

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Treasury.—Receipts from July 1st to August 27th aggregate \$5,000,000.—The report of the Statistical Bureau for the year ending June 30th shows the gross imports for the fiscal year to be \$412,233,123, and the exports \$334,519,043—values in gold.—The customs receipts at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, for the last period aggregate \$3,702,053.—The amount in the U. S. Treasury, Aug. 30, was \$154,328,000, of which \$114,318,000 was in coin and gold certificates.—During the fiscal year 35,325,151 pounds of wool and 5,086,187 pounds of shoddy were imported into the United States. Aggregate value of the imports \$0,240,563.—The revenue from tobacco and distilled spirits, for the last fiscal year, largely exceeds that of any previous year.—A number of employes of both sexes have been dismissed from the Department.—Last week's internal revenue receipts were \$3,675,323.

Diplomatic.—Mr. Cerutti, the new Italian Minister, was, Aug. 29, presented to the President.

War Office.—The differences between General Grant and the President, on matters of detail connected with the orders removing Sheridan and Sickles, and on the interpretation of portions of the acts of Congress relating to the subject, were settled at an interview between the President and General Grant, August 23.—Gen. Grant has issued an order prohibiting District Commanders appointing to civil office persons removed by themselves or their predecessors.

Proclamation.—The issuance of another amnesty proclamation is under consideration. It is to be supplemental to the proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865. It will not proclaim universal amnesty, but will enlarge the fourteen classes named in that proclamation. Among the classes hitherto excepted, which will be included in the coming amnesty, will be all persons who shall have been military or naval officers of the Confederate government, who are below the rank of brigadier-general in the army or captain in the navy; also, all persons who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the rebel government; also, those who have been engaged in any way of treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pennsylvania.—The widow McClintock, or Steele, farm, once famous in the oil regions, remains idle, not a single well upon it being worked.—The health of Thaddeus Stevens is said to be failing fast, and it is regarded as doubtful whether he will ever be able to visit Washington again. He was so ill that he was unable to bear the fatigue of a journey to Bedford Springs, which was recommended by his physicians.

New York.—It is estimated that 8000 of the business men of New York live in the neighboring towns, and enter and leave the city daily by the cars.

Massachusetts.—Ex-Secretary Stanton has much improved in health since his arrival at Condit Point, Boston. He remains very quiet, seems to enjoy his leisure, and sees only a few personal friends.—The Merchants' Exchange, at Boston, is to be occupied by the Government as a treasury building. A new Exchange is talked of. The present building cost \$175,000 in 1842.

New Jersey.—The death of the Hon. Ira Whitehead, formerly Judge of the State Supreme Court is announced.

Ohio.—Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Ohio District.—The corn fields are suffering severely for the want of rain.

Illinois.—The keno banks in Chicago have been closed by the authorities.—The health of Accounts from Southern Illinois represents the peach crop to be enormous in that section. It is an uncommon thing to ship from 16,000 to 20,000 boxes a day over the Illinois Central, besides what find their way to St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Cairo.

California.—A San Francisco letter, says: "The Chinese are passing into our State by wholesale, and practically solving the labor question. Over 2,700 have arrived within the last forty-five days, and there are four ship loads more already due at this port from Hong Kong. These men do not lose an hour, but go to work in the mines, on the railroad, on ranches, or in other industrial pursuits, as fast as they arrive."—The Germans in San Francisco are forming a company to encourage emigration of their countrymen to Alaska, to engage in the fishing business.

Montana.—Five hundred dollars have been paid for three Indian scalps.—Gen. Terry has approved of the campaign of the Governor of Montana against the Indians.

Arizona.—The postmaster at Prescott, asserts that ten Indian massacres occur for every one that is reported.

Indian Territory.—There have been 330 deaths from cholera in the Territory, and the disease has carried off 135 soldiers and Indians at Fort Arbuckle. It has also killed thirty-seven per cent. of the population at Fort Gibson.—There have been twenty-six deaths from cholera at Fort Wallace, on the Plains.

Kansas.—Immense swarms of locusts are moving southwardly through Kansas.—The female suffrage people are making a vigorous campaign. They were to hold a mass meeting in Atchison on Sept. 3d.—Cholera has broken out at St. Mary's Mission.

Arkansas.—An overseer named Bradley has killed three negroes.

Tennessee.—There are three sets of Radical candidates running for the municipal election in Nashville.—Gen. Thomas is continued in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Missouri.—The St. Louis Evening Dispatch announces that quite a number of Southern men have brought their families to that city to escape the effects of a negro uprising, which they claim is meditated in many quarters. They say the negroes are well armed, and exhibit their weapons defiantly.—There were 200 deaths in St. Louis the week before last. In the corresponding week of last year the deaths numbered 138.—The colored men of St. Louis have nominated one of their number for alderman.

Virginia.—An investigation ordered by General Schofield has revealed a secret military organization of the freedmen in Hancock county. It is thought it extends throughout the State.—Counties in Virginia have subscribed over \$5,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.—Colored detectives are now employed in Richmond, by appointment of the military, to aid the police.—Registration returns from all but eight counties, show a white majority of 20,000. The remaining counties will increase the white majority.—The tobacco factory of Rapp & Co., in Richmond, has been seized for frauds on the revenue.

North Carolina.—The State University will soon

be closed for lack of students.—The proportion of negroes registering is as two to one compared with the whites.—Gen. Sickles has decided that officers of the militia who have taken part in the rebellion, are excluded from registration.

South Carolina.—Gen. Canby has gone to relieve Gen. Sickles of the command of the Second Military District.

Alabama.—Gen. Pope has ordered the election for a convention to take place on the first of October.

Georgia.—Gen. Pope has revoked so much of his jury order as interferes with the present term of the civil courts.—The freedmen of the First and Fourth Districts have issued an address favoring candidates for Congress of their own color.—It is reported that the Georgia University came near being closed by Gen. Pope, on account of a commencement speech by one of its students. It is also said that the General has ordered the Legislative appropriation for the University to be withheld.—B. H. Hill has been elected to the law professorship, in the University of Georgia, succeeding the late Judge Lumpkin.—Gen. Pope has suspended the Albany News, on a charge of disloyalty.

Louisiana.—Mr. Aristide Mary, a mulatto of education and influence, has been appointed by Gen. Sheridan a member of the New Orleans Board of Assistant Aldermen, to fill the vacancy occasioned by resignation.—The people in the overworked region are suffering severely from sickness of a malignant character.—There were 29 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Monday and Tuesday of last week.—The New Orleans Council has appointed twenty-four new school directors for that city, eight of whom are colored men.—There were 20 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Wednesday, Aug. 28.—There were 26 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, Aug. 30. Among the victims of the pestilence is Cyrus Hamlin, son of the ex-Vice President. Seven-eighths of the deaths are of foreign or unacclimated persons.—It is reported that the yellow fever is raging at Abbeville, eighteen miles from New Iberia.—There were 128 deaths from yellow fever for the week ending Friday, in New Orleans.—There were 30 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Monday.

Texas.—A private letter, received in Missouri, says the negroes in Northern Texas have gone armed into camp, and threaten "to take the law into their own hands."—At Galveston, last week the citizens are sick of yellow fever.—Of 26 customs officers at Galveston, only three are fit for duty, the rest being sick of yellow fever or dead. The Custom House is to be removed outside the city.

Indians.—The loss in the fight with the Indians on the Republican river is reported at three killed and thirty-five wounded. The Indian loss is set down at 150. Three hundred men have left Fort Hays to pursue the Indians, who declare for continued war.—In New Mexico, the Apaches and Navajos are committing depredations and killing settlers. Sixteen Indians have been killed by the miners at Sweet Water, in Utah.

City.—The nominating conventions of the Republican party in this city, met Aug. 23. Legislative nominations were made in all the Districts except the Ninth and Thirteenth. In the Republican Judicial Convention Gen. Owen read a letter from Hon. M. Russell Thayer, declining the nomination, notwithstanding which Mr. Thayer was nominated on the third ballot for Judge of the Common Pleas.—Geo. W. Winemore, convicted of murdering Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, was hanged, August 29, at the County Prison.—His religious feeling, tinged with Spiritualism, added interest to the case, and this was still further increased by the announcement that he declined to hold intercourse with clergymen of any denomination. He frequently expressed his belief that after his death he would appear in spirit form to those he loved, as well as to those he disliked. Among those to be thus visited was District Attorney Mann, and Winemore added, "I'll bet I'll make him draw the covers over his head."

From a table, which has been compiled by the North American, from the last U. S. census, it will be seen that Philadelphia is far ahead of New York in manufacturing wealth. The table is as follows: Philadelphia, New York.

Establishments,	6,298	4,375
Capital invested,	\$73,318,885	\$61,212,787
Male hands employed,	68,350	63,493
Female	30,633	24,721
Annual cost of labor,	\$27,309,254	\$28,481,915
Silver plated ware, capital,	1,171,300	85,000
Soap and candles,	678,833	608,600
Saddles and harness,	377,100	94,600
Cotton goods,	3,027,700	16,900
Carpets,	874,875	768,200
Cigars,	469,700	277,100
Calico printing,	864,250	none
Woolen goods,	1,278,300	none
Umbrellas etc.,	561,200	382,500
Wagons, etc.,	704,850	217,225
Provisions,	1,076,000	678,000
Gas fixtures, etc.,	975,000	232,350
Glassware,	615,000	5,300

The North American estimates that the census of 1870 will show the amount of capital invested in Philadelphia manufacturing establishments to be not short of \$150,000,000, and the 98,935 operatives of 1860 will be increased beyond 120,000.

The deaths in this city last week numbered 289, a decrease of 41 compared with last week, and 141 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The deaths in New York last week were 580, 28 less than in the week preceding.

FOREIGN.

Italy.—A great fire has occurred in Venice in the church of St. John and St. Paul. Titian's painting of Peter Martyr and many other masterpieces of art were burned.—The Pontifical Government is executing extensive works of fortification at Civita Vecchia.—Official reports from Palermo, in Sicily, to Aug. 30, show that the cholera is making terrible ravages there. Our Consul at Palermo reports that the cholera cases in that city average 250 to 300 daily, and scarcely one-third recover.

Mexico.—Our Government has made the same intercession for Santa Anna as for Maximilian—expressing the hope that he will be treated as a prisoner of war. Santa Anna is still a prisoner at Vera Cruz.—Affairs are reported to be settling into a peaceful condition. The French and British Ministers sailed from Vera Cruz on the 18th ult.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.—August 27.—London.—Accounts from Spain confirm the previous reports that the insurrection in the province of Arragon had been successful. The general who led the royal troops against the insurgents was killed. He was a nephew of Narvaez, the Chief of the Spanish Cabinet.—The new transatlantic cable from Brest to New York is to be laid in May. The northern route is the safest and most practicable. The Great Eastern is to do the work.

Denmark has renewed its demand on Prussia in regard to the northern province of Schleswig.—Evening.—Prof. Farraday, the eminent scientist, died to-day.—Manchester.—The great Anti-Slavery Congress convened in this city to-day. William Lloyd Garrison was present, and made a speech, as did other distinguished persons, including several negroes. Eulogies were passed on the United States and Russia, for their recent abolition of slavery.—Berlin, evening.—The Hon. George Bancroft this morning presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. to the Court of Berlin.

August 28.—Washington.—Among the passengers on the Hermann yesterday for New York, were Rev. Charles Kingsley, and James F. Harvey, late Minister of the U. S. at Lisbon.—Paris, evening.—Reports from rebel sources, of the insurrection in Spain,

report that the insurgents have captured and hold the city of Saragossa, the capital of the province of Arragon.—Austria and France unite in dissuading Denmark from insisting on the retrocession of Duppel and Alsen by Prussia.—To-day the first train of cars passed over the railroad across Mount Cenis.—Munich, evening.—A prominent organ of South Germany asserts that Bavaria and the other States of the South will unite in maintaining their independence, will hold the balance of power between the Northern German Confederation and the Austrian Empire.—Constantinople.—The American Minister, Hon. E. J. Morris, had an audience with the Sultan, at which he presented the resolutions of Congress in relation to the war in Crete.

August 29.—Paris.—The Monitor says, the conference at Salzburg is a new pledge of peace.—Evening.—Much uneasiness on the Bourse, apprehensions of war, and rents are declining.—London.—Active preparations are being made by the Admiralty and War Office for the expedition to Abyssinia, to save the English captives. Sixteen transport steamers have been chartered.—Athens.—The Cretan insurgents still hold out in the mountains, and denounce as false the report of Omar Pasha's success in subduing the rebellion.

August 30.—London.—The resolutions passed by Congress, expressing sympathy for the Cretons, have created a profound sensation at Constantinople.—Paris.—While the Emperor was at Seille, yesterday, he made a short speech. He alluded to past reverses as "dark spots in the horizon," and commented at some length on the pacific state of affairs in Europe. He spoke encouragingly to the people, and prophesied that the certainty of peace would give a great impetus to trade. While he blamed the conductors of the public press for spreading unfounded rumors and creating general distrust, he himself would do all in his power to recall confidence.—St. Petersburg.—The official Gazette denies that the subject of a South German Bund was broached at the conference at Salzburg.—Lisbon, evening.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro to-day brings intelligence that the Allied army has crossed the Upper Patana into Paraguay, and that a great battle might be looked for at any moment.

August 31.—Paris, noon.—Yesterday Napoleon, at Amentis, alluding briefly to the Mexican question, said he did not think French honor had been tarnished, of French prestige impaired. The late events in Germany left France tranquil, and she would remain so. He was certain that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. He expressed his desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions, and wider and more active trade, which he would do his utmost to promote.—The French Academy has awarded a prize for poetry to M. Grenier. The subject is "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."—Geneva.—The journals discussing the reported proposition of the U. S. for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas, generally favor the project, and urge the Danish Government to enter into negotiations for its sale.

September 1.—Paris.—M. Moniteur, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular despatch to the diplomatic representatives of France at the European Courts, in regard to the existing relations of the French Government with the other Continental Powers. He declares that the auspicious meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg, should be regarded as a fresh pledge for the maintenance of peace.—Berlin.—The elections in this city on Saturday, for members of the new Parliament of the North German Confederation, resulted in the success of the Radical candidates.—St. Petersburg.—The squadron, headed by the Flag-ship Franklin, with Admiral Farragut on board, sailed from Cronstadt, to-day.—The steamship Quaker City has arrived in Genoa.—On Tuesday the excursionists were received by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who are spending the summer there, and were warmly welcomed to Russia by their Majesties.

Sept. 2.—London.—The Foreign Office has issued in a "blurb" the documents in the Alabama case. In the latest despatch (May 24th, 1867), Lord Stanley informs Sir Frederick Bruce that England is willing to submit the Alabama claims, and all other similar demands, to a commission of arbitration, if the claims of British subjects against the U. S. for losses suffered during the late war, are submitted to the same commission.—In a circular note Turkey announces to its Ministers at foreign courts that the war in Crete has been brought to a close, and a general amnesty granted, and promises that many reforms will be introduced in the laws and administration of the island.—Berlin.—The Liberals have carried the elections for the North German Parliament in all the large towns of the Confederation.

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