

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

ANOTHER ANGLA!

Accident on the Erie Railroad—Thirteen Killed and Fifty-four Wounded—Thirteen Passengers Burned in a Sleeping Car.

Early Wednesday morning a fearful accident occurred on the Erie Railroad, at Carr's Point, sixteen miles above Port Jervis, of which the telegraph (owing to a storm) gave us no account until Thursday. The following are the particulars which have reached us...

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16, 1868.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Impeachment—Evidence as to the President's Design to Test in the Courts the Constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office Law.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1868.

SENATE.

Senator SUMNER offered a resolution to admit all witnesses to the impeachment.

On motion of Senator CONNESS the order was tabled—22 to 11.

Mr. STANBURY was not present, but Mr. EVARTS said they would proceed as far as possible without him.

By the Chief Justice, George W. Brown, was called by the Chief Justice, and in connection with the case of Stanton and Thomas commenced, and when and by whom and under what circumstances he was employed?

Mr. BUTLER objected, but the Chief Justice overruled the objection. Witness might answer the first part.

The witness said he was sent for on the 22d of February, and went to the White House at five o'clock.

He was proceeding to state what the President said to him, when Mr. BUTLER objected and demanded that counsel put in writing what they expected to prove.

Mr. BUTLER proposed to prove that the President had ordered the arrest of Mr. Stanton and Thomas by filing a quo warranto.

Mr. BUTLER argued that the President did not appear in the records, and the writs should have been filed in the name of the Attorney General.

Mr. BUTLER rejoined that if the President made the order his own he could appear in it, and the Attorney General applied for the writs.

Mr. BUTLER argued that the President had no authority to issue such writs, and that the Attorney General should have applied for them.

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FROM EUROPE.

The British Expedition in Abyssinia—Favorable Advice—Prince of Wales in Ireland—Liberal Mass Meeting in Liverpool—Resignation of the Tory Ministry—Demanded—Workmen Riots in Bologna, Italy.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

RUMORS FROM ABYSSINIA.—DISPATCHES FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 16.—It was widely rumored to-day that advice had been received from Abyssinia, that the British captives at Magdala, had been released by King Theodore and that the object of the invading force having been obtained, the war was over.

Dispatches from General Napier were received at the India office late this afternoon, but though the news is favorable to the hopes of the expedition, the above mentioned rumors are not confirmed.

General Napier reports in his last dispatch that he left on the 23d of March, and is passing the time in the valley of the Indus, and is within six miles of the mouth of the Indus, and is accompanied by a large force of British troops.

The British Postoffice Department is about to send to the United States Mr. A. T. Trollope to re-adjust the details of the Postal Convention with that country.

A LAND OWNER ASSASSINATED.

H. Featherstonhaugh, of Westmeath, one of the wealthiest men of that county, and a great landowner, was shot and killed last night near his residence by an unknown assassin. The assassin escaped in the darkness. The police are on his track, but as yet have made no arrest.

PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April 16.—The Prince of Wales, who is on his way to Ireland, is accompanied by a large force of gentlemen of his suite and many of the principal officers of the Vice Royal Government, look a special train for Kildare. He is expected to arrive in Dublin to-morrow.

The Prince was received with great cheer by the immense crowd assembled. After visiting places of interest in the city, the party returned to Dublin, reaching the Castle late this morning.

NEW MARKET RACES.

LONDON, April 16.—The following are the results of the principal races on the fourth day of the New Market Craven meeting, which was held at Newmarket, Suffolk, on Wednesday last.

The first race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The second race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The third race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The fourth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The fifth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The sixth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The seventh race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The eighth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The ninth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The tenth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The eleventh race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The twelfth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The thirteenth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The fourteenth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The fifteenth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The sixteenth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The seventeenth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The eighteenth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The nineteenth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The twentieth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The twenty-first race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The twenty-second race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The twenty-third race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The twenty-fourth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The twenty-fifth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The twenty-sixth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The twenty-seventh race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The twenty-eighth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The twenty-ninth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The thirtieth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The thirty-first race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The thirty-second race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

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The thirty-seventh race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The thirty-eighth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The thirty-ninth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The fortieth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The forty-first race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The forty-second race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

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The forty-ninth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The fiftieth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The fifty-first race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The fifty-second race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

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The fifty-ninth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The sixtieth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The sixty-first race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The sixty-second race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

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The sixty-seventh race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The sixty-eighth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

The sixty-ninth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt. The seventieth race was for the 1000 guineas, and was won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

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THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

Joseph H. Bradley, attorney of this city, and Edgar C. Smith, son of Secretary Welles, were this morning summoned as witnesses for the President.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

The colored citizens to-day, notwithstanding the extremely disagreeable weather, celebrated the anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Various societies and associations paraded through the different streets of the city, and the celebration was marked by the presence of a large number of spectators.

On a call of the House ninety-four members answered to their names, being with the Speaker, within one of a quorum. Without further proceedings the House adjourned.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The CHIEF JUSTICE ruled the evidence to show that the President employed lawyers to obtain a decision on the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

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