



Resolution to Censure Nelson Tabled.

The Alta Veta Affair.

Indians on the Rampage.

The Fenians Burke and Shaw Convicted.

California Democratic Convention.

Oregon and Alaska Advice.

The Irish Church Question—D'Israeli goes to Consult the Queen.

Propellor Explosion.

Stanberry's Speech on the Impeachment.

Stanberry Concludes his Argument.

Indignities upon American Citizens in Mexico.

Cabinet Officers will Hold on.

Reduction of Public Debt.

44,000 White Republican Votes in Georgia.

Another Cretan Battle.

Jeff. Davis' Bond Renewed—Greely, Gerrit Smith and Vanderbilt, Bondsmen.

A Scene in the House—Donnelly makes a Personal Explanation—Washburne Does not.

James W. Taylor's Report Sent to the House.

New York, April 30.—Senate.—Sumner's resolution censuring Nelson came up. After Nelson had made some remarks disavowing any intentional disrespect for the Senate, but admitting that he referred to a duel.

Reverdy Johnson moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—35 to 10.

Cameron's order for a night session was considered.

Sumner offered to amend by making the hours 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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

Evarts then resumed his argument. It is difficult to give anything like a satisfactory abstract of his speech, as his arguments were generally compact and terse, and mingled very largely with thrusts of wit and sarcasm, which excited universal laughter.

He had not finished his speech when the Senate adjourned, but would finish in about an hour to-morrow.

House.—Eggleston introduced a resolution to take possession of the bars at the entrance to the Mississippi river and construct canals without expense to the government. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Brooks said he would avail himself of a proper opportunity as a private question, to refer to the official report on the impeachment trial in connection with the managers with the Alta Veta affair.

Parker asked the question could only be entertained by unanimous consent.

Brooks gave notice that he would bring the matter before the House soon.

On the return of the members from the Senate Chamber, Washburne, of Ill., gave notice amendments to the naval appropriation bill. House then went to the Senate Chamber.

The resolution Brooks proposed to submit recites that, "Whereas, it appears from the record of the high court of impeachment that the managers selected by the House to prosecute the trial had, after the articles had been laid before the Senate, addressed a letter to the President counseling him while thus accused to seize the guano island of Alta Veta, valued at \$1,000,000;

Resolved, That the aforesaid managers be directed to appear before the bar of this House and explain the causes or reasons which induced some of them on finding the trial threatening the deposition of the President to send such a paper as they thus did before the President.

Upon the return of the members Brooks desired to submit the resolution.

Washburne inquired whether they offered it as a question of privilege.

The Speaker said they were managers, being under the control of the House, and the House could require them to answer. It was so held in Warren Hastings case.

Washburne said none of the managers were present.

Brooks replied he would not press the proposition but desired to know what gentlemen thought it should go over.

Washburne objected to a consideration of the resolution.

The question was taken whether the resolution be considered. Ayes 28; nays 52. No quorum.

Brooks withdrew the proposition with the understanding it would be offered upon the return from the Senate to-morrow.

Washburne endeavored to obtain consideration of the Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill, but in the absence of a quorum did not press the motion.

Adjourned.

Alexandria, Ga., April 30.—Rev. F. M. Whittle, late of Louisville, Ky., resigned consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia Episcopal church.

Albany, April 30.—In the Cole case to-day, a letter of Mrs. Cole to her husband previous to the homicide, was submitted, admitting improper conduct.

Chicago, April 30.—An Omaha special says the Indians yesterday killed four men near Plum Creek Station. Another band killed and scalped two men near Sidney Station.

London, April 29.—The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, against Burke and Shaw. Burke was sentenced to 15 years and Shaw to 7 years imprisonment.

San Francisco, May 1.—The Democratic Convention last night nominated as Presidential Electors T. J. Henley, E. J. C. Revere, W. T. Wallace, E. J. Bidden and Geo. Pearce. For Congressman of 3d District, James A. Johnson was re-nominated to-day. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the reconstruction measures of Congress, declaring the policy of Congress in violation of the Crittenden resolution of 1861, and asserting the impeachment to be an act of party violence calculated to make the United States ridiculous; endorsing Haight as one of the great men of the nation, and resolving never to be governed by negroes, or those who claim to be elected by negroes, and favoring the application of the eight hour rate to all public works. Nothing was said about the mode of paying the debt or adjusting taxation. The Convention is large and enthusiastic and excites much interest.

The steamer Golden City arrived from Panama and the Ajax from the northern coast.

Advices from Portland, Oregon, announce the arrival of Gov. Woods overland from New York.

The work of grading the Oregon Central railroad is progressing at the rate of 12 miles per day.

A company is organized to build a railroad from Walla Walla to Portland.

Alaska advices are received to April 10. There were twelve marine arrivals at Sitka in four weeks, including three steamers; departures for same time, three steamers, one ship, one bark, two schooners and one sloop. All the arrivals brought passengers or freight.

Business in Sitka is steadily increasing. Several new buildings are going up, and the town presents a busy and thriving appearance.

London, May 1.—The debate in the House of Commons last night on Gladstone's resolution for the abolition of the Irish church, was continued to a late hour. Some prominent members spoke. Lord Eliot opposed the resolution. Gladstone closed the debate on the liberal side with a powerful speech against the continuance of the Irish Church. He also defended himself from the personal attacks made upon him for his course, denying he had any part or lot in the projects of either Ritualists or Roman Catholics.

Disraeli followed in a bitter speech, calling the scheme one of confiscation and violence to which the people of England would never consent.

A division then took place on the first resolution. It was adopted by 65 majority. Disraeli said the ministry needed time to consider what course it would take.

House adjourned to Monday.

The Press to-day generally consider the decision a decisive one. Disraeli has gone to Osborne to consult with the Queen.

Buffalo, May 1.—The propellor Cushman, while moving out of the harbor to-day, exploded a boiler, killing 11 and wounding 10. The vessel is a complete wreck. It contained 20,000 bushels of wheat. One deck was blown completely over a large elevator, 250 feet high.

New York, May 2.—The Glennham Woolen Mills, at Poughkeepsie, have stopped work owing to a strike of the weavers (70 females) against the 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

Ottawa, May 2.—In the House of Commons last night McDougall of Nova Scotia moved the repeal of the resolution and delivered a speech upon the state of feeling in Nova Scotia, and intimated that the people of that province were not free from the Confederation, bloodshed might be the result.

The effort to get the House into a committee of the whole on the resolution was vigorously opposed, and after a long debate the motion lost.

An amendment confirming the principles of the Confederation in strong terms carried by a large majority.

Senate.—Mr. Evarts concluded his argument, when the Senate took a recess.

On re-assembling, Stanberry rose, and, after a few introductory remarks in which he referred to the feeble state of his health, but said he felt impelled by an irresistible impulse to lift his voice in this great cause. He said:

Mr. Chief Justice and Senators: It is a habit of the advocates to magnify his case, but this case speaks for itself. For the first time in our political existence the three great departments of our government are brought upon the same together—the House of Representatives as accuser, the President of the United States as the accused, the Judiciary department represented by its head in the person of the Chief Justice, and the Senate as a tribunal to hear the accusation and deliver and to render final judgment. The Constitution has anticipated that so extreme a remedy as this might be necessary, even in the case of the highest officer of the government. It was never intended that a dangerous power, to give to one department to be used against another, yet it was anticipated an emergency might arise in which nothing but such a power could be effectual to preserve the republic.

Happily for us in the eighty years of our political existence which have passed, no such emergency has hitherto arisen.

During that time we have witnessed the fiercest contests of party, again and again. Executive and legislative departments in open antagonism. A favorite legislative policy has more than once been defeated by the obstinate and determined resistance of the President.

Upon him the gravest and most important issues we ever had or are ever likely to have, are fallen. The President's defense and legislative policy have stood in direct antagonism.

During all this time this fearful power was in the hands of the legislative department and has been used to the injury of the executive. A favorite legislative policy has more than once been defeated by the obstinate and determined resistance of the President.

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lows other high crimes and misdemeanors. And what sort of crimes and misdemeanors? Why, such as are assimilated to those enumerated. Look through all the correlative provisions of the Constitution on the subject, examine the proceedings of the Convention, and see how studiously they rejected all impeachments for misdemeanor in office, and steadily they adhered to the requisition that nothing but high crime and misdemeanor should suffice. Was there ever a more abortive attempt to make a case of impeachment of the President under the Constitution? There never was any real life in it. Long since its slow vitality vanished and now it lies bereft of life, a helpless mass that gives no sign.

Stanberry contended there was no violation in the ad interim appointment of General Thomas, and after the testimony concluded his remarks with an eloquent appeal to the Senate for the President. His closing words were as follows:

"But if, Senators, as I cannot believe but as has been boldly said with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed and the doom of the President is sealed, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this Senate Chamber; not here where our Camille, in an hour of great peril, single handed, met and baffled his enemies; not here where he fought the good fight for the Union and Constitution; not in this Chamber where the walls echo with that clarion voice that on 9th March, in an hour of great peril, and contort to the many desponding hearts, strong as an army with banners. No! not here. Seek out rather the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean chambers of this Capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters, there erect an altar and immolate the victim."

The latter portion of Stanberry's speech was read by W. F. Frederick, who assisted in the trial. Stanberry, however, himself delivered the closing prayer, concluding at 10 minutes after 3, when the court adjourned.

London, May 2.—The Cabinet crisis has monopolized public attention. It is thought if the measures which are in effect approved by both parties are not opposed by the liberals, the present Cabinet will resign or dissolve Parliament until an appeal can be made to the constituents.

The Times to-day editorially recommends this course.

Galveston, May 1.—A special express from Monterey, the 24th, brings official complaint from Consul Ulrich to Secretary Seward, of an outrage upon American merchants of Monterey, named Lockhart, Patter, Katherens, Montgomery, Scaptha and Iye, who were sent to the calaboose by order of the Governor's Secretary and detained among the filth and vermin and vilest felons until morning when they were commanded to perform the most disgusting offices. They were ordered to sweep the prison, and on refusing, were flogged by felons at the order of the jailor. They were then arranged before the alcalde and were compelled to pay for the return of their watches and money. No apology or redress was offered.

New York, May 2.—J. T. Brown, messenger, Merchant's Union Express, was robbed by unknown persons on a Hudson river railroad train yesterday of \$2,000 in gold and \$9,000 in currency. The thieves surprised and bound him. He was found lying insensible in the car upon arrival here.

The Herald special from London says it is believed if the President removed the members of the Cabinet will refuse to quit, on the ground that the Acting President, not being a Constitutional President, has no right to remove them.

The same dispatch thinks the public debt statement will show a reduction of \$10,000,000.

The Tribune's Atlanta special says the Republican's made a clean sweep, elected the Governor, ratified the Constitution and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Over 44,000 white's voted the Republican ticket.

Black has written another letter to the President in relation to the Alta Veta affair. He says he knew nothing of the letter signed by certain radical Congressmen, alluding to managers Logan and Butler.

The Herald special from Trieste via London says papers received from Athens, and are filled with war news from Candia. They report a battle took place on the 14th of April, between the Cretans and Turks, which lasted all day. The battle field was near Ap. The insurgents claim the victory. A conflict is also reported to have taken place on several other occasions. The Turks are said to have committed great outrages. Steamers still ply between the mainland and the Island, carrying ammunition and provisions to the heroic Cretans.

Richmond, May 2.—Jeff. Davis' bail bond was renewed to-day, binding the accused to appear at such a day next term as the court shall fix. The Judge stated that Chief Justice Chase promised to be in Richmond to preside within two days after the impeachment trial is concluded. A new bond was made by Vanderbit and Gerrit Smith, \$25,000 each. The remaining \$25,000 are given by citizens of Richmond.

General Lee and Ex-Secretary Seddon are in the city as witnesses. It is thought the trial will continue about the last of May.

Washington, May 2.—In the House after the return from the Senate Chamber, Donnelly rose to a personal explanation. He had a letter read, signed E. B. Washburne, which was published in a Minnesota paper, reflecting on Donnelly's political record and actions in Congress. It then proceeded to make a violent personal attack upon Washburne, charged him with being an office beggar and of a family of office beggars, every member of which was born into the world with the letters M. C. flanked their broadest part. The Speaker called Donnelly to order twice, but the violent personal attack upon Washburne, charged him with being an office beggar and of a family of office beggars, every member of which was born into the world with the letters M. C. flanked their broadest part. 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