Aems of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The President has signed the bill reviving the grade of General in the Army of the United States, and nominated to the Senate Lieut-Gen. Grant for that position.—A. W. Randall was, July 25, confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster-General.—Secretary Harlan of the Interior, resigned July 27, the resignation to take effect September 1st. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, takes his place. Daniel Clark, now Senator from New Hampshire, has been nominated and confirmed judge of the United States District Court of that State. — William Hunter has been confirmed by the Senate as Second Assistant Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—July 24.—A joint resolution in relation to bounties to colored soldiers was passed with amendments, and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments. An act to authorize the issue of bonds for the construction of railroads in sums greater than one thousand dollars was passed. The army bill was called up from the House and amended by substituting the bill recently passed by the Senate. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The bill now goes to the President. The Tariff bill passed goes to the cresident. The Tarin bill passed last week by the House was passed by the Senate, with amendments, and goes to the House for concurrence. A bill was reported for the admission of Nebraska. Immediate consideration was asked, but objection being made the Civil Appearation bill most taken. made, the Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted increasing the compensation of members of Congress to five thousand dollars from three thousand dollars a year and mileage. The Senate concurred in the House amendment of the resolution in regard to the rescue of persons from the San Francisco. The bill goes to the President.

July 25.—Salviati, the Venitian's, portrait of Mr. Lincoln was accepted with thanks. Saturday, the 28th, was fixed on for the time of adjournment. Committees of Conference on the Army and the Tariff bills were agreed to. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered. The compensation of Congressmen was put at \$5000 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents per mile, commencing with the Thirty-ninth Congress. The pay of Senate employees was increased 20 per cent., and the bill passed finally.

July 26.—Senator Fowler, of Tennessee,

was admitted. The credentials of the other Senator-elect, Mr. Patterson, were referred to the Judiciary Committee, for inquiry into his alleged complicity with the rebellion. The Deficiency bill was passed. E. G. Ross was sworn in as a Senator from Kansas, vice Lane, deceased.

July 27.—The non-concurrence of the House in the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, was announced, and another Conference Committee was appointed. The House bill authorizing the refunding of certain taxes, was passed. The bill for the admission of Nebraska was passed. The House bill amending the Neutrality Laws was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill to amend the 13th section of the Internal Revenue Law of June 10, 1866, was passed, and goes the President. A report was made from the Judiciary Committe in the case of Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee. A joint resolution was adopted that Mr. Patterson be admitted to his seat upon taking the usual oath, to support the Constitution of the United States, and so much of the oath of office as includes the assertion, that he has never sought nor ever held an office under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States. A bill to authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures was passed, and goes to the President. A joint resolution to continue in force all laws and regulations concerning the regular army passed, and goes to the President. A message was received from the House announcing the disagreement of the Committee of Conference on the army bill, and another committee was granted. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed, extending the benefits of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Tennessee. The Senate sat all night.

July 28.—The resolution declaring Mr. Patterson entitled to his seat was adopted, and that gentleman sworn in. The conference reports on the Army, Civil Appropriation of the Army, Civil Appropriatio tion and Bounty bills were agreed to. The bill relating to distributing the awards for the

House.—July 24.—The joint resolution ma nifesting the sense of Congress toward the officers and seamen of the vessels and others engaged in the rescue of persons from the steamer San Francisco was passed, with an courts have been discontinued in Richmond, amendment appropriating \$7500 to each of the freedmen have been at the mercy of lawthe captains of the vessels. A message from less whites, who sought every pretext for the President was received, declaring Ten- abusing and maltreating them. nessee restored to her former relations in the Union. This message reiterates the Presi- Methodist missionary to the freedmen, was dent's assertion that the rebel States are in the Union and were when Congress assembled last Decomber, but gives reluctant Executive assent to the act of the two houses for her admission. At the conclusion of the reading Representative Stevens immediately moved that the Committee on Reconstruction be discharged from the further consideration of the credentials of the members elect from Tennessee, and that they be referred to the Committee on Elections. This was agreed to, when Representative Dawes, without delay, called the committee together, and after the interval of a tew minutes only, made a favorable report to the House, which was adopted, and three of the members, Messrs. Maynard, Stokes, and Taylor, forthwith appeared and were qualified, by taking the oaths required by law.

July 25.—A bill to secure to wounded officers of the navy their place in the regular line of promotion was passed. Bills to ascertain the practicability of a steamboat route from the head of the Chesapeak Bay to Lake Ontario; to secure to the Unionists of the South the property taken from them by rebels, and to incorporate the Washington City Temperance Society were passed. The bill for amending the National Currency act was postponed to December. Mr. Banks made a report from the Committee on neutrality laws. Various committees of conference were appointed. Saturday was appoint-

ordered to be printed. July 26 .- A life size statue of President Lincoln was ordered to be executed by Miss Minnie Ream. A bill to authorize the refunding of overpaid taxes; the Pacific Railroad bill; the bill appropriating the rewards for the capture of Booth; one appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of T. Glover's collections in natural history; bills on Indian Affairs; on the official history of the rebellion; to reimburse Mrs. Mary Phelps, of Missouri, \$20,000 expended in equipping troops, &c., during the rebelling; to provide

Courts, were passed. Another committee of conference on the Tariff bill was asked.

July 27.—A report from the Judiciary Committee, on the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis and others in the murder of President Lincoln, was made and ordered to be printed. It was stated that the report was rather a preliminary than a final one. The bill to remit the duties on goods, etc., for the relief of the Portland sufferers, was passed. The Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill were reported back from the Committee on Appropriations. The amendment appropriating \$1,500,000 for reconstructing and repairing the Mississippi levees, was not concurred in. The amendment for the payment of bounties to the loyal owners of slaves, was concurred in. The committee reported, as an amendment, the House bill to equalize bounties. The House insisted upon its disagreement with the Senate, and a committee of conference was asked. A report was made from the conference committee on the bill to reorganize the army. The committee was unable to agree, and was discharged. Another committee of conference was asked. A concurrent resolution was adopted to extend the session until Saturday at 41 P. M. A resolution was adopted continuing the Select Committee on the Civil Service during the second session. A resolution was adopted to print 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Judiciary Comamendments to the Deficiency bill were reported back from the Committee on Appropriations. Some of the amendments were concurred in and others non-concurred in. The Committee on Printing was instructed to report within an hour a resolution for the

an amendment, and was agreed to. Remained in session all night. July 28.—The conference reports on the Army and Civil Appropriation bills (the latter including the Bounty bill) were agreed to. The Senate amendment to bill in relation to awards for the capture of the assassins, striking out the part relating to Jefferson Davis, was agreed to. A message was received from the President vetoing the Montana bill, and was referred. A resolution of thanks to Speaker Colfax was adopted unanimously. At half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Speaker in a short and able speech, declared the first session of the

printing of extra copies of the Memphis

Investigating Committee. The resolution was reported back from the committee with

THE STATES.

Congress adjourned sine die.

House of Representatives of the Thirty ninth

Pennsylvania.—A twenty-inch gun was cast at the Fort Pitt works, Pittsburgh, July 20th, for the monitor Puritan. It is the first 20th, for the monitor runtan. It is the first of these monster guns cast for the navy. 140 000 pounds of metal were used, from three furnaces. A little over an hour and a half was used in running the metal from the furnaces into the mould. During the late hot weather, the water in Neshamony creek, a stream about twenty yards wide, flewing through Bucks county, became so heated that great numbers of the fish in it died, a circumstance that has not happened before for several years. The temperature of the water during a portion of the time was over 100 degrees Fahr. Eels, suckers, chubs and catfish succumbed to the heat, while the sunfish and pike escaped, not one of the latter having been noticed dead in the stream.

New York .- City .- Cholera returns of July 25 show eleven cases and three deaths. Thus far, not a person living in a "respectable" street, one that is clean, has been struck down. Of those that have, seventeen out of every twenty-one have been Irish.-A Morgue, or house for the temporary reception of unknown dead persons, for identification by their friends, has been established to-day, between the Prussians and the Federal army, near Aschaffenburg. The here. Seventy bodies were conveyed to it in former was entirely successful. The town one week during the excessive heat, many of whom, however, were not identified, and had The Prussians were marching on Frankfort, to be buried at the public charge. — A colored woman, named Sarah Miller, died at 42 ored woman, died at Wooster street, last week, who weighed 798 pounds. It required the labor of six men to hall-way, where she was coffined. Deceased was 5 feet 8 inches high, and measured 5 feet

across her chest. Michigan.-Works have been started in Detroit for the manufacture of gas from pine wood, bones, and refuse matter.

lution was passed, authorizing the grant of the use of a building in Washington for a Fenian meeting. The Senate at 4 50 P. M., on Saturday, adjourned sine die.

Maryiand.—A tornado on the evening of July 25 reduced to an utter wreck almost, the entire superstructure of the great railroad bridge, nearly completed, between Perryville and Havre de Grace, across the Susquehan-Maryland.—A tornado on the evening of bridge, nearly completed, between Perryville and Havre de Grace, across the Susquehansympathy with the Italian cause, and favors na. It was to have been opened for trains in October; but it will now be three months onger in hand.

Virginia -Since the military and bureau

Kentucky.-The Rev. R. H. Gardner, a mobbed and ducked by a party of men at Georgetown, Ky., on Tuesday last. His offense was that of preaching to negroes.

Tennessee.—Rebel insolence is promptly ounished in this State. On the 24th of July Messrs. Porter, Marble, Butler, Foster, Martin and Williams were expelled from the House of Representatives. The two latter were among the members recently arrested.

Georgia.—There were 29 deaths from cho-Georgia.—There were 29 deaths from clother and 34 new cases among the troops on Tybee island, from 9 o'clock A. M., July '33, up to 6 P. M., July 24. July 25, 13 deaths, 28 new cases. July 26, 12 deaths, 22 new cases. July 27th, 12 deaths. July 28th, 6 deaths, 19 cases. The deaths thus far have been 146; 89 cases are now in the hospital.

Information was received at the freed--Information was received at the freedmen's bureau in Washington, July 30, that it had been found necessary to declare martial law in Georgia, in order to protect the freedmen from continued outrage.

Louisiana -George Wailes, who murdered Fox in the parish of St. Charles, and Brown, the justice who refused to arrest Wailes, have been brought to New Orleans, and will be tried under the civil rights bill. The Louisiana Convention of 1864 met on Monday. All the State officers [Copperheads have protested against the Governor's proclamation calling the Convention. The New Oleans mob, having no longer the fear ed as the day for adjournment. The report of Gen. Butler before their eyes, attacked of the Committee on the Memphis Riot was and dispersed the Convention. Martial law

was declared. Texas.—Gen. Wright, commanding in Texas, refuses to recognize any but the Provisional Government of that State.

THE CITY.

On Saturday the Board of Health reported five cases of cholera and three deaths.

relations of the United States," reported by the captured bill "more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States," reported by the captured by the capt

Mr. Banks; the joint resolution for the relief of Portland; a bill increasing pensions to widows of Revolutionary soldiers; also a bill permitting the removal, in certain cases, of suits of over \$500 from State to H. S. Circuit from the latter island, or from any point on permitting the removal, in certain cases, or suits of over \$500 from State to U. S. Circuit from the latter island, or from any point on Courts, were passed. Another committee of conference on the Tariff bill was asked.

Aspy Bay to the westward, we believe, the communication is complete:-

Heart's Content, Saturday July 28, 1866. We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.
All well. Thank God! The cable has been laid, and is in perfect working order.
CYRUS W. FIELD.

Second Despatch. Heart's Content, Saturday July 28, 1866. We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland. The cable is in perfect order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Third Despatch.

Heart's Content, Saturday, July 28, 1866. England and America are again united by elegraph. The cable is in perfect order. We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable ever since the

splice on the 13th inst. off Valentia.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

From a fuller telegram of Mr. Field's we

extract the following:

Distance run, 1669 miles, and cable paid out, 1804 miles. The average speed of the ship from the time the splice was made until we saw land, was a little less than five nautical miles per hour, and the cable has been paid out at an average of 52 miles per hour. The total slack was less than 12 per cent.

The weather has been more pleasant than I have ever known on the Atlantic at this season of the year. We have had alternate days of rain, sunshine, fogs and squalls. We have been in constant communication with Valentia since the splice was made on the 13th inst., and have daily received news from Europe, which was, posted up outside of the telegraph office for the information of all on board of the Great Eastern, and signalled to the other ships.

After taking in coals the telegraph fleet

will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year, recover the end and complete ? second line between Ireland and Newfoundland, and then the Medway will proceed to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Law-

The cable will be open for business in few days, and all messages will be sent to Europe in the order in which they are received at Heart's Content.

Lcannot find words to convey my admiration for the men who have so ably conducted the nautical engineering and electrical depart-ments of this enterprise so successfully amid difficulties which required to be seen to be appreciated. In fact, all on board the telegraph fleet, and all connected with the enterprise, have done their very best to have the cable made and laid in a perfect condition, and He whe rules the winds and the waves has crowned their united efforts with perfect success.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain .- The failure of the Birmingham Bank, July 14, was a great commercial disaster. It held a large proportion of the accounts of that community, the total of the deposits being about £800,000.— The Preston Banking Company have suspended. Their liabilities at present are un-

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

July 8th, the Prussians occupied Prague, but five days having elapsed since their great victory at Sadowa. But while thus prompt to avail themselves of their great victories in Bohemia, this puissant nation is equally able to cope with its enemies on the field occupied by the remnant of the Germanic Confedera-tion. The maneuvres in the North of Bavaria, many miles west from the scene of the victories in Bohemia, have resulted in a great battle and decisive victory, leaving the Con-federation at the feet of Prusssa as is Austria herself.

July 14.—A sanguinary conflict took place Augustenburg. The headquarters of the Prussian army was at the important Moralower the body from the third floor to the hall-way, where she was coffined. Deceased marching on Vienna by way of Olmutz and

In Italy, Cialdini had occupied Padua and Vicenza, towns on the railroad to Vennice. The Austrians in Venetia, except those in Venice, had thus had no railway communica-tion with Vienna, so that unless Cialdini be dislodged, the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians. Surprising indications come from Russia

he annexation of Rome to Italy. Prince Amadeus, wounded at Custozza, is

less than twenty years old.

July 15—The Prussian headquarters are still at Brunn, but troops are still arriving.
Two divisions are marching on Landenburg to break the communication between Olmutz and Vienna. The Austrians are falling back on Presburg. After the engagement between the Federals and Prussians at Aschaffenburg, on July 15th, some cavalry detachments of General Hortman's division charged and defeated several Austrian squares of the 1st and 8th corps, and captured 300 prisoners. The Prussion Colonel Glassinapp was wounded. The Prussians have commenced a regular siege of the fortress at Mentz. An engagement took place before Olmutz on the 15th. The Austrians were defeated and lost

16 guns. They are making a rapid retreat out of Moravia into Hungary. July 17.—The Russians occupied Lundenberg, cutting the communication between Olmutz and Vienna. The entire Prussian force is being concentrated upon Vienna. The Italians in force attacked Borgoforte. The cannonade lasted several hours. During the night the Austrians retired, abandoning their guns, ammunition, and provisions. The tete du pont at Mottegiana and Forts Rochetta and Bocca de Gardo were destroyed by the Italian artillery. The Italians occupied Borgoforte and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants. The Italian loss was slight. The Austrian commander in the Tyrol claims to have driven the Italians across the Caffara river. Garibaldi is said to have been present in this affair. The Aus-

trians took 200 prisoners. July 18.—The Prussians entered Darmstadt. The Prussian General Falkenstein has established his headquarters at Frankfort, and has issued a proclamation announcing the assumption of the governments of Nassau and Frankfort. The Prussians have also occupied portions of Bavaria and Darmstadt. Several of the newspapers of Frankfort have been suppressed provisionally. The Frank-fort Senate has been dissolved. In Southern Germany the Prussians have established their headquarters at Lundenberg.

July 19.—Prussia continues victorious, and has gained assistance from the small German States. The main army is within fifty miles of Vienna. It has cut off the railroad from THE ATLANTIC CABLE. the Austrian army, between Lepanto and Abo. A portion of the Prussian army has crossed the river Mar.ch, near Horitz, in

July 20.—An Italian fleet consisting of some iron-clad vessels and several steamers, opened an attack on the Island of Lissa on the shore of Dalmatia. After several hours' obstinate fighting, Admiral Persano, with eight iron-clad vessels, silenced the fort St. George. The powder magazine of the fort was blown up during the engagement. The Italians had a few killed and wounded. Vice Admiral Alboni joined the squadron of Admiral Persano, who was about to give orders for disembarkation, when he was apprised of an Austrian squadron approaching. A severe engagement took place, in which the Austrians claimed the victory. They sank the Italian iron-clads, running down one and

blowing up three. The Italian accounts say the Austrians re-tired, after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Berlin semi official paper gives the fol-lowing as the Prussian demands in addition to the complete settlement of the question of the Duchies, which are in the future to act in unison and be under the control of Prussia. Prussia demands as the principal object of the war, the establishment of the unity of Northern Germany under her leadership and moreover requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power of the confederation. All that Prussia asks is the establishment of the union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary.

The Emperer Napoleon, recognizing the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis of peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the levy ordered throughout the maritime regions of France has been countermanded. The arming of the French fleet has been sus-

July 21.—Austria has accepted the proposal of Prussia for a suspension of hostilities. ANNOUNCEMENT OF PEACE.

By the Atlantic telegraph we learn that the London Times of July 27th contains the following announcement:—"A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia. A previous telegram says that a five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced at noon on the 23d."

Brazil and Paraguay.—Brazil advices to July 2d, say that Lopez had brought cannon from Humaita, and commenced the bombardment of the allied camp. The situation of the latter was critical, and called for the immediate expulsion of the Paraguayans from their strong position or the abandonment of the invasion. The losses sustained by the allied armies and the Paraguayans in the great battle fought fought near Fortress Humaita, on May 24th, have at length been offi cially reported. The allied army lost 4627 men, whilst the Paraguayans lost 7875 men and four cannon. The contest was obstinate and sanguinary; but since it was fought both sides seem to have been comparatively quiet. The allied forces have transferred almost their entire army over to the same side of the Plata as their foes. Eighty of the allies were killed or wounded by the bombardment of June 14th. The Brazilian fleet, upon which the allied army placed great reliance for assistance, has not yet been able to do anything, the Paraguayans having filled the Plata river with torpedoes, and prevented it from ascending that stream to the scene of active operations.

Mexico.—Senor Romero, in Washington July 29, has received official news from Chi-huahua, the present residence of the Mexican government, up to the 30th of June. President Juarez, his cabinet and govern-ment arrived at Chihuahua on the 17th, having met with a very enthusiastic reception by the people of the city and the towns of the State by which he passed. An officia circular has been issued announcing his arriva in Chihuahua.—A French steamer arrived recently at Vera Cruz with two hundred troops of the Foreign Legion. The Empress had gone to Europe to get help for the sink-

Spain has abandoned the war against the South American Republics. The Spanish Pacific fleet has arrived at Rio Janeiro, on

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Motley Convention.—It is understood that A. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson will be delegates at large from Georgia to the National Union Convention. C. L. Vallandigham is a delegate to the

Philadelphia Convention from Ohio. More Attempts of Official Assassination. By way of Galveston, Texas, we have reports of an attempt by two Mexicans to

assassinate President Juarez. The attempt was a failure, although it is said that the contents of two double-barrelled guns were lischarged at him. Cholera in Europe.—The London Lancet

says:-" Its progress in Western as well as in Eastern Europe is such as to require narrow attention. The epidemic has broken out in Russia, Moldavia, Wallachia and also in Holland; in St. Petersburg active measures have been adopted to improve the sanitary condition of the city, whilst in Holland, from the first appearance of the cholera in May down to June 13th, 2447 cases have been re ported, of which 1438 have terminated fatally. The cholera is declared to be epidemic at several towns in Prussia, and during the first week of June there were 103 deaths at Stettin. There have been several cases at Berlin, and also at Altenburg in Saxony. It is also stated as having appeared on the Rhine. At Autwerp there have been 180 cases and 84 deaths. In France the epidemic has broken out in several places, but it is not known to have yet obtained any foothold in England."

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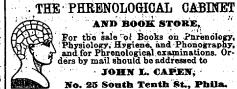
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