### Aews of the Week.

#### EXECUTIVE.

Bills Approved.—The President has approved the bills to punish imitating or counterfe ting bonds or currency;—to authorize the issue of writs of Habeas corpus by U. S. Courts where U. S. laws and treaties are involved;—and to alter the tax on alcohol.—The Patent Office is self-sustaining, and has on hand \$280,000, after paying all expenses.—The White House has been renovated at a cost of about \$40,000.—The Disbursements of the U.S. Treasury, on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, during last week were \$4,331,378.

#### CONGRESS.

Senate.—Feb. 5.—The bill to prevent payment of war claims in the lately rebellious States, excepting the loyal people of Louisiana, West Virginia and Tenne see, was passed.—The Secretary of the Treasury was asked for information as to the receipts from cotton and other property, turned over to the Department by acts of Congress, and the disposition of such receipts. The Bankrupt bill was rejected

by a majority of two.

Feb. 6.—A copy of the letter of Mr. McCracken relative to Mr. Motley, was received from the President. Besides slandering nearly all our Ministers to Europe, it says: "Mr. Motley, Minister at Vienna, does not pretend to conceal his disgust, as he styles it elegantly, at your whole conduct. Having here appointed evaluatively by Charles Summer, he been appointed exclusively by Charles Sumner, he applauds him and his revolutionary doctrines, despises American democracy, and proclaims loudly that an English nobleman is the model of human There is not in all Europe a more thorough flunkey or a more un-American functionary. He tells every traveller that Sumner is entirely justified, and that you have deserted from pledges and principles, in common with Mr. Seward, who, he says, is hopelessly degraded."—The House amendment to the tenure-of-office bill, including cabi-

net officers, was rejected.

Feb. 7.—The President was asked to furnish copies of the correspondence in relation to the transfer of the U. S. Minister at Stockholm to Bogota. The Civil Appropriation Bill was considered.

—The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures were instructed to attend the annual assay at the United States Mint, and to report what measures, if any, would tend to greater economy and efficiency in the system of United States coinage, or the improvements of the coinage.—The bill providing, military governments for the South was considered.

Feb. 8.—The Civil Appropriation bill was passed, and went to the House for concurrence in amendments. The bill admitting Nebraska into the Union was passed over the President's veto, by 31 yeas, to

9 nays.

Peb 9.—The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed.—the vote rejecting the Bankrupt bill was reconsidered, and the bill was postponed.—The bill

reconsidered, and the bill was postponed.—The bill amendatory of the Postal laws in regard to money orders (fixing the rates at 10 cts. for \$10 and under, 15 cts. for \$15, &c.) was passed.
Feb. 10.—The resolution directing an inquiry into the President's authority to appoint Provisional Governors, was tabled without a division.—The Invalid Pension and Postal Appropriation bills were passed; also, a bill authorizing the signing of U.S. Tressury warrants by an Assistant Secretary.—The Treasury warrants by an Assistant Secretary.—The bill amending the Postal laws was passed.—The bill increasing the compensation of Government employees in Washington was passed.

House.-Feb. 5 .- A joint resolution giving Samuel Downing, surviving soldier of the Revolution, a resolution directing the purchase of David's Island, in Long Island Sound, for \$38,500, by the Secretary of War.—The Executive communications were received.

Feb. 6 .- The resolutions of the Pennsylvania Lcgislature in favor of equal political rights to all loyal citizens were received.—The bill to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the effi-ciency thereof was laid on the table. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.—The Nebraska bill was passed over the President's veto-veas 12), nays 44, the only Republicans in the negative being Messrs Davis and Raymond.—Stevens' Military Government bill was considered .- The death of Hon. Henry Grider, Ky., was announced, and received the customary marks of respect.

Feb. 8.—The Secretary of War was directed to report what railroads in the rebel States had purchased stock or property of the Government, the amount unpaid for, &c. Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill was discussed.

Feb. 11.-A resolution was adopted, declaring that our Government, in the prosecution of its claims against Great Britain for the depredations of Anglorebel cruisers, should be actuated with similar despatch and emphasis to the British government in the Trent case .- A resolution, asking information as to removals in the Interior Department, was adopt--The Committee on the New Orleans Riot, presented a report, and a bill establishing a provisional government in Louisiana, which was debated but not acted on.

### STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine.—The House has refused to join in the action of the Senate in amending the law so as to permit white persons to intermarry with the negro, In-dian or mulatto. The vote stood 45 years to 75 nays. Delaware. -The House of Representatives has rejected the constitutional amendment.

Pennsylvania.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing that "any railroad or railway corporation within this commonwealth that shall exclude, or allow to be excluded by their agents, &c., from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons on account of color or race, or shall refuse to carry any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall for such reasons compel or attempt to compel any person or persons to occupy any particular part of any of their cars, shall be liable in an action of debt to the person aggrieved in the sum of \$500, the same to be recovered as actions of debt are now by law recoverable;" and "That any agent, conductor or employee of any rail road or rail-way corporation within this commonwealth who shall exclude, &c., from their cars, any person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), nor less than one hundred dollars (\$100), or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three (3) months, nor less than thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the court "-The bill ratifying the amendments to the United States Constitution, was adopted by the House, having been previously passed by the Sen-

Arkansas. The Legislature has passed a resolution appropriating money to replace funds of the general government seized by the Convention at the

time of the secession. Louisiana.—The House of Representatives has unanimously rejected the Constitutional Amendment, and has unanimously concurred in the bill calling a State constitutional convention.

Wisconsin -The Legislature has ratified the U. S. Constitutional Amendments.

Kentucky.-The Legislature has passed an act for the redemption, at New York, of the State bonds. Missouri.—A concurrent resolution to amend the State Constitution by striking out the test oath for lawyers, teachers and clergymen, has been tabled in

North Carolina.—The Legislature has passed a bill postponing the payment of debts for another

Maryland.—The Radicals have signed a petition asking the U. S. Senate not to admit Governor

Kansas.—The Senate has voted to amend the State Constitution, so as to extend the franchise to

women, but the House did not concur.

New Hampshire.—The Republicans of this state are quarrelling over the claims of candidates. On January 29th the friends of the Hon. Onslow Stearns, to the number of 150, including many of the most prominent Republicans of New Hampshire, held a Convention in Concord, and passed resolutions strongly protesting against the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention, but adjourned thorough course of education to the higher branches, without making an independent population. without making an independent nomination for

South Carolina.—General Sibley has returned from the Chews plantation, to Savanah, and reports all quiet, but it was necessary to leave a heavy

quard to preserve order among the Freedmen. Texas. General Sheridan, in refusing to allow civil honors to be paid to the body of the rebel General Johnston, says to the Mayor of Galveston: "I have too much regard for the memory of the brave men who died to preserve our Government, to authorize Confederate demonstrations over the remains of any one who attempted te destroy it."—An investigation being made at Brownsville, Texas, into the killing recently of two citizens by a negro patrol, Lieutenant Falkner, an officer of a colored regiment, was charged with aiding and abetting the negroes, and the civil authorities attempted to arrest him, but General Reynolds would not permit it.

Illinois,-The Workingmen's Association, of hicago, composed largely of Germans, are resolved, if they can, to procure the abolition of the laws which forbid the sale of beer and wines and other liquors on the Sabbath day, and also theatres and beer-gardens, and have petitioned the State Legisla-ture to that effect. The Young Men's Christian Association are moving promptly to counteract them. Petitions to the Legislature were sent, on Sabbath, Feb. 3, to all the churches in the city for signatures. These are to be forwarded at once to Springfield as an expression of the wishes of the Christian public of Chicago. The members of the Legislature are of a higher order of morality and intelligence than usual. In fact, an old resident remarked that it it was the best Legislature in this

respect that ever assembled at the capital.

Tennessee.—The Legislature has passed a resolution requesting Senator Patterson to resign, and a

bill giving suffrage to the negroes.

Nevada.—A resolution asking State jurisdiction over Utah Territory has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and has been ordered to be telegraphed

Mississippi.—General Alcorn, U.S. Senator elect, recently addressed the Legislature in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, but the Legislature

unanimously rejected it.

Montana.—The desperadoes in this Territory have again become so bold as to call out from the old regulators a notice that the reorganization of the company has become necessary, and hereafter all offenders will be summarily dealt with.

#### FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE. Feb. 5 .- London .- evening. The Queen opened Parliament to-day in person. The ceremony com-menced at two o'clock, P. M. The day was cold and dreary, and the rain was falling, which spoiled the military display. The crowds of persons, covered by their umbrellas, manifested no enthusiasm, and gave no cheers as the Queen drove up to Westmin-ater Hall and alighted. The Queen read the speech in a clear, firm voice. It congratulates Parliament on the restoration of peace in Europe, trusts that the offer of arbitration made to the United States, in regard to the Alabama claims, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship;—recommends the North American Colonial Confederation scheme; regrets the Orissa famine; and rejoices in the virtual suppression of Fenianism; deprecates the tarther suspension of the habeas corpus law in Ireland; mentions various measures of importance which would be laid before them and says, in regard to the Ke form question, "Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise." Her subsequent return to Buckingham Pa-lace was even more dismal than her departure. Cries of "reform" greeted the Queen as she pissed, and the people chaffed the police and the soldiers, but there was no cheering. The police behaved with great moderation, or trouble would have ensued, as the crowd was ripe for mischief. Great preparations are making for the Reform demonstration on the 11th. The bitterness of the popular feeling is undis-guised. Placards are shown on the streets, saying: men without votes are serfs."-Berlin.-The Bavarian princely house who have enjoyed monopoly of the Postal Service of Germany forcenturies, have isposed of this right to Prussia for three million

Feb. 6.—London.—Lord Derby announces that the government had asked Mr. Seward to state plainly the points of the claims by which an adjustment by arbitration was declined by the Government of the United States.—A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is now forming, to lay a cable by way of the Azores to Halifax. Tolls to be £4 on 24 words.—Vienna.—Kellerspeg is to succeed Belordi

in the Ministry.
Feb. 7.—London.—Noon. The holders of Confederate bonds in this country have united in a petition to back their claims.—Evening. The British Government has protested against the delays and illegal proceedings of Spain in the case of the British ship Tornado.—Paris.—Evening. Prince Napoleon will be Director of the Exposition. The Emperor, in his address to the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition of the Eastern and Mexican questions.— Vienna.—Austria is to have a responsible Ministry.—Pesth.—Anndrazy is to be Premier of the new Hungarian Ministry, and Lonyay Minis-

ter of Finance. Feb. 8 .- London .- The trial of ex-Governor Eyre

of Jamaica, has commenced. Feb. 9.—London, noon.—A letter from Garibaldi published to-day in Venice, expresses sympathy with the Cretans.—Paris.—It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic Powers to sustain him.—Noon.—An understanding has been arrived at, by which the Turkish forces are to evac uate Servia.—After March next the Cable rates will be reduced one half.—Berlin, evening.—The King, in closing the Diet, returned his thanks to that body for the cordial assistance extended to him, and strongly hoped for the unity of Germany. He also pointed out the necessity for permanent peace at home and abroad. Both the King and his speech were enthusiastically received by the people.-Athens. -General Kalergis, the Greek envoy to the United

States, sailed on the 8th instant for America. Feb. 10. London.—The Sultan has resolved to emancipate his Christian subjects from their politial disabilities, and has issued a call for the assembling of a Turkish Parliament.

### BY STEAMER.

The Lebanon District has risen under Joseph Koram against the Turks. David Pasha, the Gover-nor, is advancing against the insurgents, and more Turkish troops have been sent to the scene of con-

"Henry V. of France," the legitimist claimant of the French throne, has issued a circular to his adherents, regretting the disgraces inflicted on France by an irreligious government and hinting what grand things the Bourbons would do, if in power. The

Government forbids its publication in France.

The French Reforms amount to little, except as securing the right of a trial to offending newspapers. Mexican news, by way of Galveston, reports a suc-cessful advance of the Imperialists in Northern Mexico, and the capture of President Juarez, with \$750,-000, in silver, by Miramon's forces.

The Syrian Protestant College, under the presi dency of the Rev. Dr. Bliss, has opened its first coland it has every prospect of great success. This college is supported by an endowment and scholarships distinct entirely from the funds by which the American missions in Syria are supported. It is highly creditable to our country that its endowment of \$100,000 was raised in the United States in 1863 and 1864, while the great war for the Union was still raging. There are thus two American colleges now established in the Turkish Empire—the Robert College in Constantinople, and the Syrian College in

Beirut. They will both make their mark in the future of this great empire.

Central America.—The Costa Rican government has contracted with Gen. John C. Fremont, Senator Nye and others for the building of a railroad from ocean to ocean.—The cholera is disappear ing from the Nicaragua transit route.

### Advertisements.

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Feb. 14—3t

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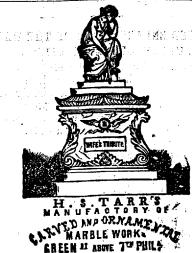
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