

The Senate, in executive session today, resumed the consideration of Schofield's nomination as Secretary of War, and finally passed a resolution which is substantially, as follows: Whereas the order of the President removing Stanton, was unconstitutional and illegal, but on account of Stanton, having on Tuesday, relinquished said office, therefore, resolved that the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment of Gen. Schofield. Therefore Schofield is confirmed as Secretary of War.

HOUSE.

Chandler offered a resolution directing the President to inform the House why competent naval forces were not cruising in the neighborhood of Port au Prince to protect the flag and citizens of the United States from insult and outrage on the part of the government of Hayti; adopted.

The Sergeant-at-arms appeared at the bar with Woolley and Butler; the latter desired the Speaker to ask the witness whether he was now ready to testify fairly, and pending the consideration, the House repaired to the Senate chamber. Upon their return a resolution was adopted, requiring Woolley to appear at the bar and give a reason for not answering questions, and asking whether he was now prepared to answer proper questions. The questions were read by the Speaker, when Woolley presented a written reply saying he was willing to answer proper questions; but he denied the right of the Managers to ask vague general questions about his private affairs, and asserted that he had drawn no money to be used in the matter of impeachment. Eldridge raised the question, that the court, having adjourned, the function of the Managers had ceased. The Speaker acknowledged this, but said the question before the House was one of contempt. Butler offered a resolution continuing the existence of the impeachment Managers; adopted.

Boutwell offered a resolution that Woolley be detained in close custody until he purges himself of contempt; adopted 81, to 27. Under a previous question, Boyer offered a resolution that two members, who voted against impeachment, be added to the committee, authorized to investigate the alleged corrupt influences upon Senators. The motion was tabled 60 to 51.

Banks offered a resolution directing the President to inform the House what measures had been taken to obtain indemnities from Spain for the spoliation of the commerce of American citizens during the war with the South American republics; adopted. The House went into a committee of the whole to consider the Indian appropriation bill and then adjourned.

Eggleston, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports, which after a discussion, was passed under the operation of the previous question, 66 to 64. The bill allows imported merchandise, destined for the interior, to be forwarded to Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis, under the transportation bonds without being opened or examined at the port where they were first landed. The bill designates the above named cities as ports of entry, and gives detailed directions as to the manner of carrying out the objects of the bill. The House then went into a committee of the whole and considered the Indian appropriation bill, but no final action was taken.

Schenck reported back the tax bill, and would ask its consideration in committee of the whole to-morrow, and daily thereafter till disposed of.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the Indian Appropriation Bill. Butler opposed the present system of the administration of Indian affairs. He thought the Indian Bureau should be transferred to the War Department. Without finishing the debate on the bill, the committee rose.

The bill to promote commerce was made the special order for the second Monday in June. The House then adjourned.

The morning hour was consumed in discussing the motion to place Woolley in close confinement. Considerable excitement was manifested and some personalities indulged in. Brooks and Butler were respectively called to order for the use of offensive language, and finally Bingham withdrew the motion to reconsider, so the resolution stands as adopted yesterday.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill. A discussion arose in reference to the treaty now pending in the Senate for the sale of 800,000 acres of the Cherokee

lands at one dollar per acre. Butler, Lawrence and others denounced the measure as a swindle. Butler said an offer had been made to pay four millions for the property in question. Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

New York.—Mayor Hoffman has received a letter from North Carolina asking provisions and supplies in anticipation of distress. The Mayor will receive contributions.

GENERAL.

Chicago, 26.—The Times special says in accordance with a resolution adopted by the House this afternoon, Woolley was arrested for alleged contempt in refusing to answer questions put by the managers. The attorney of the respondent are now preparing an answer to be presented to the House to-morrow, in which Woolley's testimony before the Managers is recited at length, and charges are made against Manager Butler for indecent and indecorous conduct in the course of the examination. Witness' testimony, as related in his answer, varies materially from the version given in the report of Gen. Butler. Woolley re-asserts his right to refuse to answer questions with reference to his private accounts and financial affairs, after having in the first place stated unequivocally that he has not used funds for the purpose of purchasing or influencing the votes in the impeachment trial. The answer winds up by submitting these questions to the decision of the House, and expressing respondents willingness to abide its judgment. It is generally conceded that the vote on impeachment will not be taken to-morrow, owing to this action on the part of the House.

New York, 25.—An influential meeting of American claimants against the Mexican Republic was held yesterday afternoon, at which a resolution was passed inviting all other claimants in the United States to address H. Funke, merchant at New York, upon the subject of uniting their claims and pressing them to a final and speedy adjustment.

Chicago, 27.—The Post's dispatch says Lorenzo Thomas has not taken possession of the War Office and affairs remain as when Stanton vacated. The Senate will probably confirm General Schofield to-morrow as Secretary of War. Cameron objected, or he would probably be confirmed to-day.

Upon opening the doors, the bill to amend an act granting land to aid the railroad from California to Portland, Oregon, passed. It extends the time for the building of the road.

Chicago, 27.—The prize fight between McCoolle and Coburn has elicited great interest among pugilistic characters. The fight had been arranged to come off in Dearborn county, Ind. McCoolle was arrested near the battle ground, at 3 o'clock this morning, by the Sheriff. An immense crowd assembled on the grounds, and McCoolle, who was finally released on 2,000 bail, went to the grounds determined to forfeit the bail. He was enthusiastically received. The officers have been after Coburn since last night, but he succeeded in dodging them. A sharp shower came up and drove the spectators into the woods. Betting was two to one on McCoolle. While awaiting the appearance of Coburn, two light weights, Mike Coburn, Joseph's brother, and Patsy Shepard, commenced a catch fight. The roughs broke into the ring, many were hurt and every thing was in confusion. Coburn drove up to the field at a quarter to two. Before arriving on the ground he was arrested by the Sheriff, and an attempt was made to rescue him without effect. McCoolle entered the ring at ten minutes before three, and Coburn not appearing, he claimed the battle money. The crowd then dispersed.

Washington.—Secretary Stanton notified the President that owing to the failure of the Senate to convict the President on the articles of impeachment, thereby failing to sustain the resolution adopted February 21st, that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, he has relinquished the War Department, leaving the same with all the books and archives in the care of Adjutant-General Townsend, subject to the direction of the President.

The Herald's special says the Democratic members have signed a paper requesting the national Democratic executive committee to extend their invitation to the Conservative soldiers' and sailors' organization throughout the country to attend the national convention, July 14th, to participate in their deliberations.

The same special says the General Thomas has taken possession of the war office as Secretary *ad interim*. The

Times' dispatch says, several members of Congress have endeavored to dissuade Stanton from resigning, but ineffectually.

New York, 27.—Thurloew Weed publishes a card, charging Senator Pomeroy with either having intended to dispose of three votes on impeachment, or consenting for his friends to use his name to make money. He mentions Senators Nye, Tipton, and others whom Leggot and Gaylord, Pomeroy's friends, undertook to influence; but he does not believe they authorized the arrangement or would vote for acquittal.

Washington.—The Secretary of State learns that a naturalization treaty has been concluded with Bavaria, on equally liberal terms with the North German treaty. The Secretary hopes to negotiate a similar treaty with England.

There is a disposition on the part of a large number of members of Congress to adjourn about the first of July, so as to enter actively on the Presidential campaign.

New York.—Professor Longfellow and family have sailed to Europe.

The great Schutzenfest will commence here on June 29th. Switzerland, Hamburg, Vienna, Berlin, and other localities in Germany will be largely represented. The King of Prussia will send a needle gun to compete with other breech loaders.

The jury in the Callicutt-Allen revenue frauds, have returned a verdict of guilty against Callicutt, and have acquitted Allen.

Detroit, Michigan.—The Democratic Convention, yesterday, appointed delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the policy of the Republican party, in favor of greenback payment of taxation on government bonds, opposing the granting of the public domain to speculating corporations, and demanding the protection of naturalized citizens. No preference was expressed for any Presidential candidate.

Cincinnati, 28.—McCoolle and Coburn were indicted by the grand jury, of Dearborn Co., Indiana, to-day and sentenced to forty days' imprisonment; both are now in jail.

San Francisco, 30.—The acquittal of Johnson excites no feeling here, as it was generally considered a foregone conclusion. The Union papers mostly speak of the result as a proof of the high character of Republican institutions; the Democratic papers say it will be the death of the Republican party.

Grant ratification meetings continue throughout the State. The Democratic press have very nearly all hoisted the name of Governor Haight for President.

Washington, 29.—The committee appointed by the National Convention to inform Grant and Colfax of their nomination, performed that duty at Grant's residence, at about 9 o'clock this morning. About 200 persons were present including delegates to the Convention, members of Congress, ladies, and the members of Grant's staff, etc. Governor Harley, in a brief address, presented a record of the proceedings of the Convention, and tendered Grant the nomination. Grant replied as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the National Union Convention, I will endeavor in a very short time to write you a letter accepting the trust you have imposed on me, (applause) and expressing my gratitude for the confidence you have placed in me. I will now say but little, orally, and that is, to thank you for the unanimity with which you have selected me as candidate for the Presidential office. I can say in addition that I looked on during the proceedings at Chicago with a great deal of interest, and was gratified with the harmony and unanimity which seemed to govern the deliberations of the Convention. If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit, and the same will that I have given to the performance of all duties which have devolved upon me heretofore. Whether I shall be able to perform those duties to your entire satisfaction, time will determine; but you have truly said, in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people. After the applause had subsided Governor Harley addressed Speaker Colfax, tendering the nomination as Vice-President, to which Colfax responded in appropriate terms. There were long continued demonstrations of applause after which the party withdrew to an adjoining room, where a collation had been prepared.

In the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly a vote was taken on the first ordainable article, which is the basis of union with the New School of the church. It was adopted 1856, 57,

after various amendments had been voted down. The vote on the remaining articles will be taken to-morrow.

Harrisburg.—The New School Presbyterian convention adopted the basis of the union unanimously.

Albany.—The movement in favor of Chase for President is the general topic of conversation. Gov. Seymour has expressed himself in favor of giving it his respectful consideration. His view was seconded by many influential Democrats.

New York, 30.—The Herald's Bombay special, of May 9th, says the American ship *Irving*, from Newcastle, for Bombay, was burned at sea on the 9th. Part of her crew arrived at Cochin on the west coast of Madras; the Captain and the rest of the crew are missing.

A letter from Fort Lyon, Colorado, says Kit Carson died at this post on the 23d, from the effects of a rupture of an artery in his neck.

A grand *Te Deum*, ordered by the Pope, throughout the Catholic world, commences in the New York diocese June 5th.

S. S. Cox publishes a card stating that his telegram, produced in Butler's report, had no reference to impeachment, and that no scheme to influence any Senator was ever broached to him.

It is announced that General Grant and Speaker Colfax will start about the 1st of July for Colorado. They expect to be gone two months. The trip is solely for the recuperation of their health.

Washington, 29.—A committee from the soldiers' and sailors' convention waited on Grant at 1 o'clock, to present him with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the National Convention. Gen. Grant received the party, some dozen in number, in the room of the army headquarters. Colonels A. Coleman, Stokes and Gregg, and Generals Logan, Hawley and Fairchild were among the committee. The Chairman presented the resolutions in an appropriate address, to which the General responded, briefly, that while he had never desired to be candidate for any political office, it afforded him great gratification to feel that he had the support of the survivors of the war. If he did not feel sure of this he would not be a candidate. He was a candidate now, not as a matter of choice, but one of duty, and having accepted their nomination, he felt that he should have their aid and support till November as he had had during the rebellion. The gentlemen were then presented to Gen. Grant, who invited them to attend at his residence this afternoon when he received the committee of the Republican convention. The party spent a short time in conversation with the General and his staff.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Henry Stabler, Attorney General; H. C. Worthington, Minister to the Argentine Republic, vice Asboth dead; Thaddeus Platt, Minister to Costa Rica; Admiral Dahlgren, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, vice Captain Henry A. Wise, resigned; Commodore Thos. Turner, to be Rear Admiral; Captain A. M. Pen-nock, to be Commodore; Captain J. L. Warden, to be Commodore.

FOREIGN.

New York.—Mexican news, to the Herald says that the proclamation of Gen. Rivera states that Negrete, Mendez, Cuesta, Cortina and Charavria are in union. The last two officially deny Rivera's assertion. Rivera has from 700 to 1200 men, and he was within 12 leagues of the capital. The government has sent 800 men against him. Mendez left the capital the same day, and it was expected that he would arrive the next day at Puebla.

President Juarez and his family were hurriedly removing from Chihuahua to the capital. The mountains around Puebla are reported full of revolutionists. Gen. Norga was at the head of the insurgents; they had taken possession of the Reoveddian and murdered the prefect. Minister Tejuda had commanded the State Governor to report at once all the details relating to the late outrages on some American citizens at Monterey.

Typhus fever was raging terribly at Vera Cruz and at the capital. Orders had been issued for the troops to remain in their quarters every night. In Mexico city and Vera Cruz numerous arrests are being made.

The San Luis Potosi courts have been closed owing to lack of funds. Troops have been sent to Rio Verdi to put down the insurgents.

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