

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Presidential Pardons.—An analysis of the imperfect list of pardons, recently furnished to Congress, shows that the following have been pardoned: Cabinet officers—Geo. Trenholm, Secretary Treasury; George Davis and Wade Keys, Attorneys-General; Assistant Treasurer, K. C. Elmore, Minister to France, Charles J. Faulkner, Agent in Europe, Pierre Soule, ex-U. S. District Attorney, 8; Congressmen, 3; rebel Generals, 7; rebel Lieutenants, 2; rebel U. S. Naval officers, 16; rebel naval officers, 9; privateers, 6; blockade runners, 8; ex-U. S. Congressmen, 11; rebel Congressmen, 93; rebel Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, 5; rebel Brigadier-Generals, 73; rebel Major-Generals, 9.

The first Colored Department Clerk.—Secretary McCulloch has just appointed S. Johnson, a colored soldier, to a first-class clerkship in the Treasury Department.

The Treasury.—The internal revenue receipts for last week amounted to \$2,676,388. The redemptions of fractional currency during the week past amounted to \$401,400 and the issues \$259,222. The public debt remained without material change, on the first of the month, as compared with the first of January.

Judiciary.—Ex-Governor Brown, (who offered a reward for Gen. Butler's head,) and Judge Dawson A. Walker, of Georgia, have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—Feb. 12.—The Bankrupt bill was taken up, and passed by 22 yeas to 20 nays. 10 Senators absent or not voting. The League Island Navy Yard bill was considered.

Feb. 13.—The House resolution of thanks to Secretary Stanton and Quartermaster General Meigs was reported adversely, and indefinitely postponed. A bill was passed punishing theft of Government property by a fine of \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both.

Feb. 14.—The League Island Navy Yard bill, which provides for the acceptance of the island upon the favorable report of a commission to be appointed by the President, was passed—yeas 27, nays 17. (Eight Senators absent, or not voting.) and goes to the President. The bill authorizing the issue of Loan Certificates to National Banks was passed, with an amendment increasing the allowance of outstanding certificates to \$100,000,000.

Feb. 16.—The House Military District bill was taken up, and debated until after midnight, the Democrats resisting all attempts to reach a vote.

Feb. 17.—The Military District bill was taken up, and a substitute embodying the provisions of the Blaine amendment, which was rejected by the House, and striking out the section prohibiting the issuance of writs of habeas corpus by the U. States Courts in the South, and giving the President the assignment of military commanders in the districts, was adopted at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning—yeas 29, nays 10—absent or not voting, 13. The Blaine amendment provides that when any State in question shall adopt and carry out the Constitutional Amendment, and extend the franchise to the Freedmen by amending its Constitution, and when the Amendment shall become a law.

Feb. 18.—The bill relating to appeals to the Supreme Courts was passed. The bill for the election of a Congressional Printer was passed, with an amendment abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, and making the Congressional Printer elective by the Senate.—The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was amended by inserting an appropriation for cable despatches, also adopted; reducing the contingent fund of the State Department from \$60,000 to \$30,000. The bill was then passed.

A concurrent resolution on the Tenure of Office bill was agreed to, which provides that Cabinet officers shall hold their positions during the Presidential term and one month thereafter, subject to removal with the consent of the Senate.

House.—The bill providing for a reconstruction of the civil government of Louisiana, was amended by striking out the section providing for the election of a delegate to Congress, and passed—yeas 113, nays 48. Mr. Stevens' bill was considered.

Feb. 13.—The Military District bill was passed by 109 yeas to 55 nays. Raymond and Dodge, and Francis and J. L. Thomas, voted against it. An amendment providing for the admission of any State that shall have adopted the Constitutional Amendment and the Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty platform in its laws was rejected—yeas 63, nays 95.

Feb. 14.—The Internal Revenue bill was considered.

Feb. 16.—The Bounty bill was passed—yeas 95, nays 68—with an amendment which extends its provisions to enlisted slaves. It secures bounty of \$100 per year of service to every soldier (not substitute or prisoner of war) who has not received that much from the U. S., or some other source; requires an oath as to what has been received; and forbids attorney's fees of over \$5 for recovery of such bounty; and provides for cases where discharge papers have been lost. The Senate amendments to the Bankrupt bill were rejected, and a committee of conference asked. The Internal Revenue bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A special committee of three was appointed to investigate a charge made by Hon. John Wentworth, that certain members of the House have been holding private meetings with a view to a corrupt bargain pledging themselves to act adversely to the report of the Judiciary Committee on the question of impeachment if unfavorable to the President, and also on other pending questions, provided the President would change his policy in certain respects. The bill amending the law regulating the Presidential succession came up and was passed. A bill was passed, annexing Camden, New Jersey, to the collection district of Philadelphia. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported and passed. It appropriates over \$4,800,000, and among other items \$94,000 for Marcus Hook and \$11,000 for Chester, Pennsylvania, and \$109,403 for the Delaware Breakwater.

Feb. 18.—The Fugitive Slave bill was passed, excepting on Saturdays, was agreed to. A resolution looking to the withdrawal of bank currency and the filling its place with U. S. Treasury notes was tabled by a vote of 97 to 56. The Military bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up, but no vote was reached.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

City.—Councils have passed the ordinance recommended by the Mayor providing for the purchase of Lansdown Estate, on the Schuylkill above Fairmount Park.

Pennsylvania.—The Legislature's committee to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the Senatorial election report that no evidence to sustain such charges was discovered.—Of \$300,000 tax on personal estate, the State Treasurer gives \$90,943 as the proportion for Philadelphia county.—An act has passed the State Senate dividing the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia and creating a Twenty-eighth Ward.—Governor Geary in granting pardons requires that public notice shall be given that a pardon is to be applied for; the lawyer who

presented and the judge who tried the case must be personally notified; and the records of the trial must be laid before him, with a statement of the grounds upon which pardon is asked, and recommendations from the jury and from responsible persons in the prisoner's vicinity.—Professor Baché, of the Coast Survey, died at Newport, R. I., Feb. 17, of inflammation of the brain. He was a native of this city, a descendant of Franklin, and formerly Professor in the University of Pennsylvania and afterwards Principal of the High School.—In the House, a bill has been introduced empowering the city of Philadelphia to buy land west of the Schuylkill for a public park.

New York.—The steamer R. R. Cuyler, seized recently at New York, is to proceed on her voyage, on giving bonds to the Government for double the value of the vessel and cargo not to violate the neutrality laws. If the Columbian government take possession of her at New York, however, bonds will not be required.—The engagements of Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., will not permit his continuing a correspondent of the New York Tribune.—The New York firemen are going to present a \$3000 hose carriage to a company in Columbia, S. C., as they learn that that city has no means of extinguishing fire since Sherman's visit.—The Grand Jury of New York city made a presentment against gift enterprises and the entire lottery system. All persons engaged in them hereafter, they recommend, shall be proceeded against until the nuisance is abated. Advertisements, handbills, and other modes of giving publicity to them are also to be treated as part and parcel of the nuisance.—There are 18,500 tenement houses in the city, of which over 15,000 are said to be unfit for human habitation. These are chiefly located in the lower wards and along the borders of the rivers.—At a fashionable city church the contribution plates are carried around by young ladies, to the great benefit of the treasury.—The Southern Relief Executive Committee report the subscriptions in two weeks at \$24,000.

Massachusetts.—George Peabody has closed a series of more than princely gifts by handing over to Trustees from all parts of the Union \$1,000,000 in (safe) Mississippi bonds for the promotion of education among all classes of the South—in proportion to their wants. The formal transfer took place in Washington.

Connecticut.—P. T. Barnum has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District.

Maryland.—There were 5623 deaths in Baltimore last year, in excess of 1072 over the previous year. The deaths from cholera numbered 62.

District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court of the District has unanimously refused to admit Colonel Magruder, a perjured rebel, to practice before it. As to the judgment of the U. S. Supreme Court on the test oath, the judges held the question to be one of legislation, not adjudication.—The first registry of the legal voters of Georgetown, D. C., was finished on Thursday, and shows 1170 white and 880 colored voters. Three hundred whites are regarded as Radical.—A new Republican journal, styled the Evening Leader, made its appearance in Washington.

North Carolina.—The steamer City of Bath, from Boston for Savannah, was burned on Sunday, off Cape Hatteras, and twenty-two persons lost their lives.—The Legislature has rejected Johnson's Reconstruction Compromise measures. There is said to be a general indifference as to their adoption manifested in the South.

Kentucky.—Two colored men were hanged by a mob, near Danville, on suspicion of being horse thieves.

Arkansas.—The Governor has vetoed a bill for the relief of disabled rebel soldiers and their widows and orphans.

Wisconsin.—Theodore Filson has had an interview with the members of the University of Wisconsin to women as well as to men.

Kansas.—The Senate has adopted the House joint resolution to amend the Constitution, by striking out the words "white" and "man," with an amendment making intelligence the basis of suffrage.—Resolutions expressing surprise at the veto of the Colorado bill, and calling upon Senators and Representatives to pass the bill over the President's veto, have passed both houses of the Legislature, under a suspension of the rules.

The Constitutional Amendment.—The following twenty States have ratified the Constitutional Amendment: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. The following thirteen have rejected it: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

FOREIGN.

Canada.—Lord Naas, now Chief Secretary for Ireland, is to succeed Lord Monck, as Governor General of Canada.—A squad of Canadian police are to guard the Canada side of Niagara Falls, patrolling between the Suspension Bridge and Table Rock. Four British regiments will be withdrawn from Canada when navigation opens.—The volunteer forces number 53,500, including 22 cavalry troops and 8 batteries. The Provincial gunboats are to be got ready for service on the Lakes.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Engineer of the Russian American Telegraph, reported to the Emperor yesterday that the line on the Asiatic side will be completed in July next.—Governor Korsakoff and General Shelasnikoff, in Siberia, had formally acknowledged the courtesy of the American Congress in regard to the attempted assassination of the Emperor.

Feb. 12.—London. Noon.—The great Reform demonstration yesterday and last evening passed off enthusiastically but quietly. Over 20,000 persons were in procession, and the streets were lined with more than 200,000 spectators. One hundred mounted pioneers, drilled as cavalry, took the lead. The best order was maintained. The day was bright and full of sunshine, and all London seemed to be out of doors, and flags were everywhere displayed. American, French and Italian flags were carried in the procession, with banners bearing mottoes of the most democratic tenor. The bands played Yankee Doodle, the Marsellaise, John Brown, and the Garibaldi Hymn. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred observed the display from the United Service Club, but their presence elicited no cheers. A superb ovation took place at the American Embassy. All the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed, and gave nine cheers. The procession terminated its march at Agricultural Hall, where Thirty thousand people were present, and members of Parliament made speeches, demanding manhood suffrage. A deputation from the Reformers waited upon Mr. Gladstone in the morning, and presented a complimentary address. They received an encouraging reply.—Afternoon.—The House of Commons was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the government programme. Mr. Disraeli said that the government would introduce resolutions to test the sense of Parliament before presenting a Reform bill, and fixed the 25th inst. as the day for offering them. The resolutions merely state general principles. Mr. Gladstone accepted this plan, but protested against delay.—Paris.—The American squadron will visit Cherbourg during the Paris Exposition.—Berlin.—The Conference of South German States has adopted an army system similar to that of Prussia. Prussia will send plenipotentiaries to treat with the ex-king of Hanover in regard to his private property.—Florence.—The Cabinet have all resigned.—Constantinople.—In the new Turkish Cabinet, Ali Vazier Faud will accept the Foreign Ministry.

Feb. 13.—London.—The Liberal organs denounce the plan for Reform announced by Disraeli.—An American ship has left Spain for Cadix, to remove the suffering families of Christians. The rumor of a raid by Irish Fenians, to capture the city of Chester, caused great alarm in London to-day. It is officially pronounced serious, but ridiculed by the newspapers. At any rate, it effected nothing, and the town is full of troops. Many new Fenian arrests were made yesterday, including two ex-officers of the American army. Trouble is expected at Liverpool, and Fenian sympathizers say the docks are to be blown up.—Dublin.—Seventy supposed Fenians were arrested yesterday, on the arrival of the mail boat from Holyhead.—Florence.—By a decree of Victor Emanuel the existing Italian Parliament, which had been prorogued, is dissolved, and elections for a new Parliament are ordered to take place on the 10th of March. Baron Ricasoli, Chief Minister, has resigned at the King's request.—Baden.—In the election which took place yesterday for a member of the North German Parliament, the Liberals carried this city.

Feb. 14.—London.—The British government will assume the legal expenses of the defense of Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, whose trial is now progressing. The bill for a confederation in British North America only embraces the two Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—The government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valentia, Ireland. Sir Hugh Rose, commanding the troops in Ireland, and Lord Naas leave for Ireland at once.—Dublin.—The Fenians assembled this morning at Killarney, and marched towards Kenmare. Troops and artillery have been sent in pursuit.—Alexandria.—A number of vessels have passed through the Suez canal.—Paris, evening.—The Emperor Napoleon, in his speech before the Corps Legislatif, said: "Serious events have happened in Europe, almost fulfilling the great Napoleon's idea to unite all the great homogeneous nations, hitherto separated, and which is the only possible basis of power in Europe. German and Italian events have paved the way to it. Their success cannot disturb France. I stood aloof and helped the peace, which Prussia and Italy made without dismembering Austria. France was just and neutral." Of Mexico—"I spontaneously determined upon the recall of our army corps, that the Government of the United States might comprehend that want of conciliation had embittered relations which, for the welfare of both countries, should remain friendly." "The Government of the Pope has been placed in a new phase, and he is sustained by his own strength and the veneration of the great powers for the head of the Church. Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues." "The great powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians and protect the rights of the Porte and to prevent complications. Our relations with England are intimate, and both the powers agree on all the great questions." The Emperor says he is certain that the peace of the world is not to be disturbed.

Feb. 15.—London.—In Cork and Kerry counties the Fenians have risen. Twenty Americans with them. Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of siege; the insurgents surrounded and driven into the woods; and more troops have been sent to Ireland. Stephens is reported as present, but the "two shiploads from America" is a myth; 800 Fenians escaped to the Kerry mountains.—Paris.—The French Blue Book says, France sincerely applauds the activity of the United States in repressing the evils of civil war, and that there is now no subject of dissension between France and America, but that everything tends to the assimilation of their policies; also that the great Powers did no more than tell the Porte to conciliate the Cretans and Servians. The English House of Commons applauded this course.

Feb. 16.—London, evening.—A terrible earthquake in the island of Cephalonia has laid every town in the island in ruins. Ireland is entirely quiet.—Paris.—The army organization plan of Napoleon is rapidly breeding discontent.—Berlin.—At the election in Prussia the Liberals have been triumphant. Ten districts return Bismarck.

Feb. 17.—London.—It is thought certain that the resistance of the Cretans, and the spirit of concession shown by Turkey, will result in the complete independence of Crete.—Dublin.—The outbreak at Killarney has come to an end, and the bands of insurgents have been dispersed. One hundred and fifty Fenians have been arrested in this city.—Paris.—The Ministry of Finance gives a very favorable report of the finances, and Reites are advancing.—Berlin.—The Prussian troops will withdraw from Dresden on the 1st of July, but the Prussian garrisons will still be maintained in Leipzig, Bautzen and Konigsstein. Prince Frederick Charles has been elected to the North German Parliament.—Florence.—A new Ministry has been formed, with Baron Ricasoli at its head, and Augustin Depretis, former Minister of Marine, as Minister of Finance. The Radical party is much elated at the dissolution of the Parliament.—Madrid.—Spain is about to augment her fleet in the West Indies.

Feb. 18.—London.—The Fenian rising has been suppressed with the loss of a single life. It was detected on the 12th by the interception of a note announcing that a rising was planned in Killarney, and would seize that place and march on Cork. This led to the arrest of an "American" officer, Moriarty, and to the prompt dispatch of troops to those points; and the last bands of Fenians are now trying to escape from the mountains to the coast.—Dispatches from Madrid state that the King Consort has been expelled from Spain on a charge of plotting for the regency of the kingdom.—Berlin.—Bismarck will soon go to Stuttgart for the purpose of forming a new Zollverein, or national tariff.—Paris.—Severals of Maximilian's most prominent cabinet ministers have arrived here.

BY STEAMER.—Mexico.—Mifamon claims to have gained a victory over the Liberals, and caused the flight of Juarez and his Ministers. The reported capture of the latter is a canard.—Advices of the 11th inst. state that the French troop had finally evacuated the city of Mexico, and were on their way to Vera Cruz. The Imperialists claim an army of 30,000 men, including 10,000 for the defence of the capital, while the Liberals are reported to be everywhere victorious.

American Organ.—A weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of America and the Americans is to be published in London, called the American. It is to be a first class journal, in the form of the Spectator.—John Stuart Mill delivered his inaugural as Rector of Glasgow University, on February 1st.

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