

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Treasury.—The receipts of internal revenue last week were \$1,868,822 making a total for the fiscal year thus far of \$52,240,364.—The customs receipts at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the 9th to the 14th inst., were \$3,342,028.

Executive.—Ex-rebel Secretary Mallory has been pardoned by the President, upon the recommendation of eminent persons. It is said that a pardon will soon be granted to Alexander H. Stephens. The notorious Dr. Blackburne, of yellow fever notoriety, has left Canada for New Orleans, having obtained permission to return under the Amnesty Proclamation.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine.—Official returns of the Maine election show a Republican majority of 11,704 in the State. As compared with last year, the Republican vote falls off 11,610, and the Democratic vote increases 4,395.

Massachusetts.—The Temperance Convention met at Worcester, Sept. 17. Dr. Eddy, of Boston, was chosen President. Addresses were made by Senator Wilson and others.—Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister to the United States, died Sept. 19th, at Boston, after a brief illness.—Last year less than one quarter of the births in Boston were of American parents; sixty per cent. were purely foreign.

New York.—A co-operative store, on Sept. 16th, was opened for business in New York city, and it was thronged with people making purchases during the entire evening. The business of the store association is under charge of a board of directors chosen by the stockholders.—The number of immigrants arriving at this port during the week ending Sept. 19, was 4505, making a total of 181,999 from 1st of January to date, against 179,231 for the corresponding season last year.—The steamer Dean Richmond was run into and sunk by the Cornelius Vanderbilt on the Hudson river, near Roundout. No lives were lost.

Maryland.—The dedication ceremonies at Antietam took place Sept. 19. The President, several members of the Cabinet, and several Northern State Governors were present. Governor Swann, and ex-Governor Bradford of Maryland, delivered addresses, and speeches were made by the President and Governor Geary.—The election for a new Constitution in Maryland was held, Sept. 18. The majority for the Constitution will be about 20,000 in the State.

District of Columbia.—Returns to U. S. Attorney General's office show that large numbers of Southern people are taking the oath, under the recent Amnesty Proclamation.—General Hancock has arrived in Washington.

Virginia.—Gen. Schofield has issued his order for the election to be held, Oct. 22, under the Reconstruction laws, to decide for or against a Convention to reorganize the State, and also to choose delegates should the Convention be decided upon. Only registered voters will be allowed to vote, and the registry lists will be open for correction for fourteen days prior to the election. One hundred and five delegates are to be chosen, of whom Richmond will have five, and Norfolk and Petersburg two each.—200 colored voters were rejected in the election just held in Richmond, as the parties voting did so under names different from those in which they registered.—Gen. Schofield has ordered that the ballots of the white and colored voters be taken separately.—Another suit has been brought against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, for refusing to admit a negro to a first-class upon a first-class ticket. The company will stand the suit, as a test for the Southern railroads.

Carolina.—Information has been received by the Government that General Canby permits sales on executions issued by the U. S. Courts, notwithstanding that General Sickles' Order No. 10 has not been countermanded. Since General Canby assumed command several sales have taken place, and such is the poverty of the people that property thus sold has brought little or nothing. The people of the Carolinas are begging General Canby to enforce General Sickles' Order No. 10, to save them from ruin.

Georgia.—General Pope has ordered an election for a State Convention, to begin on October 29th, and continue three days. The Convention, if chosen, will consist of 160 delegates.—The total registration shows 188,720 voters, of whom 95,333 are white, and 93,417 are colored.

South Carolina.—Registration in Charleston has closed. The colored majority is 1801.

Alabama.—Owing to fears that the Government officials may desert Mobile, should the yellow fever visit that place, it has been decided to remove the Government funds to some city further north.

Louisiana.—A colored judge presided, Sept. 17, on one of the Recorder's Courts in New Orleans.—On Sept. 17th sixty-eight deaths from yellow fever were reported in New Orleans; on Sept. 18th, forty-six; on Sept. 19th, forty-five. Sixty-six, Sept. 20. Sixty-four deaths on Saturday. On Sunday morning 69 deaths were reported, and Monday morning 77 deaths. The total number of deaths by the epidemic is estimated at 1214.

Texas.—The fever is abating in Galveston for want of material to feed upon.

Arizona.—The Arizona Legislature met and organized on the 5th.

California.—San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Returns from forty-eight counties, partly official, give Haight 42,300, Gorman 34,740, Fay 1,558.—The returns for the vote for Congressmen have been received from a few counties only; it cannot be known fully for several days, but it is certain that only one Union candidate, Higby, is elected.—The Union majority in the Senate is now known to be four, enough to prevent the repeal of the Registry law, or a division of the school fund.

Mormons.—A telegram from St. Louis, Sept. 19, says: A violent harangue was delivered at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake on the 8th inst. Brother Sloan, editor of The Deseret News, declared himself a polygamist and would remain so. He had violated and would continue to violate the laws of Congress prohibiting polygamy. He denounced the Government as tyrannical and unjust, and as having no right to make laws for the saints. He urged upon the Saints the practice of polygamy as a necessity for upholding their institutions and for the enhancement of their salvation. Elder Kimball followed, approving of the sentiments uttered by Brother Sloan as a polygamist. He was general. He (Kimball) had seventy children already, and calculated that the Kimball family in fifty years would outnumber the present aggregate of Saints.

Indians.—There was a fight between the Montana volunteers and the Indians, on the Yellowstone river, on the 1st instant, and two of the whites were killed. The Indian loss is not known.—Reports say that 2000 Indians are concentrated near Fort Dodge, attacking trains and killing the whites. The Montana volunteers have had another fight with Indians. The Peace Commissioners were to hold a council at North Platte on the 16th. The number of hostile Indians of the Northern tribes is estimated at 22,000.—The camp of Thomas Parker, railroad contractor, near Fort Hays, was attacked by Indians on Thursday, and Parker and five of his men were killed. Five others were mortally wounded.—The Indian Commissioners have made peace with two of the Sioux bands. Pawnee Killer, the Cheyenne Chief, left the Council in disgust. The Indians have given notice that the Kansas Pacific Railroad must not be laid beyond Fort Hays, and the laborers along the route are deserting.

City.—Sept. 18th. The Union League of Philadelphia, held a meeting this evening and adopted resolutions in reference to reconstruction, impeachment, abuse of the pardoning power, etc. The resolution on impeachment was as follows: Resolved, That impeachment is the sole defence of the people against the incapacity, negligence, or perfidy of the Chief Magistrate.—Madison.

That with a view to the exercise of the power of impeachment, the House of Representatives have a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers under the Government, and in such a case, the safety of the Republic is the supreme law; and the power of the House in pursuit of this object reaches the most secret recesses of the Executive Department.—James K. Polk.

That the abuse of power conferred upon the President may be as criminal as the usurpation of power which has not been granted, and would justify the House of Representatives, in voting an impeachment.—James Buchanan.

That a wanton removal of meritorious officers by the President is an abuse of power which subjects him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust.—Madison.

Resolved, That the prompt and indiscriminate pardon of persons duly convicted and sentenced, in the courts of the United States, for counterfeiting the national currency; The attempt to nullify the act passed by Congress over the Executive veto, for the reconstruction of the Union; The suspension of E. M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the duties of which he had performed not only with fidelity to the country, but with distinguished ability; The removal of General Sheridan, an accomplished and illustrious officer, from his command, at the instance of prominent traitors whom he had offended by his faithful execution of the laws; And the recent proclamation of amnesty, issued, as we believe, without authority, and for the purpose of restoring to influence and power persons who incited the South to rebellion, and who are yet under an oath of allegiance to a government unknown to the Constitution, which they hope to re-establish, are acts which constitute, prima facie, such abuses and usurpations of power as to demand the impeachment and trial of the offender, in order that the Constitution may be vindicated and the National Government preserved in its integrity.

Councils held meeting, Sept. 19. Resolutions for a committee of inquiry into the removal of President Smith of Girard College, were adopted in Select Council. An ordinance reorganizing the Board of Directors of Girard College was introduced and referred. A special committee was appointed to arrange for the trial of Assessor Owens, impeached. In Common Council a resolution ordering the Directors of Girard College to report why they removed President Smith was agreed to; also a resolution extending the hospitalities of the city to Gen. Sheridan. The Boiler Inspection ordinance was discussed and postponed until next week.

The Finance Committee of Councils have fixed the tax rate for this city for 1868, at \$1 40 per \$100 on the present assessed valuation. The deaths in this city last week, excluding those from the country, numbered 246—an increase of 15 over those of the preceding week, but 67 less than in the corresponding week of last year.

FOREIGN. England.—The English harvest is reported by the agricultural editor of the London Times to have produced a wheat crop under the average, a barley crop ten per cent. over the average, oats fifteen per cent. over, of beans an average crop, and of peas below the average. The hay crop is the best ever gathered, and pasturage is reported to be most excellent.

Prussia.—Frankfort, once the "Free and Imperial City" of Germany, is bankrupt. A loan of \$5,000,000, which recently became due, could not be paid, and the bonds were protested. Frankfort, when a free city, was always solvent.

France.—The French are engaged in getting up a new expedition for the purpose of Arctic exploration, under the direction of M. Lambert. The estimated expense is \$120,000, a large portion of which has already been subscribed. The Emperor has subscribed \$10,000. Preparations for a German expedition are understood to be also under way.

Russia.—The reports of private agents, sent spying through Russia, are to the effect that that country is making immense warlike preparations.

Italy.—The ravages of cholera continue, and the people appear to have forgotten almost every other matter in their anxiety to escape the scourge.—An Italian association for the promotion of popular education has offered a prize of one thousand dollars for the best original essay on self-help, with reference especially to its bearings on domestic and national life.

Portugal.—The King has promulgated a civil code, which borrows many of its principal enactments from the Code of Napoleon, and simplifies, while it improves the Portuguese legislation.

Nova Scotia.—The elections in Nova Scotia, one of the four Provinces of the new Dominion of Canada, have just been held, resulting in the triumph of the party opposed to the union.

Crete.—Greek accounts persist in denying that the Cretans have submitted to the Turks. It is stated that the Government of the United States declines to mediate in this war. But aid from Russia is probably drawing near, and already inspires Cretans and Greeks with new courage.

China.—The continual drought in North China is ascribed by the Anti-foreign party at Peking to the proposal of Tony Crayman to employ foreign instruments in astronomy and mathematics. The Emperor received numerous petitions to prohibit the invasion upon the ancient customs.—At Chiao, six hundred miles from Shanghai, there is a great fear still from the rebels. Lantai takes refuge in the English gun-boat with one good result. He shows his gratitude by allowing scientific men to examine the coal mines forty miles from there, which will probably lead the first railroad.—The China Mahomedan rebels in Yunawa county carry everything before them. They have declared Sim Sing Emperor.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE. September 17.—London, evening.—An informal meeting was held at Lambeth to-day by the delegates to the Pan-Anglican Synod, called together by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, Odenheimer of New Jersey, and many other Episcopal clergymen from the United States, were present at the meeting.—Manchester evening.—Col. Kelly, one of the Fenian leaders in the late outbreak in Ireland, was discovered by the police to be stopping in this city, and was to-day arrested, and will be sent to Dublin for trial on the charge of treason.—Berlin.—King William, of Prussia, will visit Rostadt during the present week, on the invitation of the Grand Duke of Baden, who has requested his Majesty to hold a review of the military forces of the Duchy.—The cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are engaged in negotiating a commercial treaty, which will tend to make the business relations of the two countries more satisfactory than they have been at any time since the late war.

September 18.—London, evening.—The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England, show that the bullion in the vaults has increased \$150,000 sterling since the last week. The excess of specie now on hand over the circulation notes of the bank, is greater than ever before.—The second meeting of the Pan-Anglican Synod was held yesterday, at the

Arch-Episcopal Palace at Lambeth.—Manchester, noon.—Quite a serious Fenian riot occurred in this city to-day, resulting in the killing and wounding of several persons.—While a strong police force was escorting the Fenian Colonel Kelly and Deasy, to the railroad depot, an attack was made by a mob, armed with clubs, stones and fire-arms. The prisoners were rescued by the mob, and carried off in triumph. The city is now quiet. One policeman was killed and several others injured. A proclamation was immediately issued, offering a reward of £200 for the recapture of the prisoners.—Evening.

The rescued prisoners are still at large. A great many rioters have been arrested.—Vienna.—The Peace, of this morning, in a leading article, says that the United States had declined to mediate in the matter of Crete.—Berlin.—The Minister of Finance, Baron Von der Heydt, presented his budget in Parliament to-day. The national income for the year is estimated at 52,000,000 thalers, and the expenditures at 72,000,000. The deficit is to be shared between Prussia and Saxony.

The Atlantic Cable of 1866 has been repaired, and is now in working order.

September 20.—London.—Count Von Bismarck has recently addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia, in regard to the conference between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, at Salzburg. In it Count Bismarck says that Prussia is willing to accept the representations made by France that the conference at Salzburg should be regarded as a pledge of peace. He also makes many allusions to the union of the German States.—The preparations of the Party of Action in Italy, for a revolutionary movement on Rome, are about completed, and it was rumored that Sunday had been fixed upon by Garibaldi as the day upon which the long-deferred attempt would be made.

September 21st.—Dublin.—Arrests of Fenian emissaries continue in this city. James Walton, supposed to be from the United States, has been imprisoned, and will soon be examined on a charge of treason.—Berlin.—The North German Parliament has agreed to the bill for the establishment of a Consulate in New York. King William, of Prussia, has determined upon a tour through South Germany, and will visit the sovereigns of Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden.

September 22nd.—London.—The regular session of the Pan-Anglican Synod commences this week at the Arch-Episcopal Palace at Lambeth. Reporters of the newspaper press will not be admitted to the deliberations of the Synod, and no daily record of the proceedings will be published.—Florence.—Gen. Garibaldi has issued an address to his followers and adherents, announcing that the time has now come for them to overthrow the tyranny of the Pope, restore Rome to Italy, and give the Eternal City its ancient supremacy as the capital of the Italian nation. A royal proclamation has also been promulgated, signed by King Victor Emmanuel, warning all Italians against taking part in, aiding or abetting, the movement against Rome, which is denounced as a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations. It concludes with a threat that the government will not fail to visit with rigorous punishment all persons engaged in hostilities against the Papal authority.—Rome.—The Pope has publicly denounced the proposed sales of Church lands in Italy, and has declared that the decree of the Italian Government to that effect is null and void.

September 23.—Florence.—Garibaldi made his appearance at Arazzo, forty miles from this city, to-day.

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