Aews of the Week.

The President, by proclamation, warns American vessels against stopping at any ports in Japan, Yokohama, Nazazadi, and Hakodadi, on account of the civil war in that country. John Murphy, of Michigan, has been appointed governor of Idaho by the President.—The removals from office since July last are stated at 446, out of 2434 appointments. The nominations sent to the Senate were 357, only five of which have been acted on. Of 197 removals in the Post-office Department, 120 were for political reasons.—The President has signed the bill suspending payment of commutation money to owners of colored soldiers.—A New York lady, of tender conscience, has sent \$5.50 to the Secretary of the Treasury, for duty on kid gloves which she had smuggled into the country.

CONGRESS.

Senate.-Jan. 15.-Mexican affairs and the Tenure of Office bill was discussed. The credentials of Jas B. Campbell, Senator elect from South Carolina,

were presented and tabled.

Jan. 16.—The Nebraska bill was taken up and the House amendment concurred in. Yeas, 28; nays, 14. The House amendment to the Colorado bill was also concurred in by a vote of 27 to 12. Resolutions denouncing the coolie traffic, and declaring it the duty of the Government to take measures for its prevention, were passed. The bill regulating the tenure of office was discussed.

Jan. 17.—The bill authorizing the procuring of a site for the New York Post-office, was agreed to. The House bill fixing the compensation of Postal Route Agents was passed. The Pension Agent and Tenure of Office bills were discussed. The speaker was sustained by a vote of 29 to 10 in ruling Mr. Sumner "in order" in speaking of the President as

"an enemy of his country."

Jan. 18.—The bill regulating the tenure of office was taken up, and M. Sumner spoke of the President as the "successor of Jesterson Davis." and as reawakening "the dying fires of the rebellion." Amendments subjecting appointments at salaries of \$1500 a year and upwards to confirmation by the Senate, and in-cluding Cabinet officers, were rejected. The bill was then passed by a vote of 29 to 9. The Senate took up the Bankrupt bill, and soon after ad-

Jan. 19.-The Naval Committee reported the House bill in favor of League Island as an iron-clad station, and it was ordered to be printed. The Bankrupt bill was discussed and amended.

Jan. 21.—A resolution calling for the correspondence, in regard to Motley's resignation, was adopted. The Tariff Bill was amended.

House.—Jan. 15.—The Indian Committee were directed to inquire into peonage in New Mexico and Colorado, and report a bill for the suppression of such slavery. The Nebraska bill was amended (yeas, 87; nays 70.) so as to require the assent of he Territorial Legislature to a clause conferring impartial suffrage as a previous condition to the admission of Nebraska as a State, and was then passed. Yeas, 103; nays, 55. The Colorado bill, with the

same amendment, was passed. Yeas, 90; nays, 60.
Jan. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report in regard to the disposal of United States bonds, etc., under an act passed last April. Stevens' Reconstruction bill, and the Legislative Appropiation bill were discussed.

Jan. 17.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments. Increasing the compensation of Government employes; declaring color no lisqualification in suits before the Court of Claims; striking out \$10,000 for telegraph fauilities between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and \$10,000 for collecting numerical statistics of the North vest. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the amount due Texas by the United States previous to the rebellion which remains unpaid, and whether Texas has accounted for the property held by it on the breaking up of the rebellion. The Military Com-mittee were directed to investigate the quality of the food used and board charges for cadets at West Point. Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill was con

Jan. 18.—A bill to provide a sinking fund for extinguishing the National debt, was reported, and ordered to be printed. The Reconstruction bill was discussed

Jan. 19.—The Senate bill regulating the tenure of office was ordered to be printed. Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill was considered, and an amendment declaring martial law in the lately rebellious States until they shall be admitted to representation was accepted by Mr. Stevens.

Jan. 21.—A resolution declaring the assent of two-thirds of the States in the Union, sufficient to adopt constitutional amendments, was admitted on vote, as also, by 107 to 39, a bill requiring a full bench to consider, and a unanimous vote to set aside, U.S. laws, in the Supreme Court. A resolution directing inquiry into the Maryland election was adopted; also one directing inquiry into the whipping of citizens in North Carolina. Stevens' Reconstruction bill was considered.

The Judiciary.—The United States Supreme Court on the 14th, declared the Missouri test oath unconstitutional, on the grounds of being a punishment without trial, and in its character ex post facto, and as a bill of attainder. The ex-rebel Gen. Bradley Johnson was admitted Jan. 18th, to practice as an attorney in the same court.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pennsylvania.—Governor Geary's inaugural denounces the "morbid clemency" and censurable forbearance of the General Government towards rebels, and expresses his confidence that Congress will show its wisdom in the origination and adoption of measures even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past.—Simon Cameron was elected U.S. Senator on the 15th, by 81 votes. Edgar Cowan received 47. The Senator elected, at a meeting in the evening, denounced Johnson as a traitor to his party and an enemy to his country, and a bad man.—A bill was introduced, Jan. 16, declaring the Board of Brokers a benevolent institution.—In the Senate, a resolution ratifying the Constitutional amendment was adopted by 20 years to 9 nays. In the House, a resolution protesting against the appointment of Senator Cowan as U.S. Minister to Austria was adopted by a vote of 54 to 33. -The Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania, headed by Mr. Stevens, have protested against Cowan's confirmation.

New York.—Hon. Roscoe Conkling was elected U.S. Senator, Jan. 15.—N. P. Willis, the well-known writer, is dead.

New Jersey.-Frederick L. Frelinghuysen was nominated (Jan. 17th) for U.S. Senator by the Republican caucus. The Democratic members nominated John P. Stockton.

Maine. The Constitutional Amendment has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In a discussion the speakers were unanimous in declaring that the proposed amendment did not go far enough.

District of Columbia.—The American Colonization Society has nearly seven hundred applications enrolled for the spring expedition to Liberia.—The White House conservatory, was partially destroyed by fire Jan. 18th. One-third of the plants, many of them rare exotics, perished. The loss on the build-

Wylie (Jan. 15th) in the Supreme Court of the Dis- | movement. --- Florence. -- The Finance Minister has trict, remanded to their former master two colored boys who had been apprentices without consent of their parents, before the act of emancipation. They had run off to their father in Georgetown, D. C., and were in a most destitute and deplorable condition when they reached home being covered with vermin, and their clothes regged and dirty. The tion when they reached home being covered with vermin, and their clothes ragged and dirty. The mother who had been the slave of the same man had died since her emancipation, in the woods, from sheer neglect and hunger. An appeal was taken but before service could be had, the master departed with the children. This decision virtually sets aside the Civil Rights Bill and has produced great consternation among the colored people.

Missouri.—Chas. D. Drake was elected U. S. Senator, Jan. 15, by a vote of 112 to 47.—A resolution recommending the impeachment of Johnson as been referred.

Illinois.—Lyman Trumbull was elected U. S. Senator, Jan. 15, by a vote of 70 to 33.

Kansas.—The Legislature has adopted a joint resolution to amend the State Constitution, so as to restrict the suffrage to loyal men. The ratification of the constitutional amendment came up upon a a reconsideration and was unanimously adopted, the Conservative Senators voting in the affirmative.

Colorado.—Over 200 colored citizens of the territory telegraphed to Washington, urging the passage of the bill by the House of Representatives. The present Territorial Legislature was elected against it in the House is only of one.

California.—The America from New York to San Francisco reports seven soldiers on the sick list, five died during the passage of the cholera, and three civilians of intermittent fever. Forty soldiers died on the Isthmus and about the same number of civilians. The steamer was quarantined at San

Maryland.—The Grand Jury of Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, discharged, a few days since, by Judge Magruder, failed to indict a single individual engaged in the Camp Meeting riot at Shipley's woods, in August last. The Legislature have failed, after repeated ballots, to elect a U. S. Senator. A bill to displace the city authorities of Baltimore, and elect new, by the vote of the entire loyal and disloyal people, has passed. The Sunday car question is to be referred to a vote of the people of Bal-

West Virginia.—The Constitutional Amendment has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

Arkansas.- Gen. Ord a Roman Catholic conservative gives a bad account of this state. He says: murders, outrages and robberies are of frequent oc-

Florida.—The telegraph to Cuba is being laid. Georgia.—The Macon Journal forecasts the day, when this State will have an almost exclusively white population; -so extensive is the emigration towards the Mississippi Valley and to Nothern

North Carolina.—Fife negroes charged with, but not convicted of crime, were forcibly taken from jail in Green county on Jan. 8th; and lynched. Louisiana.—The Supreme Court has decided against the validity of Coufederate contracts.

Kentucky.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature declaring "the body having the majority of the members of the Synod of Kentucky, computing all as members who were members at and be fore the late division, shall, be the Kentucky Synod of the Presbyterian Church," "so far as respects all the powers vested by law in the Synod of Kentucky over and concerning Center College, and the election of trustees thereof, and as respects to money, property, or legal rights of said Synod;" but that the "minority, shall have the right of sitting and voting with the body hereby declared the legal Synod in all questions concerning said college, money, property, or legal rights;" and that "any decision hereafter given by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, shall have no effect upon the rights of the body composed of the majority".

Alabama .- The Supreme Court of the State has leclared the act of Congress requiring stamps on State legal processes, unconstitutional; and that the representatives of Alabama are not liable to loss on Confederate investments—the State having been a de facto government under the Confedercay.

Texas.-Judge Duval, of the U. S. District Court, Western Texas, in a charge to the Grand Jury, recommends the punishment of those who have violated their amnesty oath, and the enforcement of the Civil Rights bill.

The Weather.—The severest snow storm since 1856, has visited us during the past week. Railroad and telegraphic communication were, in many cases, suspended. New Orleans has had a fall of snow, the first in twenty years.

FOREIGN. BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Jan. 15.—London.—By the breaking of the ice in Regent's Park, 200 persons were thrown into the water, and 30 drowned.—There is no panic in Hong Kong, as reported .- Greece has been advised by the British Government to remain neutral toward Turkey.——Paris.——The last of the transports, to bring home the French troops, has started for Vera Cruz. A detachment had just reached Paris from Mexico.—Vienna.—The official journals censure opposition to the Emperor's liberal measure, and indicate that he will not retract. --- Naples A storm has wrecked 30 ships in the Bay of Naples. — Constantinople. — The question between the American legation and the Porte, in regard to complaints made by the United States Consel at Cyprus against the local authorities of that Island, have been settled to mutual satisfaction.

Jan. 16.—Paris-M. Thiers is to give a grand panquet to the Opposition, the Orleanists and Democratic Deputies having formed a coalition .don .- The Times correspondent says that the American minister at Rome has complied with an invitation to remove the American Church outside the walls of the city.——Pesth.——The Hungarian Diet has agreed to M. Deak's address, condemning the patent lately issued for the re-organization of the army, by a nearly unanimous vote.—Florence. -The Budget of Italy shows a deficit of over one hundred and fifty-nine millions of florins.—Vienna
—The Russian Minister gave a dinner last night
to the Greeks in this city, at which he toasted "the

welfare of Greece." Jan. 17.—Pesth.—The Hungarian Diet design to break their negotiations with Austria; if that Government still opposes the wishes of Hungary in insisting on the army organization scheme and similar measures.——London.—The Reform League is preparing for another monster demonstration in London on the 11th of February, and expect to surpass any of the kind ever made in England.—— Vienna. —The Presse says: "Large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of Maximilian, to be shipped, per the steamer Maria, to Ragusa."—Florence, evening.—M. Tonelli's mission to Rome relative to the exiled Italian Bishops,

has been satisfactorily ended.

Jan. 18.—London, noon.—The morning journals of to-day mention a rumor that the Great Powers have resolved to urge Turkey to call a conference on the Eastern question. Evening.—It is reported from the Continent that a plot has been discovered, and frustrated, for the assassination of the Pasha of Egypt and the subversion of the government, and dings is about \$20,000. Part of the furniture in the White House was injured by the smoke,—Judge Selim Pasha, who is said to be at the head of the

confirmed the announcement that the Government

as to lead to a bread riot, but not of a serious character. - London. - Garibaldi, in a letter to an American friend, applauds the election of colored men to the Massachusetts Legislature.—Athens.—Advices from Crete claim another victory, over 5000 Turks. The Cretan Assembly has invited the Powers of Europe to send agents to Candia to witness and report the condition of the country. Vienna. -Turkey is to evacuate the forts held by her troops

in the Principality of Servia.

JAN. 20,—Paris. The Emperor Napoleon has issued a decree, ordering that the address of the Chambers in reply to the speech from the Throne shall be discontinued; granting to the Legislative body the right of questioning the Government, and proposing that offences of the press shall be tried in the correctional courts; that the stamp duties shall be reduced, and that the right of the people to meet in public shall be limited only by regulations necessary for the public safety, and, declaring that these reforms will now crown the edifice of a state founded upon the national will. The members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the Emperor. -- Vienna. -The patent for the reorganization of the Austrian armies will not be carried without reference to the State question, and the Senate strongly favors its admission. The majority Gen. Kaberges on a special mission to the United States .-- Trieste .- Reports from Miramar state that the Empress Carlotta has quite recovered from

Jan. 21.—Paris.—The French Press applaud the recent reforms as very liberal. They are thought to indicate a warlike policy, and have caused much excitement. Six of the Cabinet resignations have not been accepted. The power of the Scnate is to be increased.—London.—Derby will not present the Governmental Reform bill to Parliament.— Marseilles .- Despatches from the East state that troubles in Lebanon have been renewed.——London, evening.—5.20's closed at 72\frac{5}{8}; Paris at 72; Frankford firm at 76.

Fire in the Crystal Palace.—On the 30th of December last, the portion of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, known as the Tropical Department, and including in it the whole of the Natural History collection, the Assyrian, Alhambra, and Byzantine Courts, the Library, the Queen's private apartments, etc., was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from £150,000 to £300,000.—The Onissa Famine.—An Indian paper estimates that In the districts of Cuttach, 502,212 persens have perished by the famine; in Balasore, 151,440; in Porce, 120,256, and in Mannbhoom, 100,000; and that in Bengal the famine must have swept away at least 2,000,000 souls, or about one eighteenth of the population, taking it at the least possible figure.—A Nation's Christmas Gifts.—On Christmas eve, the presents voted by the Prussian Chambers were paid over to various generals and statesmen. Count Bismarck received \$375, (MO), and the Prussian War Minister, General Von Roon, General Von Moltke, General Von Bittenfeld, General Von Steinmetz and General Vogel Von Falckenstein received \$150,000 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton Crop.—The monthly report of the Bureau of Agriculture, for December, gives the following summary of the cotton crops. North Corolina, 91. summary of the cotton crops. North Corolina, 91,-000 bales; South Carolina, 192,000; Georgia, 205,-000; Florida, 36.006; Alabama, 220,000; Mississippi, 270,000; Louisiana, 109,000; Texas, 360,000; Arkansas, 182,000: Tennessee, 148,000; other States, 87,000.

Population of France.—In 1820 France had a population of France.—In 1820 France had a population of 30 millions; in 1861—that is, after 40 years—it was only 36 millions. During the same time Prussia, now the rival of France, showed 19, instead of 10 millions; Russia 80, instead of 40; and England 30, instead of 20. In other words, the increase of population, which during forty years was in France, only 25 per cent, was in England 50, in Purssia 22 and in Russia 100 per cent. Prussia 82, and in Russia 100 per cent.—Paris Let-

Sugar Crop.—The New Orleans Times says the sugar crop of Louisiana will reach 50,000 hogsheads, against 16,000 last year; that only unusual obstacles will keep it below 100,000 next year, and that the old average of 450,000 will be restored in three

The New York Tribune, one of the most exten sively circulated and popular American newspapers, offers renewed inducements to the public in 1867. Its weekly edition has reached the enormous circulation of 127,000 copies, whilst the daily paper circulates between 40,000 and 50,000. Well conducted and full of excellent matter, the Tribune of 1867 will probably have even greater prosperity than hereto

Items.—After January 1st, 1870, the gambling saloons of Baden Baden and Spas are to be closed by order of the Prussian Government.——The New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press have adjusted their differences, and agreed for a mutual exchange of news.—M. Ballard has suc-ceeded in killing whales in ten minutes, by shooting them with explosive cartridges loaded with 2 oz. of a mixture of woorara and a salt of strychnine .-There is now unbroken Railway from Lisbon to Petersburgh, and thence S. W. to Niznei Novgorod, in the centre of Russia. It is 5 days travel from Lisbon to Petersburgh.

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