

News of the Week.

GENERAL.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee had McCulloch and Rollins before them Sept. 22. The latter testified that he had made out a list of nominees, which the former had rejected for partisan reasons. The former admitted all the facts. Sept. 23. U. S. Asst. Atty. Gen. Ashton testified that Binckley, who got up the prosecution of Commissioner Rollins, had no authority to make investigations. The Committee adjourned to meet in New York to-day.

Financial.—The smallest weekly shipment of gold, it is said, for fifteen years, was made last week. It was only a little more than \$100,000.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Massachusetts.—Gen. Butler has been renominated by a nearly unanimous vote.

New York.—The National Labor Congress admitted delegates from the Women's Equal Rights Association after much debate. It was resolved to form a National Labor Reform party, but not to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

Louisiana.—The House of Representatives has appointed a committee to investigate the riot. A fight with pistols in New Orleans between rebel and radical clubs, occurred Sept. 22. No one killed.

Florida.—The refusal to register certain "naturalized citizens" in the Fifth and Sixth Districts has caused great excitement in New Orleans. Street fights occur and Gov. Warmouth by proclamation advises citizens to stay at home.

Alabama.—The Governor vetoes the bill for excluding negroes from places of public resort and public conveyances, on the ground that it makes such exclusion a crime, when it is only a civil offense.

Tennessee.—The Radicals have carried Nashville by 620 majority, electing the Mayor, and the Councils, except one Councilman and two Aldermen.

Alabama.—Gov. Smith and five members of the Legislature have been appointed to ask the President for military aid in keeping the peace of the State and are now in Washington.

Georgia.—The rebel version of the massacre at Camilla admits that the first shot was fired without any active provocation by a white man, and that both parties were armed. The Sheriff and leading citizens in a published card express regret that the white men, who led the negroes, escaped, while fifty of the latter were killed or wounded.

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ports of insurgent successes in Spain, declaring Catalonia, Arragon and Valencia are quiet and the army loyal. They say the rising is confined to Andalusia and that the rebels are retiring before the royal army. France is to strengthen her posts on the frontier.—Evening.—The Queen is at St. Sebastian, will probably cross the frontier into France. The Royalists claim to have put down the rebellion in Granada, after a battle of two hours duration, and that the rising is confined to the Province of Santander and the cities of Malaga and Seville. The citizens of Cadiz take no part.—The murder of the Captain General of Valencia by a mob is reported.—The insurrection reported in Calabria and Sicily is denied.

September 25.—London.—Dean Milman is dead.—The Times and the Telegraph takes Eversley Johnson's speeches as an indication that outstanding difficulties between the two countries will be speedily settled.—The Spanish rebels are especially strong on the seaboard and in the N. W. They hold several fortified seaports in the province of Coruna. Two royalist regiments, sent to put them down in Cadiz, have revolted.—Paris.—The Monitor says the royalist troops are in good heart and are preparing to attack Cadiz. Official despatches claim a royalist victory in Santander, after which the rebels fled to the fleet.

September 26.—Paris.—Despatches from Spain say a decisive battle is expected between Gen. Parvas and Serrano every moment. The Queen refuses to send her son to the capital, "to rule a people of robbers and assassins." Prince Napoleon has been summoned to Paris to consult with the Emperor on Spanish affairs.—Madrid.—The insurgents have seized Cordova and destroyed the bridge and the R. R. Several additional provinces are admitted, (and the Balearic islands are said) to have risen. The rebel officers swear to take no pay, and to free Spain from a corrupt dynasty.—St. Petersburg.—The Frigate Alex. Nezhki has been wrecked off the coast of Denmark, with Grand Duke Alexis on board, but all hands were saved.—Bern.—The Governments of Europe and of the U. S. will be invited to send delegates to the Peace Congress soon to meet here.

Vienna.—Andrassy, the Hungarian premier, resigns through ill health.

September 27.—London.—The liberals and the moderate constitutionalists have united in the Spanish rebellion. The desertion of the fleet to their side is from dissatisfaction through want of pay. The Church fights for the throne. Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Cordova, Valencia and some dozen other provinces are the scenes of the insurrection. The royalist commander-in-chief found his troops so weakened by desertion, that he was forced to desert from his march on Cordova, and wait for reinforcements. Biscayan troops have marched to the defence of the Queen. The French Imperialist journals, fearing the effect of example, discourage the rebellion, but its success is generally expected, and it will probably put the exiled Monarchs on the throne. Serrano and Novaliches are approaching each other and the latter begs for royalist reinforcements. Prim seems to act independently of other insurgent leaders. The royalists claim to have routed their opponents in Alicante. The N. E. provinces have not risen.—Dublin.—The Tories and the Fenians are uniting in the presentation of sundry candidates for Parliament.

September 28.—London.—The troops at Santander are recalled to Madrid, on which the rebels are certainly marching in force. In the interior nearly all the provinces have risen.—Midnight.—Carthagena has been bombarded by the rebel fleet. Prim has gone to Valencia. The royalist commander is retiring before Serrano.—Paris.—Accessions to the rebels are continually reported. The Patrie says that they are growing stronger and the royalists growing weaker. The last ship of the fleet has joined them, and public opinion is everywhere on their side. The little royalist army is disorganized.—Count Walewski, son of Napoleon I, died yesterday.—Spaniards are not allowed to return home through France.—Berlin.—The Emperor of Russia visited King William at Potsdam yesterday.

District of Columbia.—The trial of Surratt ended Sept. 24, with his discharge by Judge Wylie, on the ground that the case against him failed through the statute of limitation. An appeal was entered.—Robert T. Lincoln was married to Mary, daughter of Secretary Harlan, Sept. 24.—The District Attorney will present a new indictment of Surratt to the Grand Jury.

The Indian.—Col. Forsyth's force, on the Republican river, was attacked, Sept. 17th, by an overpowering force of Indians, and lost several in the fight. Reinforcements were sent out from Fort Walker.—A detachment from Fort Davis, in Texas, routed a band of Indians, rescuing two captives.—Gen. Sully has driven the hostile Texas Indians beyond the border of that State.—Col. Forsyth's party, Sept. 10th, was still besieged in their camp, but confident of holding out. They had killed 25 Indians in a sortie.—Treaties have been made with the Shoshones and other tribes in Idaho and Montana.—Col. Forsyth was reinforced, Sept. 24th, in his desperate position.—Gen. Sherman is going to issue arms to frontier settlers.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

September 21.—London, midnight.—The Queen of Spain is at St. Sebastian, and the roads to the capital are unsafe. Martial law has been proclaimed. Concha leads the Royalist troops, and Gonzalez Bravo—the retiring premier—has fled.

September 22.—London.—An insurrection has broken out in Calabria and Sicily—Republican in its aims. The Government are trying strong measures of repression.—In Spain many districts and provinces have joined the rebels, who cry for "the sovereignty of the people" and "no marching on Madrid. Cadiz is seized. Sevilla is the seat of a provincial government. From Malaga to Carthage the country is in arms. Espartaco sanctions the rebellion.—Paris.—Official despatches admit that the insurrection has broken out in Madrid and Seville, but deny its existence in Galicia and Murcia.—Vienna.—The Spanish rebels demand the abdication of Isabella in favor of her son, and the holding an extra session of the Cortes. Concha assures the Spanish ambassadors at foreign Courts that they will be put down. France will be neutral, but a French fleet will see to the interests of French residents.—Lyon.—The Montpensiers, [Isabella's banished next of kin] are about to set out for Spain.—Berlin.—King William is at home again.—Trieste.—A Cretan delegation waited on Farragut to-day and thanked him for the aid and comfort extended by the U. S. to Crete. He expressed great interest in their cause.

September 23.—London.—The Standard contrasts the cool reception of the Chinese here with the enthusiasm in the U. S. It says the ministry must see that they are dealing with real Commissioners, and not foreign go-betweens.—The cotton crop in Egypt is enormous.—A Peace Congress is to meet at Berne.—The Spanish insurrection was organized at a conference between Prim and the exiled Generals at Cadiz. A captain of a royal iron clad joined them, turned the guns upon the town, and compelled it to surrender. The Generals then sailed each to a given point on the coast, and raised the standard of revolt in the provinces.—Evening.—The fortified town of Suintia has joined the rebels. The railroads and telegraphs in the S. E. are not working. The excitement grows in Madrid.—The rebels proclaim that if successful they will leave all questions to the vote of the whole people. An attack on Madrid is reported. Sarragossa is fortifying itself against the insurgents.—Paris.—The Queen has had to go back to St. Sebastian. The insurgents proclaim Espartaco President. Madrid is reported quiet.—The Monitor says King William's speeches evince his faith in peace.

September 24.—London.—Reverdy Johnson made a speech at the Leeds Exhibition to-day, in which he eulogized Gen. Napier and the British Army which fought at Magdala.—Evening.—The Queen proclaims all Spain in a state of siege. The Royalist General, Linauder, has joined the rebels with his force, at Santander, where many lives were lost in a desperate affair. Prim, with the Duke de la Torre (the Provisional President) is marching on Madrid at the head of 20,000 men. They refuse offers of compromise from Gen. Concha. They declare any officer a traitor, who orders soldiers to fire on the people or the patriot army. The ships in the harbor of St. Sebastian declare for the rebels.—Paris.—The official papers here discredit the re-

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