FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

### HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature-Begistry Bill Passed by the Senate-Report from the Retrenchment Committee-Appropriation Bill - Constitu tional Amendment Ratified -Death Warrant Signed.

(By Telegraph to the Phtsburgh Gazette.) HABRISBURG, March 25, 1869. SENATE.

BILLS PASSED. The Registry bill was passed finally. Mr. SEARIGHT called up the bill au thorizing the Trustees of the Methodist Church at Uniontown to sell certain real estate. Passed finally,

REPORT ON RETRENCHMENT. The Retrenchment Committee reported the cost for offices of the Senate \$34, 077.45, and House \$83,705.80, being in ex cess of the necessity. The practice of paying employes on warrants of proper officers at the end of the session who were not formally elected, was loose, and to be deprecated. The act of 1868 reme-dled the evil, and reduced the expenses of the present session \$67,283. Disregard of that act should be discountenanced The Committee recommend three classes of clerks, the first class to receive \$1,400, the second \$1,200, and the third \$1,000, which would reduce expenses \$20,000 annually. The salary of members should be permanent, with no allowance for stationery or mileuge, each member having railroad passes.

APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriation Bill was discussed on its first reading. No material amendments were made

In Mr. Searight's bill, yesterday, the amount asked for the Uniontown and West\_Virginia Railroad of Philadolphia and Erie bonds should have read one hundred thousand dollars instead of fifty

thousand dollars. I HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILSON: A supplement for the Pittsburgh Gas Company, permitting the Company to supply the Fourteenth ward on the terms agreed upon by the parties. Reducing the millage tax of Lawrenceville, as adjudged by the consolidation

hibiting the sale of intoxicating lighers in Patton township, Allegheny Authorizing the American Steel Com-

East and West Elizabeth boroughs and Elizabeth and Jefferson townships, Allegheny county, to vote on granting Mr. PORTER: Incorporating the Medi-

cal and Surgical Hospital at Johnstown.
Mr. ADAIRE: Repealing the act passed yesterday, authorizing the Western Maryland Railroad to operate in Penn-

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Mr. DUNCAN: Authorizing receivers and assignees to settle doubtful or bad debts due insolvent banks. Authorizing the laying of lateral pipes connecting with main pipes on railroads

Mr. HUNTER: Supplement for Westmoreland Coal Company, authorizing them to hold two thousand acres of land in Indiana county, and necessary real estate in Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY BAILROAD BILL. The bill for aid to the Allegheny Val-ley Railroad, and for the construction of grade railroad through Northern Pennsylvania, has passed both Houses

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.
The Constitutional Amendment passes finally by a strict party vote in a full House.

finally.

DEATH WARRANT ISSUED. The warrant for the execution, on Thursday, April 29th, of Lewis Lane, negro, convicted in Allegheny county for murdering his wife, was issued to-day

# CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution, f By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

HAVANA, March 25.—A Commission has arrived here from Trinidad and had an interview with the Captain General. They made complaint against Senor Patino, the Governor of Trinidad, to the effect that he was acting disloyal; that They made combined against select requirements of Trinidad, to the effect that he was acting disloyal; that he purposely sent troops to places where contains an amount of bank circles was no enemy, and that in their was held in such cities by State belief he has sold himself to the banks in 1860. Lost. Remedics, is charged with open complic

ity with the insurgents.
Four companies of the 4th battaliion, composed principally of volunteers who were sent to the field for active, service,

were sent to the field for active, service, have gone over to the enemy. And the service of the oined the rebel armies.

Advices from Alaska-Gold Discovered iph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) teamer John L. Stephens has arrived accamer John L. Stephens has arrivour from Sitks, having been released by the revenue authorities. Indignation is ex-pressed by the religants of Alaska at the conduct of Retchium; Collector of Customs, and it is hoped that he will be relieved from further duty in that de-partment where he only obstructs com-

ierce.
Immense discoveries of gold in placers are reported on this main land, one hundred miles from Kodiak Island, latiwest of Greenwich, Three several dis-coveries were made, the first on Kuyak river and Chigmet mountains, the second about sixty miles above Sitks, and the third on an island, name unknown. On account of the climate the mines can only be worked upo months in the year only be worked no months in the year.

Sine specimens of gold dust and quartz
and gold nuggets are exhibited here by
parties from the mines, who return immediately upon obtaining outfits.

#### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. [FIRST SESSION.]

SENATE: Currency Bill Con-Georgia Reconstruction—The and Logan.

WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1369. SENATE. Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to rovide for retrenchment and efficiency iu the Diplomatic and Consular System

of the United States. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. COLE introduced a bill granting lands to the San Diego branch of the

Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroads. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted a preamble to the bill introduced by him a few days ago to provide for loaning the public money and for other purposes, and on his motion it was ordered to be printed with the bill, and also in separate form.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill directing the continuance of the Freedmen's Hospitals at Richmond, Vicksburg and in the District of Columbia. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to

provide for retrenchment and greater efficiency in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment. Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the bill to enforce the XIVth Constitutional

take up the bill relating to Georgia, be-cause he wished the Senate to decide definitely whether anything was to be done at this session to settle the status of that State. He thought Congress was either treating Georgia very badly, by excluding her from representation, or elso was tolerating there a revolutionary condition of affairs, which ought to be brought to an end.

Mr. SUMNER thought it more important that prompt action shall be taken on the Georgia bill than on the financial bill,

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Wilson, authorizing an increase of fifty million dollars, in the isme of circulating notes, providing that in making the issue preference shall be given to banking associations in States and sections of the country not adequate-The amendment also provides that whenever the amount of United States

notes and circulating notes of national banks combined shall be in excess of seven hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the amount of such excess, until the whole mount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to \$350,000. reduced to \$350,000.

Mr. SHERMAN explained in detail the provisions of the bill. The Commit-

tee on Finance had come to the conclusion that no more radical measure than this could be safely proposed at this time. The distribution of circulation was of course very unequal, but it seemed to the Committee better to equalize it gradually, than by a sudden measure of general redistribution. A more radical measure would necessarily disturb the business of the Eastern and Middle States, but this bill would at least supply the South and West, and upon resumption of specie payment there would doubtless be a fair banking system es-tablished which would prevent controversy about unequal distribution.

Mr. MORRILL moved an amendment to the fourth section, providing that when a withdrawal of circulation from one point is required to supply deficiencies at another, the revision be made upon banks having a capital exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. Lost. Mr. MORRILL offered another amendment to the fourth section, providing where a transfer of capital is demanded, requisition be made for the required

insurgents. Similar accusations have Mr. KELLOGG moved to amend Mr. been lodged against Senor Mondaos, Gorg Williams' amendment by authorizing an ernor of Villa Clara, and Col. Mendinina, issue of four hundred millions instead of commanding the forces in the field near three hundred and fifty millions. three hundred and fifty millions.

Mr. MORTON asked the Senator from Louisiana whether the amendment con-

templated the retiring of an equal amount of greenbacks?
Mr. KELLOGG said it did. Mr. MORTON said that would be a direct violation of the bill recently passed pledging the United States to the pay

ment of all their obligations in coin, and so he could not consent to it. The propriety of withdrawing surplus banking circulation from the Eastern States for the benefit of the South and West was debated at length, on the same grounds as in former discussi Without action on the bill the Senate at 4:30 went into executive session and

soon after adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Messrs, Jenks and Benton were an-

tion, reiterated a former declaration concerning H. H. Heath, Secretary of New Mexico, that, he could have no confidence in a Northern man who had tendered his services to the rebellion.

Mr. POLAND reported a joint resolution providing that claims for steamboats or other vessels impressed by the United States in Southern States during the rebellion be adjudicated by the Court of Claims, provided the claimants were loyal, and remained loyal, and were res-

idents of loyal States; and provided the vessels were in insurrectionary districts oy proper authority.
The joint resolution was explained and advocated by Mr. POLAND.

ENATE: Currency Bill Considered Without Action.

HOUSE: Bill Relative to Considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Washburne, (Wis., Lawrence, Finkleburry, Maynard, Hoar, Hawkins, Allison, Benjamin

Senate Amendment to the moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 81, nays 83.

Tenure-of-Office Bill Referli was then passed—yeas 87, nays 80.

Mr. Poland was excused from fur-ther service on the Reconstruction Com-mittee, in order to perfect arrangements in another Committee. in another Committee.

Mr. Upson was also excused from service on the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and was subsequently assigned to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The bill for the relief of Samuel H. Moore, of the 57th Veteran Ohio Infantry, reasons?

The SPEAKER announced the Special Committee on the causes of the reduction of American tonnage as Messra. Hotch-kiss, Morrill, Judd, Hoiman, Calkins

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution for a commission to inquire whether the efficiency of the naval service requires the maintenance of two navy yards at points so near together as Kittery, Mai

Charlestown, Massachusetts. Referred to Naval Committee. Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to restore the State of Georgia to the republican government elected under its new Constitution. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction and or

dered printed.

The bill recites in a preamble that the Legislature of Georgia has refusad to purge itself of members who were disqualified by the constitutional amendment, and has expelled legally qualified members on the ground that they were persons of African blood, and that they state outstated. hill to enforce the XIVth Constitutional Amendment and laws of the United States in Georgia.

Mr. SHERMAN objected, because he wanted the Senate to take up the bill supplementary to an act to provide a national currency.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had moved to take up the bill relating to Georgia, here the completed with the terms or conformed to the principles on which the restoration of Georgia was provided for, and that the government that the restoration of the conformal to the principles of the pri which the restoration of Georgia was provided for, and that the government there of is not in fact republican or otherwise. It, therefore, authorizes and directs the Governor to summon forthwith, by a proclamation, all persons appearing according to the proclamation of Major General Meade, June 15, 1868, to meet at Atlanta within six months of the passage of the act. Such Legislature sveated with authority to make such enactments and have such legislative proceedings as are authorized by the laws of the United

> ted extra sim of the African mam bers is annulled and declared vold. The President of the United States is required to station in the United States is required to station in the state of Georgia, a sufficient armed force to carry into execution the act, and its officers are required to render aid and assistance in the administration of the Government, on demand

provide for the organization of a Provisional Government, which was under discussion yesterday, and was addressed by Mr. WOOD in opposition to the bill. The bill was then laid aside and the House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, the first matter being the Senate amendment to House bill repealing the Tenure of Office Act. Mr. BUTLER moved to refer the bill

and amendments to the Judiciary Committee and desired to give some reasons Mr. FARNSWORTH desired to enter

motion to concur in the Senate amend-Mr. BINGHAM had risen for the same

ourpose.
Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for that purpose, but yielded to Mr. LOGAN, who moved to amend the bill by a provise that all civil officers, except Judges of the United States Courts, filled by appointment of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, before the 4th of March, 1869, shall become vacant on the 30th of June, 1869. He said he had always thought the House was en-titled to have opinions of its own. He knew there had been a good deal of work done here this morning by certain gentlemen to have the Schate amendments concurred in, by insinuating it was agreeable to the President. If members had no minds of their own, if they were to be used as pack threads, it was time to stop legislation. He insisted the Senate amendments made the bill worse than in its original shape. He declared this was a struggle for power between the Executive and Senate. That was all there was of it. The bill had been originally passed for a special purpose, and now the Senate was determined to hold the power in its hands. Did any-loady believe the Senate was determined. body believe the Senate was giving up on this amendment one iota of its power? For his own part, he was not to be sweryed from his duty by the insinuation that somebody consented to the amendment. He appealed to the friends of the President to stand by the bill repealing the law, or to adopt his amend-

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, opposed the Senate amendment. He hoped the House would not concur in it, would the House would not concur in it, would not refer it, and would insist on the unconditional repeal of the law. That law was passed for a particular purpose, and to check the usurpations of a wicked Chief Magiatrate. It had answered the purposes of its enactment, and should pass away with the cause that brought it. into being. The President was re-sponsible for the execution of the laws, and there never had been a time when there was the same necessity for the President to have Mr. WILSON, Minn., introduced a same necessity for the President to have ample power to remove dishonest and lacompetent officers. It had been said the President was satisfied with the Senate amendment. While he (Mr. Washburne) snew nothing about that he did not believe it. If the President was satisfied with the Senate amendment. While he (Mr. Washburne) snew nothing about that he did not believe it. If the President was satisfied, he was not the man he had taken him for. But they were not leader to the satisfied of the was not the man he had taken him for. But they were not leader to the satisfied of the was not the man he had taken him for. But they were not leader to the satisfied of the was not the man he had taken him for.

f concurring in the Senate amendment, which he explained.
Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., declared that the Senate amendment was a new Tenure of Office bill, more wrong in principle, more fatal in action, and more destructive of the privileges of the House and of the people, and was conferring more power on the Senate that the present of the present of the senate that the se

ent law. It fetters the Executive more.

the statute book in preference to this. The Senate was an irresponsible body, and an irresponsible body was ever dan-Mr. POLAND inquired how the gentleman from Massachusetts justified the passage of the Tenure-of-Office bill orig-

passage of the Tenure-of-Office bill originally?

Mr. BUTLER replied he had occasion to go into such a justification. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

Mr. POLAND—But the gentleman's political associates have abundant reason to go into their justification.

Mr. BUTLER—There were many things we had to do to saye the life of the country in the war, for which justification cannot be found in the Constitution. There were many things we had tion. There were many things we had to do under Andrew Johnson which had better never be done again, and better be got rid of as soon as possible. Mr. Butler went on to characterize the Sen-ate amendment as a declaration of want of confidence in the President. Whatgood had the law ever done? Had it curbed a bad President? Ruthlessly, and in defiance of it, Andrew Johnson had turned Edwin M. Stanton out of office, and when the House impeached

him therefor, the Senate held him ac-quitted and free. Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested the Senators who had voted to convict him had voted for this amendment. Mr. BUTLER did not know who was in favor of the amendment. It had been passed in secret caucus. But he knew the vote on the repeal of the law did not bear out the gentleman's statement. Mr. FARNSWORTH—The vote on the

Senate amendment does bear me out. Mr. BUTLER—Oh! Bah! Fiddle-sticks! (Laughter.) It was made a matter of caucus dictation. It was agreed to as a compromise, and all compromises in legislation are victous. I have been told the President is satisfied with the law. I do not pretend to have the knowledge about that which others claim. but I have no doubt if the President said anything about it, it was under the circumstances of the Senate Committee going to him and saying, "Sir, you are our President; we are in trouble in the Senate; if you do not agree to this we shall have difficulty among ourselves." And the President may have said, "I And the President may have said, "I agree to that, or anything else, rather than you should have trouble; I do not mean to put myself in your way; I do not mean to raise any difficulty in your party." But if he said so, it was because he relied on the relied on the country; he relied to District. Tennessee: Jos. L. Smith, the Georgia bill than on the financial bill, because its passage was necessary for the preservation of peace in that State, and by the members of the Legislature preservation of peace in that State, and by the members of the Legislature preservation of peace in that State, and by the members of the Legislature preservation of peace in that State, and by the members of the Legislature preservation of peace in that State, and by the members of the Legislature preservation of peace in that State, and by the members of the Legislature preservation of peace in that State, and by the mean to raise any difficulty. The following to be Collectors of International Processing of the United Investment of the said so, and the search preservation of peace in that State, and by the constitution of Georgian by the said so, and lied on our sense of our own diguity, on our sense of our rights, on our sense of our own consistency, to save him from the disgraceful law by which his hands

are to be tied. Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the motion to refer by adding instructions to The House then took up the bill to Tenure of Office law could be determined by the Supreme Court.

Mr. BUTLER moved the previous

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to the House not to second the previous question. The House, however, did second it-Mr. BINGHAM called for the year and

nays on ordering the main question, but the House refused to order them. Several other dilatory motions, includown, and then the main question was ordered.

Mr. Davis' amendment was rejected. The Senate amendment was then referred, including Mr. Logan's amendment, to the Judiciary Committee—yeas 95; navs 79. Only ten Democrats voted in the negative.
At half past four the House adjourned.

# BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

-Ex-President Johnson lies dangerously ill at Greenville, Tennessee. -The General Assembly of South Car lina, after four months session, adourned sine die on Wednesday. —An unsuccessful attempt to rob the county treasury was made at Liberty, Indiana, at two o'clock Thursday morn-

—A young man named Minshell has absconded from Xenia, Ill., with three thousand dollars belonging to a recently

—Parshall & Scharzlin, private bankers, of Buffalo, have failed. Liabilities, \$40,000; ässets, \$4,000. L. C. Dumplenan is assignee.

—Adolphe Phillips, a young German, has been arrested for stealing rare books from the Mercantile Library Association of New York City. -Samuel Keller, constable of Anderson township, Hamilton county, Ohio, Thursday morning received a shot which will probably prove fatal. The criminal

he arrested ran and escaped. -A man named Evans cut the throat of James Hickox, at Centre Hill, Connecticut, on Monday morning. The mur-derer was arrested, and says he killed Hickox for criminal intimacy with his

-Mayor Popping, of Carondelet, Mo. is charged with misappropriating \$15,000 of the city's money, and there is much excitement there in consequence. An investigating committee is looking into the matter.

-At Boston, on Wednesday elight, a young man named Pine shot a Miss. Howard, and then shot himself dead. Rejected love is supposed to be the cause, Both were aged about twenty, and were respectably connected.

The Government of Prince Edwards Island has been notified by Imperial authority, that it is not competent for that island to enter into negotiations with the United States with a view to recliprocity. without the co-operation of the other British provinces.

## THE CAPITAL.

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By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette, ] WASHINGTON, March 23, 1869. REBEL BARBARITIES IN HAYTI. Admiral Hoff enclosed a memoranda of the nalitary executions by the rebel authorities at Aux Cayes, Hayti. They If he (Mr. Butler) were to vote for either, he would vote for the one now on exhibit barbarities and cruelties difficult

> GONE TO ANNAPOLIS. Secretary Borie has gone to Annapolis, accompanied by Admiral Porter, to inspect affairs at the Naval Academy.

COLORED MEN IN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS. In the Unitarian Conference, in ses-In the Unitarian Conference, in sessession, a resolution was accepted recognizing with pleasure that a colored man has entered the class of the Meadylle Theological School, and trusting other denomination schools will be provided

with colored students.

ARMY BETRENCHMENT. The Military Committee are maturing a bill looking towards further retrenchment in expenses in the War Derepealment in expenses in the War De-partment, and will report it to the House for action at as early a day as possible. They are of the opinion that in the Quartermister's Department alone three or four millions can be saved annually by proper management. The Committee find that that Department is paying an nually for rent of buildings alone, in va-rious parts of the country, sums of money which would in four years time pay for the which would in four years time pay for the buildings so occupied. In fact an investigation shows that money has been used in a very extravagant manner, and the Committee have determined to cut down the expenses of this branch of the War Department. It is probable they will, at the same time, report a bill cutting down the number of officers in the Quartermaster's Department, and provide for termaster's Department, and provide for mustering our of service those whose services are not actually needed. The same Committee have also under consideration the question of musicing out a large number of officers now or the retired list. There are upwards of sever, hundred such officers, and the epinion is entertained that the Gov-

ernment should reduce this list to a large extent. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. The following nominations were sent to the Sanate: Edward B. Plumb, Coneul General at Havana; R. W. Clarke, Third Auditor of the Treasury; Alonzo B. Cornell, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New York; E. A. Merritt, Naval Officer for District of New York; F. A. Wilson, Collector of Customs at Puget Sound; F. J. Balson, Collector of Cus-

Second District, Mississippi; John Mc Second District, Mississippi; John Mc-Harg, Fifth District, New York, John J. Roger, Seventeenth District, Fennsylva-nia; Robert Mr. Smith, Third District, Maryland; E. McCraeen, Sixth District, Iowa: Isaac J. Young, Fourth District, North Carolina

North Carolina North Carolina.

The following to be Assessors of Internal Revenue: Joseph T. Valentine, Eighth District, Pennsylvania; D. N. C. Thomas, Second District, Indiana; Julius Ennemoser, Second District, Louisiana; Joseph S. Thorne, Sixth District, Missouri; Daniel H. Stanton, Seventeenth District, New York; Wm. S. Stockley, Second District, Pennsylvania.

The following to be Receivers of Public Moneys: G. L. Ballard, Indianapolis; S. H. Wright, Carson City, Nevada; Edward Volmer, Belmont, Nevada.

The following to be Registers: H. J. Rice, Carson city, Nevada; Samuel Tallinan; Belmont, Nevada; Oliver Tibbitis, St. Peter, Minnesota; Indian Agent, Chas. La Jollot, Grand Ronde, Oregon. The following to be Postmasters: S. L. Day, Paxton, Illinois; C. Redman, Canton, Illinois; Thos. B. Verely, Duquesne, Illinois; General W. Mills, Petersburg, Illinois; Jno. C. Cole, Georgatown, Colorado. H. P. Bennett, Denver, Colorado. W. W. West Denverselly. town, Colorado. H. P. Bennett, Denver, Colorado; W. T. Ward, Dunsonville, California; H. L. Street, Sonora, California; D. W. Broptinger, Louisiana, Missouri; Mrs. Mena Champlin, Waterloo, lowa; J. K. Porkholder, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Miss Julia P. Worfolk, Jackson, Tennessee; B. H. Cropster, Shelbyville, Kentucky; John M. Stockton, Marysville, Kentucky; Joseph B. Brown, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Wm. H. Perkins, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; Benjamin F. Hezeler, Attica, Ind.; L. R. Johnson, Cambridge City, Ind.; Wm. A. Hovall, Washington, Ind.; J. W. Devore, Frank-Cambridge City, Ind.; Wm. A. Movall, Washington, Ind.; J. W. Devore, Franklin, Ind.; Albert C. Houghton, Wellington, Ohio; J. W. Collyer, Coshecton, Ohio; A. R. Smith, Centre, Wis.; C. J. Gale, Corunna, Mich.; E. W. Merrill, Muskegan, Mich.; H. H. Luddish, Darlington, Wis.

By direction of the President, Brigadier General R. C. Wood, retired, has been assigned to duty as a member of the Re-

assigned to duty as a member of the Re-tiring Board, at New York.

Edward W. Barber has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Territorial District of Michigan and lisconsin, in place of J. C. Borroughs, declined. DISHONEST CLAIM AGENTS. The Second Auditor of the Treasury to-day sent the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions a report of one

Committee on Pensions a report of one of the former ellerks, detailed by him to investigate the fraudulent practices of claim agents in the collection of claims for the payment of bounty in the cases of colored troops. The Auditor says he has used all the means in his power to check these frauds, but owing to the want of authority to organize any detective system he has not succeeded to the extent he otherwise might. So many fraudulent claims having been lately filed, he has suspended action upon a large number of them, and withheld Treasury certificates amounting to over one buildred and fifty thousand dollars, in anticipation of further legislation by Congress affordfurther legislation by Congress afford-inggreater protection to the Government. The Commissioner of Pensions concurs entirely in the views expressed Auditor. He says the report shows the most systemate and startling frauds upon the Government, and unless something be done at once to correct the growing evil, the Government must be the sufferer. Like the Auditor, he regards the bill introduced by Senator Wilson as the bill introduced by Senator Wilson as of vital importance, and hopes sincerely it will meet the approval of Congress.

It appears from the report and evidence that a complete system of defrauding and cheating the colored claimants prevails in and around Memphis, and prevails in and around Memphis, Tennessee, and that the system of pre-

paring and prosecuting claims by the claim agents is one of utter recklessness and fraud. The author of the report carried with him over one hundred claims for bounty in behalf of widows as a test, and from investigation be found nearly every claim to be fraudulent. In twenty claims, where the names of the same witnesses appeared in every case, as having seen all of the twenty claim-ants married, he found that these witness-es did not know of any widows, never saw any of them married, and were never at

any of them married, and were never at some of the places where the marriages were alleged to have occurred. It appears that neither the claim agent, nor officer before whom the claims are executed. cuted, read and carefully explained to the wirnesses the papers they were requested to sign, and from the fact that there agents have used the "runners" as witnesses to several hundred marriages, at places widely apart, in the seme year, and convenience in the the same year, and sometimes in the same month, he concludes the agent is the party to the frauds, and the "runners' generally but dupes and tools. The colored men, known as "runners," or claim hunters, are hired by the agents,

or cam nunters, are fired by the agents, paying them from one to three dollars for claimants, father or mother, but four dollars for widows. This premium is offered on widows, claims because the pension is involved in all such cases, and doubtless from the fact that the agent secures not only a large fee, but a continuous one so long as the pension is granted.

Two of the principal agents at Memphis had each, for a time, their own clerks appointed deputy county clerks, for no other purpose than to administer oaths in their claims. These deputies did not have access to the seal of the court, but would simply administer the eath, then send the papers to the principal clerk for him to sign and affix his seal. Even after the authority to these deputies was revoked, and the witnesses sent to the county clerk to be qualified,

he would ask if the papers had been read to them as the agents, and if they said yes, he would administer, aign and affix his seal.

The author of the report details at length the means by which agents conduct their business.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) SPAIN.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION. MADRID, March 24.—The draft of the new Constitution was laid before the Constituent Cortes to-day. Its leading features are as follows: The Government is to be monarchial in form, with a Senate and Congress. The Senatorial term is limited to thirteen years. Senators are to be elected by Provisional Councils, four for each province. Deputies to the Congress are to be elected every three years by universal suffrage. The reign of the King is limited to a term of clother years.

eighteen years.
The majority of the committee which reported the Constitution are favorable to the separation of Church and State. The inflating propose that the Roman Cathq-lic be retained as the religion of the State, with toleration for other creeds. Liberty of the press and the right lic meeting are fully guaranteed by the new Constitution.

The Cortes has passed the conscription MADRID, March 25.—The Conscription act, which was passed yesterday by the Cortes, prescribes that no more men shall he raised by means of conscription than are actually required by the Government to fill up the ranks of the army to the standard strength. The Minister of War had previously demanded authority to raise twenty-five thousand troops for this

purpose.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, March 25,-Sir Stafford Northcote has advised the Hudson Bay Co. to accept the proposition of Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, and cede their territorial rights in British North America for 300,000 pounds sterling, considering it the best offer they can obtain.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The steamship Prussian, from Portland, has arrived.

London, March 25.—The steamship companies decline modifying the terms of the contracts for postal service be-tween the United States and England.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL. March 25.—Cotton is firm

nd unchanged; Middling Uplands, 121/2 and unchanged; Midding Opiands, 12% @12½; Origans, 12%@12½; sales of 15,000 bales. To-morrow being Good Friday, the Cotton and other markets will remain closed. The total stock of Cotton is 258,000 bales, of which 116,000 bales are American. The Manchester market is firmer and prices are rather better. Wheat market is active, and California white wheat is quoted at 9s. 9d., red western 8s. 11d. Western Flour 23s. Corn 30s. for old, 29s. 6d. for new. Oats 33, 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 41s. Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 75s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 62s; 6d. Common Roan 5s. 6d.; fine 15s. Spirits Petroleum 9@16d.; Refined 1s. 8/d. Tallow 45s. 6d. Turpentine 30s. 6d. Linseed Oil £32.

pentine 30s. 6d. Linseed Oli. 332.

LONDON, March 25.—Evening—Consols for money at 93½, for account 93½; Five-Twenties quiet and steady at 83½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24½; Illinois, 57. Tallow 47s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed at 59. Linseed Cakes £10, 10s. Sugar is active at 39s. 9d. Snirika Reduced Petrolaum 1s. 944. Snirika

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 914d. Spirita Turpentine, 31s.6d. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £34,000. Havke, March 25.—Evening. closed firmer at 141%f. for tres ondinaire on spot; 145f/for low n iddlings afloat. FRANKFORT, March 25.—Bonds firm at

87%@87%. PARIS, March 25.—Bourse dull; Rentes 70f. 30c. Specie in the Bank of France has increased 20,000,000f. during the past HAVRE, March 25.—Cotton on the spot

osed at 145f. for tres ordinaire. NEW YORK CITY.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] New York, March 25, 1869. on Schlozer, Minister from the Noth German Union to the United States, arrived here by the Westphalia