News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

The President is considering the propriety of calling the five Southern commanders to Washington, to consult upon a uniform rule of action under the reconstruction laws.—It is believed that General Sheridan will be transferred from Louisiana to some other command.

Treasury.—The gold in the Treasury Department amounts to $93,000,000, including $21,000,000 in gold certificates.—Last week's internal revenue receipts amounted to $3,230,367. The customs receipts at New York, Philadelphia Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans, from the 7th to the 13th of July, were $2,769,553.—Fifteen steamers, carrying 2262 passengers and $1,502,073 in specie, left New York on Saturday for foreign and coastwise ports.—Fractional currency of the denomination of 15 cents will be issued in a few weeks. The face of the note will bear likenesses of Grant and Sherman, and the back will be green, with the figure "15" on each side.

Diplomatic.—The President, July 22, nominated Horace Greely as Minister to Austria, but an objection having been made to the consideration of the subject, it went over under the rule, which prevents a nomination from being acted upon the same day it is sent in, unless by unanimous consent.—Among the nominations confirmed are John Netherland of Texas, Minister to Bolivia. Among those rejected are John A. McClernand, of Ill., as Minister, and Marcus Ottenburg, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and E. C. Loomis, Minister to Hayti.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.—July 16.—The bill for the relief of deserters was passed. The Chair laid before the Senate the treaty with Russia, and asked an appropriation to carry it into effect. Referred. The communication asking for the carrying into effect the proceedings of the convention between the United States and Mexico was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as was also a message transmitting correspondence of L. D. Campbell while minister to Mexico. Two thousand copies of Chief Justice Chase's recent decision were ordered to be printed. The resolution asking for information about payment of bounties was adopted. The bill providing for the establishment of peace with the Indians was adopted.

July 17.—Mr. Wilson introduced a Constitutional amendment, abolishing all distinctions on account of color, which was ordered to be printed and lie on the table. A bill was passed, providing for the appointment of a commissioner to adjust the claims of United States citizens against the Venezuelan Government. The bill to enable colored persons to hold office in the District of Columbia was passed—yeas 25, nays 5. The bill appointing commissioners to select reservations for the Indian tribes was considered. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill for the relief of deserters.

July 18.—The resolution directing the Foreign Committee to inquire into the execution of Mexican soldiers, under a decree of Maximilian, was passed. The bill for a commission to locate the Indian tribes was passed, with amendments giving the appointment of the commissioners to the President, and providing for the calling out of 4,000 volunteers, should the commission fail.

July 19. The joint resolution extending the mail steamship service to China and Japan, was concurred in. A joint resolution expressive of sympathy with the suffering people of Crete, and directing the President to communicate a copy of the resolution to the Government of Turkey, was reported from the Foreign Committee, and passed. The House amendments to the District Equal Rights bill were agreed to. The veto message was received and read, and the Reconstruction bills passed over the President's objections. The vote on the Supplemental bill was 30 yeas to 6 nays, and on the Appropriation bill 32 yeas to 4 nays. The House resolution of adjournment was taken up, and an amendment that the adjournment be from 3 P. M., to-morrow (Saturday) until the first Monday in December, was adopted—yeas 22, nays 15. The House bill repealing the law which prohibits the President and Secretary of the Interior from making treaties with the Indians was concured in.

July 20.—Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was tabled, declaring the right of Senators to express themselves on the conduct of civil officers liable to impeachment. The report of the conference committee, for an adjournment until November 21st, was agreed to. A message from the President, announcing the signing of bills and resolutions, was received, and the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned *sine die.*

House.—July 16.—The reconstruction bills were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The rules were suspended in order to pass the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue in New York. A preamble and and resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what becomes of the money collected for the Washington Monument Association.

July 17.—The Clerk of the Court of Claims was directed to furnish a list of judgments by that Court since 1863, with amounts, &c. The President was called upon for information in regard to Mexican filibustering expeditions, &c. A resolution was adopted, condemning the President's views in regard to assuming the Southern State debts, as announced in his message of the 15th. A resolution was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the alleged pardon of Stephen F. Cameron, late of the rebel army, one of the Suratt witnesses. The Senate amendment to the bill for relief of certain deserters was agreed to.

July 18.—A resolution was adopted, suspending the payment of $3,000,000 for cotton claims under decisions of the Court of Claims. The Secretary of War was called upon for information as to the quantity of swamp lands in the South not disposed of. A resolution was passed, authorizing an extension of the mail steamship service with China and Japan. Resolutions directing the Foreign Committee to report what action may best manifest the sympathy of the American people for the Cretans, were adopted. The resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation against the Mexican fillibustering, was passed. A substitute for the bill allowing negroes to hold office in the District, was reported and passed.

July 19.—A resolution was adopted directing the appointment of a select committee to investigate alleged frauds in the Paymaster General's office. The veto message of the supplementary Reconstruction bill was laid before the House, and after a sharp debate, in which the question of impeachment was ventilated, the bill was passed over the veto—yeas, 100, nays, 22. The Senate amendment to the District Equal Rights bill was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The Senate resolution of sympathy for Crete was also concurred in, and the Reconstruction Appropriation bill was passed over the President's veto. A resolution was passed, providing that except on the advice of the General-in-Chief, the President shall not remove a district military commander without the consent of the Senate.

July 20.—The Venezuelan bill was reported and passed; also, the bill relating to Indian affairs, with some amendments. The Judiciary Committee was empowered to take testimony in the investigation as to whether Delaware and Kentucky have republican forms of government. The conference report on adjournment was agreed to, and at half-past four o'clock the Speaker declared the House adjourned.

The House Judiciary Committee has decided that as the impeachment testimony was not presented to Congress it cannot be furnished for publication.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

New York.—Steamboat racing has revived on the Hudson. The steamboats Drew and Connecticut had a trial of speed on the down trip from Albany.—In the Constitutional Convention, an ordinance conferring civil and political equality upon negroes, was passed by a vote of 58 to 41. It was resolved to postpone the question of submitting that, or any other matter, to the people, until the whole of the new Constitution is framed.—The wheat harvest in the Genesee Valley is progressing. The yield is large and the quality fine.—The monitor *Onondaga* has been sold to the French Government by the builder, Mr. G. W. Quintard.—The ram *Dunderberg* sailed from New York, July 19, for France.—A suit against the New York Central Railroad Company for extortion in demanding fare at gold rates, has just been unanimously decided for the plaintiff by the Supreme Court at Binghampton. The railroad company had asked permission of the Legislature to increase its fare, and being refused adopted this expedient. The judges held that United States notes are a legal tender for railroad fare, when such fare is offered or demanded of a passenger in advance of transportation on their road; and that such fare, though demanded in advance, is a debt due from a passenger to the defendants within the meaning of the act of Congress making United States notes a legal tender in payment of private debts.

Massachusetts.—July 18 was commencement day at Harvard College, and the Custom House and banks in Boston were closed in honor of the occasion. The Catalogue for 1866–7 shows 504 professional students and resident graduates, making a total of 905. There were 178 applicants for admission to the regular college course during last week, of whom 150 were admitted into the Freshmen class; 16 were rejected.

Connecticut.—A Connecticut paper says a lawyer has within a year obtained three divorces for the same woman.

Ohio.—The Dayton *Enquirer*, Vallandigham's organ, has expired.

Indiana.—Judge Vinton, of the Lafayette Criminal Court, has decided against the constitutionality of the Indiana law for the protection of game.

Illinois.—A single firm in Southern Illinois has sold during the season, in six counties, no less than 406 new reaping machines. These, with all the old machines in those counties, have been busy for some time in cutting the abundant grain harvest of that granary State.—The National Labor Congress will hold its second annual session at Chicago on the 19th of August.—Every trades' union, workingmen's union and eight hour league in the country will be entitled to one delegate for the first five hundred members or less, and one delegate for every additional five hundred or fractional part thereof.

Minnesota.—There is a great flood in the Mississippi river at Minneapolis, and the bridges are in danger. A large quantity of lumber has been swept down by the flood.—The wheat crop is estimated by a paper of that State, as high as 20,000,000 bushels. The early pioneers of Minnesota doubted whether the soil was capable of producing wheat in large quantities.

Nebraska.—In Southern Nebraska the grasshoppers are committing serious ravages. Entire fields of wheat in Cass, Otoe, Nemaha and Richardson counties have been utterly destroyed, while others are seriously damaged. They first attack the gardens, and scarcely a vegetable escapes.

Indian Territory.—There were eleven deaths from cholera at Fort Harker on a recent Monday.

Missouri.—The wheat harvest is over; the whole crop being considerably above the average and the quality superior.—The plans for the new bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis have been accepted, and it is to be commenced without delay. The bridge will accommodate two double tracks of rails for street cars, besides side-walks for foot passengers, and will consist of three arches, the central arch having a span of 515 feet, and the two side arches 497 feet. The central piers will be nearly 200 feet in height from the bed of the river. The estimated cost is $5,000,000.—Mr. Brinkley Hornsby of Johnston county, has brought suit against Gen. Sterling Price for damages sustained by him in the summer of 1861, in being imprisoned by the rebel soldiers under Price. An order of attachment has been sued out authorizing the seizure of property belonging to Price to the value of $50,000.

California.—A San Francisco paper of June 20th says: "During a residence in the State of nearly seventeen years, I never saw so many evidences of permanent prosperity and active business as may now be seen in a few days' rambling around San Francisco. Twenty corporations doing business in this city have paid dividends on their capital since January 1st, aggregating $2,947,000, while the profits of private companies and firms have been larger than usual. The income returns, which are nearly completed, show a general increase on last year."—The Humboldt County *Times* remarks that the crops in that region promise to be very large, and that "no lands in the State are capable of producing crops with such uniformity, and of so beautiful a yield as do those of the Eel River country, Table Bluff, Elk River, and about Arcata. The soil is deep and rich."—The Republican Convention met on July 17th, and nominated John Bidwell for Governor. Resolutions favoring impartial suffrage were adopted.

District of Columbia.—No less than one hundred newspapers have been started in the District since it was made the seat of Government, and all but nine have expired.

Virginia.—Governor Pierpoint leaves Richmond to stump the Southwestern States for the Republican party.

Alabama.—The *Mobile Advertiser* says the colored people are beginning to divide into parties as distinct as even the Whigs and Democrats in olden times.—Registration closed in Mobile on Wednesday. 2,349 whites and 3,876 blacks were registered.—Registration returns from nearly all the State show that only 14,000 whites have registered to 30,000 negroes.—There are over twenty thousand acres of land in Alabama planted in sweet potatoes this year, which will produce eight hundred thousand bushels.

Louisiana.—The New Orleans gamblers have offered $50,000 to be allowed to re-open their hells, but General Sheridan refuses.—The army worm, the principal enemy of the cotton crop, has begun its ravages in Mississippi and Louisiana. It has visited several plantations in Concordia in such numbers as to destroy all prospect of a cotton crop in that parish. They come one month earlier than they did last year, and the cotton is about a month later.—The Common Council of New Orleans have appropriated $60,000 toward the maintenance of colored schools.—New Orleans registers 29,207 voters, with a colored majority of 183.

Texas.—Numerous reports of outrages on the freedmen in the Red River country, have been received at headquarters in Galveston.

Mississippi.—In Jasper county there are a number of families, widows and orphans, who for several weeks have had neither bread nor meal, but are actually subsisting on vegetables, and unless speedy relief is obtained, will starve.—Two horse thieves have been tried and convicted before a military court under Gen. Ord's late order, and sentenced by him to five years in the Dry Tortugas.—J. M. Langston, inspector of freedmen's schools, writes that the people are rapidly coming to approve of educating the freedmen, and giving them political power.

Georgia.—Official statistics say there are 70,000 paupers in the State.

Arkansas.—General Ord has undertaken to suppress all lotteries and gift schemes within his district, as contrary to good morals and destructive to the business interests of any community.

Tennessee.—Governor Brownlow has written a characteristic letter, in which he says that "the vindictive rebels and their apostate Union co-workers" assert he is dying, but that he eats three meals a day and sleeps with a quiet conscience.—The city authorities at Nashville have made arrangements to open schools for colored children in September next. The registry lists in Nashville closed on Saturday, showing 6,000 voters, of whom only 1,600 are white.—There were seven deaths from cholera in Memphis last Friday.

Indians.—The Indians captured sixty-six cattle and killed one man near Fort Sedgwick on the 12th instant.—It is stated that a train carrying Bishop Lamey, ten priests and six Sisters of Charity has been captured by Indians near Fort Larned; and that the men have been killed and the women taken into captivity.—The report of the massacre of Bishop Lamey and his party, is contradicted by a dispatch from General A. J. Smith.

City.—The Tenth National Sengerfest concluded, July 17, the prizes being distributed to the successful societies. *First Prize.*—An embroidered standard to the Liederkranz of New York.—*Second Prize.*—Handsome silver goblet, to the Hoboken Quartette Club.—*Third Prize.*—An embroidered flag sash, to the Teutonia Mænnerchor of New York.—*Fourth Prize.*—A large silver wine cooler, to the Quartette Club of New York.—*Fifth Prize.*—To the Liederkranz of Baltimore.—Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing city in the Union. Her operatives number 96,983, and their gross earnings amount annually to $135,969,767. In the number of her employes she is stated to be 15,000 ahead of New York, notwithstanding the larger population of the latter.—A co-operative movement has begun in this city among the boot and shoemakers. The journeymen shoemakers were invited to meet Tuesday evening to consider the question of establishing a co-operative society.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

July 14.—*Paris.*—The corner-stone of the new Protestant Church, for the accommodation of American residents and visitors, was laid yesterday in presence of a large concourse of spectators. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the United States Consul at Paris, John G. Nicolay, Esq., gave a dinner, at which all the principal American citizens now here, and several eminent European friends of the United States, were present. In the evening there was a tasteful display of fireworks in honor of the occasion.—*St. Petersburg, evening.*—Despatches from Bokhara report that the Russian troops had stormed an intrenched camp of the Khan of Bokhara, and obtained a great victory.

July 16.—*London.*—United States minister Adams, with other members of the diplomatic corps, waited on the Sultan to-day. A delegation of the principal Americans in this city had an audience to-day with the Sultan.—The reform bill has finally passed the House of Commons and gone to the House of Lords. *Evening.*—The reform bill was read in the House of Lords this evening, and the second reading has been assigned for Monday next.—*Florence.*—Reports received here from Rome represent that the Papal Government is much alarmed by the attitude of the party of action under Garibaldi. The Pope has made an appeal to the Emperor of France for protection.—*Paris, evening.*—In response to the appeal of the Pope, Napoleon has notified the King of Italy of the threatened movement of Garibaldi. The batteries formerly erected by the French around Rome, and not the old Roman defences, are to be rebuilt and strengthened for defense.

July 17.—*London, evening.*—The great national review in honor of the visit of the Sultan of Turkey, took place today, off Spithead, and was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in English waters. A high wind, from the north-west, increased the interest and excitement. The squadron numbered eighty vessels, including ships, yachts and tenders. Queen Victoria and suite were present, in a royal yacht. His Majesty, the Sultan and suite, were on board the *Osborn*; Ismail Pacha, Sovereign of Egypt and suite, were on board the *Helicon*. The Prince of Wales, both Houses of Parliament, the Lords of the Admiralty and the members of the Government were also present. The shores of Gosport and the Isle of Wight were lined with people, who witnessed the evolutions of the fleet, including a mock battle. The squadron mounted 1000 guns, and the naval portion alone represented a capacity of 105,000 tons, and a nominal power of engines of 23,000 horses.—Reports from Madrid say that the Spanish Government had declared martial law in the province of Catalonia, where Gen. Prim had landed.—The Arch Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, and of Maximilian, gives evidence of insanity.—The *Moniteur*, to-day announces the fact that Chili and Peru have accepted, with certain reservations, the proffered mediation of the Government of the United States, in their quarrel with Spain.—*Vienna, evening.*—The Imperial diet of Austria to-day rejected the bill for the abolition of capital punishment throughout the limits of the empire.—*Pesth.*—Louis Kossuth is announced as a candidate for the Hungarian Parliament from the town of Waitzen, in the county of Pesth.

July 18.—*London, evening.*—Efforts are being made to obtain the release of General Nagle one of the party of Fenians who landed at Dungarvon. The American Government has been invoked by his friends to use its influence to procure his discharge. *Midnight.*—A grand banquet was given at Guildhall this evening, in honor of the Sultan of Turkey. Great preparations had been made, and it was in every way a success. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, His Highness, Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, and all the principal members of the Government were present. Nearly three thousand guests sat down to the tables, which were stretched in parallel lines the whole length of the magnificent hall. To-night, a grand ball given to the Belgian Volunteers, who are on a visit to this country, is in progress at Agricultural Hall. Over 15,000 people are there.—*Copenhagen.*—The Danish Parliament has adjourned.

July 20.—*London.*—The Tories in the House of Lords sustain the Reform bill, but Earl Grey opposes it.—The great review of volunteers, for which extensive preparations have been made, came off to-day, at Wimbledon, 12,000 men being in the line, who were reviewed by the Sultan.—*Paris, 3 P. M.*—Napoleon still continues to purchase large numbers of horses for the use of the French army. The military workshops in France are overtasked.—*Frankfort, evening.*—The above facts have created a great deal of distrust in financial circles here, and fears are openly expressed that war is approaching.—*Paris, evening.*—A late Russian journal evinces the utmost dissatisfaction at the lenity of the sentence imposed upon the attempted assassin of the Czar.

July 21.—*London.*—The Cretans are preparing a squadron of five fire-ships, with which to attempt the destruction of the Turkish fleet.—*Vienna.*—The Austrian Reichsrath has adopted resolutions in favor of the political equality of religious faiths, and of acknowledging the legality of the ceremony of marriage when performed by civil magistrates.—The "Honveds," or National Guard of Hungary, are to be reorganized.

July 22.—*Paris.*—A bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, has finally passed the Senate, and is now a law.—*Florence, evening.*—The debate on the financial administration of the government was brought to a conclusion in the Parliament to-day, and the ministerial budget adopted with great unanimity.—*St. Petersburg.*—An imperial ukase decrees the establishment of the provincial assembly.

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PARKESBURG TRAIN	9.20 "
LANCASTER TRAIN	12.40 P. M.
FAST LINE	1.10 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2	4.10 "
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