

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Treasury.—The disbursements on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, last week amounted to \$6,075,982. Last week's internal revenue receipts were \$4,191,028.—The Public Debt, March 1st, less cash in Treasury, was \$2,530,763.—\$89.80; a diminution of \$12,500,000, compared with the last monthly report.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—March 5.—Various bills were introduced or notified, but no action taken.

March 6.—Various bills were introduced, but lay over awaiting the appointment of Committees.

March 7.—The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the Paris Exposition Commission, was taken up and passed.

March 8.—A resolution was agreed to, appropriating \$15,000 for the relief of the freedmen in the District. The resolution thanking Mr. Peabody for his educational gift, and directing the President to present him with a gold medal was agreed to. A resolution to prohibit the sale or use of spirituous liquors in the Capitol, was referred, as also the bill reannexing Alexandria to the District of Columbia.

March 9.—The bill appropriating \$20,000 for the Indian Commission, was concurred in. A joint resolution, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of the Southern destitute was passed. A resolution was referred, instructing the Foreign Committee to inquire into the steps necessary to prevent the erection of foreign anti-republican governments on this continent.

March 11.—The Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire whether the sale of unarmored vessels to belligerent Powers is unlawful, and whether the right to make such sale can be secured by legislation. Sumner's resolutions declaring the guarantees required in Reconstruction, were tabled by 36 yeas to 10 nays.

House.—March 5.—The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that the Executive had no communication to make. The credentials of Mr. Taffee, Representative elect from Nebraska, were presented, and that gentleman was also qualified. Rev. Mr. Boynton was re-elected Chaplain of the House.

March 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to publish a statement of the removals of customs and revenue officers, &c., since March 3d, 1865.

March 7.—A resolution providing for an adjournment from Monday until the 8th of May was agreed to. The Senate resolution reviving the Retrenchment Committee was concurred in. The Judiciary Committee were directed to report a bill regulating the elections for reorganizing conventions in the rebel States. The President was requested to furnish correspondence in relation to arrests and imprisonments of American citizens in Great Britain during the last two years. Resolutions directing the Judiciary Committee to continue their impeachment investigations, and authorizing them to sit forthat purpose during recess of Congress, were adopted without a division. The act repealing the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, was passed.

March 8.—The Senate joint resolution was passed, appropriating \$50,000 additional to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Paris Exposition of 1867, being the bill as passed by the House last Monday, but which failed, from want of time to act on it in the Senate. A joint resolution offered by Gen. Butler was adopted, providing for a commission to hear and determine claims of Northern creditors to shares of the sum of \$219,000 found in the Citizens' Bank, N. Y., by the General, and to distribute the same ratably.

Mr. Wood, of New York, offered a resolution of sympathy for the Irish people in their struggle for liberty, and the rules were suspended, (yeas, 103, nays, 14) and the resolution introduced and referred to the Foreign Committee, when appointed. A resolution offered by Mr. Stevens, looking to the re-appointment of the Reconstruction Committee, was lost.

March 11.—Mr. Wilson's supplementary Reconstruction bill was reported and passed. It directs the commanding general in each district to cause to be made, before the 1st of September next, a registration in each county or parish of the male citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, resident in each county or parish, (which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act of the 2d of March,) and within thirty days thereafter to cause an election to be held for delegates to frame State constitutions to re-establish civil governments loyal to the Union therein, and to pass all needful ordinances for putting such constitution and government into operation. The constitution is to be adopted by a majority of the registered voters, and on its approval by Congress, Senators and Representatives are to be admitted from such State.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Massachusetts.—Since the State Constables commenced their liquor seizures, they have secured 75,000 gallons, estimated to be worth \$250,000. Of this amount only 1500 gallons were ale. About 2000 gallons have been destroyed.—In the House of Representatives was presented a remonstrance against the proposed license law, signed by one hundred and fifty-six clergymen of Boston and vicinity. It includes all denominations.—Boston has already subscribed \$30,000 for the relief of the Southern destitute.

Pennsylvania.—In the Senate on the 7th, the Free Railroad bill was passed, as also an Act for the conditional release of persons convicted of capital offenses, who have been imprisoned for years without execution of their sentences.—The U. S. Senate rejected the nomination of Col. Wm. B. Sipes to be Postmaster at Philadelphia.

New York.—A company of capitalists has just been organized, for the purpose of draining and filling the marshes between Bergen and the Hackensack river in New Jersey, opposite New York city. They intend to purchase, if they have not already purchased, one thousand acres, and to cover these with cheap, comfortable dwellings for mechanics and workmen. They have a large capital, enough to erect at least 500 houses.

New Jersey.—Mrs. Lucy Stone has addressed the members of the New Jersey Legislature in the Capitol at Trenton, in advocacy of female suffrage.—A switch-tender, named O'Brien, whose negligence caused the death of the passengers on the New Jersey Railroad last summer, has been convicted of manslaughter, at Newark, and sentenced to \$6000 fine and three months imprisonment.

Ohio.—The House of Representatives has refused—by a vote of 38 to 50—to submit an amendment to strike out the word "white" from the State Constitution, to the vote of the people.

Wisconsin.—The Legislature has appropriated \$8,000 for the Antietam and Gettysburg national cemeteries.

Missouri.—The merchants of St. Louis, have adopted resolutions urging the Legislature to pass such laws as will restore the credit of the State by July next.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for the payment of interest on the State bonds due July next, and levying a tax to meet the accruing interest therefor.

Montana.—An extra session of the Legislature, to provide for the election of a Congressional Delegate, has been called.

Nevada.—Before the adjournment of the Legislature the Lieutenant Governor told the Legislature it "had done no credit to itself or the State. No

revenue bill had been passed, and the State was so utterly without credit, that credit had been refused for one hundred pounds of flour for the State prison, which was without a day's provision, and that he would turn the prisoners loose to seek a living for themselves." The closing scenes were disgraceful.

Florida.—Harriet Beecher Stowe and her brother, Rev. Charles Beecher, have sailed for this State, where they will remain several months.

South Carolina.—The Common Council of Charleston has voted thanks to Mr. Peabody for his gift for Southern education.

Virginia.—At the municipal election in Alexandria, the negroes attempted to vote, but their votes were rejected by the election officers, though over 1000 of them were recorded by Radical committees. The old Mayor was re-elected. Judge Underwood and fourteen others have nominated Congress in regard to this defiance of the Reconstruction Act, and asked action in the matter. Hence the bill to re-annex Alexandria to the District of Columbia.—The Virginia Senate passed the bill calling a State Convention, by a vote of 24 to 4.—The captain of a schooner at Norfolk, Va., attempted to kidnap a colored boy, and was arrested and held in \$300 bail.—The Senate has appointed a committee to consult with the authorities at Washington as to the requirements of the Reconstruction act.

Louisiana.—The Legislature has adopted resolutions of thanks to Mr. George Peabody for his gift to promote education in the South.—Gov. Wells has issued a proclamation declaring the Reconstruction Act in force in that State, and all elections hereafter, not held in accordance with its provisions, without effect. A new Radical paper, called "The Republican," is to be started in New Orleans.—Articles of impeachment against Governor Wells have been referred to a committee of the Legislature.—Trouble being apprehended if the municipal election was allowed to be held on Monday, General Sheridan has issued orders that no polls shall be opened on that day, and the election will be postponed until the district commander, under the law, is appointed, or special instructions are received concerning the case.

Tennessee.—Gov. Brownlow, has ordered the organization of a military force to serve under him as their commander-in-chief, for three years.

Georgia.—A correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes that a party who agree with ex-Governor Brown's recent letter, favoring the acceptance of Sherman's military reconstruction plan, has sprung up and bids fair to rule the State. Money is less plenty there than was ever known before, owing to the withdrawal of Northern capital and the employment of all funds for the purchase of provisions.

District of Columbia.—The colored citizens of Georgetown and Washington are about organizing a joint stock association, for the purpose of establishing a daily and weekly newspaper. Upwards of two thousand dollars has already been subscribed.

The Indians are again threatening hostilities in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas river. In the southern portions of New Mexico, the militia are under arms to resist the Indians.

Political.—At the caucus of Republican Senators, it was agreed not to take a vote for adjournment until the supplementary Reconstruction bill shall have become a law. This will probably extend the session a week or two.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

March 5.—London, noon.—The Duke of Buckingham has accepted the Colonial Secretaryship.—The government promises that its Reform bill will be liberal in their character.—Vienna.—A general rising of the Christians throughout Turkey is feared.

March 6.—London.—The government has postponed the Reform bill, from the 11th to the 18th of March.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope bring the sad intelligence that Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, has been killed by the Caffres.—The Fenians have torn up the rails and blockaded up the roads between Cork and Dublin. There have been, yet, no serious outrages committed upon either the persons or property of subjects, the rebels appearing to be under military discipline.

Very efficient measures have been taken and are now making to suppress all attempts at insurance. A meeting of several hundred men near Dublin, has been dispersed by the troops. The telegraph wires have been cut in various places.—Dublin.—An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon Drogheda barracks yesterday. The attacking party was completely repulsed by the military and police, and the assailants retired in confusion, losing a number killed and wounded.—Liverpool.—An attack made by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr yesterday was repulsed.—London.—The case of the United States against the ex-Confederate steamer Alexandria has been decided by the Admiralty Court in favor of the U. S. Government.—A Servian Prince has been summoned to Constantinople by the Porte.

March 7.—London.—The Fenians have made a well concerted rising in various parts of Ireland, and seem well supplied with rations. In the North, the police Barracks at Dromore, county Down, have been burnt down and a mounted policeman and the manager of the Union bank shot. In the South, the police stations at Craryfort and Holy Cross, county Wicklow, have been attacked, and a constable shot in Cork, but the trains are now running from that city to Dublin, while the rails to Waterford have been torn up. In the West, a band of 200 was repulsed in an attack on the police station at Kilmalk, near Limerick, with a loss of 3 killed and 14 taken. The Coast Guard at Killeah (co. Clare), have been dispersed by insurgents. Thirteen have been taken at Limerick. In the East, the Fenians were repulsed at Tallah by the police, eight miles South of Dublin, with a loss of over 200 prisoners and six loads of ammunition. The main body engaged retreated to the hills north of Dublin, with Lord Strathearn, the commander of the British forces in Ireland, in pursuit.

March 8.—London, noon.—Several newspapers have received and published a proclamation, purporting to come from the government of the Irish Republic. It declares that after ages of outrage and vain appeals to reason and justice, they have at last resolved to appeal to arms, to rescue Ireland from serfdom, and establish national union, public safety, and political freedom, and bring about the consequent separation of Church and State. As republicans, they appeal to republicans throughout the world for sympathy and support. Troops are being rapidly despatched to Ireland from all the available points. A body of Fenians, 1500 strong, are reported to be threatening Tipperary. The troops had a battle with insurgents near Killfinane, co. Limerick, and defeated them, taking thirty prisoners, including the Fenian chief, General Lane. A force of Fenians, some 300 strong, was also beaten by the soldiers at Clonmel. Several rebels were killed, and eighteen with a quantity of arms, were captured. The Fenians strip private houses of arms. Armed bands are roving through counties Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, and have frequent conflicts with the constabulary. Incendiary fires are frequent in the city and county of Limerick.—The Irish correspondent of the Times says Ireland is full of Irish-Americans, but that it is very difficult to apprehend them, for the people, though they give them no aid, refuse to betray them to the authorities. Colonel Dunn led the Irish in their attack on the station at Kilmallock. The present rising is considered a failure at Dublin.

—DUBLIN.—A heavy snow storm prevailed in this vicinity night before last, and it is said the insurgents who took refuge in the mountains are suffering severely from cold and exposure.—Donaghu, the Fenian leader, in the fight at Tallah, has since died, and three of his companions are also dead.—Large quantities of ammunition and materials for producing "Greek fire" have been discovered and seized by the police in various parts of the country.

—LONDON.—"Artemas Ward," (Chas. F. Brown,) died at Southampton, yesterday.—The Christians in Thessaly have entered into negotiations with the Turks to secure their religious independence.—Russia has sent \$50,000 to aid the suffering Cretans.—PARIS.—Emile De Girardin has been fined 5000 francs in the Correctional Court for violation of the law of the press. M. Girardin appeals from the decision of the Court.

March 9.—DUBLIN.—The Galtee Mountains, on the borders of Tipperary and Cork counties, are swarming with Fenians, and it is feared an attack will be made upon the town of Tipperary, the inhabitants of which are disaffected.—The rebels have appeared in force on the Devil's Bill Mountain, in county Tipperary. Troops with artillery had been sent to dislodge them. There has been no further disturbance at Drogheda, but twelve of the leaders have been captured. The Fenians have captured and now hold possession of the police barracks at Kilted, county Kildare.—LONDON, evening.—Small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, pressing the people into their ranks. The taverns in the city of Cork are to be closed every evening at dusk.—9, P. M.—An official despatch from Ireland says that loads of arms have been discovered and seized by the military.—Cyrus W. Field has contracted for a submarine cable to be laid from Placentia, New Foundland, to Sydney Cape Breton.—The reorganization of the Derby Government has been completed. The Duke of Marlborough becomes Lord President of the Privy Council in the place of the Duke of Buckingham, who was appointed Colonial Secretary, and the Duke of Richmond will take the chair of the Board of Trade.—A despatch from Constantinople states that the Sultan has made concessions which are satisfactory to the people of Servia, and has promised to carry into effect the firman of 1855.—The Cretan deputation has reached Constantinople.—The leading powers of Europe have united in urging upon the Ottoman Government the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the treaties of 1850, and the granting of liberal concessions to its Christian subjects.

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General Burke, one of the Fenian leaders in the South, has been captured at Tipperary.—PARIS.—The Monteur states that by this time, all the French troops must have left Mexico, and that the departure of Maximilian from Vera Cruz was to have taken place on the 7th of March.—LORENZO.—An attempt was made to assassinate the King of Italy, near Milan, which failed.—MADRID, March 10.—A Royal proclamation announces the termination of martial law in Spain.

March 11.—LONDON.—Ireland is quiet. The government, however is organizing its forces into six flying columns for the pursuit of the scattered bands of Fenians, and active service if needed.—There have been no fresh conflicts between the armed police and Fenians, who are flying to the mountains and hiding from the pursuit of the military.—The band of Fenians recently encamped in the Galtee mountains has vanished, leaving no trace of its whereabouts.—The government will not proclaim martial law in Ireland, but will try the Fenians by a special commission.—FLORENCE.—The elections for members of the Italian Parliament have generally resulted in favor of the government, which has secured a majority of the electoral districts.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS OF LIFE OR INJURY FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Cash Capital and Assets, December 1 1865, \$596,338 12.

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