

News of the Week.

XLth CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.—January 28.—Mr. Edmunds of Vt., introduced a bill regulating the procedure in impeachment cases, providing that on application by the House of Representatives for an order suspending the officer on trial from the exercise of his powers and duties, the Senate may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, grant such order, and may call on any officer in the civil, naval, or military service, with all the force at his disposal, to enforce such, or any other interlocutory order, as well as any final judgments; and officers disregarding such requisitions of the Senate, sitting as high court of impeachment, shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and may also be suspended from office during the progress of proceedings against them. A bill amendatory of the Tenure of Office Law, was reported. The Reconstruction bill was debated. January 29.—The bill authorizing the sale of iron-clads was passed, with amendments, one of which provides for the retention of those of the larger class. The conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to. The reconstruction bill was debated. January 30.—The bill, supplementary to the Tenure of Office act, was taken up, and Mr. Patterson offered a substitute dispensing with the special agents heretofore appointed under the acts of 1792, 1794 and 1846. The Reconstruction bill was debated. January 31.—The Supplementary Tenure of Office bill was considered. The Reconstruction bill was debated. February 1.—Not in session. February 3.—The bill authorizing the taxation of National Bank shares where the bank is located, was passed. The Reconstruction bill was debated. House.—January 28.—Bills authorizing the States to levy a tax on National Bank shares at the same rate as other invested capital, and regulating deposits of public moneys, were passed. The rules Committee were instructed to consider the expediency of ex-Congressmen seeking admission to the floor of the House to take the oath. The bill forfeiting lands granted in aid of Southern railroads was considered. January 29.—The bill to protect American citizens was reported back and discussed. Notice was given of several amendments. The conference report on the Deficiency bill was concurred in. The bill forfeiting Southern railroad lands was discussed. The bill authorizing the issue of \$45,000,000 additional legal tender notes was ordered to be printed. January 30.—A resolution reciting a newspaper statement, that at a private assembly in Washington, Judge Field of the Supreme Court, had declared the Reconstruction act unconstitutional, and that they would be so pronounced by the Supreme Court, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter, with a view to the impeachment of the Judge, was passed—yeas 99, nays 57. The Senate amendments to the Whisky Meter Commission bill were concurred in; also, the Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the sale of iron-clads. January 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information in regard to seizures for fraud on the revenue. A bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau was reported. The conference report on the Cotton bill, including the Senate amendment, making cotton free from duty, was concurred in. February 1.—The contested case of the Second Kentucky District was debated. February 3.—The Secretary of War was directed to furnish copies of his correspondence with Gen. Grant and the President in regard to the late difficulty. A resolution asking copies of the General Orders of Southern military commanders was agreed to. Diplomacy.—The Senate Foreign Committee has agreed to recommend the confirmation of S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria. Nominations.—The President has nominated J. Ross Browne to be Minister to China, and John D. Bishop to be Commissioner of Patents, vice Theaker, resigned. STATES AND TERRITORIES. Maine.—The State debt has been reduced to \$5,000,000 from \$6,164,500 in 1865. Massachusetts.—The First Church of Amherst was used for an operatic performance a few evenings since. New York.—Commodore Vanderbilt has withdrawn from the Cooper Institute movement which had for its object the nomination of General Grant to the Presidency. The reason assigned is the course the General saw fit to adopt in regard to the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton. The letter is very sharp. Pennsylvania.—In the Senate, Jan. 28, a bill repealing the Gettysburg Asylum was discussed and referred. The bill repealing the Liquor law passed last year, was reported. A resolution was adopted approving Governor Geary's course in refusing to sanction the burial of rebel dead in Antietam Cemetery.—Galusha A. Grow is said, is supported by forty Pennsylvania papers for the Vice-Presidency. January 31.—In the House the bill repealing the law compelling the admission of colored persons to railroad cars was reported, and referred back to the Judiciary Committee.—In the Senate, bills were introduced prohibiting collection of taxes on personal property in Philadelphia, and allowing seven per cent interest. The bill restoring the privileges of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was passed unanimously. In the House, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill was considered. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bill has been signed by Governor Geary. Ohio.—Wood county is digging a ditch thirty-seven and a half miles long, eighteen to twenty feet wide on the bottom; thirty to forty feet at the top, and from two to six feet deep. It has sixty-seven and a half feet fall, or less than two feet to the mile. It will drain 60,000 acres swamp. Indiana.—A judge in Indianapolis has sentenced a negro to imprisonment for two years and \$5000 fine for marrying a white woman. The sentence will doubtless be tested by the Civil Rights bill. Illinois.—Chicago, it is announced, brewed beer, ale, and porter enough last year to furnish every inhabitant of that city with a barrel full of malt liquor. District of Columbia.—The Provident Aid Society, of Washington, is giving daily food to six or seven thousand persons in that city, four-fifths of whom are colored. Minnesota.—It is said that the farmers of Minnesota and Northern Iowa have already received \$15,000,000 more for their products of last season than for the crops of 1865. Michigan.—The copper mining interests were never in a worse condition than now, if we may accept as true all accounts received from the Lake Superior region. Arkansas.—The Convention has passed a resolution disfranchising all who oppose reconstruction and the ratification of the new Constitution. West Virginia.—At the Wheeling municipal election, Jan. 27, the Democratic ticket was successful by five hundred majority. Virginia.—In the Convention, Jan. 29, General Schofield was requested to order another registration.—Jan. 30, a section was adopted prohibiting the payment of debts incurred to aid the rebellion. Feb. 1, an ordinance was adopted levying a poll tax of \$1 for the schools, and 60 cents for general purposes.

Florida.—In the Convention, Jan. 29, the Finance Committee reported that the financial agent had an interview with General Meade, who suggested that the Convention levy a direct tax, and meantime draw money from the State Treasury. Mississippi.—The Convention has adopted resolutions looking to the annulment of all laws passed since secession, and urging Gen. Gillem to enforce the special tax for the expenses of the Convention. Louisiana.—The Convention has adopted an article disfranchising until the year 1878 all persons who, having held judicial, legislative, or Federal or State offices, took part in the rebellion; also, those who voted for secession in the conventions, and United States commissioned officers who went into the rebellion.—The cholera is almost epidemic in New-Orleans, although little or nothing is published about the disease. The deaths, week before last, from cholera, numbered 60. North Carolina.—The Convention has adopted two sections of the new Constitution, relating to Governor and other State officers. The term of office is two years.—In the Convention, January 31st, a committee was raised to report on removal of political disabilities from individuals, and a resolution favoring general amnesty was tabled. South Carolina.—In 1860 Charleston contained forty thousand people, whilst now its numbers barely reach fifteen thousand.—The Convention, Jan. 30, ejected the police sent by Gen. Oltz, Post-Commander at Charleston, to keep order. A committee was appointed to ask the General the reasons of his action.—The Treasurer has given \$12,000 in State bills to pay the Convention.—Gen. Cranby has suspended executions for debt for three months. Georgia.—Jenkins, late Governor, proposes to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ authorizing his reinstatement to the gubernatorial office, from which he was removed by General Meade.—The State Treasurer was arrested by military authorities, Jan. 28. He has been removed by order of General Meade.—In the Convention, Jan. 30, several sections of a bill of rights were adopted, and a resolution was offered asking Congress to loan \$30,000,000 to the destitute planters of the South, on mortgage security.—The Convention completed its bill of rights, January 31st. Arizona.—George M. Dent, a brother-in-law of General Grant, is a candidate for Congress. BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. January 28.—London.—The martello tower at Duncannon, near Wexford, Ireland, was attacked last night by a body of Fenians. The garrison fired upon their assailants, who, after returning the fire, fled. The Fenian, Shaw, has turned Queen's evidence, and positively identifies Barrett as the man who fired the fuse, which caused the Clerkenwell explosion.—The following has been received from Annesly Bay, Abyssinia: Despatches from Senafe announce that the expedition of 1375 miles beyond this point. General Napier will immediately put himself at the head of the advance and push on to Antalo, the capital of the Tigre district. January 29.—London.—The policy recently adopted by Prussia on the Roman question has caused surprise, but in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope, Prussia finds a powerful means of strengthening its influence over the Catholic States of South Germany.—Evening.—Milner Gibson, a leading member of Parliament, in a speech at Ashton, declared that peace must be preserved between England and America.—The internal condition of Italy is becoming critical. Fears are entertained that a coup d'etat is anticipated at Florence.—Florence, evening.—The intrigues of the Bourbons in Naples are causing much disquietude.—Paris.—The bill for the reorganization of the army came before the Senate this week. Michael Chevalier, in a powerful speech, opposed the bill. He said France should maintain close relations with neighboring European powers, all of whom should unite to resist the Empire of Russia and the Republic of America.—nations who, in extraordinary growth of their territory, power and ambition, threatened to overshadow the world. Yesterday the bill was passed.—Copenhagen.—In the Upper House of the Rigsraad, to-day, the treaty for the sale of the Danish Islands was ratified by a unanimous vote. January 30.—London.—The Rev. Newman Hall, in an address delivered in the Tabernacle of Mr. Spurgeon, urged Lord Stanley to bring the Alabama Claims to a speedy settlement.—Paris, evening.—In a debate in the Corps Legislatif, on the new law for the government of the press, M. Thiers urged the importance of allowing entire freedom to the press, except only in cases where the sanctity of private life or acts of foreign magnates are concerned. He urged the Government not to allow the opportunity to pass of bestowing privileges upon the press, the neglect of which had caused the ruin of so many dynasties.—Intelligence was received to-night from Rome that General Faily, commander of the French expeditionary corps, is about returning to France with one division of French troops. The remainder of the force will remain in Rome, under command of General Dumont.—Berlin.—Twisten, a member of Parliament, who was arrested some time since for alleged improper language used in debate, has been discharged. He was subjected to a slight fine. January 31.—London.—Despatches received from Florence, allege that the Italian Government is about to send out a Naval expedition to the Rio de la Plata, South America.—M. Menabrea, when interrogated, declined to give an explanation of this movement. It is also reported that the Italian fleet in the Bay of Naples is preparing to sail for South America.—Naples, evening.—The fleet now in this harbor, which has been getting ready for sea, has received orders to sail forthwith for the Rio Patana, Paraguay. All other information in regard to the expedition is rigorously withheld by the Government and naval officials.—Berlin.—Carl Shurz dined to-day with Count Bismarck and the members of the Federal Council of North Germany. February 1.—London.—Letters from Killarney say that the clergy of that town, who refused to say masses for the souls of Allen, Larkin and Gould, who were executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive any money from their parishioners, who refuse to contribute to their support or that of the Church.—Another battle is reported between the Turks and Cretons, in which the latter were successful. The Turks acknowledge a loss of two hundred and fifty killed.—The inhabitants of Rosario, a town in the Argentine Republic, have rebelled against the President, and declared for Uruguiza.—The cholera still prevails to an alarming extent in the allied army on the Paraguay. There has been no fighting. President Lopez, of Paraguay, remained at Humaita, and his forces are well supplied.—Madrid.—In accordance with the expressed determination of the Spanish government to uphold the temporal power of the Pope, steps have been taken for the formation of the "Papal Legion." February 2.—London.—In accordance with a request from Lord Stanley, the Pacha of Egypt has recalled the auxiliary corps which he had sent to join the expedition in Abyssinia.—Paris, 1 A. M.—The Courier Francais says: The presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, and to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom Farragut holds intimate relations. The Courier says that the Admiral has sent to Caprea the promise of his support, and he only awaits the reply of Gen. Garibaldi.—Copenhagen.—King Christian has signed the treaty for the sale of the Danish West India islands, and a special courier has left for Washington with the document. February 3.—London.—The gale has been very destructive of life and property.—Paris.—The journals deplore the bitterness of the opposition against

the new bill for the regulation of the Press, as likely to lead the government to deprive them of what measure of liberty they have. FOREIGN. Peru.—The revolution in Peru is reported to be successful and President Prado a fugitive. He was totally defeated at Arequipa. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, the celebrated bankers, whose office for so many years, was at No. 33 Wall street, removed on Saturday to the more commodious quarters, No. 69 Wall street, in the large building of Brown Brothers. Mr. Cisco, the Senior partner, for a long period held the responsible position of Assistant Treasurer for the United States in New York, to the great advantage of the Government. His negotiation of its loans was always satisfactory, and his influence among the capitalists of New York rendered his services of a most important and valuable character. As Treasurer of the Union and Pacific Railroad Company, he has achieved new honors in the financial line by the energy displayed in disposing of its bonds, and creating confidence throughout the country in its rapid completion. THE SARAPARILLA DIGGERS OF YUCATAN. This singular set of people are descended from the ancient Aztecs of Southern Mexico, and still retain some of the peculiarities which Stephens and Prescott gave of their ancestors. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., employ a small army of them in digging Saraparilla root. Provided with narrowwades, a coil of rope, and a bag of water, they are ready for the forest, where the wild banana furnishes them food, and thick-leaved trees their only shelter. Few of those who find themselves rejuvenated by this product, know how much they are indebted to the toil of these humble laborers, who dig health for thousands of Dr. Ayer's patrons, while they sometimes lose their own.—Boston Commercial. ASTHMA. Our statements corroborated by physicians and invalids in all parts of the country, that JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA IS AN ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC FOR THE DREADFUL DISEASE. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Sole Proprietors, 592 Broadway, New York, and 27 Central St., Boston.—For sale by all Druggists. \$3 to \$60. Wanamaker & Brown, Men's and Boys' Clothing, for any occasion, ranging at every price; cut to every style; ready-made or made to order. S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets. Overcoats.—Chinchilla, Whiting, Equinox, Beaver, Fur Beavers, Plaid, &c. Largest variety in city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market sts. Business Suits.—Both foreign and domestic goods; excellent styles. S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts. Oak Hall, Wanamaker & Brown. Dress Suits of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market sts. Boys' Suits, for school, home and dress, newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown, Large Clothing House, Sixth and Market Streets. Boys' and Youths' Overcoats in variety of styles. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market sts. Shirts, Underclothing, Goods of every kind at small advance above cost. Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall, Great Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets. Choice Garden and Flower Seeds. B. K. BLISS & SON, Importers and Growers of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, Nos. 41 Park Row and 151 Nassau St., N. Y. (Ladies Office of the American Agriculturist), 232 N. 2d St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. would invite attention to the Fourteenth Edition of their celebrated Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, and Kitchen Garden, just published. It contains 132 pages of closely printed matter, beautifully illustrated with upwards of 200 varieties of Garden and Field seeds, and 160 varieties of French Hybrid Gladioli and other Summer Flowering Bulbs; also, a list of the most recent varieties of Small Fruits, Seedling Plants, etc., etc., with explicit directions for their culture, and much other useful information upon the subject of gardening generally. A copy will be mailed post-paid to all applicants enclosing 25 cents. Address as above. B. K. BLISS & SON, Box 5, 112 P. O., N. Y. G. BYRON MORSE, French Confectioner. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S REFECTORY, 902 and 904 Arch Street, Phila. Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea served in the very best manner. Polite and prompt attention given to all who may favor us with their patronage. G. BYRON MORSE. HEREAFTER, The Presbyterian Board of Publication WILL PUBLISH THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR MONTHLY AND SEMI-MONTHLY. It is a beautifully embellished paper, full of interesting and instructive reading for children. TERMS. For a single copy, monthly, 25 cents a year. For a semi-monthly, 50 cents a year. When over eight copies to one address are taken, one sent for each paper. No subscription received for less than three months. Subscribers for the Monthly, whose terms do not end with the year 1867, can have the Semi-Monthly sent to them by paying the difference. Orders and money should be addressed to PETER WALKER, 821 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 245 Broadway, New York.

A Question for Everybody and that includes You, Reader! Look at these figures? 2,860 in One Day. 1,968 in One Day. 2,164 in One Day. 1,707 in One Day. 2,059 in One Day. 1,618 in One Day. 2,617 in One Day. 1,712 in One Day. 1,931 in One Day. 2,676 in One Day. &c., &c., &c., &c. that is 21,312 in only 10 Days! The above figures give the exact number of Subscribers received per day, for ten days past, by the Publishers of the American Agriculturist, and the work has gone on in the same ratio for a long time. The circulation went up to 159,000 last year, and the subscriptions so far this year, are very largely in excess of that or any previous year! What Does it Mean? Why, simply this, that the former readers who have tried and proved the Agriculturist, are so convinced of its great value, that they not only continue taking it for themselves, but induce their friends and neighbors to take it also. Could there be any better evidence of its real value? An Edition of 159,000 Copies was required in 1867. At the rate of increase for a month past, the subscription list of the American Agriculturist for 1868 will reach 200,000 to 250,000. 1,000,000 Copies, at least, and probably 3,000,000 copies, would be wanted this year, if everybody should take the Agriculturist, who would be profited by its perusal, ten times the small cost. The Truth Is, nowhere else can you get so much real value for so little money, as you find in the American Agriculturist—so much for YOURSELF, so much for your WIFE, so much for your CHILDREN, whether you live in the CITY, or in a VILLAGE, or in the COUNTRY—whether you be FARMER, or GARDENER, or MECHANIC, or MERCHANT, or MINISTER, or LAWYER, or WHATEVER be your pursuit. Of Engravings, The Agriculturist contains a large number (350 to 400 in each volume)—the most beautiful and instructive published in any journal in this or any other country. The cost of the Engravings alone exceeds Ten Thousand Dollars each year. They are finely executed, beautifully printed, and are both pleasing and instructive. The Engravings are alone worth a great many times the subscription price of the paper. Of Original Information, For the HOUSEHOLD, For the CHILDREN, For the ORCHARD, For the GARDEN, For the FARM, &c., &c. the Agriculturist is packed brim-full. It is not a cheaply gathered, scissors-and-paste-make-up of a paper, but the Publishers employ a large force of the most intelligent and practical, first-class men to be found in the country. These all devote their time and energy to gathering from every possible source just such information as the public need. It is their ambition and pride to print no line that is unreliable, and to condense the greatest possible amount of useful information into the least possible space. That they succeeded in doing this, is fully proved by the immense number of persons that continue year after year to take and read the American Agriculturist. It has now entered upon its Twenty-seventh year, and enjoys a circulation probably exceeding the combined circulation of all other rural periodicals, not only in this country, but in the world! Reader, You are invited to TRY the American Agriculturist for 1868! You will find it to pay, and pay WELL. It costs but \$1.50 for the whole year, or four copies for \$5. Its immense circulation divides the cost of editing, engraving, type-setting, office expenses, etc., among so many that it can be supplied at this low rate. TRY IT! You Want It. Your Wife Wants It. Your Children Want It. YOU CAN EASILY GET IT ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publishers, 245 Broadway, New York.

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