Jews of the Week.

144

THE EXECUTIVE.

Trial of Jeff. Davis .- It has been telegraphed from Washington that Attorney General Speed has given the opinion that no further legislation is necessary to provide for the trial of Davis, either upon the charge of treason or of complicity in the assassination conspiracy. In can also be stated that the evidence against him on the latter charge, developed by the investigation of the Judi ciary Committee, is daily gathering strength, and is already of the most overwhelming character.——The President has ordered confiscation proceedings in Florida to be stopped, and the property already taken to be restored. He has also proclaimed a treaty between Japan and the United States, Great Britain, France, and Holland. Japan agrees to pay these powers \$3,000,000 for indemnities.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—April 24.—The Postal Deficien-billion was adopted calling for the evidence on which the awards for the capture of Davis were made. The Naval Contractors' Relief were made. The Navai Contractors Renet bill was considered. The Colorado bill was taken up and debated. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Habeas Corpus bill, and asked a committee of conference with the House.

April 25.—The bill for the admission of Colorado was debated at considerable length. The bill was finally passed-yeas 19, nays 13.

Absent or not voting, 17. April 26.—A joint resolution was passed, appropriating \$2,100,000 for the expense of collecting oustoms revenue. The State Inter-sommunication bill was considered. A message was received from the House, announc-ing the passage of the West India Telegraph bill, with certain amendments. April 27.—The West India Telegraph bill

was taken up, with the House amendments. The Senate refused to concur in the amendments, and asked a committee of conference. The Naval Contractors' Relief bill was con-

sidered and passed. April 30.—The Reconstruction Committee april 50.—Ine Reconstruction Committee reported their plan as published in another part of the paper. The post-office appropri-tation bill was called up, and an amendment was offered providing that "no person exer-cising or performing the duties of any officials which by law are required to be filled by the which by law are required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless **be** be commissioned by the President to fill **up a** vacancy which has, during the recess of **the** Senate and since its last adjournment, happened by death, resignation, or expiration of the term." Gerrit Davis was scored for his disloyal utterances.

House.-April 24.-A committee of conference on the Senate amendments to the Habeas Corpus bill was agreed to. The Senste amendments to the bill re-organizing the Naval Pay Department were referred. The Army bill was considered, after which the floase took a recess. At the evening session, the Pacific Railroad bill was considered.

April 25.-A bill was reported and passed levying a duty of 20 per cent. on cattle and other live animals imported. The Northern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was reported. A resolution was adopted instruct-ing the Commerce Committee to inquire into means to prevent the introduction of cholera. A resolution was also adopted asking infor-mation of the President in regard to the rebel cotton or other loans.

April 26.-The West India Telegraph bill April 25.—Ine west India Telegraph Oll was passed, with some amendments. A sub-stitute for the Paymasters, Relief bill was re-ported and passed. The bill relating to the Court of Claims was reported back and pass-ed, with amendments. The Northern Pacific Bailmead bill was considered Resolutions Railroad bill was considered. Resolutions were presented from the Wisconsin Legislature-among them, one declaring that Mr. Doolittle ought to resign, which was referred

nmittee April 27.-A resolution was adopted, re-questing the Executive to communicate information as to the provisions relating to freedmen of Southern laws and Constitutions made since the rebellion. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was laid on the table. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the West India Telegraph bill. April 30.—The resolution asking for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Stevens presented the report of the Reconstruction Committee. The substitute for the existing the substitute for the existing pension laws was presented. Among other provisions it forfeits to the United States all the public lands of the States that aided the rebelion, part of which will be given to the Freedmen, and the remainder used for the benefit of the pensioners. The river and harbor improvement bill was passed,

all political rights; And whereas, The Congress did by joint resolution propose for ratification to the Legis-latures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an

article in the following words, to wit: [The constitutional article recited above is here inserted.] Now, therefore, be it enacted, That whenever

the above recited amendment shall have be-come a part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted

into Congress as such. And be it further enacted, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 4th, 1864, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurance from such State to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period

not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act. A bill declariag certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the

following classes, namely: First. The President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America (so called) and the heads of Departments thereof.

Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America,

so called. Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated at the military or naval academy of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the confederate States of America, so called, above the grade of colonel in the army or master in the navy, and any one who, as Governor of either of the so-called Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion. Fifth. Those who have treated officers or sol-

diers or sailors of the army or navy of the held at his house, was attended by a sufficient United States, captured during the late war, number to justify the confidence of the Minotherwise than as prisoners of war.

THE STATES.

Pennsylvania.-Wade Hampton, said to be a cousin of the rebel General of that name, has been appointed Postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York.-The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals organ-ized in New York on Monday last.—The new excise law went into operation on Tuesday last. No concert saloon will be permitted to continue its business unless the proprietor thereof can establish a good moral character and pay a license fee of \$250. Even then, and pay a meense ree or \$200. Even then, the selling of liquors on Sunday is to be pro-hibited, and on week nights no place is to be kept open after 12 o'clock. "Corner grocer-ies," are to be abrogated altogether; liquor may indeed be sold in them, but as it is not allowed to be drawly on the memoiant total allowed to be drank on the premises, total suppression is the practical result.

Massachusetts.-A man in jail at Newburyport has made a statement in relation to the murder of Dr. Burdell, some years ago. of the Prussian army. the murder of Dr. Burden, some years ago. Hesays Mrs. Cunningham offered him \$25,000 and her daughter in marriage if he would kill the Doctor.—The theatrical managers in Boston have combined to exclude colored people from places of amusement in that city. The fine for violating the recent law on that subject is merely nominal. — They are trying to stop the running of street cars in Boston on Sunday.

Virginia.—General Grant's recent visit to Richmond was marked with many pleasing incidents and gratifying results. People flocked to see him in large numbers, and during his stay he was called upon by such persons as Robert Ould, ex-rebel commission Virginia.-General Grant's recent visit to persons as Robert Ould, ex-rebel commissioner for exchange of prisoners; General Joseph Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works; Mayor Mayo, Generals Wickham and Henningsen, Judges Lyons and Meredith, Hill Carter, Walter Harrison, and many others. The ladies also called upon Mrs. Grant freely, and every one who came manifested becoming feelings and sentiments. The railroad com-pany placed a special car at his disposal, the Spottswood Hotel assigned him a large suite of rooms, the Ballard House offered to do the same, and every one vied to contribute to his comfort and pleasure. He dined once with General Turner, temporarily commanding, visited Fort Harrison and other points of interest, and returned well pleased with his visit. Kentucky.-Judge Ballard, of the U.S. Court at Louisville, has ordered the arrest of Gen. Davis, for disobeying the writ of habeas corpus.—Gen. Ely, of the Freedmen's Bureau, says that the intense prejudices existing in the forty-two counties under his jurisdiction against both the blacks and the Bureau, render the officers of the latters powerless, except when supported by troops. Pro-slavery intolerence has not abated its mad zeal because of emancipation. The whites consider that the Freedmen's Bureau has been abolished by the Presidents Veto. They have organized bands of "Regulators," and "Nigger Killers," consisting mainly of returned Rebel soldiers, whose business it is to prevent the employment of the blacks by burning the houses of those who do employ them, by flogging and murdering the blacks themselves, and other like methods. Gen. Ely testifies that but for the terror excited by these bands, there would be no difficulty in finding good homes and employment for the foredman. The similar the with a state of the side freedmen. The civil authorities have neither the power nor the disposition to protect the blacks against such outrages. Public opinion is on the side of the "nigger-killers;" the former owners of slaves think that some of their rights still remain, and the courts sustain them by their adjudications. Tennessee.--A thunderstorm in Tennessee last week destroyed half a mile of telegraph, melting the wires into shot, and fusing the lass insulators.

the Union, be restored to full participation in (shall be detained at the pleasure of the Board, | for purification and ventilation. — The mur-derer Probst was found guilty of murder in the first degree, on Saturday, the 28th.

> FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Income of the Government for the from. present year is estimated at \$500,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury can at present The Secretary of the Treasury can at present command about \$160,000,000. — The was a panic in the money and cotton markets of England, April 14th. Cotton fell from 1d to 3½d per pound, middlings being about 14d. U. S. 5 20's 71³ to 72. A severe panic also prevailed on the Paris Bourse on the 13th. — Cotton has fallen here to 31 cents. Government securities are surprisingly firm in this country, in view of the decline in England.—It is stated that over two hundred millions of dollars will be required to equalize the bounties.—An important circular has recently been issued by the Revenue Department, with the tollowing announcement :-All expenses for insurance upon property, and all actual losses in business, may be de-ducted from the gross income of the year. But losses sustained after December 31, 1865, cannot reduce the income for the year. Losse ncurred in the prosecution of one kind of

business may be deducted from gains in another, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.—The stowing away of the new Atlantic cable in the tanks on board the Great Eastern was commenced on the 14th, and the laying of the cable will commence on the 14th of July. The Reform Bill.-On April 11, Mr.

Gladstone, in the English House of Com-mons, moved on behalf of the Ministry, the second reading of the English Reform bill. Earl Grosvenor, for the opposition, moved a This book commands an approbation and sale that attest its value. Its modest title may mislead as to its compass and value. It comprises a choice selection postponement of the consideration of the of "Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs," appropri question, and Lord Stanley seconded the latate to all parts of PUBLIC AND SOCIAL WORSHIP. ter motion. The debate was very earnest and lengthy, and had not been concluded at the latest advices. The Ministry think they We invite to i's examination all of our Churches in which it has not been introduced.

can defeat Earl Grosvenor's motion and pass the bill to a second reading by about twenty majority. A recent meeting of the Parlia-mentary friends of Earl Russell's government, In Muslin., In Sheep..... In Morocco.. In Turkey, gilt, or red edges...... 200 number to justify the confidence of the Min-istry in their belief that the bill will pass by Sent by mail at these rates. -the vote above indicated.

Austria-Prussia.-The Czar of Russia has sent letters to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, which are not iden-tical in their contents. The letter to the King of Prussia is said to be expressed in more cordial terms than that to the Emperor of Austria, which is more exclusively of a formal character. Neither of the communi-cations contain any offer of mediation; beth merely express a desire for the preservation of peace.—The Vienna journals of April 8th all express irritation at the reply of Prussia to the Austrian note, and call upon the Government to appeal to the Federal Diet for the settlement of the question at issue. Austria has sent a categorical dispatch to Berlin, in which Count Bismarck is charged with having declared war with Austria to be inevitable, and it affirmed that the Austrian armaments have been caused by this declaration. Count Bismarck is also charged with intriguing in Italy against Austria. The Imperial government requires the demobilization

Italy.-A European paper of April 14th gives the following account of military movements in this kingdom, which are highly significant:-Sixty-five thousand troops are now concentrated upon the line between Balogna and Ferrara, and thirty-five thousand are stationed at or near Piacenza. Large quantities of war material are being conveyed rom Alessandria to Bologna. The Piacenza second line in the two corps now being con-centrated under General Cialdini and Gen-

The Fenians have returned from Eastport. Two Fenians, arrested for firing on the English guard at Calais, were released on a fine of 50 cents each, for drunkenness. Owing to the indignant protest of the British authorities, they have been re-arrested, and will be held until Secretary Seward is heard

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in the features of your plan. I thank you for the evident care exercised in filling our order, persuaded Forney's Philadelphia Daily Press says of it: "The Little Corporal is destined to become the great chil-dren's paper in America." as I am. even from the cursory examination I have been able to give the books, that for the same number

We cannot say too much in favor of this beautiful paper.--Bryan (O.) Press.

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THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—Though modestly calling itself by a subordinate title, it is really a very Major-General among the children's magazines.—Chenango Telegraph, (Norwich, N. Y.)

The Little Corporal is the most interesting and in-structive monthly in the Union.-Louisville Democrat. The Little Corporal is universally admitted to be the best juvenile paper now in existence.--Dubuque Daily Times.

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From the venerable Archdeacon Scorr, D.D. DUNHAN, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

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PROPOSITIONS AGREED UPON BY THE BECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON, April 28, 1866.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction after a session of some four hours to day, at which all the members of the Committee were present, agreed to report the following proposi tions :-

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of

the Constitution, namely : Article — Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privi-leges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its juris-

diction the equal protection of the laws. Section 2. Representatives shall be appor-tioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than 21 years of age, or in any way abridged, except for parti cipation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Section 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, rell persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Section 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred or which may hereafter be incurred in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor. Section 5. The Congress shall have power to

enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provi-sions of this article.

A bill to provide for the restoration of the States flately in insurrection to their full political **rig**hts.

Whereas, It is expedient that the States latety in insurrection should, at the earliest day Health Law of 1818, shall stop at the Lazar- of that place for consistent with the future peace and safety of etto for a visit, and that all passenger vessels of this country.

Missouri.—A case of nitro-glycerine, marked "varnish," was discovered on a steamer at St. Louis, a few days since.

THE CITY.

The Board of Health are diligently at work preparing for the cholera. On Satuday week the contractor for cleaning the streets of the upper district reported that he had cleansed all the streets, from Market street to Girard avenue, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill river. On Monday the work of removing the dirt from the streets north of Girard avenue was commenced. The contractor for the lower district reports that all the streets in his district, from Market street south and from the Delaware to the Schuyl-kill, have been swept, some of them twice, and that they are being cleaned again. Bed-ford and Baker streets have been cleaned they distribute the streets have been cleaned three times, and eighty loads of dirt removed from them. Delaware avenue and Water street have also been attended to. The Board of Health has taken the following action :---Resolved, That on and after May 1st, prox., all vessels arriving from toreign or American ports, as directed in the 2d section of the

eral Durando: the first on the right of the Po, at Bologna, the second to the left of Pia-cenza. The field batteries have also received orders to march from Naples and Caseits to Bologna. Orders have been given to pre-pare quarters for the efficers of four Croatian regiments, shortly expected at Venice. The Austrian army occupying Venetia at present consists of seventy-five thousand men, this being the peace establishment. In fifteen or twenty days this force could be doubled.

Russia.—An attempt has been made to ssassinate the Czar of Russia, but the bullet missed his person. The attack was made by a land owner of small means, who fancied himself aggrieved by the emancipation of his serfs. A peasant who struck the would be ssassin's hand, and saved the life of the Emperor, has been ennobled.

Austria.—Hopes of peace are, at latest lates, quite prevalent. Diplomatic relations with Prussia continue.

Mexico.—Information has been received at the Department of State at Washington, that the Liberal army had taken Chihuahua after a severe battle, resulting in the over-throw of the Imperialists; that the State is in quiet possession of the national troops, and Juarez intended starting in a few days for Chihuahua.

West Indies.—There is still some cholera in Gaudaloupe. The mortality on the island is officially stated at 10,806, out of a population of 149,107.

Canada.-There are 21 British vessels of in Canadian waters at the present time, carrying 448 guns, with 5717 men.

Chili.-It is reported in Washington that the Spanish Minister, in obedience to instructions from his Government has proposed to the State Department that the United States shall mediate in the war between Spain and the South American States, and the Minister also proposes to refer the Spanish claims upon Chili, which caused the war, to the United States for arbitration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cholera.-Three of the physicians who volunteered to attend the cholera patients on the steamer *England*, at Halifax, caught the disease, and one of them, Dr. Slayter, has died. Eight passengers escaped from the steamer *England* at Halifax, and it is feared they may spread the cholera on this continent. Three cases of cholera are reported at Halitax. The course of the disease on the Virginia in New York harbor was in the fatal cases very brief, some dying within five hours from the time of attack. The first cases of the disease occured on what is called the "orlop" deck, which is below two decks and below the water line. Since arriving in port, the disease has not materially abated, fourteen additional deaths having occured—in all fifty-one deaths. The surgeon reports that about three per cent. of all who have suffered from decided symptoms of the disease have recovered or are now convalescent. The disease has been confined to the steerage passengers and crew. The Freedmen.-The Treasury Department has received, through the United States Consul at Birmingham, England, \$4,500 in gold, which was subscribed to by the citizens of that place for the benefit of the freed race

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est.—Adams' (N.Y.) Visitor.

Its influence for good can never be estimated.--Grand Haven News.

Indeed, there is no paper of the kind published that approaches it as a juvenile journal.—Poughkeepsie Daily Press.

Of all the children's papers which are competitors 'or the patronage of the public, we know of no one which so nearly approximates to our standard of what such a paper should be. The terms are most liberal.--Batavia (N. Y.) Advocate. Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, In-

The children will be better and happier from reading it.—Henry (Ill.) Courier.

The Little Corporal really excels any child's paper we have seen.--Sandusky (0.) Reg.

We consider it the best, decidedly the best, journal of the kind, for children that we ever saw.--Star of the Valley, Neuvoille, Pa.

We have the first two numbers of *The Little Corpo-*ral, which are edited with unusual ability. They sparkle with originality, and are attractive on every page.-- Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.

The Little Corporal is the most readable and inter-esting and instructive paper for children we have ever perused.--Farmington (Maine) Chronicle.

It is the cleverest thing of its kind yet realized in America.-- Rozbury (Mass.) Journal.

THE LITTLE COEPORAL.--Certainly we have seen nothing in the shape of a child's paper which could compare with this which comes to us from over the prairies.--Portland (Maine) Daily Press.

The Little Corporal is conducted with a great deal of tact, taste, and care. Either this naper or "Our Young Folks"--and it would be hard to choose be-tween them--would prove a welcome present to the children.--The Nation. * Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except

It should be in every household .-- N. Y. Teacher.

It is now, as it has been, the child's magazine of the country.--Norwich (N. Y.) Telegraph.

The brave, beautiful, and good Little Coporal con-quers all .- Vermont State Journal.

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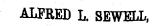
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