The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 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.

Nearing the End.

By reference to our report of the proceedings of the Court of Impeachment it will be seen that the vote was not taken on Tuesday last, ostensibly because of Senator Howard's illness, but really because the defection of Henderson, Fessenden, Grimes and Trumbull assured the Impeachers that a vote at that time would result in the President's acquittal. In vain did Thad. Stevens wield his lash, and reiterate his old demand for Senator "to throw conscience to the Devil,"—they remained firm, and the vote was postponed until Saturday, to be further delayed then if conviction is not secure. In the meantime all the influence at the command of the Radical party is brought to bear on the doubtful jurors. Promises, threats, *everything* is resorted to. *If Andrew Johnson be convicted, it will not be because he is guilty of any crime, but because the success of certain politicians demand it.* What would be thought of a verdict in our Courts, when the jurymen are buttonholed night and day, bullied, threatened, or openly bribed? Will the people deny Andrew Johnson a fair trial because he is President,—because he is opposed to the Radical policy? We warn his enemies that the people are becoming aroused, and that the outrages of the past week may blaze out in a civil war, to which the late rebellion would be child's play. Beware of putting the last straw on the camel's back!

Congressional Courtesies.

In former times, we were accustomed to hear from our opponents, very much on the subject of insolent behaviour and of unparliamentary harangueing, on the part especially of Southern members of Congress; all of which was of course charged to the mode and manner of life of those gentlemen, and particularly to the demoralizing influence of slavery. But since 1861 there have been no Southern members in Congress, no slave-holders have cracked the metaphorical whip over the heads of fellow members; no man brought up among the surroundings of serfdom has been permitted a seat there; and yet what do we see and hear?

Filled as those congressional seats are with the party of great moral ideas, with, it is to be supposed the best and ablest, most gentlemanly and refined members of that party; we are forced to witness scenes and listen to language which would disgrace a brothel; scenes and language so degrading and disgraceful, that they themselves admit that they "never found any thing to compare with it on this floor;" and Mr. Dawes, Rep. Mass. said they were "remarks of the character of which no man could find a parallel in the debates of Congress, certainly not in the time that he had been a member of the House. He had never heard anything that could compare with these remarks both as to their personal character and the degrading and offensive language used on that occasion."

We refer of course to the Donnelly—Washburne debate of last week, and that our readers may see the kind of men sent to Congress by this "great moral party," and who, as we said before, we suppose are the *best of the lot*, we give a few extracts. It must be remembered that Donnelly and Washburne are both Radicals of the most malignant type, and of the highest position in the party. Its leaders in fact, in ability as well as in character. And if what they say of each other is true, they should each be in the Penitentiary of their respective States.

Washburne speaking of Donnelly says, he (Donnelly) is a man "who is covered all over with crime and infamy; a man whose record is stained with every fraud—whisky and other frauds—a man who has proved false alike to his friends, his constituents, his country, his religion, and his God."

Donnelly speaking of Washburne, says: "What if God in a moment of enthusiasm at one of the gentleman's speeches were to pluck him to his bosom and leave this wretched nation staggering on in darkness to ruin. I fancy the gentleman haranguing the assembled hosts of Heaven, the cherubim and the seraphim, the angels and the arch-angels. How he would sail into them. How he would rout them, horse foot, and dragoons. How he would attack their motives and fling insinuations at their honesty; and how he would declare for economy, and urge the wheels of the universe must be stopped because they consumed too much grease. (Laughter.)

And if there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul, or barren, mediocre intelligence—one heart callous to every kindly sentiment, and every generous impulse—one tongue leprous with slander—one mouth which is like unto a den of foul beasts, giving forth deadly odors—if there be here one character which, while blotched and spotted all over, yet raves and rants, and blackguards like a prostitute—it is the gentleman from Illinois."

Men who could listen to, and laugh at, such profanity and impiety are worse if possible, than the speakers. What must be the character of the rank and file of a party whose leaders are a Washburne and a Donnelly? As a fit ending to the blasphemy and billingsgate of these *honorable* men;

Mr. Donnelly ironically asked—Is it proper for me, in the present temper of the House, to propose that the House imitate the illustrious example in the case of the Secretary of War and General Thomas, and go out and take a drink. (General laughter. Some saying agreed. My whistles dry. I say amen to that. Ha! ha! Good. Ha! ha!

The Radicals in their rage, are already reading Grimes, Fessenden, Trumbull, Chase and Henderson—the *brains* of their party—out of the organization. It must be gratifying to such life-long Republicans,—the men who organized and led the party to victory, to see such renegade Democrats as Butler, Logan and Stanton controlling the destinies and policy of the party. Go on, Sirs, read a few more out, and all the decent white men of the country will certainly be on our side.

Revision of the Delegate System in Schuylkill County.

The Committee appointed by the Chairman of the County meeting held in September last, to revise the Delegate System and to recommend a more proper time and manner of holding and conducting the nominating Conventions of the Democratic party in this county, respectfully report that the Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel, in the borough of Pottsville, on the 28 ult., and after carefully examining several propositions, and a full interchange of sentiment, have agreed upon the annexed resolves. The committee are aware that no system can be devised or adopted which will be thought entirely fair or be perfectly satisfactory to all, yet they firmly believe that the one they have agreed upon will be found on fair trial, to be the best that can be procured, one that will forever settle this vexed question, and be conducive to the greatest good of our time-honored party

1. Resolved, That each election district in Schuylkill county shall be entitled to two delegates in the Nominating Convention of the Democratic party in said county, and one additional delegate for each one hundred Democratic voters in said election district, in excess of two hundred votes given for the Democratic candidate for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election.

2. Resolved, That the districts shall be called in alphabetical order, and as the name of each delegate is called he shall rise and vote viva voce, for a candidate for each office for which a nomination is to be made, commencing with the highest and ending with the lowest, for this purpose. In order to expedite the business of the Convention, the Chairman of the County Standing Committee shall furnish to each and every delegate a printed slip containing the names of all persons offering themselves as candidates for the several offices.

3. Resolved, That no person shall be admitted to the room in which the convention is held except the members of the Convention, its officers, the Chairman of the County Standing Committee and the reporters of the press.

4. Resolved, That the time of meeting of the Convention shall be Tuesday instead of Monday as heretofore.

5. Resolved, That we recommend our fellow Democrats of the County to send their best men as Delegates and to frown down and frustrate the efforts and designs of any candidate who may travel through the district for the purpose of "setting up" persons for delegates, believing as we do, that the people of the districts are more competent to judge who are their best and most trustworthy men to send as delegates.

6. Resolved, That upon sufficient proof that any delegate has accepted a bribe from any person for his vote, such delegate shall be peremptorily expelled from the Convention.

7. Resolved, That if, upon satisfactory evidence, it can be established that any delegate has been returned to the Convention whose election was brought about by votes of members of the opposition party, or from Democrats living in other districts, such delegate's name shall at once be stricken from the roll.

8. Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Standing Committee shall hereafter cause these rules to be published with every call for a County Convention.

The Galaxy for May, 1868.—*Contents*—The Black Boss. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. (With an illustration by W. J. Hennessy). Our Millionaires. By T. W. The Trumpet Smith. By Charles Dawson Shanly. Personalism. By Walt Whitman. The Shadow on the Wall. Clementina Kinnside. By E. Lynn Linton. (With an illustration by Gaston Fay). Soldier-Statesmen. The House and the Heart. By E. R. Sill. The Pilgrimage to Mecca. By Edna Dean Proctor. Woods and Waters. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Beechdale. By Marion Harland. (With an illustration by Winslow Homer.) Chapters I., II., and III. Words and Their Uses. By Richard Grant White. Five Years in Japan. By D. B. Simmons. (With an illustration from a Japanese drawing). Steven Lawrence, Yeoman. By Mrs. Edwards. Wreck. By H. H. The Galaxy Miscellany. Articles by Pierre Blot, Mark Twain, and others. Drift-Wood. By Philip Quilibet. Literature and Art. By Richard Grant White, E. L Youmans, and S. S. Conant. Nebulæ. By the Editor.

With this number The Galaxy is enlarged so as to contain fully fifty per cent. more matter than heretofore. It is now the largest Magazine (with a single exception) in the country. The illustrations of The Galaxy will hereafter be under the personal charge of Mr. W. J. Linton, who stands at the head of Wood Engravers, not only in this country, but also in England.

"Beechdale," the serial story by Marion Harland, commenced in this number, will continue to be illustrated by Mr. Winslow Homer. It will run through five or six numbers of the Magazine.

The next (June) number of The Galaxy will contain an article by Mayne Reid, and stories by Henry James, Jr., Miss Crane (the author of "Emily Chester," „ Opportunity," etc.,), and other popular writers.

The price of The Galaxy is $4 a year. Advantageous clubbing terms are also offered. Subscriptions should be addressed to SHELDON & CO., Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New York.

Important to Soldiers.—The State Legislature at Harrisburg recently passed a bill, which provides that the discharge papers of soldiers who served in the last war may be recorded in the Register's Office in each county. In this way the fact of having an honorable discharge from the service may be preserved by the soldier; but a copy of such county record according to existing rules, will not supply the place of the original discharge certificate in case of application to the government for bounty, land, back pay, etc., in all such cases the *certificate of discharge itself* must be produced to the proper authorities at Washington. Soldiers should remember this and carefully preserve their certificates of discharge from being lost or destroyed, whether they be recorded in the office of the county recorder or not.

The Southern papers print the Washburne-Donnelly debate, probably as a warning to the negroes what they may yet be reduced to when they get into Congress.

Communication.

ORANGEVILLE, April 3, 1868.

Mr. Moore,—*Dear Sir:*—If my memory serves me right, the controversy between you and myself to-day was this: What are those good principles advocated by the Democratic party since 1860, to the present time, that would justify you in sustaining them?

2. What measures and principles have the Republican party advocated since 1860 to the present time, that will justify you in denouncing them?

3. What clause in the Constitution gives Mr. Johnson the right to expel Mr. Stanton?

4. What advantage had I over my neighbor in obtaining and holding Government Bonds?

5. What kind of principles should Mr. Lincoln have taken while President, that would have met with your approbation?

These are the questions that you promised to answer, and I hope you will do as you agreed to do. And after you have answered them, and have any questions to ask me, I shall be happy to answer them, and if I am not able to answer them, then I will acknowledge the inability to do so. Yours Truly,

SAM'L. ACHENBACH.

ANSWER.

The "good principles advocated by the Democrats since 1860" are the same as advocated by them since 1800; they have never changed their principles and therefore have never, like the Republicans, changed their name. At the close of the eighteenth century the issue was squarely made between the advocates of Monarchical principles and those who favored a Representative Republic. The principles of the former were at work at the very foundation of the Government, and strenuous efforts were made to engraft them upon the American Constitution, as the debates in the Convention clearly show. Failing in this, they endeavored to carry them out in the Administration of the Elder Adams, hence the "Alien and Sedition laws," all of which were inconsistent with American Freedom, and contrary to the minds of a large majority of the people, whose opposition was shown in the triumphant election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency in 1801. For sixty years the nation was governed mainly, by Democratic principles, and the result was, we prospered beyond a parallel in the history of nations, proving conclusively, that these principles were adapted to the country and the liberty of the people. But let me state these principles a little more clearly:

1. The Government of the U. S., is one of delegated powers, and these powers are defined by the Constitution.

2. It is a Government of co-ordinate powers, and consists of three branches, Legislative, Judicial and Executive, each of which has its own powers and duties defined by the Constitution.

3. Congress is as much bound by the Constitution in making laws as are the Supreme Judges in deciding upon them and the President is bound to execute them only when they are admitted or decided to be constitutional.

4. The States delegated to the General Government certain well defined powers, and reserved all others. Hence while the States cannot exercise the powers they have delegated, neither can the Government encroach upon the reserved right of the States.

5. Each State is independent of the others, and has sovereign control over its own affairs. Hence no State has a right to meddle with the affairs of another.

6. The Constitution is applicable to the country in a time of war as well as in times of peace.

Founded upon the above we believe,

1. Had there been no interference with the reserved and Constitutional right of the Southern States, there could have been no war, for then there would have been no occasion for it.

2. When the States seceded, the sole object of the war on the part of the North, should have been to suppress the rebellion in order to restore the Union.

3. The Government had no right to interfer with Slavery, nor with Slaves, only so far as they being property were contraband of war.

Other principles will be developed as we answer other questions. On the above foundation rests the whole superstructure of American Liberty. Take these away and you undermine our beautiful Temple, destroy its magnificence, and prostrate in the dust that which cost the labor, the wisdom, and the blood of our Revolutionary sires.

We charge the Republicans with the war, all the treasures of money and blood, with the tears of the widow, the cries of the orphan, and the untold suffering and desolation it produced, because.

1. They approbated the interference of the rights of the State, as in the case of John Brown whom the deified as a martyr to their principles.

2. They might have settled the matter before hostilities commenced had they not been so thirsty for blood.

3. They prolonged the war by changing the declared objects of it, and thus united the South and divided the North.

We charge them with frequent violations of the Constitution during the war.

1. They interfered with Stavery which they had no right to do.

2. They suspended the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in States where there was no war and where the civil courts were open.

3. They subjected the people to unlawful search and seizure.

4. They arrested citizens without process of law, and thrust them into gloomy prisons without trial.

5. They established military inquisitions to try civilians and thus held tribunals unknown to the Constitution.

6. They conscripted the people without regard to the laws of the State in reference to the calling out of the militia.

We charge them with deceit in carrying on the war.

1. They professed to be actuated by patriotism, when they sought for gain in every imaginable way.

2. They professed to be fighting for the Union, when their object was the freedom of the nigger.

3. They declared again and again that if the South would lay down their arms and submit to the laws they should be considered as brothers and restored to all their former rights and privileges. But these pledges they have violated.

4. They opposed Mr. Johnson when he was but carrying out the agreement, and proclamation of his predecessor.

Finally, we charge them with, greatly and unnecessarily increasing the national debt by the freedman's bureau, feeding and caring for millions of negroes, and supporting a large army in the South when it is not needed. With establishing a Military despotism over the Southern States—with franchising the negroes and disfranchising the whites, with using the bayonet to carry their elections with setting up ignorant blacks to rule over the whites. With endeavoring to destroy the President because he would go according to the Constitution and would not carry out their reconstruction acts,—with encroaching upon and assuming the powers of the Executive and Judiciary and with the intention of establishing a despotism over the whole country. All this we charge them with, and hold them guilty before the country and God. When the history of the times shall be impartially written, future generations will wonder that the American people, sensible of their liberties, did not rise, and rid the country of such tyrants.

While the Constitution gives the right to the President to appoint his principal officers with the advice and consent of the Senate and says nothing about their removal, yet the custom has always prevailed; you cannot point to a single instance, except the one under consideration, where, when the President removed any of his Cabinet, the Senate objected. The very nature of the case requires such a construction, for it is necessary in the nature of things that, as the Cabinet is the President's Privy Council, it should be composed of men whose sentiments accord with his own. How could he carry on the Government successfully if his Cabinet were all opposed to him?

But you say he violated the "Tenure of office bill." Let me call your attention to one fact. If, as the Republicans contend, the Constitution gives the President no such right, why was it necessary for especial legislation to prevent him. The very fact that they had to pass an act to meet the case, implies that they considered he had the right, or else why this act? Just as they have recently passed an act to prevent the Supreme Court from passing upon their reconstruction acts. If their acts are legal, why afraid to test the matter before that tribunal which was appointed for that very purpose?

The advantages of the bond holder over others are these:

1. The bond holder pays no taxes for his money at interest, others do.

2. The bond holder receives his interest in Gold, while the others must take Currency; the one receives 8 or 10 per cent. the other, but 6 in our State. Then deduct about 2 per cent. taxes from the latter and you leave him about 4 per cent. for the use of his money.

3. The bond holder may enjoy privileges that others have to pay for. Suppose you sell all your property and invest the proceeds in Government bonds, you escape all local taxes. Others must support the country, and you enjoy equal priveleges for nothing. Others must support schools, and your children can attend them, others must make roads, and you may travel on them, others must support the poor, while you who may be worth your millions, are relieved from the charitable burden.

A man's mind must be very obtuse not to see the difference in favor of the bond holder and his heart calloused by the love of money not to acknowledge so gross an injustice.

Mr. Lincoln would have met my approbation, and the approbation of every Democrat, if he had adhered to the principles of the Constitution, if he had carried out the convictions of his own mind, "that he had no right" to interfere with slavery, that the war should be prosecuted, "in no spirit of aggression, but for the restitution of the Union and the maintenance of the laws." Had he done this, there could have been no Emancipation Proclamation, no suspension of *Habeas Corpus* in the noncombatant States, no arbitrary arrests, no trials of citizens before Military tribunals. The war could have been closed sooner, restoration completed, and millions of money saved to the country. As it is, history will record, and millions will remember him, as having violated his oath of office, as well as the pledge given in his Inaugural and other speeches, as one who ruled the United States with as much despotism as the Czar of Russia. Mr. Lincoln is dead; with his future state we have nothing to do, he has gone to appear before the Supreme Judge, who cannot be intimidated by acts of Congress, and whose decisions will be according to Righteousness and Faith. But with the history of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, we have something to do, and generations to come will pass their judgment upon Lincoln as they do now upon Bonaparte or Nero.

Pennsylvania Reserve Association.

Col. John H. Taggart, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, has issued the following notice:

The second annual meeting of the Association will be held at Pittsburgh, May 30th, on which occasion a full attendance of all the surviving members of the "Old Corps" who can make it convenient to attend is earnestly desired. All who intend to participate will please notify Major John C. Harvey, Recording Secretary of the Association, at the office of the Pittsburgh, and Connellsville Railroad Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. before May 15th.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed at the last celebration will select the place of meeting in Pittsburgh. A handsome badge, to be worn by the members, will be presented for adoption. Let every man who can come be there to spend a few hours in social intercourse with their old comrades in arms. It is expected a eulogy will be delivered on the late Major General George A. McCall.

Newspapers throughout Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, will confer a favor by publishing this notice.

The Eight Hour Law.—The following is the eight hour law passed at the late session of the Legislature:

Sec. 1. That on and after the first day of July, 1868, eight hours of labor between the rising and setting of the sun, shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day, when there is no contract or agreement to the contrary. *Provided*, the pay be the same as in ten hours.

Sec. 2. This act shall not apply to, or in any way affect, farm or agricultural labor or service by the year, month or week; nor shall any person be prevented by anything herein contained, from working as many hours overwork, or extra work as he or she may see fit, the compensation to be agreed upon between the employer and the employee.

Sec. 3. All other acts or parts of acts relating to the hours of labor which shall constitute a day's work in this State are repealed.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

In the House Mr. Robinson offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution directing that the resolution of the House ordering the impeachment of the President be expunged from the journal, and that a *fac similie* of the journal with the record thus expunged be presented to Mr. Johnson and each of his living lineal descendants. The Speaker ruled that it was not a question of privilege, and the resolution was not received. The bill to prevent the sale of public lands gave rise to considerable debate. While Mr. Donnelly was speaking a storm came up and the fall of hail stones on the glass roof rendered his words inaudible, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution to amend the journal by striking out all record of the resolution proposed by Mr. Robinson to expunge the impeachment resolutions. The Speaker stated that the resolution in question had not been received, and consequently was not on the journal. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the bill to admit Arkansas to representation in Congress. He moved the previous question, which was seconded. Mr. Beck, was allowed twenty minutes and opposed the bill, on the ground of the sweeping disfranchisement, and other obnoxious provisions contained in the Constitution, and because it could be demonstrated that the people of Arkansas had rejected it at the polls. Mr. Woodward argued that Arkansas had never been out of the Union, and yet by the force of Federal bayonets and by giving the ballot to negroes it was proposed to reconstruct the State; that such reconstruction was levying war against a State of the Union, and that the authors of it were guilty of treason. Mr. Stevens closed the debate, and the bill then passed—yeas 110, nays 32, Williams, of Pennsylvania, and three other Republicans voting no. A bill to admit South Carolina was reported, ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

There is evidently a feeling of uneasiness in Radical circles lest the majority of the Senate should refuse to adopt the Arkansas admission bill in its present shape. It will be remembered that it contains a provision forbidding the people of the State to so alter or amend it, as to deprive negroes of the privilege of voting. This is a feature which it is believed even Radical lawyers in the Senate, of any standing, will refuse to endorse, not because they are opposed to the object sought to be accomplished, but for the reason that they know that such a condition is not valid in law, when applied to States of the Federal Union.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The second trial of John H. Surratt is set for Tuesday next, the 12th instant, before Judge Carter, of the Supreme Court of this District. It may possibly commence on that day, but there seems to be an impression that it will be further postponed, at the reqnest of the District Attorney. The accused has already been confined in jail over eighteen months, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution guarantees him a speedy trial. The case has been postponed several times to suit the convenience or caprice of counsel representing the government, and it is about time that some disposition was made of it.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

A resolution was adopted requesting Gen. Grant to furnish a statement of the number of votes cast for and against the Constitutions of such Southern States as have concluded their elections. A resolution directing an inquiry to be made into the treatment of rebel prisoners in Northern prisons was laid on the table. The House then agreed to a proposition to take a recess, the Senate concurring, from Saturday the 16th instant to Monday the 25th. The bill appropriating $87,000 to cover a deficiency in the appropriation for Reconstruction expenses in the Third Military District was called up, and after debate was passed. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill providing for the admission of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama, which was made the special order for Wednesday next, when debate will be allowed. Mr. Farnsworth reported from the same committee a bill removing the political disabilities from about two hundred residents of North Carolina. After debate the bill was passed—yeas 89, nays 23.

Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The Senate yesterday met as usual, and with closed doors proceeded to the consideration of the various orders presented relative to taking the final vote on impeachment. The first order was that of Mr. Sumner, directing that the Senate proceed to vote on the articles at 12 o'clock on the day following the close of the arguments. An amendment was offered proposing an adjournment until Monday at 12 o'clock, and that immediately on assembling on that day the vote be taken, Senators to have permission to file their written opinions to go on record. This proposition was laid on the table and one directing that the vote be taken on or before Wednesday next was negatived. Mr. Sumner moved to proceed immediately to the consideration of the articles—lost. Several other propositions were considered, and the Senate finally agreed to adjourn to Monday, and to take the final vote on the articles on Tuesday at 12 o'clock without debate. Senators will be allowed until Thursday to file written opinions regarding their votes. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning and very soon thereafter went into secret session. After the doors were closed the Chief Justice submitted to the Court the form of questions prepared by himself, and to be propounded to each Senator on the separate articles, and it was thereupon ordered, on motion of Mr. Sumner, that the form be adopted as proposed, and that the Chief Justice in taking the sense of the Court on the final question, shall ask each Senator whether he considers the respondent (President) "guilty or not guilty." After this matter had been disposed of, a fifteen minute debate arose on the several articles, and Messrs. Grimes, Hendricks, Davis and Doolittle spoke in opposition to conviction on any, and all the charges preferred against the President. On the other hand, Messrs. Williams, Stewart, Morrill of Maine, Pomeroy, and Edmunds are said to have favored conviction on each and every article. Mr. Sherman declared his intention to vote against conviction on the first article, but was understood to favor it on the second and third, Mr. Howe took similar ground to that occupied by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Henderson of Missouri, (hitherto regarded as certain for conviction,) is said to have argued in favor of acquittal on the first eight articles, making no reference to the other three. Later in the afternoon Mr. Trumbull obtained the floor, and, according to current report outside the Senate Chamber, he opposed conviction strongly, remarking, as is understood, that the charges preferred against the President would not be sustained in any justice's court in the country. Mr. Fessenden was the next speaker, and is said to have opposed conviction, adopting the same line of argument followed by Mr. Trumbull. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, the "impeachers" were sanguine of success, and some of them made heavy bets. Later in the day, a reaction took place and odds were offered on acquittal. A considerable amount of money was staked by both parties in the corridor immediately in front of the Senate Chamber.

THE SITUATION.

The advocates of convtcion in making up their lists of Senators, who intend to vote for the removal of Mr. Johnson, put down Wade, and some of them declare that the scheme cannot succeed without his vote. The out and out impeachers will, of course, vote for conviction upon each article separately, and if several Republican Senators who are against conviction on any one, two or three articles go over and vote for it on others, the result will be the same as if they voted that way on all.

The opinion seems to be general that President Johnson will be acquitted. The names of the following Republicans are freely given as voters against the articles of impeachment to-morrow Grimes, Henderson, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Fowler, Ross, Anthony, Fessenden and Frelinghuysen.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The Senate galleries were crowded yesterday long before the hour for opening Court. Policemen were stationed in the various aisles to preserve order. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Gray. Mr. Edmunds called for the consideration of the order previously offered by him, proposing a re-consideration of the vote which directed the final vote on the impeachment charges to be taken at noon. Mr. Chandler made a statement that his colleague, Mr. Howard, was very ill, that he had had a fever and was delirious all night, and that his physicians forbade his attending the Senate until he was better. He therefore asked that the Court adjourn to Saturday at noon. Several modifications were offered and rejected, and Mr. Sumner's motion was finally agreed to, and the Court thereupon adjourned.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Senate as an Impeachment Court, the President *pro tempore* resumed the Chair. Mr. Drake moved to adjourn immediately. Messrs. Anthony, Sherman, Hendricks and others were anxious to transact some legislative business. After considerable debate, and the exhibition of considerable excitement on the part of some of the Senators relative to the action taken on the impeachment question, the bill providing for the renewal of the charter of the city of Washington was taken up. The House amendment allowing persons to vote after a residence of fifteen days in the Ward, was rejected. The other amendment were agreed to and the bill passed. The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The Senate adjourned yesterday until Saturday, and no business of importance was transacted in either House.

There were no new developments on the impeachment question. The Radicals are picking up confidence, and if they cannot secure the votes of doubtful Senators they will endeavor to prevent them from voting at all.

POLITICAL.

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.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Oats "	80
Flour per barrel	11 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 10
Butter	40
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	9 00
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	16
Lard per pound	14
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
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	$39
No. 2 "	$36
Bloom	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$8.50@8.75
Northwestern extra "	9.00@10.50
Northwestern family "	10.00@11.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.75@9.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.50@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10.50@12.75
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.00@15.00
Rye flour "	$9.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus.	$2.80@3.00
Southern " "	$2.60@2.75
California " "	$3.20
" white "	$3.15@3.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus.	$2.17@2.18
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.17@1.20
" White, "	$1.17@1.17
OATS—⅌ bus	78@80
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl.	$20.22
Mess Beef, "	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb.	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	15@16c
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	13½@14c
Lard, ⅌ lb.	12@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus.	$5.50@6.00
Timothyseed ⅌ bus.	$2.50
Flaxseed "	$2.80@2.85
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb.	11@11½c
Cows, ⅌ head	$45@$65
SHEEP—⅌ lb.	6½@8c
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs.	$14@14.75

Marriages.

MENDENHALL—DAVIS—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. Thos. S. Childs, Mr. Theodore Mendenhall of Franklin Township, to Miss Amanda Davis of Bloomsburg.

M'EWEN—REESE—In Bloomsburg by Rev. D. A. Beckley, Mr. W. F. M'Ewen to Miss Sallie Reese, both of Greenwood.

KITCHEN—MORE—In Bloomsburg, on the 23d of April, 1868, by John M. Chemberlin, Esq., Mr. Eli Kitchen to Mrs. Catharine More, all of this place.

LAKE—LUTZ—In Bloomsburg, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. James Lake to Mrs. Chathaaine Lutz, both of Espy, Pa.

Deaths.

PURSEL—In Valley Township, Montour County on Saturday, May 9th, Daniel Pursel Sr., aged 66 years 9 months and 20 days.

After a life of nearly three score years and ten, and surrounded by his family to whose happiness he had for so long a time contributed, his spirit passed gently and peacefully away to Him who gave it. His illness was long and tedious, but his death was painless. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEVI LEIB FOR THE USE OF DANIEL MORRIS vs. GEORGE LEIB. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Fi Fa No. 57 May T—1868:

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed an auditor by the said Court, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Defendant, and ordered to be paid into Court; will attend at the Register's office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, June 6th, 1868, for the purpose of making said distribution. All persons are hereby required to make their claims to said fund before the auditor at the time specified, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
May 15,'68-4t. ("GAZETTE" please copy.)

ROOFING.
ROOFING in rolls, ready to be nailed down.
ROOFING costing much less, and more durable than Tin.
ROOFING that can be applied by any ordinary workman.
ROOFING that will not expand or contract by the action of the weather.
ROOFING that is adapted to steep or flat roofs.
Send for a sample and circular. READY ROOFING CO., 81 Maiden Lane, New York.
May 15,'68-3m.

GALES COPPER STRIP FEED CUTTER
For hand or horse-power, acknowledged the lightest, easiest, and in every way best in use. For sale by J. R. DECATUR & CO., Dealers in Agricultural Implements, etc., Send for Illustrated Circular. May, 15, 68-3m.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF SEATED LANDS IN COLUMBIA CO.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled an Act to reduce the State debt &c., passed the 30th day of April, 1844, the Treasurer of the County of Columbia hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, Road, School, Poor and State Taxes etc. due on the following real estate situate in the County of Columbia, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such parts of each as will pay the charges and costs chargable thereon will be sold at the Court House in Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the 8th of June, 1868, and to be continued by adjournment from day to day for arrearages of taxes due said county and the costs accrued on each respectively:

Year.	Acres.	Owners.	Township.	Del. Cts.
1864	270	Col. Coal & Iron Co.	Beaver	$112 00
1864	12	Moses Moyer	"	10 48
1864-5-6	420	Miller & Mann	"	25 12
1864	37	John Johnson	"	9 76
1864-5	29	John V Creswell	"	35 20
1865	160	Anthony Davis	"	9 00
1864-6	500	T. M. Hubble	"	52 02
1864-5-6	400	Mann & Miller	"	25 22
1866	30	Mann, Baldy & Cristwell	"	2 31
1866	500	Miller, Fisher & Longenberger	"	59 40
1866	12	H. W. M'Reynolds	"	11 00
1866	12	John Koons	Benton	17 61
1866	48	Tracy White	"	2 28
1866	1	Hannah Tyke	"	44
1864	75	Hiram Seighfreid	"	6 27
1862	50	Peter Smith	"	2 31
1866	1	t Nancy Prentis	Bloom	40
1865	1	t Augustus Schnell	Berwick Bor.	1 49
1864	1	t Jacob Maley	Conyngham	7 20
1865-6	1	t Wm Ashman	"	7 20
1865	1	t Owen Cain	"	7 58
1865-6	1	t James Collier	"	8 03
1865	23	t Ellen Durkin	"	9 12
1865	90	t Kline, Lindenmith & Co.	"	8 28
1865	1	t John D. Morgan	"	4 60
1865	1	t Michael Nevin	"	4 60
1865	1	t Anthony O'Donnell	"	7 33
1865-6	136	Paxton, Kline & Sharpless	"	131 82
1865	23	t John Shaw	"	1 60
1865	1	t Charles Gallogher	"	3 46
1866	23	t Simon Ashton	"	10 40
1866	1	t Demerick Crane	"	3 63
1866	1	t John Hopkins	"	1 50
1866	1	t Peter Hower	"	6 83
1866	1	t Wm Chapman	"	1 00
1866	90	Jacob Snyder	Franklin	11 61
1865	55	H. Haycock	Fishing Creek	3 11
1865	60	H. Karnes	"	5 06
1865	50	Jacob Yaple	"	5 06
1865	1	t John Hendershott	G. Wood	61
1865	1	t Griffith Phillips	"	1 80
1865	8	Jackson A. Watts	"	61
1866	1	t Mary Allen	"	1 49
1866	1	t Wm Edgar	"	7
1864-5	¼	t Edward Lewis	Hemlock	3 50
1864	¼	t Edward Presser	"	66
1864	¼	t Geo Weaver	"	4 20
1864	400	Ross & Golder	Jackson	9 95
1864	31	John K. Keeler	"	1 86
1864-5-6	48	Henry Sholenberger	"	8 65
1864-5	117	David Hublinе	"	9 86
1866	117	James Bowman	"	10 01
1866	15	Hess, Sam & Persy	"	24
1866	210	James Roiston	"	1 68
1866	26	Cyrus Laird's Est.	Madison	93
1866	100