

News of the Week.

XLth CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.—March 17.—The House bill, exempting certain manufactures from internal tax, was called up, and several amendments agreed to.
March 18.—The Committee on Military Affairs had referred to them a telegram from Gen. Meade, saying that it will be entirely impracticable for military commanders to fill the offices with those qualified to take the test oath should the pending bill pass.
March 19.—The amendments to the Invalid Pension bill were insisted upon, and another conference ordered.
March 20.—A bill, authorizing a peace with the Navajo Indians, and appropriating \$150,000 for their removal to a new reservation, was passed.
March 21.—The Army Appropriation bill was considered and passed, and returned to the House for concurrence in amendments.
March 22.—The Court of Impeachment was organized at the expiration of the morning hour.
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U. S. Supreme Court.—March 20th, process was ordered to issue on the bill of the State of Georgia, against General Grant and others, on the 1st of December.
Treasury.—The amount of national bank notes in actual circulation, March 10, was \$299,043,560.
Army.—The Military District of Alaska has been made a separate military department, and Brevet Major General Jeff C. Davis assigned to its command.
Impachment.—Twenty-four witnesses, to testify in the impeachment trial, were summoned, March 21, by the Chief Justice.
Nominations.—The President has nominated John Hancock, brother of Gen. Hancock, to be Revenue Collector at New Orleans, to succeed Gen. Steadman.
Diplomacy.—The resignation of Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, has been accepted.
Political.—The following allusion in the Independent's Washington correspondence will probably be understood: "Strange whisperings float through the air of great temptations addressed to the most exalted station and fame; and, far worse, of an attentive ear, to these satanic seductions. We have seen great names disappear in this seven years' war. The pride of the Republican party, in a pet of ambition, threw away his crown. Others have fallen as low; but none from as high a heaven, until these rumors cause sadder eyes to turn to our zenith and see our center stars, a resolute to our God preserve him from such an unspeakable calamity."

city, which would extend some twelve miles along the shore of the Hudson river and New York bay, and would begin with a population of 120,000.
Ohio.—Eighty lives were lost by the destruction of the steamer Magnolia, near Cincinnati, on March 15th.
Indiana.—Revivals in New Albany, are compelling the closing of places of amusement there for want of patronage.
Illinois.—The State Industrial University, at Champaign and Urbana, was formally inaugurated in the presence of a large gathering of people, week before last.—Chicago, on Sunday night had seven large warehouses, all in a row, entered by burglars and robbed—a feat which the Chicago papers think unequalled as yet by the burglars of any rival city on the globe.
Michigan.—The Republican State Convention declares for Grant and Colfax, and announces its determination to fight on the campaign of 1868 on the line of impartial suffrage and equal justice.
California.—The Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment has been rejected by the House of Representatives.
Kansas.—Gov. Crawford has left for New York to sell the State bonds, amounting to \$27,000,000.
Nebraska.—Contributions are being made in Nebraska City, towards erecting a Presbyterian College there.—A hotel, costing \$350,000, is to be erected at Omaha.
Utah.—Brigham Young, in his message to the Legislature, wishes that Congress would admit the Territory—saying that Congress would do a simple act of justice in "laying aside all narrowness of opinion and bigotry, and granting the admission."
The West.—A terrible storm of wind and rain raged throughout the West and Northwest on the night of March 16th. The damage to property in Missouri and Illinois will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.—A train of cars was blown off the track of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and wrecked. All the passengers were injured, but none seriously.
Virginia.—Several Colonies of Swiss emigrants, numbering some thousands of people, are to be established in Virginia. Agents have been sent in advance to select the land.—Another postponement is about to be made of the trial of Jefferson Davis until May 4th. At this time a new term of the Court begins.
Missouri.—Andrew McGuire, a noted guerrilla, was taken, March 17, from the Richmond jail by a vigilance committee, and hung to a tree.
Tennessee.—Gov. Brownlow telegraphed to Mr. Stanton, that, although the rebels are secretly arming with the intention of getting possession of the Capitol and the State archives, he is fully able to take care of them with the aid of the State militia. The despatch intimates that an example will be made of the ringleaders not soon to be forgotten.—Mrs. Fanny B. Gallaway, now editing the Memphis Avalanche, in place of her husband, who is in a military prison for libel, announces that she may be found in the editorial room, and if men are not brave enough to defend their rights, she will try to show what one woman can do. Evidently the "tone" of that paper is not to be lowered.
North Carolina.—The amount of State taxes to be raised next year, under the new Constitution, is estimated at \$2,600,000. It is thought this will defeat the Constitution, as the people are too impoverished to pay such a sum.
Georgia.—Judge Reese will decline the Conservative nomination for Governor, on the ground of ineligibility.
Alabama.—Leading freedmen are circulating the documents of the American Colonization Society, and are endeavoring to make-up a colony for Liberia.
Louisiana.—Alderman Jeanber, colored, of New Orleans, has brought a suit for \$10,000 damages against the Convent of the Sacred Heart, an educational institution, for denying a member of his family admission to its privileges.—Gen. Reynolds has issued an order assuming command of the Fifth Military District, and was to leave Texas, March 19, for New Orleans.
SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.
Virginia.—March 18.—An ordinance was adopted levying a tax of three cents on \$100 on real and personal property, to be collected by the sheriffs, to pay the expenses of the Convention.—The Convention, March 23d, adopted an article making the Judges elective by the Legislature.
North Carolina.—The Convention adjourned, March 17th.
Mississippi.—The Convention has appointed a committee of five to remain at the capital after the adjournment of the convention and superintend the State election.
BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
March 17.—London.—The attempt of Fenians to induce soldiers of the regular army to join the organization are still carried on in Ireland, England and Scotland.—Thompson and Mullins have been tried and convicted at Manchester on charges of being accessory to the murder of Police Sergeant Brett, and were to-day sentenced to be hanged.—In the Commons, last night, the debate on Irish reform was resumed. Mr. Disraeli denied that the action of the Fenian organization controlled events, or affected the plans of the Ministry. Fenian outrages should prompt no measure and hasten no policy. He admitted that the state of the Irish Church establishment was unsatisfactory, but why should they unsettle a system which had been in operation for 300 years, under the influence of a panic? If pressed to an issue on this question, the Government would feel justified in dissolving Parliament and calling a new one. There had already been too many measures of violence, and too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measure could be called conciliatory, which outraged the rights of a million and a half of men.—The Ministry were disposed to consider all the questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland; and all they asked for was time.—Paris.—The Corps Legislatif has adopted an amendment which allows political meetings to be held before the election of members for general Councils. It is reported that the Papal Government has rejected the advice of the Emperor for the pacification of Italy.
March 18.—London.—The whole plan for Church, land, and educational regulation in Ireland, will go over to the next Parliament.—Dublin.—W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, who was imprisoned in the County Down, has been made a candidate for Parliament from Belfast.—Madrid.—The peace envoys from Peru and Chili are hourly expected at Cadiz.
March 19.—London.—Captain Mackay, recently tried for murder, and acquitted, was to-day put upon trial on a charge of treason-felony.—Midnight.—In the Commons, Earl Mayo presented the Irish Reform bill. There is to be no alteration in the county franchise, but in boroughs the right of voting is to be given to all 25 householders.—It was reported at Annesley Bay, on March 6th, that Gen. Napier was about to make a sudden dash upon the enemy's forces near Magdala, in the hope of being able to free the captives. In the surprise and confusion of the moment.—Vienna.—In the Reichsrath, to-day, the announcement was made by the Ministry that the project for the authorization of civil marriages ought to pass in spite of the Papal Concordat. The Ministry considered such an enactment indispensable to the well-being of society, and should press its adoption by the Reichsrath.
March 20.—London.—Lord Stanley admitted that the dogma of natural allegiance was now obsolete. Her Majesty's Government has already made advances for a settlement of the questions at issue, and he declared they were ready to meet the Government of the United States halfway. The Foreign Office was now in communication with Mr. Seward on the subject.—The Grand Vizier complains of aid indirectly furnished by Russian troops to small bands of Cretan insurgents in the mountains.—Gen. Napier, with his forces, was twenty miles north of Amala on February 25th. He had an entirely satisfactory conversation with Kussall, the chief of the tribes of the Tigris district.—P. M.—A despatch (Antala, March 13d.) says that Napier had gone with a reconnoitering party to Ashoogee. Kapa has agreed to furnish supplies for the troops, while passing through his territory to Magdala.—A Shanghai telegram says, that all foreigners have left Hioogo and Ussuca, Japan. The civil war in Japan has resulted in the defeat of the Tycoon, who, after a disastrous battle with the Damos, fled to Jeddo. The government of the Mikado has addressed a note to the foreign Ministers in Japan, pledging itself to a faithful performance of the treaties.—Cork.—The jury in the case of Captain Mackay has brought in a verdict of guilty of treason. Sentence deferred.—Paris.—The French troops in Rome have been reduced to a single brigade.
March 21.—Cork.—Captain Mackay has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for twelve years.—Berlin.—The Council of the North German Confederation has approved the treaty with the United States concerning the rights of naturalized American citizens.—Vienna.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath has rejected the motion made by the clerical party to defer action upon the civil marriage bill until a change is made in the Concordat.—Constantinople.—Diplomatic intercourse, which had been temporarily interrupted between the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the American Ambassador at Constantinople, has been resumed since the receipt of a despatch from Secretary Seward, tending to the adjustment of the differences.
March 22.—Vienna.—The most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy are made over the recent action of the Reichsrath on the civil marriage bill, which is regarded as practically annulling the Concordat, and last night the city generally illuminated.
March 23.—London.—In the Commons, this evening, Gladstone offered resolutions for the abolition of the Irish Church establishment, and it was agreed that these be discussed, May 30th.—A Russian Imperial ukase abolishes all traces of Polish nationality and removes the few remaining distinctions between Poland and other provinces.—The rebellion against the Tycoon of Japan has been completely repressed and the country is quiet.—Berlin.—The Parliament of the North German Confederation began its second session to-day. The King of Prussia, in his opening speech, dwelt on the happy circumstances, that the recent treaty with the U. S. would remove the last seeds of dissension between the Governments, and that the peace of Europe was in certain.—Vienna.—The civil marriage law has finally passed both houses.—London.—U. S. 5-20's quiet at 72 7/8.—Frankfort.—U. S. 5-20's closed at 75 1/2.
FOREIGN.
Canada is again meditating an attack upon the American fishermen who venture in Canadian waters. It is announced at Ottawa, that the licenses to American fishing vessels will be advanced by the Canadian Government from one to two dollars a ton.—Another detachment of Zouaves for the Papal service is to leave, April 15th. An inquiry as to why the troops allowed to be furnished the Papal Government is to be made in the Canadian Parliament.
Austria.—Six nobles have resigned their seats to the upper house of the Imperial parliament, through disgust at the Democratic tendencies of the recent governmental changes.
ASTHMA.
EXTRACT FROM THE "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING."
By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page 272:
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