

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Diplomatic.—Senator Don Faundo Goni, the new Spanish Minister, was presented to the President on Friday.

Treasury.—The disbursements on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, last week, were \$4,608,234. The Internal Revenue receipts of last week amounted to \$2,317,436.

Military.—General Grant has issued an order assigning military commanders to the five districts created in the South by the Reconstruction bill. The commanders are Generals Schofield, Sickles, Thomas, Ord and Sheridan, respectively. The States of West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky have been constituted the Military Department of the Cumberland, and placed under command of Major Gen. John Pope. The President has assigned Gen. Pope to the command of the Third Military District of the South, General Thomas taking command of the Military Department of the Cumberland. This change is made by request of General Thomas.

Nominations Rejected.—Senator Cowan as Minister to Austria; Lewis V. Bogy as Indian Commissioner; John Quincy Adams as Naval Officer at Boston; S. E. Ancona as Naval Officer at Philadelphia; Joseph S. Severns as Surveyor of Customs at Philadelphia; L. P. Ashmead, as Naval Officer for Philadelphia.

Nominations Confirmed.—Clifford S. Phillips, to be Internal Revenue Assessor for the Second District of Pennsylvania; Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, as Commissioner of Education, Henry H. Bingham, as Postmaster for Philadelphia, and R. H. Lee as Postmaster for Camden, N. J.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.—March 12.—A resolution expressing sympathy with "the Irish people" in their struggle against Great Britain, was offered, but objected to, and lies over. An effort was made to call up the resolutions of Mr. Sumner, declaring certain guarantees as necessary to complete reconstruction, but some opposition was made. The supplemental reconstruction bill passed by the House was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

March 13.—A joint resolution for a survey of a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario was passed. The Judiciary Committee reported an substitute for the supplementary Reconstruction bill passed by the House, giving the delegates elected to the Southern conventions power to adopt constitutions without submitting their action to the people. A resolution was agreed to, refunding certain discriminating duties levied on Hawaiian vessels since the 1st of January, 1856.

March 14.—The supplementary Reconstruction bill, as reported by the Senate committee, came up, and an amendment to enable the people in the States affected to decide whether they wished a convention or not, was rejected. Yeas, 17; nays, 27.

March 15.—The bill exempting steamboats from the obligation of carrying friction matches in iron safes was called up and passed. The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up, and an amendment, providing that the voting at elections should be by ballot, was rejected, as were amendments to make the call of a constitutional convention depend upon the legal expression of the provisional government in favor of so doing.

March 16.—A resolution directing the Retrenchment Committee to investigate the conduct of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury was adopted. The House joint resolution relating to the Richmond bank coin was called up and passed. The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up, and amendments making the elections by ballot, and requiring that a majority of registered voters shall vote on the question of a convention, were adopted. The bill as amended was passed (yeas 38, nays 2), and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

March 18.—A motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee the credentials of Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was postponed.—It was rumored that Mr. Thomas had spoken disloyalty of the Senate, and in a letter resigning his office as Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet he said the United States had no power to collect customs at Charleston.—The Supplementary Reconstruction bill, with the House amendments, was taken up. All the amendments were concurred in excepting that inserting "registered" before the word "electors," which was rejected, and the bill goes back again to the House.

House.—March 12.—A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$500,000 for the expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Reconstruction act. A bill was passed directing the issue of suits of clothing annually to invalid soldiers in public and private institutions. The joint resolution appropriating \$15,000 for the freedmen of the District was concurred in.

March 13.—The resolutions thanking Mr. Peabody were agreed to as passed by the Senate.

March 14.—Bills and resolutions were reported but no important action taken.

March 15.—A resolution for the immediate appointment of the Military Committee, to sit during recess and consider ordinance matters, was postponed until the first Monday in December next, by a vote of 72 yeas to 56 nays. Resolutions that the Speaker appoint a Committee on Public Expenditures, and that such committee consider the report on the New York Custom House, and report if action be necessary, and providing for an investigation of the conduct of Collector Smythe, of New York, but looking to his impeachment, if proof were found of the charges against him, were adopted.

March 18.—The supplementary Reconstruction bill, as passed by the Senate, was passed, with amendments adding a clause to the prescribed oath inserting the word "registered" before the word "electors," and inflicting punishment for false swearing. A joint resolution suspending payment of commutation for drafted slaves was introduced and passed.—A joint resolution making the duty on imported umbrellas of silk, 60 per cent ad valorem, and of other material than silk, 50 per cent.—A resolution was passed, directing the payment into the Treasury of the proceeds of captured property during the rebellion, not to be withdrawn therefrom except by authority of law. A bill exempting from internal tax writing paper made from wood, and wrapping paper made from corn stalks, was passed.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Massachusetts.—Gov. Bullock has appointed George L. Buffin, a Justice of the Peace in Boston. Mr. Buffin is an American citizen of African descent.—Harvard College, during its existence, has had 6,736 graduates, of these 2,770 are now living.—The alumni of Yale College, (Conn.) are 7,548 in number, of whom about 3,000 are now living.—During the last week four hundred and eighty persons in this State gave notice to the State constables that they had stopped selling liquor. The lower branch of the Legislature has passed the constitutional amendment by a vote of 120 yeas to 20 nays.—Dr. S. G. Howe sailed for Boston Wednesday before last, with \$16,000 relief money for the Cretons.

New York.—The National Democratic Committee, at its meeting on the 12th, came to the conclusion that it was inexpedient to call a national convention previous to the regular nominating convention of next year, but resolved on a thorough organization of the Democratic party throughout the Union.

Pennsylvania.—In the Senate, March 13, bills regulating weights and measures; giving Quarter Sessions Courts the power to annex lands of one

district to another for school purposes; exempting stockholders of corporations from local taxation; and authorizing the issue of registered for coupon bonds of the State, were passed finally. In the State Senate, March 12, the Pension Committee were directed to report a bill amending or repealing the act granting pensions to soldiers of 1812. The House bill giving inebriates into the custody of the "Citizens' Association" was passed. The bill adding 20 per cent. to fees of county and other officers in Philadelphia, has passed the House. In the State Senate acts authorizing three additional Notaries Public in Philadelphia, and extending the term of the City Solicitor one year, were passed.—The State Senate on the 10th, passed the bill relating to soldiers' orphans, with an amendment admitting children of permanently disabled soldiers, only, to the protection of the governor and Superintendent. They agreed to consider the Sunday Car bill at a special session on Tuesday. At the Harrisburg election, last Friday, the Democratic candidate for Select Councilman at large was elected 225 majority. The Democratic majority last year was 147. Gov. Geary's vote was refused in the Fourth Ward of that city, on the ground of insufficient residence and non-payment of assessment tax.—The colored Passenger bill has been passed by both branches of the Legislature.

New Jersey.—The taxable valuation of New Jersey for the present year is set down at \$48,474,678.—The Republican majority for Mayor in Camden is 73. Last November it was 290. The Republicans carried Orange, N. J. by 25 majority; at the previous election by 69.—Out of 477 male prisoners in the State Prison, 317 can read and write, and 59 are able to read only. 383 of the prisoners accuse drunkenness of causing their downfall. 330 of the whole number were not connected with any religious denomination.

Connecticut.—Among the appropriations of the last Legislature was \$400 for "whiskey, lemons and sugar, for the use of the Legislature."

Ohio.—A new Radical paper is to be published at Columbus, to be called "The Republic," and to be "organ of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Indiana.—The Legislature, which adjourned last week, passed a registry law; bills making a new apportionment of the Congressional and Legislative districts; punishing "holdings" in the Legislature, and establishing a "House of Refuge for youthful offenders. The appropriations of the session were \$1,500,000.

Michigan.—The State Constitutional Convention will meet at Lansing, on the third Wednesday of May. The election for delegates to this Convention is to be held on April 1st, and the most prominent subject which the Convention will discuss will be the suffrage question. Michigan has followed the bad example of Ohio in refusing to enfranchise the negroes.

California.—At the municipal election held in Sacramento, the Republicans were successful by a large majority.

Maryland.—The Senate (March 12) passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the suffering people of the South, by a vote of 17 to 1.—Ex-Governor Philip F. Thomas has been elected Senator by the Legislature.

Tennessee.—The flood in East Tennessee, it is estimated, has destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of property.

Kentucky.—The United States Court (March 12) decided in favor of the owners of the steamboat Sam. Orr, which was seized by the rebels in 1861, at Paducah, Ky., and gave damages in \$58,000. Paducah has to pay the bill.—"The Colored Kentuckian" is the title of a new weekly paper in the freedmen's interest, to be started in Louisville.—There are 80 Radical papers in the South, and they are mainly supported by \$500,000 worth of Government advertising.

Texas alone, of all the Southern States, expects to produce large crops this year.

Missouri.—The Senate has concurred in the bill for payment of interest on the State bonds, with an amendment cutting down the appropriation therefor to \$300,000.—The House of Representatives has passed an Eight-hour Labor bill.—The Democratic State Central Committee publish a call for a National Democratic Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on May 7th.—The Circuit Court of St. Joseph county, Mo., has dismissed all the cases before it against clergymen who preached without having taken the "iron-clad" oath.—The new iron bridge to be built across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, will cost \$5,000,000. It will be of altitude sufficient to allow steamers to pass under it at high water.

Virginia.—The colored citizens of Portsmouth have put up one of their own color for Mayor.—The Senate has passed a resolution for a joint committee to wait on Gen. Schofield, and offering him their cooperation in passing and enforcing laws to promote peace and harmony.—The delegation of the Virginia Legislature, to consult in regard to the Reconstruction bill, have had interviews with the President and U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee. They assured the Committee of the intention of their State to reorganize under the bill. The President informed the delegates that he would execute the law, and commended the action of the Legislature.—The Legislative delegation to Washington say they were kindly received, and are satisfied that a compliance with the Congressional terms of reconstruction would be followed by representation in Congress.—Letters from the South, received in Washington, show a general disposition to reorganize under the new Reconstruction law. The supplementary bill pending in Congress also meets approval. General Schofield has suspended the municipal election at Fredericksburg, and will probably do so throughout the State, allowing the old officers to hold over until a reorganization.

Alabama.—The question of annexing East Florida to this State is again agitated, and it is claimed, will receive the consent of the people of that section.—The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation did not take effect in that State until May, 1865.

Georgia.—The business portion of Albany has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$200,000.—Every week for a month past 200,000 bushels of corn have arrived at Atlanta.

The Floods.—Twenty-seven persons, mostly freedmen, have been drowned by the flood at Helena, Arkansas. Twenty-five dead bodies floated down the Tennessee river past Bridgeport, Ala., on Tuesday last. The water was from 12 to 20 feet deep in the town of Chattanooga on Tuesday. Nearly all the bridges and culverts south of Louisville have been carried away; the buildings along the river at Cincinnati are in 10 to 15 feet of water; the Ohio river, between New Albany and Evansville, was 30 miles wide, and Shawneetown was inundated.—Railroad communication between Memphis and Louisville has been suspended. At Friar's point, nearly 100 miles below Memphis, the Mississippi is higher than ever before. Mound city, Ill., on the Ohio river, and Smithland, Ky., at the junction of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, are both inundated.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE. March 12.—London, noon.—The Fenians in Ireland have all been dispersed, and the entire island is tranquil. The authorities, however, have good reason to fear another rising, and have prepared for it.—Dublin, evening.—Arrests are being made in all parts of the country. Large quantities of arms have been seized. A detachment has been sent in pursuit of large numbers of insurgents who have gathered near Mallow Junction, an important railway centre in county Cork.—Paris.—The laborers employed on the Universal Exposition have struck for higher wages.—Berlin.—Bismarck has recommended

ed a compromise between the factions in the German Parliament, in order to adopt a new constitution.—Vienna.—The Emperor is gone to Hungary.

March 13.—London, evening.—Despatches from Dublin this evening state that Ireland is quiet. There has been a great fall of snow. A number of Fenians were arrested in Limerick, and while on their way to the police barracks, were cheered by the people. Placards have been posted in the streets of Clonmel, and in Waterford and Tipperary counties, forbidding the people to pay their rents.—Berlin.—Herr Munchausen, the premier of the Hanoverian government of the late King, has challenged Bismarck for words spoken in debate in the German Parliament.—Vienna.—The Emperor has given orders for strengthening the Austrian forts on the Italian frontier.—The Viceroy of Egypt withholds the tribute of that country, to meet the expenses of crushing the insurrection in Candia.

March 14.—London, noon.—The Fenian troubles are not altogether ended.—The government has just dispatched four gunboats to Dublin, and they will be stationed at different points in the river Liffey. The Fenians have taken refuge from the British troops in the Wicklow Mountains, a few miles south of Dublin, where they are perishing from the extreme cold weather.—Florence.—Nearly one-half of the Italian elections are to be repeated. The result is exceedingly doubtful. Garibaldi is at the head of the opposition party.—London, evening.—The European Powers have failed to agree on the Eastern question. Russia demands additional concessions for the Christian subjects of the Sultan.—The Turkish government is determined to continue the war in Crete, and is preparing to send fresh battalions of troops to the Island, under Hussein Pasha.—Liverpool.—The American Chamber of Commerce in this city gave a grand banquet to-night, in honor of the heroes of the Atlantic cable, at which fine gold medals were presented to Cyrus W. Field, Captain Anderson, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Willoughby Smith.—The American Minister, Mr. Adams and all the leading American merchants of this city were present.

March 16.—London, noon.—Large bodies of troops have been sent to Liverpool to preserve the peace.—The emigration from Cork, for the last few days, has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants were recognized as being connected with the rising near Killybegny.—Novon.—The Servian question has been settled. Lord Derby says officially that the forces of the Serbian Porte are to leave Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, and that the country will be practically free.—The authority of the Turks there will be merely nominal.—Lord Lyons announces that Turkey will hasten the reforms in favor of the Christians in Crete and elsewhere in her dominions.—Paris. General Castelnau, Aid-de-camp of the Emperor, who went on a special mission to Mexico to confer with Bazaine and Maximilian, has returned.—The Monitor officially announces that Marshal Bazaine and the last of the French troops left Mexico on the 10th of March.—Vienna, noon.—The Turkish forces have been successful in a battle with the Christians in Thessaly.—The government has also consented to the return of the Crete exiles. The Crete deputies to the Sublime Porte have reached Constantinople.—Madrid.—In a general election held throughout the kingdom, the government candidates were mainly successful.

March 17.—London.—The Tory Reform bill will give the right of suffrage to rate-paying householders of ten years' residence, to men paying £1 yearly taxes, or having £30 in a savings bank or £50 in the funds, and to all members of the learned professions and graduates of the universities. The bill also provides for a £15 franchise in the counties.—Liverpool.—No disturbance was created here to-day [St. Patrick's day] by the Fenians, as was feared.—Despatches from all parts of Ireland report the country quiet. Frequent arrests are made.

March 18.—London.—The Sublime Porte shows a disposition to grant the demands of the Viceroy of Egypt.—It is asserted that France, Austria and Russia have made a joint proposition to the Turkish Government for the cession of the Island of Candia to Greece.

BY STEAMER.

Conciliation.—On February 27th, a bill throwing open the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Catholics and Jews, by amending the oath required, was passed to a second reading by 102 majority, as was also another bill opening professorships in Dublin University to Catholics.

The British Army, according to the estimates of the War Department, will cost \$73,761,000 in the year 1867, an excess of \$2,067,000 over the expenses of 1866. The numerical strength of the army is to be 139,174.

French Finances.—The French government asks for its support, during 1868, the sum of \$309,755,122 for ordinary expenses, an increase of \$5,119,489 over the expenses of 1867. Besides this, however, under the head of "extraordinary expenses," they are asked about \$90,000,000. The receipts of the government during the year are estimated at \$334,490,317, so that \$60,000,000 will have to be supplied by additional taxation.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON-MOORE.—In Marble, on the 12th inst., by Rev. B. Hotchkiss, Mr. Alexander Johnson to Miss Sophia H. Moore.

OBITUARY.

Died, Feb. 25, Mrs. Ann D., wife of Edward M. Bartlett, of this city. She united with the Church 37 years ago—with "Old Pine Street Church" 30 years ago. For 34 years she has been the faithful wife of one with whose religious sentiments and plans she was always in harmony. God blessed her labors as a Christian mother, and she lived to see all her children—six in number—members of the Church, which she loved so well and so long. 339 WASHINGTON AV.

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