Aews of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The President has directed the remission of a fine of two thousand dollars, which was imposed upon Robert V. Clark in August, 1866, by the United States Court of the Northern district of New York, upon his conviction of being accessory to smuggling.
The fine is remitted upon the recommendation of the Hon. Thurlow Weed and others.

—At the special Cabinet meeting on Thursday encoding to the Ladger the subject of day, according to the Ledger, the subject of our foreign relations was considered, the French Government having resolved to dis-French Government having resolved to disregard the arrangement for the withdrawal of its troops from Mexico. It is intimated that our Minister at Paris has been instructed to demand the immediate withdrawal of the French.—Gen. Dix is instructed to inform Napoleon that the arrangements entered into between the two governments, in regard to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, must be carried out. The Government intends to hold the Emperor to that compact.—In regard to the capture of Ortega, a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:—It appears that Ortega, in the Sun writes:—It appears that Ortega, in the opinion of General Sheridan, was violating our neutrality laws, and that he is supported in Mexico by a very small party of British and French merchants—these being really the only adherents or supporters of Ortega in northern Mexico—the Mexican, or native population, almost unanimously support Juarez. Ortega contemplated a coup d'etat, and had no supporters except the former adherents of Maximilian.—During the past year, the postal service in the eleven seceded States has paid for itself, and netted \$291,000 profit. This fact is mainly due to the economical management of the present Postoffice Department.—It has been determined by the Attorney General, that all colored troops who were slaves at enlistment, are entitled to the extra bounty, according to the length of their service, provided for in the 12th and 13th sections of the act of July 28,

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

New York.—The official returns give Fenton 13,795 majority for Governor.

Massachusetts.—The Ontario, the pio neer steamship of the Boston and Liverpoo line, was launched at Newburyport on Sat urday. She is 3000 tons burthen.

Delaware.—A Decision not likely to be sustained.—In the U.S. District Court in the State of Delaware, a decision has been rendered by Judge Hall, releasing from im-prisonment in Fort Delaware four persons, who had been arrested, tried and convicted by the military authorities of the United States in South Carolina, in December, 1865. The prisoners had been found guilty before a court-martial, of which Gen. Devens was President, of having voluntarily aided in the assault made on the United States troops stationed at Brown's Ferry, S. C., in Octo-ber, 1865. Judge Hall ordered the discharge of the prisoners on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the Military Commission was without jurisdiction in the case; declaring it as his opinion, that the rebellion had ceased in April, 1865.

Maryland.—The great railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre De Grace was completed on Monday, the 26th.

District of Columbia. —After a hard struggle of four weeks' duration, the Common Council of Washington have voted, 12 to 6, that liquor shall not be sold on Sunday. The joint vote, three weeks previously, was one ma-

end of the tunnel, and the City Inspector, mium, and one or two other failures were at 4 P. M., bored an augur hole through to rumored, but probably without truth. the other side, clearly showing that what was supposed to be an operation of great delicacy, of making the two ends meet, has been accomplished with beautiful scientific

Wisconsin.—Peat Mills.—A new peat mill is about to be put in operation about seven miles from Madison. In this vicinity there are immense beds of peat, and owing to the high prices of fuel, the peat business promises to become an important one. Already there are several mills in successful operation within

Missouri. - The Radical candidate for Congress in the IXth District proposes to contest the election of Gen. Sweitzer. This increases the number of contests tor seats in Congress to nine, the contestants in all cases

Oregon was originally announced as the first State to ratify the pending Constitutional amendment. Later we learned that two Union members of the House having been Union members of the House having been unseated, a resolution was adopted by that body declaring that the "ratification of the Amendment did not express the will of the House, as it now stands after being purged of its illegal members." This resolution was passed by 24 Yeas against 23 Nays, one Union member, Mr. Rosenheim of Portland, with the Democrats. A few days later voting with the Democrats. A few days later. a motion to reconsider the disapproval of the ratification was passed, Mr. Rosenheim returning to his party, and on October 10 a new and final vote on the motion to disapprove the ratification was taken, and the motion negatived by 24 Yeas against 23 Nays— a strict party vote. Thus Oregon maintains its claim to be one of the States which ratified the Amendment, while Mr. Rosenheim has established for himself an unenviable reputation of imbecility.—Iribune.

Alabama.—Two squares, including between thirty and forty houses, in Mobile, were burned, Nov. 25. The loss is about

Louisiana.—Senator Doolittle was entertained by the rebels at a public dinner in New Orleans, Nov. 24. He disclaims any political move in his visit to the South, and claims to be there purely on private business.—Raphael Semmes, late of the rebel navy, has accepted the chair of professor of moral philosophy and English literature in the Louisi ana State Seminary of Learning, at Alexandria.—The first State Fair was opened, Nov. 20th, at New Orleans. The fair was opened by religious services, conducted by the Catholic Archbishop of New Orleans and the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, and speeches were made in French and English by appointed orators.—The Radical Union State Committee has issued an address, denouncing the President and asking Congress to establish a provisional government, with negro suffrage, in Louisiana. —A sub-agent of the Freedmen's Bureau was recently murdered at Bayou Sara

himself helpless. But we have no occasion to trust him again. He has deceived us for; the last time; and though we were very reluctant to break with him, we have been com- ulation of Araucania 80,000; population of price of the Corporal is one dollar a year, in pelled to do so, and have now fought our Patagonia and Terra del Fuego 3800; Total, battle and won it. We did not contend for 2,084,945. Area of Chili in square miles, negro suffrage in the late canvass; and, 132,609; foreigners resident of Chili 23,220;

very small portion of what the loyal people | imports of the Republic in 1864, 24, 364, 350; of this nation demand. We want genuine freedom all over the land. We want an end put to the Southern reign of terror. We want no more compromises with the Southern oligarchy. We are against it under all circumstances, and to the bitter end. We want safeguards for personal liberty at the South, and without such safeguards, we think it would be a monotony outrage to let the rebel States. be a monstrous outrage to let the rebel States come back into Congress. We warn those who may be bargaining with Andrew Johnson, that the Republicans in Congress will not be bound by any of their moonshine agreements. We mean to surrender none of the fruits of our great victory. It was won under severe pressure, and in the face of the open Presidential threat of setting up a bogus

irritate Governor Swann; don't criticise General Grant, we may need him. The nation needs no man. [Great applause.] He was not satisfied with the reticence of Grant. We want to know what he conceals before we make him President. The people put the blood that was shed in New Orleans wholly upon the President, but a part of it belongs to Grant. The people give him twenty thousand dollars a year for what? To make the flag of the Union—the stars and stripes of the nation-protect its people everywhere. If he does not do this, let him tell us whether the neglect is of his own accord or by the order of his superior. Here was a general who went down from Massachusetts to New Orleans, and soon made the streets of that city so free that Yankees could safely walk through them. [Great applause and three cheers for Butler.] If General Grant was not allowed to make the flag a protection in New Orleans, he should have said so, and, in three hours after the telegraph had flashed the news over the land, Johnson would not have been safe.

THE CITY.

Judge Allison, Nov. 22d, ordered a soldier to prison for thirty days, who, on coming into the court-room in charge of some pris oners from the Navy Yard, refused to remove his hat, and drew his sword on a tip-stave who attempted to remove the hat from

FINANCIAL.

The United States Treasury, Nov. 23d held \$91,500,000 gold; of which \$70,000,000 belong to the Government and the balance is held on gold certificates. — There was
something of a money panic in New Work
City, Nov. 23d. The Ledger of this city
says:—The increased demand for money, and
the consequent advancement of rates, makes
it more difficult for the "bulls" to carry the large amounts of coin coming on the market. The Treasury demand for currency to meet past due temporary loans has drawn down balances at bank very largely, and as these balances have not been equal to the demand at all points, resort has been had to the exchange from the Treasury of gold, to a mod erate extent, for currency, This double operation of tightening up the money market, making it more difficult to carry coin, and the increased supply of coin on the market from the Treasury, to buy currency, could scarcely fail to produce a fall in gold. In addition to these facts, there have been one or two failinity in favor of permitting its sale on Sunday.

Illinois.—The virtual completion of the lake tunnel for supplying Chicago with water, was announced, Nov. 24th. The workmen were then within thirteen inches of the lake effect of still further depressing the pre-

FOREIGN.

Mexico.—On the 16th of October Corona passed the outer French lines in the rear of Mazatlan, with 400 men. He held his ground for six days, when the French sent in a flag of truce, requesting a cessation of hostilities, promising to evacuate on the 24th. Corona agreed, and sent the remainder of his force, 3000 strong, north and south along the coast On the 24th two French vessels of war left Mazatlan, having all the Imperial soldiers who declined to take service as Mexicans under Maximilian.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 9th instant state that the Emperor had not yet returned to the capital, and although expected there on the 10th or 11th, he was known to be still at Orizaba on the 14th. It was still doubtful if he would abdicate or would accede to the wishes and views of the Conservative party, which insists upon the continuance of the Empire. It was still asserted that he was determined not to aban-

don Mexico.
On the 20th Minister Romero, at Washington, received the following:—VERA CRUZ, Nov. 1, 1866.—Maximilian has not sailed yet, nor is it likely he will sail soon, as the French would not allow him to leave until he signs a formal abdication. A little indiscretion of the commander of the Austrian frigate Dandolo has been the cause of this. When Maximilian left Mexico, General Bazaine thought that he came to Orizaba mostly on a little excursion, as he had gone to Cuernavaca and other places. On the day before yesterday the commander of the Dandolo received at midnight a despatch from Maximilian, ordering him to have his frigate ready for yesterday at five o'clock P. M., at which time Maximilian expected to be here, and wanted to sail at once. As soon as the Austrian commander received this despatch, he called on M. Peyron, the French com-mander, to take leave of him, communicating to him the despatch he had received, and asking of him orders for Trieste. M. Peyron sent at once this information to General Bazaine, who despatched instructions by telegraph to the French commanders at Orizaba, Cordova and Vera Cruz not to allow Maximilian to escape, and addressed himself to the Archduke, stating that he knew his plan to fly from Mexico, but that he could not be permitted to do so, unless he should formally abdicate. The reason of this conduct is that, should Maximilian leave with-out a formal abdication, the position of the French would be very difficult and ridiculous: while if he abdicates in their favor they will be released from their engagements toward him. It is thought that Maximilian will be obliged to return to the City of Mexico and submit to Bazaine's terms,-The report that Maximilian is prevented from leaving Mexico by the French is discredited in Washington. Gen. Grant, however, is represented as believing that he will leave before the end of next month.

Official Mexican page received by Maximilian and the month.

Negotiations with the President—On this subject the U.S. Gazete of this city Governor of the State of Puebla, has established his government at the city of Zacapola. The French have lost the whole State of Puebla.

Representation of the State of Puebla, has established his government at the city of Zacapola. The French have lost the whole State of Puebla.

Census of Chili, taken April 9th of this year: Population of Chili 2,001,145; pop- for one year to "The Little Corporal." The though it may be desirable, it forms only a exports to the Republic in 1864, \$31,760,942; Chicago, Ill.

excess of exports over imports, \$7,396,592. Revenue for 1864, \$6,574,918. There are JUST PUBLISHED

in Chili 832 inhabitants of from 100 to 140 years of age. The number of persons physically and morally helpless is 9636.

Annexation Proposed.—The people of Victoria (British North America) are becoming clamorous for annexation to the United States. They see no hope for the country as a colonial possession of England, and desire, therefore, to out their present connection with all possible speed, and form a new and more profitable one.

Chili, Peru and Spain.—It is said the Anglo-French mediation has been accepted by the former governments. The proposals of the mediators are said to be these 1st. An armistice; 2d. Spain and the Allied Republics to consent to the mediating Powers arranging the basis on which peace may be adjusted; 3d. The belligerents to remain free to accept or refuse the terms of media

tion, as they may see fit.

The Battle of Curupaita.—The official eport of the effort made by the combined Brazilian and Argentine forces to take the works at Curupaita has been received, and shows that the Paraguayans have as yet considera-ble vitality, notwithstanding the numerous defeats they have suffered since the commencement of this war. Five iron-clads, three gunboats and two bomb vessels opened on the fort from the morning of September 22d, and did their work so well that the storming columns—over 18,000 strong—succeeded in carrying the first line of intrenchments, but the inner line was found to be of such a formidable character that the Allied generals were obliged to retreat with a loss of over three thousand in killed and wounded. The Brazilian iron-clads were also a good deal battered, and one of them had two guns dismounted. At latest dates, the generals of the Allied army were holding a council of war, with what result was as yet unknown. It is apparent, however, that the war between the Brazilians and the Paraguayans will continue for some time longer.

Rome.—The preparations for the evacua-

tion of Rome by the French roops, will be finally completed by the 15th of December.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE. Nov. 21, PESTH.—The Hungarian Diet met to-day. The Imperial rescript was re-ceived and read. It declares if the Diet will remove the difficulties in the way of unity, a Hungarian Ministry will be appointed, and the autonomy of Hungary be re-established.

London —Advices from Clete state that the Cretan seembly deny the report that they have submitted to the Turks.

Nov. 23, PARIS.—A pepular outbreak against the government of Span is likely to occur at any moment. There are vague rumors that the Queen will abdicate to averte the threatened storm.—FLORENCE.—It is reported authoritatively that Ratazzi will succeed the Baron Ricasoli in the Foreign Office.— It is said the clergy of Malta have been semi-officially apprised of the Pope's ntention to take refuge in that island. LONDON.—A number of persons, accused of Fenianism, have been arrested at Limerick, and large quantities of pikes and other arms

have been seized by the authorities.

Nov. 26.—The Turks have been badly beaten in Candia, with a loss of 3000 killed and 2000 prisoners.
U. S. 5-20's in London, evening, 70%.

Extravagance in Dress.—John Morrissey was famous "long time ago" on account of his skill as a prize-fighter; but since, he has become rich on the profits of his fero bank, and risen to the dignity of a member of Congress elect from the city of New York. Mrs. John, it appears, attended a wedding in Troy on Wednesday last, and her "get up" is thus described by one of the local Jenkins:— "The lady was certainly attired far in ad-vance of any of her sex who were present,

and it has been said that the value of the pre cious stones which adorned her person would purchase not only all the dresses worn in the church, but the edifice and its entire furniture. Mrs. Morrissey wore a pearl-colored corded silk dress, with black thread-lace flounces, over which was thrown a black lace shawl. Her hair was arranged for full dress and upon her head was a silver crown or wreath, thickly studded with diamond stars. Upon her neck was a coral and diamond necklace of great value. Diamond bracelets also encircled her wrists. Upon her feet were slippers of gold color. In addition to this gorgeous display, the lady's hair fairly glittered with diamonds."

An Odd Fellow refused Admission to the Church.—The Presbytery of Chillicothe referred the following case to Synod:—It seems that the session of Greenfield church, though satisfied with the work of the Spirit in the heart of one who applied for church membership, nevertheless declined to receive him as a member, because he refused to re-linquish his connection with the Society of Odd Fellows. After consideration of the subject, Synod Resolved, That it is the province of each session, in its capacity as a Congregational Church Court, to sit in judgment upon the evidence of the Christian conversion of individuals applying for membership; and to receive or reject them, according to the evidence of conversion or otherwise, afforded by the applicant, taking God's word and our standards as their rule of judg-

. From the Chicago Evening Journal.] ART IN THE WEST.

A NOTE FROM MR. HEALY.

We have been presented by Mr. Alfred L. Sewell, publisher of *The Little Corporal*, of this city, with a most superb steel line engraving of "The Heavenly Cheruls," from Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," engraved for a premium plate for his juvenile paper, by Mr. Sherlow, of the Western Engraving Company. Mr. Sherlow has shown himself a genuine artist, and Mr. Sewell deserves the the thanks of the whole country for calling out such rare talent on a work so delightful.

The picture will be an ornament to every home of taste. The following note from our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Healy, shows what estimate is placed on this beautiful care by one of the leading pointers of our ful gem. by one of the leading painters of our

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