THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1865. VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 290.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Flannels and Blankets.
White and colored, at less than factory prices, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
O. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Bates & Bell's,
Cloaks, 21 Fifth street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Bates & Bell's,
Sacques, 21 Fifth street.

Coburgs.
At less than you will have to pay for good Prints elsewhere. Remember we are now on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
O. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Bates & Bell's,
Shawls, 21 Fifth street.

Valuable Lots at Braddock's.
Remember the sale at Braddock's Field on Tuesday next. Two trains take ladies and gentlemen free to the sale. One train leaves the Connellsville Depot at 12½ o'clock, and another leaves the new depot of the Pennsylvania Central at 2 o'clock.

Bates & Bell's,
Muslins, 21 Fifth street.

The Lowest.
No circumstances how low you see Goods quoted, we will either sell the same quality for less, or sell you a better article for the same price. Remember, we are now on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
O. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Bates & Bell's.
Twenty-five cent Delaines, 21 Fifth street.

Dr. Franklin and the South Carolina Planter.

A friend relates to us that the summer before the war at the house of a hospitable South Carolina planter, he was up one morning with the sun and was about to venture forth on a morning walk, when he was checked by the planter at the door, "my dear Colonel, what says Dr. Franklin?"

""Early to bed and early to rise will make a man healthy, and wealthy and wise.'"

"Very fine sir, but all a fallacy. Early rising and the inhalation upon an empty stomach of the morning miasms of this country, North and South, have been the death of thousands, sir, from the time of Captain John Smith to this day. Wait till after breakfast, fortify your stomach with a cup of hot coffee, and then, the noxious vapors of the night being exhaled by the sun, we will take morning ride."

"But, my dear colonel, I am always fortified with a wine glass full of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters."

"Ah, then, sir, you may stick to Dr. Franklin. Hostetter's agent at Charleston supplies me, and I am expecting a box to-day with my wagon. Those Bitters, I find, are a sure protective against all the fevers resulting from miasma. Dr. Franklin holds quite, sir, even in the swamps of South Carolina, it fortifies with Hostetter's Bitters."

Bates & Bell's.
American Coburgs, 21 Fifth street.

French Merinoes
Cheaper than any other house in the city. Remember we are now on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
O. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Bates & Bell's.
New Calicoes, 21 Fifth street.

Bleached Muslins
Cheap, at Wholesale and retail at Parker & Co.'s, 69 Market street.

Bates & Bell's,
Cheap Blankets, 21 Fifth street.

Wholesale Buyers
Of Dry Goods will find our new stock the cheapest and the most desirable in the city. Remember we are now on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
O. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Bates & Bell's.
Cheap Silks, 21 Fifth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier Merchant Tailor, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the rarest and most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready-made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. weier a call.

Bates & Bell's,
New styles, 21 Fifth street.

Cotton Goods
Of every description purchased since the late decline in prices, and will be sold lower than you can buy them elsewhere. Remember, we are on north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
O. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Famous.
The Boot and Shoe house of South & Rose, 63 Market street, is becoming an especial favorite with our citizens. This is no matter of surprise to us, when we consider that they can procure anything they want in the line of boots and shoes of the best quality, at prices far below any other place in the city. The store is located in a place easy of access, being 63 Market street, 3d door from Fourth street. noi6tf

Thomas W. Party & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Loughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

No Medicine Given.
Dr. J. Dodge Warren still continues healing the poor, at Masonic Hall, each day from 9 till 11 a. m., free of charge, and from 12 till 1 he may be found at the St. Charles Hotel by those who are able and willing to pay. Will positively remain no longer than Dec. 2. noi8-tf

Just the Thing.
Good cough candy, butter scotch or Everton taffy, cocoa nut candy, rose, lemon, pineapple, vanilla and mountain tea candy and taffies. Good prunes, figs, raisins, dates and currants, at 117 Federal street. A call is solicited.
GEORGE BEAVEN.

Just Opened,
Our new Clothing House, at 63 Fifth street, where we offer $20,000 worth of clothing regardless of cost, at Oak Hall. noi8-1m

C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn Street,
Attends promptly to all business in his profession ly

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

A YOUNG man named McIntyre passed the early part of last Wednesday evening feeling the whiskey in the saloons of Erie city, during which testing operation he had frequent occasion to use his wallet which contained a hundred and fifty dollars. He finally concluded to go to "Erie shore," and entered a hack owned by one Fritz, brother of Felix and a man named Carroll was in the hack with him. The hack was driven out of the city on 8th street a mile or so. Here McIntyre, who saw suspicious movements on the part of the company, was still further alarmed by the stopping of the hack, and the statement that "here was the place." Startled from the seat and ran across the ditch, but was soon overtaken by the three, who took his rocks, book and money. Then, with a dare-devil kick of two, he was left to ruminate on the consequences of drinking too much liquor and carrying too much money. He remained out all night, and came into the city early in the morning and told his story. The robbers were arrested and are in jail.

LETTER FROM PITHOLE.

Stage Travel—Railroads in Progress—Health and Morals—Bursting of Tanks—Boiler Explosion—New Buildings, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITHOLE CITY, PA., Nov. 13, 1865.

After much delay, I find myself inditing a few thoughts to you about oildom.

I can do nothing like justice to a description of the journey to this place, but if jolting is good for dyspeptics, send them all along, and I will guarantee them a cure by the line of the stage from Oil City up Cherry Run to Pithole. You will scarcely credit what I say, but I assure you of the fact, that on the occasion of an upset last week, two mules were actually drowned in a mud hole, and a mile farther on a horse was suffocated. All this will now soon be over, for two lines of railroad, are pushing on with all the speed that great wealth and genius can command, to connect Pittsburgh and Pithole, directly. Geb. Burnside has a force of some two thousand men, pushing from Reno up Cherry Run. Another company has already advanced from the mouth of Pithole, and will be open for travel in ten days. Well may they speed.

You have exaggerated notions of the rowdyism in this neighborhood; it seems to me that whatever has been the extent of this in times past, it is now at least, as quiet and orderly as any section of respectable old Allegheny county. The wealth of Pithole is by no means bad. If a Pittsburgher comes up here and exposes himself in his prospecting for the best oleaginous regions, he has to run the consequences, which as I take it are no worse than if he were at home. I meet daily many of my old townsmen, with their big boots, mounting through the mud, as bluff, hearty and good-natured as ever we met them at home, some of them have made a good thousand in No. 26 Holmden after a week's inactivity, has burst out in earnest now actually rages into the huge tanks prepared for it, and if some of our friends do not reap a rich harvest my calculations are at fault.

A couple of them had a narrow escape this morning at nine o'clock. The great 54-inch, twelve hundred barrel tank, with a report like a cannon. They had not passed the spot ten seconds when the huge staves cracked and were driven with immense velocity against the other tanks, and the golden shower rained like a torrent into the flat, filling up the creek several feet. On the line of the creek for a mile down the men upon the wells, threw out hose to catch the oil and in scores and hundreds, busy hands were at work; wash bowls, buckets, barrels, pans, every thing that any one could lay hands on in the hurry were brought into use. It was indeed a great Sabbath for the hog thieves. If you took a ramble among the derricks and tanks, you would see many more, highly suggestive of the same catastrophe.

Last week the boiler of the well No. 4, Frink lease, of the Holmden farm, burst from the grossest carelessness, and a scene of a dreadful character was the consequence. The driller at the well was killed in an instant, the boiler thrown some fifty feet, and the Sampson post, an immense beam, was thrown fifty yards or more. The wreck was complete. The United States well stopped on Thursday, at twelve o'clock, capped it is supposed by an adjoining well. But the prospects are said to be fair for resuscitating it. They are erecting an engine and intend trying to stop up the water veins, and it may yet be as good as ever.

One of the Pittsburgh firms, the brothers Dithridge, Lovake and others, the glass men of Pittsburgh and iron men of New Castle, have erected a warehouse of magnificent proportions looking down the run, on an admirable business site. I have seen nothing in Pithole that bears any comparison with it; the substance and refinement of a first class Pittsburgh storeappears to be the intention of the proprietors, and judging by the trade that is flowing in, their enterprise will not be unpaid.

On the brow of the hill lies the Hodge farm, which I mention because it has got into the hands of Pittsburghers, who, in honor of their city have named it Fort Pitt. It is admirably located for dwellings, and I learn that the firm has sold it off into building lots, that are in speculative prospect of being taken up. Four wells are going down on it, which give excellent promise of oil, several others have been commenced and the territory has grown into great respect. The Santa Rosa, near Hodge, with all the modern refinements and conveniences is now nearly completed, a post office, telegraph office, store of stores, &c., are all in process of completion. Added to which the several lines of railroad, now hastening to connect Pittsburgh with Pithole, will render this locality quite a desirable place for speculators. M.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

RUMORED MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

Funding of Compound Interest Notes.

ENGLISH OFFICIALS COUNTENANCING PIRACY.

Pardons to be Less Freely Granted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The New Orleans *Times* of the 5th says: In relation to rumors of naval and military preparations, &c., we have information that we are not at liberty to disclose, giving positive corroboration to these rumors: We hesitate not to say unless the French troops are removed from Mexico before Christmas there will be active intervention on behalf of the Liberals, and the traditional policy of the United States will be vindicated.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Secretary McCulloch will soon again exercise the power conferred upon him by the act of March last, and offer to fund all the compound interest bearing legal tender notes at par, with accrued interest into 5-20's at a fixed price. There will be no limit as to the time for subscription.

Ex-Speaker Colfax arrived this morning. He will be warmly welcomed to-night.

The Chickasaw Bluffs deposed J. Ross, and proclaimed Bowles as chief, with applause [illegible] government.

Fine meals have been received clearly bringing home to British officials the charge of knowingly and willingly countenancing the departure of the Alabama on her piratical career. It is shown that S. Price Edwards, Collector at Liverpool, permitted her to start, later orders for in the Foreign office to detain her, and that he permitted a portion of her crew to join her after their concession to the Surveyor of the Port that they were going to join the gunboat.

The *Post's* special says: Reconstruction was decided on in the Cabinet. The President is satisfied with the conduct of the leading men of the South, many of whom he has pardoned.

The body of a man was found in the Hudson river to-day, supposed at first to be Mr. King, but it proved to be that of a German. The expressed gains go that the body will not be found.

Preparations for the reception of Gen. Grant on the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Monday, are being made, regardless of cost.

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Among the visitors at the White House yesterday was a notorious ex rebel General, who insisted on sending up his card, with the request that the President would immediately grant him a private interview. The President returned the card, with a verbal message that he could not receive impertinent, and could not accede to it.

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The guard of soldiers who have been stationed around the White House for the last two years, were yesterday, by order of President Johnson, removed.

The *Herald's* special says: "Telegrams were received last night by President Johnson, General Fisk and the Freedmen's Bureau, signed by seven or eight leading influential men of Tennessee which recommended against the action proposed against the supervising officer of the aged Bureau now in city in that State, and the appointment of a civilian of the State instead."

CHOLERA STEAMER ATLANTA.

Pirate Shenandoah Going to South America.

PRESIDENT PIERCE DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Fears in Mexico of American Intervention

ADDRESS BY WADE HAMPTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—It is feared in some quarters that the long confinement of the passengers on the Atlanta, may cause the ship fever to break out among them. No symptoms of this disease have yet appeared.

The *Times* says it is rumored that the pirate Shenandoah is en route for Peru or Chili, where her commander would sell her for a war vessel, and that one of her officers was sent on the mission some time since.

The arrangements for the reception of Gen. Grant to-morrow evening are nearly completed. Fifteen hundred or two thousand tickets of invitation have been issued, and the assemblage will comprise the most distinguished officers of the army and navy.

A letter from Concord, New Hampshire, says: Ex-President Pierce is dangerously ill, from the effects of a disease contracted during the Mexican War.

Later accounts from Florida, say there have been animated discussions on various measures proposed for the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the proposition to grant the freedmen the privilege to testify in court. Both encountered much opposition, and it was thought that the whole was to come off on Thursday last, near Palatka, but it was not, and it was thought that the President would not be accorded by the majority. Gen. Howard, in his speech to the members of the convention, informed them that the President considered it a right which must be conferred.

Foreign papers say General McClellan will spend the winter at Dresden.

Letters from the City of Mexico say that intense interest is felt in Mexico concerning the probability of the United States aiding the Republicans. The belief is general that there will be no interference in Mexican affairs. In some portions of Mexico the French and Belgian soldiers are dying rapidly from intermittent fever.

A great many robberies have been committed recently between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

The Empress was to leave on the fifth inst. on a pleasure trip to Yucatan.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, being, as he says, about to leave the State for an uncertain period, has issued an address to his fellow-citizens thanking them, though he was not elected, for the vote they gave him, and presenting his ideas of their duty under the present circumstances. Although he does not fully concur in all the measures of the State Convention, he thinks it the duty of the South Carolinians to abide by them, as they are part of the terms agreed upon with the President, whose course towards the people of the South is commended as wise and generous. Southerners are counselled as sensible men, to endeavor to construct at least a rail from the wreck of the Southern confederacy. "Above all," he says, "let us stand by our State. Here is our country."

A Washington special says: The President has directed that two thousand dollars in silver coin be given to Short Gun and his brother, of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, in consideration of their having ransomed two white women found by them in capivity among hostile Indians. The price of the ransom was horses.

Gen. Terry, Commanding the Department of Virginia, has issued an order suspending the issuing of Government rations to the destitute people in his Department, except in the District of Henrico.

Mrs. Clement Clay and the rebel Gen. Echols arrived here to-day, to urge the President to release Ex-Senator Clay, of Alabama, from Fort Warren. They desire that he be given a parole, the same as extended to Stephens and Reagan.

The applications for pardon received during the week reach six hundred. About four hundred per week are acted upon, and requisitions sent to the State Department. One hundred memorials for pardon were yesterday received from Texas. The diminution of the number of applications is believed to be owing to an impression prevailing in the South that Congress and the President will soon proclaim a general amnesty.

From Mexico—Emigration from the United States—Puebla Temporary Capital of the Empire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Mexican *Times* of the 27th says the emigration from the United States is increasing. Two large estates, situated near Rio Verde, in the Department of San Luis Potosi, have been rented for six years by Mr. Woods for the cultivation of cotton; for which they are excellently adapted. This gentleman has gone to the United States to procure the necessary agricultural implements and machinery to carry his object into effect.

It is said that during the absence of the Emperor in Yucatan, the Empress will reside in Puebla and its vicinity. The stories got up by malignants that it is a plan for relieving the country of the imperial dignity are most idle fabrications.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Decision—Illegal use of Funds Case—Interior Assistant Secretary—Candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms—Parson Revoked—Indian Annuities Paid Off—Trial of Capt. Pettit Progressing—Men Higher in Rank Implicated—Sales of Government Stores—Chief Justice Chase and Jeff. Davis' Trial—The Mexican Mission—Restoration of Property—Women Appointed in Southern Postoffices—The English-Rebel Draft—Cost of the Overland Mail Route—Claims of John Minor Botts—Effect in Germany of the Reported Grant-Caton Conversation—Condemned Cannon for Sale.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Times'* special says: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day decided that a deed or conveyance from a State Bank Association to a National Bank is subject to stamp duty, as in cases of conveyance of real estate from one owner to another. The Commissioner decided that such a transfer is a change of ownership.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Col. Ames Binney, charged with the illegal use of funds entrusted him as paymaster, chooses to stand trial rather than refund the money.

It is rumored on the street that Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior will, vacate his position and be succeeded by Jesse O. Norton, of Illinois.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Among the candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, is Col. Ingraham, of New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Ordway is also a candidate for election.

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FROM THE SOUTHWEST AND MEXICO.

Defeat of the Liberals.

NEGRO TESTIMONY IN MISSISSIPPI.

Seige of Matamoras Raised.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—A late Matamoras *Ranchero* believes that the Liberals have been badly cut up, and says Generals Pinso and Galinda were killed, and Cortinas and Hinanjosa and Col. Jarso wounded. The Ranchero denies that the Imperial gunboat Porsano fired on the people on the American side, complaining of the moral support which the Liberals derive from Brownsville, and also alleges that a conspiracy that encouraged has been hatched, to murder Mejia and surrender the city.

The same paper announces the arrival of transports from Vera Cruz with French troops, at that port, which will be immediately to Matamoras.

In the Mississippi Legislature the House has partly revised its refusal to allow negro testimony against white. It has now passed, by a vote of forty-seven to forty three, the following law, in addition to the cases in which freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes are now by law compelled to serve as witnesses:

In all cases in which they who offer themselves as witnesses shall be a party to a record, and in which they shall be parties, both plaintiffs and defendants, and in all criminal cases in which the offense charged was committed against the person or property of a freedman, a free negro or mulatto, may be as a witness. Provided no freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes shall be examined as a witness in any case whatever, except only upon the stand in open Court.

The Senate will doubtless adopt this section. The Alabama Congressional district are his district, C. C. Langdon, 2d district, George C. Freeman; third district, Cullen A. Battle; fourth, Joseph W. Taylor, fifth, Colonel Shielen; sixth, returns incomplete.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, has ordered an election for delegates to the State Convention on the 8th of January. The Convention is to be held on the 7th of February.

Ex-Governor John B. Clark, of Missouri, who was arrested in Texas while returning from Mexico and imprisoned in Fort Jackson, has been released, and is on route for home.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—The *Times'* Matamoras correspondent says: The Liberals raised the siege at Matamoras on the night of the 8th, and departed to unknown regions; it is generally thought only a feint to surprise and capture the city. No French troops have yet arrived.

The Matamoras *Ranchero* says: The Liberals left a number of blankets, arms, etc., and some few were caught napping. It also states that the Liberals' principal force has gone in the direction of Camargo, but are dispersing in different bands. The Imperial Cavalry pursued for five miles. Escabedo's command took up the river route and arrived at the French squadron at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

It is reported that one Garcia was arrested at Matamoras charged with treachery in the Cabos conspiracy, and instrumental in the shooting of Cabos, then Governor of Tamaulipas.

It is understood that Governor Thomas visits Mississippi by order of the President to settle the conflict of authority between Governor Sharkey and Humphreys, both claiming the Governorship of that State.

MEXICO'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

Terms of Napoleon's Assistance to Maximilian.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—As much importance is attached to the statement of the *Independent Belge*, that the evacuation of Mexico by the French may be looked upon as a thing decided on in principle, it will not be uninteresting to recur to the fact that about two years ago M. Drouyn de L'Huys said to Ministe Dayton that the dangers of the government of Maximilian would come principally from the United States, and the sooner we showed our views satisfied and manifested a willingness to enter into peaceful relations with that Government, the sooner would France be ready to leave Mexico and the new government to take care of itself. Yes, sir, France would in any event do so soon as it with propriety could, but that it would not leave or tempt the Arch Duke into a difficulty and then desert him before his Government was settled. He added that France could not do that.

Mr. Seward, in reply to this narration of Mr. Dayton, instructed him to inform the French Government that in the opinion of the United States the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchical government in Mexico would be found inconsistent with the safety of the United States, consistently with their principles, can do no otherwise than leave the destinies of Mexico in the keeping of her own people and recognize their sovereignty and independence in whatever form they themselves shall choose that this sovereignty and independence shall be maintained.

It was previously decided by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, that as to Mexico, the purpose of the French government was to give order to the condition of things there, to repay themselves for debts, expenses, &c., and then leave the country. He states the condition concluded between France and Mexico, to regulate the condition of the stay of the French troops in Mexico, for the purpose of establishing the order and consolidation of the new empire.

It provides that the French troops at present in Mexico shall be reduced as soon as possible, to a corps of 25,000 men, including the Foreign Legion. This corps in order to safely guard the interests when led to their introduction, shall remain temporarily in Mexico on certain conditions, among them that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in proportion as the Emperor of Mexico shall be able to organize his troops necessary to replace them. The Foreign Legion in the service of France composed of 5,000 men shall, nevertheless remain in Mexico six years after all the other French troops shall have been recalled.—From that moment the legion shall pass into the service and pay of the Mexican Government which reserves to itself the right of abridging the donation and the employment of the foreign legion in Mexico.

It was further stipulated that the expenses of the French expedition to Mexico was to be paid by the Mexican Government at the sum of two hundred and seventy millions for the whole of the expedition dating from the first of July, 1864, the sum to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum from the first of July. All the pensions of the Mexican army shall be at the charge of Mexico.

The above is merely to show what was the originally declared purpose of Napoleon in establishing a monarchy in Mexico, and the conditions, in part, upon which he furnished material assistance.

Highway Robberies and Murders at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Highway robberies and burglaries have become so frequent and daring here lately as to create general alarm, and the citizens are seriously contemplating the formation of a vigilance committee, two men being killed in encounters with highway robbers and people nightly robbed on the street and houses broken into by burglars. About noon yesterday the collecting messenger of the United States Savings Association with thirty-five thousand dollars his pocket was knocked down on one of the most frequented streets, and his money seized. The collector however fired a revolver at the robber, who dropped the money but escaped. Berolzi & Co's. bank was also robbed yesterday of seven thousand dollars. No clue to the robber has been obtained.

Gov. Moore Going to Europe—Gen. Logan and the Mission to Mexico—Twenty Thousand Men Wanted to Accompany Him.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has turned the duties of his office over to the Lieut. Governor, and will soon leave for Europe.

The *Commercial's* Chicago dispatch says: Gen. Logan to-day, in conversation with some friends, remarked that he would accept the appointment of Minister to Mexico, provided the Government would order twenty thousand armed men to accompany him to the capital of that country.

New York Census.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, it appears from the minority report of the volunteer committee on the subject of paying State census enumerators, that the committee have had three districts of the First Ward enumerated and found a deficiency in the State census of 25,000. They state that if they were allowed to go on with the work, they would find the population of the city considerably over a million. The Board adjourned to Tuesday without taking any action on the report.

Gen. Weitzel in Communication with the French.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 10th says: The steamer Alabama, from Brazos, reports that as she was loading, Gen. Weitzel sent dispatches by eight officers belonging to the Federal service, to a French ship of war, the purport of which is unknown. It also reports that the Liberals fired into a French ship, which returned the fire, killing one Liberal. The steamer Fatal was sunk in the harbor on the 10th inst. The crew were saved.

ADDRESS BY SPEAKER COLFAX.

The Terms of Reconstruction.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

Freedmen's Rights to be Secured.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—This evening a large crowd of the friends of Speaker Colfax repaired to his quarters and complimented him with a serenade. In response to earnest calls he appeared and addressed them as follows:

My friends, I thank you for this pleasant welcome on my return to this sphere of public duty. Since I left here, I have traveled, you are all aware, some thousands of miles. My thoughts turn this evening to the auspicious condition of our country now, as compared with that at the closing of the last Congress.

Then no alien and hostile flag waved over cities and forts, and camps and regiments; and we went home in March to assist in raising more troops, called for by the President. Now there is peace over all the land, and the flag of the republic waves unquestioned over every acre of our national domain. [Cheers.] We never knew the value of our institutions until the hour of their peril. If we had failed, there would have been no resurrection from the tomb of nations, but thanks to our heroic defenders, no Gibbon will write the history of our decline and fall. [Cheers.]

I shall hail the day when all the States revolve in their appropriate orbits round the central Government, and when we can behold them, not distinct as billows, but one as the sea. But we cannot forget that history teaches us that it was eight years after the surrender of York-town, in the Revolutionary war, though our fathers were of one mind as to its necessity, before the Constitution was adopted and the Union thus established.

The ablest Congress that ever sat, according to my knowledge of public affairs, meets next month to face and settle the momentous questions which will be brought before it. It will not be governed by any spirit of revolution, but solely by duty to the country. I have no right to anticipate its action, nor to confine myself to any inflexible unalterable policy, but these ideas occur to me, and I speak of them with that frankness, with which we should always express our views.

Last March, when Congress adjourned, the States lately in rebellion were represented in a hostile Congress and Cabinet, devising ways and means for the destruction of the country. It may not be generally known, but it has been repeated to me in the testimony of members of the so-called Confederate Congress that Gen. Lee, the military head of the rebellion, declared last February, in his political character, that the contest was utterly hopeless, but that their Congress and Cabinet determined to continue the struggle; and twenty thousand fell after that time on both sides around Petersburg and Richmond, since the adjournment of the United States Congress. Not a single rebellious State voluntarily surrendered; not an army laid down its weapons, not a regiment abandoned their failing cause, but the Union armies conquered a peace, not by compromise or voluntary submission, but by the force of arms.

Some of those present at the so-called Confederate Congress, with our adjournment last March, were struggling to blot this nation from the map of the world, propose, I understand, to enter Congress on the opening day of its session, next month, and re unite their former business of governing the country they struggled so earnestly to ruin. They say they have laid up ready for use, in case of their taking of the ships of our commerce in the ocean, starving our prisoners and raising armies to destroy the union, would impale some of those rebels. [Laughter.] The Constitution, which seems framed for every emergency, gives to each House the exclusive right to judge of the qualification of the election returns of its members. Now I apprehend they will exercise that right.

Congress having passed no law on reconstruction, President Johnson prescribed certain action for the States, which he deemed indispensable to their restoration to their former relations to the government, which I think eminently wise and proper. First, that their conventions should declare the various ordinances of secession null and void, not, as some have done, merely repealing them, but absolutely without any force—and further, that they shall, their Legislature should ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery that this cause of dissention and rebellion might be entirely extirpated. Third, that they shall formally repudiate the rebel debt, though by its terms it will be a long time before it falls due, as it was payable six months after the recognition of the confederacy by the United States. [Cheers.] This reminds me of an old friend in Indiana, who said he liked to give his notes payable ten days after convenience. [Laughter and cries of good.]

But there are other terms on which I think there is no division among the loyal men of the Union. First, that the declaration of independence must be recognized as the law of the land, alien and native, white and black protected in the inalienable and God-given rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Mr. Lincoln in that emancipation proclamation, which is the proudest wreath in his chapter of fame, [cheers,] not only gave freedom to the slave, but declared that the government would maintain that freedom. (Applause.)

We cannot abandon them and leave our defenders to the mercy at least former owners. They must be protected in their rights of person and property, and these freemen must have the right to sue in courts of justice for all just claims, and to testify also so as to have security against outrage and wrong. I call them freemen, not freedmen. The last phrase might have answered before their freedom was fully secured, but they should be regarded as freemen of the Republic. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.)

Second, the amendments of their State Constitutions which have been adopted by many of their State conventions so reluctantly under the pressure of dispatches from the President and Secretary of State, and which have received the majority of their people. We all know that but a very small portion of their voters participated in the election of delegates to these Conventions and nearly if not all the Conventions have declared them in force without any ratification by the people. When this crisis is passed, can they not turn around and say that since we were adopted under duress, by delegates elected by a meagre vote under the Provisional Governors and military authorities, and never ratified by a popular vote, we could they not turn over the Anti Lecompton argument against us, and insist as we did that a Constitution not ratified by the people may take effect, but yet have no moral effect whatever.

Third, The President can on all occasions, insist that they should elect Congressmen who could take the oath prescribed by the act of 1862, but in defiance of this and insulting the President, they have, in a large majority of instances, voted down the Union men who could have taken the oath, and elected those who boasted that they could not, and would feel disgraced if they could. Without mentioning name, one gentleman, elected in Alabama by a large majority, declared in his address to the people before the election, that the iron pen of history would record the emancipation act as the most monstrous deed of cruelty that ever darkened the annals of any nation, and another who avowed that he gave all possible aid and comfort to the rebellion; denounced the Congress of 1862 as guilty in enacting such an oath. [A voice: "Put them on a platform."] The South is filled with men who cannot take the oath which declares, "I have not voluntarily taken part in the rebellion." Every conscript in the Southern army could take that oath, because he was forced into the ranks by their conscription act, and every man who staid at home and refused to accept a civil or military office, could take that oath. But these were not the choice of the States lately in rebellion.

Fourth, While it must be expected that a minority of these States will cherish, for years perhaps, their feelings of disloyalty, the country has a right to expect that before their members are admitted to a share in the government of their country, a clear majority of the people of each of the States should give evidence of their earnest and cheerful loyalty, not by such speeches as are so common, that they submitted the issue to the arbitrament of war, but that they are willing to stand by and fight for the flag of the country against its enemies at home as well as abroad.

The danger now is in too much precipitation. Let us rather make haste slowly, and then we can hope that the foundations of our government when thus reconstructed on the basis of undisputed loyalty will be as eternal as the stars. [Applause.]

In President Johnson I have unshaken confidence. I cannot forget that in the Senate at the opening of the rebellion, he was the only southern member who denounced it and its originators; and that he was faithful among the faithless. [Applause.]

Nor as was I informed that when on his way from the Capital to his home, insulted as he was at many railway stations, he never faltered in his devotion to the Union; nor can I forget his speech when Military Governor of Nashville, in which he declared that all men should have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life; and let him succeed who has the most merit.

You all remember his speech to the colored regiment of the District of Columbia, where he repudiated the stereotyped declaration that this is a white man's country alone, and insisted that it was their's also. You remember also his remarks to the South Carolina delegation that the only right system was to protect all men, both white and black, and that if they got general principles right, details and collaterals would follow. We all remember too, his Vetoes, his dispatches to these Southern Conventions, and that he has signed the death warrant of every one who has been convicted of conspiracy. The great Union organization of the country has carried through the perilous crisis of the past four years. Our beloved martyr President leaned upon it. In the darkest hours it stood by the national cause unfalteringly. It stood down the Chicago platform, which declared the war to be a failure, and which demanded a cessation of hostilities. The people have placed the whole power of the government in its hands, executive, legislative and judicial, and reassured it by the brilliant victories of this fall.

Let us emulate the example of its friends in all these States. Let us study unity in the light of duty, and I believe the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, when they compare views together, will cordially co-operate in this great work before us all, and so set that the foundations of our Union, wisely and patriotically reconstructed, shall be as eternal as the ages, with a hearty acceptance by the South of the new situation.

I rejoice to believe that under a system of laid free labor, and respecting the rights of freemen, it will go forward in a career of prosperity, wealth and progress unparalleled in its previous history. It has a more genial clime than we have in the colder North, a wider range of productions for it than cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar, which command such high prices now in the markets of the world, and has boundless water power almost entirely unimproved. Rid now of the shiftless system of slave labor, it will, with its long-dreaded new rival in the field, be prosperity.

In conclusion, I can but echo the words of our departed President, in his last inaugural on the steps of the Capitol: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, but with firmness to do the right as God gives us to see the right, and all will be well."

The address was cheered throughout, and at its conclusion many in the crowd rushed forward to congratulate the speaker, while the band played patriotic airs.

From South America—The War in Chili—Revolution Progressing in Peru.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, arrived on the 15th, with seven thousand six hundred dollars in specie. She brings the following news:

The steamer Pacific, from South Coast, arrived in Aspinwall on the 4th. But little change has taken place in Chili. The blockade of the ports still continues, but some few vessels have been permitted to enter and clear at Valparaiso. No further action has been taken by the foreign diplomatic corps. Parejo, with only seven vessels, declares all ports, over forty in number closed.

Great preparations are making in Chili for war. Letters-of-marque have been issued in large numbers, blockade running encouraged and military roads and telegraphs constructed.

The celebrated author, Don Andres Bello, died at Santiago on the 15th of October.

The news from Peru is of much interest, and leads to the belief that the next steamer will bring decided news of the success or failure of the revolution. The Revolutionists had arrived near Lima, and the government troops had marched out to give them battle.

There is nothing from Central America.

In Panama matters are quiet. Some severe fighting had taken place in the State of Cauca, in which the government forces were successful. The losses on both sides were three hundred. The revolution is settled for the present. A revolution has broken out in Cundinorca. No particulars were received.

On the night of the 30th of October, J. B. Ritchie, United States paymaster at Panama, was robbed of fifteen thousand dollars in gold.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Panama in aid of Chili. Money was