

FIRST EDITION. TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The High Court of Impeachment—Mr. Evarts Continues, But Still Does Not Conclude His Argument—House Proceeding—Impeachment Managers and the Alta Vela Affair.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1868. SENATE.

Senator SUMNER'S resolution censuring Mr. Nelson came up. After Mr. NELSON had made some remarks disavowing any intentional disrespect to the Senate, but admitting he referred to a duel.

Senator JOHNSON moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—35 to 10.

Senator CAMERON'S order for a night session was considered.

Senator SUMNER offered to amend by making the house of representatives to be styled the high court of impeachment.

On motion of Senator TRUMBULL, the whole subject was tabled—32 to 17.

Mr. EVARTS resumed his argument. He held that a grant of pardon upon the wisdom and foresight of the framers of our Government to claim that a decision in favor of the President would result in monarchy.

In his view the danger was to another of the balances of the Constitution, namely: the relations of the weight of the majority of votes, and the President's election would become a farce.

In support of this position he quoted from writings of the elder Adams, Roger Sherman and others, and urged by considering various emergencies which might arise under the tenure-of-office act, which makes certain offices hereditary, and renders removal during the session of the Senate difficult if not impracticable.

He proceeded to quote from debates in the Senate, when he alluded to the consideration of the language of Williams, Howard and others to show its effect was to revolutionize the mode of the government, and to quote an expression to the effect that while the legislative construction had little weight, yet the decisions of constitutional questions by the supreme law were authoritative.

Mr. EVARTS contended, however, that the decisions of the Congress of 1789 were not only authoritative, but carried immense weight of themselves. He referred to the debates of 1789 as exhaustive of the subject of removal, and he claimed that the point at issue was settled and firmly established then.

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if conviction failed on the first, it would be needless to look to the 'eleventh.' In the articles about the President's speeches Mr. Evarts held that there were two vital objections. First, the speeches had referred only to a 'defiant Congress,' and second, they were offenses only against rhetoric and good taste. He then adverted to sarcastic terms to the language and conduct of the champion of propriety and decorum in the cause, and said that Mr. Butler had claimed the practice of this tribunal was a standard, he would read from certain parts of an impeachment which was available and not out of order. [Laughter.] In illustration of the Congressional standard of propriety and decorum he read the language of Messrs. Hingham and Butler in the House when they accused each other of various crimes, when the subject under debate was charity to the South. He then recited the Apostle's description of charity. [During all this portion of his speech he was frequently interrupted by peals of laughter.] He also referred to the expression of Mr. Boutwell, characterizing the positions of Cabinet officers as 'soberly and sedately' when the President, although deficient in rhetoric, had said nothing half so shocking to taste and propriety as had been contended in the Managers and others in official position. He then took up the Emory article, but it was very brief and unimportant, and he passed to the articles charging conspiracy. He ridiculed the idea of there being any suggestion of conspiracy in the recommendation of the President to General Thomas, when giving him his commission, to uphold the Constitution and defend the laws, and he said that the President, in the words as in chops and tomato sauce. But he claimed there was no application to this case of the laws under which the President was elected. He then introduced the employment of force or use of threats. He further combated the position of Mr. Boutwell, that the common law reached the case. In relation to the articles setting forth the appointment of General Thomas, he argued that no other appointments were made relative to permanent appointments, but was controlled by the legislative enactments of 1789 and 1803, which he claimed fully warranted the President's action. He argued substantially the same arguments as those presented by Messrs. Curtis and Groesbeck, he said further that even if the President was not acting under the law, he committed no crime, and for that he provided no penalty, and the most that could be said would be that he was not supported by positive law, and that General Thomas could not hold his office. At this point, 4:20, Mr. Evarts stated it would take him about an hour to finish, and the Court and Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EGLESTON introduced a bill to take possession of the bars at the entrance of the Mississippi River, and construct a canal without expense to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. O'NEIL offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish the House a list of vessels and property captured by the Navy during the war, with the disposition made of each capture, names of vessels, and names of the crews, and the payment of prize money to parties in accordance with existing laws.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, asked the President to resign his office, and to answer the resolution of 6th of January, relative to the purchase and sale of the Republic, and that in the Ohio Legislature, detailing intimate contact with Mr. Hiseock, was admitted as evidence.

The bill to increase the length of the span of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge, over the Ohio River, in the Ohio Legislature, was passed yesterday, and the span is to be three hundred feet, as in the original bill.

Rev. James McCaig, L.L.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, formerly of the Free Church, Scotland, has been elected President of Princeton College, New Jersey.

Winchester, Va., has been notified in Springfield, in a round about way, and probably may have never committed heavy frauds on the Exchequer.

An election in Memphis, yesterday, to decide whether the city should issue a million bonds, was held in the city, and the majority for bonds was about six hundred.

Another meeting in favor of Gen. Hancock for President was held on Wednesday at St. Louis, Mo., and was a very successful discussion about Vice-President, and among those named for the office was Groesbeck.

A report is in circulation that Minister Romero has sent agents to the United States to depreciate the bonds of the Mexican Republic, and that an attempt has been formed to buy in these bonds at reduced rates.

The editor of the Daily Advertiser, at Savannah, Ga., has resigned his editorial position, on the ground that the personal animosity of General Meade will cause the suppression of the paper unless he withdraws.

The Pennsylvania Peace Society held a meeting at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and heard an address by M. H. Boyce, in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. A petition was drawn up to be presented to the Legislature.

Rev. F. M. Whittle, of the Episcopal Church, late of Louisville, was yesterday consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, Bishops Bell, of Ohio, Lee, of Delaware, and Johns, of Virginia, officiating. There was a large attendance of clergy from the State and from other places.

U. S. Court Proceedings at St. Louis. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) St. Louis, April 29.—The following proceedings were had in the United States District Court, at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday: Patrick Cunningham, conspiring to defraud the United States by unlawfully removing distilled spirits and neglecting to pay duties thereon, was fined \$2,000, and imprisoned for six months.

Joseph Forster, same charge, fined \$500, and imprisoned for six months.

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for information, but the Speaker said the subject was not now debatable. The question was taken whether the resolutions should be considered. Yeas 28, nays 62—no quorum.

At the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURN, Mr. Brooks withdrew his proposition with the understanding that it would be offered after the return from the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURN endeavored to obtain the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, but in the absence of a quorum did not press the matter to the vote.

Adjourned.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Work is to commence immediately on the west shore of the Hudson River Railroad.

Geo. W. Julian has been renominated for Congress in the fourth district of Indiana.

Edwin Kelly, the minstrel, was yesterday acquitted at New York of the murder of Shurpatt.

N. L. Lierd, map publisher, died on Thursday at Newark, N. J., aged thirty-nine years.

Dr. Lincoln Goodale, one of the oldest citizens of Columbus, Ohio, died on Wednesday night.

Carr's Sash Factory, in Brooklyn, was burnt on Wednesday night. Loss \$200,000; insured \$85,000.

Some secret coopers of Philadelphia formed themselves into a protective union Wednesday night.

There are thirty-nine Baptist churches in Philadelphia, with a membership of fourteen thousand.

General Schofield has appointed Allen McDaniel Mayor of Lynchburg, Va., and a list of officers for that city.

Two hundred families were rendered homeless by the burning of the town of Jaratown, Cuba, and seven lives lost.

General E. Whittlesey, of General Howard's staff, addressed the negroes in the First Church at Richmond, Va., last night.

Braniff's furniture factory in Cincinnati, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$15,000, and very little insurance.

At Key West, Florida, on Wednesday, George Harvey, chief officer of the Bark "Hesperus," was murdered by George Cardon, a seaman.

General George L. Hartung has been assigned to duty in the Division of the Atlantic, under Gen. Hays, with his headquarters at Philadelphia.

The Republican County Convention of Cook county, Illinois, yesterday instructed the delegates to support the nomination of John M. Palmer for Governor.

A meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, last night, Mayor Hoffmann presiding, to discuss the rights of adopted citizens.

The remains of two hundred and ninety soldiers, brought from Portonovo, Greece, to Rhode Island, were interred on Wednesday at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

Richmond, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, was destroyed by fire in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, on Tuesday last. The crew escaped. The boat was valued at \$600.

The Ohio Senate yesterday passed the House bill providing for a metropolitan police in Toledo, the Commissioners to be elected, and that it was an ex-officio member of the Board.

In the Colchico homicide case, at Albany, New York, yesterday, the letter from Mrs. Groves, who is suspected of having committed the crime, was read in court, detailing intimate contact with Mr. Hiseock, was admitted as evidence.

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SECOND EDITION. FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Trial of Fenians in London—Convicted and Sentenced—Irish Church Question Debate in Parliament.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TRIAL OF FENIANS—CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

LONDON, April 30.—The trial of Burke and Shaw was resumed this morning. At the suggestion of Judge Bromwell the proceedings against Casey were discontinued, and the prisoner discharged. Mr. Jones, one of the counsel for Burke, delivered an argument for the defense.

He praised the talents and culture of the prisoner. He urged the great disadvantage under which Burke labored of having his case peculiarly thrust into the dockenwall conspiracy trial, where, practically, he had already been convicted, although there had no opportunity to examine the witnesses who testified against him, or to produce witnesses in his defense. Mr. Jones then thoroughly sifted the evidence for the Crown and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jury.

Mr. Fisher, counsel for Shaw, followed. He urged the point that with the exception of the informer Corydon, none of the witnesses for the prosecution had testified against his client.

Judge Bromwell delivered a charge to the jury, which was a deliberation, and on their return brought in a verdict of guilty against Burke and Shaw.

In reply to the usual question of the Court, Burke swore that he was not a subject of the United Kingdom, and that he was a subject of the United States.

The Judge then sentenced the prisoners to seven years imprisonment.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 30.—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night the debate on the Irish Church continued. None of the leading members took part in the discussion.

Mr. H. Malpole, member for Cambridge University, opposed the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the policy of reconstruction, and intimated that he would not support the bill to erect an established church in Ireland, but declared it would be a great misfortune to destroy such an establishment.

All the arguments brought to bear in favor of such an action were equally valid against the destruction of the Irish Church.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton market closed dull and heavy with a slight decline; middling uplands 12 1/2; Orleans 12 1/2; sales, 5,600 bales late in the afternoon, for considerable speculative demand; middling uplands at 12 1/2; Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull and without change. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, April 30.—Evening.—The balance of the English market has decreased £100,000 in one week. Consols 93 1/2; Five-Twenty bonds 70 1/2; Erie 45 1/2; Illinois Central 70 1/2.

PARIS, April 30.—The Bourse closed dull; rentes 67 1/2.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Petroleum firmer at 43 francs.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Railroad Laborers Attacked and Sealed—Stock Stolen—Treaty Concluded.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) CHICAGO, April 30.—A special from Omaha dated 20th, says: Advice from Plum Creek station state that about four o'clock yesterday afternoon a party of thirty Indians attacked five railroad laborers and killed and scalped four. The other was killed and severely wounded, and mangled. These men up to the whites professing friendship. They were treated kindly and started off. After going a few miles they were overtaken by a party of twenty-five Indians, who put a stop to all decorations and frequently lay the military authorities are posting troops at different stations along the route.

St. Louis, April 30.—An Omaha special to the Democrat says: The Indians yesterday killed four men near Plum Creek station, and another band killed and scalped two men near Sydney station. A letter from Ft. Randall says the Indians stole a number of horses from that post on the 10th and yesterday another party ran off three ponies. They said they were going to attack the fort.

Advices from Fort Ellis say the Blackfeet shot Nathaniel Crabtree, near Drowned Man's Rapids, on the 24th, and stole twenty-three miles from Capt. Cook.

FORT LARAMIE, April 30.—The Indian Peace Commission has concluded a treaty with Brute Sioux Indians, which was signed yesterday. The Ojallas are assembling for the same purpose. By the terms of the treaty the powder river country is reserved to the Indians, who bind themselves to pay a stop to all decorations and preserve the peace. The Commissioners plainly told the Chiefs that if this effort failed, a war of extermination would ensue. Other tribes are to meet the Commissioners at designated places to sign the treaty.

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) WASHINGTON, April 30, 1868.

MR. STANBURY.

Mr. Stanbury's health continues to improve. He expects to deliver his argument to-morrow.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Railroad tickets for the delegates to the Chicago Convention can be obtained, through the Chairman of the State Committee, of Charles V. Dyer, of Chicago, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Mississippi Reconciliation Convention.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. JACKSON, Miss., April 30.—The Convention has adopted seven articles of the new Constitution. The first article is about closed, and an early adjournment may be expected.

The Georgia Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) AUGUSTA, April 30.—One hundred and nine counties give Ballot 628 majority. The Republicans also claim the Senate.

The United States Senate.

The terms of the following named Senators expire in 1869: Messrs. Dixon, of Connecticut; Hendricks, of Indiana; Morrill, of Maine; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Johnson, of Maryland; Conness, of California; Chandler, of Michigan; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Henderson, of Missouri; Stewart, of Nevada; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Morgan, of New York; Wade, of Ohio; Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Patterson, of Tennessee; Edmunds, of Vermont; Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Six of the above represent the thirty-three Republicans. A Democratic successor to Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, has already been elected, while Messrs. Conness, of California, and Wade, of Ohio, both Republicans, will have large way for Democrats, whose election occurred some weeks since. One of the Democratic Senators in the foregoing list, Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, will vacate his seat, as Governor Brownlow has been elected in his place. So far as elections have been actually made, the Democrats have gained one United States Senator. But the Republicans have secured the Legislature of Connecticut, which will give the seat to the Senator from that State, and makes the loss and gain exactly equal up to the present time. In the States yet to choose Senators, the Republicans will unquestionably gain one member in Wisconsin, giving Doolittle a chance to nurse his Johnsonism at home. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, two Democratic members of the present Senate, will do well to change their seats after 1868. The Republicans will elect one if not both of the successors to these gentlemen.

Republican Senators are certain to be chosen from Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, Rhode Island and Vermont. There is a chance for the Democrats to gain one Senator in New York and another in New Jersey, and perhaps a bare possibility they will succeed in changing the policy of reconstruction, as the Republicans cannot for many years, by any possible succession of adverse circumstances, be dislodged from the control