

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Treasury.—The gold in the U. S. Treasury, Aug. 14, amounted to \$88,771,000, besides \$20,000,000 in gold certificates. Our newly acquired Russian territory is called "Alaska." In instructions issued by the Department, Secretary McCulloch is dismissing superfluous employes. Congress.—The Washington National Intelligencer has the following: "A recent letter from the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, to a friend in this city, states that a bill will be presented, at the November session, for confiscating the property of all ex-slaveholders who dismiss the freedmen for voting the Republican ticket. Senator Wilson, it is understood, strongly favors this course. The names of such ex-slaveholders are to be collected by the military commanders for reference." Army.—Gen. Grant, by direction of the President, has issued an order virtually revoking Gen. Sickles' order, "No. 10" which conflicted with the process of the U. S. Courts. The cholera has entirely disappeared from Fort Harker. Post Office Department.—The Postmaster General has ordered the mails to Sitka to be forwarded from San Francisco once a week, until Congress shall establish a regular post route. Diplomatic.—Gen. Solgar, the Columbian Minister, Aug. 17, presented his letter of recall to the President. E. D. Plumb is to be Charge d'Affaires to Mexico, and left for that country last week.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pennsylvania.—Judge Armstrong, of Lycoming county, died in Williamsport, Aug. 13, aged 75.—The cause of temperance is now very popular in the towns and villages of the oil regions. Lodges of Good Templars have been organized in all the important places, with the exception of Tidoute. The lodges at Titusville, Petroleum Centre, Roseville, &c., are flourishing; and on the 8th instant a strong lodge was organized in Oil City.—The heavy rains have caused floods in the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, resulting in considerable damage to property. There has been more or less detention of trains on many of the railroads leading to this city, in consequence of injury to or obstruction of the tracks.—The freshets reported throughout the country are subsiding, and the railroads and bridges obstructed or broken down are being repaired. The damage done has been very great. Massachusetts.—The stringency of the prohibitory law was materially relaxed in Boston, to enable the Turner societies to celebrate their festival with proper spirit. The afternoon was devoted to athletic sports and contests, and the flow of lager was unintermittent. New York.—Three new cases of cholera were reported in New York city, Aug. 17. Vermont.—The people of Burlington, were to celebrate the anniversary of the revolutionary battle at that place, on the 15th inst. Speakers from abroad had been engaged; among them Horace Greeley. Michigan.—The Constitutional Convention has rejected the amendment made by the Committee of the Whole to the article on elections, extending suffrage to women, by a vote of twenty-two against forty-six. A strong movement will be made for a separate submission of the question to a popular vote. Illinois.—The Hon. John Wentworth, was thrown from his carriage in Chicago on Sunday evening, August 11, and had the socket of his left leg broken. The physicians say he cannot use the injured limb again under three months.—The wheat crop in Illinois, Iowa and Southern Wisconsin is secured with all arrivals from the West. The yield has been very large.—The coal-miners of La Salle, after having been for several months on a strike, have concluded to try the co-operative system.—The National Labor Congress, composed of delegates from all parts of the United States, met in Chicago, August 19. Ohio.—In northern Ohio severe injury is resulting from the prevailing drought to fruit and to cornfields and pastures.—The health of Cincinnati continues to be remarkably good. No symptoms of epidemic cholera have yet appeared. Nebraska.—The Capital of this State, the last admitted to the Union, has been named Lincoln; it is located a hundred miles "from anywhere," and land speculators are said to know the reason why. California.—At Sacramento on the night of Aug. 11, a Republican meeting was interrupted by Democrats, and a general fight ensued. Soon after a number of the crowd were precipitated into a cellar by the giving way of the pavement, and some of them were injured. District of Columbia.—Lawyer Bradley has been held in \$2,000 bail to answer the charge of challenging Judge Fisher to fight a duel. Missouri.—A dozen citizens of St. Joseph, have just been arrested for complicity in a rebel bridge-burning in 1861, which caused a loss of several lives. The information was given by a man now in jail.—In St. Louis, for some days, the thermometer was close to one hundred degrees in the shade. Thirty-three children died Friday week.—The paries arrested for bridge burning in St. Joseph, have been held to answer.—In some parts of the State the people are beginning to cultivate rice in the woods without clearing off the trees, and in fact, without denuding them. The dead leaves are turned under with a bull-tongue plow wherever practicable, and the rice plants are raised in this way.—The cholera has not yet appeared except in spasmodic cases at St. Louis.—The Board of Health are vigorously striving to make the city clean. Virginia.—Judge Thomas, of Alexandria, has been arrested for violation of the Civil Rights bill, in refusing negro testimony in his court.—A number of ship-carpenters will sail for Japan by the Stone-wall, having been engaged to work in the Japanese shipyards. She is now being repaired at Norfolk, and will sail in a few days. Tennessee.—A radical ticket for Alderman and Councilmen, including one colored man, was nominated in Nashville, Aug. 16. North Carolina.—At a radical meeting in Forsyth county, recently a resolution was passed inviting Congress to adopt measures to indemnify poor Unionists for losses during the war, covering the property of rebels. South Carolina.—The Georgetown Times says of the rice crop: "The planters who have not lost their entire crop, report rather more favorably of what remains. Some few will probably commence the harvest the last week of the present month."—Gen. Sickles has written a long letter to the Charleston Board of Trade in support of his orders "No. 10" and "No. 12." A torchlight procession of 2,000 colored League members marched through Charleston on the night of Aug. 15, to draw out the freedmen who have not registered. Georgia.—Returns of the 2,000,000 of the Sea Island cotton crop this year will be far ahead of last year's yield.—Gen. Pope has written a letter to Gen. Grant, complaining of the bad influence exercised in Georgia by B. H. Hill, and other ex-rebels.—A meeting of Georgia and Alabama editors is to take place next Friday, at Macon, to consider Gen. Pope's resolutions with reference to newspapers. Kentucky.—The next Legislature will stand about as follows: 8 Democrats, 25 Radicals, 9; third party, 4. In the House there will be 86 Democrats and 11 Radicals, 4 third party. Kansas.—The Hutchinson family are singing for female suffrage in this State.

Alabama.—General Pope has removed all the civil officers in Macon county. He has also removed the Solicitor of Muskogee county, Ga.—As far as known, 135,685 voters have been registered in Alabama, the negroes having a majority of 17,586. Louisiana.—The Times says that the cholera has appeared on some of the plantations of that parish, greatly demoralizing the laborers. The caterpillar had appeared in the cotton. Many of the planters are preparing to emigrate, as they see no prospect of a speedy regeneration of the industry of that section of the State.—There were fourteen deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans week before last.—Full returns of the registration show 137,639 voters, of whom 44,732 are whites, and 82,907 negroes.—In Rapides parish not over two thousand bales of cotton will be gathered from twenty thousand acres planted.—Gen. Sheridan is to be removed from command. Gen. Thomas is to be his successor. Gen. Hancock succeeds Gen. Thomas, and Sheridan will command Hancock's department.—General Sheridan has ordered an election for ninety-eight delegates to a State Convention, in accordance with the Reconstruction acts, to be held on September 27th and 28th. Texas.—A cotton factory, with twelve looms and a daily production of 375 yards of cloth, has been started in this State.—The Indians have been repulsed in an attack on Buffalo Springs.—The yellow fever ravages are increasing at Galveston. City.—Three hundred and three persons died in Philadelphia last week as compared with 435 during the corresponding week of 1865, and 330 last week.

The Crops.—Advices from the West say that west of the Lakes there has been no rain to injure the crops. The wheat harvest, both spring and winter, is secured in Iowa, Illinois, and about one-half of Wisconsin. In the last mentioned State and in Minnesota the crops are being gathered, the yield being reported to be unusually large, ranging from 27 to 35 bushels to the acre, averaging in some cases 61 pounds to the bushel. Indians.—The Sioux and Pawnees are banding together on the Platte river for hostile purposes. In attempting to recover stolen cattle from the Navajo Indians, in New Mexico, a lieutenant has been severely wounded and four of his men have been killed.—Father De Smet, the famous Jesuit missionary, has attended a meeting of the Indian Commissioners and made statements regarding the origin of the Indian troubles. He will accompany the Commissioners to their council with the tribes.—The Indian Commissioners have left Atchison, Kansas, for the Upper Missouri.—Lewis Downing, the newly elected Chief of the Cherokee, served during the war as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of loyal Indians, commanded by Col. William A. Phillips, of Kansas. He is said to be a man of intelligence and education.—An engagement between two hundred and fifty Indians and one hundred soldiers and citizens took place near Fort Phil. Kearney on the 2d inst., lasting for several hours. The Indians were finally driven off with a loss of sixty killed. Our loss was a lieutenant and five men killed.—A battle between the Sioux and Pawnees is reported from the West. The Pawnees, who are friendly, were reinforced by U. S. troops, and the Sioux were defeated.—A massacre of thirty miners at Vermilion, Montana, is reported.

Mexico.—Our Consul at Vera Cruz has informed the State Department of the arrival of Santa Anna at that port, where he is kept in close confinement.—A despatch from Washington announces that the Mexicans have refused to give up Maximilian's body. It is buried at Queretaro. Italy.—The cholera is still committing serious ravages in Sicily, and also extending throughout all arrivals from the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian. The epidemic is spreading in the vicinity, and on the receipt of a telegram from the British consul at Genoa, that the disease has also made its appearance in that city, the same term was established on vessels arriving in Malta from Genoa. Passengers coming to Malta from cholera infected countries are not allowed to land.—The cholera is killing great numbers in Sicily. There were 3333 deaths from it during the week ending July 24. It is making great ravages in other portions of Italy. Great Britain has the largest fleet of merchant vessels afloat. Its tonnage is over 7,000,000. The United States now has 5,000,000 tons, and third on the list stands Germany, and fourth France. In 1860, however, the relative positions were reversed, the United States being first, Great Britain second, France third and Germany fourth. Canada.—John Y. Mason, of Trent notoriety, arrived in London, Ontario, last week. He is engaged visiting some of the principal towns and cities in Canada, with a view of ascertaining their respective capabilities for manufacturing and other purposes, and reporting the same to Southerners of capital who desire to locate in the Dominion.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE. August 13.—London, evening.—The U. S. authorities having received no satisfaction for the murder of the crew of the American bark Zouge, the Hartford and Wyoming were ordered to the island of P. P. P. They sailed early in June, and on arriving demanded the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with, and the shore was vigorously shelled by both vessels. Several boatsloads of sailors and marines effected a landing, and a sharp fight ensued with the Tampans, which lasted over five hours. Fifteen officers and men were sun-struck. Lieutenant Slidell Mackenzie, one of the landing party, was shot and died of his wounds. At night-fall the fighting party was withdrawn from the shore, and the natives and the British continued until the natives had dispersed and disappeared. The Hartford and Wyoming then sailed for Shanghai, and arrived on June 1st. The difficulties between Prussia and Denmark in regard to North-Schleswig and the treaty of Prague, are in a fair way to be settled.—The two countries show a disposition to come to a speedy agreement.—Florence.—Garibaldi is known to be at Siena, where it is said he is actively engaged in renewing his preparations for the movement on Rome, which was to have been attempted last month.—Paris.—A report from Crete says that Omar Pasha has resigned his command of the Turkish forces. August 14.—London, evening.—Advices from China state that the port of Tamanga, in Japan, had been thrown open to the commerce of all nations.—Paris.—The accounts from various parts of Italy of the cholera, say that it is spreading, and is attended with unusual mortality.—Festivals of amount of revenue returned by Hungary to the Treasury of the Empire will be the same as before she was constituted a separate kingdom. August 15.—London, evening.—In the Commons to-night the bill to prevent public meetings in the royal parks, was withdrawn by the government.—Paris.—Despatches from Constantinople state that Turkey refuses to admit the intervention of other governments in the affairs of Crete, or to consent to the joint inquiry proposed by them.—Frankfort.—Last night a fire broke out in the Dom-kirche, or Cathedral of this city, (a structure dating from the year 1285.) All the elaborate decorations of the interior were destroyed, and the walls, roof and tower were so badly injured that it will probably be necessary to take down the building.—Abercrombie.—All the members of the Danubian Cabinet have tendered their resignations to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.—Constantinople.—The Sultan, on his return to Constantinople, in his reply to an address from the Grand Vizier, after reviewing his recent journey to Western Europe, says that, as the result of his observations, he is prepared to inaugurate a new era of progress for the Ottoman Empire, and he promises to submit a series of measures of reform for the benefit of his subjects.

es to submit a series of measures of reform for the benefit of his subjects. August 16.—Paris, 5 P. M.—At the elections which have recently been held throughout the Empire for members of Councils-General, the opposition have made very heavy gains.—Florence, evening.—The Italian government is displeased with the visits to Rome of the French General Dumont. It will soon ask for a change of the treaty of September.

August 17.—London.—The British Parliament will be prorogued, Aug. 21.—The rain storms continue throughout the country, and it is thought the crops have suffered extensively in some districts.—Berlin.—The general election for new Parliament of North Germany takes place Aug. 31.—St. Petersburg.—The U. S. men-of-war Franklin, Tonawanda and Frolic, forming the European squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, arrived at Cronstadt last night.

August 18.—Paris.—Mr. McCormick having accepted an invitation from the Emperor to a private exhibition of his reaping machine, a trial was made last week, on the Imperial farm, and gave so much satisfaction to the Emperor, that he immediately ordered three for his private farms.—Vienna.—The Gazette (official) says that an alliance between Austria and France is possible, in case of an alliance between Prussia and Russia.—Salzburg, (Tyrol).—The Emperor and Empress of France, and the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and the King of Bavaria, have arrived in this city, and met to-day at a grand state dinner. M. Rouher, (the French Minister of Foreign Affairs), and Baron Van Beust, (the Austrian Prime Minister), have also arrived.

August 19.—London.—It is reported that Turkey has received an urgent note in behalf of the Cretans from U. S. Gov't.—Paris, evening.—The various fire-proof safes on exhibition at the Exposition, having been subjected to severe public tests, the Herring safe won the wager staked on the result.—Vienna.—The Government has pledged itself to enlarge the civil and religious liberties of the Protestants of the Empire.—Salzburg, evening.—The two Emperors were closeted together at the palace to-day, and remained in close conference for two or three hours.—Since his arrival Napoleon has been treated with marked honor and consideration by the Austrian Prime Minister Baron Von Beust.

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