

News of the Week.

XLIII CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.—March 31.—The impeachment trial was resumed soon after noon. Further documentary evidence relating to Secretary Stanton's position in the War Department was presented. C. E. Greely, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, testified as to the forms of appointment used prior to and after the passage of the Tenure of Office act. Congressman Van Horn and Moohead, who were present when General Thomas demanded possession of the War Office from Mr. Stanton, detailed the interview. Walter A. Burleigh, Delegate from Dakota, was called to be examined as to a conversation he had with Gen. Thomas, to show the latter's intent to use force, but Mr. Stanbery objected to the testimony. The testimony was decided inadmissible by the Chief Justice, when the point was made by Senator Drake that the question of admissibility should be decided by the Senate and not by the presiding officer. On motion of Senator Wilson, the Court took a recess for consultation. The Court, on taking the recess was 25 to 25, the Chief Justice giving the casting affirmative vote. After several hours, the Senate returned, and the Chief Justice reported the adoption of a rule that the presiding officer in the trial shall direct the forms and proceedings, and shall rule on incidental questions, subject to the decision of the Senate afterwards.

April 1.—The Senate proceeded with the trial of the President. The question on the admissibility of Burleigh's evidence in regard to Gen. Thomas' intent to take forcible possession of the War Office then came up, and after argument, the Senate voted (39 yeas to 11 nays) to allow Mr. Burleigh's examination. The Senate rejected the nomination of John Hancock, brother of the General, to be Revenue Collector at New Orleans.

April 2.—The impeachment trial was continued. Congressman Ferry, of Michigan, gave testimony as to the interview between General Thomas and Secretary Stanton at the War Office. General Ferry testified in regard to his interview with the President and the conversation thereat. Colonel Wallace, commander of the garrison at Washington, testified also as to his interview with the President. Several other witnesses were examined.

April 3.—Testimony was taken in regard to the President's speeches.

April 4.—Photographic reporters were examined as to the correctness of their reports. The Chief Clerk of the State Department, testified to the change in the form of the Secretary's commissions since the passage of the Tenure of Office act. Several documents were then put in evidence by Mr. Burleigh, which he announced the closing of the testimony for the prosecution. The Court adjourned until Thursday.

April 6.—The Secretary of War was directed to communicate information as to the practice of selling public accounts by requisition on the Treasury.

House.—March 31.—The Conference report on the Tax Repeal, as adopted by the Senate, was concurred in, and the bill voted to the President. The Reconstruction Committee presented the Constitution adopted by the Florida Convention, and it was ordered to be printed.

No business sessions of the House were held during the rest of the week, on account of the impeachment trial.

United States Supreme Court.—Further consideration of the McCord case was postponed until December next.

Bills.—The bill repealing the tax on certain manufactures has been signed by the President.—It is understood that the existing tax on tobacco and whisky will be retained in the new tax bill.

Treasury.—During the last fiscal year the United States sold seven millions of acres of land. It still has four hundred and sixty-five millions remaining, besides three hundred and sixty-five millions more in Alaska.—The customs report to March 21 shows receipts amounting to \$5,771,000.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Massachusetts.—The bill repealing the State Constabulary law failed, March 31st, to pass the Senate over the Governor's veto.

New York.—The city taxes on Wm. B. Astor amount to \$255,000.—The town of Yonkers, which gave a Democratic majority last year of 297, now elects a Republican Supervisor by a majority of 218.

Rhode Island.—Official returns of the election show a Republican majority of 4,307.

Connecticut.—The returns of the election, April 6th, indicate the re-election of Gov. English, and that the Republicans will have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

vails. Another great cause of lunacy there is said to be the conflict of land titles and the disappointment resulting therefrom. There is hardly a landholder in the State who has not had his possessions imperilled by conflicting titles.

Maryland.—Baltimore having found her new steam line to Bremen a success, a project has been broached there to begin a line to Havre, and one wealthy citizen (John Hopkins) offers to pay for building the first steamer himself. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is said to earnestly advocate these steam lines.

Virginia.—Thirty revenue officers have been indicted for fraud by the U. S. Grand Jury in Richmond.—Gen. Schofield has appointed H. H. Welles, late Brevet Brig. Gen. in the U. S. service, to be Governor of Virginia, in place of Gov. Pierpont.

Missouri.—The bridge now in process of erection over the Mississippi at St. Louis, will have a span of 515 feet between the abutments. No span of 500 feet now exists. Steel is to be largely used.—Gov. Fletcher has signed the Pacific Railroad bill, and the company, it is understood, will accept it. The bill provides for the sale of the road to the present company for \$5,000,000 cash.

Alabama.—Judge Pope, of the Twelfth Circuit, has been arrested by the military authorities for violation of their jury orders.

Kentucky.—By a law, recently enacted, the legal representatives of any person killed or injured by the careless use of fire-arms may have an action for damages against the person who commits the deed.

South Carolina.—Beverly Nash has been nominated for State Senator, and C. M. Wilder, S. B. Thompson, and Esop Goodson, for Representatives, by the Radicals of Richland county. All these men are colored. M. J. Caham, white, was also nominated for Representative, but declined.

Georgia.—Gen. Meade (as also Gen. Shepherd in Alabama) orders the suppression of the Ku Klux Klan and forbids the publication of matters relating to it.

Louisiana.—The New Orleans papers speak of numerous capitalists there from the north, and heavy speculative purchases of plantation lands at cheap rates.

Florida.—The New Orleans Republican reports that recently twenty freedmen were carried to Matanzas, and would have been sold into slavery, but for the exertions of the U. S. Consul at that place.—The U. S. law officers have sold the Alabama and Florida Railroad for the small sum of \$55,000. It is forty-five miles long, thirteen being in running order, with four engines, thirty-four cars, &c.

Arkansas.—The new Legislature met and organized, April 2, at Little Rock.

Indians.—The Cheyenne, Northern Arapahoe and Sioux Indians will be fully represented in the Peace Council, at Fort Laramie.—The Indian Peace Commissioners left Omaha last Friday for the North Platte.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

March 31.—Paris.—The Marquis de Bassano, of the French Legation at Washington, will be succeeded by Count Torenne.

April 1.—London.—In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked leave to bring in a bill for the purchase by the Government of all the lines of telegraph in the kingdom.—The revenue returns for the last quarter show a deficiency of £2,000,000.—A despatch from Madrid gives a positive denial to the reported prohibition of American newspapers.—The negotiations between Prussia and Denmark, in regard to the disputed territory in Schleswig-Holstein, still continue.—Vienna.—The Reichsrath passed the bill providing for general education by a system of public schools.—Madrid.—The Spanish Government will grant Cuba an army organization similar to her own.

April 3.—Lisbon.—The mail from Brazil, bringing advices from Rio Janeiro to the 11th, arrived yesterday. The news from the contending armies on the Parana is important. The allied army stormed a redoubt at Humaita, and after a desperate fight, succeeded in carrying the works, capturing fifteen large guns, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition. The Brazilian fleet, taking advantage of the moment, successfully forced a passage past the land batteries, and reached Ascension (the capital of Paraguay). The city, however, had been evacuated by the Paraguayan troops, and deserted by its citizens.

April 4.—The defeat of the Ministry in the Commons, last evening, forms the chief topic of conversation. The Times says: "The Commons have resolved that this cabinet of the empire shall be removed. The rejection of Lord Stanley's amendment, postpones the consideration until the next Parliament, and the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's to go into committee, are merely the first steps of the national will, soon to be expressed, and it will be in no uncertain sound. This morning's vote is the dawn of a re-constituted empire.—Now Ireland may take confidence from this vote that she is sustained by the vast balance of opinion of the United Kingdom. The wrongs of ages are to be ended, and right done, and this must guarantee peace."—Berlin.—The resolution introduced in the Parliament of North-Germany, declaring in effect that the members might not be held responsible for words uttered in debate, in any other place, was carried by a large majority.

April 5.—London.—An important Cabinet meeting was held on Saturday, to consider what action should be taken in view of the vote of Friday night on Mr. Gladstone's resolution. It is reported that the Ministers decided to resign, in case the Opposition should retain their large majority after the recess of Parliament.—Paris.—The Ecuirard has advices from the Rio de la Plata to the 8th ult., which state that the situation of the Paraguayan President, Lopez, is not as desperate as the Brazilian accounts represent.

April 6.—London.—The Irish bishops, in a note to Disraeli, urge him to give up half their Church's endowments, to save the rest.—Advices from the Parana, contradict the reported capture of Humaita by the Brazilians, but say it is being cannonaded, and is short of provisions. It is the last stronghold of the Paraguayans.—Paris.—The last French troops are ordered home from Rome.—London.—U. S. 5-20s 72½.

FOREIGN.

Canada is excited by another Fenian scare. The garrison at Montreal are under arms, and the volunteers all over the country have received orders to be ready.—The Government proposes to raise a small standing army.—The Government has under consideration certain changes in the U. S. consular regulations, which are prejudicial to the Canadian trading interests.—The expenses of the Government for the current year are estimated at \$7,660,766.—The bill for an extradition treaty with the United States has passed the Commons.

British America.—In the Red River settlement some four hundred of the inhabitants have met in convention and formed a government. They have elected a President, and put in operation all the machinery of government.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—Our readers are referred to the announcement in our advertising columns.

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