

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Treasury.—Last week's internal revenue receipts were \$2,878,739.—The average yearly production of distilled spirits in the United States during the past five years has been fifty millions of gallons. The revenue has been collected on about seventeen millions. Loss to Government \$60,000,000.

General Thomas left Louisville for New Orleans. He is cutting down the expenses of the Department by dismissing superfluous employees or sending them to other branches of service where they are more needed. He has announced his intention of conducting the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department with the most rigid economy, and will, if possible, bring back the War Office to a peace footing, in fact as well as in name.—The Washington correspondent of the Worcester Spy writes, by authority, that had not General Grant been willing to take the War Office ad interim, Mr. Stanton would not have left the Department without legal means to retain it.

Patent Office.—Three hundred and seventeen patents will be issued this week, the largest number ever issued. The largest number ever issued was 300 in 1857.

Diplomatic.—M. Placens was, Aug. 23, formally presented to the President, and his credentials as Minister from Turkey received.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

New York.—There were 640 deaths in New York week before last.—In New York city the colored people have formed a lot of colored stores.—The Fenians known formerly as the O'Mahoney branch, are holding Congress in New York.—The Roberts' wing is still separate, all efforts to unite them having hitherto failed.—There are 138,000 widows in the State, being 93,180 more than there are widowers. This is owing in part to the late war.

Massachusetts.—The Boston Board of Aldermen have passed resolutions extending the city hospitalities to Mr. Stanton. A yellow fever case is now being quarantined at Boston.—Boston has a new daily paper, 'The Tribune.'

Ohio.—The Fourth National Convention of Spiritualists was held at Cleveland on the 3d of September. This body is composed of delegates from the various societies in the United States and Canada.—Gold has been discovered in Richmond county, and the local papers say that an experienced scientific gentleman has a great many fine specimens, and says the gulch mines of California in California.—Toledo is fast becoming a rival to Chicago in receipts of wheat, one hundred and sixty seven thousand bushels being received there in the week ending Aug. 23. (Millwaukee beat Chicago last year about four million bushels.)

Illinois.—The Chicago Press says: 'When a superior racial individual is born, he is usually confined to Chicago.'—The cholera is raging at Shawnee and in the West. The advocates of liquor prohibition and of a quiet Sunday, are about to start a daily paper in Chicago.

Michigan.—The Constitutional Convention adopted the new State Constitution, and adjourned, Aug. 22.

Iowa.—The new canal around the Des Moines Rapids, on the Mississippi, is to be two hundred and fifty feet wide.

Colorado.—The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature.

Dakota.—A new gold region is reported to have been found in the Black Hills, an outlying group of hills belonging to the Rocky Mountains.

Montana.—Gen. Smith has called for eight hundred militia for six months active service against the Indians.

District of Columbia.—A meeting of the Washington bar was held, Aug. 20, to support Judge Fisher in his action in striking Mr. Bradley's name from the roll of attorneys practicing in his court, and resolutions to that effect were adopted.—Rents are so enormous in Washington that Department clerks cannot afford to keep their families there. For this sometimes \$30,000 a month is sent from Washington.—The Washington city Councils have repealed all ordinances which made discriminations on account of color in that city.—The clerical force in the Freedmen's Bureau of the District is being reduced for want of work for them.

Maryland.—Peaches sell at fifty cents a bushel in Baltimore. The crop was never known to be so large as it is this season, notwithstanding the die growers have said to the contrary.

Virginia.—General Schofield has decided that the poor laws of Virginia shall be enforced in the case of paupers, to whom the Freedmen's Bureau has stopped giving rations.—In the case of a colored Canadian, refused passage in a steamship, on account of his color, the U. S. Commissioner at Richmond has decided that he cannot obtain redress, as the Civil Rights bill applied only to American citizens.

Missouri.—A convention to deliberate upon the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, has assembled in that city.

North Carolina.—At Wilmington, the U. S. Court have been instructed to enforce process against military officers, and to forward the names of officers obstructing them to Washington, so that steps may be taken for their prosecution.—The sentences of officials, charged with whipping colored people, have been approved, and they will be imprisoned at Plymouth.—The Raleigh Standard, the Northern Standard, and other papers, ask the removal from office, by Gen. Sickles, of Gov. Worth and the North Carolina State officials generally.—In Gen. Sickles' department the order from Washington, enforcing the processes of the courts has been suspended until the General can explain his position.—The Wilmington papers publish a call for a State Convention to send delegates to a Republican Border State Convention at Baltimore, September 12th.

South Carolina.—The master of the steamer Pitt Boy, for refusing to grant a first class passage to a colored lady, has been fined \$250 by court-martial. The sentence is approved by Gen. Sickles.—General Sickles has been relieved of the command of the Second Military District, and General Canby appointed his successor.

Georgia.—Expected prosecutions for perjury of persons who have falsely taken the oath are reported.—Jurors in General Pope's department are hereafter to be selected exclusively from the lists of registered voters.—A convention of Southern editors was held at Macon, Aug. 23, and a committee appointed to ask a revocation of Gen. Pope's order against advertising in Conservative papers.

Florida.—The cable to Cuba is completed and in working order.—It was successfully applied Aug. 15.

Alabama.—The army worm is reported as appearing in the cotton fields.—The Mobile Times says it is now a settled fact that the cotton crop this year will exceed any yet realized.

Louisiana.—The order of General Grant superseding General Sheridan by General Thomas was promulgated, Aug. 20. It is dated on Monday. All orders issued by Gen. Sheridan in the District are to be in force until Grant annuls them.—The New Orleans Aldermen have adopted resolutions asking for the removal of the various city officers; their longer retention in office being considered by the Aldermen inconsistent with the reconstruction act.—General Sheridan announces that the yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form in New Orleans.—Owing to General Thomas' ill health, General Hancock will take Hancock's place in the Department of the Missouri.—General Sheridan has ordered the removal

of the City Surveyor and the City Attorney of New Orleans. He has also decided that no person not registered, according to the laws of Congress, shall be considered a duly qualified voter in Louisiana.—Nineteen deaths from yellow fever were reported in New Orleans on Friday.—There were 29 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Saturday, and Sunday.

Kansas.—Thus far there have been 82 deaths from cholera at Fort Hays.

Texas.—An order has been issued prohibiting discrimination on account of color on railway and steamers.—Yellow fever has broken out at Corpus Christi.—The yellow fever continues its ravages. In Galveston, Aug. 23, there were nineteen burials. Over 100 of the principal citizens of Corpus Christi have died of the pestilence.—In Galveston on Saturday, the interments numbered 22.

City.—The Athletic Base Ball Club, beat the Union Club of Brooklyn, Aug. 19, by a score of 16 to 7; and the Mutual Club of New York, Aug. 20, by a score of 18 to 16.—Ezra Butler, Esq., well-known in our city, died on the 19th of August, on his plantation, Butler Island, Georgia, in the 87th year of his age. He was the son of Dr. Mead, who was for many years a prominent citizen of Philadelphia. He changed his name to Butler to inherit a large property in the South, and spent a portion of each year on his plantations, but always retained his residence in this city, and at one time represented the Eighth Ward in the City Councils.—The Athletic Base Ball Club beat the Eckford Club, at Williamsburg, August 21, the score being, Athletics, 23; Eckfords, 19. They have returned to Philadelphia, where they will play on the 31st, less than a month after their departure from Williamsburg.

Cotton.—Great Britain, in 1866, imported raw cotton valued at \$37,607,030 as compared with \$30,150,965 in 1865, and \$31,018,445 in 1864. The London Times thinks the value imported during 1867 will be greatly increased, it only having amounted to \$19,416,360 during the first five months of the year. The contingent, however, is in the import from India.

Indians.—The reported Indian battle near the Platte river is confirmed. Fifty Pawnees, aided by U. S. troops, routed 100 Cheyennes, near Fort Stevenson, the Cheyennes, however, did not beat the Sioux. Gen. Crook is reported to be fighting the hostile Indians in the West.—General Griffin, from Texas, announces the repulse of a body of Indians, who had attacked a post in the northern part of that State.—The Omaha Superintendent of Indian Affairs has made offerings of Peace to the hostile tribes South of the Platte. Fort Sedgewick all the citizens are being armed for protection against the Indians.—The Indians are besieging Fort Reno and Phil Kearney.—The Seminoles in the West have been attacked by cholera.

FOREIGN.

Canada.—Three English frigates have been sent to Canada, to oppose an anticipated Fenian invasion.

Haiti and St. Domingo, two nations on one small island, and generally hostile to each other, are about to establish friendly relations.—The Haytian Commissioners arrived at St. Domingo, August 14. General Cabral heartily seconded their efforts and expressed his opinion that the Dominican people were anxious for this.

South America.—Diplomatic relations between Peru and Brazil have been interrupted. The Brazilian envoy has left Peru. The trouble is caused by the Paraguayan war.

Italy.—The cholera is making terrible ravages in Italy. During the first half of 1867 there have been no less than 32,074 deaths, among them, the ex-Queen of Naples, who died at Rome, August 9th.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

August 20.—London.—Although it is difficult to obtain information from Spain, it is known that General Prim is still at the head of an insurrection. It is reported that Prim is supported with funds by prominent bankers in Paris.—Saturday evening, Napoleon held a long conference with the King of Rome. The Emperor declared that the peace of Germany is now secure.—Rome.—The mission of the United States at Rome having been discontinued, the American legation in this city is closed.—Constantinople.—Fuad Pacha, the minister who accompanied the Sultan throughout his western tour, has gone to the Crimea to meet the Emperor of Russia.

August 21.—Liverpool, evening.—The suit of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company vs. Williams & Gudgeon, just tried in the Liverpool Court of Assize, has resulted in a judgment for the plaintiffs, with £43,000 damages. It grew out of the nitroglycerine explosion at Aspinwall, on the 3d of April, 1866, by which the steamship European, belonging to the plaintiffs, was totally destroyed while lying at her wharf in the above named port. The explosion also resulted in the loss of sixty lives, including those of the captain and other officers of the steamer.—London.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The speech from the throne was read by a Royal Commission. The Queen declares that there is no longer any ground for apprehension of war in Europe. The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland has proved futile, and the attempted revolt has been suppressed almost without bloodshed by the valor of the troops, the vigilance and activity of the police, and the general loyalty of the people. She refers with satisfaction to the new postal treaty made with the U. S. and congratulates Parliament and the country on the completion of the Canadian Union, the passage of the Reform bill, and other measures beneficial to the United Kingdom.—Madrid.—The revolt in Catalonia has failed, and the authority of the Government is rapidly being re-established in the insurrectionary districts.—Florence.—The prorogation of the Italian Parliament took place to-day. Garibaldi has again been obliged to defer the movement on Rome and the preparations which were being made by the party of action throughout Italy, under his orders have been suspended.—Paris.—The (semi-official) Press declares that the conference of the Emperors at Salzburg insures a long term of peace for Europe.—Constantinople.—The Sultan has resolved to form a new council, composed in equal numbers of Greek and Turkish members.

August 22.—London, 2 P. M.—The weather throughout England is favorable for the crops.—Paris.—It is said that one of the results of the conference at Salzburg is to insist that the South German States shall unite in a confederation, of which Austria is to be the head; also that an agreement has been arrived at as to the policy of Austria and France on the Eastern question.—Vienna.—The Journal (the organ of Baron von Beust) asserts that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and France.

August 23.—London, evening.—It is rumored to-day that a formal treaty, concluded at Salzburg, between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, for the formation of a South German Confederation, proved a signal failure, as the Government of Bavaria in reply to the propositions of their Majesties refuse to join it.—St. Petersburg.—It is reported that the Czar, now in the Crimea, is quite ill.—Admiral Farragut and the officers of his fleet received a grand ovation to-day at Cronstadt from the Russian and naval officers. Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral General of the Russian navy, was present.—Madrid.—The state of siege has been declared in all the provinces in consequence of the anticipated insurrectionary movement.

August 24.—London.—In the Salzburg Conference, it is rumored that an explicit understanding was arrived at to resist any interference in the Eastern question; also that the States forming South Ger-

many should remain in the Zollverein as long as Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague. In regard to Schleswig it was proposed that Francis Joseph should interpose good offices, and that, on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions. The body of Maximilian is to be demanded from the Mexicans by France and Austria, and the citizens of both empires in Mexico are to be protected at all hazards.—Athens.—The Greek steamer Arkadios successful in running the blockade around Crete, was lately pursued by a Turkish man-of-war. The crew finding they were in danger scuttled and set fire to the steamer, took to their boats and reached the shore in safety.

August 25.—London.—Despatches from the East report a victory in Montenegro, which was speedily suppressed.—Paris.—Reports have broken here from Spain that an insurrection had broken out in the province of Aragon, and that rebels are carrying all before them.—Berlin.—The semi-official journals fiercely attack the policy of France and denounce the action of Napoleon in the Salzburg Conference. They assert that in spite of the denials which have been published, definite arrangements for a South German Bund have actually been made between Austria and the States of Southern Germany.

August 26.—London.—The reports of troubles in Spain are conflicting. Official despatches from Madrid say the insurrection is ended, while advices from the frontier maintain that the movement against the government is going on with success.—Paris.—M. Velpeau, the eminent physician is dead.—The Abolition Congress of leading anti-slavery men of the world, commenced its session here to-day. Many Americans are present. One of the objects is to prepare and adopt a memorial to all those Powers which tolerate slavery, urging total abolition.—Berlin, evening.—The preliminaries for an early meeting between King William of Prussia and the Sovereigns of the South German States, as Baden, have been arranged.—St. Petersburg.—Russia has sent an order to the U. S. for 100,000 Herbarium plants.

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A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the bonds that have been issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a new business in a new and undeveloped country; and that the index of the west traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These funds are only intended to show that these Bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

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