

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

U. S. Supreme Court.—It was decided, April 29, that the City of Philadelphia, not being a manufacturer of gas, must pay tax on that article the same as private parties. The Court decided in the Massachusetts liquor cases that payment of internal revenue taxes is no protection to dealers in articles the sale of which is prohibited by State law. The motion of Attorney General Stansberry to dismiss the bills of complaint filed by the States of Georgia and Mississippi was argued before a full bench last Friday. The matter was continued until next Friday.

Treasury.—The customs receipts of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore from April 15th to the 20th, inclusive, amounted to \$2,739,542. The customs receipts at San Francisco from March 17th to the 23d were \$212,638, and at New Orleans, from April, 7th to the 13th were \$93,516.—The Treasury Department on Saturday received \$350,000 consequence money from Cincinnati, and \$50 from Hartford.—The receipts from internal revenue and customs from June 30, 1866, to April 23d, were \$383,139,000. The receipts for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year were \$395,288,000.

The Postmaster General has finally decided to appoint special agents to take charge of the post-offices left vacant by the failure of the Senate to confirm nominations.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pennsylvania.—Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter in opposition to the statement of Senator Wilson in Virginia, "that there would be no impediment to Southern Representatives in Congress if they would elect loyal men." Mr. Stevens wants punishment and "mild confiscation" dealt out first.

New York.—The State House at Albany will cost \$4,000,000.

Delaware.—The prospect for a large crop of peaches is very flattering. In Sussex county a New Yorker is planting about seven thousand trees, and other orchards are forming. Delaware peach trees retain their vigor many years.

Maryland.—Gov. Swann has issued a proclamation declaring the result of the election in that State on the question of a Constitutional convention: 34,524 votes were cast for the convention, 24,136 against it, and there were 43 blank ballots. The convention will meet in Annapolis on the second Wednesday of May.—The official majority in Baltimore in favor of Sunday cars is 1802.—The cars were to begin running last Sunday.—A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the U. S. Court in the case of John Merriman, indicted for treason with Col. Kane, Bradley Johnson and others. All these cases are to be dismissed.

Virginia.—Senator Wilson addressed a meeting in Norfolk, April 24. He advocated the platform adopted by the Radical Convention at Richmond, which embraces "honor and rewards to labor; homes for the homeless, who are willing to work; property and not polls to bear the burden of taxation; property of the State must contribute to educate the children of the State; free schools and universal education." It threatens the land monopolists of the State with confiscation if they oppose the laborer, or attempt to control his vote, or molest the school teachers and friends of Freedmen. Governor Pierpont also spoke.—It is proposed to settle an Irish colony of 2,000 persons in Virginia.—The question of negroes riding in the street cars is agitating Richmond, and General Schofield later recommended the running of additional cars for colored persons.—The Richmond Times has been warned by General Schofield on account of editorial articles.—The Whig has joined the Radicals.—Senator Wilson had an interview with Jefferson Davis, at Fortress Monroe. The meeting and conversation were "pleasant and polite."—The State Legislature adjourned on Monday. The examining courts, of the class which acquitted the negro-murderer Watson, are abolished, and in future the magistrates will either discharge or send before a grand jury all cases brought before them.

Illinois.—The Eastern shore of the Mississippi is being rapidly encroached upon by the river. Farm after farm has been swept away and it is thought that the river will ultimately find for itself a new channel through the body of water known as Long Lake.

Missouri.—There was a severe shock of earthquake at St. Joseph's and Kansas City, Mo., April 24. It was severely felt at St. Louis, as also throughout Kansas.

Utah.—An Episcopal church is to be established in Salt Lake City, and a minister is going from New York to take charge of it.

Tennessee.—Hydrophobia, which appears to have become an epidemic in Chicago and other Western cities, has extended to Memphis, and mad dogs are being killed there daily. Memorial ceremonies in honor of the rebel dead were observed in various places throughout the South. At Memphis, Captain Ester, after correspondence, allowed the graves to be decorated and accepted an invitation to be present, and listened to a sermon on the occasion.

Louisiana.—The late disastrous floods in Louisiana, it is reported, will cause the Government to lose from eight to ten millions of dollars by the diminished receipts for taxes in that State.—General Sheridan has dismissed the Aid to the chief of Police in New Orleans, for intimidating the negroes from registering their names.

Arkansas.—Gen. Ord has detailed army officers to take the place of State officers removed by him in this State.—From the report of the Adjutant General of this State, it appears that State gave 8,880 men, cavalry and infantry, to the Union armies, of whom 1,332 were killed or died in the service.—The negroes of Helena, are dying rapidly of an epidemic which, from the accounts of it, looks like the Asiatic cholera.

Florida.—Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety during the rebellion, has petitioned the Attorney General to be allowed to return to the United States and stand his trial.

Georgia.—REVERSED.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says a white man in Pulaski county is now employed by his former negro slave. The darky gives "old master" eight bales of cotton to superintend his planting operations during the present year.—There has been some correspondence between General Pope and Governor Jenkins, on the subject of the latter's advising non-action under the Reconstruction act. Gov. Jenkins, in reply to an inquiry by the General, says he had not seen General Pope's order, No. 1, before giving the advice, but he should say and do what he believed was required by his position. Gen. Pope rejoins that the law passed by Congress must be executed.

District of Columbia.—In the Criminal Court Sanford Conover, convicted of subornation of perjury in connection with Mr. Lincoln's assassination, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. Conover's counsel has appealed on technical grounds.—Mr. Peabody has given \$15,000 for the establishment of a free library at Georgetown.

Indiana.—The Indian war has begun. The Indians are massing near Fort Benton, apparently for an attack on the Fort. Some troops from Fort Mitchell have attacked an Indian camp, killing several Indians and recapturing some mules. The

Indians have burned three stations on the Smoky Hill route. The raiders are believed to be Cheyennes, and General Custer has gone in pursuit of them. Notice has been sent to all the posts to be on the guard against attack.—General Custer, at last accounts, was still pursuing the Cheyenne raiders, who were flying northward. The Cheyenne village, where the troops were camped, was burned on the 20th.

Mexico.—The news of the capture of Puebla by the Liberalists, and of the execution of the officers who defended it, is confirmed by advices from Vera Cruz. Over four thousand soldiers were killed and wounded on both sides in the final contest; and Diaz is said to have put to death sixty-three officers of the Imperialist garrison, for refusing to surrender. Three thousand of the Liberalists engaged at Puebla were sent to Vera Cruz, to aid in the Liberalist siege of that city, which has been summoned to capitulate. Maximilian was still believed to be shut up in Queretaro—the force besieging that place having been strengthened by several thousand troops, who had previously been engaged at Puebla,—though it was reported that Maximilian escaped to Mexico in disguise. Maximilian, the Imperialist General, managed to pass through the Liberal lines with 1500 cavalry, and reached the city of Mexico, where he forthwith levied a forced loan of one million dollars, and collected \$600,000 by imprisoning the heads of the first commercial houses.

FOREIGN.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

April 22.—Paris.—Napoleon, in his preparations for war, is trying to purchase arms in the United States. The chances are apparently in favor of war on the Luxemburg question. The neutral powers have proposed a compromise, but Prussia disapproves.—London, noon.—Peace between France and Prussia is now almost despaired of. The Prussians are quietly arming and preparing. The aspect of things caused considerable alarm on the Stock Exchange, and the tendency is towards a financial panic. Mr. Gladstone is much censured by the members of the Liberal party, for his mismanagement of the Reform movement.—Paris.—Marschal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, has arrived in this city from Algiers, having been recalled by the Emperor.—Berlin, evening.—The official press says, in relation to the proposition submitted by Prussia and France by the great Powers: "This government did not find it necessary to appeal to the Powers for the protection of her rights; but she will not leave Luxemburg."

April 24.—Berlin, 2 P. M.—It is reported that the great Powers have renewed their appeal to Prussia, in the hope of averting imminent war.—London, evening.—Prussia has replied to the great Powers of Europe. She denies that she is arming, but emphatically reiterates that she will not evacuate Luxemburg. War is now considered almost certain.—Paris.—Prince Napoleon has gone to Italy.—Florence.—The marriage of the Crown Prince Hubert with one of the Archduchesses of Austria has been postponed.—Lisbon.—A serious *emancip* is reported at Oporto. A frigate has been sent there to restore order.—London, evening.—The importation of American bonds from Germany for sale at this market continues very great. The closing rate for the issue of 1862 at Frankfurt, this evening, was 7 1/2.

April 25.—Paris, evening.—The official *Constitutionnel* declares that France does not desire war, and will use all means consistent with her national honor to avoid it.—Paris, 2 P. M.—The *Moniteur* has an editorial charging Prussia with negotiating to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of Prague in regard to Schleswig.—Besse.—The Swiss government will put an army of observation on the French frontier. [They can bring an army of 400,000 into the field.]

April 26.—London, evening.—Prussia, fearing the introduction in the Diet of interpellations as to its policy upon the Luxemburg question, has refused to enter into a long discussion in that body.—Berlin, evening.—It is reported that Belgium has submitted to Napoleon a new plan of peace, which has been proposed by Russia, and which provides for the neutralization of Luxemburg.—The Danish government has announced its intention to remain neutral.

April 27.—London, evening.—Queen Victoria has written to the King of Prussia, taking ground in favor of the receipt and more moderate propositions of France in regard to Luxemburg, and advising him to accept that plan.—Dublin.—At the Fenian trials in this city, to-day, Colonel Massey was brought on the stand, and told the story of the Fenian plot.—Paris P. M.—The Emperor has expressed his satisfaction with the negotiations now in progress for the settlement of the Luxemburg question.—Amsterdam.—The Dutch government officially denies any offer to sell Luxemburg to Napoleon.—St. Petersburg.—It is said that the Russian government will receive from the United States a fleet of iron clads, instead of the stipulated sum of money, in payment for the cession of the Russian possessions in North America.

April 28.—London.—At a late hour last night the Prussian government signified by telegraph, its acceptance of the proposition made by the Queen of England, for a general conference at London of the great Powers, to settle the Luxemburg dispute, on a basis of the neutralization of the Grand Duchy guaranteed by all the Powers represented at the Conference.—Evening.—The conference will meet in London on the 15th of May. It has been agreed that in the meantime the fortress of Luxemburg shall be dismantled.—Berlin.—The *Weser Gazette* in a leading article to-day, intimates that Prussia may evacuate the fortress of Luxemburg.—Constantinople.—The recently appointed Envoy to the U. S. Edward Blacque, Bey, is about to depart for America.

April 29.—London, evening.—The European Conference will be composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the King of Holland as Grand Duke of Luxemburg. The following terms have been agreed upon as the basis of deliberations. First, France is not to enlarge her present boundaries. Second, The fortifications of Luxemburg are to be evacuated and dismantled. Third, The further political status of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is to be ascertained and determined by the Conference. Fourth, The final decision of the Conference is to be guaranteed by all the governments participating therein.

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GUTHRIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE, April 1st, 1867, contains: The Hugonot Family in the English Village (Chaps. 18, 19, and 20); For Higher Life; How to Use the Epistles (No. IV.); Luther the Singer, (No. V.); The Metaphors of St. Paul, (No. III.); How to Get Rid of an Enemy, (Chaps. IV., V., VI.); Pharisaic Traditions; Widowed; Studies from the Old Testament, (No. VI.); The Seven Consciences, with Cases in Point, (No. V.); Good Friday; The Working Man and the Christian; What is Small in Nature; My Chosen Friend, (No. III.); The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; Manan, a Biblical Study; Notes for Readers Out of the Way.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of FINE CLOTHING, Cassimere Suits for \$16, and Black Suits for \$22. Finer Suits, all prices up to \$75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, Southeast corner of SIXTH & MARKET STS.

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PAPER HANGINGS, S. F. Balderston & Son, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia, apr 11-4m

Classical School, S. E. Corney of THIRTEENTH & LOCUST STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal. PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, North-West Corner of Chestnut & Eighteenth Streets. REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D., PRINCIPAL.

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