# News of the Week.

### XLth CONGRESS-First Session.

Senate.-March 10.-The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered and passed, the appropriations for the missions to Portugal, Ecuador and Bolivia being retained. This gives Mr. Harvey his pay. The bill authorizing fifty additional clerks in the Second Auditor's office (to facilitate payment of

bounties) was passed, with an amendment.

March 11.—A bill was passed authorizing writs of error to the Supreme Court in revenue collection cases, after the money has been paid into the Trea-

Mach 12.-The House amendments to the bill relating to writs of error in collection suits were concurred in.

March 13 .- At the expiration of the morning hour, the Chief Justice took the chair and Senators Edmunds, Patterson and Vickers were sworn as members of the Impeachment Court. The Impeachment managers, followed by members of the House, entered the Senate Chamber. Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis and Nelson, counsel for the President, appeared, and asked for forty days' time in which to prepare the answer to the impeachment charges. This application was opposed by the managers, who said the President should have been ready with his answer, so that the trial might at once proceed. The Court took a recess and decided that the answer shall be made in ten days on the 23d of March. It was also voted, that unless otherwise ordered for cause shown, the trial shall proceed immediately after the filing of the replication, the Democratic

Senators voting in the negative.

March 16.—The amendment to the Bounty and

Pension bills were insisted on.

House.—March 10.—The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill for the admission of Alabama, and the Freedmen's Committee a bill providing for the settlement of Sea Island lands by the freedmen, etc.; the latter was passed. Mr. Eliot, of Mass., from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to continue the Freedmen's Bureau, which was laid over. The bill to exempt certain manufactures from tax was reported back and passed with but two dissenting votes.

March 11.-A conference was ordered on the Senate amendments to the Invalid Pension bill. A communication was presented from the General of the Army, showing that 70.812 votes were cast for the new Constitution in Alabama and 1005 against it. The Senate amendment to the bill "to facilitate payment of bounties" was non-concurred in, and a conference ordered. A letter from General Meade, asking additional appropriations to carry out recon-

struction, was presented and referred.

March 12.—A resolution of the West Virginia Legislature, supporting impeachment, was presented. A conference was ordered on the diplomatic appropriations.

March 14.-A lively discussion took place in regard to the amendment to the Judiciary bill passed on Friday, which deprives the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in the McArdle and similar cases. March 16 .- A resolution to reissue as many green-

backs as have been withdrawn, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 90 to 58.

Supreme Court.-March 16.-Permission was granted to file the Georgia complaint; and the law of Nevada, taxing all who leave the State by coach or railroad, was declared unconstitutional.

Outbreak .- General Thomas telegraphed from Tennessee that the enemies of the present State Government are organizing for resistance to the laws, which resistance is an outgrowth of the rebellion and means as well oppression and howility to everything representing patriotism and divotion to the best interests of the country. General Grant'instructed him to use all the military force at his com-

mand to preserve the peace.
Impeachment — Attorney-General Stanbery has resigned, in order to take part as counsel for the President in the impeachment trial. His resignation has been accepted by the President.

The Impeachment Managers are taking testimony in regard to the speeches made by the President during his Western tour.—The last previous case of impeachment was that of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, who was impeached upon the testimony of Andrew Johnson; and one of the managers prosecuting that impeachment was Mr. Pendleton, who is a Presidential rival of Mr. Johnson for the Democratic nomination.

Diplomatic .- The nominations of J. Ross Browne as minister to China, and Chas. K. Tucker uan, of New York, as Minister to Greece, have been con-

firmed by the U.S. Senate.

Treasury:—Mrs. Elizabeth Darrah has been appointed Tobacco Inspector for the Fourth Indiana District, to succeed her husband. She is the first woman so appointed.

Reconstruction. The new Supplementary Reconstruction bill has become a law. It provides that in the Southern States hereafter all the elections shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election for or against a State Constitution, any person duly registered in the State may vote in any district, provided he has resided therein ten days, preceding the election, It also provides that if the Southern Conventions see proper, they may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of State Constitutions the registered voters may also vote for members of Congress and for State officers.

Bills.—The bill amendatory of the Judiciary act of 1799 has been signed by the President.

# STATES AND TERRITORIES.

New Hampshire .- The State election took place March 10th. The returns show a large vote, and indicate the re-election of Governor Harriman, Republican, by a majority of 2,530.—The Republicans have 9 out of the 12 State Senators, and a majority

of 70 in the Assembly.

Massachusetts.—The people of South Danvers, have voted to change the name of their town to Peabody, in honor of its illustrious benefactor.-The Republican Convention met at Worcester, March 10, and chose delegates to the Presidential Convention. Resolutions were adopted approving impeachment and declaring for General Grant and Senator Wilson as President and Vice President. The platform says nothing about the finances. - Five hundred workmen have been discharged from the Na-

vy Yard at Boston. New York .- It is stated that Congressman Morrisey has gone to the Arkansas hot springs to get rid of the rheumatism .- Richard Bullymore, a Buffalo pork dealer, recently called his men into his office, and having read over a statement of his business for the past year, first deducted ten per cent. for the capital invested, and then divided the balance of the profits between himself and twenty-two of those who had been longest in his employment. The sum divided amounted in the aggregate to a month's salary for each .- Fourteen feet and a half of snow fell in Central Park, from January 1st to March

New Jersey.—Charter elections were held. At New Brunswick, the Democrats were successful by 400 majority, a gain of 30 per cent. In South Brunswick, the Republicans were successful, with a gain of 90 votes. The Democrate carried Salem by 152 majority, a gain of 72. At the municipal election in Camden the Republican candidates were elected by an average majority of 60, a gain of 200 on last full.—The municipal election at Bridgeton was car-

ried by the Democrats by a gain of 112 votes. Pennsylvania .- In the Senate, March 10th, the Registry act was passed by 14 yeas to 9 nays. The hill to limit the time for bringing suits against passenger railway companies was also passed. In the

House, joint resolutions against purchasing addi-tional territory were adopted.—The Republican or three weeks. It is stated that he has come here Convention met, March 11th, in this city. Resolutions were adopted declaring for Grant and Curtain, as President and Vice President, and that the public debt should be paid "to the full extent of its legal requirements." General Hartranft and Col. Campbell were renominated for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General.—Four hundred and nineteen new buildings were erected in Pittsburg city proper last year, at a cost of \$1,500,000.

Philadelphia.—In this city six lady physicians return incomes ranging from \$2000 to \$10,000 a year. In Orange, New Jersey, there is another, whose an nual income ranges between \$10,000 and \$15,000. In New York city there is one whose income is

rarely less than \$20,000 a year.

Michigan has 144 newspapers, of which 73 are Republican, and 37 Democratic. 5 are in Dutch

California.—There are in San Francisco from 4,000 to 6,000 Chinese. The whole number in Calfornia ranges from 40,000 to 60,000.

Maryland.—The naval station at Baltimore is to

the recently rejected Senator, for expenses he incurred in endeavoring to get admitted to a seat in the Senate.—Eight coal oil refineries in Baltimore have been seized for defrauding the revenue.

Virginia.—Judge Underwood, in the U.S. Court

at Richmond, March 12, ordered a further postponement of the trial of Jefferson Davis until the 14th of April next.—The new registration in Richmond closed, March 14th, giving the blacks 33 maority out of 12,000 registered. Tennessee. —A Nashville despatch says: "The

Radical Republicans have made a pretty clean sweep of the county offices in all parts of the State.

Alabama.—Fifty illicit distilleries are reported! n the Huntsville district, and their seizure has been

Louisiana.—The market-men of New Orleans "when a man talks about a new war, be sure he did not fight in the last one."—Governor Baker has been held in \$2.000 bail on the charge of perjury in taking the oath of office, on complaint of a negro.-Gen. Hancock has ordered a revision of the regis try.—Gen. Hancock left New Orleans, March 16. Gen. Reynolds takes his place temporally.

Mississippi.—The Democratic State Convention proposes to re assemble for the purpose of nominating a full State ticket and candidates for Congress, so that they may either defeat the Constitution or elect obstructive officers and Congressmen under it. South Carolina. The Republican State Convention has nominated a colored man, named Cardozo, for Secretary of State. Half the delegates chosen

to the Chicago Convention are colored.

Texas.—The San Antonio Express, Feb. 19, says that it is evident that all the delegates elected west f the Brazos are out-and-out Republicans. Florida.—Gen. Meade refuses to change the time of the election from May to April.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS. surrender of a fugitive from justice, on the ground that Virginia is not a State in the Union.—March 12.—The disfranchising clause was reconsidered and made more stringent. An amendment was also adopted, requiring a five thirds total of the State Legislature to remove political disability; a sepa-

Louisiana.-The election for the new Constitution and for State officers is to be held on the 20th

North Carolina.—A relief ordinance was adopted, also an ordinance directing payment of interest on the State debt to be resumed next January .-March 16.—The election was ordered to begin,

that no divorce shall be granted without a concurrent verdict in Court of two juries. Divorces by the State Legislature and by the judges of courts are prohibited.—A resolution was passed asking Congress to remove the political disabilities from all dopted as a whole—yeas 112, nays 14, not voting -The motion to file the complaint of the State against Gen. U. S. Grant, was submitted to the Supreme Court, March 13, by Judge Sharkey, without

# RY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

March 10.—The Fenians who were captured at at 751. Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales, have been indicted for treason, and will be tried at the Swansea Assizes. King Theodorus had arrived in the immediate neighborhood of Magdala with his troops and war material. The British were rapidly pushing ahead under General Napier.—Cork.—The Grand Jury, yesterday, indicted Captain Mackay for murder, and Manix. Governments has been signed.—St. Petersburg.—The Nicholas Railway is to be disposed of to a newlyformed company. The terms of the sale are already settled. The property and rights of Americans in the material and rolling stock of the road are pro-

of Ireland is a source of uneasiness to the Empire, and must be remedied, that the laws for Ireland should be framed to meet the wishes of the people; that the present Church, school and land-tenure system is unjust; and that, in the opinion of this House, these wrongs should be righted."-Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, admitted that great discontent prevailed in Ireland, but said it was exclusively nourished by the Irish in America, and was confined to the lower classes only. He repelled the charges of English misgovernment. The members of the present Government at Dublin were nearly all Irishmen, and the police force was composed entirely of natives. Ireland was not governed for the advantage of England. Her wealth had been increased within the last quarter of a century. English capital was applied to the development of her resources. The rate of wages was low, but it was improving. The consumption of spirits, which is the best test of a people's material prosperity(1?) 50 per cent. more corn than where it was not used. was increasing. There was nothing else which would serve to indicate the prostration and decay spoken of, except the positive decrease of crime. He advocated the maintenance of the present policy, but promised that a bill would soon be introduced for the relief of tenants.—The Commons, this tion and had never given such results before. evening, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to report for passage, the bill introduced by Mr. Glad- by any farmer who will call upon the manufacturers

on business connected with the Alabama claims .-Dublin.—The trial of Captism Mackey was concluded to-night by a verdict of not guilty.—Mr. Waters has been discharged from custody. The case of Mullaney is to be brought up in the House of Lords next week.—Berlin.—The treaty between North Germany and the United States, providing for the protection of returnized citizens, was uncompanied. protection of naturalized citizens, was unanimously ratified by the Federal councils. -Rome.-The hundred Canadian Zouaves for the Papal service, have arrived here.

March 12 .- London .- In the Commons, to-night, as to the present state of the controversy with Spain, concerning the Tornado. Lord Stanley said the last step taken by England was to demand the release of Macpherson. Earl Mayo said he would submit to the house a plan for a new Irish University, the wine was defeated in the Assembly a few days

with the constitution, giving the right of suffrage to women was defeated in the Assembly a few days

The proposed amendment to the privileges not to be confined to Catholics. Mr. Horseman, said Ministers had promised a reform in Ireland, but it proved to be only a Commission of ago. The resolution submitting it to a vote at the election of 1868, was lost by a vote of 30 years to 41 needed. A great opportunity was offered to consider needed. A great opportunity was offered to conciliate Ireland, which should no longer be ruled by English laws, customs and prejudices, but according to the wishes of the Irish people. Mr. Robert Lowe thought the existence of Fenianism was not in point as an evidence of discontent, for there was no proof be broken up, and in a very few days everything connected with the station will be removed to Nor folk.—The Legislature has appropriated five thought that the great body of the Irish people sympathized with that rebellious spirit which was confined to American agitators. The trouble was deeper seated. folk.—The Legislature has appropriated five thousand dollars to reimburse Philip Francis Thomas, He deplored the establishment of sectarian colleges -neither the clergy nor the laity wanted themand the proposition was simply a frick of the government to gain time. The fact was that one-tenth of all property in Ireland was public, but was used for the benefit of only one out of twelve of the inhabitants. This was the great evil, and it was a scandalous one. Mr. Thomas Hughes urged general reform. Mr. Vance argued that free trade had been very injurious to Ireland. [Thette co.] Mr. Isoch very injurious to Ireland, [That's so.] Mr. Jacob Bright denounced the anomalies of the Irish Estab-lishment. Mr. Mill deplored the beggarly Irish policy of the Ministry, and approved of the speech of Mr. Lowe, and concluded with an argument showing that such a college as was proposed was impossible. Mr.Gathorne Hardy defended the Government giving a long review of its Irish policy. He believed the same fears were expressed and reasons given have given notice that they will not receive the curin 1843. Yet how many years had the Whigs held
rency of that city.—General Longstreth says that
power since then without taking any action in repower since then without taking any action in regard to the grevances of Ireland.—Paris.—A new law, defining and enlarging the rights of public meet-ings has been introduced in the Corps Legislatif, and

s now under discussion." March 13.-London, midnight.-In the House of commons, this evening, in reply to an inquiry regarding the circumstances of the imprisonment of Mr. W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, in the Coun-Down, Ireland, Lord Mayo said the prisoner was etained in jail because he refused to express regre for his action in heading an illegal procession. The House resumed debate on the state of Ireland. Mr. O'Donohue, member for Tralee, said the disaffection

among the Irish people reached all classes of society. The Church and land questions were leading causes of discontent, but the principal cause of all was the refusal of independence in legislation. The first remedy to be applied should be to deprive the Irish establishment of its endowments, and grant to tenants leases of not less duration than thirty-one years. Mr. John Bright said no question approached this in magnitude or gravity. The evilor abser-Virginia.—Judge Fisher, of the Criminal Counties tecism and the injustice of the Church establishment at Washington, decided March 10th not to allow the requisition of the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of a fugitive from justice, on the ground government advance money for their relief was impracticable. Ownership in the soil only could make

people steadily loyal. March 14.—Leadon — Despatches from Rome and an action of the Lucien Bonaparte, Gonella, Barelli Legislature to remove political disability; a separate vote to be taken on each removal.—A section has been adopted allowing only registered voters to serve as jurors:—A section of the tranchise article was adopted requiring all State officers to take an oath accepting the civil and political equality of all tween the Turks and the Cretans had at length endmen before the law.

Mississippi.—The Convention adopted an addiin the mountain districts. They were hardly a huntional article providing for a school system involving no distinction on account of color.

dred strong, and no fears were felt of any fresh outing no distinction on account of color.

breaks.—Naples.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius breaks.—Naples — The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in power and grandeur. The volcano is throwing up vast quantities of fire, with but little

lava. The detonations are very loud and frequent March 15.—London.—The Prince of Wales will visit Ireland during the Easter holidays. It is intimated his visit will be recognized by a royal proclamation granting partial amnesty to political offen-April 21, and to last three days.

South Carolina.—General R. R. Scott, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received the Republican nomination for Governor.

Georgia.—The new Constitution has a provision that no divorce shall be granted without a concurr.

Parks granted without a concurr.

Parks granted without a concurr.

Parks granted Georgia.—Georgia Div has returned He wants that no divorce shall be granted without a concurr. Paris, evening.—Gen. Dix has returned. He went to London to be present at the marriage of his son. —The Corps Legislatif was engaged last week in the discussion of the new law in relation to holding gress to remove the political disabilities from all public meetings. An important and comprehensive the citizens of Georgia. The Constitution was amendment, offered by the Liberal members proposes to remove all restrictions from the right of the people to meet in public assemblies when and wherever they please.

March 16.—London.—The Ayssinian Expedition has cost £4,000,000 sterling, to date.—U. S. Five-twenties 721 a 721.—Frankfort.—Five-twenties closed

# FOREIGN.

England.—Lotteries got up for charitable pur-The occasion of the interdiction was an "annual sale by ballot for the benefit of the suffering thousands of London and the homeless poor of Oxford. Canada—Legal proceedings are to be taken in Montreal to unseat the Mayor, on the ground that and Walsh as accessories.—Berlin.—The Commer Montreal to unseat the Mayor, on the ground that cial treaty between the Zollverein and the Austrian the election at which he was chosen was commenced on Ash Wednesday, a statute holiday, upon which

no civil business can be legally transacted. Asia.—An evidence of the far reaching designs of Russia upon the Asiatic continent is found in tected.

March 11.—London.—Lord Clinton moved the adoption, by the House in Committee, of a resolution, in substance as follows: "That the discontent of Ireland is a source of unessiness to the Residual Committee and Kirghis chiefs.

# THE LAST DAYS

Of ex-President Martin Van Buren were made comfortable by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the results of its use. Joseph Burnett & Co., Proprietors, Boston. New York office, 592 Broadway.

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The finds to 1 ay for the goods ordered san be sent, by drafts on New York by Post Office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or, if the amount ordered exceed thirty dollars we will, if desired, send the goods by express, to a collect on delivery."

Heréafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary packages for Clube of less than \$30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by

of less than \$30.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by chibbing together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third, besides the Express charges, by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name, either wholly or in part, as they are bogus or imilations. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

POST OFFICE orders and drafts make payable to the order of "The Great American Tea Cumpany." Direct letters and orders to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

Post Office Box, 5648 New York City. jan2-12t PRINTED AT THE

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