

News of the Week.

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.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—April 24.—The Postal Deficiency bill was reported and passed. A resolution was adopted calling for the evidence on which the awards for the capture of Davis were made.

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

April 26.—A joint resolution was passed, appropriating \$2,100,000 for the expense of collecting customs revenue. The State Inter-communication bill was considered.

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.

April 30.—The Reconstruction Committee reported their plan as published in another part of the paper. The post-office appropriation bill was called up, and an amendment was offered providing that "no person exercising or performing the duties of any official 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 he 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."

House.—April 24.—A committee of conference on the amendments to the Habeas Corpus bill was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the bill re-organizing the Naval Pay Department were referred. The Army bill was considered, after which the House 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 instructing the Commerce Committee to inquire into means to prevent the introduction of cholera.

April 26.—The West India Telegraph bill was passed, with some amendments. A substitute for the Paymasters' Relief bill was reported and passed. The bill relating to the Court of Claims was reported back and passed, with amendments.

April 27.—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 Conscription laws was presented.

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PROPOSITIONS AGREED UPON BY THE RECONSTRUCTION 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 propositions:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring.

Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges 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 jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

Section 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late rebellion, giving 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.

The Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; And whereas, The Congress did by joint resolution propose for ratification to the Legislatures 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.]

And be it further enacted, That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become 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.

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, as agents.

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 soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise 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 organized in New York on Monday last. The new exercise law, wanting operation on Tuesday last. No concert saloons will be permitted to continue its business unless the proprietor thereof can establish a good moral character and pay a license fee of \$250.

Massachusetts.—A man in jail at Newburyport has made a statement in relation to the murder of Dr. Burdell, some years ago. He says Mrs. Cunningham offered him \$25,000 and his daughter in marriage if he would kill the Doctor.

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 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.

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 latter powerless, except when supported by troops.

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 418 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 United States Department of State, that all mediation 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.

The Board of Health are diligently at work preparing for the cholera. On Saturday week the contractor for cleaning the streets of the upper district reported that he had cleaned all the streets, from Market street to Girard avenue, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill river.

Whereas, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of

shall be detained at the pleasure of the Board, for purification and ventilation. The murderer Probst was found guilty of murder in the first degree, on Saturday, the 28th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Income of the Government for the present year is estimated at \$500,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury can at present command about \$160,000,000.—The war is a panic in the money and cotton markets of England, April 14th. Cotton fell from 1d to 3/4d per pound, middlings being about 14d. U. S. 5-20's 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. 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.

All expenses for insurance upon property, and all actual losses in business, may be deducted from the gross income of the year. But losses sustained after December 31, 1865, cannot reduce the income for the year. Losses incurred 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.

Reform Bill.—On April 11, Mr. Gladstone, in the English House of Commons, moved on behalf of the Ministry, the second reading of the English Reform Bill. Earl Grosvenor, for the opposition, moved a postponement of the consideration of the question, and Lord Stanley seconded the latter motion.

Our Business Superintendent (the Rev. S. W. Crittenden) is making the selection of suitable libraries for Sabbath schools a specialty, and has adopted a plan for accomplishing this in the most satisfactory manner.

DISCRETIONARY ORDERS may be sent him, simply indicating the amount to be expended, and giving some general direction as to the size and kind of books desired, and sending a list of books already in the library that may not be duplicated. Such orders will be filled from any and all other publishing houses where sound, readable, attractive, live books can be found; and any books sent on such orders may be returned at the Committee's expense if found unwholesome in moral tone, or in any way unfit for the place they are designed to fill.

Concerning a recent order for two hundred and fifty books, thus filled at discretion, a well-known pastor of Central New York writes: "I was pleased with the selection; that I presented the subject to Presbytery, and much interest was expressed by the pastors in the features of your plan. I thank you for the evident care exercised in filling our order, persuaded as I am, even from the cursory examination I have been able to give to the books, that for the same number of volumes it is the best selection we have had for our Sabbath-school library, far better than we could have made for ourselves. Both of our libraries sponsor in this judgment." One of the pastors referred to in this letter writes: "Brother H— reported to Presbytery so favorably of your Sabbath school library selected for them, that I think we shall soon send you to get us one, and doubtless others will."

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 Bologna and Ferrara, and thirty-five thousand are stationed at or near Piacenza. Large quantities of war material are being conveyed from Alessandria to Bologna. The Piacenza Hussars have left Caserta for upper Italy, and the Mantova cavalry will shortly follow from Nola. The Guides are to proceed from Naples direct to Caserta. These movements are stated to have the object of preparing a second line in the two corps now being concentrated under General Ciadini and General Durando: the first on the right of the Po, at Bologna, the second to the left of Piacenza. The field batteries have also received orders to march from Naples and Caserta to Bologna. Orders have been given to prepare quarters for the officers of four Cremona regiments, shortly expected at Venice.

Russia.—An attempt has been made to assassinate 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 assassin's hand, and saved the life of the Emperor, has been ennobled.

Austria.—Hopes of peace are, at latest dates, 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 overthrow of the Imperialists; that the State is in quiet possession of the national troops, and Juarez intended starting in a few days for Chihuahua.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Broad and Spring Garden Streets. L. D. BASSETT, DEALER IN FINE CHEESE, GOSHEN BUTTER, CIDER VINEGAR, SWEET CIDER, CANNED TOMATOES AND PEACHES, WRIGHT'S SUPERIOR MINCED MEAT, &c. &c. No. 127 1/2 ST. MARKET, N. E. COR. OF TWELFTH AND MARKET STS. W. H. FULTON, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. No. 40 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET. Residence, No. 1532 VINE STREET. ESTATES KEPT IN REPAIR. Carpentering in General. Executed Promptly. 107-3m

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 from.

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Presbyterian Publication Committee, No. 1334 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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The Little Corporal.—Though modestly calling itself by a subordinate title, it is really a very major and important child's magazine.—Chenango Telegraph, (Norwich, N. Y.)

The Little Corporal is the most interesting and instructive monthly in the Union.—Louisville Democrat.

The Little Corporal is universally admitted to be the best juvenile paper now in existence.—Dubuque Daily Times.

It strikes the right key, and is admirable—neither heavy nor silly, but simple, fresh, buoyant, and earnest.—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.—Foughtsburg Daily Press.

All the children's papers which are competitors for the patronage of the public, we know of no one which so nearly approaches to our standard of what such a paper should be. The terms are most liberal.—Batavia (N. Y.) Advocate.

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

Medicinal.

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while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or mineral salts, it is a most valuable medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of disease, it is INCOMPARABLE!

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D., of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows: "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and clearing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

The Rev. JACOB SCHELLER, of Hanover, Pa., well known and much respected among the German population of this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—"Dear Sir:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it. JACOB SCHELLER. Price One Dollar a Bottle. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey St., New York. SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston. And by all Druggists.

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It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief and a complete cure. Only 25 cents a box. (Sent by mail for 35 cents.) For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey St., New York. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston, and by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.