

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

The Missing Bills.—The bill passed by Congress repealing the Amnesty section and the bill providing for suffrage in the Territories, which became laws by reason of the President failing to sign them, have been sent to the State Department, with the certificate of the President setting forth the fact.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—Jan. 29.—The correspondence between Minister Motley and Secretary Seward, shows that the trouble between Mr. M. and the home government, began by a letter from an obscure individual, a copperhead in Paris. Secretary Seward wrote to Mr. M. to inquire into the truth of the charge made by the writer, and it was replied by Mr. M. that he was a radical, and claimed the right to hold his own opinions, but had never spoken disrespectfully of the President or his advisers.

The President's veto of the Colorado bill was read and discussed.

The Tariff bill was taken up, and a message was received from the President vetoing the Nebraska bill.

Jan. 31.—The President's veto of the Nebraska bill was read, and ordered to be printed and tabled. A bill was passed prohibiting Territorial officers from absenting themselves from their posts for a longer term than thirty days. The Tariff bill was considered.

Jan. 31.—A resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of correspondence which may have passed between the State Department and our foreign Ministers in regard to the policy of the Administration towards the rebellious States. The Committee on Claims was instructed to inquire into the expediency of compensating the loyal citizens of East Tennessee for war losses. The resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury if American interests will be advanced by a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, was adopted. The resolution asking the President for a copy of the letter upon which the correspondence with Mr. Motley was predicated was debated, and went over for a week. The Tariff bill was considered.

Feb. 1.—The bill regulating the duties of Clerk of the House of Representatives, declaring that the Clerk shall only put upon the list members from States represented in the previous Congress, was passed—yeas 31, nays 6. The Bankrupt bill was discussed.

Feb. 2.—Resolutions calling for a copy of the letter on which Secretary Seward founded his inquiries to Mr. Motley, and asking what steps have been taken to obtain from the republic of Colombia the right for the United States to make necessary surveys for interoceanic ship canal through the territory of that republic, were passed. The Bankrupt bill was considered.

Feb. 4.—The joint resolution to provide for payment of Kentucky militia in the service of the United States, was passed. Resolutions were presented from the Wisconsin Legislature, directing Mr. Doolittle to resign. The Bankrupt bill was considered until the adjournment.

House.—Jan. 29.—The Secretary of the Interior was directed to communicate information in regard to the Fort Kearney massacre. The Executive communications relating to the American Church at Rome, and the New Orleans riot were received. The Invalid Pension bill was passed, appropriating \$33,280,000.

Jan. 31.—A bill was passed fixing the pay of officers in the revenue cutter service. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in Committee, and the amendment striking out the appropriation for the Legation at Rome, was adopted, providing that no appropriation should be paid after the present fiscal year. A provision for a Consul at Rome was subsequently agreed to, and an amendment was adopted requiring Consuls to be citizens of the United States.

Jan. 31.—The Senate bill to prevent smuggling was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed, after the rejection of the amendment to pay the Minister to Portugal, and the adoption of that to abolish the Mission to Rome. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed. A resolution was passed asking the Secretary of State whether the bills restricting the amnesty powers of the President, and to regulate the elective franchise in the Territories, have been filed in that Department, said bills having been presented to the President on the 9th and 13th of January, and thus far no notice of their approval or disapproval having been received, and they not having been officially published with others of the same date. The bill to reorganize the Indian Department and to transfer the control of Indian affairs to the War Department, as also the bill to punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia were passed.

Feb. 1.—The bill regulating the tenure of civil offices was considered. Executive communications relating to Mexican affairs, and appointments to office, were received. The bill to regulate the tenure of certain offices was passed, with the exception of Cabinet officers, in the first section stricken out. The death of Hon. Philip Johnson, of this State, was announced, and the usual resolutions were adopted.

Feb. 4.—Resolutions from the Michigan Legislature, approving the passage of the District Suffrage bill over the veto, and of the Wisconsin Legislature, in reference to Mr. Doolittle, were presented. The Loan impeachment resolution came up in order, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Resolutions declaring against any reduction of the amount of "greenbacks" outstanding, and instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill to prevent such reduction, were passed—yeas 87, nays 67. Resolutions of thanks to the Secretary of War, and Quartermaster and Assistant Quartermasters General, for their labor in burying and recording the Union dead, were adopted. The Naval Committee were directed to inquire into the propriety of removing the Naval Academy from Annapolis, in Maryland, to some point in a loyal State. A communication was received from the Secretary of State, announcing that the Amnesty Repeal and Territorial Suffrage bills were filed as laws in the State Department. The bill providing for the election of a Congressional Printer was then passed.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

West Virginia.—At the municipal election in Wheeling, the Democratic ticket was successful by a reduced majority.

Kentucky.—Garrett Davis has been re-elected U. S. States Senator from this State.

South Carolina.—The negro trouble in South Carolina continues, the negroes resisting the United States troops. Col. Sibley, with 70 men, has gone to the spot.

Pennsylvania.—A bill has been introduced into the State Senate, by Senator Ridgway, (Phila.) to refer the question of Sunday cars to a vote of the citizens of Philadelphia, with a motion to refer to a committee of the Philadelphia Senators, which was lost, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. This Committee consists of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Lawrence county; Messrs. Graham, of Allegheny; Worthington, of Chester; Taylor, of Beaver; and Burnett, of Wayne county. It is understood that the committee will report the bill negatively.—The production of the Venango Oil Region, for the year 1866, foots up about 2,500,000 barrels of Petroleum, of 42 gallons each.—The table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, an ordinary, old-fashioned looking affair, with some half a dozen small drawers, is to be removed to Independence Hall, from the State Library at Harrisburg.—Chief Justice G. W. Woodward

declines to be a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court.—Hon. Philip Johnson, representing the 11th district in Congress, died suddenly at Washington, Jan. 31. Hon. Henry S. Magraw, formerly State Treasurer, died in Washington, Feb. 1, of apoplexy.—The resolutions, urging Congress to reject Senator Cowan's nomination as Minister to Austria, have passed both houses of the Legislature.

New York.—The Midnight Mission, for the benefit of fallen women, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, is now fairly organized and at work, with encouraging prospects of success. Contributions in aid of it are coming in freely.—The sum of three thousand dollars is expended every year in Trinity Parish, New York, for music alone; a like sum is expended in St. James.—The N. Y. Tribune reports that its total receipts from all sources in 1865 were \$316,537.02, and in 1866 \$909,407.89. The expenditures in 1865 were \$646,107.16, and in 1866, \$885,158.39, leaving a balance in the former of \$170,429.86, and in the latter of only \$24,259.50. The comparatively small profits of 1866 are accounted for by the fact that heavy expenditures were made in the enlargement of the paper and other improvements.—A bill has passed the Legislature by a large majority, repealing the prohibition of free passes on railroads.—The steamship R. E. Cuyler was seized by the U. S. Commissioners at N. York, on Saturday, on suspicion that she was intended for a Chilean privateer, when about to sail, with a formidable armament on board.

Alabama.—The Alabama House of Representatives has passed a bill establishing a system of common school education for both whites and blacks, except that the schools for each shall be separate.

Maine.—The Legislature has adopted orders looking towards the extension of suffrage to women. In New Jersey they formerly voted. The Legislature has voted to continue the suspension of specie payment until April 15th, 1868.

Kansas.—The House has passed a joint resolution to amend the State constitution by striking out the word white, by a vote of 56 to 5. The amendment allowing female suffrage was defeated by a vote of 40 to 26.

Tennessee.—Bills have passed the lower house of the Legislature organizing loyal militia of white and colored men in the State, and striking the word "white" from the franchise law.

Maryland.—The Senate has re-considered the bill authorizing a municipal election in Baltimore, Feb. 6. The bill repealing the law providing for an election in Baltimore, Feb. 6, has passed both Houses of the Maryland Legislature, also, the bill preventing the sale of colored convicts into slavery.

District of Columbia.—The Grand Jury of the District have presented an indictment against John H. Suratt, for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Missouri.—The Legislature has passed resolutions declaring it the duty of Congress to provide Territorial governments for the South.

Louisiana.—An act of Legislature in 1864, levying a tax of 4 per cent. on gross sales and receipts, has been declared unconstitutional in a State Court. The Louisiana House of Representatives has passed a bill for a Convention to amend the State Constitution. Its passage by the Senate is certain, as well as its passage by both Houses over a probable veto by the Governor.

The Indians.—Nearly 60 men have been massacred by Indians on the Smokey Hill river. The Indians still hover threateningly in the vicinity of Fort Kearney.

New Jersey.—The Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroads were consolidated Jan. 30.

Massachusetts.—The foreign population of this State have almost four times as many children as the natives. The number of deaths with the Americans, for 1864, exceeded the births by 9,000. The births have been diminishing for a long series of years. The first settlers in the towns had nine or ten children to each family; they now average less than three.—George Peabody is reported to have given away since 1852, \$4,000,000—an average of about \$1,000 a day for fourteen years, if we omit Sundays and holidays.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Jan. 29.—London.—The terms of peace have been rejected by the Cretans, and the war has been renewed. A battle has since been fought, and the war has spread to the neighboring islands. It is considered certain at Constantinople that the Eastern complications will result in war. Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves, and the government of Russia has ordered that all military furloughs shall end on the 1st of March.—Athens.—The Greek Ministry proposes to raise the effective force of the army to 31,000, including 14,000 reserves, on account of the military preparations made and the threatening attitude taken by Turkey.—Berlin.—Bismarck has been nominated for the German Parliament, to represent Berlin.—Vienna.—American breech-loading rifles have been given to a portion of the Austrian army.

Jan. 30.—Vienna.—The surveys of the new boundary line between the territories of Austria and Italy have been fully completed. Florence.—Admiral Persano has just been acquitted of charges of cowardice, and is now to be placed on trial for incompetence and disobedience to his superior officers.

Jan. 30.—London.—The search of the baggage of foreign travellers in England will hereafter be merely nominal.—Paris.—A plot of the Cretan clergy against Turkey has been discovered.—Athens.—The Greek government is about to raise the tariff, and expects by this means to increase its revenue by 1,500,000 drachmas.

Jan. 31.—London.—John Bright interprets the reforms announced by Napoleon in a liberal sense; that the authority for suspending newspapers would be abandoned; that public meetings could be held twenty days before an election, and that the Tribune be restored.—The British government has made a demand upon France for the rendition of L'Amirante.—The Porte has determined to make concessions to the Cretes, and will appoint a Christian Governor for the island.—Paris.—The French government, acting for the great European Powers, is engaged in framing reforms favoring the interests of Christianity in Turkey.—Berlin.—The Prussian Diet has approved the loans for railroad purposes to the amount of 24,000,000 thalers.—Lisbon.—In the Portuguese Senate, action has been taken in favor of the abolition of slavery in the colonies.—St. Petersburg.—The government has advised Turkey to show generosity towards the Greek subjects of the Ottoman empire and the granting of reforms.—Alexandria.—Large steam tugs have passed through the fresh water canal at Suez.

Feb. 1.—Paris, noon.—The Gazette Tribunaux protests against the rendition of Lamirande, the deserter, to the British government.—London, noon.—It is announced that the Austrian troops are not to leave Mexico with the French troops.

Feb. 2.—London.—An earthquake had occurred at Sierra Leone, which was very destructive of life and property. It is now certain that the Queen, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, will propose Reform measures. The affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which were referred to a committee of inquiry, are much improved. The Emperor Napoleon will soon issue a decree granting the perpetual right of social and religious meetings. Evening.—The Imperial army will encamp near the city this year, and not at Chalons, as usual.—Berlin.—The Flag of the North German Confederation will consist of the eagle and black, white and red stripes. Prussia has declined to treat with the South German States, on account of the provisions of the late treaty with Austria.—The government of Russia protests against the gathering of Poles in Austrian Galicia.—Garibaldi discountenances any

rising at Rome, for the present.—London.—It is officially announced that Maximilian will remain in Mexico, if the Congress, soon to assemble, sustains him.—It is said the government do not contemplate the introduction of a Reform bill, but reform will be recommended.—Paris.—La Presse thinks that the presence of an American squadron in the Mediterranean serves only to complicate the Eastern question.

Feb. 3.—Paris.—Serious labor riots have occurred in Marchines on a Port, a village of the Province of Hainault, Belgium, on the railroad to Brussels, and are spreading. The troops are called upon to quell the disturbance, and several rioters were killed.—A grand feté was given to the officers of the United States steamer Colorado at Villafranca, Feb. 2.—Vienna.—Radical changes are impending in the Austrian Ministry, and Count Belcredi has resigned.

Feb. 4.—London.—Lord Cowley has withdrawn from the Cabinet. The steamer Undine, ordered for Maximilian, will soon sail for Vera Cruz.—Paris. Imprisonment for debt is to be abolished in France. The Emperor has refused to allow General Prim, the Spanish revolutionist, to remain in France.—Vienna.—The resignation of Count Belcredi has been accepted by the Emperor, and Baron Von Busch has been made President of the council of State.—Florence.—The Italian Parliament has abolished capital punishment.

BY STEAMER.

Honduras has entered into a contract with the French Government for a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mingrelia.—The Prince of Mingrelia, in the Caucasus, has made over his sovereign rights to Russia for 1,000,000 roubles.

Epidemic.—The steamer La Plata, from the West Indies, arrived at Southampton, with 23 deaths from Yellow Fever on the voyage.

La France gives a formal contradiction to the rumors of the alleged movements of Russian and Austrian troops towards Galicia.

The weather has been very severe throughout Europe, and travelling is greatly impeded. The mails are in arrears in many directions.

Miscellaneous.—A meeting of the U. S. Sanitary Commission was lately held, to effect a close of the business as soon as possible. Of soldiers' and sailors' bounty claims, 59,773 have been collected; and of the \$9,728,424 collected, over \$2,000,000 were saved to the needy and deserving claimants. During the past year, on the Western and South-western waters, there have been destroyed, by fire, thirty-seven steamers—by explosion seven—by sinking, fifty. Total, ninety-four, being a loss of \$6,488,000. Ninety millions of gallons of whiskey were made in the United States in 1860, according to the census, while the last report of the Revenue Commissioners returned but ten millions.

Australia.—A new and extensive gold field has been discovered in Australia. The yield of the gold fields generally shows a falling off in 1866 to 195,000 ounces, against 231,000 in 1865.—The wheat crop of South Australia is stated to be 100,000 tons in excess of the home demand.—The New Zealand gold fields are yielding largely.—The Maori rebellion on the east coast had been quelled. About fifty rebels were killed and a large number captured and transported.

Wise Liberality.—The Baptists, of Philadelphia, have resolved to raise \$25,000 each year, and to see that one new Baptist church be erected here or elsewhere, as the wants of the Church demand. Thirteen thousand dollars to begin with for 1867 was subscribed on the spot, and a building committee appointed.

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