

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Secretary Stanton was requested to resign his place in the Cabinet, by the President, Aug. 5. Treasury.—The customs receipts of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the 20th to the 27th of July, amounted to \$3,104,716. The receipts at New Orleans, from the 14th to the 20th, were \$50,470, and at San Francisco, from the 8th to the 22d, to the \$347,441.—Payment of the compound interest notes with interest will be made only at maturity at the U. S. Treasury and Sub-Treasury.—Saturday's internal revenue receipts were \$1,380,886, making a total for the week of \$6,779,933. The gold in the U. S. Treasury is \$102,905,175, including \$19,457,960 in gold certificates.—The internal revenue receipts at San Francisco during July were nearly \$500,000.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pennsylvania.—A delegation of Philadelphians and others, representing the National Union party, called on President Johnson, July 31, and stated their intention to canvass Pennsylvania, with candidates distinct from the other political parties. The President is understood to have said that he trusted that the true men of the State would unite for a speedy restoration of the Union.—A salute in honor of the Tennessee election, was fired, at Harrisburg, by order of Gov. Gerry. New York.—An association for the suppression of gambling has been formed in New York, and a lawyer has been employed to begin prosecutions and advise those who may consult him about losses by gaming.—Croton water is getting short in New York. Bath tubs on the third floor have no supply, and on the second floor are useless half the time.—The first train drawn by a locomotive burning crude oil, went from Titigtote to Lyngton, last week, and the trip was successful.—Seventeen privates of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, are on trial before a court-martial, at Buffalo, for walking armed, and informed in a Fenian procession.—In New York, last week, the deaths were 593, a decrease of 35, as compared with the preceding week.—There are 938 convicts in the Auburn Penitentiary, 40 of whom have been sentenced for life.—Cholera morbus is very prevalent in Albany, and a case of Asiatic cholera has been reported there.

Massachusetts.—Admiral Tegenhoff, of the Austrian navy, and his brother, General Tegenhoff, has arrived at Boston, in the China.—They are going to Mexico for the body of Maximilian.—Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick, the well-known authoress, died at the residence of a friend, near Roxbury, Miss. S. was born at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1780.

Connecticut.—The Senate has referred the Liquor License bill to the next Legislature, and reconsideration having passed on the matter, it cannot be brought up again next year.—A bill, excepting lager beer, cider and domestic wines from the operation of the Maine law was passed by the Senate.

Ohio.—A new paper in the co-operative interest, called *The Times*, is to be started in Cleveland.

Illinois.—Several deaths from hydrophobia, have recently occurred in Chicago.

Wisconsin.—The question of Sunday liquor selling is causing great agitation in Wisconsin. The German Republicans threaten their party that if laws, which they regard as tyrannical, are carried by it, there will be no alternative for them but alliance with the opposites.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin says that since last season the amount of machinery which has been added to the facilities for manufacturing, has been such as to produce 30 per cent. more than last year. At least 31 per cent. more land has been put in cultivation this year, than ever before, and the crop will be fully an average one per acre.—We shall have all we want for home consumption, and a large balance for transportation to the East.—Europe, since Japan, has the market may warrant.—The U. S. steamer, Resaca, has arrived at San Francisco with sixteen cases of yellow fever on board. On the voyage she had 68 cases and 18 deaths.—Mr. Bidwell has declined the Independent Republican nomination for Governor of California, and another nomination is to be made.

Washington Territory.—The official vote for Congressional Delegates was—Alvin Flanders, Republican, 2368; Clark, Democrat, 2272; Flanders majority, 96.

Kentucky.—The State election took place, Aug. 5, and the ultra Democratic ticket was successful. Helm's majority for Governor is estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000.

Missouri.—The prohibition of the sale of green and unripe fruits and vegetables has had a good effect on the health of St. Louis.—There were only 128 deaths in that city last week, against 144 the week previous.—Five distilleries and two tobacco factories in Southern Missouri have just been seized for revenue frauds.—In St. Louis several of the physicians have signed a protest against the order of the Board of Health prohibiting the sale of vegetables during the hot season.—They declare it contrary to the rules of hygiene and the principles of physiology, and declare that vegetable food is most essential for the preservation of health, especially during the hot weather.—The colored people of Warrensburg have built the first school-house erected in that town.

Maryland.—The new City Directory of Baltimore contains 73,489 names—an increase of 18,928 since 1865.—Chief Justice Chase paid a visit to Frederick, a few days since, and expressed "the belief that Congress will be prompt in affording relief to the loyal men of Maryland, by passing the Universal Suffrage bill, when it comes in November."

Virginia.—General Schofield has the sub-commanders to report all disloyal civil officers at headquarters, declaring that all vacancies will hereafter be filled by the commanding general, and requiring all persons hereafter appointed to office to take the oath prescribed by Congress.—There was somewhat of a riot in Richmond, in which a white man was beaten for disturbing a colored meeting.—The Republican Convention met at Richmond, Aug. 1, most of the delegates being colored.—Considerable confusion appears to have prevailed, in consequence of diversity of sentiment as to future action, but finally the platform of the April Convention was adopted.—The Convention adjourned Aug. 2. After adjournment, it resolved itself into a mass meeting, which was addressed by John Minor Botts, who offered a platform for adoption, but withdrew, it became of opposition.

Georgia.—Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, is advocating reconstruction on the Congressional plan, in the *Augusta Chronicle*.—Ex-Governor Perry is opposing it.—Registration closed on Saturday in Savannah, with a majority of 193 colored voters.

North Carolina.—Trouble has arisen in consequence of an order issued by General Sickles, conflicting with a decision rendered by Chief Justice Chase, in the U. S. Court at Raleigh.

South Carolina.—Gen. Sickles has deposited a magistrate of Columbia for releasing an insurgent black-troop man charged with assault, and the two men have been re-arrested.—At Georgetown a case was decided recently by a jury composed wholly of negroes.—Freedmen who emigrated to Liberia last year are returning, and discourage further emigration to Liberia.—United States Marshal Epping, at Charleston, has been arrested on the charge of intending to fight a duel.—General Sickles has issued an order directing registration to begin.

Tennessee.—An Alabama paper says there are

fifty deaths from cholera in Memphis every day, but the Memphis papers say nothing on the subject.—There were eleven deaths from cholera in Memphis, July 30.—At Purdy, July 27th, while a negro was speaking at a Union flag raising, an insulting remark came from the audience, and a general fight ensued. The Sheriff of the county, was mortally wounded, and three citizens accidentally shot. Sergeant Haiden was badly wounded.—There were forty deaths from cholera in Memphis last week.—The Radicals carried the election for Governor and the entire Congressional ticket.—There was no disturbance or disorder.—Many of the planters are discharging their negroes for voting the Radical ticket.

Alabama.—The corn crop in central Alabama is described as "magnificent." Louisiana.—General Sheridan has removed the New Orleans Board of Aldermen and appointed a new Board in their place.—Registration has been completed. It will be some time before the returns are accurately made up, but a colored majority in the State is expected.—In New Orleans, July 31, a mass was celebrated in the presence of the souls of those killed in the Home last year.—The returns of the registration, as far as received, show 42,662 white, and 79,129 colored voters.—A leading cotton factor in New Orleans speaks encouragingly of the cotton crop.—The City Treasurer of New Orleans has been deposed by order of Gen. Sheridan.—There were nine deaths from yellow fever, and eight from cholera in New Orleans last week.

Kansas.—The *Lebanon Times* says that among the causes of the deaths by cholera at Ellsworth, was the want of physicians and nurses. In one case seven sick persons were in one room, on a low board without a bed pillow or blanket. Father Deane, a merchant and four Sisters of Charity volunteered their services, and Father Deane fell a victim to the pestilence.

Texas.—The peach crop is abundant.—The Governor has been deposed by order of Gen. Sheridan, as an impediment to the reconstruction of that State.—E. M. Pease has been appointed Governor to succeed Throckmorton.—The yellow fever is increasing in Galveston, and the physicians have recommended unacclimatized persons to leave the city.—Governor Pease, the new Governor, was twice elected to that position, before the war.—Born in Connecticut, he has lived in Texas, since 1833.—The yellow fever is increasing in Galveston, and several cases are reported at Corpus Christi.

City.—It is asserted, that the assessed value of real estate in Philadelphia under the new system in fixing real estate instead of fictitious values, to property will exceed \$50,000,000, so that a tax rate of 31.50 on the \$100 will produce more than the present rate of \$4 on the old assessments.—There were 37 deaths in this city, in the week ending July 27, an increase of 22 over the preceding week. In New York the deaths numbered 678, an increase of 96 over the week previous.—No deaths from cholera were reported in either city.—The co-operative movement is advancing in this city.—Another meeting of the journeymen shoemakers is to be held this week to hear the reports of a committee on organization, appointed at the meeting last week.—The lock-out in the stove foundries and some of the rolling mills at Pittsburg, continues.—The revenue officers have begun to make large seizures of cotton in this city for alleged frauds against the Government.—The deaths in this city last week numbered 359, an increase of nineteen over the previous week, and 124 less than during the corresponding week of last year.

The Indians have begun to deprecate on the stage route between Denver and Salt Lake City.—The Indian Commissioners are to meet at St. Louis on the 6th of August.—A train from Fort Leavenworth had a fight with Indians, July 28, and ten or fifteen Indians were killed.—Assistant Secretary Chandler's party have had a fight with Indians, defeating the latter.

Crops.—The money value of the crops this year, as estimated by a writer in the *New York Times*, will be \$400,000,000 greater than last year, so large has been the increase.

Political.—Generals Hindman and Chalmers, men who did good fighting for the Rebel cause in the army of the South, have been elected to the disastrous onset at Nashville, have enrolled themselves in the Southern wing of the Republican party, led by Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson, Governor Brown, Baykadee, Gen. S. B. Buckner, and others.

The United States has more miles of railroad in operation than any other country in the world, 36,396 miles being its running order. Next come Great Britain and Ireland, with 13,236 miles; France, with 8,932 miles; Prussia, with 5,795 miles; Austria, with 5,831 miles; British India, with 3,379 miles; Italy, with 3,213 miles; Spain, with 3,116 miles; Russia, with 2,774 miles; and Canada, 2,143 miles. There are in Europe, 50,117 miles; in America, 40,865 miles; Asia, 3,680 miles; Africa, 375 miles; and Australia, 308 miles.

FOREIGN.

Europe (By *St. James's* to July 24th).—The *Empress Eugenie* has been paying a private visit to Queen Victoria. Liberal members have been elected to Parliament from Birmingham and Coventry. The Atlantic cable of 1866 was again broken on July 20th, near Herby's Content. A force of 600 Garibaldians had appeared on the Papal frontier and had been driven off by Italian troops. There were 22 deaths from cholera in Rome on the 17th ult. A squadron of six vessels to aid the Cretans was being prepared at Athens. The Basuto war at the Cape of Good Hope is ended.—Ireland.—It is said that 3000 persons have starved to death in Clifden, Roundstone and Connemara.

Mexico.—The country is to be divided into six military districts. Two more generals have been sentenced to be shot. The Presidential election was progressing on July 20th. Juarez's opponents were gathering their forces in the mountains, and the Indian hostilities continued in Yucatan.—The Mexicans had refused to deliver Maximilian's body to the captain of the Austrian frigate, *Elizabeth*.

Canada.—A riot occurred at a picnic at St. Hyacinthe, recently, between Canadians and Irish. The military were called out and fired into an excursion train, killing a man and wounding a woman severely.

Cuba.—The Coolie trade is springing up quite briskly at Havana. Four cargoes, comprising 1082 coolies, arrived in a single week, and the ships employed were all sailing under the Spanish flag.—The mortality on shipboard of these unfortunate coolies is reported to have been quite large.

Ireland.—There is another famine in Connemara. The poor people have not been able to sow their land as formerly. Owing to the long continuance of the frost and snow, the poor gave the seed destined for their land to feed cattle, and after all their efforts to save them, 2000 died of starvation in Clifden and 1290 in Roundstone, so many men having a cow or horse, lost his all, trying to preserve the life of these animals. The Sisters of Charity are feeding 600 persons.

France.—Several members of the French Corps Legislatif have condemned the purchase of the Dunderberg and Onandaga from the United States. They say better vessels could be built in France, and it is a bad precedent.

Turkey.—The Governors of Salonica, Smyrna, Janina, and the Dardanelles, have been conferred on Christians by the Turkish Government.

The cholera still prevails in the south of Europe. During the first half of the present year 48 communes of Southern Italy had been visited, and 5518 cases out of 9773 had proved fatal.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE. July 30.—London.—In the House of Lords the Reform bill has been amended, increasing the annual amount of the franchise upon which the copy-hold and lodge franchises are respectively based, from £5 to £10; the lodge franchise from £10 to £15 per annum.—Midnight.—In the House of Commons last night Lord Stanley stated that the Emperor Napoleon had sent a note to the King of Prussia, but that it would be improper to disclose its contents at present.—Berlin.—The Prussian journals denounce as false the *Moniteur's* denial of Napoleon's note, in regard to Schleswig, and they insist that the denial was prompted by the defiant tone of King William's reply.—Paris.—The dry weather, which has prevailed for over a week, proves unfavorable to the crops in some of the agricultural districts of France much damage has been caused.—10 P. M.—This afternoon the trial of Napoleon on the Emperor's farm at Vincennes. Over a dozen machines from France, Spain, England, and the United States entered. McCormick's reaper performed its allotted task in twenty-four minutes, and Wood's in twenty-six.—The American machines worked better and faster than any.—Vienna.—The *Presse* announces that Napoleon will arrive in this city on the 7th of August, on a visit to the Emperor of Austria. Napoleon will be met by the Emperor of Austria at the frontier village of Bilzsch (Salzburgh) in the Tyrol.—Baron Von Beust, the Austrian Premier, and Rud Pacha, the Minister of the Sultan, have made a conference on the proposed inquiry into the affairs of the island of Crete.

July 31.—Paris.—The highest prize for a Reaper and Mower, and a gold medal was awarded to Messrs. Wood & Parry, of Canada. An explosion has occurred in one of the large mines owned by the Rothschilds in Moravia, and more than a hundred miners are reported killed or injured.—The Sultan left this afternoon for Pesth, where he will make a brief visit.—Berlin.—The Prussian Government will shortly send a reply to the Danish Cabinet, requesting information as to the guarantees for the protection of the Germans in North Schleswig.

August 1.—London, evening.—The Reform leaders have made arrangements for another grand meeting in Hyde Park on Monday next, for the purpose of protesting against any cutting down of the Reform bill as it passed the House of Commons.—The balloon in the Bay of England has incost £2905,000 within the past week.—Dublin.—The accounts of distress in County Mayo and Conamara from famine have been much exaggerated, and affairs have now assumed a much more cheerful aspect.—Paris, evening.—The new Russian loan is to be offered in this market next week.—Vienna.—The Emperor Francis Joseph will return the visit of the Emperor of the French on an early day.

August 2.—London, evening.—In the House of Lords, this evening the Reform bill was reported from the Committee of Whole, where it was under consideration, and ordered to a third reading.—Final action will be taken on Tuesday next.—despatches from Athens announce that the Greeks have defeated the Turks in Crete in several recent engagements.—A French squadron had left for Crete for the purpose of bringing back refugees to Greece.—Paris, evening.—The Hon. George Bancroft, U. S. Minister to Berlin, arrived here to-day.—Berlin.—The King of Prussia to-day issued a proclamation, assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States.—Bismarck's organ strongly urges the great Powers to interpose in the Cretan question.—Pesth.—At a recent election for members of the Hungarian Diet, Louis Kossuth was chosen to represent the city of Warten, without a dissenting vote.

August 3.—Cherbourg.—The Dunderberg has arrived here in fourteen days and seventeen hours from New York. Alton board and well.—The vessel is in good condition, although she had heavy weather and high seas. The ship traveled nobly, and proved herself a splendid sea boat.—Paris, evening.—The departure of the Emperor for Vienna has been postponed one week.—It is said that arrangements are being made for a review between the Emperor Napoleon and King William of Prussia, to take place after the visit of the former to Vienna.—His Majesty will be accompanied by M. Moustier, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his visit, and will remain three days in Vienna.—Florence.—William B. Roberts, one of the leaders of the recent Fenian movement in the United States, is now in Naples, intriguing with the Radical Democrats and men of the party of action in Southern Italy.—Pesth.—The election of Kossuth causes alarm among the Conservative party, who think that the extreme views and powerful prestige of the Ex-President may lead to disturbance of the existing political arrangement with Austria.—Athens.—The Greek Government has announced its intention of declaring "war" against the Sublime Porte, in consequence of the hostilities against the Christians in the island of Crete not being ended by that time.—Great military preparations are being made, and orders have been issued calling out the entire resources of the kingdom.

August 5.—London.—The Russian loan offered in this market on Saturday does not meet with success, no bids having yet been made.—Evening.—The Reform meeting called at Hyde Park to-day proved a failure, comparatively few people being present, and little or no spirit being manifested.—Paris, evening.—The claims of France and French subjects upon Mexico are to be carefully revised by a commission which has been appointed by the Emperor Napoleon for that purpose.—St. Petersburg.—Accounts of the Russian grain crops are extremely favorable, and indicate a very heavy yield.—There will be an immense surplus for exportation.

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