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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

A Rebellion Feared in Portugal—Sand Drifts in the Suez Canal—The ex-Queen of Spain and the Crown Diamonds—Baltic Navigation Closed—Failures in St. Petersburg—Assembling of the British Parliament—Commercial, Financial and Marine News—Rumored Change in the French Cabinet—How the Pope's Successor Shall be Elected, &c

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 11.—The Cortes today rejected the bill of the Regency for indemnifying exiles under the monarchy.

MADRID, December 11.—The Cortes voted unanimously for the restoration of the constitutional guarantees.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Private advices received here assert that General Prim contemplates a *coup detat*, and that he is served one hundred and eighty voices in the Cortes. He will proclaim the Duke of Genoa King, and then present the law to the Cortes making himself Regent during the minority. He relies on the support of the army, the Generals being in his favor, and he will send for the Duke of Genoa to carry out the scheme. On the other hand, a public dispatch from Madrid announces that Gen. Prim made a speech yesterday in the Cortes, in which he denied any intention of making a *coup detat*. He declared, however, the belief that an immense majority of the country was in favor of the Duke of Genoa; that the Princess of Genoa was willing her son should accept the crown, and in all probability the Duke would soon be proclaimed King.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—The American ship Crescent City, from Savannah for this port with cotton, sprung a leak at sea, and was abandoned.

A report from the Admiralty office says that for a distance of thirty five miles the Suez Canal is subject to sand drifts, reducing the depth, and the thick fogs are bewildering to pilots.

LONDON, December 11.—It is reported that February 5th is fixed upon as the day for the assembling of Parliament.

LONDON, December 12.—The *Observer* says: President Grant's message makes a pleasing impression in financial circles.

It is reported that Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, does find it necessary to raise a loan in the open market to provide means for the purchase of the telegraph lines, in accordance with a recent act of Parliament.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 11.—Senor Mirflours, the Intendent of Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has published an emphatic denial of the story that the Queen had taken a crown of diamonds on her retirement from Madrid.

PARIS, December 12.—A council of ministers was held at five o'clock this afternoon at the Tuileries. It is rumored that this extraordinary meeting of Council has been summoned to consider and decide on the immediate change of the Cabinet.

M. Lesseps denies that the Suez Canal Company is in want of funds, or requires additional protection. He promises that all unfinished work on the canal will be completed without interfering with navigation.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 11.—Navigation on the Baltic is closed for the season.

Several bankers of this city have recently failed, but their names, for some unexplained reason have been withheld from the public.

ROME.

PARIS, December 12.—A telegram from Rome reports that the Pope has issued a decree providing that in case of his death the Council shall be dissolved and none but Cardinals take part in the election of his successor.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, December 11.—Fears are entertained of the breaking out of a rebellion in the various parts of Portugal. The authorities are active.

MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, December 11.—Steam ship Caledonia, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 12.—The steamship City of Brussels arrived to day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The West India mail steamship Duro, from St. Thomas, arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 11—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¼; account, 92¼. American Securities firmer: '62s, 85¾; '65s, 84¾; '67s, 86¼; Ten-Forties, 82¾; Eries, 20¼; Illinois, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LONDON, December 11.—Tallow 47s 3d, dull. Sperm oil, 550 sterling. Sugar 39s@39s 6d. Whale oil 290@10s. Linseed cakes, 10@0l2s. Calcutta Linseed 59s. Common rosin, 6s.

Petroleum at Antwerp, firm but quiet. Steamers City of New York and Java arrived out.

HAVRE, December 11.—Cotton quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, December 11.—Five-Twenties closed at 91⅛@91⅜.

PARIS, December 11.—Bourse steady, 73f 7c.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—Cotton: firm; middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 15,000 bales. California white Wheat 9s 8d@9s 9d; red western 8s 3d@8s 4d; winter 8s 10d. Flour 28s 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 28s 3d. Oats 2s 10d. Peas 38s. Pork 110s. Beef 107s 6d. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese 68s. Produce unchanged.

CANADA.

Election Bets—Independence the popular Cry—President Grant's Message—Reduction of the Free List.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

QUEBEC, December 11.—The Court of Appeals has decided against a plaintiff who claimed $400 deposited as a stake on a bet respecting the election in Montreal in 1867.

HALIFAX, December 11.—The *Chronicle* in commenting on President Grant's Message, says: It has broken down all hope of reciprocity, and renders annexation more desirable. In addition annexation is impossible unless the whole Dominion asks for it, and believes independence will become the popular cry.

OTTAWA, December 11.—It is rumored that Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister, proposes to impose a duty on reduction of the free list.

OTTAWA, December 11.—The Governor General has appointed Alfred Cecil Selwyn, of Montreal, Chief Director of the Geographical Survey of Canada in place of Sir William E. Logan, resigned.

HAVANA.

Sharp Skirmishing—Arrival of Spanish Troops.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Sharp skirmishing occurred yesterday in the neighborhood of Trinidad between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. The result was not ascertained.

A steamer arrived from Cadix with 1,000 Spanish troops.

HAVANA, December 12.—Leading planters have issued a pamphlet proposing to organize a society for promoting the importation of negroes from Africa, after the abolition of slavery in the Islands. The prospectus is signed by five Cubans and six Spanish planters. It was reported that the scheme had the approval of the government, but Captain General Dendoe officially denies that it has received his sanction.

NEW YORK CITY.

Ocean Steamer Detectives—Another Bank Officer Arrested—Powder Mill Demolished—Beecher Makes Another Explanation in the Richardson-McFarland Marriage—Père Hyacinthe Sailed for Europe—He Returns Again—Spanish Gunboats—Altered Bonds—Death of a Miser—Vigilance Committee—Movement of Fenians, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 11, 1869.

James Irvington, one of the detectives attached to the Central Police, sailed on the Inman steamer City of Paris for Liverpool, for the purpose of detecting a series of wholesale frauds and robberies which have occurred for some time past on the steamers of this line. Detectives, it is understood, have been sent from the other side, having a similar object in view.

Morris S. Sill, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, of Somers, West Chester county, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement of $30,000.

Early on Friday morning, one of the buildings of the powder works of Laflin, Rand & Co., situated about four miles west of Newberg, was demolished by the explosion of about one hundred and fifty pounds of powder. No workmen hurt.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has made a somewhat lengthy explanation of his participation in the Richardson McFarland marriage and the funeral ceremony which succeeded. The explanation was drawn out by a member of his congregation at the weekly lecture on Friday evening. He said, after making statements similar to those in his late card, that at the time of the marriage at the Astor House, he did not understand that the laws of New York declared null and void a divorce obtained in Indiana. He said if parties were of a legal age for marriage, and presented themselves before him and required him to marry them, his duty in that regard was simply a magisterial one, and he was bound to fulfill it. He had looked through the civil code of the State and had been unable to discover any definition of the duties of a minister in respect to marriage. It seemed to him that there was no defined law about it in the revised code. After the marriage and before the funeral of Mr. Richardson, he had asked a responsible party as to the legality of the divorce, and it was stated to him that the divorce was quite correct. He inquired also of another person whether the divorce had been obtained on other than legal grounds, and it was stated in reply that it was granted, not only upon legal, but also upon moral grounds.

Pere Hyacinthe sailed for Europe yesterday. He will return again and make an extended tour.

New York, December 12, 1869.

A large crowd was attracted to the Delemater Works yesterday by the report that Some of the Spanish gunboats were about to have. They are not yet quite ready, but the work is progressing with great rapidity, and both of the vessels will proceed to Cuba in a short time. Senor Roberts, the Spanish minister, arrived in this city from Washington yesterday, and the gunboats were informally turned over to him by the Government authorities. They will take clearance for Cuba on Tuesday.

It was discovered yesterday that New York State bounty bonds to the amount of $100,000 have been alleged by some expert forgery, and negotiated.

Edward V. Leroy, a miner seventy-two years old, died at 254 Sixth avenue, on Friday night, worth fifty thousand dollars.

Rumor tells of the organization of a Vigilance Committee in this city, strong in numbers, and entitled "Law and Order Regulators."

Arms were shipped yesterday, from the Fenian headquarters, in this city.

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool, Second Atlantic, from London, and Alaska, from Aspenwall, arrived to day.

Rev. O. S. Frothingham, who officiated with Beecher at the Richardson-McFarland Marriage, delivered a sermon on the fate of society, and denounced editors and interviewers as cold blooded enemies of society, and privateers of public opinion.

BOSTON.

Movement of the Labor Reform Party—Failed to "Come to Time"—Temperance Republican Nomination for Mayor, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The Committee appointed by the Ten Hour Labor State Convention, in September, has approved a bill for presentation to the Legislature, and petitions are now in circulation in the manufacturing districts urging its passage.

Rumors are current that the New York parties who bought the steamships Ontario and Erie, failed to respond yesterday in making the first payment.

The Temperance Republicans have nominated Colonel George H. Johnson for Mayor, with a full ticket for Aldermen and Councilmen.

BOSTON, December 12.—The municipal election to-morrow promises to be unusually lively, there being four regular tickets on nomination—Republican, headed by Mayor Shurtliff; Democrats, supporting Baldwin for Mayor; the Labor Reform party, Chase, and the Temperance men, Johnson. Tickets for Alderman are still more diversified. The friends of base ball and other athletic sports have nominated a ticket of their own, with the object of obtaining from the city suitable grounds for sports. The indications are that a heavy poll will be cast.

ST. LOUIS.

Heavy Life Insurance—Railroad Matters—Loss of the Steamer Arthur.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—An incomplete list shows that over fifty persons in this city have their lives insured for fifty thousand dollars, and over twelve of them for one hundred thousand, and over two for three hundred thousand.

An ordinance for the sale of the city railroad stock provides that the Pacific stock be sold by sealed proposals, and not by auction, for cash, or city bonds, the proceeds, if cash, to be used in buying city bonds.

The directory of the Missouri Pacific Railroad were notified yesterday by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company that the lease of the latter road to the former company, had been declared illegal, and that on the 20th instant they will take possession and run the road as a separate line.

The steamer Arthur sunk yesterday noon at Brunett's Landing, 125 miles below here. She was valued at $75,000, and was insured for $30,000 in Pittsburgh and St. Louis companies. She was owned by Stelkwell, Powell and Co., of this city, and was commanded by Captain Ballinger and Lew Ashloth, of St. Louis. The cargo was very valuable. She lies six feet under water.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—Latest advices from the steamer Arthur say, all the passengers were safely transferred to the Olive Branch. The stock will be put on the Pauline Carroll, which left here to day. It is still the opinion the boat cannot be raised.

MILWAUKEE.

Farewell Entertainment to Ex-Governor Solomon.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—The friends of Ex-Governor Solomon gave him a grand banquet at the St. Charles Hotel last evening, as an expression of their esteem for one who is about to take up his residence in New York. Governor Solomon is widely known as one of Wisconsin's ablest Governors, and his humane and untiring energy for the benefit of the soldiers during the war, is remembered far and wide. As a lawyer, the Governor had won a high reputation. Governor Fairchild and many other distinguished guests were present, and gave the Ex-Governor a warm reception, and a God speed in his new home.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1869.

In the House to-day Mr. INGERSOLL again introduced his bill authorizing the additional issue of legal tender notes to the amount of $44,000,000, and moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CULLOM remarked that he thought the House had that bill offered for the last two or three mornings.

Mr. INGERSOLL said it had, and would have it for two or three mornings more, until it was referred.

Mr. GARFIELD moved its reference to the Committee of Banking.

Mr. RANDALL inquired whether an objection would prevent the introduction of the bill now.

The Speaker said it would not.

Mr. COX thought the House had better postpone the consideration of the subject for the present; thought to be ventilated.

Mr. GARFIELD thought the question of reference might as well be settled now.

Mr. INGERSOLL insisted on his motion of reference, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, when Mr. JUDD demanded the reading of the bill.

It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional legal tender notes of the denominations heretofore issued, and in such proportion as he may deem best, to the amount of $44,000,000; ten millions to be issued within thirty days after the passage of this act, ten millions more within sixty days; ten millions more in ninety days and the remaining fourteen millions within one hundred and twenty days. The second section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase with such notes, gold interest bearing bonds, and to deal with the same in the manner now provided by law.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved to table the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether the bill was now before the House for action.

The speaker replied that it was.

Mr. COX remarked that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Schofield) wanted a division of the House between inflation and contraction of the currency, now was the time.

Mr. SCHOFIELD supposed that those who wanted to inflate the currency would vote against his motion.

The motion was rejected, 65 to 68, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Asper, Baily, Beaman, Benjamin, Beggs, Bird, Blair, Boles, Boyd, Brooks, Buck, Buckley, Buffington, Cox, Dawes, Dixon, Donley, Duval, Ferris, Finckelburg, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Haldeman, Hoar, Hooper, Jenckes, Kelly, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lash, McGrew, Mercer, Moore, Morrill, (Maine), Morgan, Morrill, (Vt.), O'Neill, Poland Randall, Reading, Reeves, Scofield, Sheldon, (N. Y.,) Smith, (Ohio,) Smith, (Va.), Starkweather, Staughton, Strickland, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Tyndall, Ward, Washburne, (Wis.) Washburne, (Mass.,) Wheeler, Willard, Winans, Woodward.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Arnell, Beatty, Bennett, Boles, Barchard, Bromwell, Burr, Butler, (Mass.) Butler, (Tenn.) Cullom, Cornell, Cake, (Wis.) Coburn, Cook, Cowles, Crebs, Cullom, Davis, Dewees, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Fitch, Gilfillan, Griswold, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Heflin, Hoag, (Ohio) Hoag, (S. C.) Holman, Ingersoll, Jones, Julian, Kerr, Lynch, Knapp, Lawrence, Laugbridge, Mayham, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCreary, Moran, Negley, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Paine, Peters, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rice, Rogers, Sargent, Sheldon, (La.) Smith, (Oregon) Smith, (Tenn.) Smythe, (Iowa) Stevenson, Stevens, Stone, Strader, Sweeny, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Walker, Wells, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson, (Minn.) Welker and Wood.

The question recurred on Mr. Garfield's motion to refer to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. INGERSOLL called for the yeas and nays, remarking that four out of five of the members of that committee who had just voted, had voted to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill referred to the Committee on Banking, Yeas 67, the nays 57.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, presented the following described papers in reference to the admission of Virginia, which were ordered to be printed.

Gen. Canby's report to the Secretary of War concerning the election in Virginia in July, 1869. The address of the Republican Central Committee, presented to the Senate by C. P. Potter, chairman. The address of the Senate, endorsed by Mr. Wilcher. The statement of Gov. Wells. The memorial of John Gantner, of the Virginia Legislature, presented by Mr. Turner, Speaker of the House of Delegates. The statement of Gov. Walker before the Committee. The opinion of Attorney General Hoar on Virginia affairs. The statement that there seem about fifty affidavits before me sold in quantities not in parcels of the State, charging in some instances, a failure on the part of registering officers to register, and a refusal in others to permit the affiant to vote when registered, and in others that calls from persons on the Conservative side and intimidations were resorted to to prevent persons voting the Republican ticket, and that they were prevented from voting.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows;

By Mr. DAWES: Calling on the Clerk of the House for a detail account of the expenditures of the present Congress.

By Mr. COX: Requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the so-called manufacturing tax on provisions, and a joint resolution so explaining the present law as to relieve the trade in provisions from the present interpretation of the law by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE: Calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the harbor at Port Washington, Wis., including the reports and estimates of the engineer, &c.

By Mr. SCOFIELD: Requiring the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to take into consideration the erection of a suitable building in the city of Erie, Pa., for the accommodation of the United States Courts.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river.

To regulate the importation of lumber on the northern, north eastern and north western frontiers of the United States.

To dispense with spies and informers in the Internal Revenue service.

To authorize the payment of bounty to certain volunteer army officers.

To amend the act declaring and fixing the status of volunteers as a part of the army.

Amendatory of the naturalization law.

Mr. DAVIS asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information whether any further legislation was necessary to enable the Executive to secure a more perfect neutrality in any struggle between a European power and an American colony, whenever the latter, seeking in good faith, by revolution, to assert the right of self government, so that the hospitality and privileges of the ports of the United States may not be extended to either party to the prejudice or exclusion of the other.

Mr. WOOD objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution to annul the late Tennessee election.

Mr. WOOD objected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the Census Bill, commencing at section 17. The subject of allowing the census officers the franking privilege, and the question of compensation, &c., were discussed at considerable length. An amendment, refusing them the franking privilege, offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH, was withdrawn on condition it might be offered in the House, and a vote had on it.

The Committee rose, after disposing of the only section (the 17th), and a new print of the bill as amended was ordered.

Mr. KNAPP introduced a bill to amend the existing laws in relation to the selection by jury in Federal Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at two minutes past three o'clock, adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Letter from ex-Gov. Wells—Georgia Reconstruction Bill—Virginia will Soon be Admitted—Case of Dr. Scheppe—Lo, the Poor Indian—Tariff on Coal—Commissioner Wells' Report—Tenure-of-Office Act—Increase of Salaries—The Georgia Case Sale of California Lands—Colored Men Call on the President—Speeches on the Occasion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1869.

LETTER FROM EX GOVERNOR WELLS.

The following letter from ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, was laid before the Reconstruction Committee to day:

Richmond, Va., December 10, 1869.—Col. R. A. Hughes—My Dear Sir: I had hoped that there would be at the opening of Congress an expression of sentiment in Washington, on the subject of the immediate restoration of Virginia, and am surprised at what occurred before the Reconstruction Committee, on Friday. We have arrived, it seems to me, at a stage in the work of reconstruction where it is utterly idle to attempt the correction of any evil which may exist here by a longer denial of Federal representation to the State. No Conservative or Democrat will be made a Republican; no bitterness assuaged, nor any spirit of amnesty encouraged, nor oblivion of the past be secured by either an exclusion of the State or individuals from enjoyment of rights which belong to the most favored of other States or citizens. Whether such desirable results are ever likely to be secured by test oaths and disfranchisements or not, it is certain they can have no operation from this time forward. If we are ever to secure prosperity in our national interest, harmony in our social relations, or justice and equality in our political rights and relations, it must be done by such a universal act of notable amnesty, and deprive every man of the vantage of such power for inflicting injustice upon others and retaliation for wrongs or political disabilities offered by himself. One may doubt the issue, or even believe that such a measure of liberality will fall of any results; still I do this only retrospective, and wise men ought not to hesitate about making the trial. It should be done in no ungracious spirit, but friendly and freely, with the broadest generosity. It is idle to find fault with or cavil at the means or way by which we have been brought to this condition. It is entirely immaterial now that the Republican party was defeated; not shall we be likely to complain the securement of your aims. Rev. Sella Martin, speaking for the delegation, said: Mr. President, one great subject of interest during our deliberations was the securing of land for the laborers of the South, so that they may become permanent settlers—independent citizens. There are eight million acres of land that may be used by Congress, and we wish to secure your influence to prevent any renewal of the lapsed land grants to railway and other corporations, to the detriment of actual settlers.

The President said that he could only aid the matter by suggestion, and recommendation, and that he would give the matter his attention.

The delegation having shaken hands with the President, withdrew highly satisfied with the interview.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Postoffice Department has completed its selection of designs for the new series of postage stamps to take the place of those now in use, which were adopted by the late Postmaster General Randall, about one year ago. The new design will be about a third larger than the present stamp, or the size of the old stamps, as contain entirely of profile busts taken from standard original marbles executed by artists of acknowledged reputation. Some of the stamps have already been engraved, proofs of which have been approved by the Postoffice Department, as well as by the President and Cabinet, as the most appropriate and elegant in all respects of any hitherto issued by any nation. They will comprise heads of the following distinguished Americans: One cent, Franklin; two cents, Jackson; three cents, Washington; four cents, Lincoln; six cents, Jefferson; twelve cents, Clay; fifteen cents, Webster; twenty-four cents, Scott; thirty cents, Hamilton family bust; for cents, O. H. Perry.

SALE OF LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Sargent, of California, yesterday introduced a bill providing that the public lands in California, not mineral or reserved, until for cultivation, but useful for timber, may be sold in quantities not exceeding six hundred acres to any one person or association; no second application to be made under the act by the same party. Notice of application is to be given, and not to include any improved or settled land.

GERMAN PATENT OFFICE.

The Government of the North German Confederation intends to bring before its Parliament the much controverted subject of patents for inventions, and to contribute to the movement now taking place for bringing as much uniformity as possible into the patent laws. The Secretary of North Germany has requested Professor Marfin, of the Washington Patent Office, to furnish him with the report of the American patent laws and rules of office, and their general effects on our national industry.

THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The Turkish Minister has just received a telegram from the Grand Vizier advising that the Khedive of Egypt had solemnly proclaimed a firman of which Servico Efendi, Envoy of the Porto was the bearer, and that the difficulties between the Sublime and the Viceroy were definitely and satisfactorily adjusted.

UNSUCCESSFUL SWINDLER.

A man representing himself as W. H. Perry unsuccessfully attempted yesterday to swindle the National Bank of the Republic of this city out of a large sum on a bogus check on the Chemical Bank of New York.

A CARD.

Mr. Clapp, Congressional Printer, has published a card challenging the most minute and critical examination into the manner in which he has conducted the Government Printing Office since it came under his administration.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

A circular has been issued from the Indian Office forbidding the visits of Indian delegations to Washington for the purpose of transacting the business of their respective tribes before the Department. It is the opinion of the Commissioner that their business can be much better accomplished by their agent, and the money which would be expended in bringing them here would be used to much better advantage in buying them provisions, agricultural implements, and annuity goods.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Special Commissioner Wells' forthcoming report will show that the importations for July, August, September, October and November of this year are some twelve millions more than last year, and that the exports for the same months this year are thirty-one millions of dollars more, in round numbers, than last year. The export of bullion and specie for the same period are four millions of dollars less than last year. These statistics show, of course, a much healthier condition of our foreign trade for the last months of the present year than for 1868.

THE TARIFF ON COAL.

A long argument was laid before the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday, by the Pennsylvania coal interest protesting against the reduction of any duty on coal, in which facts and figures were made to appear that Nova Scotia bituminous coal was nearly five dollars dearer in Boston than Maryland and Pennsylvania coal, and arguing that if the former were admitted duty free it could not be delivered as cheap as the latter.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed upon a bill to meet the case of the State of Georgia. It declares all acts of the Legislature since the expulsion of the colored members null and void, and requires them to be reinstated before the State shall be entitled to any representation in Congress. The committee take the ground that the restoration of that State is not complete, and, consequently, Congress has the right to take any action that may be required to secure an equitable reconstruction.

REPEAL OF THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

The House Judiciary Committee to day voted unanimously to report in favor of the repeal of the Tenure of Office act, and the recent modification passed at the last session of Congress. It will probably pass the House, but in the Senate its chances are problematical.

ACQUITTED.

The trial of Schureman, colored, formerly a messenger in the Treasury Department, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was concluded to-day. He was acquitted.

SALARIES OF THE SUPREME JUDGES.

The majority of the committee are in favor of increasing the salaries of the Supreme Judges.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1869.

COLORED MEN CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

A committee of colored men called upon the President on Saturday, when Senator Harris, colored, of North Carolina, a delegate to the National Labor Convention, tendered him the congratulations and thanks of the convention for the impartial and just administration of the affairs of the Government, especially in the recognition of the claims of the negro in appointing black men to offices of great responsibility and trust; not because they are black, but in recognition of the fact that they are part of the body politic. For this, and other noble acts, he thanked him, in behalf of the 1,500,000 in the South, a large percentage of whom underwent everything but death for their votes in behalf of the great Republican party, which honored itself in selecting him as Chief Magistrate. I am mindful, sir, not simply of the patriotism you evinced in blackman's breasts, but of the encouragement you have given our children, to strive to become something in their day and generation. Sir, in your administration we see a practical carrying out of the fundamental principles upon which the government and Republican party was founded, namely, liberty, humanity, equality and justice. In conclusion, permit me again to thank you in the name of the colored bone and sinew of the land, which stands ready to defend you and the nation.

The President replied: Gentlemen—I am gratified to receive this delegation, as I have watched the proceedings of your Convention with great attention. I have done all I could to advance the best interests of the citizens of our country without regard to color, and I shall endeavor to do in the future what I have done in the past. I hope that the measures you have inaugurated will result in the securement of your aims.

Rev. Sella Martin, speaking for the delegation, said: Mr. President, one great subject of interest during our deliberations was the securing of land for the laborers of the South, so that they may become permanent settlers—independent citizens. There are eight million acres of land that may be used by Congress, and we wish to secure your influence to prevent any renewal of the lapsed land grants to railway and other corporations, to the detriment of actual settlers.

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SALE OF LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

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GERMAN PATENT OFFICE.

The Government of the North German Confederation intends to bring before its Parliament the much controverted subject of patents for inventions, and to contribute to the movement now taking place for bringing as much uniformity as possible into the patent laws. The Secretary of North Germany has requested Professor Martin, of the Washington Patent Office, to furnish him with the report of the American patent laws and rules of office, and their general effects on our national industry.

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LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

A circular has been issued from the Indian Office forbidding the visits of Indian delegations to Washington for the purpose of transacting the business of their respective tribes before the Department. It is the opinion of the Commissioner that their business can be much better accomplished by their agent, and the money which would be expended in bringing them here would be used to much better advantage in buying them provisions, agricultural implements, and annuity goods.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Special Commissioner Wells' forthcoming report will show that the importations for July, August, September, October and November of this year are some twelve millions more than last year, and that the exports for the same months this year are thirty-one millions of dollars more, in round numbers, than last year. The export of bullion and specie for the same period are four millions of dollars less than last year. These statistics show, of course, a much healthier condition of our foreign trade for the last months of the present year than for 1868.

THE TARIFF ON COAL.

A long argument was laid before the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday, by the Pennsylvania coal interest protesting against the reduction of any duty on coal, in which facts and figures were made to appear that Nova Scotia bituminous coal was nearly five dollars dearer in Boston than Maryland and Pennsylvania coal, and arguing that if the former were admitted duty free it

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Alaska—Late and Interesting Advices from the Central American Republics—Revolution Seemingly on the Wane, and Peace and Prosperity Dawning on the Land.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 12.—General Williams, late U. S. Minister to Labrador, Central America, returned home on the steamer Alaska, from Panama. By the Alaska, dates from Panama to Dec. 1 are received.

The U. S. steamer Resaca, commander Lewis, arrived at Panama Nov. 24, from San Francisco Oct. 31, touching at Manzala. The Resaca would remain at Panama about ten days, and then proceed to Callao.

The anniversary of the independence of the Isthmus was being celebrated with the usual demonstrations of rejoicing.

Particulars had been received from Venezuela of the pacification of the State of Zulia, after a bloody action, which lasted seven hours.

The President of Venezuela, General Monagas, entered Santa Martha on the 21st ult., and on the 28th General Pulgar and several line officers were carried as prisoners to Fort San Carlos.

Valparaiso dates to November 9th are received. It is stated that the aspect, politically, seemed to be quiet. The revolution in Bolivia was apparently subdued, but it is said to be only smouldering, and may at any time break out afresh.

The lately continuous movement of troops attended with heavy expense, and the finances of Bolivia are said to be in a desperate condition.

Dates from Lima, Peru, are to Nov. 21. The project of Senor Soldoo for the laying of a submarine telegraph cable from Tumbez to Panama has been accepted by the Peruvian Government.

The steamship Costa Rica, from the Central American coast, arrived at Panama on November 23. Advices from the capital of Guatemala to November 1, state that it is in contemplation to build a Railroad across the republic to unite the two oceans. The Government has issued an important order to secure the execution of the work.

Dates from San Salvador are of the 15. The Expenditures of the republic for the fiscal year 1869 were $3,768,357, including $1,339,531 coin, were $2,728,995.

The Republic is at peace, and its citizens entirely occupied in peaceful pursuits.

From Honduras advices to the 15th ult. are received. Work on the railroad was progressing. Congress was called to meet in regular session from the 1st to the 15th of January. Treaties with Salvador and Guatemala were ratified.

Advices from Nicaragua are to November 22d. The army of the Republic was still engaged in the pacification of the Western Department. A state of tranquillity was continued, but is expected to be soon ended.

The President replied: Gentlemen—I am gratified to receive this delegation, as I have watched the proceedings of your Convention with great attention. I have done all I could to advance the best interests of the citizens of our country without regard to color, and I shall endeavor to do in the future what I have done in the past. I hope that the measures you have inaugurated will result in the securement of your aims.

Rev. Sella Martin, speaking for the delegation, said: Mr. President, one great subject of interest during our deliberations was the securing of land for the laborers of the South, so that they may become permanent settlers—independent citizens. There are eight million acres of land that may be used by Congress, and we wish to secure your influence to prevent any renewal of the lapsed land grants to railway and other corporations, to the detriment of actual settlers.

The President said that he could only aid the matter by suggestion, and recommendation, and that he would give the matter his attention.

The delegation having shaken hands with the President, withdrew highly satisfied with the interview.

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