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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT RECEIVE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THEIR ELECTION—PEONAGE AND INDIAN SLAVERY IN NEW-MEXICO—THE SALES OF GOLD AND SILVER—THE ROLL OF HONOR—THE CASES OF GEORGIA AND VIRGINIA—THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1869.

On Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, Senator Morton and Representatives Pruyn and Wilson of Iowa, made their appearance at the headquarters of the Army for the purpose of presenting to Gen. Grant the certificate of his election as President of the United States. The impression that the proceedings would be altogether private, together with the fact that the Committee arrived a half hour in advance of the hour at which it was understood the ceremony would take place, prevented the presence of a large number of persons who would otherwise have been attracted by the interesting proceedings. Gen. Grant was in his office at the time of the arrival of the Committee busily engaged in the performance of official duties. They were soon invited into his presence, and with but very little delay. Senator Morton addressed the President elect, announcing that they were the Committee appointed by Congress to present him with his commission as President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March next, and in a few remarks assured the General his election was extremely gratifying to his countrymen, and that the people felt assured he would, in exercising the duties of his distinguished office apply the same energy, integrity, and patriotism that had characterized him in a former sphere of usefulness; and in concluding his remarks, said that he would have the support of the people of the nation—even including those who differed politically from him—in administering the affairs of the Government. Gen. Grant, on receiving from Senator Morton the certificate of his election, in a firm and audible voice made the following response:

"I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants, such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference. There is one matter that I might properly speak of here, and that is the selection of a Cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet, before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presumed that there was no doubt about what that declaration would be. But after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me, in writing and otherwise, for this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance efforts would be made to change my determination, and, therefore, I have come to the conclusion not to announce who I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the Committee, so that my intentions may be known."

Gen. Grant spoke without any reserve, and with the greatest frankness and courtesy; and his remarks were received by his distinguished visitors with every mark of interest and approbation. Afterward Mr. Pruyn of the Committee, addressed the General very briefly to the effect, that while the party with which he was identified differed politically from the President elect, he desired to assure him that his administration in carrying out the principles which he had mentioned would have their hearty support and cooperation. The Committee then shook hands with the General and retired.

The Committee, after leaving Gen. Grant's Headquarters, proceeded to the Capitol and waited upon Speaker Colfax in his reception room. They presented him with a certificate of his election as Vice-President, signed by the President of the Senate, and then severally congratulated him, to which friendly expressions he responded as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: Please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

The speech of Gen. Grant is the principal topic of conversation with everybody here. The professional politicians are in a state of demoralization. Numbers of these men have been quietly gathering here for the last fortnight, with the hope that Gen. Grant would begin business in the old-fashioned way. They are disappointed, and are already beginning to whisper grave apprehensions of the future of the party. Slates for appointments had been arranged, and were ready for presentation, but the General's speech has intimidated their constructors and made them afraid to advance. Your correspondent has conversed freely with numerous prominent members of the Democratic party in Congress, and finds them somewhat elated at the prospect. Without exception they warmly indorse the course Gen. Grant is pursuing, and express high hopes of the future.

Capt. Pratt, United States Marshal for New-Mexico, is in the city. He states that great difficulty has been found in breaking up the Mexican practice of peonage and Indian Slavery, all owing to the poverty and ignorance of the victims; to the isolated situation of the villages and ranches of rich Mexicans, where it mostly prevailed, and to the fact that the Second Controller has decided that no fees can be paid civil officers for services under the act abolishing the system. As the holding of United States Commissioners' Courts and the journeys of Marshals and deputies involve considerable expense, and they must be done if the system is to be destroyed at all, in every county or Territory, it can be seen that such decision seriously hampers all efforts. Journeys of 200 and 300 miles would have to be frequently taken. The great need is, however, the existence of machinery like the Freedmen's Bureau, to enable peons to live, or aid them in their efforts for independence. They are so wretchedly poor, and all employment, &c., so completely controlled by those who have held them for debt, that as soon as United States officers leave the locality, they relapse into virtual bondage again. In Taos County alone, from 300 to 400 persons were relieved of this servitude. It is believed that over 3,000 persons are still held in some sort of bondage.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of Messrs. Fenton of New-York and Stockton of New-Jersey, were presented. Mr. Pomeroy gave notice of a motion for an additional rule providing that three-fifths of the Senators shall at any time close the debate on any pending proposition. Mr. Stewart introduced a Naturalization bill, providing that all white persons of foreign birth who are or may become residents and elect to become citizens, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities thereof. Mr. Sumner objected strongly to the word white in the bill. At 1 o'clock the usual struggle took place between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Sherman for the precedence in the taking up of their respective bills, Mr. Chandler finally succeeding in getting up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the question being on the motion to strike out the appropriation of $450,000 for the completion of the Louisville and Portland Canal, upon which a lengthy debate sprung up. Fessenden opposed the appropriation in strong terms, and attacked Sherman for advocating it. He said if the United States went into it, it would cost them at least $20,000,000. The Senate at last refused to strike out the appropriation by ten majority. After all the debate, however, the bill was finally recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House to-morrow, Gov. Boutwell will call up the Constitutional amendment, which passed the Senate, and move a concurrence in the Senate's amendment, so that it may go to the President at once. Gov. Boutwell will also move, at the first opportunity offered, the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, providing for a provisional Government for the State of Mississippi.

The official recapitulation of gold and silver coin sold on account of the United States from January, 1863, to January 9, 1869, shows $238,500,000. The largest sales were in 1869, namely, near $59,000,000 at New-York. In 1868, over $39,000,000 were sold at New-York and St. Louis. The taxes on the entire amount sold in those years were $148,000; commissions, $263,000; premiums, $108,222,000; net receipts, about $346,500,000.

The Quartermaster General of the army has just published No. 17 of the Roll of Honor, giving the names of soldiers "who died in defense of the American Union, interred in the national and public cemeteries in Kentucky, and at New-Albany, Jeffersonville, and Madison, Indiana; Lawton (Millen) and Andersonville, Georgia (supplementary)." The list gives 13,573 names of Union soldiers in those localities. The report says:

"The manner in which the graves were widely scattered throughout the entire State of Kentucky is a noticeable feature. On some of the army routes they averaged as high as two to the mile. This is accounted for by the fact that very many of the troops in their advance through Kentucky to the front, were raw recruits, unaccustomed to the hardships and exposure of a campaign. In many instances they gave out through fatigue, wilting and dropping out of the ranks at the very outset of the march, to be picked up by some kind Samaritan, or to die alone and uncared for, by the roadside. In addition to deaths from this cause it was often the case when the hospitals at the front were crowded, that those least sick, called "convalescents" (after a misnomer), were sent to the rear, compelled to travel in army wagons, and at times over almost impassable roads. Exposure to cold and wet, caused them to die by scores. In some cases they froze and died in the wagons, and sometimes they were left at cheerless cabins by the wayside and experienced a more lingering fate, and, at length, to be buried by stranger hands in door yards, or in rude family burying grounds. On one occasion no less than 19 deaths occurred in a company of convalescents sent from Cumberland Gap, before they reached London, a distance of 40 miles. On the more important battle-fields of Kentucky, the search for the dead proved remarkably successful, chiefly from the fact that the battles were fought in the settled neighborhoods and upon cultivated farms. In such cases the inhabitants themselves assisted frequently at the burials, or marked the graves carefully soon after."

The volume comprises the names of those who died as prisoners of war in the hands of the Rebels during the months of October and November, 1864, at the prison commonly known as the Millen prison. The cemetery to which those bodies have been transferred (together with others from Gen. Thomas's army who fell in skirmishes near this place), is located about one mile west of the Savannah and Augusta Railroad, and about half a mile from the stockade. It is securely inclosed, the graves are tastefully arranged in sections and marked by headboards. The most interesting feature of this prison (as being in marked contrast with that at Andersonville), is the abundant supply of pure cold water. Early in the Fall of 1864, the Rebel authorities had commenced the removal of the Andersonville prisoners to this place. About seven thousand had been thus removed at the time of the approach of Sherman's army. During the two months that this prison was occupied there had occurred seven hundred and twenty-five deaths, of which number four hundred and ninety-one bodies were burried in three trenches near the railroad, and two hundred and thirty-four in two trenches near the hospitals.

The Reconstruction Committee at their next meeting will take up the cases of Georgia and Virginia. Respecting the former State, it is understood that the majority of the Committee are in favor of reporting against the admission of her representatives to Congress until she has complied with the reconstruction acts. The action of her Legislature, in turning out the negro representatives and in disfranchising the negroes in the State, is regarded as a clear violation of the conditions upon which she was admitted; and until she complies with those conditions, she will not be entitled to have representation in either House.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have had the case of Virginia under consideration for some time, but have not finally decided what course they will adopt relative to the matter, but will, probably, do so at their next meeting. The bill which was referred to this Committee providing for retiring on full pay all Associate Justices of the United States who have arrived at the age of 70 has been talked over by the Committee, but it is not deemed advisable at present to take any action in the matter, for the singular reason that there are only two Judges that would be affected by it, Grier and Nelson, and as the former is quite feeble, his demise may be expected at any moment.

An effort will be made by Senator Sherman to have the Senate pass the New-York Air-Line Railroad bill at the present session. The opponents of the bill in the Senate say they are determined to defeat it at all hazards, and will, if necessary, talk against time for the purpose of staving it off. They say, further, that even if it should pass, the President has indicated his determination to veto it, as he is opposed to the principle involved of the interference by Congress with the rights of the States. A strong pressure is being brought to bear on the President to veto the copper tariff bill. It is by no means certain that he will do so, however, for the reason that his own State (Tennessee) is largely interested in this particular branch of business.

Gen. Webb, Grand Marshal, is perfecting his arrangements for the inauguration procession on March the 4th, which promises to be one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in this country. Associations desirous of appearing in the procession should report at once to Gen. A. S. Webb, Grand Marshal, or N. P. Chipman, Chairman of the Committee on Procession.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company having applied for an advance of bonds on that part of the route lying between Monument Point and Ogden, a protest has been entered with the Secretary of the Interior by the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against such advance, on the ground that the Union Pacific Company is constructing the road on that part of the route, and will very soon apply for the bonds authorized by law on the completed work. It is added that the latter Company commenced operations on this part of the route, it being within 300 miles from its end of completed track, and not within that distance of the completed track of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Instructions have been sent to the Special Agent of the Treasury Department in New-York to investigate certain charges instituted against a Custom-House official who adjudicates upon seizures effected by the Inspectors attached to the Surveyor's Department, and who, it is alleged, has heretofore required a certain per centage in shape of a black mail levy before issuing his fiat of condemnation.

Mr. George W. Blunt has been here for the last three days, as the representative of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of the city of New-York, for the purpose of securing from the Government the loan of one of its vessels, which the Commissioners desire to use as a school-ship to train as sailors a number of the boys under their charge. Mr. Blunt has presented the last annual report of the Commissioners to the Secretary of the Navy, and a number of Senators and Representatives. This report shows that there are over 92,000 people under their charge, and they are now ready to place 200 boys over the age of fourteen under training for seamanship and navigation. These boys have not been convicted of crime, but are forced into their present position by reason of poverty. Secretary Welles, when called on, without hesitation wrote a letter of approval to Congress. Senator Morgan has signified his willingness to aid the matter. A resolution will be introduced into Congress to-morrow, granting the request of Mr. Blunt.

The President sent the following message to the Senate on Saturday:

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act transferring the duties of the Trustees of the Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown" is herewith returned to the Senate, in which House it originated, without my approval. The accompanying paper exhibits the fact that the legislation which the bill proposes is contrary to the wishes of the colored residents of Washington and Georgetown, and that they prefer that the schools for their children should be under the management of trustees selected by the Secretary of the Interior, whose term of office is for four years, rather than subject to the control of bodies whose tenure of office, depending merely upon political considerations, may be annually affected by elections which take place in the two cities. The colored people of Washington and Georgetown are, at present, not represented by a person of their own race, in either of the Boards of Trustees of Public Schools appointed by the municipal authorities. Of the three Trustees, however, who, under the act of July 11, 1862, compose the Board of Trustees of the School for Colored Children, two are persons of color. The resolutions transmitted herewith show that they have performed their trust in a manner entirely satisfactory to the colored people of the two cities, and no good reason is known to the Executive why the duties which now devolve upon them should be transferred, as proposed in the bill. With these brief suggestions, the bill is respectfully returned, and the consideration of Congress invited to the accompanying preamble and resolutions. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1869.

The nomination of Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, Judge Dent, as Minister to Chili, is looked upon as an attempt of Mr. Johnson to have the Senate break through its rule regarding the confirmation of appointments during the present session. The opinion is that it will fail to secure the desired effect.

The recent speech of the Hon. W. Burleigh, the delegate from Dakota, excites much attention, it being published at length in the official debates. Owing to the great press of other matters, only a brief mention of it was made in our dispatches. He said, in the course of his remarks:

"I am informed that there are now two deficiency appropriations asked for: one of $300,000, for feeding and taking care of some 12,000 Indians for eight months, under the charge of Gen. Harney, in the Sioux District; the other for $13,000,000, for carrying on the present Indian war in the South-West for the last six months against a much smaller number of Indians. I have learned to-day that there are now engaged in the Indian country and on our Western frontiers about 40 regiments of troops, including one regiment of cavalry raised in the State of Kansas, which has been in service since last October. The expense to the Government in carrying on this war will exceed $40,000,000 a year if allowed to continue. Instead of protecting the inhabitants of the frontiers, they increase their danger, more than 250, having been murdered within the past few months. I do not wish to be understood as imputing to the War Department either dishonesty or extravagance. It is the policy alone that I object to. War is at all times costly, especially when carried on as this one is, in a country so remote from the source of supplies that the expense of transportation doubles, trebles, and in many cases quadruples their original cost. But two methods for the adjustment of these difficulties are now thought of. That proposed, and so successfully inaugurated by the Peace Commission, commends itself to the favorable consideration of the Christian statesman, the philanthropist and the true economist. By its adoption, the Indians will witness our returning good faith, and rejoice; they will abandon the war-path and settle down upon their reservations; peace and safety will reign uninterruptedly throughout our entire territorial domains; hope will once more be lighted in the red man's heart, and the spirit of his brave progenitors, will again elevate his depressed nature. On the contrary, if war, murder, robbery, and rapine are to be persisted in, and the policy of extermination, or subjugation even, is to be carried out, our frontiers are doomed to a fresh baptism of fire and blood, unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare, and our national Treasury will be doomed to inevitable bankruptcy."

The President of the United States has accepted the office of arbitrator upon a boundary question which has arisen between Great Britain and Portugal, on the coast of Africa.

Late advices from Peru show that the Republics of the Pacific coast have accepted the mediation of the United States in their war with Spain, and a Congress of Plenipotentiaries from the belligerents is expected to meet in Washington during the Spring.

The newspaper report of Caleb Cushing's successful mission to Bogota, in relation to an Isthmus canal, is confirmed by the following telegram:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1869.

To the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD: Please expect me with the treaty to-morrow morning. C. CUSHING.

A Washington correspondent of a New-York paper, in his dispatches of yesterday, denied the correctness of the statement, made in these dispatches of the previous day, that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had agreed to report favorably on the protocol recently agreed upon by Earl Clarendon and our Minister to England. Your correspondent was right. The protocol has nothing to do with the Alabama claims, but relates solely to naturalization. The correspondent's ignorance of this fact led to the denial.

President-elect Grant attended a small dinner party last evening, given by Vice-President-elect Colfax, at his residence on Lafayette-square. Besides Mr. Colfax's family there were present the two prominent condidates for the Speakership of the next House, Messrs. Blaine and Dawes, Senator Conkling, and Representatives Boutwell, and Wilson of Iowa.

Collector Smythe is here. He has sent in a list of some 40 odd Inspectors for removal, said Inspectors being the proteges of certain Senators who were not as active as they should have been in the matter of his confirmation as Minister to Russia.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received from the Surveyor-General at Leavenworth, Kansas, the returns of the survey of 16 additional townships of public land in that State, in the valleys of Solomon and Saline Rivers, Trigo and Graham Counties, including an aggregate area of 368,640 acres. The surface of these lands is generally high and rolling prairie, and the soil second and third rate quality, and is chiefly valuable as a grazing region, for which it presents some fine inducements. The tract is watered by the Solomon and Saline Rivers, and several small affluents. The timber is confined to the banks of the streams, and consists of cottonwood, ash, elm, and alder. The Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, passes through this tract in a north-westerly direction. Limestone abounds throughout the tract, and some fine quarries are noted by the surveyor. A very small proportion of these lands has been taken up, as yet, by actual settlers.

President Johnson, on Tuesday, issued a pardon to Sanford Connover, alias Charles A. Dunham, convicted of perjury at the December term of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany, N. Y., County Penitentiary. The pardon states:

"It is represented by the Hon. A. G. Riddle, counsel for the Government in the trial of John H. Surratt, and the Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate-General, that without solicitation, and in the interest of truth and justice, Connover gave valuable information to the Government, which was used to assist the prosecution, and that he is entitled to the favor of the Executive, on the principle that requires from the Government recognition of such service, and that he has already served two years of his sentence."

Mrs. Connover, who has been pleading for pardon for some time, left yesterday afternoon for Albany, with an order on Gen. Pillsbury, Warden of the Albany Penitentiary, for the release of her husband.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $906,000. Shipments: To National Banks, $166,850; the Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks as security for circulation, $342,555,900; for public deposits, $34,391,350; National Bank currency, issued during the week, $197,240; total to date, $312,530,726; mutilated bills returned, $11,799,042; insolvent bank notes returned, $088,907; actual circulation at this date, $299,742,777; fractional currency redeemed, $412,600.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to furnish stamped paper wrappers for one-ounce packages of chewing tobacco; wrappers for four-ounce and two-ounce packages of smoking tobacco; and wrappers for half-ounce packages for chewing tobacco will shortly be furnished. Application for these wrappers should be made to the Collectors of Internal Revenue, under the same regulations as are now required for the printing and delivering of the foil wrappers.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Rundlett and Midshipman U. L. Gosling of the Naval Academy have resigned.

MURDER OF A LAWYER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Mr. James Doyle, a well known lawyer of this city was found in the street early this morning, badly wounded in his head. He died in a few minutes after being carried home. No arrests have been made. The case is still involved in mystery.

SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA

PANAMA.

THE ASPINWALL MERCHANTS AND THE TAX QUESTION—A NEW BANK—THE COLOMBIAN COMPANY OF TORRA—REPORTED DISCOVERIES OF IMMENSE DEPOSITS OF GOLD—FOREIGN CAPITAL INVITED—RETURN OF THE HON. CALEB CUSHING—HIS MISSION A SUCCESS—A NEW ROUTE FOR THE CANAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, Feb. 5.—The principal event of the past week has been the refusal of the merchants of Aspinwall to pay the tax imposed upon them by the Assembly. The tax was this year raised from $60,000 to $100,000 on the merchants of Panama, and from $13,000 to $20,000 on the merchants of Aspinwall. The former obtained its reduction to $60,000 by dint of protests and representations to the Government, whereas the latter, who took no action whatever, are being compelled to pay the full figure, and now, when the attempt to collect the same is made, they refuse to pay altogether. A meeting of the Aspinwall merchants took place and resolutions were adopted, protesting against the tax as unconstitutional, and as militating against a national law which fixes the tax at $25 per month as the maximum tax on each merchant. A memorial was also drawn up to the consuls, asking their protection. The American Consul, Mr. F. W. Rice, has sent to the President a strong protest against the action of the Government. It seems, however, that the authorities are determined to carry out the laws, be they unconstitutional or not. The goods of a number of the merchants have already been embargoed, and will probably be brought to the hammer to-day.

We are soon to have a bank here, to be styled the Bank of Panama, with a capital of $250,000. The charter has just been granted, and is very liberal in its terms. It is to be a bank of discount, circulation and deposit. The charter will expire in eight years.

The last steamer from Buenaventura brought up several native gentlemen from the State of Cauca. They have come to Panama for the purpose of inviting foreign capital and enterprise to aid them in developing the reported immense wealth of a gold mining district in the State of Cauca. These gentlemen, who are Colombians, represent a company which has already been formed, and are well known in Panama as persons of veracity and respectability. They state that gold is in great abundance and easily obtained, the deposits exceeding in richness anything that has yet been discovered in this Republic. The locality is about nine days' journey by water, from the foot of Buenaventura, near the head waters of the San Juan River, and is at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea, having a uniformly mild temperature. The surrounding country is very fertile, and provisions of all kinds are cheap and abundant.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing arrived at Aspinwall in the steamer Conway, last evening, direct from Bogota. He paid a visit to President Correoso in the evening in this city. He is very reticent as to the result of his mission, but I have received private advices from the Capital that he has been successful in his mission, but that much will depend upon the action of the Congress of the United States to carry the negotiations to a successful issue. He returns to the United States to-day on the Henry Chauncey. The interest felt here by all classes in the proposed Isthmus Canal is very considerable, and nearly all anxiously desire to see this great work accomplished. A native of this city who has been trading with Indians of Darien for a great many years has informed me that a route exists, known to but two persons excepting the Indians who inhabit the country, which he claims is by far the shortest, most level, and best adapted for a canal that exists on the Isthmus. My informant states that Indians very frequently cross the Isthmus from ocean to ocean on foot in six hours. No elevations of any consequence exist anywhere on the route, and the harbors of both termini are capacious and well protected. If this information should prove correct it would greatly reduce the cost of the enterprise. It remains for Government to ascertain the truth of the matter by a series of extensive and accurate surveys.

I have just learned that Mr. Cushing has arranged with the Government for a charter to build the proposed canal.

ECUADOR.

A REVOLUTION AT THE CAPITAL—ELEVATION OF GABRIEL GARCIA MORENO TO THE PRESIDENCY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

GUAYAQUIL, Jan. 23.—We have just emerged from one of those revolutions—or, rather, political transformations—so common to these South American Republics. An act of *pronunciamento* took place at the capital on the 7th inst., which was entirely of a bloodless nature, and had for its object the deposition of Señor Javier Espinosa and the elevation to the Presidency of Gabriel Garcia Moreno, a well-known character in Ecuadorian politics, a tyrant of the deepest dye. Some years ago this same Gabriel Garcia Moreno made himself infamous while invested with the Presidency by shooting a large number of his political opponents and confiscating their properties. The reasons given in the *pronunciamento* made in the city of Quito, fail to convince any one of the necessity or expediency of a revolution at the present time, when the country is still suffering from the consequences incident to our late fearful visitations. The revolutionary movement was very suddenly but quietly effected. Moreno, after having secured the capital, came down in post haste to this city, where he arrived on the evening of the 20th inst., after one of the shortest journeys on record, occupying but four days from Quito to Guayequil. His first act was to present himself before the troops who are stationed here, and in a short address informed them of the events which had taken place at the capital and asked them to support him, which, of course, they immediately agreed to do. On the following morning a proclamation and a decree were extensively circulated, and the thing was done. In his proclamation he solemnly swears that in effecting this revolution he was not actuated by motives of personal interest or ambition, but by the purest patriotism, and that as soon as a constituent assembly will meet and a president be elected by the people he will resign into the hands of his successor the power which he at present holds. His principal reason in making the revolution he declares to be on account of the intrigues of the Urbina party, whom he designates as traitors, bent on selling the country to its enemies and invoking foreign aid. A kind of reign of terror prevails here at present, and a large number of very influential persons who were connected with the late Government have been obliged to flee the country or run the risk of being shot.

BOLIVIA.

SUPPRESSION OF THE INSURRECTION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

COBIJA, Jan. 22.—The revolution that has for the past few weeks dragged its slow length along has been virtually brought to a close. Gen. Melgarejo occupied Paria on the 2d of January, and his advances were entering Tarata on the 5th; but the three leaders of the revolution in this department—Drs. Rossel, Terrazas and Mendoza—had escaped in the direction of Sucre. It was expected that they would be arrested, as Gen. Rojas, with the First Division, was making forced marches upon Sucre, and in all probability is now in possession of this city. Order has been completely restored in the city of Cochobamba, and the Government has restored all of its old officers to their commands. Gen. Mercevia, in an official dispatch dated at Taraya, reports having arrested Gens. Avila and Acha on suspicion of being connected with a seditious movement against the Government; but that the provinces of Chichas and Yupira, under his command, remained loyal to the Government.

A special dispatch has just been received announcing the complete pacification of the revolted provinces, the revolutionary leaders having emigrated to the Argentine Republic. On the morning of the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock, Col. Lozada was shot for having attempted to raise a counter-revolution. The Colonel was first-cousin to President Melgarejo, but it availed him nothing. He was considered one of the bravest officers in the army.

PERU AND CHILI.

PRESIDENT BALTA—THE WAR BETWEEN CHILI AND THE ARAUCANIONS.

President Balta of Peru had recently become so very much excited over an article published against him in *El Comercio* that he sent for the editor, an old man of very high position in the city, and ordered him to be shot by a squad of soldiers. His Cabinet advisers, and in particular his brother, the Minister of War, however, prevented the consummation of the order. The Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Arica went to pieces on a reef near Pacasmayo, on the 13th of January. All hands were saved. Yellow fever is raging fearfully in the seaport towns in the Southern districts.

The troubles of Chili with the Araucano Indians are increasing, and have recently resulted in a terrible massacre. *El Mercurio* says: The war against the Araucanion Indians has, during the last few days, been marked by revolting atrocities. A horde of 2,000 savages crossed the Malleco and carried desolation and slaughter through the length and breadth of the extensive region which stretches to the banks of the Rennico. Many families and farmers who were peaceably occupied in the labors of husbandry were suddenly set upon by the wily foe, who, after butchering the male adults, carried off the women and children into captivity. This disastrous affair is believed to have been an act of retaliation on the part of the Indians, who, a few days before, had seen the Mulchen settlement (*reducion*) invaded by a detachment of the army, who left not a single adult alive, and carried off all the children and a large quantity of live stock.

PARAGUAY.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF PRESIDENT LOPEZ.

It is reported that President Lopez of Paraguay has at length been made prisoner. *El Comercio* of Valparaiso publishes a short account of the occurrence, but gives no particulars. It gives the following: "January 11th. By an express, which arrived yesterday at Mendoza, we learn that the allies had a great battle at Angustura, with the remains of the army of Lopez, resulting in the utter defeat and capture of the latter. The information was communicated by a steamer which passed Rosario in the direction of Buenos Ayres, carrying to its Government the official intelligence of this important affair which it seems will put an end to this prolonged and bloody war. We look with suspicion on the intelligence."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA—THE COSTA RICA RAILROAD GRANT—CONTRACT BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND A FRENCH COMPANY FOR OPENING A CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, Feb. 5.—By the arrival of the steamship Guatamala, I am in possession of late dates from the Central American Republic. The Congress of Salvador was formally installed on the 11th ult., when President Duefias sent in his annual message.

The message is a very interesting document, and gives a most promising picture of the condition of this prosperous little Republic. The President Señor Nuzman of Nicaragua, was very nearly poisoned on the 4th ult., by partaking of some food in which arsenic had been put by some miscreant. Fortunately for the peace of the Republic the President recovered. Had the dastardly attempt succeeded, probably a general revolution would have been the consequence.

The *Gaceta Official* of Costa Rica publishes a contract celebrated between the President of the Republic and Messrs. Edward Reilly, Alexander Hay, William H. McCartney, and David Vickers, citizens of the United States, for the construction of an inter-oceanic railroad from Limon Bay to the Gulf of Nicoya, with a capital of $10,000,000 divided into shares of $100 each. Work is to commence within three months from the date of the ratification of the contract by Congress. The first 30 miles of the road to be completed 18 months from the date of said ratification, and the remainder in five years; $50,000 is to be deposited by the Company, which shall be declared forfeited if the stipulations of this contract are not complied with. The Government, in aid of the enterprise, will issue bonds payable 40 years after the completion of the road in United States currency, drawing an annual interest of 8 per cent. The Government may purchase the road in 40 years on paying to the company its value fixed by arbitrators.

While in Paris Señor Ayon arranged a contract for the opening of a canal across Nicaragua. The contract was signed in Paris, last October, with M. Michael Chevalier, Senator of the Empire, whose social position and commercial relations are a guarantee for the fulfillment of the undertaking. Señor Ayon has also succeeded in arranging in a most satisfactory manner the old and heavy Federal debt of the Republic in London.

GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

RAILROAD BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY AND THE TRACKS COVERED WITH WATER—HEAVY SNOW-STORM IN THE MOUNTAINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—A heavy rain storm has prevailed for the last two days throughout the State, and railroad and telegraph communication has been interrupted in all directions. Portions of the railroad between San Francisco and San Jose, and passing through the valley of Santa Clara, have been washed away. The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is covered with water from the Sacramento River, which has overflowed its banks. The bridges of the California Northern Railroad have been swept away by the floods. There have been severe snow-storms in the mountains, and in some places the snow has drifted to the depth of 15 feet. Snow-slides are reported along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad near Emigrant Gap, and at Cisco, destroying some of the snow sheds. Thus far the railway trains have suffered detention of only a few hours.

Feb. 11.—Reports from the interior indicate that the recent storm was the most destructive that has occurred in California since 1862. The storm visited every part of the State, the valleys of Santa Clara and San Joaquin suffering the greatest damage. The lower portion of the city of Stockton was flooded, the cellars and principal streets being filled by water from the Calaveras River, which overflowed its banks. No loss of life is reported.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 4:30 o'clock this morning. A shock was also felt with considerable force at San Jose, Feb. 10. The tidal gauge located at Fort Point indicated earthquake disturbances at some point at present unknown.

The steamer Colorado sailed for Panama to-day, having on board $793,000 in treasure: $364,000 for New-York, $256,000 for England, and $169,000 for France. Fourteen officers of the United States steamer Lackawanna, ordered out of commission, are passengers.

Late Alaska intelligence is to the effect that all is quiet. Prince Maksaataff, late agent of the Russian Government at Sitka, has arrived here. Capt. Kaskail, appointed Russian Consul at Sitka, has assumed the functions of his office.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN LOUISIANA—SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN—THE EQUALITY BILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—The Episcopal State Convention closed its session to-day, having resolved to establish schools for the education of the freedmen throughout the diocese. They also increased the Bishop's salary to $5,000 per year.

The State Treasurer's report, submitted to the Legislature, shows an excess of expenditure above receipts for the year 1868 of $386,000. Of the special one per cent tax levied for the cancelation of the floating debt, $222,000 has been collected, at the cost for collection of $72,000. Of the amount collected, but $72 was in greenbacks, the balance being in warrants and certificates of indebtedness.

The Senate bill enforcing the 13th Article of the Constitution known as the Civil Equality, was on yesterday postponed in the House. It will come up to-day for final action. It causes considerable excitement in the city. A resolution was adopted in the Senate and sent to the House yesterday for concurrence, instructing the Warrant Clerk to draw warrants on the Auditor to sell in open market, and with the proceeds defray the expenses of the Legislature; also instructing him to draw warrants in favor of members for 15 per cent additional to the amount of per diem and mileage, to reimburse them for losses sustained in discounting their warrants. The Senate also, by a unanimous vote, passed the House bill guaranteeing the second mortgage bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad to the amount of $12,500 per mile, for the extension of said road west to Texas. The bill provides that the Company shall complete the survey of the road within eight months after the acceptance of the act, and complete 40 miles of the road within one year after the completion of the survey.

A BILL TO ADMIT OF NEGRO TESTIMONY TABLED IN THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—In the Kentucky House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of bringing in a bill to abolish all discrimination against the right to testify in the Courts of the State founded on race or color. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was adopted—Yeas 45, Nays 16. A similar resolution was introduced in the Senate, but an adjournment took place before any action was had on it.

THE CHIEF OF THE RICHMOND POLICE SUSPENDED—REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—Mayor Claiborn today suspended Chief of Police Poe for taking his stand at the door of a Republican meeting last night, declaring that no one should go in, and assaulting a man who was entering. One hundred and fifty removals from and appointments to office were made by Gen. Stoneman to-day.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS IN NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, says that Mr. Stewart's bill granting 10,000 acres of land to any corporation constructing twenty miles of railroad within the State of Nebraska, passed the House to-day. A combination bill, dividing 480,000 acres of public land between five projected railroads in various parts of the State, but entirely ignoring the Omaha and Southwestern Railroad, has passed the Senate.

THE TENNESSEE SCHOOL FUND INVESTIGATION.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 13.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted the report of the Investigating Committee, declaring Speaker Richards innocent of the charge of bribery in the school fund matter, by a large majority. The Speaker resumed the chair amid the congratulations of his friends.

A TRAIN OF CARS PRECIPITATED THROUGH A BRIDGE.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 13.—The following appears in *The Jeffersonian Extra*: "The freight train due here at 1:45 broke through Washing River Bridge, 1½ miles below the village. The entire train, consisting of four freight cars and one passenger car, had got on the bridge, except the passenger car which was in the rear, when the bridge went down, taking three of the cars with it into the river. The locomotive had got on the approach to the bridge on this side, and escaped, but is badly injured. The three cars lie in the stream, more or less smashed. The passenger car, with a number of passengers on board, is unhurt; none of the passengers were injured. A brakeman named Nickerson went down with one of the cars and was badly hurt. He was at once brought to the town and attended by Dr. E. P. Bennett. Parties are engaged in removing the cars and reparing the bridge.'

CAPTURE OF MAIL ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—Mail bags have been missed between here and Cairo for more than a year past, and detectives have been working up the case for some time. It was finally ascertained that the robberies were committed at Cairo, Illinois, the connecting point of the Ohio and Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroads. On Friday night officers were there, and while the mail was being transferred from one train to another, three men appeared and undertook to carry off some boxes. The officers sprang on them, but two of the robbers made their escape, and the third one was shot twice before he could be secured. The men who escaped were subsequently arrested, and proved to be brothers, named Alsop, 23 and 25 years of age. They are now in jail at Odin. The wounded man's name is Howell.

EUROPE.

SPAIN.

THE FUTURE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The future form of Government for Spain is the engrossing question with the Cortes and the people. The proposition for a Directory for a number of years has been abandoned, and a Regency