Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Expedition to Paraguay—Dispatches from Admiral Davis — Nominations by the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1869.

THE EXPEDITION TO PARAGUAY.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches in detail relative to the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by the Paraguayan authorities. On the 3d of December, Rear Admiral Davis in his flagship anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Augustara and immediately communicated with Lopez, whose headquarters were six or seven miles in the interior. Lieutenant Commander Kirkland, the bearer of the message, returned with an answer that Lopez desired to confer with the Admiral in person and for that purpose would come down to the river bank. Lopez appeared at the lower battery and an interview of three hours duration was had with the Admiral. All the points bearing on the matter were discussed. The manner of Lopez was conciliatory, courteous and frank. While he continued to declare from time to time his intention to accede to the request for the delivery on board the United States vessels of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, some correspondence ensued on subsequent days, and on the night of the 10th December, at eleven o'clock, Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were brought to the flag ship in a native canoe. These persons having been delivered to the United States, General McMahon made preparations to land on the subsequent day and present his credentials, but the battle of that day prevented it. He however landed on the 12th and was received at the landing by several officers of President Lopez's staff, and mounting his horse proceeded to Lopez's headquarters.

Admiral Davis reports that the number of iron clads in the Brazillian fleet at present in the waters of Paraguay is sixteen, including single and double turreted monitors and old casemated vessels, mounting from one to eight guns, and adds, "on this occasion I was treated with perfect civility by the Brazillian officers with whom I had intercourse, but was much annoyed by finding myself constantly in the line of fire of the belligerents, and would have felt more comfortable had I been accompanied by two of our double turreted monitors."

The Department has dispatches from Rear Admiral Davis, dated Corrientes, November 30th, announcing his arrival there with the squadron under his command. He would leave on the 1st of December on the Wasp for Paraguay. The Quinnebang and Pawnee would remain at Corrientes until further orders. The Kansas would shortly follow the Wasp to Paraguay.

A later dispatch from Rear Admiral Davis, dated Rosari Del Santa Fe, December 16th, reports the arrival of the Wasp, and that the Pawnee and Quinnebang are ordered to Buenos Ayres. Another dispatch dated Montevideo, December 19th, reports the arrival of the Wasp there on the day previous, when the Admiral's flag was shifted to the Guerriere.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Matthew F. Pleasance, Chief Clerk of the Attorney General's Office, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; H. M. Stale, clerk in the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory: W. E. Matthews, of Tennessee, Surveyor General; Lemuel Jeffries, of Maryland, Receiver of Public Monies; S. K. M. Patton, of Tennessee, Register of Land Office; Henry C. Hayner, Chief Justice; James H. Howe and Wm. F. Redgeon, Associate Justices, and Smith P. Young, Marshal—all for same Territory.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to $942,000; shipments, $470,833. National Bank currency issued $134,470; amount in circulation, $99,746,766. Fractional currency destroyed, $582,428.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature —The Senate Without a Quorum—All the Democrats Absent—Republicans Also Dodging—The Democratic Tax Receiver at Philadelphia Sworn In.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 23.

SENATE.

The Senate met again this morning. Messrs. Fisher and Kerr, Republicans, who were absent yesterday, were dispatched for last night and arrived here this morning, making a quorum. Mr. Olmsted, who was also dispatched for, could not come. When the Senate met, however, it was found that a quorum was still wanting. All the Democratic Senators were absent, being fifteen in number. The Republicans would have had seventeen, being just a quorum, but Messrs. Stutzman, Lowry, White and Olmsted were absent on roll call, leaving only thirteen members present. Messrs. Lowry and White were understood to be hunting Mr. Stutzman.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to adjourn till Monday morning. Agreed to.

Senator NAGLE has received a dipatch that Melloy, Democratic Receiver of Taxes at Philadelphia, has been sworn in and will assume office Monday morning at nine o'clock, the Philadelphia Councils having approved his securities. The Democratic Senators claim a great triumph.

—In the Quebec Legislative Assembly on Saturday, a number of petitions were presented from French Canadians in various parts of the United States, setting forth the interest with which they watched the measures of the different governments of the Dominion in favor of colonization and emigration, expressing their attachment and desire to return to Canada, and asking the Quebec Parliament to afford them opportunity to do so by according them the same advantages as are allowed to European emigrants.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Railroad Bills Further Considered—Suffrage Resolution Made Special Order for Thursday — Resolution Relative to Provisional State Governments Finally Adopted. HOUSE: Constitutional Amendment and Bill Relative to Suffrage Taken Up—Speech by Mr. Boutwell.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January, 23, 1869.

SENATE.

A joint resolution passed donating condemned cannon for a monument to the late President Lincoln.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up his joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution relative to Suffrage.

Mr. POMEROY said when it came up he would offer an amendment and make a few remarks.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it better to adhere to the regular order of business in the morning hour.

The resolution was taken up by a vote of 23 to 9.

Mr. STEWART moved to make it the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. DIXON gave notice he would offer an amendment, requiring the ratification of the proposed amendment by Conventions in three-quarters of the States instead of by the Legislatures.

Mr. Stewart's motion was adopted by 37 to 11.

Mr. CAMERON moved an Executive Session, which was rejected—26 against 27.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate then agreed to the amendment made by the House to the joint resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, and also to another amendment extending the provisions of the resolution to the State of Mississippi.

The resolution was passed, as follows;

Resolved, That the persons now holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take the oath provided by the act to prescribe the oath of office, &c., approved July 22d, 1868, shall be, on the passage of this resolution, removed therefrom, and their places shall be filled by the District Commanders by the appointment of persons who can take such oath; provided the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, shall have been qualified for any office, in pursuance of the act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed; provided further, that this resolution shall not go into effect till thirty days after its passage, and that the provisions of this resolution are hereby extended to the State of Mississippi.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment to the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means of their vindication.

The Air Line Railroad bill, as unfinished business of yesterday, came up for consideration.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone it for the purpose of taking up the bill in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he intended to submit some remarks in opposition to the Air Line bill when it should be under consideration. He had at first been opposed to the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which it was now proposed to take up, but further investigation had satisfied him that in view of past legislation it ought to pass.

The Senate then postponed the Air Line bill and took up the Central Branch bill by a vote of 33 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. MORRELL, Vt., offered an amendment to the bill, which was lost.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the bill.

Mr. CORBETT moved to add a proviso that no more government bonds shall be issued to said company, but that the government may guarantee the interest on said bonds for twenty years.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to strike out the proviso at the end of the bill and insert in lieu of it a proviso that no subsidy in United States bonds shall be allowed or authorized by anything therein contained, and remarked that the business of subsidising railroads had been overdone in this country, in Canada and in England.

The bill was debated until 3:30.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform the Senate whether any railroad first mortgage bonds, having a prior lien to that of the United States, have been issued with the condition that the interest shall be payable in coin, in violation of the law requiring all such bonds to be of even tenor and, date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest with the bonds authorized.

He asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. CONNESS objected.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the bill declaring null and void all acts of confiscation and forfeiture passed by the late rebel government, on the ground that this object is already accomplished by existing law.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the House bill fixing the time for holding terms of the United States District Court in Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of April 9, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, &c. The bill provides that section three of said act shall be so construed as to confer jurisdiction on the United States Courts of all criminal offences committed upon the person or property of persons who are denied in the State courts where they reside any rights secured by section one of said act, but not of cases wherein both parties are denied such rights, or in civil cases.

The deceased Representative, Mr. Hinds, was eulogized, and at four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions were adopted asking information of the Departments as to how many buildings in Washington are rented by them.

Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the property of Wm. F. Harrison, an American citizen who died in Bahia, Brazil, in 1852, and whose property was seized by the officers of the Brazilian Government at that time. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Senate amendments to the resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers relating to military claims occuring in the Department of the West, was taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a bill to secure to certain members of the Miami tribe of Indians, residing in Allen and Huntington counties, Ind., the lands to which they are entitled. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

After discussion as to the order of business, Mr. BOUTWELL called up the Constitutional amendment and bill in regard to suffrage, and opened the debate upon it. This was last of the great measures of reconstruction. If the right of suffrage was secured to all citizens of the United States, without respect to race or color, the Republic would be established on a secure basis. It was impossible for this Congress or the Republican party to escape that issue. He knew it was unusual to propose measures from a mere party point of view, but the situation was peculiar. The Democratic party, from the opening of the war until now, had been identified with measures calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union by and through the influence of war. To the Republican party the nation was indebted for its existence, and therefore it was responsible for the perpetuity and peace of the nation which it had saved. The Committee on Reconstruction invited examination and criticism of the phraseology and object of the proposed amendment and law.

The first section of the bill was in these words: "That no State shall abridge or deny the right of any citizen of the United States to vote for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of the Legislature of the State in which he may reside, by reason of race, color or previous condition of slavery, and any provisions in the law or Constitution of any State inconsistent with this section are hereby declared null and void." The second and third sections he said were merely remedial and primitive, and need not be particularly considered. The fourth section provided a penalty for the exercise of any office by a person whose disqualification under the fourteenth amendment had not been removed, and the fifth section gave exclusive jurisdiction to the United States Courts.

He claimed the right of Congress to legislate on the question of suffrage, independent of any action on the part of the States. It must be so in the very nature of the case. The government must have the constitutional means to provide for its own preservation and continuance. If the doctrine that the States had exclusive jurisdiction of the subject were true, then the States might refuse to choose electors of President and Vice President or to send members to the Senate and House of Representatives, and thus stop the action of the government. It had been assumed that under the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution the States had a right to fix the qualifications of voters. He claimed it did no such thing. It was an injunction only as to the voters for the more numerous body of the Legislature. The Constitution also provided that each State should prescribe the time and manner of holding elections. The view he took of the word "manner" was that it included everything relating to the election, from the qualification of the voter to the deposit of the vote in the ballot box.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether States possessed no powers except such as were granted by the Constitution. He understood it the other way, that the United States government had no power except such as was granted by the States.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that if the Constitution says that a State shall have certain powers, even though there may be no negative in the proposition, the State cannot go beyond that grant. He quoted Patrick Henry as to the power assumed by Congress to give to the States the right to control the manner of elections, in which he said "To my unenlightened understanding it appears plain and clear that it will impair popular weight in the government. The power over the masses admits of the most dangerous latitude. They may modify as they please; they may regulate the number of votes by the quantity of property, without involving any repugnancy to the Constitution." He quoted Madison as saying "The question is then whether the control of elections ought to be fixed under the government or be subject to the control of the general government. Is it not obvious that the general government would be destroyed without this control?" He reviewed the debates on the Constitution that took place in various States, to show that the opponents of the Constitution claimed the fourth section of the first article gave Congress complete control over the question of suffrage, and the friends of the Constitution denying that it did, the conclusion of the matter was that the power to make regulations concerning elections was vested in the States, and that the power of the general government over suffrage and representation was comprehensive and necessary to its existence. In other words, the power was in the States, subject to the controlling influence of the general government. He also based the power of Congress over the matter on that provision of the Constitution by which the United States is to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government. If a part of the people were excluded from all share in the government, that was an aristocracy and not a Republic.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether that point did not as well apply to the exclusion of women from the right of suffrage?

Mr. BOUTWELL said if Gen. Niblack was with him in granting suffrage to all male citizens of the country over twenty-one years of age, without regard to race or color, he (Mr. Boutwell) would listen to any amendment he might make in favor of the right of women to vote.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will you vote for it? We are doing something in listening to your arguments, but don't propose to go with you.

Mr. BOUTWELL, resuming the thread of his argument as to the difference between a Republic and an aristocracy, said if Congress found the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware were not Republican, it became the duty of Congress to exercise the power vested in it by the Constitution and make those governments Republican by law.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., asked Mr. Boutwell whether he held that the Constitution prevented any State from regulating the right of suffrage, and if so, how he construed the tenth amendment of the Constitution?

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had already argued that proposition on the provision which gave the States power to regulate the time, place and manner of holding elections. The tenth amendment of the Constitution did not apply to the subject at all. He went on to discuss the provisions of the Constitution, declaring that citizens of the United States are citizens of States wherever they reside, and no State shall make or enforce any law that shall infringe the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. That inhibition, he argued, applied as well to the deprivation of rights derived directly from the general government as to those rights derived directly from the State governments. It was a comprehensive inhibition on the States.

Mr. WARD remarked that he had no difficulty as to the control of Congress over the election of members of Congress, but he doubted as to its control over that of the election of President and Vice President, in view of the provision of the Constitution that each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may determine, a number of electors, &c.

Mr. BOUTWELL remarked that so far as the details of the bill were concerned, he preferred to let that branch of the argument stand over for the present.

Mr. WARD said he desired very much to have the gentleman's views on that point, as he wished to vote for the bill if he could.

Mr. BOUTWELL went on to argue that no State had a right to say under the Constitution that a white man was entitled to certain privileges and a black man was not.

Mr. NICHOLSON argued, whether, when the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was discussed in the Thirty-ninth Congress, the gentleman from Massachusetts, and members of his party, did not consider the distinction between civil and political rights, and that the amendment would not confer political rights on the class which it was intended to benefit.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had no recollection of any such thing. It might have been that some persons did concede that, but he did not.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Was it not conceded that the fourteenth amendment at all events recognized the existence of the right of the States to regulate suffrage?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Oh no.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he had so understood it.

Mr. BOUTWELL argued that the first section of the amendment ran entirely in harmony with the previous provisions of the Constitution concerning the rights of the States. It was an essential quality of citizenship that the citizen should enjoy the high privileges that pertain to it in the State or city where he is, and therefore Kentucky denied to a citizen of the United States residing in that State the right to vote for electors of President and Vice President. It denied to him that which, by the Constitution, he was entitled to enjoy. In that connection he referred to the section of the fourteenth article of amendment giving Congress full power to legislate, so as to secure to the citizens of the United States the privileges and immunities of citizens in Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky. Men who were eligible under the Constitution for the office of President or Vice President were not allowed the right to vote for a member of the Legislature. Could there be such an anomaly, such an inconsistency, tolerated in the Government?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—You have entirely ignored the question whether there is not in the fourteenth amendment a distinct recognition of the existence in the States of the power to regulate suffrage.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Oh, no sir; not in the least.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then, I confess, I do not understand it.

Mr. BOUTWELL, after some further argument and answers to interrogatories, said. One object is to secure universal suffrage to the adult male citizens of this country.

Mr. WELKER asked wether there was anything in the bill to prevent States making property and educational qualifications for voters?

Mr. BOUTWELL said there was not. In the conclusion of his argument, which occupied two hours, he said, "The Republican party must stand where it is, but it must as well move forward to complete the great work it has undertaken."

Mr. BROOKS said, in order to carry out the principles advocated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, he proposed to offer an amendment to the bill by striking out the word "citizen" wherever it occurs and substituting for it the word "person," and otherwise altering it so it will read "no State shall abridge or deny the right of any person in the United States to vote by reason of his or her race, color, sex, nativity or age, when over twenty-one years." The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of an amendment by substituting for the word "citizen" the words "inhabitants having no other residence elsewhere than in the United States." The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. KNOTT addressed the House in opposition to the bill and proposed constitutional amendment. The point of his argument was that the fourteenth constitutional amendment could not be made retroactive, and that no person could be disfranchised under it for participation in the rebellion.

Mr. CULLOM outlined the floor, but yielded for various motions.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to why he had pardoned John and William Mattingly, convicted in Kentucky for whisky frauds and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty-two thousand dollars.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. HARDING asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the discharge of clerks from the Pension Bureau and retention of others who had been in the rebel service.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. DAWES gave notice of an intention soon to call up the Georgia contested election case.

Adjourned.

—Whelan, the assassin of D'Arcy McGee, arrived at Ottawa, Canada, from Toronto on Saturday, and was escorted to jail under a strong guard.

—Bogart, the absconding Paymasters' Clerk of the United States war vessel Vermont, has been re-arrested near Montreal, Canada.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Chinese Embassy and the Emperor Napoleon—The Eastern Question—Greece Declines to Accept the Decision of the Paris Conference—Spain will not Part with Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 24.—The Chinese Embassy to-day had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon. They proceeded to palace of the Tuilleries where they were received with the courtesies usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high mark, but without military honors, and ushered into the presence of the Emperor. The latter was accompanied by the Prince Imperial and Marquis De Lavallette, the Minister of War. Mr. Burlingame, addressing the Emperor, said he hoped France would receive China as a sister. France had hitherto enjoyed all the privileges accorded by China to the European powers. China now took upon herself the duties of civilization and of international courtesy. The Emperor, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at seeing China take such a great step, and said he would be pleased to co-operate with her representative. He referred to the commercial advantages likely to accrue from closer relations, and concluded with a general congratulation. All the members of the Embassy were pleased with the reception. When Marquis De Lavallette personally introduced Mr. Burlingame, the Emperor expressed his astonishment at finding an American acting as an Ambassador of China, to which Mr. Burlingame replied in a happy manner, and a long conversation ensued between the Emperor and the chief Embassador.

Messrs. Brown and Deschamps, Secretaries of Legation, were then presented to the Emperor, after which Mr. Brown formally laid in the hands of the Minister of War the credentials of the Embassy from the Emperor of China. When this had been performed the interview terminated. The Embassy were subsequently received by the Empress, when Mr. Burlingame took occasion to convey the felicitations of the Emperor of China to Her Majesty and the Imperial family.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 23.—Admiral Hobart Pasha has sailed with his fleet from the harbor of Syria, the Governor of the island having promised that the steamer Erosis shall not be permitted to leave the port. The Viceroy of Egypt has offered the Sultan an army of fifty thousand men and a fleet in the event of a war.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Jan. 24.—Violent debates took place in the Houses of Parliament last week on the mill tax, the collection of which has caused so much riotous agitation. The action of the government was severely denounced by the opposition.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 24.—It is announced on official authority that the provisional government, believing that it truthfully interprets the feeling of the nation, cannot accept any proposition for the cession of the island of Cuba.

GREECE.

PARIS, January 24.—The *Gaulois* says the Greek government has rejected the declaration of the Conference at Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 23.—*Evening*—Stocks quiet, Erles, at 26½; Illinois, 93; Consols, 93¼; Five-Twenty bonds quiet at 75½.

PARIS, January 23.—*Evening*.—Bourse closed strong. Rentes 70 francs 37c.

FRANKFORT, January 23.—*Evening*.—United States Bonds firm at 79¾@79¼.

ANTWERP, January 23.—*Evening*.—Petroleum is firmer but not quotably higher.

FRANKFORT, January 24.—5-20's quoted at 79¾.

RIVER DISASTER.

Steamboat Le Claire No. 2 Sunk—All the Passengers Saved—Principal Part of Freight a Total Loss.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—About eleven o'clock last night the stern wheel steamer Le Claire No. 2, Capt. Milt Aiken, hence for the Tennessee river, in attempting to pass over the Falls struck one of the abutments of the bridge and sunk. She had on board some fifty or sixty passengers, about fifty mules and horses and a very good freight. The boat sunk in about seven feet of water and consequently the principal part of her freight is a total loss. The live stock were cut loose and the majority swam ashore. The passengers had nearly all retired and when the announcement of the sinking was made the greatest consternation prevailed. Fortunately the steamer Tarascon came down and rounding to took off all the passengers and carried them to Portland. What portion of the cargo was lost is fully insured in local offices. The boat was valued at fifteen thousand dollars, and is insured in local offices. She lies perefectly straight near the Indiana shore and can be easily raised.

Fire at Troy, Bradford Co., Pa.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 24.—This morning about half-past one o'clock, a very destructive fire broke out in the village of Troy, Bradford county, Pa., twenty-five miles from this city, by which about one-half of the business portion of the town was destroyed. Among the losses were the Troy House, Pomeroy Bros. Bank and two buildings belonging to Messrs. Pomeroy, two stores of H. M. & H. F. Long, F. H. Parson's meat market, Hobert & Porter's harness store, Merry & Co., jewelers, Davison and McCabe's grocery, O. D. Langs, dry goods, S. M. Leonard, dry goods, Mitchell, Passan & Co., groceries and drugs, Megales & Co., clothing, and the Troy Gazette printing office. The total loss is estimated at $145,000. The property was generally well insured.

THE PENDING TREATIES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—The *Herald* publishes the full text of the naturalization treaty between the United States and England. It provides that the citizens of either country, who become naturalized as subjects of the other, shall be treated as such in all respects and for all purposes. They shall, however, be at liberty to renounce their naturalisation and resume their respective nationalities within two years after this protocol is carried into effect, the manner of renunciation to be hereafter agreed upon by said Governments, and such persons shall not thereafter be liable to be claimed as subjects by either Government on account of their former naturalization. These principles are not to be carried into effect by Great Britain until after the necessary provision is made by Parliament for the revision of existing laws. A similar treaty with Belgium has been sent to the Senate for ratification; also, a treaty with Peru for the settlement of all claims, almost identical with that of England for the same purpose.

The San Juan boundary treaty, which is also published, refers the determination of the line of boundary to the President of the Swiss Confederation. All correspondence, documents, maps, surveys, &c., relating to the subject shall be placed at his disposal within twelve months after the ratification of the treaty. The referee is to decide the precise line of boundary from the words of the treaty of 1846, but if unable to do so, is at liberty to determine upon some line which will, in his opinion, furnish an equitable solution of the difficulty and be the nearest approximation that can be made to an accurate construction thereof. The ministers and public agents of either country at Berne are to conduct the respective cases before the referee, who shall be requested to deliver his award in writing as early as convenient after the whole case has been laid before him, his decision to be final and conclusive, and carried into immediate effect by the Commissioners to be appointed to mark the boundary.

Secretary Seward has submitted to the Senate the correspondence in the negotiations for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West India Islands. Mr. Seward shows that he made the proposition to purchase those Islands with the approval and authority of President Lincoln. The first sum named by the Danish Minister as an equivolent for the Islands was $25,000,000, but subsequently his government receded considerably in their demands and agreed to receive the amount stipulated in the treaty.

WEST INDIES.

Riots in Havana—The Military and Police Fire on the People—Great Excitement—The Revolution in St. Domingo—Negotiations for a Loan by President Baez.

HAVANA, January 23.—During the performance of minstrels at Villa Neuvita last evening there were seditious cries of "*Vive Cespeda*," and many of the audience commenced singing a revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued and Spanish armed volunteers and police fired on the people, who returned the fire. Many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of this outbreak. More riots are expected to-day.

The *Gazetta* publishes the provisions of the new Electoral Law for Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba will send eighteen and Porto Rico eleven members to the Spanish Cortes.

The *Diario* says a riot was attempted last night in the town of Regla, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet prevails. At about the same time shots from small arms were fired against Fort Numero, Cuayatso and Fort Cabanas. The firing was kept up until one o'clock in the morning, but when the volunteers advanced they found no enemy. A disturbance took place in the city and shots were exchanged between the rioters and volunteers, when tranquility was restored.

Captain General Dulce has issued a proclamation in which he says: "While justice will be rendered to all, severe punishment will be inflicted on all disturbers of order."

In the affair at the theatre last night four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to-day, owing to the troubles of last night, but the excitement is now quieting and no further disturbance is apprehended.

The Banco del Commercio has resumed operations, but under an arrangement with its creditors full payment is postponed.

HAVANA, January 23.—Advices from St. Domingo say, the official *Gazetta* states, that the revolutionists under Ogando had been defeated. Private advices on the contrary say that the revolutionists have captured the villages of Neiba and Passbora, and are advancing. A number of Dominicans had left Caracco and landed on the south-western coast. The Dominican government was forwarding troops to support President Baez, who was in the field against the revolutionists. Lupron is reported to have landed on the northern coast. The entire country is in an unsettled condition.

Mr. Hartmont, a London banker, had arrived at the Capitol, with the object of concluding a loan of two millions of dollars to President Baez. The latter grants as guaratee of the payment of the loan all the copper mines and coal mines at Samana and the guano on the Island of Alta Vela. The contract was expected to be signed this week, whereupon English vessels of war would immediately proceed to Samana and Alta Vela.

Homicide in a House of Ill Fame.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 24.—Shortly before ten o'clock last evening Thomas Stewart, a dissolute bully, aged twenty-two, shot and killed Henry Herbert, a sailor and butcher, aged twenty-eight, in a house of ill fame on Jackson street. The murderer fled but was overtaken and lodged in the Armory. At the Coroner's inquest to-day he alleged that he had quarreled with Herbert, and that he shot the latter in self defense; but eye witnesses testified that the murder was unprovoked. The jury brought in a verdict of murder against Stewart, and charged his abandoned associate, Eliza Riley, with being accessory thereto. Both were accordingly committed for trial.