

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Congress.—The committee to investigate the assassination, requests that all facts bearing on the subject be furnished the chairman. General Butler, at Washington. No testimony shall be used against the person furnishing it.

Political.—General Grant was formally nominated for the Presidency by the Union Republican (Thurlow Weed) Committee of New York, July 23. (He is further from the Presidency than he was before.)

Navy.—The ram Stonewall, recently purchased by the Japanese Government for \$450,000, will sail for Japan on the 5th of August.

Army.—The President has appointed Generals Sherman, Harney, and Terry as members of the commission to make peace with the hostile Indians, under the act passed at the recent session of Congress.—A St. Louis despatch says, the investigation of the Port Sedgwick flogging case shows that the alleged flogging was only a personal assault by a sergeant, and that only a few strokes were given.

Diplomatic.—The joint convention to settle claims of citizens of U. S. against Venezuela, will meet at Caracas on the 17th of August, and continue in session one year.—Our Consul at Havana has notified the State Department that a cargo of coolies is on the way to New Orleans, and he suspects that there is an extensive scheme for the introduction of these laborers into the South, in violation of laws passed by Congress.—Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, has obtained leave of absence, and will visit his home next month.

Post Office Department.—About forty post offices have just been reopened in Virginia and West Virginia, most of the old postmasters being continued.

Treasury.—The customs receipts at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, from the 14th to the 20th inst., amounted to \$2,404,691. The receipts at San Francisco, from 1st to the 8th, were \$95,518.—The Department has appointed a Revenue Board for Philadelphia, on the plan of that recently appointed for New York.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pennsylvania.—The nickel mines from which Government obtains its supplies, are located near Lancaster.

New York.—In the Constitutional Convention a provision disfranchising unpardoned rebels was adopted, July 24.—On Tuesday, July 25, the proposition to confer the elective franchise upon women, was finally defeated in the Convention, by a vote of 125 yeas to 19 nays.—Sanford Conover is to be taken to the Albany penitentiary, the Court having overruled a motion for a stay of execution.

Massachusetts.—The Supreme Court of the State has dismissed the petition of a citizen of Boston, asking that it set aside the municipal taxation of his national bank stock.

Connecticut.—The lower House has passed the negro suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the State by a vote of 100 to 80.—The Legislature adjourned July 27. The Constitutional amendment giving suffrage to all citizens, male and female, was lost by a vote of 93 to 111.—The bill to tax United States bonds passed in the House, and was lost in the Senate.—A Committee of the Legislature is engaged in taking testimony as to the whiskey drunk by the members of the last Legislature, and which the State was made to pay for by an appropriation.

New Jersey.—The Republican Convention, June 25, adopted resolutions declaring for "equal rights for all men," and urging Congress to adopt a uniform suffrage law for the whole country.

Ohio.—Miami county was blessed on the 19th inst., with the phenomenon of an empty jail, thus contrasting remarkably with other portions of the country.—Suits have been entered in the U. S. Court, Cincinnati, against the Adams, United States, American, Harden and Merchants' Union Express Companies for violation of postal law, in carrying letters properly transmissible by mail.—The cases will be tried at the October term.

Illinois.—The first cotton factory ever built in the State, has just been completed at Rockford.

Indiana.—The Grand Army of the Republic is said to be in no way connected with gift concerns or lotteries.

Michigan.—A bed of paint, three miles in length, of various colors, and of superior quality, has been discovered seven miles from Allegan.—The Constitutional Convention has passed its Committee of the Whole an article containing the principle of negro suffrage, without debate or motion to amend. But five or six Democrats attended the Convention, and they did not care to discuss or oppose the article. The Convention has also adopted an ordinance extending the right of suffrage to Indians.

Nebraska.—The changes in the Mississippi river have put Sidney, or Hamburg, Iowa, on the Nebraska side, adding some thousand acres of land to that State.

Indian Territory.—The census of the Cherokee nation amounts to only 13,156, a falling off of 20,000.—Fifty cases of cholera and seventeen deaths were reported at Fort Harker, July 20.

California.—The politicians are taking stronger grounds than ever against Chinese immigration to this country. The Republican party has declared the practice "in every respect injurious and degrading to American labor, by forcing it into unjust and ruinous competition, and an evil that should be restricted by legislation and abated by such legal and constitutional means as are in our power."—The Santa Clara Valley is to have a silk factory.

District of Columbia.—The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says: Speech writing is a profitable branch of the business of Washington correspondents, several of whom can show scores of their speeches in the Congressional Globe, purchased at from \$25 to \$100 each.

Virginia.—Registration in Loudoun county, has been completed, showing 2195 white and 993 colored voters.

Missouri.—Large numbers of Mormons are reported to have, during the past year, returned to Jackson county, whence they were driven years ago, and have settled particularly in Independence, where the corner stones of their old temple was laid.—Elias Stokes, a former slave of Bruce Stokes, has sued a prominent and wealthy citizen of St. Joseph, who, he says, kidnapped and sold him South at the decease of his master, notwithstanding he had been emancipated. The suit is for \$100,000.

Kansas.—The Leavenworth Times gives a good account of the colored troops employed on the plains. Some white regiments were "only saved by the dashing intrepidity of the brunettes."

Louisiana.—The New Orleans, July 20th weekly report of mortality shows nine deaths from cholera and only two from yellow fever.—General Sheridan has ordered his Board of Levee Commissioners to begin operations.—In New Orleans a large number of business men and planters are preparing to take the benefit of the bankrupt law, during the present dull summer months, so that when the fall business commences they can go into business with a clear record.—Several small cargoes of coolies have arrived at New Orleans, and are working on some of the plantations.

Texas.—Ten acres of ground have been donated by the Hon. J. T. Brady, of New York, for the establishment of a Jesuit College in Houston.—It is reported that the cotton crop will be at least equal to last year's.—Communication with Indianola has been suspended by the yellow fever.

Georgia.—The planters in the vicinity of Augusta have been ordered to inform their employes in

regard to registration.—Colored Radical meetings are being held throughout the State.

Alabama.—The Mobile Tribune says:—"The State of Alabama alone is capable of supporting 15,000,000 of white people. Its iron is equal to that of Sweden; its coal beds, in extent and quality, surpass those of Pennsylvania; its marble rivals that of Carrara; with proper cultivation its soil can be made to feed and clothe an immense population.—Returns of the registration show that there will be a majority of about twenty-five thousand colored voters in the State. Twenty counties where the negroes have majorities will elect over half the delegates to the State Convention.—Florence was excited by the discovery that during the night some rebel stole the national flag from the office of the Freedmen's Bureau, where it had been placed on the morning of the 4th. The city called an indignation meeting, and offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of the perpetrator; also appointed a committee to replace the flag, which was accomplished late in the same day.

North Carolina.—The State now offers for sale all her public swamp lands, amounting to about 1,500,000 acres. They are susceptible of drainage at a moderate expense; and are sold to aid in developing State resources, and to support the public schools.

South Carolina.—In Charleston, on the 4th of July, over five thousand colored people rode in the cars and not a single act of rudeness or impropriety was committed by them.—It is reported that leading Conservatives have offered to send colored candidates to Congress, if the colored men will leave the whites in control of the State government.—Rev. Dr. Plumer, of Columbia, acknowledges a liberal gift "from the farmers of Virginia," including 1000 bushels of corn.—The Union Republican Convention is in session at Columbia. Resolutions favoring "mild confederation," and attaching the word "Radical" to the party name, have been voted down.

Arkansas.—The cholera is very fatal on many of the plantations.

Tennessee.—The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad shows net earnings for the past twenty months of \$986,932; nearly double any corresponding period previous to the rebellion.—General Grant has ordered the United States Stationed in Kentucky into Tennessee; to preserve order at the coming election in that State.—A private letter from Memphis puts the deaths in that city by cholera and kindred diseases at twenty-five each day.—A terrible political riot occurred at Rogersville, East Tennessee, on Tuesday last. A large crowd had assembled on the public square, near the Court House, to hear Mr. Etheridge. Many of the crowd, both Conservatives and Radicals, were armed with guns and pistols. After Etheridge had spoken an hour, he was interrupted by a leading Radical, who pronounced a statement he made.—The Etheridge retorted bitterly, when some one shot at him. Numerous shots followed in quick succession, and the crowd broke, the Conservatives firing and the Radicals the opposite, shooting at each other. Finally they halted, and fired volley after volley at each other for about 20 minutes. One white Conservative and a colored Radical were killed. Seven were mortally wounded; and about thirty slightly. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remain. Etheridge was not hurt.

Kentucky.—Hon. Daniel McKee, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, has committed suicide.

FOREIGN.

Mexico.—Juarez arrived at the capital on the 14th inst. He has ordered an election for President, and is said to decline a reelection. Vidua was shot on the 6th inst. The Mexican Government are about to publish an address to the world, justifying the execution of Maximilian. Madame Juarez arrived at Vera Cruz in the U. S. revenue cutter *Wilderness*, on the 14th, and had a public reception from the authorities.—The news of the shooting of Santa Anna by the Liberalists is confirmed.—(Last.) A letter of Escobedo, recommends the banishment of foreigners and the confiscation of their property. Twelve more Generals have been shot at Queretaro, and Diaz has ordered the arrest of foreign representatives who do not recognize the Liberal Government.—Juarez has called the Mexican Congress together to elect a President. Santa Anna is reported to be still alive.—Maximilian's body is now on the way to Vera Cruz, to be put on board the Austrian frigate, *Elizabeth*.

South America.—In New Granada, General Acosta had been recognized as President by the majority of the people: even Canca, Mosquera's native State, acquiesced in the new rule. The State of Bolivar, however, had declared for secession from the Union until Mosquera, who is in prison, should be reinstated. In Peru, matters were quiet, although another revolution was feared. Delegates to the Congress of South America republics were beginning to arrive at Lima.—The President of Chili had recommended that the vessels purchased in the United States be sold, as they were unfit for service.

Japan.—Of 6,433,414 pounds of tea exported from Japan during the period from May 31st, 1866, to May 15th, 1867, 6,079,269 pounds were sent to this country.

The Jaffa Colony that emigrated from Maine to the Holy Land, is, according to letters received from them, in a totally demoralized condition. Of the original one hundred and fifty-six who left Maine a year ago, only eighty-six remain. The leader of the expedition proved to be good for nothing, and the colonists soon began to desert. Eleven homes had been commenced, but only one had been completed. Fifty-three persons in all have come back to the United States. The remainder will doubtless all return before the expiration of the year. They have found the land sterile, and encountered disappointment in every way.

Canada.—Co-operative associations have been formed in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London; and steps have been taken to form a co-operative society in Ottawa.—Crop prospects are remarkably good. One of the largest hay crops ever had has been gathered.—The remainder of Table Rock has been blown off.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

July 23.—London.—The Sultan left England today for Vienna.—Paris, evening.—Admiral Farragut arrived in this city and receives on all sides the most distinguished attention.—The French Government has prohibited the placing of any portion of the Russian railroad loan in the Paris market.—Berlin.—Count Bismarck's official organ denies that there is any truth in the recently reported stories of a probability of war.—Trieste.—The Imperial frigate *Novara* has sailed for Vera Cruz, to bring from Mexico the remains of Maximilian.—St. Petersburg.—By an Imperial ukase all political and governmental distinctions between Poland and the Empire of Russia are abolished, and Poland is now absorbed into Russia as one of the provinces of the Empire.

July 24.—London.—In the House of Lords, the Reform bill was passed to a second reading.—Evening.—The House of Commons has passed the bill for the abolition of church rates.—Copenhagen.—The Danish Government has intimated to Prussia its willingness to give guarantees for the protection of the German inhabitants of North Schleswig, but demands information as to the nature of the guarantees required by the Prussian Cabinet.

July 25.—London.—By the order of the British War Office, a trial of the American 15-inch Rodman gun was made to-day, in presence of a number of naval and military officers and experts. It was proved by the tests to which the gun was submitted that no iron or steel armor yet invented was capable of resisting its shot.—Omar Pacha reports that the military forces under his command have succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Crete, and that the war in that island is ended.—Paris.—The

Corps Legislatif, yesterday, passed all the provisions in the budget of extraordinary expenditures.

July 25.—London, evening.—There is much caution shown by capitalists and business men here, the feeling having become general that war between France and Prussia is imminent. A private despatch from Berlin received this evening, makes mention of the general opinion there that war is certain, and adds that Prussia is actively urging forward her preparations for such an event.—Consols for money, 94; Erie shares, 47½; Illinois Central, 76½; 5-20s, 72 1/16; Atlantic and Great Western, shares, 23.—Frankfort, evening.—United States, bonds, 76½ for the issue of 1862.—Florence.—Baron Batazzi, the Prime Minister of Italy, has made an offer to Garibaldi and Mazzini.—Vienna.—Napoleon has sent a note to the King of Prussia urging him to surrender the Danish Provinces of North Schleswig to Denmark. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, declines to interfere.—Berlin.—A couple of conscripts belonging to the imperial army, to-day attempted to escape, and succeeded in reaching an American vessel at Bremer Haven, which was just on the point of setting sail. The Prussian authorities threatened to open their batteries on the ship if the commander refused to give up the conscripts. After a short parley the men were surrendered.

July 27.—Paris.—The *Moniteur* positively denies the truth of the statement that the Emperor Napoleon had sent a note to the King of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish Provinces of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.—Berlin, evening.—Notwithstanding the official denial in the *Moniteur* of Napoleon's note to the King of Prussia, in regard to North Schleswig, the semi-official journals of Berlin continue to urge King William to repel the intrusion of the French Emperor in the political affairs of Germany.—Vienna.—The official *Journal* says it is the right and interest of the Emperor Napoleon to enforce the treaty of Prague, and that the Czar has sent to King William a note to that effect.—The Sultan of Turkey has arrived here from England, and is the guest of the Emperor.

July 28.—Paris.—Last evening Admiral Farragut was received at a state dinner in his honor by the Emperor Napoleon. The French Minister of Marine and other members of the Imperial Cabinet and the Ambassadors of the United States and General Dix were among the invited guests.—Cherbourg.—The Empress Eugenie, yesterday visited the United States steamer *Colorado*, now lying in this harbor, and was received with all the honors befitting her exalted rank. At her approach salutes were fired and the yards were manned.

July 29.—France.—The *Moniteur* of this morning declares that the rumors of war which now prevail on the Continent are without foundation. It says the existing relations of France with all the European powers are eminently pacific. It denies that the formation of new military camps is contemplated, and says the reserves of artillery and cavalry horses are to be sold to the farmers in the departments.—London, noon.—The sincerity of the repeated denials put forth by the Paris *Moniteur*, of the war reports now current in Europe, is doubted here.

The London Times, in its city article this morning, is of the opinion that the alarm created by these war-like rumors, will have the effect to check trade generally, until next spring.

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