Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Bill to Repeal the Tenure-of-Office Act Discussed Without Action. HOUSE: The Constitutional Amendment—Adoption of the Amendment in the Form Reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and which Failed in the Senate, Last Week, for Lack of a Two-thirds Vote.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendment, the House bill to repeal the act approved March 2d, 1867, regulating the disposition of fines and penalties and forfeitures received under the laws relating to customs, and to amend certain acts for the prevention and punishment of frauds on the revenue, and the prevention of smuggling. The amendment restricts the repeal to the 2d, 3d and 4th sections of said act.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to allow the City National Bank of New Orleans and the Second National Bank of Plattsburg to change their names.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill authorizing the claim of Minnesota to lands for the support of a State University.

Mr. CORBETT called up the bill to issue an American register to the ship Agra, of Boston, put under the protection of the British flag during the rebellion.

Mr. NYE said he was strongly opposed to allowing American ship owners who, from selfish motives had put their vessels under foreign flags, to bring them again under the protection of our flag.

Mr. CAMERON was in favor of a general bill applying to all vessels entitled to be given again the protection of the American flag, and until such a bill could be passed he would have the interested parties wait.

Mr. SUMNER was, too, in favor of a general bill, but he wished in the meanwhile to take up individual cases and deal with them on their merits.

Mr. NYE moved an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to all vessels similarly situated.

The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. CHANDLER made an unsuccessful effort to have it set aside for the purpose of taking up business from the Committee on Commerce, but the evening session of Tuesday next was set apart for the consideration of that business. Monday evening was appointed for the consideration of business from the Committee on Military.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to lay aside the bill temporarily, that he might move to assign Wednesday for the consideration of his naturalization bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the motion, because he regarded the bill as one, if passed, which would make naturalization very expensive and almost impossible.

The motion was lost and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. CONKLING said the Tenure-of-office act had been enacted to meet an attempt made in the interest of slavery and treason, to make merchandize of offices, of the integrity of its citizens, and to employ the purse of the nation to enrich and aggrandize the nation's foes. Now, however, the exigency had passed away, and the executive office was about to be entrusted to one who never set himself above law, who everywhere had evinced such a sense of moderation, capacity and integrity as entitled him to the confidence of Congress and of the people. The question was how to dispense with so much of the Tenure-of-office act as was now needless and inconvenient, and dispense with no more. Looking merely at the requirements of the next four years, he would have no objection to the absolute repeal of it, or its complete suspension; but neither was necessary, and for other reasons he preferred to retain the law in the modified form in which it will stand if the report of the Judiciary Committee be adopted.

Mr. MORTON said inasmuch as the law advocated by the Senator from New York would require the Senate to pass upon the propriety or impropriety of the President's action in removing officers during a recess of the Senate, it would be a mere matter of phraseology, as the Senator from New York had said it would be.

Mr. CONKLING replied the Constitution provided that the Senate should revise the appointments of the President, made during a recess.

Mr. MORTON said that under the law, before the passage of the Tenure-of-office law, when the President removed A. B. in the recess and appointed C. D. to fill the vacancy, even if the Senate refused to confirm the appointment, that did not put A. B. back; but under the law, as the Senator from New York would have it, the refusal of the Senate to confirm a suspension from office by the President would put into office again the officer removed, so that it would not be without practical effect.

Mr. CONKLING replied that at the same moment, with or without the law, the President would become clothed with the powers of filling an office, because, under the law, an office must remain vacant till the Senate confirms the appointment of some one to fill it, and without the law the President could dismiss the incumbent of an office and appoint a substitute to hold the place during the whole vacation.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the question whether under the Constitution of the United States the President had the power of removing from office, was by no means a new one. It had arisen in the beginning of the Government and had been decided in the affirmative, and in the latter days of the giants Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Benton and Wright, it had again arisen and had been debated and decided in the same way; but the Tenure-of-Office act had introduced a new element, by requiring that removals should be for cause, thus putting every officer whom the President desired to remove upon trial before the Senate and subjecting his character to public scrutiny, and if in any case the Senate should decide that the cause assigned was good, the decision would have the effect of a public judgment that the officer in question was unfit, because of his character, to hold office. Under the old system, a removal from office did not involve the character of the person removed, but simply indicated that the President preferred the new appointee. If, however, an attempt should be made to carry out practically the theory that every removal must be for cause, it would fail for want of time on the part of the Senate to investigate cases that would arise, so as to be able to determine the sufficiency or insufficiency of causes assigned. The Tenure-of-Office Act was wrong in theory and incapable of execution, and therefore he would vote for its repeal.

Mr. DIXON said he voted against the Tenure-of-Office bill when it was on its passage, and should vote for its repeal. He agreed with the Democracy of Connecticut in the idea expressed in the resolutions of their recent Convention, that they would not wage indiscriminate war against the administration of Gen. Grant. So far as he supported and upheld the Constitution, they would support him, or any other President. They were in favor of giving him a fair chance to so administer the government as to deserve support. They had great hopes that he would do so, and perhaps, if he were a prophet, he might predict with safety that the time was not far distant when a majority in the Senate would be quarreling over him. If so, perhaps the honest men of the nation would be benefitted by such a difference. Wishing to give General Grant fair play, and an opportunity to serve the country by a generous and magnanimous policy, removed far above the atmosphere of the Radical party, he should vote to repeal the civil tenure bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON was in favor of the repeal. The Tenure-of-Office act had been necessary at the time of its enactment, but it was no longer necessary, and to refuse to repeal it would be to manifest a want of confidence in General Grant.

Mr. HOWE opposed the repeal. The argument that the act should be repealed, because Gen. Grant could be trusted, had no effect upon him, because he had advocated its passage originally, not upon the ground that Mr. Johnson could not be trusted, but because he regarded that as an opportune time to remedy a great mistake of the first Congress that ever assembled under the Constitution. It was true no evil resulted from trusting the first President with the power of removal at will. It was also true that on the 4th of March there would be inaugurated a President not unlike the first. A man who by the dint of achievement in a few years inspired the whole country with unlimited confidence in his wisdom, purity of his purposes and his ability to carry them out, and it was no wonder that Senators and others should be willing to trust with him extraordinary powers. But he (Mr. Howe) had no guarantee that future Presidents would be like Gen. Grant. He was in favor of keeping the Tenure-of-Office act upon the statute book, as a declaration of the true measure of Presidential power in this direction under the Constitution.

Mr. SAWYER said he had not the slightest want of confidence in the President elect, but on the contrary he deserved the general confidence of the people, because in every position in which he (Gen. Grant) had been placed he had justified the confidence placed in him. But he thought there was some danger of manifesting confidence in an unwise way, by repealing the Tenure-of-Office act. He believed if that act had been passed twenty years ago it would have been better for the country, and was in favor of continuing it in force, at least for the present, and probably always, and even if he were disposed to repeal it, he would not do it on the eve of an administration, because it would look like falling before the rising sun.

Mr. MORTON rose to address the Senate, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty of last night's absentees were brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, when it was resolved that further proceedings under the call of the House be suspended.

The New Mexican contested election case was debated and decided by giving the seat to Mr. Chaves, the contestant.

Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, reported a joint resolution postponing the time for the first meeting of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress from noon of the 4th of March next to three o'clock in the afternoon. Passed.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, and under a suspension of the rules, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution was taken from the Speaker's table and read, as follows:

"ARTICLE 15. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Mr. WOODWARD asked Mr. Boutwell to allow him to offer an amendment, providing that the said amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to legislatures to be elected hereafter.

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to let the amendment be offered, remarking Congress had no right to select the legislatures to which an amendment should be submitted.

Mr. BINGHAM desired to offer as an amendment the amendment heretofore agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 40 to 16, as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote or hold office shall not be denied or be abridged by any State on account of race or color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. BOUTWELL at first refused to allow any amendments to be offered, but subsequently consented to the offering of the above amendment by Mr. Bingham and other amendments by Messrs. Shellabarger and Logan, not admitting, however, the amendment proposed by Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Shellabarger's amendment is as follows:

"Neither the United States, nor any State, shall abridge or deny to any male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years or over, and who is of sound mind, an equal vote at all elections in the State in which he shall have such actual residence as shall be prescribed by law, except such as have engaged or may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or other infamous crime; but such right to vote shall be subject to such regulations and form of their application to all elections as may be provided by law for preserving the purity of the elections, and prescribing the times, places and manner of holding the same."

The amendment offered by Mr. LOGAN was to strike out the words in the Senate amendment "and to hold office." He contended they were unnecessary; that there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States restraining the right to hold office, except as to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that the embodiment of those words in the Constitutional amendment would endanger its chances of adoption.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., expressed similar views, but still announced his intention to vote for the amendment in order to save this great measure of justice.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked Mr. Boutwell to allow him to offer the following amendment:

"No State shall enforce any law which shall deny or abridge to any male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, and who is of sound mind, and who has resided in such State one year, and has complied with such regulations equally applicable to all electors as to registration and local residence, not greater than one year, as may be prescribed by law, an equal right to vote by ballot in all elections in such State, except only such as have aided or participated in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any State, or to such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or infamous crime."

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to allow it to be offered.

Mr. BINGHAM spoke ten minutes in advocacy of his proposed amendment.

Mr. WOODWARD spoke fifteen minutes in advocacy of the amendment which he had desired to submit. He declared that it was a historical and traditionary principle in Pennsylvania politics that the African was an alien and barbarian race, which should have no act or part in the work of the Government.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the rules be suspended and the recess and evening session of to-day be dispensed with, and that the House proceed immediately to vote on the pending amendments and the Senate joint resolution without dilatory motions.

Mr. KNOTT moved, at four o'clock, that the House adjourn, the only dilatory motion permissable before putting the question on the suspension of the rules.

The House refused to adjourn.

The rules were suspended, yeas 164, nays 37, and the resolution adopted.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Pruyn's amendment, which was rejected—yeas, 71; nays, 97.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was then agreed to—yeas, 92; nays, 70.

Mr. SHELLABARGER withdrew his amendment.

The Senate resolution as amended was passed—yeas, 140; nays, 33.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would try to have disposed of on Monday the bill to strengthen the public credit. Adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 20, 1868.

The President has pardoned John H. Eagan and Nicholas Henry, convicted in November and sentenced to the Penitentiary for defrauding the government by false bounty money and back pay papers.

Lewis S. Cole, one of the parties arrested as the supposed robbers of the Pequennock bank of Bridgeport, Conn., of $95,000, has been discharged at the request of District Attorney Marshall, but is retained in prison for a requisition from the Governor of Connecticut.

Six counterfeit money dealers were to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for different terms.

Edward R. Lee, charged with stealing $40,000 worth of bonds from the President of the Star Insurance Company, has been committed for trial in default of $40,000 bail.

McLaughlin and Shaw, who made false affidavits against Collector of Internal Revenue Bailey, were to-day sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary.

The sensation story that young Jefferds was the murderer of De Burdell is completely disproved by his counsel.

A Washington special says the Senate Finance Committee, after an informal discussion, postponed the bank bill for the present.

The coin balance to-day was $96,000,000; currency $16,000,000.

A preliminary meeting of the Army and Navy Department, of the Gulf is to come off at Delmonico's, in this city, on the 10th of March, and not the 1st of March, as published in some localities.

The steamer Mississippi, from Rio Janiero, January 26th, arrived to-day. The war between Brazil and Paraguay was considered ended. It was believed Lopez had gone to Bolivia, on board an American man-of-war. Asucion was occupied by the allies on January 5th.

The jury in the case of McHenry, charged with perjury against Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, have been discharged, having been unable to agree.

The steamer Arizonia, from Aspinwall on the 13th, arrived to-day with $270,000 in treasure. No news.

St. Louis Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Subscriptions to the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, amounting to three millions of dollars, were completed here to-day and the books closed. The construction of the bridge will be pushed vigorously and without delay. Large numbers of New York and other Eastern capitalists, together with many prominent St. Louisians, are subscribers to the stock.

The examination of Fred Biebusch, the notorious counterfeiter, was closed to-day and the prisoner sent to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Late Disaster on the Ohio—Bills that Have Become Laws—Colored Men and the Inauguration Ball.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1869.

THE LATE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Solicitor of that department to take the necessary steps to secure the enforcement of the twelfth section of the act of 1838 against the pilots of the steamers United States and America, because of the recent collision between those vessels, which resulted in so large a loss of life. The section referred to provides that every captain, engineer, pilot or other person employed on board of any steamboat or vessel propelled in part by steam, by whose misconduct, negligence or inattention to his respective duties the life of any person on board said vessel may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction imposes heavy penalties.

HAVE BECOME LAWS.

The following bill and joint resolutions, having been presented to the President on the 6th inst., and not having been returned by him within the constitutional limit of ten days, Sundays excepted, have become laws:

Bill appropriating $30,000 for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people in the District of Columbia.

Resolution relative to the recent contract for stationery for the Department of the Interior. It suspends payment to Dempsey & O'Toole.

Resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi. This provides that persons holding offices in these States, who cannot take or subscribe to an oath of office according to a previous act of Congress, shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom. It shall be the duty of the different commanders to fill the vacancies so created by the appointment of persons who can take the oath; provided, the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, as provided in the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, shall have been qualified for office.

THE CENSUS.

The Committee on Census at a meeting discussed the question whether the ratio of representation should be enlarged to retain the present number of Representatives, or whether the present ratio should remain unaltered. The latter would increase the number of Representatives.

CURRENCY MATTERS.

The fractional currency printed for the week amounted to $891,000; amount shipped $222,850. National Bank currency issued $2,026,000; amount in circulation $299,815,077. Fractional currency destroyed $637,700.

RELEASED PENIANS.

The President to-day sent a brief message to the House notifying that body of the release of Warren and Costello by the British Government.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, who has been confined to his house several days by sickness, is improving in health.

The President to-day nominated Geo. W. Summers as Postmaster at Augusta, Georgia.

A colored man of this city has addressed a note to Mayor Bowen, Chairman of the Committee on the sale of tickets for the inauguration ball, stating a number of his friends from Philadelphia and New York would like to be here on the 4th of March, and asks whether any distinction on account of color is to be made in the sale of tickets. Mayor Bowen this morning addressed him a reply, in which he says: "Any person of respectable character and standing in this community, who applies and pays for a ticket to the inauguration ball to be held in the North wing of the Treasury Department, will not be denied, at least so far as my action is concerned. The question of color never having arisen before the Committee, I, of course, cannot decide for them."

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1868.

LARGE LAND PATENT.

The largest patent for lands granted for many years, excepting grants to railroads, was signed by authority of the President yesterday in favor of James F. Joy, for 113,478 acres of Cherokee neutral lands.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

The action of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who have resolved to recommend the rejection of the Alabama Claims treaty, has not met with a corresponding unanimity from other Senators. The report has not been made to the Senate in executive session, and hence the members of that body are generally not yet officially advised of the grounds upon which the Committee base their conclusions. It is said by some Senators that the discussion of the report on some important question would occupy more time than the Senate could bestow upon it, considering the advanced period of the session and the large amount of legislative business to be transacted. Therefore, it is probable the consideration of the treaty will be deferred until the next session of Congress.

BOYS IN BLUE PARADE.

The Boys in Blue have consolidated in three brigades and will parade to-morrow night in torchlight procession in honor of Grant and Colfax.

Fire in Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—This morning a fire occurred in the engine room of the lead works of Taylor & Smith, No. 1,241 Noble street. It was a stone building three stories high, and coinpletely gutted. In the rear a one story shed, occupied by George D. Coate & Brother as a planing mill, was entirely destroyed. Taylor & Smith's loss is estimated at $15,000; insured in the following Companies: Metropolitan, New York, $4,000; United States, of Baltimore, $2,000; Queens, of London, $4,000; Franklin and Citizens, of Wheeling, West Virginia, $3,000 each. The loss of Coate & Bro. is said to be $5,000; insured. The building damaged $3,000; insured.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The *Gaulois* says Montpensier has been permitted to return to Spain as a private citizen.

The recent order of M. Forcade, Minister of the Interior, for guarding against an abuse of the right of the people to peacefully assemble, was put in force yesterday. A public meeting was contemplated at Mount Parnasse, an arondissement of the city, but was dispersed by the authorities. All public gatherings on Wednesday next have been prohibited. Wednesday will be the 21st anniversary of the second inauguration of the Republican government in France.

Gen. Dix, American Minister, publishes a card to-day denying a story that had been extensively circulated that he had recently made a speech sympathizing with the Greeks in matters at issue with Turkey. The General calls attention to the fact that the policy of America has been that of non-interference with European political affairs and affirms this is and has been his policy.

PARIS, February 21.—A frigate has been ordered to Cuba to protect the interests of French citizens.

MARINE NEWS.

TRIESTE, February 21.—A terrible disaster occurred yesterday on the frigate Radetsky. While cruising in the Adriatic an explosion took place in the powder magazine, making a complete wreck of the ship and causing great loss of life. Most of the officers and crew were instantly killed or thrown into the water and drowned.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 21.—The iron clad Victoria is under orders to sail for Havana.

By a recent decree of the Colonial Minister, all restrictions are removed from the office of commercial broker in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 20.—*Evening.*—Consols, 93. Five-Twenties, 78¾. Eries, 24¾; Illinois, 97½; Atlantic & Great Western, 37. Stocks steady.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 20.—Bonds closed at 82¾.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 71f. 42c.

HAVRE, Feb. 20.—Cotton closed quiet and steady at 136½f. for *tres ordinaire*, on spot, and 137½ francs for low middlings, afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 20.—Petroleum is dull at 58 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Cotton is quiet; middling uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 12d; sales of 7,000 bales. Wheat; white 9s 7d@9s 8d. Flour, 25s. Corn, 32s for old, and 30s 6d for new. Oats, 3s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 43s. Pork is quiet at 97s. Beef, 95s. Lard, 96s. Cheese, 76s. Bacon, 58s. Spirits Petroleum, 7½d; Refined, 1s 10d.

LONDON, February 20.—Tallow, 45s 6d. Sperm Oil, £99. Whale Oil, £36. Sugar, on spot, at 89s 3d, and afloat at 29s 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 58s 6d.

Body of a Murdered Detective Found—Martial Law in Tennessee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, February 20.—Yesterday afternoon a negro man called on Major Fredericks, commander of the detachment of United States troops stationed at Columbia, and informed him that the dead body of a white man had been discoverd in Duck River, two and a half miles south-west from Columbia. Major Fredericks sent a squad of soldiers to the designated spot, who returned with the body last night. Upon examination it proved to be that of detective Barmore, who was taken from a railroad train at Columbia a month since by masked men. A rope was around his neck, the end forming a noose, as if he had been tied to something. The hands were tied behind his back with a linen handkerchief. A valuable diamond ring was on one finger. He was evidently not murdered for money. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body to-day.

The proclamation of Governor Brownlow, declaring martial law in the counties of Overton, Jackson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Gibson, Madison and Haywood, and ordering General Cooper to send militia to them, published to-day, excites much uneasiness. Thoughtful men fear it is the commencement of serious troubles in Tennessee. General Cooper is an experienced soldier and may avert the danger apprehended.

Politics in Georgia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, GA., February 21, 1869.

The Conservative Republicans held a meeting in the legislative hall last night and adopted resolutions declaring that Georgia is reconstructed according to acts of Congress; that reconstruction was completed by the admission of representatives to Congress, and that no subsequent acts of the legislature can invalidate it; admitting the right of Congress, by appropriate legislation, to protect constitutional rights of all citizens of the State and United States, and pledging firm and loyal support to the incoming administration. Supplementary resolutions endorsing General Grant and the Republican party, also the administration of Gen. Meade, were adopted. The meeting was large and respectable.

San Francisco Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20.—The China steamer is not expected till the 26th, the schedule terms for sailing from Hong Kong having been advanced four days.

The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is again clear through the deepest snow of the Sierra Nevadas.

Since the probability of the defeat of the bill before Congress granting a trading monopoly in Alaska, several trapping and hunting expeditions are fitting out in this city.

Advices from Arizona, up to the 30th ult., report favorably of the mines, and mention no Indian troubles.

Steamboat Snagged and Sunk.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, February 20.—The steamer Fairy Queen struck a snag in Black River on Thursday night and sunk. She was owned by parties in Cairo, valued at $8,000, and insured to the full amount in Cincinnati offices. She will probably be raised.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, February 20.—The Government has received information of the surrender of one hundred revolutionists near Colon, and of the death of the leader, Jose Guerra, formerly district attorney. The revolution in the districts of Colon, Jiguaine and Grande is now considered ended. The information received that the revolutionists are surrounded in the Covogo mountains is fully confirmed.

The bullion in the savings bank since Costello first became President has diminished $700,000.

The Government authorities to-day seized an insurrectionary proclamation calling upon negroes to rise in rebellion. The authors were promptly arrested and imprisoned.

The navy has taken steps to watch the Peruvian monitors at Key West, as the Cubians think the monitors intend to attack Havana.

The latest Mexican advices report that Dr. Skelton, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has had an award granted to him for building a railroad. It is thought this concession is worth a million dollars to the grantee.

A special says the steamer Louisiana was expected from Mexico with four million dollars. Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and his party, left for the United States on the steamer Columbia.

An American, named Dudley, who attempted to leave without a passport, was detained by the authorities.

The *Prensa* says that the insurgents have been totally defeated near Villa Clara, and considers the insurrection ended in that part of the Island.

HAVANA, February 21.—The term mentioned in the proclamation of Captain General Lersundi, granting amnesty to all rebels who would lay down their arms and submit to the government, has expired. Another proclamation has been issued still offering forgiveness to all those who will leave the cause of the insurgents, excepting the leaders and those convicted of crime.

HAVANA, February 20, via LAKE CITY, FLA., February 21.—One thousand Chasseurs have arrived here from Spain. At a meeting of merchants, at the Governor General's palace, it was unanimously resolved to guarantee the issue of eight million dollars in paper by the Banco, these notes to be declared legal tenders by the Governor General.

General Dulce has requested the acting Consuls here to furnish him with a list of the names of American residents. Mr. Dunlap has notified other Consuls that he has assumed the office of British Consul.

The steamer Louisiana has arrived from Vera Cruz with $2,000,000 in specie.

General Doria had a fight with and beat the rebels in Pachuca

News From Mexico—Revolution Rife Everywhere.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, February 20, 1869.

The steamer from Vera Cruz brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 13th.

Gen. Negrete on the 3d captured the city of Puebla. He issued a proclamation, but vacated the city on the 6th, on the approach of government troops, taking the road to Matamoras. General Bairdi, of the government troops, now holds Puebla. The report that Porfirio Diaz was implicated in this movement is untrue.

The revolutionary General Zepata, at Sisal, had fled, General Vargas having attacked the insurgents. The insurrection in Yucatan was local merely.

A revolution was expected at Guadalajara. There was considerable trouble between the military and civil authorities. The Governor has resigned and the courts had declared their inability to administer justice. A revolution had also broken out in Tlascala and vicinity. A revolution has also broken out in Nuevo Leon. Quiroga, with twelve hundred well armed men, had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna. It was reported that General Corona would be appointed Minister to Washington. General Canto had arrived at Durango.

The Naturalization Question and the Germans.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 21.—A joint mass meeting of the German Republicans and Democrats, called by general committees of both parties, held this afternoon in the Stadt Theatre, was attended by over five thousand persons. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Franz Siegel, Republican, and Oswald Oltendorfer, Democrat, was appointed President. A memorial to Congress was adopted reciting the willingness and anxiety of both parties to aid Congress in every effort to purify the ballot box and to prevent fraudulent naturalization, but strenuously urging upon Congress not to take any step to lengthen the term of probation or to obstruct the attainment of the rights of citizenship, which the memorial states would be the inevitable result of the present proposal before Congress, to vest in the United States Courts the exclusive power to grant naturalization certificates. Several prominent members of both parties made speeches, declaring that this proposed obstruction in the process of naturalization was not alone opposed to the spirit of liberality and progress, but unjust and injurious, in view of the services rendered by adopted citizens during the late war.

Safe Robber Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 21. — Charles King *alias* Holbrooke, who robbed the safe of Cambreling & Fyne, 14 Wall street, January 1st, was taken to New York on the seven P. M. train, in charge of Captain Jordon and detective M'Cord, of New York. He was arrested here by Chief of Police Ruffin and kept under guard at the hotel while the case was worked. The result was that sixty thousand dollars of the stolen bonds were secured. A man named Morris went to Boston with a countersign to a friend of King, who had these bonds, a third party brought them to the city, secreted them and wrote a note to the authorities here where to find them. The matter was kept profoundly secret here until late last night.

Alleged Defaulting Cashier.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—It is reported the Cashier of the Fourth National Bank is a defaulter in the sum of over $100,000, and that he has made his escape. There was a slight run on the bank to-day, but the doors were not closed.