

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1868

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

An article, published in the INQUIRER two weeks ago, on a call for a meeting of the citizens of this county, to express their sentiments in regard to a project for a railway from a point on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, at or near Bridgeport in this county, to Bedford, has, apparently, aroused considerable interest in the various localities interested in securing the trade of the South-western tier of counties of Pennsylvania. It was supposed by those who have watched the course of those who appear to be master of the situation, since the repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, that an effort on our part to secure an outlet, would cause a shaking amongst the dry bones of the Southern Penna., and Connellsville railroad company. We expect Philadelphia, through the Central, to rush to the rescue at Harrisburg to defeat our application for a charter. Philadelphia has already treated this section meanly enough to drive every dollar's worth of trade from her; and while we as Pennsylvanians feel proud of Philadelphia, yet we cannot, and will not, allow her to trample on our interests any further. She has quietly settled herself down over us, through the Central, with a charter known as the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville, and hedged that charter about with legislation, until she feels that she is still master of the situation, as far as a through route is concerned. Against this we most solemnly protest in the name of the people of the Southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, and we most earnestly ask the Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate this imposition.

Mr. William Hartley, at the late railroad mass meeting in this place, introduced the following preamble, resolution and justification thereof in reference to this matter, and which met the universal approbation of the meeting, but was withdrawn because it was not relevant to the object for which the meeting was called:

WHEREAS, FROM THE ACTIONS OF THE CONNELLVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY we have good reason to believe that the charter of said company was obtained, not for the purpose of building a railroad, but to prevent a road from being built. Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of our legislature, particularly those directly interested in the prosperity of the Southern counties of Pennsylvania, be requested to demand from the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a statement as to what measures have been used by said company to obtain subscriptions of money for the building of the proposed road. And further, to require said company to commence work in good faith immediately, along the line of the proposed road, or forfeit their charter within the time specified in the General Railroad Law of Pennsylvania.

In justification of the foregoing resolution, we the people of Bedford county declare that when the subscription books of said company were opened, the management opened them, not in the great centers of wealth and capital, but in the villages of the Southern counties of Pennsylvania, and that a gentleman representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or certain parties prominently connected with said company, (which company did not desire a road to be built through the mountainous part of the State, as the report of the President recently published shows,) subscribed five millions and one hundred thousand dollars of the ten millions of capital stock of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, thereby securing control of the concern. And from that date to the present we allege the people along the line of the proposed road have not been solicited to subscribe money towards building the same. The few dollars expended so far on the line we believe were only expended to hold the charter.

Believing that the people of Southern Pennsylvania should not be deprived of the right of a railroad to their own territory, and of an overgrown monopoly, we hereby demand of the Legislature, by some means, to relieve us from the clutches of these men who have no interest directly in the prosperity of the Southern counties (only in so far as they may become tributary to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad) and to this end we pray that the charter of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company may be revoked, and that said company give good and sufficient assurance, that a road will be built speedily. And further, that an honest, fair and free Railroad Bill may be passed.

We hope that not a day will be lost, and that a Committee will be appointed by the House of Representatives which will sift this project to occupy the only unoccupied route between the east and the west to the bottom, and we feel confident that the charter will be forfeited. This charter must be got out of the way. A Free Railroad Law would not relieve us. There are many passes in our mountains where it is utterly impossible to get through with more than one road. This is the case at the tunnel between this place and Mt. Dallas, where the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Company keep up an occupancy. Here the necessary fifty feet are not to be had, and it strikes us that this mountainous road from running less than sixty feet from each other, is a dodge of the Central.

We have been frequently asked how we knew that the Central did not intend to build this road. We answer that we have carefully read the last annual report of J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central, who speaks of the route of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad thus:

"This line and the Pennsylvania Railroad occupy the only routes within this County, wealth, upon which a railway for through business can be built, and yield a reasonable return upon the capital that may be expended in its construction. Upon all other routes, several additional points of connection will be encountered, besides the increased cost hereafter of constructing such a work."

Now when it is known that the chief argument of the Central was that they wanted a through freight route, and that therefore they must build a road on this route, it will appear evident to any one, after reading the above disparaging remarks of other routes, that this route is sacred, but the great official does not stop here. Further on he says:

"A line possessing a large mixed traffic, such as commanded by the Pennsylvania Railroad, cannot fully meet this requirement without the construction of a third track throughout its length, by which the trains can be moved at a low rate of speed without serious interruption to the traffic that will pay for the cost of a more rapid movement. Instead of a third track upon the Pennsylvania Railroad to meet this demand, an originally projected, it has been proposed that the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, as far as practicable, be taken for such a thoroughfare."

If there was a doubt in regard to the first extract, the second must forever settle the question. In this connection we will present our readers with an article clipped from the Philadelphia Press, of a few days ago, referred to. If the INQUIRER article above referred to, Philadelphia were sensible of her interests she would put a road from Mt. Dallas to Somerset under contract without a day's delay, and by this means she could secure the great majority of the trade, which otherwise is bound to go to Baltimore. The Press says:

"The passage of the Connellsville Railroad bill makes a direct railway route from Pittsburgh to Baltimore not only a certainty, but almost an accomplished fact. It will be the shortest route to the sea, and it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that it will direct from Philadelphia a very large portion of the trade of the West. That Baltimore is thus tapping the western section of our State just as New York has the northeastern, we cannot complain. It is the fate of commerce. Trade can be led only by enterprise, energy and capital. If we are outstripped by rival competitors we have no one to blame but ourselves. The shortest way to head off this Baltimore drainage would probably be the construction of a drain that would intercept and carry off its current. Starting at Connellsville and coming east via Somerset, or, perhaps, a little lower, and Bedford to Chambersburg, we would have a road already almost completed, developing a rich and comparatively unexplored section of our State, and which prolonged in time through Gettysburg, would offer an exceedingly direct and available route from Pittsburgh to our port. We already stand at the head of the railroad, and ready-made within our borders more miles of railway than any other. Let it not be our misfortune that she shall ensure to the local trade of the seaboard towns of other States."

As far as we are concerned we care very little whether we are ruled out of getting a charter for the Bedford and Bridgeport road at the hands of the Legislature or not. Under the supplements of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, that Company is authorized to build branches, which gives us the needful authority. The road must be built. Baltimore is making strides which we cannot overlook. President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, says:

"The President had also the satisfaction to state that Messrs. Albert Schumacher & Co., the agents of the North German Lloyd, are offering to charter the first sailing of the Bremen line, the Baltimore, will leave Bremen for Baltimore on the first of March, and the Beria on the first of April, and that arrangements have been made for the return of these steamers from Baltimore to Bremen on the first of April and first of May, respectively, and regularly thereafter a steamer from each port on the first of each month. Each of these steamers will touch at Southampton on each voyage for passengers and freight."

"The steamers of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, viz: the Worcester, Somerset and Carroll, have their schedules arranged for the coming season, the first sailing on the 25th of this month. It is designed to so arrange the arrival and departure of the Bremen and Liverpool steamers that Baltimore will have a fortnightly arrival and departure of European steamers, and twice each month there will be communication between England and the Continent by steamers running directly between Baltimore and European ports."

It will be seen by this statement that Baltimore is not only to have one but two lines of steamers plying between that port and the continent of Europe, while Philadelphia, on the other hand, through "masterly inactivity" produced by the Central, has one line in prospective.

Since writing the above we learn that the City Councils of Baltimore have passed an ordinance which appoints Benjamin F. Newcomer, John W. Garrett and Robert T. Banks trustees to receive from the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company a deed of all its property to secure the payment of the bonds of said Company, not exceeding four million dollars, and should it be signed by the Mayor all the necessary funds will be forthcoming to complete the above road.

THE NEW POOR HOUSE.

During the special court held here last week a Commissioner was appointed to take testimony in the Poor House matter, for the purpose of determining whether a new building should be erected on the present property or whether it should be sold and another purchased on which to build. Two weeks ago we discussed the question of the sale of the present property, a matter of no small consequence to the tax-payers of the County. However it may finally be decided, there is another matter connected with it of equal importance. A new Poor House must be erected somewhere. Who shall have charge of this business as well as of the sale of the present property? If it is sold, and the purchase of another? This is a question of the highest importance. Shall the whole business be made a party job? An effort was made about a year ago to snake a bill through the legislature giving the whole matter in charge of the Poor Directors. This scheme failed; and who, that knows the record of the Poor House management for some years past, does not rejoice in its failure? If they made Ten Thousand dollars would have been the magnitude of their blunders, in behalf of party favorites, if they had been given charge of these extraordinary expenditures? Why they wished to take this business out of the hands of the County Commissioners, we cannot imagine, unless it was supposed that the Poor Directors were more easily controlled by the party managers, and their accounts subjected to less careful scrutiny.

The general law of April 17, 1866, which was to be circumvented by the above mentioned effort, provides that, County Commissioners may create Poor Houses and sell or buy lands connected therewith, when the same shall have been recommended by the directors of the poor, a grand jury, and the court of quarter sessions of the proper county. Now we have a note to say against the honesty, integrity and general well-meaning of the present commissioners, on the contrary, from personal acquaintance with them, we have the fullest confidence in their personal integrity. But we well know that, in great part, the general character of their official business is shaped and controlled by a few unscrupulous partisans, who do not hesitate to sacrifice not only honor and integrity but also the best interests of the county to party and party favoritism. Again however faithful the commissioners are now and may have been there is no denying the fact that the aggregate of taxes in this county has under their management increased

from \$8647.29 in 1863 to \$26,099.71 in 1867. Why cannot we have commissioners appointed to take special charge of this, selling, buying and building business? If there is no political capital to be made out of it what objection can be made to the appointment of such Commissioners, say four or five good men selected from both parties? If we desired to make party capital out of this matter we feel quite satisfied that we would only need to let the work go on as it is now projected. But this is not our aim. We don't believe in sacrificing the interests of the county in order to make political capital. Let the hard earned money of our taxpayers be used with the utmost economy; our taxes will still be heavy enough. We believe in all extraordinary expenditures of this kind, it will be found most economical to entrust it to no one political party; but to commissioners representing both parties; indeed this is the only sure way to prevent party jobbing. It also has the additional advantage that the men who begin the work have the control of it until it is finished and then make a complete and final statement of their work and expenditure. If it were left to the county Commissioners, one going out each year, it might happen, for the work is not likely to be completed in one year, that one, two or perhaps all three of the men who begin the work, would have passed from the scene before it would be finished and their successors would be comparatively ignorant of the original plans contracts &c., as well as of the expenditures. In such case the opportunities for fraud and deception on the part of contractors must be plainly evident to every one who has the least idea of the difficulties besetting a business of this kind. Will not our people, looking to their own best interests, demand imperatively that this work be done by a commission made up of good and experienced men from both parties? Let some one prepare a bill for this purpose, either naming the commissioners in the bill or providing for their appointment by the court, and send it to Harrisburg and have it passed before the adjournment of the Legislature.

REBEL OBSTINACY.

The new United States Senator from Maryland seems likely to fare but little better than his predecessor. It is said that General Schenck who commanded Baltimore during the war is in possession of some information relative to General Vickers, the new Senator from Maryland, and that objection will be made to his admission on the ground of disloyalty, and that his case will be investigated by the Judiciary Committee.

Maryland has good men with unimpeachable records, but her rebel legislature is bitterly opposed to sending any man to the United States Senate who was not in sympathy with the rebellion. Kentucky has a similar record. Both these States were in sympathy with the rebellion during the war. Maryland, however, being so near Washington and the main thoroughfare of the Union armies became too hot for the rebels and most of those who could not keep quiet crossed the lines and joined the rebel armies; at the close of the war these rebel soldiers returned and took possession of the State and now control her government by the aid of copperheads and conservatives. Kentucky, though nominally in the Union did more harm by harboring rebels and giving their armies aid in supplies of all kinds than if she had gone clean over to them. Indeed she kept a neutral position for this very purpose. This explains the secret of their obstinacy now in obstructing the law making power of the government by the elections of disqualified men. We hope that every man who is sent up to the United States Senate, as a reward for services to, or sympathies with the rebellion will be promptly rejected, until rebels are taught by experience that treason is a crime to be punished and not a virtue to be rewarded. Our gallant soldiers gave treason and rebellion their quietus on the battle field, let our Senators and Congressmen do their work as sternly and faithfully until every vestige of the rebellious spirit is driven from our legislative halls.

A new Democratic paper has been started in St. Louis for the special purpose of advocating repudiation of the national debt and is accordingly named *The Repudiator*. This is carrying out the true Pendletonian doctrine. All the Democracy have to do now, is to nominate Pendleton for the Presidency, and make an honest fight. This is the usual programme of the Democracy, they make a profession of principles to suit each state or part of a state. For proof of this let our readers compare this fact of their square advocacy of repudiation in St. Louis with one of the resolutions they passed at Harrisburg the other day.

GEN. HANCOCK has asked to be relieved from his command at New Orleans. If the reports which reach us from that city are to be relied on, his supersedeance cannot come too soon. It is charged that his respect such a degree that a popular panic prevails. The Mayor, apprehensive of trouble, issued a proclamation yesterday, in which the responsibility for whatever may occur is indirectly charged upon Gen. Hancock and the leading Rebel spirits around him.—*Tribune*.

THE callant Ethan Allen must have been a radical of the first water. When he called on the British commander at Ticonderoga on the 10th of May, 1775, he demanded the surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Such ignoring of Presidents, Governors or Generals in these days is promptly set down by the immaculate Democracy as the worst kind of radicalism.

If it were necessary to accumulate evidence to the point, well made in public estimation, that Andrew Johnson's word cannot be relied on, it could be found in the case of Mrs. Surratt. The court that convicted that unhappy woman recommended her to Executive clemency. During the recent trial of John Surratt, President Johnson asserted publicly that he had never seen this appeal for mercy. Judge Advocate General Jos. Holt immediately came forward, and assured the public that he himself gave the recommendation, with the other papers, to the President, and that he must have considered all when he approved the finding, and ordered the execution to take place within twenty-four hours. Here we have Buell, Holt, Colfax and Grant, and against the four, Andrew Johnson. Further comment is unnecessary.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office:

ARTICLE 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, did bring before himself then and there William H. Emory, a Major-General by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington and the military forces thereof; and did then and there, as such Commander in Chief, declare to and instruct said General Emory that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1868, and for other purposes, especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that 'all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank' was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said General Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer of the army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore only and legally promulgated by a general order for the government and direction of the army of the United States as said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said General Emory, in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive and act upon and obey such orders as he, said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, and to the great injury of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives, by protesting, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting the same, and any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, of offering proof of the same and every part thereof, at all and every other public hearing, do hereby certify, that said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, as the case shall require, do demand that said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.—Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from your office as Secretary of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General, the records, papers and other public property, now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued with the intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and in violation thereof and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 2. That on said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, as the case shall require, do demand that said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.—Sir: The Hon. E. M. Stanton having this day been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act in his stead, and to receive and act upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in that, without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then in session, he did appoint Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of the Department of War at interim, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary of War, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time of said appointment so made by said Andrew Johnson of said Lorenzo Thomas in substance as follows, that is to say: (the articles then repeat the order to General Thomas, cited in Article 2.)

ARTICLE 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in that, he did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons, to bring about a rupture of the relations of the House of Representatives unknown, to hinder and prevent said Andrew Johnson from holding his office contrary to the act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high crime in office.

ARTICLE 5. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime, in that, he did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act—constituting a high misdemeanor in office, and in violation of the provisions of said act, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high crime in office.

ARTICLE 6. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime, in that, he did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons, to bring about a rupture of the relations of the House of Representatives unknown, to hinder and prevent said Andrew Johnson from holding his office contrary to the act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high crime in office.

of War, did conspire, etc., and did appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War, ad interim, while no vacancy in that office existed, a high misdemeanor.

ARTICLE 16. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, did bring before himself then and there William H. Emory, a Major-General by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington and the military forces thereof; and did then and there, as such Commander in Chief, declare to and instruct said General Emory that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1868, and for other purposes, especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that 'all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank' was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said General Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer of the army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore only and legally promulgated by a general order for the government and direction of the army of the United States as said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said General Emory, in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive and act upon and obey such orders as he, said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, and to the great injury of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

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THE IMPEACHMENT COURT ORGANIZED.

The impeachment court has at last been organized. After Mr. Hendricks concluded his speech saying that as the Senate was not yet a court of impeachment, according to the decision of the Chief Justice, he withdrew his original motion, by which Mr. Wade was debarred from voting, intimating that he would not do so at the proper time. Mr. Wade then came up, and raising his hand, took the oath.

The Chief Justice and he looked into each other's faces intently. The manner of both was very grave, and the scene was, perhaps, never over so solemn as these moments. The Chief Justice looked upon by the Democrats as the only obstacle between Wade and the Presidency. A few others took the oath after Mr. Wade.

The Chief Justice then proclaimed that the Court of Impeachment was organized, and called the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation.

He then stated that the laws for the regulation of the trial, passed by the Senate on the 2d instant, were not, in his judgment, valid. They were then, promptly passed by the Court of Impeachment, as the basis of the grand inquiry. During this time, individual managers of the impeachment were seen gliding in and out the rear of the Senate. Mr. Howard, who seems to be considered the chief manager of the impeachment, then moved that the managers of the affair from the House of Representatives be called in.

They came sedately, after a moment's pause, Bingham and Butler together, then Howland and Wilson, then Logan and Williams. Mr. Stanton was not able to appear. Mr. Bingham in a moment, with quite an impressiveness, on the part of the House of Representatives, impeached Andrew Johnson. Mr. Howard at once moved that Andrew Johnson be ordered to appear at the bar of the Senate on Friday next, the 13th of March.

To this every sworn Democratic Senator, so far as could be observed, voted nay. It was passed.

Senators have become entirely non-committal on the subject. Members of the House have ceased to discuss it, and among the multitudes it excites scarcely a ripple of excitement. There has been some discussion among the managers on the part of the House as to the advisability of withdrawing the articles of impeachment, as the basis of the President's speeches, as in the estimation of Congressmen generally it opens the door to a wide field for investigation, in case the President chooses to hamper proceedings in his own trial.

It has been intimated by those in the confidence of the President, that on that article alone, he intends to subpoena as many witnesses as will occupy the time of the court for three months. The board of managers, however, are not so ready to concede that they will be willing to admit all on that article that the President may wish to prove by a "cloud of witnesses," and that therefore he will not be allowed to waste time in this manner. The matter, however, is still under advisement. It is not yet settled if any case has not yet been definitely settled it is pretty certain that the trial will be made as short as possible, and do so in the absence of the accused.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction in the city that the unexpected difficulty, relating to the formation of the Impeachment Court, was so unexpectedly overcome, and that the House of Representatives have passed another milestone on the road of impeachment. Passion and partisanship, if any were felt or manifested, have entirely disappeared and all feel that the President is no more than any other offender against the law, and that he will be as fair and impartial a trial as any ordinary citizen. The speculation still continues as to the duration of the trial. The Presidents friends claim no more than ninety days, while those who favor impeachment are confident that it will be disposed of in thirty days less than that time.

THE COPPERHEAD STATE CONVENTION.

The Copperhead State Convention, which assembled in Harrisburg on the 4th inst., after placing in nomination Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette county, for the office of Auditor General, and General Wellington Ent, of Columbia, for that of Surveyor General, passed the following resolutions. As usual they are altogether inconsistent with the record and practice of the party and are intended only to catch the unwary and unseeing. They make fair professions when they want the peoples votes, but never for a moment think of practicing what they preach. Their platforms are uniformly planned to deceive. Any man who reads these resolutions and does not detect their inconsistency and falseness as proven by their party record, is a fit candidate for an insane asylum.

Resolved, That the happiness of the people and the preservation of our power as a Republic depends upon the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and the prompt restoration of each and all of the States to the enjoyment of their rights and functions in the Union is essential to our progress, our prosperity, and the protection of our liberties, and Radical legislation is the barrier thereto.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law, it is binding upon the people and upon every department of the Government, and it is the highest duty of those in and out of official place to yield implicit obedience to all its provisions, until it is changed in the manner provided thereby; and that the members of the legislative branch of the Government to usurp the office of the Executive, and to destroy the independence of the judiciary, are deliberate attacks upon the plainest provision of the Constitution, in utter violation of its spirit, and tend to the overthrow of the Government itself.

Resolved, That the Radicals in Congress have wrung from the people enormous sums of money, which they have squandered in reckless extravagance; that their system of revenue is ill devised, inequitable, and unworkable; that rigid economy in every branch of the public service, a decrease in the number of officials, a reduction in the army and navy, and reform in the collection of the revenue are imperatively demanded.

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Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible to the country for the delay in the restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union, and for the government of their people by military rule; that the purpose of these measures is to perpetuate Radical power through the votes of illiterate negroes.

Resolved, That in exercising the tenure of office law, the legislative and executive branches of the Government, each for itself, had a right to judge of its constitutionality, and that in thus exercising the right the Executive was only complying with that portion of his oath of office which required him to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and that it is the right of every branch of the Government and of every citizen to have questions involving the constitutionality of any law speedily adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the rights of the people to have said decisions enforced.

Resolved, That the pending impeachment of the President of the United States is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power without justifiable cause, and intended for the purpose of attaining the selfish ends of the sacrifice of the most vital interests of the country.

Resolved, That a return to a specie-paying basis at the earliest practicable moment is essential to the interests of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the terms of the laws upon which the several loans are based.

Resolved, That the five-twenty bonds and the legal tender notes issued by the Government of the same financial system, and until the Government is able to redeem the legal tenders in coin, the holders of these bonds should be required to receive legal tenders in payment.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of Government bonds therefrom is unjust and unequitable.

Resolved, That we recognize with emotions of the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiers who so freely took up arms to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and we denounce as unjust to them the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States and negro rule is maintained in all.

Resolved, That the naturalization of foreign-born citizens places them on the same footing as those born in this country, and it is the duty of the Government to see that all citizens, naturalized and native, are protected in their rights of life, liberty, and property, abroad as well as at home, and that in the view of the Democracy the flag of the country ought and must be made to protect all our citizens.

THE NEWS.

The summons of the Senate to the President to appear on the 13th instant to answer the charges on which he has been impeached by the House of Representatives was served on Mr. Johnson on Saturday afternoon. He responded that it would receive attention. It is said the first step of his defence will be the filing of a demurrer alleging that the offenses alleged against him are not high crimes and misdemeanors. As this would be an attempt to get a verdict of acquittal upon a side issue, it may be very safely predicted that it will be set aside by the Senate.

The subject of the Alabama claims was brought up in the British House of Commons on Friday evening and discussed by several prominent members on both sides. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who called for the papers on the subject, made an eloquent speech in support of the claims, and the question on the plan proposed for the Government. Lord Stanley replied on a temperate and complimentary Mr. Minister, Mr. Adams, for the conciliatory course he had pursued, but asserting that the policy of England during the war and defending her refusal to submit the matter to arbitration.

The Senate was engaged on Saturday with the appropriation bills. The Pension appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment providing that the interest on the fund known as the naval pension fund shall hereafter be at the rate of three per cent.

The session of the House of Representatives on Saturday was devoted to speech-making, principally upon the national finances and taxation. A report is soon to be submitted to Congress showing the nature and extent of the deficit of the Treasury, and the complexity of the agents in them. It is understood that the report will recommend the reduction of the tax to fifty cents a gallon.

A good deal of rather amusing haste has been shown to get George Vickers, the newly known as the naval pension fund, to Washington with the Senator-elect, Mr. Vickers, to qualify that day. All this unusual speed is of no practical importance, for Mr. Vickers' vote will have no influence on impeachment. It is reported that Senators to give a two-thirds vote when fifty-three Senators are present, and no more when the number is increased to fifty-four.

The President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, has sent to the Senate a communication concerning the charges brought against the American Consul at Home for his conduct during the late revolution. The official documents received in Washington, including the letters from Mr. Cushman himself, fully verify the main charge, that he did join the Papal army. Mr. Cushman, in order to accompany the expedition solely as a spectator, in order to have an opportunity to make a faithful report to the Government on the situation; but this feeble excuse was justly not considered sufficient in Washington, and Mr. Seward administered to the Consul the following order of suspension.

Senator Wilson is going to Connecticut to open the spring campaign in that State. He will make three speeches at prominent points this week.

CHARLES R. BOYLE of Fayette county, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General was a member of the Legislature last year, and was opposed to the war. General Wellington Ent, the candidate for Surveyor General, is of Columbia county and has yet to appear in the House of Representatives. General Ent, delegate from the First District to the National Convention, is a noted pugilist, who is said to want Mr. Randall's seat in Congress.

FULL returns from the Alabama election have not yet been received at army headquarters, though there is no doubt that the new constitution is lost. It appears from the records that General Pope originally ordered the transfer of the Alabama election, and that the change to four days was made by General Meade, in accordance with the direct suggestion of General Grant.

WALL PAPER.
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Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
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Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.

FOR SALE at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE
INQUIRER BOOK STORE
INQUIRER BOOK STORE
INQUIRER BOOK STORE
INQUIRER BOOK STORE
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

CHEERFUL SALE.
By virtue of sundry writs of vend. expositi and pluries vend. expositi me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the town of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz:
A lot of land containing 200 acres, more or less, and running back on Main street 90 feet, and running back on Main street 200 feet, and containing 200 acres, more or less, and with a two story log dwelling house, stone house and large frame stable thereon. Adjoining lots of Joseph Weimer on the east, an alley on the South and west.

ALSO, One bank lot containing three-fourths of an acre, adjoining lots of William Gilliam on the east, Joseph Barnum on the west, Samuel Snavely's lands on the south. Situate in Clearview, Monroe township, Bedford county, and is taken in execution as the property of A. M. Williams.

ALSO, One tract of land containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less, about forty acres being under fence, with a one story log house and log