

News of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Tour of the President.—President Johnson some time since accepted an invitation to assist in the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of a monument in honor of the late Stephen A. Douglass, in Chicago. A Presidential excursion was accordingly arranged, the party consisting of the President, Secretaries Seward and Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, and a few others of less note, which left Washington on Tuesday last week. The party reached this city on Tuesday afternoon and remained over night. They were received by the military and other authorities, by several public bodies, and by a promiscuous assemblage of citizens, with the full amount of demonstration which a loyal city like Philadelphia might be expected to bestow upon the highest constituted authorities of the nation. The daily papers published copious accounts of the movements of the procession, the address of welcome, the replies, etc., etc., all of which, having no unusual interest at the time, would be stale in our columns now.

The party arrived at New York on Thursday evening, having been joined in this city by Gen. Meade and one or two others. Its reception in New York was enthusiastic, and highly flattering to the recipients. The President, however, it might have been a little annoying to read the following inscription upon one of the large transparencies in Broadway, on the route of the procession:—"Show me the man who makes war on the Government and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor. If I were President of the United States I would have all such arrested, and when tried and convicted, by the eternal God I would have them hung."

The day following the party went up the river to Albany, to which capital they had been invited by a resolution of the State Senate, then in special session for the trial of an impeachment case. The resolution of welcome named the President, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, but the Senate refused to vote for it. On the way up West Point received a call. On the next day's journey was to Auburn, the home of Secretary Seward, at whose mansion the President was entertained. Monday brought the party as far as to Buffalo. Stops and festivities were frequent along the entire route, the President making frequent speeches, and proposing "sentiments."

The Retirement of Secretary Harlan.—Mr. Harlan concluded his duties as Secretary of the Interior on the 31st ult. Before his departure he was presented by the officers, clerks and employees of that office, with a testimonial of their respect, in the shape of a very beautiful set of silver service, and an autograph album containing the names of over three hundred employees of the department, appended to an address tendering their grateful acknowledgments for the kindness and consideration he had ever manifested in his personal and official intercourse with them.

Withdrawal of Rations.—Gen. Howard, in view of the fact that complaints upon this subject had been extensively made, sent to the National Intelligence for publication, a copy of his letter on the subject to the Secretary of War, as follows:—"In view of the fact that charges are constantly made by a large number of prominent citizens in the South and elsewhere, that persons are fed by the Bureau in idleness, and in consideration of the statements made by the Inspectors, Generals Steedman and Fullerton, implying that the people who labor for support are rendered idle by the promise of hope of rations from the Government, and further considering that the crops are sufficiently matured already to prevent actual starvation, I recommend that on and after the first of September next the issue of rations be stopped, except to the sick, in regularly organized hospitals, and to the orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen already existing, and that the State officials, who may be responsible for the poor, be carefully notified of this order, so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as may not be embraced in the above exemptions."

The above letter is dated August 7th, and bears, under date of August 23d, Secretary Stanton's endorsement, "Approved—to take effect October 1st, 1866."

A Change in Foreign Postage.—The Post-office Department announces that after Saturday next, the postage upon letters forwarded by the French mail from the United States to Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, will be twenty-seven cents for one-quarter of an ounce, prepayment being optional. Newspapers and other printed matter may be forwarded on prepayment of the United States postage only, two cents each for newspapers, and two cents for every four ounces weight of pamphlets or other printed matter.

Assistant Commissioner for Maryland.—Gen. E. M. Gregory was last Thursday named Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Maryland.

THE STATES.

New York.—The funeral of Dean Richmond took place at Batavia, the place of his late residence, on the 30th ult. It was the occasion of an immense assemblage, including members of public and business corporations from Western New York cities, destroyed \$50,000 worth of property.

Illinois.—Eighteen buildings on West Lake street, Chicago, valued at \$60,000 were destroyed by fire on the 28th ult.

Maryland.—I received information to-day from an eye witness, of one of the most brutal outrages ever perpetrated in this section. For several days past a camp-meeting has been in progress at Hanover switch, on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and about twenty miles from this city; being held by the Methodist Episcopal ministers of the Baltimore Conference. Presiding Elder Brown Morgan being present last night, a band of "reconstructed rebels," probably of the same stamp as the self-styled "regulators" of Kentucky, made an attack on the camp of the colored people who had joined in the religious exercises, and committed a violent and indiscriminate assault with clubs, finally using their revolvers freely. Two colored men were shot, and a white man, whose name cannot now be ascertained, was shot in the head while kneeling at the altar. Another white man, whose Union sentiments had made him unpopular in that section, was attacked by one of the ruffians, who fired twice at his head, the bullets fortunately missing their mark. The colored people dispersed in all directions, and the villains then plundered the tents, seizing everything of value. The party then called upon the whites to aid them in pursuing and murdering the negroes, but were unsuccessful in securing aid in the prosecution of their fiendish work. So great was the feeling of insurrection occasioned by this attack, that the whites deemed it unsafe to remain, and accordingly the camp was broken up. It is understood that this attack was planned at Baltimore, and it is said that the party comprised several Baltimoreans, and a num-

ber of men from Laurel, Maryland.—Cor. Mass.

Virginia.—Major Marcus J. Hopkins, Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs in the sub-district of Prince William county, Va., makes a highly encouraging report to the Bureau of the improvement in the relations between the whites and blacks in that county. He states that the condition of Bureau affairs is favorable. The ideas that colored men must be compensated for their labor and be protected in their rights of person and property, equally with the whites, are becoming settled in the minds of the people generally. During the past two or three months there has been perfect quiet between the whites and freedmen. No complaints of a serious nature, and few of a trivial nature, have been made, either to the Bureau or to the civil authorities.

North Carolina.—The revised constitution, recently presented to the citizens of North Carolina for ratification, has been rejected by them by a majority of about 2000. The vote upon this constitution was quite a full one—much larger than that polled at the Governor's election last year. The death of ex-Governor Moorehead is announced.

Tennessee.—Hon. Horace Maynard sustains the legality of the vote by which the Tennessee House of Representatives ratified the constitutional amendment. He was present when the vote was taken, and says the proceedings were every way regular. The whole number of authorized members of the House is eighty-four, fifty-six of whom were present, thus constituting a full quorum under the most stringent construction of the law. But in addition to this, the entire body of actual members has been reduced by death and resignation, until about seventy only remain, so that there was really over a quorum of acting members. Mr. Heiskell, Speaker of the House, being opposed to the amendment, ruled that a quorum had not voted, and hence the difficulty. The House overruled his decision and directed him to certify the passage of the amendment, which he as yet refuses to do.

Louisiana.—Early last week a foolish rumor was started in Washington, that, in view of Gen. Sheridan's report, the President had resolved to commit the propriety of removing, by military order, the New Orleans Mayor, Monroe. He does no such thing. The reports of the cotton crop from the interior are very conflicting, but, taken as a whole, they are barely favorable. Picking is progressing as rapidly as the condition of the fields will permit—the necessities of planters compelling them to hurry their crops forward with as little delay as possible.

Extract from the proceedings of a special meeting of the State Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana, August 8, 1866. Whereas, On the 30th day of July, 1866, at New Orleans, Louisiana, an organized band of assassins did maliciously and brutally murder a large number of unarmed and unsuspecting Union citizens; and whereas, in our opinion, the same spirit which caused the late rebellion against the Government of the United States animated the perpetrators of the atrocious murders of July 30; and whereas, under circumstances equally favorable, other murders and outrages may be repeated from the same assassins; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States to maintain martial law over the city of New Orleans, at least until the authors and aiders and abettors of the late massacre shall have been brought to such punishment as will secure the observance of law and order, and protect the lives of the Union citizens of New Orleans.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, be forwarded to Andrew Johnson, commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mexican Question.—The Washington correspondent of the Ledger of this city, in general a careful and discerning observer, writes, under date of August 30th, as follows:—"In my telegram to the Ledger of the 24th, I characterized the Paris despatch of the previous date, about the failure of the Empress Carlotta's mission, a 'first-class canard' and the assertion is now almost officially verified. The Empress has not only been successful in securing an extension of the period for the payment due by the Empire to France, but she has also succeeded in obtaining a prolongation of the stay of the French forces in Mexico until next year, and, finally, the removal of Marshal Bazaine from the supreme command. Her mission, therefore, if the latest reports are correct, has proved a success.

The Emperor's course, at this late hour of the Mexican question, is well calculated to excite surprise on the part of those who have believed his promises, and perhaps awakens doubts for the future.

The Emperor Napoleon break faith with the United States? Will he be asked? He promised that the fall of '66 should witness the recall of the first detachment of French troops from Mexico, whereas he now coolly puts off the period until January. If he can do this without an energetic rebuke from the State Department, he can just as readily defer their departure entirely, and the probabilities are that he will do so. Or he may say that the troops have joined the Mexican Legion, and that therefore he has no further control over them. It is not likely, however, that he will get off thus easily. The Government will watch sharply for the withdrawal of the troops on the date promised, and any failure to do so will meet with some serious consequences.

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Recovery of the Cable of 1865.—A brief notice of this event appears among the foreign telegrams on this page. Further details of the event are contained in despatches from Heart's Content, Sept. 2d, which say:—"The expedition with the Great Eastern had been out twenty-four days, and all hope of success had been abandoned by the telegraph here. The cable was recovered in eighteen hundred fathoms of water, according to Captain Moriarty's chart, and in latitude 51 degrees 52 minutes, longitude 36 degrees 3 minutes, or about seven hundred miles from Heart's Content. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Terrible is expected here at any moment with despatches from the Great Eastern and the triumphant fleet. The news reached Valentia at forty minutes past five o'clock, one-hour and five minutes before it was received here. Signals are sent through the cable with perfect accuracy, and we are talking with the Great Eastern every moment, via Valentia, Ireland. About three hours after the recovery of the cable, the splice was made with the cable stowed in the main tank of the Great Eastern, and the lowering of the cable into the sea immediately took place. The 'big ship' is now paying out the wire and approaching Heart's Content on her return, at about the same rate of speed, as she maintained in her former late expedition. The

telegraph fleet is expected here next Saturday.

The Cotton Supply.—All information that can be had as to the probable amount of the cotton crop of 1866 is of value, and from our foreign advices we learn that a report upon this subject has just been prepared to the British Government by Dr. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner of India. This gentleman has lately made a tour through the Southern States, for the purpose of estimating the probable supply. The Carolinas, he thinks, will produce over 100,000 bales; Georgia, 150,000; Alabama, 200,000; Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Arkansas, 550,000. He makes no estimate for Texas, not having visited that State; and he thinks that the aggregate production of the South, Texas included, will not exceed 1,200,000 bales. Mr. Forbes states that higher estimates than this have previously been made by reliable parties, but since the data upon which they were based have been collected, crop prospects have deteriorated. An accurate judgment of the amount of the crop can scarcely be formed before November.

Indian Troubles.—Concerning an alarming report of an outbreak of hostilities on a large scale, by the Indians on the Pacific routes, a Washington letter of August 31st says:—"No advices have been received at the Department of Indian Affairs tending to confirm any of the reported Indian outbreaks on the plains. The last intelligence was afforded about a week ago by Superintendent Hildreth of Nebraska, who is inclined to treat the disturbances as coming from small detachments of Indians, not connected in any way with the tribes, who are said to be friendly in their dispositions toward the Government, but, on the contrary, are regarded and treated by the Indians themselves as outlaws of bad character.

To be Looked After.—A San Francisco despatch of August 29, says that a French man-of-war recently seized the American bark Francis Palmer, under the pretence that she was loading guano without a permit, and carried her to Mazatlan. Admiral Thatcher will send the Saranac and Shawnee to investigate the matter.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.—Commissioners Simpson, Curtis and White have examined and accepted forty-five miles more of the track of the Union Pacific Railroad. This finishes the road thirteen miles west of Fort Kearny.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

August 28.—A Prague despatch of August 27, says that a treaty of peace made by the plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria has been ratified by the King of Prussia, and is now en route to this city for exchange.

At a meeting of the National Liberty Party, held in Leipzig, on the 21st, it was resolved that Saxony ought to be incorporated with Prussia. This action derives its significance from the fact that this party has hitherto been the strongest anti-Prussian element in Saxony.

Spain is alarmed with apprehensions that the impending collapse of Maximilian's empire will imperil its possession of Cuba.

August 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post states that the Empress Carlotta has so far succeeded in her mission in behalf of Maximilian, as to obtain from the Emperor of France an extension of time in which to pay the French Government the 10,000,000 francs due. Napoleon has refused to loan to Maximilian 10,000,000 francs to pay for the equipment of troops in Mexico, but will assist in such equipment by furnishing material from the French magazines. The Empress also obtained from Napoleon an extension of time until January next for the projected evacuation of the French troops from Mexico.

August 30.—The Canadian Government has asked the Home Government to send more troops to Canada, owing to an apprehended trouble with the United States, growing out of the expected French invasion and the modification of the neutrality laws of the United States. The Home Government has decided to send two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to Canada, and preparations are being made for their departure.

Attentions continue to be lavished upon the U. S. naval officers in Russia. The French Journal des Debats noticing them, complains that France has done little to revive the old friendship between herself and the United States.

Affairs in Turkey are in a very bad state. The revolt in Candia progresses. The inhabitants, Cretans, have asserted their independence of the Turkish Empire. Constantinople is announced in a state of siege.

August 31.—Yesterday a news respecting sending forces to Canada is modified. Today's despatches say that, in consequence of representations from the Canadian authorities, the question of sending another cavalry regiment to Canada is under discussion, and a regiment of this arm will probably be detached from Liverpool for Quebec. They also say that advices received in London of the action of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect to materially advance the price of Southern State bonds.

A Prague despatch says that the ratifications of the treaty of peace have been exchanged, and its provisions will now be fully enforced.

The Bavarian Chambers have formally approved of the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia by the plenipotentiaries of the King. The Czar Alexander has given a grand banquet in honor of the embassy from the United States, at which the prominent dignitaries of the Empire were present. The Czar gave the toast:—"The prosperity and consolidation of the United States."

The Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, Mr. Fox, has been presented with an address by the peasants of Russia, expressive of their fraternal feeling toward the great American Republic.

September 2.—The Home Government has been heard from. Its expedition has been successful. The lost end of the cable of 1865 has been found and secured. It was picked up on lat. 51° 52, long. 36° 03, on the morning of this date. The news was sent through it to Valentia, and by the new cable from Valentia to this country, going the whole round the same day.

The Bavarian Chambers have negatived a motion for the union of Bavaria with Prussia. Nothing of political importance.

September 3.—Two steamships have sailed from Liverpool for Canada with British troops. The object stated by the telegraph, is to meet the spirit manifested by the colonists in the late Boston raid.

In the London money market of this date, U. S. 5-20's are quoted at 73. No great changes in the cotton or provision markets.

BY THE STEAMERS.

Prussian Acquisitions.—A rural message upon the incorporation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfurt into the Prussian territory was laid before the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 17th ultimo. The preamble to the bill says, Prussia did not embark in the war with the intention of acquiring territory. The hostile attitude of these States has required that their independence should cease. It is hoped that in the course of time the inhabitants of the annexed countries will be thoroughly satisfied with their incorporation. In bringing in the bill, Bismarck expressed the hope that the Diet would leave the details of the accomplish-

ment in the hands of the King, who would act with the necessary consideration. Further communications with regard to Schleswig-Holstein would be made after the conclusion of peace. The King of Prussia, on the 17th, received the Hanoverian deputation, which solicited the annexation of Hanover to Prussia as soon as possible. The Schleswig-Holstein Government had received orders to prepare for the election of representatives to the German Parliament.

Photographic.

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Or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. From the venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D.D. DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865. "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing."

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