News of the Week.

XLth. CONGRESS—Third Session.

Senate.—*January* 5.—The revenue report of Commissioner Wells was received and referred to the Financial Committee. The President was asked to furnish a copy of his Amnesty Proclamation and to specify his authority for issuing it. Bills were introduced.

January 6.—The Agricultural Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the department of Agriculture. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill forbidding army officers to hold civil office.

January 7.—Mr. Nye, of Nevada, introduced a bill to authorize and encourage the construction of telegraphs from San Francisco, Eastward to New York, and Westward to China. The bill to prevent military officers from holding civil office was discussed.

January 8.—A bill involving the question of the claims of loyal Southerners was discussed.

January 11.—Bills were introduced, and that involving the claims of Southern loyalists was discussed.

House.—*January* 5.—Bills were presented and the Pacific R. R. was discussed.

January 6.—The bill (appropriating $75,273,672) for the Navy was reported. The Pension Bill (appropriating $13,250,000) was passed. A report of gold sales by the U. S. Treasury since 1863 was called for.

January 7.—An inquiry into the stationery contract of the Indian department was ordered. The bill for more army surgeons was tabled. A bill to pay the expenses of the funeral of Mr. Coggeshall, minister to Equador, and to relieve his widow, was passed. An attempt to investigate the contract with Wells, Fargo & Co., for carrying the Pacific coast mails, and the way in which they have executed it, was thwarted by the objections of Western members.

January 8.—A bill was passed exempting naval machinery made for the Government from taxation, and remitting taxes not received before April last. The Jenkes' Civil Service Bill was debated in Committee of the Whole. The appropriation for West Point ($271,558) was voted.

January 11.—Many bills were introduced, including one for the annexation of Cuba, which was referred. The "Tenure of Office" Act was repealed. The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was passed. An amendment to the Constitution establishing impartial suffrage was reported.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—*January* 5.—Both Houses met and organized.—*Jan.* 6.—Gov. Geary's annual Message was read. It showed that the ordinary expenses of the year had been $2,454,5 6.09, that $5,417,463.04 of the principal and $1,679,690.91 interest had been paid on the State debt, and that there was a balance of $1,013,415.37, Nov. 30. The debt is $33,286,946.13. A committee on contested elections was raised in the House. Adjourned till Jan. 12.

New York.—The Legislature met Jan. 5. Gov. Hoffman's annual message opposes the division of the State, urges the repeal of the Metropolitan Police and Excise Laws, and deplores Congressional interference with the right of suffrage, and the proposed removal of the power of naturalization to the U. S. Courts.—There were 98 suicides, 48 homicides and 39 infanticides *reported* last year in "the Metropolis."—The charter for the Broadway Underground Railroad has been lost by failure to raise the necessary subscriptions within the prescribed time.

Massachusetts.—The Legislature met Jan. 6, and heard the annual sermon in the "Old South church," Boston.

Maine.—The Legislature met Jan. 6.

New Hampshire.—The Republican State Convention nominate Onslow Stearns for Governor, and demand universal suffrage and the funding of the national debt.

Delaware.—The State debt is $1,556,000, of which $346,000 is secured by mortgages on R. Roads. The School and other property of the State is worth $404,000. Governor Saulsbury suggests a revocation of the charter of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail-road, *for its refusal to pay* passenger tax.

Ohio.—The Legislature met Jan. 5.

Indiana.—The Legislature met Jan. 7. Gov. Baker was inaugurated, Jan. 8.

Minnesota.—Gov. Marshall, in his message, says that the taxable property has increased 15 per cent. within a year, and that the school fund is over twenty millions.

Michigan.—The Legislature met Jan. 5.—U. S. Senator Chandler has been re-elected.—The Governor's annual message says that the State finances were never in a more satisfactory state. The State debt is $2,031,440

Nevada.—The Legislature met Jan. 5.—U. S. Senator Stewart has been re-elected.

Maryland.—The law requiring residents of other States to take out a license before selling by sample has been decided to be constitutional by Chief Justice Scott.

District of Columbia.—The U. S. Supreme Court has ordered the District Supreme Court to restore Joseph H. Bradley to all his rights as an Attorney practising therein.

Virginia.—John Minor Botts died at Culpepper, Va., Jan. 7, aged 67.—An attempted ejectment in Princess Anne county, has resulted in a fight between the negroes and the soldiers, in which several lives were lost.

Missouri.—The Legislature met and organized Jan 7.

Kentucky.—A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature, authorizing the the Governor to take measures for testing the Constitutionality of the Civil Rights law.

Tennessee.—A bill was introduced in the House, Jan. 7, looking to an amendment to the State Constitution, enfranchising those who are now disfranchised. It has been idefinitely postponed.

Florida.—The Legislature met Jan. 5.—No quorum in the Senate till Jan. 6. A committee was raised in the House to investigate Gov. Reed's conduct.—Lieut. Gov. Gleason has resigned the presidency of the Senate (which he held *ex officio*) and is has been accepted.

Louisiana.—Gen. Rousseau, commander of the Military Department, died in New Orleans, Jan. 7. Gen. Buchanan, the next in seniority, took the command.

Arkansas.—The Republicans carried Little Rock by a large majority, Jan. 4.—Gov. Clayton has removed martial law from two more counties, Columbian and Fafayette.

Georgia.—The troubles on the Ogeechee were caused by attempts to swindle the negroes out of their share of the crops. The military have compelled a fair division and restored quiet.

Kentucky.—The Legislature met Jan. 5.—The Governor's annual message pledges the State to the support of such of Grant's measures as the people deem constitutional and patriotic. It says that the financial situation is favorable.

New Mexico.—A gang of Mexican desperadoes recently hung all the men in Esteritos, except two who escaped.

The Indians.—Four hundred lodges of Comanches offered to surrender at Fort Bacon, N. M., but where told that their surrender would only be accepted at Fort Cobb.

The Arkansas Troubles.—As an off-set to the reports telegraphed us for some weeks by the Associated Press, we clip the following from the report of Gen. Horace Porter, one of Gen. Grant's staff:

"The present State government was certainly in some danger previous to the Presidential election. Senator Barker had been shot and wounded badly, Upham of the lower house wounded, and Hinds, and McCand, a Freedman's Bureau agent, killed, and other agents and a United States Marshal driven from their posts by threats. The Governor, Senator Rice and others, had to sleep in the State House under guard, for fear of assassination.

"The Governor wisely refrained from taking any violent measures until after the election, fearing the opposition might make capital out of it. As soon as the election was over, however, he organized a militia force of about eight hundred men, one-fourth colored, under Gen. Catterson, in the southwest, and Upham, in the northeast, with orders to live off the country, taking what was absolutely necessary and giving vouchers. His intention is to pay all loyal holders of vouchers, and no others. Two assassins have already been executed by sentence of a military commission, seventeen others are in prison, and a great number have been run out of the State. But the best result I can see is the disposition of nearly all business men to voluntarily enroll themselves as a posse, pledged to assist the sheriffs to arrest lawless characters, if the Governor will relieve them from marshal law. He has accepted many such pledges, and martial law now exists in parts of but seven counties.

"The United States troops do not know the people and the country. The lawlessness we have, while the U. S. troops are in the vicinity, and it breaks out worse than ever when they leave. The rebels are generally anxious to have them, as it creates an expenditure of money in their midst from which they reap a benefit. The militia punishes all the disloyal and extorts pledges from them to support the laws. As these people have threatened to break up the State Government as soon as the U. S. troops are removed, this teaches them that the State is able to protect itself. The militia has been under tolerably good control, and the plundering reported in the press is the taking of supplies under orders.

"The Governor's policy has, no doubt, seriously interfered with business where martial law has been proclaimed, and injured business men of all parties, hence the opposition from loyalists. It has interfered with travel; taken off hands for the militia at a season when they are badly needed, and created many panics. It, however, has accomplished much more good than the most sanguine expected; and Gen. Smith acknowledges that he thought the Governor's judgment was better than his own, and that the result would fully justify the action of the former. The Governor is now disposed to relieve each county from martial law as soon as it can safely be done."

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

January 5.—*London.*—A violent earthquake has occurred near Tabreez, in Persia.—Greece will urge the claims of Crete in the Conference and demand a plebescitum to decide its allegiance.—*Paris.*—*La Turquie* says, that as the Cretan question is settled, Russia only wishes by the Conference to prevent the expulsion of Greeks from Turkey, and warns the Czar of the danger of another Crimean war.—*Constantinople.*—A mixed Commission will sit on the *Erosis* case.—*Madrid.*—The insurgents who fired on the U. S. flag at Malaga, have been punished.—A Carlist conspiracy at Saragossa, Barcelona, &c., has been detected and suppressed, and leaders arrested.—Andalusian peasants, desperate from want of food, are murdering and robbing their landlords.—*Florence.*—The mill-tax riots, fomented by the reactionists, have been put down, and all is quiet in Italy.

January 6.—*London.*—The volunteers have returned from Crete to Syra.—*Paris.*—Paraguay has made full reparation for the wrong done the U. S. flag.—*Madrid.*—Formidable Republican uprisings at Xeres and Seville have led to strong bodies of troops being sent thither.—The Government lay the blame of the Cadiz and Malaga troubles on the reactionists, and refuse to disarm the volunteers.—*Florence.*—The mill-tax troubles continue, and Regia Bologna and Parma are greatly agitated. Gen. Cadoma has gone thither.

January 7.—*London.*—A bitter hostility to the land-lord class is again showing itself among the Irish tenantry. Many cases of violence are reported.—*Paris.*—Turkey asks a postponement of the Conference for eight days, in order to instruct her representative.—*Madrid.*—A Communist conspiracy at Xeres is reported, and an investigation is being made.

January 8.—*London.*—Turkey's request for delay has been refused, and her instructions have been telegraphed at length to Djemil Mohammed Pasha. If the powers go behind her ultimatum it is expected that her representative will withdraw, and her attitude excites much alarm. The *Turquie* of Constantinople says that if the Conference fails, war is inevitable.—*Vienna.*—*Die Presse* says that Greece will not be allowed to offer any opposition in the Conference, but only to give information, and that it will be her duty to accept whatever the Powers agree to, if it is agreeable to Turkey.—*Paris.*—The specie in the bank of France has fallen 27,500,000f. within a week.—An insurrection in Italy is rumored.—Much agitation prevails in Madrid. The Provisional Government is about to establish a *corps d' observation* at the Pyrenees.

January 9.—*London.*—The reported submission of Crete to Turkey is confirmed.—*Constantinople.*—The Greek "blue book" (official annual) says that the Russian Ambassador here told the Greek Minister that Turkey would not interfere with Greece in the matter of Crete.—*Madrid.*—A great banquet of officials and citizens at Seville, sent a despatch to Espartero, to the effect that they hoped to see him at the head of the nation, whether as king or president.

January 10.—*Paris.*—The Conference met yesterday and the conciliatory disposition evinced by the Turkish and Greek representatives encourage the hope of a peaceful settlement.—*Le Journal Officiel* is very "sweet on" Mr. Burlingame and his Embassy.

January 11.—*London.*—The progress of matters in the Conference leaves but little doubt of its success. Turkey consents to leave things in *statu quo* till its adjournment.—*Paris.*—The budget shows a slight decrease of the floating debt, and promises great things for the coming year. It congratulates the country on the restoration of industrial activity and the preservation of peace.—*Florence.*—The mill-tax riots are at an end and the tax continues to be collected. — *Constantinople.*—The Sultan officially praises the Danubian provinces for the loyalty they have evinced.

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Grand Line to the Pacific

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"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The Report states that any deficiencies are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion, under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2,000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri river, and 90 miles more are *en route.* The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars.

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By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes highest rank as security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,336,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own materials for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years, *six per cent per annum in gold,* now equal to between eight and nine per cent in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

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Schedules with 20 or more coupons, will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered.

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Dec 24, 1868. C

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Should there be a HUE and CRY?
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Will a BEACK or BROWN bestow.
Use, then, this unequalled Dye—
Have the HUE without the CRY.