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MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, "An Agricultural Ode," Religious Intelligence, Epigrams. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Markets, Imports and River News. Seventh page: European Correspondence, Brief Telegrams, Amusement Directory.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 87 1/2.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54 1/2.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 131 1/2.

Hon. JOHN ALLISON, the new Register of the Treasury, was complimented, by the Senate, with an unanimous confirmation in less than two hours.

DIFFERENT versions are given of the President's opinions touching the new office-law, but it is agreed on all sides that he will give to the Executive approval.

THERE can be little doubt that JOHN LAWRENCE MOSELEY will be nominated and confirmed, this week, as the successor of HERVEY JOHNSON, in the English Mission.

THE pressure in financial circles is somewhat abating. It has been severely felt, and its continuance might have occasioned some serious apprehensions in the larger commercial circles.

A LARGE number of additional nominations were made by the President on Saturday. We print such as are of especial local interest, or which have an importance independent of locality. It will be seen that most of the territorial and judicial offices are in the way to be filled.

THE contest for the representation of the XXth, or Westmoreland, Congressional District, is not to be decided until the December session of the House. In the meantime, neither of the contestants is admitted to the seat, which will finally be awarded only after a full investigation of the respective merits of the claimants. This accords with the wish of Mr. COVODE, whose title will be made still more clear by the delay.

MR. ALEXANDER MURDOCH, a gentleman widely known and respected in this section of country, has been appointed Marshal of the Twenty-Second District, displacing Gen. T. A. HOWARD. Mr. MURDOCH fell under the will of the Legislature, and it will be with peculiar satisfaction that his friends will welcome him back into his old position, only regretting that a very worthy public official is displaced in the triumph of the re-instated Marshal.

OUR readers will infer, from the large number of nominations submitted to the Senate, that the President purposes to make a general reform in all branches of the Executive service. The inference will be a tolerably correct one. The indications certainly are that, when the occupant of an office has been an active Republican and an honest officer during his term, he may be permitted to remain; but if at any time he was tainted with Johnsonism, or if he has performed his duties poorly, he will have to leave.

LONGSTREET'S confirmation was stoutly opposed by Senators CAMERON and SCOTT, who charged him with a cruel violation of the laws of war while fighting against the Union, in the battle of the Wilderness. They also quoted against him some remarkable testimony in Blackwood's Magazine, showing that, in the invasion of the lower counties of our Commonwealth, he was only restrained, by the fear of demoralizing his own soldiers, from laying the whole country waste. He was finally confirmed in a bare quorum of the Senate.

A FEW of our impetuous and confiding contemporaries have been beguiled, by the clamor of two New York Journals, into an apparent belief in the truth of certain infamous accusations recently made against Senator FLETCHER, of that State. Perhaps these will now do to state the Senator the simple justice to state that the direct and positive testimony of Messrs. FISK, GOULD and HARRIS, the persons whose complicity with the Senator was charged, and upon whose reported avowals the scandalous charges were made, conclusively exculpates him from even a suspicion of the alleged criminality.

CONGRESS will adjourn on Saturday next, April 10th, the resolution to that effect having secured the concurrence of both Houses. Whether the current week

is to be devoted to an adjustment of Southern difficulties, of the naturalization question, of the embassments in the Internal Revenue service, and of other affairs of pressing importance, is more than can safely be interpreted. It will probably be safe to look for the final passage of the Indian and Deficiency Appropriation bills, with perhaps an abortive attempt to commit our Government to an unfriendly policy toward Spain—and for nothing more. The promised Senatorial expose upon the Alabama question may come this week, or during the extra session of that body which will succeed the adjournment, or not at all.

THE confession of TWITCHELL, the Philadelphia murderer, who will expiate his crime on the gallows on Thursday, is a singular and remarkable document. In no other light can we view it than that of being the miserable subterfuge of a cowardly and wicked wretch, who, not content to cross the threshold of eternity with the blood-guilt of a feeble old woman on his soul, seeks to make himself more odious by dragging down the fair fame and reputation of one whose honor should be much dearer to him than the life he would save by its introduction. Had the confession not been made for the purpose of directing public opinion and pity in his favor, in the hope of having his days on earth prolonged, but whispered privately into the ear of his spiritual adviser for publicity after his death, it might have been much more readily accepted as the truth of a dying man. In the eyes of the law, Mrs. TWITCHELL stands quitted of the awful crime of matricide. Whether the law, she, her husband, their God, only know. Her flight proves nothing, except, perhaps, a concert of action with the condemned felon to afford color of truth to the assertion of her guilt, for she may be willing to offer her honor and reputation on the altar of love to save from an ignominious death a husband, precious to her, whose manhood is so lost as to make him anxious to purchase a longer lease of life at any fearful cost.

THE Texas people are divided on the question of cutting up their territory of magnificent boundaries into several new States. The matter was before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday, when Gen. DAVIS, who, although an accredited and paid delegate, deriving his authority to speak for Texas from its late Constitutional Convention, protested against the constitution that body proposed, and urged, in opposition to its sentiment, the division of the State. Ex-Gov. HAMILTON opposed him. In reflecting severely on the stand taken by Gen. DAVIS, the Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, an influential Republican journal, concludes its article as follows:

These gentlemen have no right to ask for a sitting up of the State in the name of the Constitutional Convention or the people of the State, and in doing so, they show that they are men of one idea—the only idea of reconstruction that they have, is that of slicing the State into sections as butchers saw up the carcass of a dead animal. Some months ago we advocated the continuance of military government—a hybrid state in which the military and the civil are mixed in unequal proportions like the elements in that wicked compound called punch, but military government pure and simple. At that time Mr. Johnson was the President, and that which may be safe under President Grant was not altogether safe under Johnson. The policy of this administration is for reconstruction without delay, and while we admit that the old rebel element is strong enough in Texas to vote itself into power, we are also satisfied that any such voting would be idle and useless. We can trust General Grant to take care of us, and to see to it that loyal men and loyal principles are upheld and made to triumph.

EDWARD M. STANTON. We are pained to learn that the health of the great War-Secretary is so precarious as to justify the deepest solicitude of his friends. His situation does not improve as has been hoped, but is regarded with an increased anxiety. Hopes of his final recovery are still entertained, while, in any event, another issue is not to be immediately feared. We learn also that he has recently been baptized by the clergyman with whose church he is united.

THE GREAT COMMONER. The lecture by Prof. LANGSTON, to be delivered to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, will draw a crowded audience. His topic will be the public services and character of the late Thurgood Bravens, and the conspicuous abilities of the speaker will not fail to do justice to his subject, which to all subjects so eminently deserves. An advertisement in another column very properly exhibits, in this lecture, the interest with which an appropriate mention of the illustrious services of the dead statesman will always be welcomed by our most highly cultured and influential citizens.

THE LAST DODGE OF A RING. The Senate amends the Indian Appropriation bill, with a clause authorizing the President to appoint a Board, of not more than ten Commissioners, to serve without compensation, to exercise a joint control with the Interior Department, over the disbursement of appropriations for Indian purposes. It is said that the House will not concur in the Senate amendments, which also include appropriations for more than two millions of dollars, for the execution of treaties made by last Summer's Peace Commission—and only for the reason that these appropriations are liable to objection. But as it may, we hope that the authority for the new Commission will not have the concurrence of the House. The

proposition that any public servant should be unpaid is altogether inconsistent with the true theory, or with any commendable practice, of our Government. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and we cannot ourselves afford, in the long run, to accept the gratuitous services of any man, no matter with what traditional exemption from personal weaknesses or official delinquency. The best way to secure honest and capable men is to pay them fairly—and the public service is not properly to be limited only to those whose abundance of private means permits of a service without charge. The principles too bad to be recognized, even in behalf of Friends, or for the benefit of the Indians. Once introduced, we have no guarantee against its future illustration in other hands, in the most reprehensible way.

Moreover, if the Interior Department has not a head whose character and capacity enable him to the fullest measure of the public trust—who must be himself controlled by a board of outside advisers—it is time for appointing a new Secretary. In fact, Secretary Cox is simply worthy of the confidence of the President, Congress and the country, and we believe that he justly shares so much in the universal respect felt for him by all who know him, not to decline participation in an affair where his personal integrity and official judgment are thus impugned.

The trouble is not with the Secretary, but with his subordinates, especially the Agents, whose administration of their duties, under preceding Presidents, has deserved all the infamous responsibility for these Indian abuses. The new President and the new Secretary need only to reform their subordinates, ninety-five per cent. of whom have been allies or tools of the "ring," to ensure the long-needed and effective reform in the service of the Indian Bureau. Change the personnel of that Bureau, confide the Agencies to Friends altogether, if no other religious denomination can supply the needful sum of honesty and capacity; send these Agents among the tribes, where the principles of their practice to their conformity will soon win the confidence of the savages. Let these miserable wretches have an opportunity to learn that all white men are not scoundrels, but that at least some of them can be true friends to the ignorant and depraved heathen. If there be really ought to be gained by the influence, in teaching and example, of the Quakers,—and we believe that there is,—let the experiment be tried in the Indian country, and not at a distance of two thousand miles at the Capital. If Friends are to accomplish anything of value, it must be by personal labors in the midst of the tribes. There they are needed; at Washington they can do no particular good.

We trust that the House will throw out this amendment of the Senate, for it looks like a dodge of the Indian "ring" and nothing else—a dodge to keep honest Agents away from the plains, and to create such antagonisms, between the Department and its gratuitous, but potential adversaries, as will disgust either party, or both, and so bring the well-meant and really commendable proposition from Friends into such practical disfavor as will lead to its ultimate abandonment.

This view is abundantly justified when we perceive that the movement in its present shape owes its real origin to Mr. HANLON—a Senator who is notoriously hedged about by the obnoxious "ring," or, otherwise, has been grossly slandered before the country. His sudden prominence in this new line of benevolence and official purity suggests a suspicion of "Greek gifts"—and it is likely to be so understood in the House, as soon as it comprehends that a *reductio ad absurdum* is equally practicable in logic and in public affairs.

THE EQUAL RIGHT TO GET RICH. Ex-Senator WADE responds, to a complimentary address from the "National Executive Committee of Colored Men," congratulating them, not less than himself, that he has lived to see a great principle, for which he has fought a thirty years' battle—that of "equality before the law and of exact justice to all men, without respect to race, color, or nationality"—at last triumphant. But he also indicates other "evils yet to be corrected," for he "can never believe a Government permitted while it is possible for one man to appropriate the avails of the labor of thousands, while those that perform the labor plane away their life in poverty and destitution, or to monopolize an unlimited extent of God's earth to the exclusion of others."

We share, equally with a very large majority of his countrymen, in their grateful recognition of the eminent services which this statesman has rendered, in rounding up the great triumph of American Liberty. We do not know that he personally feels any wish to enjoy, in official trust, fresh expressions of the popular confidence, but we do sincerely deplore the contingencies which have resulted in his temporary loss to the public service. Mr. WADE, to-day as ever, faithfully represents the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Ohio, yet he has been sacrificed by accidental oversight, to a bitter partisanship which hates him the more for his unswerving fidelity to the broadest and truest principles of Human Rights. The political canvass of '67, in Ohio, was guided by the opposition for the express purpose of surprising the careless Republicans into the

House would give the seat in the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, now vacant, to Hon. John Covode, but the decision of Messrs. Paine and Churchill, from the report of the Committee, was only signed by five Republicans, Mr. Harfield, to the surprise of every one, led off in a raid on behalf of Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate, and was reinforced by Mr. Sehenck.

They succeeded in so demoralizing a number of Republicans, that it was feared that on the technical points they might possibly get twenty-six votes to go with the Democrats, and Mr. Covode, desiring to have the seat only on the merits of the merits of the contest. This will carry it over to the December session, but keeps out both Messrs. Foster and Covode, and in the meantime Mr. Covode can comply with the forms of law, and the same testimony now before the House put in such a shape as will show clearly that he had over five hundred legal majority in last fall's election. The Democrats are much chagrined at the result of the affair.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of April, 1869:

Table with columns: Description, Amount outstanding, Accrued interest. Rows include 5 per cent. bonds, 6 per cent. bonds, etc.

DRAWING OF THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Executive nominations give general satisfaction to all but the disappointed candidates. The final action of the Senate is delayed by the customary reference to the appropriate committees. Friday's list of one hundred and fifty-nine nominees opened the sluices of the long-pent-up stream of Presidential patronage, with an immediate effect which a correspondent thus describes:

The Civil Bureau law having been finally disposed of, it was anticipated that the removals and appointments would begin to be made in earnest. Accordingly, to-day, the hundreds of Office-holders, blocked to the doors of the Department, and hung around the Senate Chamber, anxiously and nervously awaiting the arrival of the President's Secretary, with his sealed envelopes of appointments, he repaired to the Secretary's office, and there placed a list of the names for the public list in the hands of the Secretary. In the meantime, the names were made for this office, and on there was scarcely standing room therein. The reporters of the afternoon papers tried to get into the office, but were refused admittance, and the hungry, anxious, and eager crowds rushed in pell-mell, and made a high time generally. It was not long before the expressions of the faces of those people after the list had been read. Of course none of the successful candidates were present, and all were disappointed. The score or more persons seeking the same office sought their Congressmen, in Massachusetts, if necessary, to secure faithful and efficient officers. He had no patience, he said, with the notion of dividing out offices to the States, as if they were so much plunder to be distributed. The public service alone should be consulted, and not localities.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The following Postmasters were appointed to-day in Pennsylvania: Ulysses Potter county, A. B. Bennett, vice E. C. Lewis, resigned; Turley Creek, Allegheny county, J. H. Hildet, vice J. S. Simmons, removed; Smithfield, Fayette county, L. W. Burchinal, vice D. S. Goodwin, removed.

The proposition of Senator Kellogg to divide out the offices fairly among the several States is in harmony with the expressed purpose of Secretary Platt, but when President Grant was approached on this subject, he denounced the idea, and declared that so far as he was concerned he would take every officer of his Administration from Massachusetts, if necessary, to secure faithful and efficient officers. He had no patience, he said, with the notion of dividing out offices to the States, as if they were so much plunder to be distributed. The public service alone should be consulted, and not localities.

The nominations give general satisfaction to all but the disappointed parties, but there are many whose growl are deep and curses prolonged. It is estimated that at least three thousand persons have left town, or will leave to-morrow, disappointed that they have not been appointed themselves or succeeded in getting their friends appointed. The cry everywhere is that the guillotine is at work, and the anxiety of office-holders is most intense. It is expected that the good work will now be kept up until the adjournment, and that if necessary, the Senate will be convened in extra session for executive business. It is a noticeable fact that most of the nominations of importance sent to-day have been made regardless of the recommendations of Congressmen, while those for minor positions, such as Deputy Postmasters, &c., have been made at the request of Congressmen. It was fully anticipated to-day that the

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Finally been awarded to the Cunard Line by the Postoffice Department.

EGYPT. LONDON, April 4.—A dispatch from Alexandria says another plot to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt has been discovered and frustrated. A loaded bomb was found in his chair in the theatre and was withdrawn before it could explode. A large number of arrests have been made of suspected parties.

ITALY. FLORENCE, April 3.—A conspiracy against the Government has been discovered at Naples and Ancona, and the ringleaders arrested.

FRANCE. PARIS, April 4.—The actual demolition of the walls of the Fortress of Luxembourg has commenced.

MARINE NEWS. SOUTHAMPTON, April 3.—The steamship Germania, from New York, arrived here this evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, April 3.—Evening—Consols for money, 92 1/2; do account, 68. Five-Twenty bonds, 83 1/2. Stocks are steady; Erie, 24 1/2; Illinois, 97.

PARIS, April 3.—Bourse quiet; Rentes, 70 1/2.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—United States bonds, 87 1/2.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum quiet at 54 1/2.

HAVRE, April 3.—Cotton dull; low. Middlings, about 144 francs; tres ordinaires, on spot, 147.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—The Cotton market is firmer and not notably higher; Middling Uplands, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2; Orleans, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2; California white Wheat, 8s. 8d.; red western, 8s. 11d.; Western Flour, 22s. Corn, 22s. 6d.; Oats, 8s. 6d.; Barley, 5s. 10d.; Pork, 10s. 6d.; Beef, 9s. 12d.; Lard, 7s. 6d.; Cheese, 7s. 6d.; Bacon, 6s. 6d.; Spirits Petroleum, 9d.; refined, 10d. Yellow, 4s. 6d.; Turpentine, 3s. 9d.; Sugar, 3s. 9d.; Common Lard, 6s. 3d.; refined, 6s. 9d.; Calcutta Linseed, 6s.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—United States bonds firm. Five-Twenties are quoted at 87 1/2 @ 87 3/4.

From the West Indies.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, April 3.—Advice from St. Thomas to the 25th ult. state that Dr. Betangora was conducted on board the Lagayra packet by police. Betangora, though acknowledging that he was not an American citizen, stated that he had declared his first intentions.

Porto Rico advice to the 25th ult. are received. The elections for members of the Spanish Cortes had been suspended until the cessation of the Cuban revolution. The island is tranquil. General Sane, as a purely precautionary measure, was organizing a corps of volunteers.

Santiago de Cuba, April 3.—The Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad have elected J. H. Johnson, President, Dan R. Garrison, Vice President, J. Potter, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. M. Cooper, Auditor.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

LOUISVILLE, March 24, 1869.—LIT enclosed P. O. order for \$100.00 which you will please place to my credit, and send immediately the gross of Blood Searcher, and a full supply of circulars.

The demand for your medicine is gradually increasing, and I believe will eventually take the place of other similar preparations, now being extensively advertised throughout Kentucky and the Southern States, but there is little advertising needed that will reach the masses. Circulars will do very well in the locality where the Blood Searcher is sold, but the greater number are only to be reached through the medium of a popular newspaper, a few instructions in all that respect. Let the people of Kentucky know that DR. KEYBEE'S BLOOD SEARCHER can be had at the Medicine and Toilet Depot, Louisville, Kentucky, and at the Wholesale and Retail of W. W. WILLIAMS, as Agent for the Blood Searcher, will at least not lessen the demand, but on the contrary will induce many to take hold of it, and when they have done so will master very little who is the Agent, or where the copies of DR. KEYBEE'S BLOOD SEARCHER have been tested and what they will want. The Blood Searcher is doing good work in the locality. There are numbers of whom I have recommended it for dyspepsia, and as a general Tonic, and in every case I have had a good report. There is a gentleman in business opposite my store who has been confined to his room since July last with scrofula, a physician attending every day, and getting no better. Soon after receiving your first circular I sent him one of your circulars, but it was some time before I heard from him, and not until I sent Mr. Boyd over to see him did he decide to try it. He is now feeling well, and regrets that he did not adopt the remedy sooner. His case was bad if not worse than that of Mr. Boyd, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the list of cures. Allow me to congratulate you on your removal to your new store, with the hope that it will in no way detract from your former prosperity. Respectfully,

W. W. WILLIAMS.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.

Scrofula, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance and general ability, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the scrofulous complexion, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor, from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physician's college. Let not this demand of unobscured nature be neglected. Bestowed to promptly by commencing a course of ROBERTS' S. & O. OCHER BITTERS, a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of a grizzled, an invigorant, and an alterative. Before the days have elapsed, from the making of the first to the bodily and mental condition of the patient will be such that he will be able to say, "I have been cured." The medicine will be found in every drug store, and is sold by the proprietor, Dr. J. C. ROBERTS, 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MADRID, April 3.—The proceedings of the Constituent Cortes yesterday were very interesting. In reply to a question, Figuera, Minister of Finance, stated he had no knowledge that Mr. Hale, the United States Minister, had ever introduced articles contraband of war under diplomatic privileges, as had been currently rumored. However, there would be inquiry into the matter and the result reported to the Deputies. The press of the city commented on this story of Mr. Hale, and generally unfavorably to that gentleman.

MADRID, April 4.—Marshal Prim, Minister of War, has asked the Cortes to grant a contingent of eighty thousand men for the army for the year 1869.

MADRID, April 4.—The Provisional Government has requested that the late Prime Minister of Queen Isabella, General Bravo, now living in France, be examined by the French authorities in regard to the plot which has been discovered against the life of Admiral Topete, in which they have reason to believe that Bravo was concerned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 3.—The steamship Java, which sailed from Liverpool for New York to-day, took out £28,000 in specie on American account.

The Cunard Line will immediately proceed with the construction of two new steamers. The contract for carrying the mails between Liverpool and New York has