for the requirements of the war in the

Fourthy. It is extremely improbable that any Southern State will adopt the conditions prescribed, and four years hence we shall be as far from reconstruction as we are now.

I surgest, therefore, that all these difficulties may be remedied by a single legislative enactment, which might probably r-ceive the President's ass at and it not might be carried by a two-third vote or bo h Houses. I propose, then, in substitution for the re port of the Committee, that it shall be declared by law by law-

That no person hereafter shall be capable of ho ding any office, levisiative, executive, or judicial, in the Federal or State Governments, for ten years from the passage of this act, who was over the age of twenty-five at the breaking out of the Rebelion without taking the following oath in addition to that now required of all such officers by the constitution of the United States :-

I, A B, do solemnly swear that I have not, since the 20th cay o. December. 1860 (the date of the ordinance of secession of South Carolina, volum arily taken up arms against the United States, nor have advised or encouraged others to do so; that I have not sought or heid office under the Contederate States Government, or that of any State in rebeliion with a view in any manner to aid the Rebellion that I have not said, written, or done anything de signed, or of a nature calculated to alienate the affections or all egiance of the people of the United States; nor have I otherwise given aid and comfort to the Rebellion.

Let this enaturent be accompanied with an abso-lute remission in all cases of the forfeiture of his, hiberty, and property for the crimes committed by and under the authority of those in rebeinon; and let it also be declared that if it shall be ascertained that any person has sworn falsely to obtain or ho d any office hereby probluted, such office shall be abolutely vacated, and the party held hable to a prose cution for perjury. If this plan should be adopted, every logal citizen

would be subjected to the test prescribed before he could hold a legislative, executive, or under office, whilst those of thirty and under, who had borne arms against the country, would be relieved of such obligations. It would be manifestly proper, there-fore, that an oath should be provided for them, which would only have a prospective operation, and

I suggest the following :-I, A B, do solemnly swear that I recognize the the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, and that I am bound thereby, any State law, constitution, or ordinance or convention to the contrary, norwithstanding, and that I recogn all contrary notwithstanding, and that I regard all laws of the United States as binding on the citizens thereof until repealed or declared unconstitution if by the Suprene Court of the United States That I regard the first obligation of allegiance of the cilizen as due to the United States, and not to any component part thereof, and I will hereafter observe and obey the laws, and protect the flag of my country when lawfully called upon to do so. This would be what Mr. Johnson would call an

intelligent treason, not holding to responsibility the boys and young men, who were misled and dragged in by older, more experienced, and more wicked men; nor those who were forced in by conscription, and would leave all now thirty years of age and under to fill the offices, state and Federal, who, with the Union men, would constitute a majority of the whole in most, if not all of the States; and the meanwarded under thus all of the States; and the The whole in most, if not all of the States; and the regenerated, under thirty-one, would naturally at-tach thema lves to the Government that had taus restored them, and aid in circulating a spirit of loyally throughout the South, and their num'ers would daily increase, while the other party would decine the still greater ratio. Iwelve months ago every Robel in the South

decine in a still greater ratio. Twelve months ago every Rebel in the South would have rejoiced at the proffer of such terms. It is due to the nation, due to posterity and to man-kind that some penaity should be visited on them who were wickedly guilty, to prevens a repetition of the offense at a future day. Now is the time to esta-blish a precedent, and so mild a penaity was never before exacted for so grave a crime. Complete resto-tion and some the mild be determined and the source of th before exacted for so grave a crime. Complete resto-ration and amnesty, only withholding for ten years

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

Wade Hampton's Statements Disproved -The City Fired by the Rebels-Affidavit of an Eyewitness

COLUMBIA. May 7 .- Wade Hampton, in a letter ddressed to Senator Johnson, of Maryland, denies that any cotton was on ure when the Federal troops entered the city," and tries hard to make General Sherman a liar. The letter is circulating treely at the South, and "fires the Southern heart" to renewed insulis to the Government and patriots. A public meeting has been called for next Wtdnesday "to investigate and perpetuate the circumstances attending the burning of Columbia,"

The investigation need not be laborious; every street has a witness. Ask any adult, "Who ex-ploded the South Carolina Railroad deoot " The answer is, "Wheeler's Cavalry." Ask the adult servants, "Who burned cotton in the streets !" and the reply is, "I did, by massa's order, "Who gave the Federal troops liquor?" "Th servants did, by their masters' orders, so that they might be made drunk, and the city be re-taken by Hampton." "Who promised the ladies to defend their city inch by inch, instead of surrendering and preserving it?" "The Confederates.

One of the most beautiful ladies in Columbia said, lately, that "she was tired of hearing so much about the burning of Columbia; it was only a judgment; that she saw it burning before the Yankees came in; that the war was over, and she thought South Carolina ladies laid themsolves liable to usult every time they jerked their dresses or expressed any contempt while passing soldiers; the soldiers were more polite than the citizens." But such an exhibition of candor is rare, even among educated people. is hardly to be expected that young ladies, de-prived of the benefits of travel or liberal education, and having received life-long instruction on the great institution of slavery, should be polite to strangers devoted to the Union. ral affidavits are preparing, and will be for-warded to Senator Chandler, at Washington. The tollowing is one of them, taken before Bre vet Brigadier General Ralph Ely:-

I, William B. Nash, do solemnly swear that I was in the city of Columbia S. C., at the time of the entry of General Sherman, in February, 1865. I had entry of General. Shorman, in February, 1835. I had not been out of the city during that menth previous to the entry of the Union army. I saw the South Carolina Railroad depot buildings burning before any Union soldners entered the city; I saw corpses, killed by the explosion of the depot. The briese across the Consarce had been tarred the night before the day of the entry, and I saw it burning on that day. I saw cotton burning in the street, before Mr. Gin-yard's, before the troops enfored. I presume there were thrity bales in that spot. I saw the light from the burning of the Charlotte Rairoad depot before the entry of the troops. W. B. NASH Personally appeared before me this 6th day of May. The endy of the Boops. W. B. NASH Personally appeared before me this 6th day of May, 1866, at Coumbin, S. C., and made oath as above RALPH + LY. Brevet Brg. Gen., U S V, and A A. com. B R. F. and A. D., Dist. Western S. C.—New York Evening Post.

-Dr. Beke is advancing in his new explora-tions in the East. On the 10th of March he was at Halai, on the edge of the Abyssinian tableland. His wile accompanies kim.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, on her way through Troy to Fortress Monroe, on Wednesday, left behind her in the sleeping-car a very valuable pair of car ornaments. The conductor who found them will forward them to Mrs. Davis.

ailed to file orders in the said Circuit Court at the next term, is produced.

If the State Court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the Circait Court, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then in that case all such further proceedings shall be void and of none effect; and all parties, judges, officers, and other persons henceforth proceeding there under, or by cover hereof, shall oe liable in damages therefor to the party aggrieved, to be recovered by action in a court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer, or other persons so odending, shall be found, and upon a recovery of damages in either court, the party plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs. It is made the duty of the clerk of the State court to furnish copies of the papers and files in the case to the party so petitioning for the removal, and upon the refusal or neglect of the clerk to furnish such copies, the said party may docket his case in the Circuit Court of the United State, and thereupon said Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction therein, and may upon proof of such refusal or neglect of the clerk of the said court, and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff, require him to file a declaration or petition therein; and upon his default, may order a nonsuit, and dismiss the case at the cost of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be a bar to any further suit touch-

ing the matter in controversy. Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of W. Calvin Brown, of New York, as Consul at Augsburg, and Frank Swan, of Ohio, as Consul at Naples.

The Fort Goodwin Affair.

Governor Goodwin, of Arizona, has obtained from the War Department the official data in regard to the number of troops at Fort Good win Arizona, reported to have been captured by the Apache Indians, and the garrison massacred. The February return shows that the fort was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, of the 2d California Infantry, with a garrison of three companies of that regiment, and Company l, 1st New Mexican Infantry, Captain Simpson. The 14th Regular Infantry, in California, had been ordered to the Territory, but it was not known whether they had reached it before the reported massacre occurred. General John S. Mason, commanding that Sab-district, had ardered three companies of the 3d Battalion of the 14th Regiment to Fort Goodwin, to relieve the three California companies, leaving Comany I of the New Mexican force to be retained there.

South American Troubles

Rumors are afloat of a message indicating diplomatic difficulties with a South American power which may demand redress. This is the commencement, perhaps, of a promised series of counter-irritants, intended to divert attention from home difficulties.

Secretary Seward and Santa Anna. It is understood that Secretary Seward has gone to visit Santa Anna, via Auburn, N. Y., at which point he is expected to make a speech in defense of the President's policy.

Total. . \$3,500,000 000 Do not these agures present a terrible array, with-

out magnitying them in the least? In the whole history of war such an immense loss has never been so suddenly and completely suffered by a country conta hing not more than six millions beeple, responsible for government and property, Indeed, I can recall no instance in any instory wh rea country of the largest weath and popula-

wh rea country of the largest weath and popula-tion has been subjected to so tremendous a shock Never has it happened before. I believe, in the world's annals, that any people have been required to submit, between the rising and going down of the sun, to the utter extinction of sevenieen nun-dred millions of property, and to the violent extir-pation at the same moment of an aucient institution, reaching the hearths, and hearts, and comforts, and the social and political interests of a most every in-habitant in the land. And I trust it will not be habitant in the and. And i trust it will not be vanglorious to assert in this connection that no peo-ple in any country have ever wared war more neroi-cally for real or supposed r gats, or have man-fested more patience, fortitude, and wisdom under extreme reve ses, than the people of the Southern States have done.

States have done. The arms, carried for four years on many a hard-fought field, had scarcely tailen from their hands before they were seen at work in the fields and work-shops, and in their various processions and trades, compromised accepting the consequences of defoat peacefully renewing their alleriance to a Govern-ment excession the assistant to here at and apparently resolved to conquer the di-astrous and apparently resolved to conquer the di-as rous o roumstances of their unhappy social and po tucal condition by an admirable redcence and brave to dustry calculated to excite every generous sympa-thy of both friends and enemies. To subject such a cople, in the wintonness of power, to unnecessar nsults and oppressive turdens, would be alike in humane and impolitic

Do not justice and true policy both suggest that, with a restored Union, prejudices and harreds and depraved passions should pass away as mat as is po-sible or reasonable; and above and beyond all, those who control the destinies of the United States should long heatiste bef. re taking the risk of sacri-ficing the fixed facts of our political experience to the pleasing assumptions of a plausible theory— should also beware of the danger of being excited by groundless tears, still more groundless hopes to commit liberticide—to slay true freedom in the name and on the altar of some false prophet, blas-pheming in that name. heming in that name.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT TYLER.

A rather fast lad of nineteen committed mode in St. Louis the other day, through mor tification of being slapped in the face by his father, in presence of his boon companions.

-The London Orchestra says :- "We notice a ell-known basso advertises that he has written nd will stug a song with the following title:-Here's a Heal.h to Gen'rous Peabody." Poor Penbody! It is enough to prevent anybody from being generous for the next century.

-The director of the Italian Opera in Paris has engaged Mad'lle Eugenia Mela, a young Italian artist, who is said to possess a perfect tenor voice. She will make her first appearance in *L'Italiani in Algeri* of Rossini, and will take the first tenor's part.

-Benan and Abd-el-Xader recently met as -Benan and Add-er-Xader Freentry met as Damascus. M. Renan, who speaks Arabic, was conversing with the Emir of the past and pre-sent, "Let us speak of you," said Abd-el-Kader, "and of your 'Lie of Jesus.'" "You have then read it?" said M. Renan, with surprise. The Emir sent for the volume, and opening it said. Emir sent for the volume, and, opering it, said, "See, not only have I read it, but I have anno-tated it," The "Life of Jesus," annotated by Abd el-Kader, is certainly a curious work, and what is still more strange, the Emir thinks of publishing it publishing it.

-The successor to Dupin in the French Academy is M. Cuvillier Fleury, a writer for the Paris Journal des Debats, who polled twenty votes against eleven given to Martin, the historian. He is sixty-one years old, and has been a candidate for this honor for twelve years past. A lew years ago he wrote some bitter on Victor Hugo, whose style shocked his taste, Hugo retaliated in some lines in which Fleury's name was coupled with that of another hostile

critic named Trognon, as follows:--* * * "une duegne affreuse compagnon. Dont le mentos ficurit et le nez frognonne."

-The New York Herald this morning says:-"Money is extremely abundant, and loans were generally made to first-class houses to-day at four percent, the common rate being 4@5. First-class commercial paper is in request at 5@65 per cent. The statement of the associated banks for the week indistatement of the associated banks for the week indi-cates the stall increasing monetary ease. The de-posits show a further augmentation of \$7,179 550 and the legal tenders of \$3,538 212. The joans on the other hand baye increased only \$3,647,183, and that owing mainly to purchase of Government securities by the back on more a convicting dide contribu-

by the banks as a means of employing idle capital. The specie has increased \$3,055,405, in consequence of the Sub-Treasury dis ursevents on account of the May coupous The circulation alone shows a decrease of \$722,418."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

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Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 15 -In Flour there is very little doing, but prices are firmly maintained. The only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers, at \$7.5 @8 15 for sujerfine; \$8 75@10 25 for extras; \$10@11 50 for

sujerfine; \$875@10.25 for extrus; \$10@11.50 for Northwest extra family; \$11@12:50 for Pennsylva-nia and Ohio do do; jand \$13@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Frour is scarce, and com-mands \$6 \$ Dol. In Corn Mea', nothing doing. The quietude which has characterized the Wheat Market for some time past still continues, but prices romain without essential change, sales of choice red at \$2 70@2 72, and 3000 bushels mir and good at \$250@2 65. White rances from \$2 75 to \$3. Bye is scarce and in demand at \$1 10@1 12 \$ bushe' for Pennsylvania. A wale of 3000 bushels on secret forms, Corn is quiet, with small sules of refow at \$3@35c. affoat and in the cars. Outs are unchanged. Sales have been reported at 63@64o for Pennsylva-mia and De aware. No sales of Barley or Mait have been reported.

been reported. No. 1 Quercitron Bark is in fair demand, but there is very little here. We quote at \$29 \$0 ton. Whisky continues very dull, with small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 25, and Ohio at \$2 27@2 28. D