The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C. voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Reminiscences of the Convention.

THE late Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, was attended by more people than any we have seen for a long time. The Hall of the House of Representatives, in which it was held was crowded to repletion, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The Convention was composed mainly of young men, but among them were found also such able and well-known leaders of the party as Ancona, late member of Congress from Berks, Cassidy of Philadelphia, Hon. Gaylord Church late of the Supreme Court, Dawson, also an ex-member of Congress; Judge Findlay, John A. Gamble, Senator Hopkins of Buckshot-War memory, and the gallant General Sweitzer of Allegheny.

The detention of the trains prevented the Convention from proceeding to business as early on the day as was desirable, but when they got to work, they continued faithfully. The address of Mr. Wallace was followed by the temporary organization, by the election of Mr. Randall, who also briefly addressed the Convention; and upon permanent organization, Mr. Hopkins made an eloquent speech. The business proceeded rapidly.

On meeting in the evening and finding the committee on resolutions not ready to report, the different delegations proceeded to announce the district electors, and the names of the Delegates to the National Convention, to meet at New York, July 4th. There was then a recess. At nine in the evening, President Hopkins called the Convention to order. The report not being yet ready, Deise of Clinton county was called on for a speech; and was followed by Gen. M'Candless of Philadelphia. While he was speaking, the committee came in and reported a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

It was then moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Auditor-General. A number of names were before the Convention. After the second ballot, the contest narrowed down to the names of Charles E. Boyle of Fayette, and A. D. Markley of Montgomery. The contest was close and exciting, and the members showed their interest by the diligence with which they kept tally. The result was in favor of Mr. Boyle, and one of Mr. Markley's friends, we believe, at once moved to make it unanimous; which was done amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the members and audience.

Mr. Boyle is a young man, being only about 32 years of age; but he has been a member of the Legislature, was last year the presiding officer of the Democratic State Convention; is a very able lawyer, and a most genial and unassuming gentleman. In person he is rather a smaller man than General Ent, the nominee for Surveyor-General. Mr. Boyle is exceedingly popular among his acquaintances, and the congratulations showered upon him were very sincere; for be it understood that these nominations are made to win.

A motion was then made to proceed to the nomination for Surveyor-General. Although the nominations had been closed, by the consent of the Convention, Mr. Turner of Luzerne offered the name of General Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county. After the first ballot a number of names were withdrawn, when the accomplished General Sweitzer of Pittsburg, who had himself been named but who positively declined; addressed the Convention in a most telling speech, recounting General Ent's services in the field, and remarking in conclusion: "It is a short name gentlemen, and the General is a small man, but I tell you I never saw a bigger man in a fight."

On the next ballot the General got more votes than all the other candidates combined, and being triumphantly nominated; on motion it was made unanimous. Delegates as well as spectators rising to their feet and responding with one tremendous "aye;" and some throwing up their hats in the exuberance of their gratification. It was a scene to gladden the heart, and a sure harbinger of a splendid canvass and a glorious victory. It was some minutes before the Convention could resume work, the delegates shaking hands with each other and their friends; many persons crowding eagerly around the Columbia county delegation, inquiring for General Ent, and were greatly surprised to learn that he was at home, with no thought of the honor and position accorded him.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for four delegates at large to the National Convention. On the first ballot Judge Woodward, Governor Bigler, Judge Asa Packer, and Hon. Isaacc E. Heister were chosen. Judge Woodward received the highest number of votes, a flattering endorsement, due doubtless to his last great speech on impeachment. The truth is, in that speech, the Judge struck the keynote of the question, and the great popular heart responded simultaneously to the touch of the master.

It was nearly one o'clock at night, when the Convention, having so happily finished its labors; with the best feeling and in the highest hopes, with thanks to the officers, and cordial good wishes to each other, adjourned.

ABOUT leaving town—The snow.

Gen. Wellington H. Ent.

GEN. ENT is well known to all our readers and has an unsullied reputation both as a soldier and as a man. He was born at Light Street in this county, August 10th, 1834, and consequently is 34 years of age. He graduated at the Law University in Albany, N. Y. and was soon after admitted to the practice of law in this and adjoining counties, which profession he followed until the outbreak of the war. Gen. Ent was the first to move in this county in the matter of raising troops, and on the first call of the President tendered his services, and was unanimously elected to the position of First Lieutenant of the "Iron Guards," a company raised for three months, and which afterwards changed its term of service to three years. This company was accepted by the Governor April 17th 1861. On the 28th of May following, he was elected Captain of his company, then known as "A" of the 6th Reserves, Captain Ricketts its former commander, having been chosen Colonel of the Regiment. Sept., 21st, 1862, he was commissioned as Major of the Regiment, Nov., 26th 1862 Lieutenant Colonel, May 23, 1863 Colonel, and subsequently was breveted Brigadier General for gallant conduct in the field. On the 11th of June 1864, he was mustered out with the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, having served two months over his time.

During this period the General participated with his Regiment in the principal battles fought by the Army of the Potomac from Drainesville to Cold Harbor, in which last engagement he received a bullet through his hand, which has lamed him for life. During Lee's first invasion of Maryland, he was home on recruiting service, but at the risk of a Court Martial and without waiting to be relieved, went at once to the front, and joined his Regiment in time to participate in the battle of Antietam. He and his Regiment were particularly distinguished at the subsequent battle of Fredericksburg; being a part of the only charging column that succeeded in breaking through the enemy's line; had the movement been properly supported, victory instead of defeat would have crowned our banners. At the battle of Gettysburg the General specially distinguished himself, his command operating on the left in the vicinity of Round Top. During Grant's campaign to the time of his muster out, his career was a brilliant one, and we doubt not the people will reward his services in a triumphant election.

Since the war the General has been principally engaged in the iron business, which interest he has deeply at heart. He is a fluent, forcible speaker, and ere the campaign closes will give his opponents a fair test of his intellectual abilities. At the time of his nomination, and since, he has been in New Jersey on business, and no man was more surprised than himself at the compliment.

Such are our candidates, and we go into the canvass with the consciousness of having good men on the ticket, pledged to constitutional principles, and we doubt not the people, by their triumphant election, will show that reason has resumed her throne, and that the reign of passion has ceased. And now friends, *go to work!*

The New Hampshire Election.

Sufficient returns have been received from this State to show the reelection of Gov. Harrison by a reduced majority. This event was not unexpected to us, for the Democrats have not carried the State for fourteen years. Besides holding all the offices, and having the prestige of former successes, the State was flooded with Radical speakers, and more potent still with Radical *greenbacks*, for it was an acknowledged fact that defeat in New Hampshire meant the loss to them of every State save Iowa and Massachusetts. Notwithstanding the largely increased vote, the Democrats have more than held their own, and have kept the majority to so small a figure that their opponents have nothing to boast of. With a good nomination for President we will sweep the State, isolated as her population is, and to some extent away from the influences that operate in other States; money and effort will then be demanded in other localities and the Democrats will have a fairer opportunity to present their arguments to the masses.

Republican Convention.

Lemuel Todd was made presiding officer; Curtin beat both Grow and Geary. It will be a bitter pill for P. John, as his preference was for Ben Wade.

The Convention declared for General Grant unanimously. For Vice President, Andrew G. Curtin received 109, Benj. F. Wade received 22, and E. M. Stanton received 1. vote

The present officers, Messrs. Hartranft and Campbell, were unanimously nominated for reelection to the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The following were chosen for Electors at Large:

C. Morrison Coates of Philadelphia and Thomas M. Marshall of Pittsburg.

The following were chosen Delegates at Large to the Chicago Convention:

John W. Forney, James H. Orne, General Harry White, E. Reed Myer, J. W. Blanch rd, Thomas E. Cochrane, Linn Bartholomew, and General Wm. Lilly.

The Delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for Grant and Curtin.

A full set of resolutions was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

IT is certainly odd enough that Chief Justice Chase should now give as a reason for postponing the trial of Jeff. Davis that he must first preside at the trial of Andrew Johnson. When Davis fell into the hands of justice, Johnson, of all men in the country most earnestly demanded his trial and punishment. Three years have passed away, Johnson himself is denounced as a traitor and enemy of the country, and the trial of Davis is postponed in order that the trial of Johnson may be prosecuted.

THE friends of Ben. Wade, as interested party, say that he has a right to sit as a juryman in the impeachment case. The Radical Pharisees were awfully indignant when Senator Stockton voted on his side of the question, but they now propose to let Wade vote to make himself President.

GEN. SHERIDAN lately visited a white school and kissed some five hundred girls. The next day he visited a colored school and never kissed a thing. There go all your chances for the Presidency, little Phil.

Communicated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1868.

EDITORS OF THE COLUMBIAN: I have been on the point several times, of telling you how pleased I am with the successful course of the COLUMBIAN since you have conducted it. In good looks it is well up to the standard, and in material prosperity it seems to be far ahead of its contemporaries. With the unusual facilities for a country newspaper which your office possesses, there can be no rational limit to its capacity to meet the demands which may be made upon it, and the prominence of your superiority over others in this respect, warrants the conclusion that the pressure will be no light one; for an ability to do work begets a demand for it, and in that degree enhances the benefits to the community of an establishment like yours.

I see, by reference to the advertising columns of the COLUMBIAN, that the Bloomsburg people are awake to the importance of bringing their wares to the direct notice of your citizens, and in this respect their action cannot be too much commended; but they have a practical illustration of the value of such a system in their increased sales. The course which the COLUMBIAN has pursued, in excluding all objectionable advertisements from its pages, gives to the advertiser the advantage of a reliability on the statements contained in his advertisement, which, when associated with the advertisements that many country papers contain, they do not otherwise possess, and the "style" of "setting them up," is so far superior to the usual mode in weekly newspapers, that they are still farther benefitted by advertising in the COLUMBIAN. How far superior a displayed advertisement like M'Kelvy Neal & Co's., is to one with numerous cuts and large type, is fully proven by a little reflection on the part of any reader. It is the desire of every advertiser, of course, to prove the sincerity of his statements; where it is done in a "loud" manner, how many would believe him? This is just the difference one feels in contrasting the two classes of advertisements. We say, this man does not require a "lot" of wood cuts to attract notice, but is confident of his ability to prove his truth by no extra parde, but by a simple array of facts, and the solicitation of a fair trial. As reading matter they are so much more attractive, that it requires no more than the statement to prove its truth.

I look to the COLUMBIAN to far exceed in circulation, the desired two thousand of the *Republican*, for its superiority over that paper is so manifest, that it must always be foremost.

With many good wishes for your increasing prosperity,

I am, respectfully, yours,
GEO. H. MOORE.

The Prisoners of State.

A meeting of the victims of despotism under the late Abraham Lincoln was held at the hall in Gibson's building, in the city of New York, on the 22d day of February, instant, pursuant to call.

James McHenry, of Pennsylvania, was called to preside, and Levi Cohn, of Albany, N. Y., was appointed Secretary.

The chief business of the meeting was to consider the best time and place for holding a mass convention of the "prisoners of state," and others, who suffered outrage to property or person at the behest of arbitrary power since the late war.

It was determined that such convention should be held at the city of New York on the third day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., and that the General Committee should be charged with the duty of providing a suitable hall for the convention. The following committee was appointed to wit:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. James W. Wall, of Burlington, New Jersey, Chairman; M. M. Jones, Albany, New York; Colonel Samuel North, Unadilla, New York; James M. P. Nolan, St. Louis, Missouri; Dr. E. Worrell, Delaware City, Delaware; A. McGregor, Canton, Ohio; M. Y. Johnson, Galena, Illinois; Samuel Pike, Southport, Connecticut; Hon. G. W. Brown, Baltimore, Maryland; L. P. Millikin, Fort Wayne, Indiana; H. Clay Dean, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; James McHenry, Cambria, Pennsylvania; Rev. Stuart Robinson, Louisville, Kentucky; V. R. Jackson, Washington, D. C.; D. L. Chapin, New Columbus, Pennsylvania; E. J. McHenry, Stillwater, Pennsylvania; Rohr McHenry, Benton, Pennsylvania; G. C. Tracy, New York; Levi Cohn, Albany, New York; G. W. Lloyd, New York.

COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

James M. Wall, P. C. Wright, Madison G. Johnson.

COMMITTEE ON PLAN OF REDRESS.

M. Y. Johnson, Galena, Ill.; C. F. Sargent, Yarmouth, Me.; Henry Clay Dean; Edson B. Olds, Ohio; Dr. Edward Worrel.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

P. C. Wright, Hon. Judge Carmichael, James M. Wall, M. Y. Johnson, John Mullany, N. Y., Henry Clay Dean.

It is expected that the foregoing committees will be enlarged or diminished at the pleasure of the Convention. Any person desiring information will address a member of the committee most convenient to him.

Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor by publishing this notice.

JAMES MCHENRY, Pres't.
LEVI COHN, Sec'y.

Our Ticket.

WE place at the head of our columns this week the names of Charles E. Boyle of Fayette county as our candidate for Auditor General, and of Gen. Wellington H. Ent of Columbia county, as our candidate for Surveyor General. Mr. Boyle is a young man, being only about 32 years of age, yet in that time has made a record of which any man might well be proud. He served two years in the Legislature, and left that body with a reputation unsurpassed for honesty and ability. Possessed of unusually fine administrative abilities, he is thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the office of Auditor General, to which office we propose to elect him. Of General Ent we shall speak in another column.

ON Monday last the "Grand Army of the Republic," a hundred thousand strong, more or less, offered to march to Washington to put down the usurpations of Johnson. Yesterday a memorial was presented to the Senate, from the "Grand Army of the Republic," setting forth that their services have not been sufficiently recognized, and *praying for a portion of the departmental and other offices.* We should like to know what connection there may have been between these two grand movements of the "Grand Army," and we should also like to know whether the leaders in the *first* movement were not also leaders in the *second*. The coincidence between them is rather funny.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE ELECTIONS.

The Radicals carry New Hampshire by a reduced Majority.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN MAINE.

The Democrats successful in the New Jersey Charter Elections.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ELECTION OF THE RADICAL GOVERNOR —LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—The canvass to-day was the most energetic ever known in this State.

One hundred and seventy-five towns give Harriman 33,992 and Sinclair 30,907.

Fifty eight towns and small places remain to be heard from, which are equally Radical and Democratic.

It is probable that Harriman's majority will be about 3,000.

The whole vote will probably exceed 72,000, being the largest vote ever polled in the State. The Legislature will be largely Republican.

NEW YORK, March 10—A private dispatch says that one hundred and fifty towns in New Hampshire give Harriman 30,407 and Sinclair 27,003, being a Republican gain of 4.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10—The charter election here to-day resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by 400 majority; a gain of 30 per cent.

SALEM, March 10.—The election for city officers to-day resulted in a Democratic majority of 152, being a Democratic gain of about 72.

MAINE.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 10.—Ferguson Haines, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of this city yesterday by 175 majority. The Democrats carry five of the seven wards.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10.—The Democrats yesterday elected Dan'l. Williams Mayor by fifty-eight majority. The vote was the largest ever cast. The Democrats and anti-prohibitory liquor-law men have a majority in the Common Council.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 4 1868.

IMPEACHMENT.

The fourth act on the impeachment-conspiracy programme was concluded in the Senate to-day, by the presentation of the articles of impeachment against the President of the United States. Shortly after one o'clock, the managers on the part of the House entered the Senate Chamber, in the following order: Bingham and Boutwell, Williams and Butler, Wilson and Logan, with the "Great Commoner" (Stevens) bringing up the rear. The Speaker of the House then appeared, flanked by two Ohio *Jacobins* (Schenck and Walker,) and followed by all the *Jacobins* members of that body. Colfax was invited to a seat on the right of Wade, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, while the "managers" above named were seated in the area immediately in front of the Secretary's desk. The members of the House present ranged themselves around the outer row of seats. The galleries were densely crowded, the colored population occupying a much larger space than usual. All being in readiness, Bingham arose and formally announced the character of the business they had before the Senate. Wade directed the Sergeat-at-Arms to make proclamation, which that functionary did, commanding all present to keep silent (under certain pains and penalties) while articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, were being read. Bingham then proceeded to read the articles, and, upon concluding the same, Wade announced that the Senate would make due order concerning the matter, and notify the House thereof, whereupon the managers withdrew, followed by their Jacobin associates. The galleries were soon emptied of the large crowd, and other business was called up. Thus ended the fourth act of the Radical conspiracy to depose the President from office.

A COMMUNICATION FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Jacobins at the Capitol were greatly excited this morning by the announcement that Chief Justice Chase had sent a communication to the Senate, dissenting from certain acts done by that body in its legislative capacity with reference to the impeachment trial. The Chief Justice holds that the adoption of rules for said trial, and all matters connected therewith, properly belong to the Senate, under oath, as a "High Court of Impeachment," and not to that body while sitting in its ordinary character, and therefore he objects to the proceedings which have already taken place in connection with the approaching trial. The communication is the subject of general comment in Radical as well as Democratic circles. The former are loud in denouncing its author, and assert that he is not in sympathy with the movement, which is doubtless true. The Senate Committee of Seven are in session this afternoon, and will, perhaps, endeavor to get around the objections urged by the Chief Justice, but there is very little probability of a change in the mode of procedure already adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT

IN pursuance of the conspiracy originated by the House Radicals, the Senate to-day commenced the work of organizing itself into a "High Court of Impeachment." The somewhat novel character of the proceeding attracted a large crowd to the galleries. Chief Justice Chase, accompanied by Mr. Justice Nelson (the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court), and a committee of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Pomeroy, Buckalew, and Wilson, entered the Chamber precisely at one o'clock. The President *pro tempore* (Wade) announced that all legislative and executive business would be suspended, and thereupon the Chief Justice was escorted to the President's chair, and after stating that he came in obedience to the request of the Senate to preside over the High Court, announced his readiness to take the usual oath, which was administered to him by Mr. Justice Nelson. He (Chase) then stated that he would administer the oath to the Senators present, and they were called in alphabetical order by the Secretary and sworn (Messrs. Doolittle, Edmunds, Patterson of New Hampshire, and Saulsbury being absent). When the name of Mr. Wade was called, that gentleman advanced to the President's desk, and was about to take the oath, when Mr. Hendricks rose and objected to swearing him, on the ground that he was an interested party—being the next officer in rank to the President of the United States, and entitled by law to take his place in case of his removal. The Radicals did not anticipate this objection, and it quite naturally gave rise to considerable excitement, both on the floor and in the densely crowded galleries. The impeachers immediately rallied to the support of their champion, and argued that he had an undoubted right to be sworn and sit on the trial if he thought proper. Reverdy Johnson, in reply, cited, with great effect, the case of Senator Stockton, who had voted on the question of his own right to his seat, and the Senate had afterwards declared that he could not properly vote thereon. This logic was irresistible, and applied with ten-fold more force to the case of Wade, who by his own vote might declare the President of the United States guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, remove him from office and take the place himself, or, in other words, declare himself President. The impropriety of such a proceeding was so manifest that even several Radical Senators endeavored to avoid the main question, and argued in favor of passing the Ohio Jacobin by, informally, and swearing those Senators who are below him on the roll. Fessenden, in particular, suggested this course; but Howard, Sumner, and others, insisted that he (Wade) should be sworn as other Senators, and in regular order. It being manifest at half-past 4 o'clock that no conclusion could be reached to-day, and the Chief Justice having left the Supreme Court with the understanding that he would shortly return Mr. Grimes moved that the "High Court of Impeachment" adjourn, which was agreed to, whereupon Judge Chase left the chair. Mr. Wade being out of the Senate at the time, war immediately sent for, and on taking the chair, a motion was made that the Senate adjourn, which was likewise agreed to. And thus the question of Wade's right to sit on the trial was left undecided. During the proceedings to-day, nearly all the Radical members of the House (including the Speaker) were upon the floor of the Senate. Seats were provided for them in the the rear of the Senators' desks. The "original Jacobs" of the impeachment conspiracy, Ashley, of Ohio, sat between Sumner and Howard, and evidently considered himself a personage of very great importance. The managers of the trial, on the part of the House, were also present, but not in their official capacity. They seemed very much surprised at the turn affairs had taken, and it is said expressed apprehensions that such questions would prolong the trial indefinitely. The feeling among certain Radical Senators in favor of impeachment cropped out unmistakably during the debate to-day. Nearly all on that side who spoke on the question at issue displayed their hostility to everything like fairness in the approaching trial. Their minds are evidently made up, and it appeared almost ridiculous to go through the formality of administering an oath to some of them—not that they would wilfully violate it, but that their political prejudices are so strong as to *blind* them to everything except what they consider to the interest of their party. It is therefore morally certain that when the question is put to them as to whether Mr. Wade shall be sworn and sit on the trial or not, they will decide in the affirmative. The temper of the debate to-day indicates this result, beyond the possibility of a doubt.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

At 1 o'clock to-day the Senate suspended its ordinary business and Chief Justice Chase took the chair as the presiding officer of the "Court of Impeachment." Mr. Dixon who had the floor upon the adjournment yesterday, rose to speak on the question of permitting Mr. Wade to be sworn as a trier in the impeachment against the President. The Jacobins, by preconcert, had arranged that Howard should make a point of order upon further debate, under the twenty-third rule adopted by the Senate, and insist that the question should be decided by the Chief Justice without discussion, which he (Howard) did. The Chief Justice required the point of order to be reduced to writing, and after that had been done, and the same read by the Secretary, he (the Chief Justice) decided that the rules adopted by the Senate, for the government of the "High Court of Impeachment" were not then in force, inasmuch as the court had not been organized. Debate was, therefore, allowable. From this decision Messrs. Drake and Howard appealed, and the Chief Justice submitted the question to the Senate. His decision was sustained on a call of the yeas and nays, by 24 to 20. At this point the impeachers became almost furious. Mr. Dixon attempted to proceed with his remarks, but was again called to order by Conness, Stewart and others. The Chief Justice decided that he might speak on the question—confining himself to the point of order raised by Howard. This increased the wrath of the Jacobins, and while Sumner, Drake, and Howard were consulting with regard to the situation, Mr. Hendricks obtained the floor, and after speaking a few minutes in opposition to Wade's right to be sworn, but preferring to have the question decided hereafter, withdrew his objection to allowing Wade to take the oath; accordingly that gentleman presented himself at the President's desk and was sworn. The oath was then administered to the remaining Senators present, and the Chief Justice formally announced the organization of the "High Court of Impeachment." On motion of Howard, the House was notified thereof, and soon after Messrs. Bingham, Boutwell, Butler, Williams, Wilson, and Logan, managers on the part of that body, appeared at the bar of the Senate and were escorted to seats immediately in front of the Secretary's desk. Mr. Bingham, on behalf of the managers, demanded that the President be called to answer the impeachment preferred against him, and then, on motion of Howard, a summons, returnable on Friday next, the 13th instant, was ordered to be issued to the President of the United States, to appear at the bar of the Senate, or High Court of Impeachment, at 1 o'clock on that day. The Court then adjourned until the 13th inst., the Senate resuming its ordinary legislative character.

The galleries were even more densely crowded than on yesterday. The predominant sentiment therein may be inferred from the fact that when the decision of the Chief Justice, as stated above, was sustained by the Senate, a pretty loud round of applause was given in the gentlemen's gallery. It was, however, soon checked by the officers in attendance. The impeachers are evidently dissatisfied with the course of Chief Justice Chase, thus far. His announcement, to-day, that he did not consider the rules adopted by the Senate proper for the government of the Court of Impeachment was very unpalatable to them. They, however, readopted them as a "Court," thus removing the objection. The question will arise hereafter, as to whether or not the Chief Justice shall decide points of law, and evidence that may come up during the trial. Under the rules already adopted, such decisions are reserved to the majority of the members of the Court, but propositions may and probably will, be made, to amend those rules, so as to give the presiding officer the same right to rule on the law and evidence as is now allowed the presiding officers of the two houses, in regard to motions, questions of order, etc., etc. It is thought that the President's counsel wh n they appear on his behalf, on Friday next, will ask for at least two weeks to prepare the defense. This if granted, will postpone the trial until the 29th of the present month. The Supreme Court will adjourn about the 1st of April, and then the Chief Justice will be relieved from attendance on that tribunal. The probability, therefore, is, that he will not be disposed to enter upon the trial of the pending impeachment until the close of the present term of the Court.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

THE IMPEACHMENT CONSPIRACY.

THE summons ordered by the "High Court of Impeachment" on Friday to be issued to the President was delivered to him yesterday afternoon by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. He simply remarked that it would receive attention. It will be remembered that it is made returnable on Friday next, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Howard, chief of the impeachment conspirators in the Rump Senate, will resist any proposition giving the President a reasonable time to prepare his defense. The Jacobins, who are exceedingly anxious to remove him from office, will, no doubt, follow Howard, and insist upon the actual commencement of the trial on Monday, the 23d inst., at the very latest.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

The telegraph this afternoon brings the announcement of the election of General Vickers, of Kent County, as United States Senator from the State of Maryland, in the place of Hon. Philip F. Thomas, rejected.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

IT is reported to-night that Attorney-General Stansbery has voluntarily placed his resignation in the hands of the President, and has tendered to the latter his services as counsel during the impeachment trial. Mr. Johnson has reserved his acceptance of the resignation and of the offer.

Several Radical Senators are known o have expressed themselves, within the last two days, to the effect that upon their face the articles of impeachment do not present sufficient ground for the conviction of the President of either high crimes or high misdemeanors. From twenty to twenty-two Senators, including every Democratic Senator and some Radicals, are reported to be of this opinion; and an effort, it is said will be made by the luke-warm Radicals of the Senate, when it next meets as a high court of impeachment, to initiate some plan of dismissing the case for want of cause for action, or to tolerate any plea of the President's counsel that may be made for this reason. Those more Conservative Senators assume, as they assumed to the infinite disgust of Stevens and Boutwell, before the President was finally impeached by the House, that the Senate never bound itself, is not now bound to act in strict accordance with the extreme party measures that almost invariably originate in the House, and that it has the right as a separate body of Congress to decide for itself in this latest and most important matter without reference to anything except the sworn obligations of its members. This is an extraordinary admission. The new move of the House impeachers, led on by Bingham is an attempt, which the House may hear of before many days, to bring Alabama into the Union, willy-nilly, by an act of Congress.

Stanton has not left the War Department since the day when the President's order of removal was presented to him and General Thomas attempted to take possession. He sleeps upon a lounge in his office, and his meals are brought to him. His only exercise is an occasional promenade along the walks adjacent to the building. Mrs. Stanton visits him daily. He said tonight, in conversation with a gentleman who called upon him, that he anticipated that this whole question would be settled within the next fifteen or eighteen days. On Friday next the summons to the President would be returnable, and on Friday night he (Stanton) thought he would return to his family. General Thomas has sometimes visited the War Department, but Stanton said he had had no intercourse with the General subsequent to the second demand of the latter for possession of the War Office, was refused.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT ABOUT THE BONDS.

A charge made by Mr. Logan, of Illinois, in the House, to-day, that there were $18,000,000 of bonds in circulation which the Department professed it had redeemed and burned is to be at once investigated by the so-called Retrenchment Committee. It is but just to say that few men in either party believe any such story. It is but a specimen of dozens of a similar nature, which the lobbyists here attempt to get in the newspapers.

OFFSET TO THE "GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC."

F. J. Tucker, the party who was arrested in New York on the charge of undertaking to raise troops to support the President in opposi ion to Congress is in town for the purpose of furthering the interests of a "national politico-military organization," to be called the "Constitutional Alliance," and which is intended to be an offset to the "Grand Army of the Republic." He asserts that twenty-eight sub-organizations of the "Alliance" have already been perfected in as many States, and that its ramifications will speedily extend to every State and Territory in the Union.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

It is highly probable that the Radicals of both houses will shortly agree to let in Alabama, notwithstanding the rejection of the so-called Constitution framed by the mongrel convention at Montgomery. A move was made in that direction in the House to-day by the bill reported and presented by Mr. Stevens, from the so-called Reconstruction Committee. When the proposition to admit the State was before the same committee, a few weeks ago, Mr. Stevens it will be remembered, opposed it on the ground that a majority of all the registered voters in Alabama had not voted in favor of ratifying the proposed Constitution, and, therefore, one of the fundamental conditions in the so-called reconstruction act had not been complied with. He has changed front, however, and now urges the admission upon the same pretext set up by Wilson and Sherman, of the Senate, to wit: that a majority of those who did actually vote at the late election voted in favor of ratifying the Constitution, and that is now held sufficient notwithstanding the express provision of the acts above referred to, which declares that it is not. It is evident that these Jacobins will not consent to be bound even by laws of their own making, but whenever it suits their immediate purpose they will disregard and override them, just as they do the Constitution of the United States.

A FISHERISM.

In the Supreme Court of this District, to-day, Judge Fisher, of Surratt trial notoriety, decided on a case arising under a requisition from Governor Pierrepoint, of Virginia, for the surrender of aperson charged with a criminal offense that *Virginia is not a State in the Union*, and therefore the requisition of the Governor could not be recognized. This decision is about equal in point of legal *lore* to some of his (Fisher's) rulings on law and evidence during the progress of the Surratt trial.

CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet held quite a long session this afternoon. All the members were present, including General Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*. It is said that several important questions relating to the War Office troubles were discussed, but nothing definite is known outside concerning what transpired within.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate, to-day, debated and passed a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to issue tickets for the gallery, during the impeachment trial, not exceeding one thousand in all. Senators to have four, and members of the House two each. A few other functionaries are favored in the same way. Senators will occupy their present seats during the trial, and arrangements will be made for seating such members of the House as may choose to attend.

WASHINGTON, March 11 1868.

HANCOCK'S GOVERNOR.

Governor Baker appeared before U.S. Commissioner Shannon yesterday to answer to a charge of perjury in taking the oath of office, and was released on giving bonds in $2,000 to appear at some future day. The affidavit making the charge against him is signed Henry Dennis, his mark. Dennis is a negro.

ALABAMA.

The House then took up the bill for the admission of the State of Alabama. A lengthy and warm debate followed, during which Mr. Beck, a Democratic member of the Committee, asserted, that what appears as the report of the Reconstruction Committee was prepared at a meeting of the Republican members of the Committee, at Mr. Steven's house, neither Mr. Brooks nor himself having been invited. Finally the bill was laid aside temporarily, Mr. Farnsworth stating that a vote would be asked to-morrow.

ALABAMA CONSTITUTION.

General Grant, in answer to the House, reported that according to Gen. Meade's report there had been 70,812 votes cast under the reconstruction law for the adoption of the Alabama State Constitution and 1,005 against it. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The New York State Democratic Convention was held in Albany yesterday. It did not declare for any Presidential candidate. Gov. Seymour, who heads the list of delegates to the National Convention, made a long speech.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 35
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Flour per barrel	11 00
Cloverseed "	7 00
Flaxseed "	2 00
Butter per pound	37
Eggs "	35
Tallow "	12
Potatoes per bushel	1 25
Dried Apples "	2 50
Pork per pound	9
Hams "	20
Sides and Shoulders "	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

IRON—

No. 1 Scotch pig	$29
No. 2 "	85
Bloom	$34

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, March 12 1868

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00@ 7 50
Northwestern extra "	8 00@ 9 00
Northwestern family "	10 50@11 50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7 50@ 8 50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8 50@ 9 75
Pennsylvania and Western family	11 00@12 50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13 00@15 00
Rye flour	8 50@ 9 00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus.	$2 30@$2 60
Southern " "	$2 60@$2 75
California " "	$3 20
" white " "	$3 15@$3 40
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1 70@$1 80
CORN—Yellow, "	$1 17@$1 23
White, "	$1 15@$1 17
OATS—⅌ bus	78@ 80
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$22 50
Mess Beef, "	$21 50
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ ℔	8@ 8½
Smoked Hams "	13@ 16
" Shoulders ⅌ ℔	13½@14
Lard, ⅌ ℔	12½@13½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$7 50@$8 00
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$2 80
Flaxseed "	$2 80@$2 85
CATTLE—Best Cattle ⅌ ℔	7@ 8c
Cows, ⅌ head	$40@$75
SHEEP—⅌ ℔	7@ 8c
HOGS—⅌ 100 ℔	$9 50@$11 50

Marriages.

HARRIS—HAGENBUCH—At the residence of the bride's father on Dec. 7, 1867, by the Rev. Wm. Hesser, Mr. J. H. Harris to Miss Ella Hagenbuch of Bloomsburg.

CAMPBELL—SHUMAN—On the 27th ult., at the Reformed parsonage in Berwick, Mr. Lynch J. Campbell, of Mainville to Miss Maggie M. Sauman of Mifflin.

BUNYAN—MEARS—At the residence of the bride's father on Dec. 7, 1867, by the Rev. Wm. Hesser, Mr. J. H. Bunyan to Miss Ella N. Mears, both of Columbia co, Pa.

YOUNG—YOUMAN—At Orangeville, on the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. Elias Young to Miss Lizzie Youman, both of Columbia co, Pa.

FARNWALD—WHITE—At Orangeville on the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. Stephen R. Farnwald to Miss Eliza R. White all of Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERTS—WILE—At Orangeville on the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. B. F. Roberts to Miss Lydia Wile, both of Columbia co, Pa.

HITTLE—YOUTM—On Jan. 23, Wesley Hittle of Mt. Pleasant twp., Col. co, Pa., to Eplie Ann Youtm, by J. B. Harman, Esq., at Orangeville.

WAGNER—WELCH—On Tuesday the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Jacob L. Wagner of Hemlock to Miss Lucy Ann Welch of Orange.

Deaths.

SMETHERS—On the 9th ult., in Vernon county, Mo., Mary Catharine, infant daughter of Wm. and Eliza Smethers, aged 4 months and 20 days.

SHERTS—On the evening of the 12th ult., near Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., Warren Frazer aged 2 years.