TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

General Negrete With the Insurgent Forces Moving Upon the Capital.

Doubtful Conflict With the Government Troops.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

A Conditional Amnesty Offered to the Insurgents.

THE LEADERS NOT INCLUDED.

An Austrian War Ship Blown Up With Great Loss of Life.

MEXICO.

The Revolutionists Under Negrete Marching on the Capital—Contradictory Rumors—Defeat of the Rebels at Pachuca.

HAVANA, Feb. 21, 1869.

The steamship Louisiana has arrived from Vera Cruz with $3,000,000 in specie.

A telegram from the city of Mexico, dated the 17th inst., reports General Negrete at the head of the revolutionary army, thirty leagues from that capital, on which he was marching. Rumors regarding the situation are conflicting. One report states that he has defeated General Cuellar, the commander of the government forces, while another states that Negrete has been routed and forced to fly.

General Doreo, commanding the national forces, has defeated the rebels at Pachuca.

CUBA.

More Troops from Spain—The Finances—Another Amnesty Proclaimed—American Citizens.

HAVANA, Feb. 21, 1869.

The steamship Santander, from Spain, has arrived here with 1,000 more chasseurs, making 2,000 men of this arm of the service who have reinforced the troops on the island.

At the meeting held at the Captain General's Palace to-day it was unanimously resolved to guarantee the issue of $8,000,000 in paper currency by the bank, which issue General Dulce is to declare a legal tender in payment of all debts.

The recent amnesty proclamation has been officially declared to have expired, but the Captain General has proclaimed the benefit of pardon to all insurgents that surrender themselves, with or without arms, excluding the chiefs of the insurrection, assassins, incendiaries and robbers.

General Dulce has applied to the United States Consul for the names of all American residents in Cuba. Dunlap, the American who was detained here by reason of his not having a passport, has been notified to leave the island.

The new consuls have assumed their duties.

TENNESSEE.

Snagging of the Steamboat Fairy Queen—Fire in Memphis—Horrible Tragedy.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20, 1869.

The steamer Fairy Queen struck a snag in the Black river, Ark., on Thursday night and sunk. She was owned at Cairo, Ill. No lives are known to have been lost.

A fire occurred to-night which destroyed the hardware store of John H. Eichberg. The loss is about $20,000; insured for $10,000.

A horrible tragedy occurred on Friday night, three miles northeast of Raleigh Springs. A party of white men went to the house of Colonel Thomas Dickens, while he and two men, named Wilson and Humphrey, were eating supper, and knocked at the door, which was opened by Humphrey. Without saying a word the party shot Humphrey through the body, and with knives and pistols in their hands rushed into the room and put out the lights. They then commenced firing at Dickens and Wilson. Dickens received one ball in the body, and with Humphrey managed to crawl out of the room. Colonel Dickens made his way to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. On returning with a party of neighbors, a colored woman, Colonel Dickens' servant, was found dead near the front door. Wilson's body was found in the room with eight shots through it and badly cut to pieces. Humphrey was also found badly wounded. The assassins plundered the house, taking everything of value, and rifled the pockets of Wilson and the negro woman, took two valuable horses from the stable and made their escape.

OHIO.

Arrest of Charles King, the Alleged Wall Street Bond Robber—$50,000 of the Bonds Recovered.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21, 1869.

Charles King, alias Holbrooke, who, it is alleged, robbed the safe of Cambreleng & Pyne, 14 Wall street, New York, in January last, was taken to New York last night in charge of Captain Jourdan and Detective McCord, of New York. He was arrested here by Chief of the Police Raffin and kept under guard at the hotel while the case was being worked. The result was that $60,000 of the stolen bonds were secured. A man named Morriss went to Boston with a countersign to a friend of King, who had these bonds. A third party brought them to the city, secreted them and wrote a note to the authorities here, telling them where to find them. The matter was kept profoundly secret here until late last night.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1869.

This morning a fire occured in the engine room of the lead works of Messrs. Taylor & Smith, No. 1,214 Noble street. It was a stone building, three stories high, and was completely gutted. In the rear a one story shed, occupied by George D. Cook & Brother as a planing mill, was entirely destroyed. Messrs. Taylor & Smith's loss is estimated at $15,000; insured in the following companies:—Metropolitan, of New York, $4,000; United States, of Baltimore, $2,000; Queen's, of London, $4,000; Franklin and Citizens', of Wheeling, W. Va., $3,000 each. The loss of Cook & Brother is said to be $5,000; insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000; fully insured.

Sentence of a Murderer in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21, 1869.

Lewis Lane (colored) was yesterday sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife. He had been granted a second trial by the Supreme Court, but was a second time convicted.

AUSTRIA.

Terrible Disaster on Board an Austrian Frigate—Several Lives Lost.

TRIESTE, Feb. 21, 1869.

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

SPAIN.

An Iron-Clad to Sail for Havana—Order of the Colonial Minister Relative to Certain Restrictions.

MADRID, Feb. 21, 1869.

The iron-clad Victoria is under orders to sail for Havana.

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

FRANCE.

A French War Ship Ordered to Cuba.

PARIS, Feb. 21, 1869.

A frigate has been ordered to Cuba to protect the interests of French citizens.

GEORGIA.

Republican Mass Meeting at Atlanta—Georgia Sufficiently Reconstructed—Democratic Defence of Governor Bullock.

ATLANTA, Feb. 21, 1869.

A meeting was held last night at the Legislative Hall by the republicans, believing that Georgia is reconstructed according to the acts of Congress, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the State of Georgia was legally reconstructed when the fourteenth amendment was adopted by the Legislature; that when the Governor was inaugurated and took the oath prescribed by the constitution the military became subordinate to the civil power; and that reconstruction was completed by the admission of the six Representatives of the State to seats in Congress; that no subsequent act of the Legislature can invalidate the proceedings by which Georgia was restored to the Union; that Congress has full power to protect, by appropriate legislation, all the inhabitants of the State in the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities secured to them in the constitution of the State and of the United States; that we recognize the election of Grant and Colfax as the voice of the American people calling for peace on the basis of true loyalty, and we pledge a firm and loyal support to the incoming administration.

A copy will be forwarded to the President of the United States. The meeting was a large and respectable assemblage, many ladies being present. The utmost harmony and good order prevailed. The galleries were filled with white and colored people. Supplementary resolutions endorsing General Grant and the republican platform, and also General Meade's administration, were adopted. The meeting adjourned, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie" and "Hail Columbia."

A motion was made in the Legislature to reconsider the action in adopting the minority report on the subject of the charges by the Treasurer against the Governor. Mr. Morgan (democrat), chairman of the Sub-Committee on Investigation, said the cases cited by the committee's majority report were precedents for Governor Bullock's action, and they are determined to do justice, irrespective of politics; and that the gentlemen should find out the whole truth, regardless of party. In conclusion, he said he was mortified that on a motion to adopt the report of the minority a democrat had called the previous question, thus cutting off debate. He said the minority report failed to give all the facts. The report ignores the fact that the Finance Committee are in possession of a letter from the bank where the State funds are deposited, showing that the Treasurer solicited and procured a private arrangement whereby he was paid a percentage for the use of the public money on his private account. The Chairman of the Finance Committee supported a reconsideration of the report, and said that the Governor had been unfairly dealt with and had no impure motives in making the advances.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 21, 1869.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending February 20:—

Sugar firm, with an advancing tendency; Nos. 10 to 12, D. S., 9⅝ a 10⅛ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, 10⅝ a 11⅛ reals; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 135,000 boxes, 11,000 hhds.; market favors sellers; molasses sugar firm at 7 a 8 reals; muscovadoes firmer; interior to common refining, 7½ a 8½ reals; fair to good refining, 8⅝ a 9⅝ reals; grocery grades firm at 9⅝ a 10⅛ reals. Molasses has an advancing tendency; clayed, 5⅛ a 5⅝ reals per keg; muscovado or common, 6⅛ a 6⅝ reals. Lard firm at 22½c. for tierce; 25½c. per lb., in 25 lb. tins. Flour quiet at $11 75 per bbl. Butter active at 37c. per lb. Bacon advancing; quoted at 18½c. per lb. Honey firm at 4½ reals per gallon. Wax was dull; yellow, $7 a $8 per arrobe; white, $10 a $10 50 per arrobe. Tallow dull at $9 12 a $9 75 per cwt. Petroleum active at 4½ reals per gallon in bbls., 5½ reals in kegs. Potatoes steady at $3 25 per bbl. Hams in demand at 19c. for common salted, 23c. for sugar cured. Lumber dull; yellow pine, $21; white pine, $20 per thousand. Shooks declining; market supplied; hogshead, $2 12½ a $2 50. Empty hogsheads, $2 75 a $2 87½. Hoops—Market supplied; 14 feet long, shaved, $50 a $52 per thousand; 12 feet, $40 a $42. Freights advancing; per box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $2 a $2 12½; per hogshead of sugar, $7 50 a $8 50; per hogshead of molasses, $4 a $4 75; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 45s. a 52s.; per ton to France, 50f. a 55f.

Exchange—On London, 14 a 14½ per cent premium; on Paris, 2 a 3 per cent premium; on United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, 3½ a 4 per cent premium; short sight, 5 a 6 per cent premium; sixty days' sight, in currency, 24 a 25 per cent discount; short sight, 22 a 21 per cent discount.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.—Thomas Kearnan and John Plunket were arrested by officer Murphy, of the Fiftieth precinct, on Saturday night, on a charge of committing a burglary at the residence of William Peer, in Baltic street, near Fourth avenue. The accused were locked up to answer.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Elizabeth Sem, residing at No. 75 Water street, was assaulted by a man near her residence on Saturday night. The ruffian knocked her down and then made his escape. A boatman named Thomas Flemming was arrested by an officer of the Forty-second precinct on suspicion of having committed the assault; but as Mrs. Sem failed to identify him he was discharged.

ROBBERY ON BOARD A FERRY-BOAT.—Mr. Hugh T. Cullen, residing at No. 42 John street, was robbed of his pocketbook, containing nine dollars, while crossing on one of the Bridge street ferryboats on Saturday night. He gave information of the robbery at the Forty-second precinct station house, and described three or four parties who accosted him and whom he had seen in Brooklyn. The description corresponded with that of three well known thieves, and these parties were arrested yesterday and locked up to answer. As there are other parties implicated it was thought advisable to withhold the names.

RENTS.—The momentous question of the tenants at the present time is the amount of rent to be paid for the next year. Will there be an increase or decrease in rents? is asked by thousands. For the past two years the supply of desirable houses did not appear to be equal to the demand, and landlords were enabled to rent their houses at almost any price they chose to ask. Last year 2,500 houses were erected in Brooklyn and the result is, the supply and demand will be about equal this spring. Landlords will be unable to get an increase in their rents, though there are no indications of a decrease.

THE REPAVING OF THE STREETS.—There are a great many streets in Brooklyn which need repaving, but it is almost impossible to find two property owners on any one of them who agree upon one particular kind of pavement. The result is that when some of the property owners on a certain street petition the Common Council to have their street repaved with a peculiar kind of pavement others protest against it. Some are in favor of one kind of pavement and others favor another, and there are others again who are opposed to having the street repaved at all. The matter is referred to the Grading and Paving Committee, who meet night after night to hear the arguments for and against the measure. A portion of the property owners on Lee avenue petitioned to have that thoroughfare repaved with the Nicolson pavement. A protest was got up by the others, and the matter has been under discussion before the Grading and Paving Committee for the past two months. Out of the ninety property owners on the avenue upwards of sixty have signed a protest against having it repaved and threaten to carry the matter to the courts if the Nicolson pavement is forced upon them. Just at the present time there is a fight over the repaving of Atlantic street from the South ferry to Fourth avenue. The street needs repaving, but some of the close fisted property owners are deadly opposed to it, fearing it will cost them a penny or two.

WASHINGTON.

General Grant Becoming Communicative.

No Military or Naval Officers to Be Included in the Cabinet.

Preparations for the Inaugural Ceremonies.

The Colored Population Determined to Attend the Inauguration Ball.

A Cherokee Treaty Job Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1869.

Grant More Communicative.

As the day of inauguration approaches the seal of secrecy seems to be gradually wearing away from the lips of President Grant. Every day now some little remark or act of the coming man is noised about and made the basis of speculations as to the views and designs of his administration. The significance of many of these acts and remarks is of course greatly exaggerated, and no weight whatever should be attached to them. As, for instance, his social movements. Everybody he goes to see is put down for a Cabinet position or as having influence Cabinetward. If he dines out with anybody or anybody dines with him, according to a certain class of *quid nunes* and political speculators here, it is the state of the nation instead of things edible or drinkable that is the principal topic of discussion, and some deep scheme of governmental polity is at the bottom of the movement. Nay, more, it has got to be so bad that Mrs. Grant herself cannot go out now without some political significance following in her steps; whether she sallies for th to make a friendly visit or merely on a shopping expedition matters not. The political wiseacres will after her and make her responsible for plottings and schemings that never entered into her sensible cranium.

But some things the General has said and done recently are a fair subject of speculation, and some of them indicate his policy very clearly on certain points.

No Military or Naval Men to Get Cabinet Positions.

But though thus independent in his dealings with the politicians, General Grant is becoming quite free in conversations with his old friends.

Thus yesterday he had a long interview with an old Connecticut acquaintance, a gentleman who was his trusted and trusting friend before he had become the pet of fortune, and when, indeed, friends were scarce and needed. In his communion with this friend yesterday General Grant appears to have been more unreserved than usual. He spoke freely of his views on public questions and about his Cabinet, and, without giving names, stated the kind of persons he should try to select. From this unfolding of his views, which I get in such a way as to leave no doubt as to their reliability, it appears to be fixed that no purely military or naval man will be invited to a seat in the Cabinet. He remarked on that point that he considered it would not be for the benefit of the government, the army or the navy to appoint an army or navy officer to a Cabinet position. He regarded such selections as detrimental to the military and naval service and not beneficial to the civil branch of the government. "I shall invite civilians to fill all the Cabinet positions," said General Grant, "and if my selections should not prove judicious in the first instance I shall feel myself justified in correcting the mistake by making a second or third selection if necessary." These are said to be almost literally his words, and bear out his utterance to the Congressional committee that waited on him the other day. This would seem to set at rest the stories in circulation as to the certain appointment of Schofield and Porter respectively to the direction of the War and Navy Departments. General Grant's relations with these two officers are of the most friendly character, but under this latest and perfectly reliable enunciation of Grant's intentions it seems settled that even those distinguished gentlemen cannot walk into the Cabinet, unless, indeed, there is an understanding that they will resign their present positions with a view to accepting office under the coming administration. On this point I do not profess to be advised, and therefore do not hazard an opinion.

The fact that Grant has thus expressed himself gives satisfaction to a number of his supporters in Congress who have heretofore apprehended that the General would display an invincible partiality for the elevation of the military and naval branches over the civil. They hail it as a sign of the wisdom of the President elect, while some of the apprehensive democrats who have been predicting military despotism and everything else dreadful under Grant are congratulating themselves that, after all, he is going to "let us have peace" instead of war during the four years of his administration.

A First Class Man for State Secretary.

For Secretary of State Grant intends to select a man of the most eminent ability. According to his description of the kind of man he desires for the post the Connecticut gentleman believes there are not more than three men in the country who will come up to the mark, so that the material from which to pick is reduced down to a very small quantity.

The Maine men here pretend to have good assurance that Senator Fessenden is the man who is destined to be offered the foreign portfolio.

The Massachusetts men as confidently state that Motley, Adams or Sumner will be honored with the appointment—so that it is really quite difficult to come to any conclusion as to who stands the best chance.

Evidences of a Coming Storm.

Thus his response to the Congressional committee that informed him of his election shows that in the matter of the selection of his constitutional advisers he does not intend to be dictated to or embarrassed by any of the customary influences. He indicates plainly enough that he wants to be let alone on that subject; that he does not invite advice from any quarter, and that in fact he will regard volunteer contributions in that line as simply impertinent. Of course he did not say this so plainly as I put it; but it is undoubtedly what he meant, and what the leaders of the republican party believe he intended to convey. I say they believe it, but they do not at all relish it. Some of them already say he is mounting too high a horse, putting on too many airs, and treating with contempt the old and tried statesmen of the country. Is he any better, quoth they, than former Presidents, that he scorns to consult with Senators and Representatives, whose fidelity to the Union has been tried over and over again, whose wisdom has been acknowledged on all hands, and whose honesty is above suspicion?

This evidence of mortification and disappointment on the part of some of the old leaders, and the bulk of them at that, bodes a coming storm. There is a rumbling in the political elements that pretty certainly indicates a thundering time ahead—a thundering that cannot remain pent up long after the 4th proximo.

Consideration of the Alabama Claims Treaty.

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

The Banks-Grant Vicksburg Story.

Some time ago a search was made in the War Department for that famous order directing Banks to [illegible] command before the capture of Vicksburg. The search at that time proved unavailing, but further investigation since has led to the recovery of an old letter book of General Halleck, containing all the correspondence on the subject, including the order for the removal of Grant. The order was signed by Halleck, but was of course inspired by Stanton, who at that time directed all the correspondence of Halleck. This is the truth of the whole story. General Banks' friends are urging him to give all the papers in his possession on the subject to the public; but he still refuses to do so.

The Appropriation Bill.

The Appropriation Committee of the House is having quite a sore trial with the officers of the different departments and bureaus, who are continually after them with all the influence they can muster to procure changes in the Civil Appropriation bill for the purpose of retaining the force of employés in their respective bureaus. Inasmuch as the father of the House and the watch dog of the Treasury is prevented by illness from guarding the bill which makes such havoc among the government clerks it is very probable that the Appropriation bill will undergo some important modifications. It is said that the appropriation for the Patent Office has been considerably increased. The bill as it originally stood necessitated the reduction of the Patent Office force very extensively. On the last day of June next thirty-four clerks and all the copyists, both male and female, about seventy-five in all, would have been discharged.

Inauguration Proceedings.

The inauguration proceedings will be very elaborate and imposing, judging from the amount of work that the committees that have charge of the matter have already performed. Brevet Major Alexander S. Webb has been selected as marshal-in-chief of the procession. It is intended to have 100 marshals and assistants, and the various ward organizations have been requested to nominate three for appointment. The following organizations will take a place in the procession:—

Wecacoe Legion, composed of members of the Wecacoe Engine Company who served in the Union army.

Washington Grays.

Baxter Fire Zouaves.

Independent Guard, of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Invincibles, who, it is thought, will occupy the right of the line.

It is expected that the Loyal Veterans, of which John Cochrane is the head, and the Central Grant Club, of San Francisco, will make their appearance.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Unions of Frederick, Md., Wilmington, Del.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Cincinnati, Ohio., and of other cities throughout the Union will be present.

Arrangements have been already made to accommodate 1,000 from Boston.

The firemen's division from this city will consist of the United States Brigade, with visiting companies from Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Newbern, N. C., and other places.

It is rumored that a difference exists as to who shall act as marshal on the occasion, and in consequence those in the government departments will parade separately with their respective guests.

Preparations for the Inauguration Ball.

The Inauguration Ball Committee have engaged the bands of the Marine Corps, Annapolis Naval Academy and the Twelfth and Forty-fourth regiments, numbering in all 120 pieces. The tickets of admission have just been issued, the engravers being Messrs. Phelps & Solomen, of this city. The one admitting ladies measures seven by ten inches. In the centre is a bust of Grant, laurel crowned, with his motto in rays of light behind his head. At the foot of the bust are sprigs of oak and laurel and American flags on each side. On the right is Peace, with her palm branch and wings, strewing the earth with blessings; returning Commerce represented by a ship under full sail, and at her feet the plough and other symbols of agriculture covering up the effects of the strife. Represented by a deserted gun half lost in the growth at the opposite side is Columbia, severe and assured, with the cap of liberty and the horn of plenty. In the distance the Capitol, arched by the bow of promise in token of better times. The committee have extended invitations to all the ministers of foreign legations, who, it is expected, will attend in court costumes. These, with those sent to the President and Vice President elect and their families, are all the invitations the committee intend to issue. The demand for tickets is very great, and the indications are that there will be an unusually large and brilliant assemblage.

The Darkies and the Inauguration Ball.

In the matter of the inauguration ball the irrepressible nigger has come up once more. A darky named Richardson has informed Mayor Bowen that a number of his dusky relatives and friends meditate coming along here from Philadelphia and New York to attend the ball, and wants to know if any objection exists as to their free and happy amalgamation in the dance with the white folks that may be present. Bowen replies that any person of respectable character and standing in the community who applies for a ticket will not be denied, the question of color never having arisen in the committee, and the Ethiopian was forgotten for the nonce. This, however, will spoil the whole affair, as the veriest radicals have no desire for the proposed amalgamation.

As an evidence of the determination of the negroes to attend the inauguration ball, one of them, a scavenger in one of the wards, has bet $100 that he will be present, and has put up the money. If some action is not taken about the matter in time a row may happen.

Dinner Party at the Attorney General's.

Attorney General Evarts' dinner party last evening was perhaps the most complete in every respect of any that has occurred here this winter. It was in honor of the Judges of the Superior Court of the United States, but in addition there were present several Cabinet officers, together with a number of distinguished members of both houses of Congress and a few prominent officers of the army. Among them were Chief Justice Chase, Justices Nelson, Field, Miller, Swayne and Davis, Secretary Browning, Secretary McCulloch, Secretary Schofield, Senators Trumbull and Hendricks, General Garfield, Jas. F. Wilson of Iowa, General Geo. H. Thomas, General Terry and Caleb Cushing. General Grant was not invited, for the reason that he has declined all invitations of a similar character since the formal announcement of his election to the Presidency by the President of the Senate. A feature of the occasion was a mammoth boquet, several feet in circumference, composed of rare flowers. It was fringed with violets so arranged as to form the words *"Justitia fiat, ruat prandium,"* a bit of wit which was relished greatly by all present.

The Independence of Cuba.

Congressman Robinson, of Brooklyn, intends this week, if he can get the floor, to offer a resolution censuring the Committee on Foreign Affairs for non-action in the case of several subjects of importance. Mr. Robinson thinks the committee should have given consideration to Cuban matters among other things, and intends to offer the following resolution on Monday:—

Whereas by the recent revolution in Spain the party claiming the right to hold Cuba in subjection was banished from the kingdom; and whereas the people of Spain, thus establishing for themselves the right of self-government, cannot consistently deny that right to the people of Cuba; and whereas said people of Cuba have for four months successfully resisted the foreign invaders who, without color of international law, are now pouring troops into that country to stifle the free voice and crush the liberties of that brave people; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to report forthwith a bill recognizing the independence of Cuba, as we have recognized the independence of Spain, from the oppressors of both.

Accident to Senator Saulsbury.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, while riding yesterday, fell from his carriage and broke his leg. The accident is quite severe, and will disable the Senator from attending to his public duties for sometime.

One of Booth's Capturers Brevetted.

Colonel James R. O'Beirne, who figured prominently among the capturers of Booth and the other assassination conspirators, has been brevetted brigadier general.

Parade of the Boys in Blue.

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

Unoccupied Lands in Washington Territory.

The Commissoner of the General Land Office has just received advices from the Surveyor General at Olympia, Washington Territory, showing the survey of the additional townships west of the Columbia river and north of the Yakama Indian reservation, in Ferguson county, embracing an area of 92,160 acres. About 50,000 acres of this tract is well adapted for agricultural purposes, the surface being generally rolling and the soil of superior quality, while the balance is suitable for grazing purposes, the whole tract being clothed with a fine growth of excellent grass. There is no timber on the tract, but it can be found in abundance about eight miles north, with a gently rolling country intervening. These lands lie in the valley of the Yakama river, an affluent of the Columbia. The geological formations are basaltic and volcanic. A small portion of these lands are occupied by Indians who are engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. A large amount of these lands is still unoccupied and open to settlement and entry under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

A BIG INDIAN JOB.

New Raid on the National Treasury by the Cherokee Indians—The War Whoop Sounded—The Indian Ring Beats the Whiskey and Treasury Rings Combined—The Most Nefarious Job Yet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1869.

The most nefarious job ever before any legislative body is now before the Senate, to be considered in secret session only. It is styled "Articles of agreement between the United States of America, represented by N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Cherokee nation of Indians, represented by L. Downing, H. D. Reese, William P. Adair, J. P. Davis, Archie Scraper, Samuel Smith, J. A. Scales and Elias C. Boudinot, with full powers to conclude the same.

The compact, bargain or "treaty" entered into secretly between the above-mentioned worthies—a portion of whom served in the rebel army—takes untold millions of dollars from our national Treasury; yet it is to be acted upon by the Senate in secret session, when perhaps no more than two members are present, and the people or the representatives are to know nothing of the bargain until after it is concluded, except what they learn through the HERALD.

The Senate is at this time "treating" for the purchase of immense tracts of lands with the Cherokee Indians, a tribe who inhabit a portion of our own public domain and who always have been practically paupers of the United States. They have never paid taxes even to support their own local government or schools, much less anything for the support of the national government. They have for years been a constant burden to the taxpayers of this nation; and yet the Senate is at this time gravely considering a "treaty" with them, precisely as though the Cherokees were an independent nation like France or Russia, for the purchase of millions of dollars' worth of land within our own boundary.

This treaty starts out with the modest assumption that the Cherokee Indians are an independent nation like France or Spain. Having thus comfortably settled the status of the two "nations," they provide, in article four, that the United States shall purchase of the Cherokee nation a certain tract of land, situated just north of Texas, containing altogether about 13,768,000 acres, for the modest sum of $3,500,000, a portion of which is to be deducted to pay certain expenses, a portion to be distributed among the Cherokees per capita, "by some suitable agent who shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior," and the balance, if any there be, invested for the future benefit of future Cherokees, the United States meanwhile taxing all its inhabitants, except Indians, to pay the interest.

The Cherokee nation, however, reserves all salines in the ceded lands west of the Arkansas river, "together with the free use of wood, coal and other facilities requisite for the development of said salines and for the manufacture of salt therefrom, and also the right of exporting and disposing of said salt free from taxation."

When it is considered that every inch of these lands is within the boundaries of the United States and is really a portion of our national domain, and that the agent who will have the distribution of the aforesaid $3,500,000 can, if he chooses, retain a large portion of it to be divided in the lobby, it will be seen where the plunder comes in. Furthermore, it must be remembered that a large portion of the lands in question is entirely worthless, excepting for the purpose of manufacturing salt, which is reserved in the treaty, together with a stipulation that the business shall forever be tax free. So much for the fourth article. Put it down at $3,500,000.

Articles five and six are unimportant, but the seventh gives the "treaty" makers another grab at the taxpayers' treasury—this time an unlimited grab. Here it is entire:—

ARTICLE 7. The government of the United States being in arrears to the Cherokee nation for several years of its annuity funds, accruing during the late war and remaining unpaid, it is agreed that the government will pay the nation the amount of said arrears, whatever the same may be, and when received it shall be applied in accordance with treaty stipulations.

I defy the reader to find a more brazen-faced piece of assurance than that stipulation of a "treaty" between a great government and a band of paupers who have subsisted on its bounty for generations.

Article eight provides that the laws of the United States shall be null and void in that portion of our national domain occupied and held by the "Cherokee nation." New York merchants know to their cost what it is to give credit to any trader within the Cherokee nation's limits. The chances of collecting just dues are about as good, and no better than in the confederacy during the presidency of Jefferson Davis.

Article nine provides the the Cherokee Indian agent may investigate certain claims held by the citizens of the Cherokee nation against the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall pay all such awards, be the same more or less. Set down article nine at $1,000,000 or thereabouts.

Article eleven provides for the payment of certain other claims of the Cherokee nation or Cherokee individuals against the United States. Under this provision, judging from past observation, $10,000,000 worth of claims against the United States could be hunted up by sharp and experienced Indian ringists. The history of a claim that grew from $5,000 to $250,000, as set forth in the HERALD of October 24, shows how such matters are managed.

Article twelve provides for additional offices to carry out the provisions of the "treaty." And as a piersant relief article sixteen provides for the payment of still another batch of Cherokee claims against the United States for commissary and quartermaster's stores furnished the United States, also all claims for property lost or destroyed by the operations of the late war on account of the failure by the United States to protect the Cherokees.

Here it will be observed that the Cherokees are citizens of the United States when the question for damages on account of the failure to receive the protection of the government comes up, but an independent "nation," like France or England, for other purposes.

Article sixteen of this notable "treaty" is the coolest yet. It is as follows:—"Every Cherokee shall have the right to sell any product of his farm, including his live stock or any merchandise or manufactured products, and to ship or drive the same to market without restraint or paying tax thereon to the United States or to any one of them; and no license to trade with the Cherokee nation in goods, wares or merchandise shall be granted by the United States to any of its citizens, unless approved by the Cherokee National Council."

No State in the Union has ever claimed any such rights as have here been accorded the "Cherokee nation" by the high treaty making powers whose names are affixed to the document now before the Senate, to be considered in secret session only. I quote article seventeen in full. It is as follows:—

ARTICLE 17. The sum of $50,000 is hereby stipulated and agreed to be paid by the United States to defray the expenses of the Cherokee delegation while engaged in the negotiation of this treaty, one-half of which to be paid out of the funds of the Cherokee nation.

Taxpayers will particularly note this. It is here proposed to pay eight Indian lobbyists $50,000, one of whom was in the rebel army, for affixing their signatures to the document I have here described. The United States does not pay General Grant one-hundredth part as liberally.

Articles eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one are similar to the above, and the precious document is signed by N. G. Taylor, Commissioner on behalf of the United States; and by Lucius Downing, H. D. Reese, William P. Adaire, late C. S. A.; Samuel Smith, Archer Scraper, J. Pom Davis, J. A. Scales and E. C. Boudinot, delegates of the Cherokee nation. Witnessed by James Workman, L. N. Robinson, H. E. McKee, William H. Waugh and H. R. Clun.

This is by all odds the most nefarious job yet concocted by the Indian Bureau ring. Its absolute nefariousness may induce the Senate to abolish the whole Indian treaty system. The worst feature of the whole—this and other Indian treaties—is that it is gotten up in secret, sent to the Senate and there considered and ratified in secret session when there are but few Senators present, and before the people know a word of the matter the fraud is beyond correction.

Senator Anthony did the country substantial service during the brief session of September last by an exposure of the way in which these nefarious jobs are gotten through the Senate in secret session. He said:—Very important bills have been passed in both houses when we knew there was no quorum. I have known some treaties to be negotiated here when there were but three Senators present, and yet nobody doubts the vitality of these treaties.

Mr. Pomeroy—The Senator does not mean to say they were "negotiated" I hope?

Mr. Anthony—No; "ratified." I do not know, but I might say, they were negotiated here. I believe the Senator from Kansas had charge of them; they were Indian treaties; they might have been amended here, and thus, I might almost say, were negotiated here.

If there is any good in these Indian treaties they should be acted upon in open session. There is no reason why they should be considered and ratified when but three Senators are present, as has been done.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concerts Last Night.

There were three concerts of importance given last night—one at Steinway Hall, one at Irving Hall and a third at the Liederkranz Hall. At the first Theodore Thomas' unrivalled orchestra was the feature, especially since it fell to its lot to play two works seldom heard in the concert hall—namely, Schubert's two entr'actes to the drama "Rosamunde," and an extraordinary composition called "Cosastschoque," as novel as its name. Mr. Oscar Wenige played Chopin's difficult scherzo in B flat and Thalberg's "Lucrezia" fantasia with much fire and spirit, which compensated much for a want of finish and varied expression which those works demanded. Mr. Wenige is a very deserving artist, and should be heard more frequently in the concert hall. The audience was very large—a matter of agreeable surprise, considering the state of the weather.

Irving Hall was also well filled, and a very attractive programme was presented. Messrs. Dodworth and Mollenhauer deserve great credit for the efficiency of their orchestra. "The Mendelssohn Orchestral Union," and the two overtures on the programme, "Euryanthe" and "Maritana," were given with a precision and spirit truly admirable. Levy "corneted" in his usual dashing style, and Brookhouse Bowler and his talented wife filled the tenor and contralto parts very acceptably. The artists who appeared last night form a travelling concert troupe during the week under Harrison's management.

Miss Bimeler, who sang at Thomas' concert, appeared later in the evening at the Liederkranz Hall in the same piece, "Lascia chio pianga," by Handel. She has a fair mezzo soprano voice, with a good intonation, much power and moderate expression. With study and practice she may make a success in concert. Von Inten was the pianist, and in Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuses" he made a good impression. The superb chorus of the society was heard to advantage in the "Hallelujah Chorus" and Mozart's "Ave Venem." We did not think much of Liszt's "137th Psalm." It was written in one of his eccentric moods and is a very ungrateful affair. The orchestra of the society were *sans reproche*.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Hackett "Falstaffs" to-night for the Trojans.

Mme. Scheller is being showered with nuggets in Denver City.

The Newarkers will rejoice this evening in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Miss Lucille Western is among the "saints" in Salt Lake City.

Tostée can-cans in the "Grand Duchess" to-night in the Hub.

Fanny Janauschek personates Elizabeth in New Orleans to-night.

Mr. Cathcart opens this evening at the Olympic, St. Louis, as Hamlet.

Mrs. G. C. Howard "wheels about and jumps about" to-night in Providence, as Topsey.

The Washingtonians will try to laugh this evening over the antics of the venerable "Humpty Dumpty."

"A Victim of Circumstances" will delight the Philadelphians this week at the Arch.

Miss Kellogg sings to-morrow evening in Rochester.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons appears in Shakspeare's "Cymbeline" this evening in Cincinnati.

"The Lancashire Lass" and "The Maniac of the Glen" will amuse the New Jersey Legislature at Trenton this evening.

Savannah is in ecstasies over the musical gymnastics of a "grand German opera" troupe.

Miss Annie Sefton will do "East Lynne, or the Elopement," for the "reconstructed" in Wheeling, Va., this evening.

Manager Birgfield will favor the Philadelphians next week with a series of cheap *opera bouffe* performances. Seven different operas in one week will be given them for the small charge of $7 50.

Mr. Charles T. P. Ware claims to be "sole localizer" of the burlesque of "Ixion," as performed at Wood's Museum, and is not at all anxious to be confounded with the "local gag" writers who afterwards sent in their brilliant additions, and who consider their "squibs" worth suing for whether used or not.

Mme. Parepa Rosa still lies very ill at Baltimore. She purposes, in event of her recovery, to commence a season of English opera in this city next fall on a truly grand scale, opening with "Lurline." She will select for her repertoire an entirely new field. The company will be made up of the best materials which money can procure in Europe or America.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

In expectation of a lecture from Admiral Farragut, quite a large audience assembled at the Newsboys' Home in Park place last night. The usual crowd of newsboys was assembled. Some were dressed in the most humble attire, while others were arrayed in their "best bib and tucker." While waiting for the (sea) lion of the evening the children indulged in singing the songs, spiritual and religious, appointed by the management. In these the boys seemed to take the greatest delight, and their voices swelled the chorus raised by the observant preceptors. Mr. Pierce conducted the initiatory services. Besides leading the singing he offered from time to time such suggestions to the boys as seemed to him most expedient and proper. In all the lessons and exercises offered the boys appeared to be most attentive, and were certainly very orderly.

The secretary of the Children's Aid Society appeared on the platform shortly after the opening of the meeting and said that he was sorry to say that Admiral Farragut was unable, through indisposition, to appear before them as he promised, but that his sympathies were with them, as they were with all of the human race. The usual Sunday exercises were then gone through with and the meeting was brought to a close at nine o'clock.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—News has been received here of the loss at sea of the Orlando, from