Aews of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Bills.-The President has signed the League Is land and Post-office Appropriation bills and the bill amendatory to the act to prevent smuggling; also the Pension Appropriation bill, the bill providing for the election of a Congressional Printer, and the bill establishing National Cemeteries. The bills regulating the duties of Clerk of the House of Representatives, and relating to the Court of Claims, have become laws without his signature.—The Military Government Reconstruction bill was delivered to the President at 4.20 P. M., on the 21st inst., just eight days nineteen hours and forty minutes, (instead of the ten days prescribed by the Constitu-tion,) before the close of the session of Congress.

Diplomatic.—Foreign Ministers and Consuls im-plicated in the McCracken letter as abusing the President indignantly repel the charge.

The Treasury.—The customs receipts for the week ending February 16, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, were \$3,of 10,230! The internal revenue receipts of last week were \$2,400,320.—The Treasury disbursements for the War, Navy and Interior Departments last week amounted to \$7,909,979.—The shipments of specie to Europe on Saturday amounted to \$506,000.

Confirmation.—The Senate has confirmed George McLean to be Surveyor of Customs at Philadelphia Postal Department .- The whole number of post masters removed between July 28 and December 6, 1866, was 1644, of which 1283 were were for po litical reasons. There 29,389 post-offices in the United States, of which 23,828 were in operation on the 30th of June last.

CONGRESS.

Senate.-Feb. 19.-The President was asked whether there had been correspondence with the Portuguese Minister concerning his salary, whether he had received compensation since last summer, and if so, out of what fund. The bill extending the provisions of the Passenger Safety act was passed. The action of the House rejecting the Senate amendments to the Military bill and asking a committee of conference, was announced. A resolution insisting on the amendments was averaged to and the billing on the amendments was averaged to and the billing on the amendments was averaged to and the billing on the amendments was averaged to and the billing on the amendments was averaged to and the billing on the amendments was averaged to and the billing on the amendments was averaged to and the billing on the amendments was averaged to and the billing of the same and the billing on the amendments are also as a same and the billing of the same and the ing on the amendments was agreed to, and the bill went back to the House. The bill abolishing peonage in New Mexico was passed; as were the bills putting volunteer officers transferred to the regular service, on an equal footing, as to rank and seniority with regular army officers, and for the relief of drafted men who had sent substitutes in the army.
Feb. 20.—The action of the House on the Mili-

tary bill was announced, and the bill as amended by the House was passed in evening session—yeas

35, nays 7.

Feb. 21—The joint resolution authorizing the refunding of excessive tax paid by National banks, was reported and passed. The bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was considered. Feb. 22.—The bill making appropriations for public works was reported. The joint resolution extending the provisions of the Agricultural College act to Tennessee was passed, with the House amendment, prohibiting ex-rebels from holding professorships in the College. The Indian bill was considered, and the House amendment transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was rejected.—The supplementary joint resolution regulating the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition was passed.

Fcb. 23.—The bill prohibiting payment of claims to ex-rebels was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered and passed finally. It appropriates about \$2,700,000.

ates about \$2,700,000.

Feb. 25.—A bill regulating the government of Montana Territory was passed.—The bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutter service was passed.—The bill regulating the disposition of customs penalties was passed and goes to the House.—The conference report on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to providing matic Appropriation bill was agreed to, providing that no money shall be paid the present Minister to Portugal. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed; as was also the Light House Appro-

House.-The Senate amendments to the Military hill were rejected, and a committee of conference with the Senate agreed to. Messrs. Stevens, Shellabarger and Blaine were appointed. The conference report of the Tenure of Office bill was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. An Executive communication announced the death of Samuel Downing, the last Revolutionary soldier. The Senate refusing to reconsider its amendments, the Military District bill was again amended.

Feb. 20.—The Military bill was taken up and amendments were adopted providing that no one

excluded from office by the proposed Constitutional amendment shall be eligible to membership in constitutional conventions in rebel States, nor entitled to vote for members of such conventions; and that the civil governments in such States shall be held provisional, and subject to modification or abolishment by the authority of the United States. The bill was sent back to the Senate for concurrence. The Army Appropriation bill was passed. One section declares that the General of the army shall not be removed or suspended, except by consent of the Senate. The Internal Revenue bill was considered. Feb. 21.—The Senate bill authorizing the con-

struction of a submerged tubular bridge at St. Louis was passed. The bill providing for the issue of interest-bearing certificates to National banks, in exchange for their compound interest notes held as reserve, was passed, being amended so as to authorize the issue of legal tender notes without interest to redeem the compound interest notes, the amount not to exceed \$100,000,000.

Feb. 22.—The Senate amendments striking from the Civil bill the appropriation for the Congressional Globe were rejected; also the amendment to the Diplomatic bill making an appropriation for the Portuguese Mission.
Feb. 23.—The Civil Appropriation bill was con-

sidered and passed finally. Among its appropriations are \$50,000 for constructing appraiser's stores in Philadelphia. The bill of indemnity for certain Presidential acts was passed. It legalizes all Presidential acts, orders and proclamations of a military character done between March 4, 1861, and July 1, 1866, and indemnifies against suits for military arrests and imprisonment during that period.

Feb. 25.—The Tax bill and the Fortification Appropriation bills were considered.

City.—A bill to prevent the use of salt on the railway tracks, by imposing a penalty of \$75 for each salting, passed both branches of City Councils. A resolution recommending the passage of the Sunday Car bill now before the Legislature, and that colored persons be permitted to ride, has been adopted in Common Council.—Our State Legislature have appointed a special committee to inquire into the lottery and "policy" business carried on in this city in violation of law. The Ledger says, "There are not less than a dozen lottery agents within a circuit of 200 yards around Third and Chestnut streets, and they issue their bulletins of drawn numbers and of the "hits" made as regularly, and almost as openly, as the published bulletins of the Stock Board or the Gold Room. It is but a few months since we were furnished with a list of forty or fifty of these establishments, takeu from the official records of one of the collectors of internal revenue in this city."

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Massachusetts.—The Boston hotel-keepers have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for permission to keep wines and liquors, under restrictions, for the use of their guests, and have joined hands to Greek steamer Panhellenicon has safely arrived at put down the Traveller for its opposition to the the Island of Crete. liquor interest.

Rhode Island.—The National Union Conven-

tion re-nominated Gen. Burnside for Governor. New York.—The last remains of Table Rock, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, have fallen into

Pennsylvania-In the State Senate, Feb. 20, the act authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street was passed. In the House, a resolution was introduced, for a commit-The process of the lottery policy business in Philadelphia. The bill for a vote on the Sunday car question in Philadelphia was considered.

The process in Philadelphia was considered and the sunday car question in Philadelphia was considered.

The process in Philadelphia was considered and the sunday car question in Philadelphia was considered. House refused twice to second the previous question on its passage, so that it still lies over .- In the Episcopal Convention at Reading, resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring for a division of the dio-The Convention adjourned, to meet in this city on the 21st of May.—In the Dauphin county Court, the jury acquitted C. V. and L. H. Culver and John Walker of all the charges against them in connection with the Venango and Petroleum

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

Ohio.—In Cincinnati a Justice recently decided that a school teacher had no right to whip a pupil. Indiana.—The country around Vincennes has been so flooded by the recent rains that for ten miles around only the house-tops are over the water, and steamboats are reported to be running over the prairie.-Howard Fletcher, who shot Mr. Stewart at President Johnson's reception in Indianapolis, last September, has just been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to two jears' imprison-

Maryland.—Rev. Henry A. Wise, son of the exrebel General, has accepted a call to Christ P. E. Church, Baltimore. Mr. Wise left this city very suddenly in 1861.

Kentucky .- The Circuit Court at Lexington, has decided the act of Congress giving negroes the right of testimony to be constitutional.—The Democratic Convention have nominated J. L. Helm for Governor, and Wm. Stevenson for Lieutenant-Governor.

Missouri.—The Southern Relief Association at St. Louis has raised \$124,749, by contributions and a fair.—An oil well in Ray county is reported to be yielding 100 barrels of Petroleum daily. Nebraska.—The Legislature has accepted the

conditions of Congress for admission as a State. Tennessee. Governor Brownlow has been renominated for Governor by the Republican Convention of Tennessee. The House has passed the new Militia bill, which had passed the Senate. It in-cludes colored persons. The Senate has rejected a bill to indemnify loyalists for losses by the war.-Gov. Brownlow has issued a proclamation announce ing his intention to call out the State militia "to en

force the laws and protect the Union men." Arkansas.-Hon. Andrew Hunter, elected U. S. Senator, declines on the ground that he cannot accept without injury to the church of which he is a mem-

District of Columbia. - John H. Suratt has been placed in the Washington city jail, on an order is-sued Feb. 19, by the Criminal Court.—Suratt was arraigned before the Criminal Court on the 23d. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment. The date of his trial has not yet been fixed.—Ten churches, of various denominations, are building in Washington.
The corner stone of a Catholic Cathedral will be laid on the 17th of March.—A municipal election was held in Georgetown, Feb. 25,—the negroes voting under the new Suffrage law. The Radical candidate for Mayor was elected, but the Conservatives secured a majority of the Councilmen.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Feb. 19.-London.-No Fenian insurrectionists have been captured; the peasantry are reported loyal but will not betray any one; more troops are on the way to Ireland; the Government announce that only 120 were "up" at Killarney and that no new rising is feared.—Evening.—John Bright denounces the plan of Reform proposed by Disraeli, and urges continued agitation. open to Pekin, mainly by telegraph; through in 12 days.—Florence.—Vigorous preparations are being made by all parties for elections for the new Parliament, and much excitement is shown in the canvass throughout the kingdom. - MADRID. - The Spanish Government is to inaugurate a series of reforms in Cuba. One of the new measures will be the substitution of an income tax of 8 per cent, for the tax on land and industry.

Feb. 20.—London.—Nine of the persons arrested at Dublin as Fenians, have been found guilty, and heavily sentenced.—The war estimates, as presented in the Ministerial budget, are largely increased over those of the preceding year.—The Princess Alexandra has been safely delivered of a girl.—Berlin.— Reports from all portions of Northern Germany indicate that the Liberals have carried the elections for the Parliament in their favor. All the members from Saxony are anti-Prussian in politics.—Athens. -The Turkish government is about to send a manof-war in pursuit of the Greek ship Panhellenicon. off the Island of Crete. An armed brig will be despatched from Greece to her assistance in case of

emergency.
Feb. 21.—London.—The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland has been prolonged .-Troops are posted at various points in Kerry and Cork counties, in such numbers as to effectually prevent any further outbreak. The British government announce that it will treat aliens caught in the act of rebellion as pirates.—LIVERPOOL.—The repairs on the steamer Great Eastern being completed, she was launched to-day from the gridiron at Birken-head.—The steamer Rappahannock was sold at auction to-day, by the American Consul, for £52,000 .-Lismarck has over-worked himself into so dangerous an illness that doubts are entertained of his recovery. -London.—Turkey has decided to call together an assembly of the representatives of all the different religious creeds in the Ottoman Empire, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the firman of 1856.-VIENNA.-The restoration of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary has removed the troubles of that country, and the people are now quiet and contented.

Feb. 22.—London.—It is proposed to put a Greek loan on the market here.—BERLIN.—Count Bismarck is much better to-day. It is now thought he will recover.—Serious apprehensions are entertained of the rising of the peasants in the Austrian provinces on the Danube, and a large number of arrests have been made at Vienna.—Vienna.—Austria is in favor of the evacuation of Servia by the Turkish forces, but so far as Cretan affairs are concerned her

policy is to avoid the question entirely. Feb. 23.—London, noon.—The Spanish government is seeking to keep from the public the course of events, but there is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.—Evening.—The U. S. Consul, Thomas H. Dudley, has commenced a suit to recover the ex-rebel steamer Alexandria.— FLORENCE.—Garibaldi is in this city, and will go to

Venice in a few days.

Feb. 24.—Berlin.—The Parliament of the North German States was opened yesterday, Bismarck being present. The King, in his speech from the throne, said he was encircled as no German prince had been for ages. All hopes for the future welfare of the nation now rested on the accomplished fact of a united Germany. He recommended the Parliament to form a new constitutional union, which would be defensive in its character and give unity, liberty and power to the Fatherland .- LONDON .- The

Feb. 25.—London, midnight.—In accordance with Disraeli's programme, the resolutions on Reform were introduced this evening. He proposed four new franchises and the change of some borough seats. Mr. Bright made a strong speech in opposi-tion to the scheme.—A despatch from Tien Tsin, reports that the Tycoon of Japan has been shot.— Berlin, noon.—All the non-German members in

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