American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, April 9, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT.

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Election, Tuesday, October 13th, 1868.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, in accordance with the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, hereby give notice that they will meet at Washington, in the City of Washington, D. C., on the second Tuesday (being the 14th) day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, to be voted for during the ensuing term, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the National Democratic Convention.

The basis of representation in the said National Democratic Convention is agreed to be the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State, and the territories and the District of Columbia, under the apportionment in the existing Congress.

Each State is entitled to a number of delegates equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Territories and the District of Columbia are entitled to two delegates each.

The following members of the National Committee signed the call:

S. R. Lyman,	H. Cox,
Jonas Mills,	[illegible] Lynch,
A. R. Smith,	[illegible] Eaton,
William McCommons,	[illegible] Hayes,
Gideon Bradley,	[illegible] McMillan,
W. G. Brown,	Wilson Aiken,
W. A. Graham,	A. S. H. Chapp,
John A. Nicholson,	George A. Houston,
John Bowie,	Joseph A. Rogers,
James Guthrie,	A. R. Greenwood,
L. S. Trimble,	John W. Leftwich,
John P. Hamilton,	Thomas Swann,
W. E. Niblack,	John Patton,
Walter L. Sloper,	Jos. M. McDowell,
W. E. Mitchell,	W. L. Sinnickson,
Lewis Vaughn,	John Hoffman,
John H. McKinney,	

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FRED. O. PRINCE, Secretary.

ALL HAIL THE RIGHT!

By reference to another column it will be seen that Connecticut has gone Democratic by over **2000** majority, a gain of more than 1000 on last year's vote. We were told, before the election, that the Republicans had committed themselves fairly and squarely for General Grant and that his popularity would "sweep the State like a prairie fire." If this is the kind of strength Grant is to give the Republican party, we hope they will put him on the track as soon as possible. The Democracy will be able to stand a good deal more of the same kind of "sweeping." Trot out the "invincible hero" if you want him whipped out of his boots! The Democracy of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and California are the boys who can do it.

THE CONSPIRATORS

If we may judge from the tone of the leading Jacobin journals, the conviction of the President is a foregone conclusion. His trial before the Senate is a mere matter of form—an attempt to hoodwink the people. His ejectment from office, without regard to evidence, decency or right, was concluded upon long before the mock trial commenced. The whole thing is a conspiracy of knaves and scoundrels.

We take it for granted then, and base our conclusions on the tone and predictions of the Radical leaders and journals—that President Johnson is convicted. What then? Will he quietly submit to the conspiracy? Will he permit the infernal scoundrels engaged in this base business to take possession of this Government and to use it for their own unhallowed purposes? We trow not. If the President is true to his friends, true to the Constitution, he will resist the conspirators to the bitter end, assert his authority, and place the leaders under arrest. At all hazards and at whatever cost in blood and treasure, the conspirators and traitors must be put down. Let the President but declare his purpose to maintain the Government and to punish its enemies, and a million of young men will flock to his support. Let him show to the world that this country is not to be torn to pieces by a few unpunished traitors who desire power the better to enable them to rob and trample upon the people. Despotism may be talked about and threatened, but will never be tolerated in America. We repeat, that if the President stand firm and the very moment the conspirators declare him convicted, let him strike back with all the power at his command.

WILSON TELLS A LIE.

Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, has published a letter, in which he declares that Gen. Grant is not the habitual drunkard he is represented to be. Indeed, according to Wilson, the great smoker is an advocate of temperance! Forney publishes, in his "two papers, both daily," Wilson's letter, and expresses the hope that it "will be read in every temperance lodge in Pennsylvania and the United States." Now, both Wilson and Forney, in attempting to represent Grant as a temperance man, know that they lie. Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Tilton and other Radicals, have seen Grant drunk on the streets of Washington on Sundays as well as on other days, and they have published what they saw with their own eyes, and have dared contradiction. More than this, it is notorious that Grant has been a hard drinker for the last twenty-five years, and had to resign his commission in the army on account of his habits. We don't know that Grant's weakness in this respect will injure him with the prominent men of his party, nearly all of whom drink to excess, but yet they should not attempt to represent him as a friend of the temperance cause when they know that he has been a sot for a quarter of a century. Such a palpable lie will only be laughed at by those who know Grant. He is a drunkard, and everybody about Washington knows this.

☞ The Arkansas election, so-called, lasted *seventeen* days, so that everything wooly had a full opportunity to vote, and it is said the usual "loyal" league admonition to "vote early and often" was faithfully adhered to. The Rads claim a majority of 1,600, but it is the almost universal belief that the "constitution" is defeated by 7,000 votes. In some instances the registers have suppressed the returns, and, in nearly every instance, these officials are charged with committing the grossest frauds.

RADICAL POLICY.

Three years of failure to restore the Union, which under their own theory of administration was unbroken during the war, have caused a general belief that the Republican party is not able to effect that desired object. They know how to tear down and destroy, but not how to rebuild and restore.—This fact has been so clearly demonstrated by the stern logic of events that many of their leading men confess their failure, but excuse it on the ground that the Democratic party could have done no better. Now the difficulty with the Republican party is just this, that they started wrong, and every wrong step has rendered some additional wrong necessary. If at the close of the war the Republican party had laid aside the animosities which the war engendered, and had allowed themselves to be governed by their better instincts and by the dictates of true statesmanship, today the Union would have been restored and the country partially free from the load of debt which weighs it down. Unfortunately for the country the party in power decided to enter upon a policy of force and coercion.—That first fatal step has made it necessary for them to follow to its utmost results a policy from which the more conservative of them would have shrunk with horror three years ago. Of course, when the Republican party inaugurated the policy of governing the South by force, it involved the necessity of maintaining a large standing army, and this necessity of standing armies involved another necessity. Our constitution provided that the military should be subject to the civil power, and the Judiciary was set up as the great bulwark of civil liberty. When therefore the Republican party put the South under military rule, nothing was left for them to do but to shackle the Judiciary.—The two systems were so incompatible and antagonistic, that one or the other must go down, so they decided to overthrow the authority of the courts in ten States of the Union, and thus preserve their system of military tyranny. They must have a pliant tool in the war office to carry out their system of military government, and another step downwards is taken in the tenure of office bill. President Johnson's oath to support and defend the constitution would not permit him to recognize this law, therefore Radical policy necessitated the removal of the President, and they have at last presented to the world the scandalous spectacle of a people dragging their Chief Executive, like a criminal, before a tribunal composed of his enemies, and to a trial which all the world knows is a mockery. The Republican party looks upon the impeachment as a party necessity—as a party necessity Andrew Johnson is to be convicted and removed from office—and good and true men in their ranks, who power the right whither they were drifting, have been gradually led on until they have become parties to the outrage. This the President of the United States is dragged before a partisan court, not for calmly and dispassionately trial, but to be condemned on a verdict which has already been pronounced, and the Radical papers are shamelessly declaring that any Senator who calls to sustain the precisely pronounced judgment of the Senate, and vote for conviction, is guilty of treason to his party.

In answer to these facts the Republicans plead that this is their "policy"—they cannot stop—they must carry through their policy at any cost. This is an outrageous plea to make. They can not stop now if they would, and this is the very reason the country must put them out of power. If another party, without their entanglements and embarrassments, were put in power, there might yet be a chance to rescue the institutions of the country by stopping at once the suicidal policy of force inaugurated by the Republicans. What the country wants is some one to give the command to "halt!" One step on the downward road has brought about another until the Radicals are running us full tilt into destruction.

But, say these Radicals, the South ought to be punished. Admit, merely for the sake of the argument, that she ought, and yet what authority does that give for imposing such grievous punishment upon the people of the North?—What offence have the people of the North committed that they should have the doors of their highest court closed against them, their Executive deposed, and their Constitution torn to tatters? This very Radical policy, while it pretends to impose penalties upon the South, inflicts even more grievous burdens upon the people of the North.—The expenses of this standing army, kept in the South to enforce Radical legislation, was, during the last year, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Who pays it? Surely not the poverty-stricken and desolated South. It is rather an advantage to that section, because a large part of this money is expended by the soldiers quartered in the Southern States, and in addition to this they are relieved from the expense of supporting their own State administrations. But where does the money come from, if it does not come out of the pockets of the people of the North? To support the Radical policy the people of the North pay an annual tax of $500,000,000. Probably $100,000,000 are devoted to payments on our national debt, and the other $400,000,000 we pay for the luxury of a Radical "policy"—a policy which has succeeded in breaking up the Union, in overthrowing the Judiciary and making the civil subservient to the military power, in curtailing the Executive of his prerogative and placing absolute power in the hands of a fanatical and fiendish Congressional junto. When an individual gets into debt, the best thing for him to do is to curtail his expenses and dispense with his luxuries; and the tax-ridden people of this country, with all their business interests crippled by an enormous public debt, can well afford to dispense with the expensive luxury of a radical administration of public affairs, which has already cost us four thousand millions of dollars and half a million precious lives.

☞ The precise reason why Benjamin F. Wade is utterly unfit to be President is thus advanced by the *N. Y. Tribune* as a reason for Wade's succession: "Mr. Wade would give the country a vigorous administration, in harmony with the laws and opinions of Congress." The country would prefer a President whose administration is in accordance with his oath and in harmony with the laws and Constitution of the United States.

"ULYSSES."

The Jacobin papers inform us that Gen. Grant is very anxious that the President should be impeached, and is using his influence in that direction.—If this is true, then Grant should be placed under arrest at once, tried by a military court, and kicked out of office. An officer who encourages and gives countenance to a conspiracy against his commander-in-Chief, is a sorry specimen of humanity, and deserves as he will certainly receive, the scorn of all honorable men. Grant personally, is a poor, weak creature—a tool in the hands of political gamblers and sharpers. But the high military position he holds, and the vast patronage he wields, gives him a power equal to any man connected with the Government. And this patronage and power, we are told, are being used in the interest of the conspirators against the President! Who but Grant could be thus base? No doubt the great smoker feels sore. The President, backed by the testimony of his entire cabinet, stamped Grant not only a dissembler but a falsifier. He wears the brand "falsehood" on his brow, and that brand, deep and indelible, was placed there by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. A man thus stigmatized, should be careful not to attract the attention of the public. Policy, if nothing else, should induce him not again to meddle with subjects and matters about which he knows nothing, and has no right to meddle. But Grant, as we have said, is a weak creature, and being tickled with the nomination tendered him by the conspirators for President, he is willing to be led by the nose by them, and to do their bidding. Next November if not before, this little humbug, Grant, will be made acquainted with the views the people entertain of him and his doings. The President having branded him a falsifier, the people will place their seal of condemnation upon him by a vote that will serve as a caution to all pretenders like him.

A Republican U. S. Senator on General Grant.

In the United States Senate, May, 6th, 1862, in reply to Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, speaking of the battle of Pittsburg landing, Rev. Jas. Harlan, Senator from Iowa, said:

"From all that I can learn on the subject, I do not think that General Grant is fit to command a great army in the field. * *

"The Iowa troops have been in battle repeatedly under command of General Grant. They have no confidence in his capacity and fitness for the high position he now holds. They regard him as the author of the useless slaughter of many hundreds of their brave comrades in arms. It is not necessary, nor is it right, to compel them to serve under him. The speech of the Senator from Ohio might, if unnoticed, induce those in authority to continue him in the field.

"I understand he has been virtually suspended, that he now really has no command, that each division and army corps of the Western Department is under the command of another General and the whole under the command of General Halleck; that General Grant is second in command of the whole, which is, of course, merely nominal. In my opinion he ought not to have multiplied thousands of men placed in his hands after the record he has made. And the only practical tendency of that part of the speech of the Senator from Ohio, would be to induce the President to entrust him an active command. This I cannot consent to have done in the presence of my countrymen, maimed and slaughtered, as I believe, through his carelessness or incompetency. I say this not on account of any political or private grievance of a personal nature. * * If my convictions are correct it would be a crime for me to remain silent, and suffer influences to originate in the Senate chamber which may result in restoring a General to an active command whom I, and the people I in part represent, deem unworthy of such a trust.

And he shall not with my consent, be continued in command. There is nothing in his antecedents to justify a further trial of his military skill. At Belmont he committed an egregious and inpardonable military blunder, which resulted in almost annihilating an Iowa regiment.

At Fort Donelson, the right wing of our army, which was under his immediate command, was defeated and driven back several miles from the enemy's works. The battle was restored by Gen. Smith, the enemy's works were stormed, and thus a victory was finally won. And so on the battle-field of Shiloh, his army was completely surprised as I believe, from all the facts I can procure, on Sunday, and nothing but the stubborn bravery of the men fighting by regiments and brigades saved the army from utter destruction. The battle was afterward restored and conducted by General Buell and other Generals, who came on the field during the evening and night, and our forces ultimately succeeded in completely routing the enemy. Now, sir, with such a record, those who continue General grant in an active command, will, in my opinion, carry on their skirts the blood of thousands of their slaughtered countrymen. With my convictions, I can neither do it myself, nor silently permit others to do it.—[See Congressional Globe; 2d Session, Thirty seventh Congress, pages 2,036, and 2,037.

Was not Senator Harlan right? Did not his misgivings come true? Do not those who continued Genl. Grant in active Command crimson their skirts with the blood of thousands and hundreds of thousands of their slaughtered countrymen. Read the history of the reckless, cruel, unpardonable and brutal slaughter of fifty thousand of our countrymen in the battle of the Wilderness! so great was that reckless slaughter of Northern soldiers, that it has been truly said "*Grant entered Richmond over a bridge of human bones.*"

Verily the prediction of Senator Harlan was fearfully verified.

☞ The Methodist Conference, now in session at Brooklyn, having denounced use of tobacco in any form, has declared the in a series of resolutions, in favor of impeaching President Johnson, who uses no tobacco, and of electing to the next Presidency General Grant, who is said to smoke.

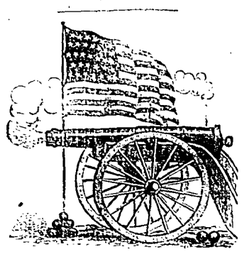
☞ No one can be admitted to the United States Senate Chamber, during the Impeachment trial, without a ticket! As quite a number of women of very questionable character have been present, during the trial, it is surmised that the Radical officials who deal out the tickets are not very choice in the company they keep.

☞ The party in power obtained it on the Abolition hobby. They have abolished the white man's happiness—abolished the Constitution—abolished nine States—and are now abolishing the President. The next step will be to abolish themselves.

☞ No horse thief, murderer or house breaker ever had more fear of the law than the present Radical rump Congress. Hence their attempts to deprive the United States Supreme Court of all jurisdiction.

☞ Now is the time to circulate Democratic Papers. Let the people read the truth.

VICTORY!



CONNECTICUT O. K.

Over 2,000 Democratic Majority!

"Grant's Popularity" Won't Win.

From Harrisburg Patriot.

The following dispatch was received by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, last evening:

HARTFORD, CONN., April 6.

English elected Governor by over two thousand 2,000 majority.

JAS. GALLAGHER,
Chairman State Central Com.

MICHIGAN!

Overwhelming Radical Defeat

NEGRO SUFFRAGE VOTED DOWN BY 10,000

THE FIGHT GOES BRAVELY ON.

DETROIT, April 6—Midnight.—Returns from 100 towns give 10,650 majority against the negro suffrage Constitution.

GRANT'S HABITS.

Testimony of the Times.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 7.

"Grant for President!" Could the negro-worshipping fanatics, who clamor so loudly for the accidentally manufactured Jupiter who commands our armies to be chosen chief magistrate of the nation, have as clear and positive knowledge of the habits, character and ability of the man as has the writer hereof it is doubtful if many would be so loud in their laudations of his supposed virtues, his exaggerated bravery, his questionable wisdom, or his over-lauded heroism. It has been my privilege to know Gen. Grant intimately since he first assumed command of the forces in the Mississippi valley, when he made his headquarters in Cairo; and what I saw then of the habits of him, his habits, character and conduct, I shall substantiate by the statements of gentlemen well known in this city, and whose word will not be disputed, if they may be asked whether my statements may be true or false. Not only will all I write be corroborated by the persons I shall name,—Radicals though they may be,—but scores of the most respectable citizens of Cairo will respond most unequivocally to the accuracy of my allegations. That sobriety was the exception and not the rule of General Grant's conduct while located at Cairo is a fact too well known to need confirmation, but individual instances of beastly drunkenness are not of rare occurrence. I will mention two or three which fell under my own personal knowledge, and which I am ready to verify on call. On the 8th day of November, 1861, the steamer Alex. Scott started from Cairo on a trip to Columbus Kentucky, carrying a flag of truce, and General Grant, his staff, and a few other army officers, the newspaper correspondents and some invited guests. When the boat reached her destination a bevy of rebel officers came on board, among whom were General Cheatham, General Pillow, Col Rusk, and a Gen. from Arkansas whose name I do not remember—when a general drunk commenced, which was kept up until late in the night, after the flag-of-truce officers had separated and the Scott had returned to Cairo. When the boat reached the wharf at Cairo, General Grant was in such a beastly state of intoxication that it was deemed imprudent to take him to his headquarters, over the City Bank, where his wife was awaiting him, and he was escorted and assisted to the St. Charles Hotel, where he remained during the night. When he arrived at the hotel it was found that he was so drunk that considerable assistance was needed to enable him to reach a room on the second floor, and Capt. R. B. Hatch, Post-Quarter-master, and Robert Forsyth, general freight agent of the Illinois Central Railroad—one upon either side, and each with shoulder under the General's armpit—helped the staggering Captain Hatch's room. A hundred persons witnessed this scene, and loud and many were the expressions uttered of censure and of disgust at the spectacle. About 12 o'clock that night Grant got musical, and an orderly was despatched for the brigade band to come and serenade him. The band soon put in an appearance, and were about to commence playing, when Mr. Bedard and Mr. Lansden, the proprietors of the hotel, attempted to stop them; but, on word being taken to Gen. Grant of the obstruction of the music, he, with drunken and profane indecency, declared that he was commander of the post, and he would have the band play when and where he desired. So the band proceeded to the hall, outside the room, where the General was rollicking in his drunkenness, and for a half-hour played to drown the uproar of the hell within. A month later to a day the same steamer was the scene of another gorgeous drunk, upon another occasion of a "flag-of-truce" visit to Columbus, when Grant became so wretchedly drunk that his friends put him to bed, and kept the boat in the river until he became sober enough to be taken home. But of his most disastrous spree—that at Fort Donelson—I shall not speak until another time. If possible to induce the Chicago *Tribune* to tell the truth I would be glad to have Governor Bross relate what he saw and what he said of the scene when General Grant landed from his flag-of-truce visit to Columbus, just after the Battle of Belmont, when he (Grant) was so drunk that he fell a half-dozen times in going up the levee from the wharf-boat, and the united efforts of Captains Hillyer and Lagow were insufficient to keep him on his pins. I would also be pleased to read what the fat writer of the same paper witnessed upon the occasion of Governor Yates's visit to Grant, when he (Yates) was accompanied by Mrs. Major Reynolds, who, report said, was sometimes on the Governor's staff.

EYE-WITNESS.

Radical Measures.

Do the people love the Radical masures? What are they? A repudiation of the President by themselves elected to the office of Vice President, because he was bringing the States rapidly together in peaceful union.

Persistent abuse of the Constitutional President because he endeavored in good faith to carry out the principles he had all along advocated.

Refusing to admit representatives from the Southern States, and thus indefinitely postponing the harmony of the Union.

Arbitrarily enacting harsh, unjust and unconstitutional laws for the people of the Southern States, contrary to their will and in derogation of the rights of American citizens.

Arbitrarily establishing negro suffrage and negro supremacy against the wishes and interests of our white brethren in the ten Southern States.

Arbitrarily sending an army of military Governors to the South to break up and destroy their civil Governments and for the purpose of forcing the negro upon them.

Thaddeus Stevens Acknowledges that His Congress Is a Body of Outlaws.

The counsel for President Johnson, says the *Daily News*, will not have to go far to find evidence to prove that the conspirators, who have impeached the President, are but an association of outlaws. The following extract from the speech of Thaddeus Stevens on the Alabama bill should be carefully read by every one who desires to form a candid judgment with regard to the legality of the act of the bogus Congress, which has staked the very existence of the Radical party upon the effort to drive the President from his seat:

They let the bill lay on the table over two months, although urged to take it up and pass it before the vote of Alabama took place. That vote took place, and only a minority of registered voters voted for the constitution; hence it is that we are now called upon either to reject this State or violate our own enabling act, which allowed it to enter upon certain conditions. There is nothing that prevents us from violating that act if we deem it prudent. I am often reminded by gentlemen around me, some very wise and some otherwise (laughter), that I have said more than once that all these are outside the Constitution. He is otherwise who thinks that this assertion is not true. (Laughter among the Democrats.) This very proceeding shows that this house believes that it is acting not according to the forms of the Constitution, which permit no such cases of lapsed territory to be formed into communities and brought into the Union. When West Virginia was introduced, and I first made that declaration, it was admitted by a majority of the House on the ground that it had complied with the forms of the Constitution in acquiring the consent of both States, while one had ceased to exist long before, and the other one existed in Ohio (laughter). I voted for the admission of that State, but I was not going to make either a fool or a knave of myself, to say I voted for it under the Constitution, or that I did not know what I was voting for. I held then, as I hold know, that, having conquered that territory from another power, a power recognized as an independent belligerent by all the sovereign nations of the earth, by ourselves as well as by others, we had a right to treat it as such, and to take it in or to keep it out as we pleased. I said then that the Constitution had nothing to do with it; but I would inform my learned friends from the bushes (laughter) that while I speak of being outside of the Constitution, I do not mean that the constitution does not recognize the law of nations. It does recognize the law of nations, and the law of nations recognizes the right of conquering power to do with the conquered territory just as it pleases. I trust I shall hear nothing more, after this explanation, from my most obfustical friends, who have often seemed so ignorant of what I meant, or of what were they talking about. (Laughter.)

The boldness of this avowal shows that the Jacobins count upon so great an amount of inquartered stupidity in the rank and file of their party as to lead them to believe that they will be sustained even when they openly acknowledge that they are traitors, attempting to overthrow the Federal government.—With this unblushing confession of their treason, can any man sustain them, and yet pretend to respect the constitution, and to love the union of States formed by it? We shall see.

PERSONAL.

—Mayor Hoffman, of New York, has been speaking in Connecticut.

—Dan. Rice is in Washington with a rival show to the impeachment.

—Ole Bull's violin bow has a diamond at each end.

—Gen. Hancock is said to be the handsomest man in the United States army.

—General Lee has been quite ill, and his general health is said to be declining.

—Weston, the pedestrian, walked a mile in six minutes and fifty-five seconds in Buffalo on Friday night.

—Butler, in his speech, as he delivered it, attributed the words "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," to "Stephen the martyr."

—Kit Carson declines to make speeches. Somebody ought to nominate him for President on that ground.

—Artemus Ward's valet, for whom he provided in his will, declines to enter college, and has taken his former position as bell-boy in a hotel.

—A Radical writer says that Butler is "silvertongued." Does he mean that the Doctor's tongue is "forked," or that he was born with a spoon in his mouth.

—The Hon. Anson Burlingame, and the members of the Chinese Embassy, arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday, *en route* for New York, and may be expected to reach that city during the latter part of the present month.

—Representative John Hickman, of Chester, has been granted leave of absence by the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, for the remainder of the season, on account of ill-health.

—The United States Grand Jury, at Richmond, has found a new indictment against Jefferson Davis. It covers fifty pages in details of all his offences since the opening of the rebellion.

—The Duke of Edinburg, hitherto praised as a decent boy, compared with that disreputable muff his elder brother, Prince of Wales, has been disgusting the Australians with his rowdy conduct.

—Robert C. Winthrop, and George Peabody were presented to the Pope last month, and a correspondent relates that his Holiness gave them copies of a photographic likeness of himself, upon which he wrote, in Latin, quotations from the Bible.

—Wednesday morning last a young man was found suffocated and partly burned, at a lime-kiln about one mile above Schuylkill Haven. He is supposed to belong to Philadelphia, and was about fourteen years of age, of fair complexion, light hair, check shirt, plaid pants, and Kentucky jean coat; the body was taken to the Poor House for burial.

POLITICAL.

—A colored member was in the chair of the Virginia Convention last week.

—General Burnside's majority is 4309 for Governor of Rhode Island.

—In Linn, Missouri, a paper is published called the *Unterrified* Democrat.

—It is said that Vallandigham has bought an interest in the Dayton, Ohio, *Ledger*, and will be editor in chief.

—Democratic clubs are being formed in every district of South Carolina, and a Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Columbia, April 2.

—The Democratic State Committee of Louisiana recommends a general registration of the Conservative citizens to vote against the new constitution.

—The election returns from Arkansas are meager. The opponents of the constitution claim that it will be defeated by at least 15,000 votes. Monroe and Phillips counties are reported to have gone in favor of the constitution by large majorities.

—Ben Butler proposes, if the President is not removed through Impeachment, to abolish the office of President altogether!

—When President Johnson came into the White House, the Radicals were urged by him to try Jefferson Davis, but, for some unexplained reason, they evaded the trial of Davis, and now have their own President on trial instead of Davis.

The Davenport *Democrat*, the most influential Democratic paper in Iowa, condemns the resolution in the State platform which contemplates the payment of Government bonds in greenbacks, and says that it speaks the minds of the party in that State when it declares it to be out of place and not in proper spirit.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Impeachment Trial.—The Intense Excitement—a Radical Assault Upon the Chief Justice—Judge Chase Vindicates the Honor of His position—The Testimony.

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1868.

The impeachment trial has "dragged its slow length along" through one entire week, and is beginning to be voted a terrible bore by the spectators in the galleries. The brilliant assembly which sat through Butler's dull and dry harrangue of three hours, on Monday, has dwindled down to a dozen or so members of the House and a gallery half full of auditors. The fervid eloquence and the damaging testimony which so many looked for on the part of the managers have failed to "come to time." The trial has not only been intolerably dull, but so far as the case of the managers is concerned, has proved a signal failure. They begin to feel the weakness of their cause, and are resorting to all sorts of expedients to stiffen the knees of some of the weak-kneed Senators on the Radical side. The chief argument of the outside Radical pressure is that the safety and very existence of the Republican party demands the conviction and removal of the President.—Whether all the Radical Senators, who have taken a solemn oath upon the Bible to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence, will yield to this pressure, remains to be seen. The prevailing opinion seems to be that their will be at least ten or a dozen of them who will have some regard for their oaths and their legal reputation when they come to make up their verdict. These, added to the Democratic vote, will be enough to acquit.

Butler's opening speech occupied the whole of Monday's session. On Tuesday the testimony of several members of Congress was introduced in regard to what transpired at the interview between Gen. Thomas and Stanton on the occasion of the latter demanding possession of the War office. When delegate Burleigh was on the stand, a question arose as to the admissability of evidence. The Chief Justice decided the question against the President's counsel, but the intenser Radicals declined to acknowledge his right to decide at all, evidently believing him to be too fair a man to serve there villainous purposes. Senator Drake, of Missouri, arose in hot haste and submitted that the Chief-Justice was not competent to decide this or any other point without submitting the question to the Senate. A murmur of excitement ran around the floor and galleries. Mr. Drake's manner and tones were too arrogant and offensive not to displease even some of the extreme Radical Senators who were in accord with him in raising the issue. The response of Chief-Justice Chase was distinct and calm. He had come to the conclusion that it was the duty of the Chief-Justice to decide prima facie upon questions of law and evidence, which decision might be subject to an appeal by a member of the court to the Senate. Butler, in behalf of the managers, then rose, and in a speech of some lenght expressed the opinion of the managers. He was succeeded by Mr. Bingham and Mr. Boutwell, both of whom took substantially the same ground that Butler had assumed, that either the managers or the President's counsel should at any time have the right to appeal to the Senate. The question became reduced to this: Shall the decisions of the Chief-Justice stand until a vote upon them by the Senate is demanded by a Senator, or shall the managers and the President's counsel, as well as any member of the Senate, be competent to appeal to such a vote. Mr. Drake wanted a vote by the Senate taken on this vital question. He was proceeding, when Reverdy Johnson called him to order under the rules. He insisted until the Chief-Justice was compelled twice to peremptorily call him to order. A motion by Senator Wilson that the Senate retire for consultation upon the question raised was then put to the court. The yeas and nays were a tie, twenty-five Senators voting in the affirmative and twenty-five in the negative. The Chief-Justice announced the result and said: "The Chief-Justice votes in the affirmative; the Court will retire."

Taking the bit in his teeth, the Chief-Justice asserted, by this casting vote, his right as judge and presiding officer to some voice in the proceedings of the high court of impeachment, which, as it seemed, Radical Senators were disposed to deny him. The court instantly broke up and retired to the reception room. There, as soon as the Chief-Justice had called it to order, Senator Howard initiated a tempestuous discussion. The Chief-Justice, Mr. Howard went on to say, had, in his judgement, no right to vote or decide upon any question or rule whatever which might arise in the course of the trial. He had no right to the casting vote which had sent the Senate into secret consultation. The Chief-Justice had, in voting upon the motion to retire, committed a grave error. It was an assumption of power which did not belong to him. Senators Sumner and Drake followed. Sumner went into a long historical *resume*, to prove that the function of the Chief-Justice as presiding officer of the Senate sitting as a high court of impeachment was merely to preside and preserve order. Drake, partially apologizing for his language in the Senate Chamber, and expressing high respect for the Chief-Justice, nevertheless could not admit the right of the latter to a voice the proceedings. Not being a member of that body, but being simply called in to preside over it, sitting as a court, he had not even the right of the President of the Senate to a casting vote, and any decision upon any point should be decided, not by the Chief-Justice, but by the Senate. Aggrieved and astonished as he may well have been by these assaults, Chief Justice Chase here took occasion to enter his protest. He spoke with dignity and firmness, reiterating his opinion, already expressed, of his duty as the officer selected in the Constitution to preside over the Senate during the trial of impeachment. If, he said at last, the position of Senators who had spoken should be sustained, the Chief-Justice was a mere cypher in the Senate Chamber, and there could be no use in this remaining in his seat. This rebuke caused a flutter among the Radical Senators, and some of them became frightened lest the Chief-Justice, might indeed, if the pending programme should be carried out to the letter, choose not to remain a puppet for the high court of Impeachment to gaze upon. Senator Hendricks spoke in favor of the Chief-Justice's claims, and of their propriety. In his opinion, he ought to be seated over the court for the purpose of giving his advice and counsel to the Senate, with the power to rule upon legal questions, subject to an appeal to the Senate. Mr. Dixon also defended the position of the Chief-Justice, and said, in effect, that the attempt by Senators Howard and Drake to gag that officer was an offensive as Thad. Stevens's threat that no Senator would dare to vote to acquit the President, or as the course of intimidation pursued by Forney in his newspapers. Cameron, Conkling, and other Radicals spoke as enthusiastically as had their predecessors, and Sumner finally offered a resolution declaring that the Chief-Justice had no voice in the proceedings of the court. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 31 to 19. Henderson, of Missouri, forthwith presented an additional rule for the consideration of the court. This rule, which provides precisely what the Chief-Justice insisted upon, and what the managers on the part of the House and the Radicals of the Senate had been talking against, was adopted by pretty nearly as strong a vote as that which rejected Sumner's resolution.—During the debate now closed, the more conservative Republican Senators, such as Fessenden, Grimes, Trumbull, and Sprague, sat in the background. Trumbull did once arise, and in response to Roscoe Conkling, who brought up several precedents to show that the Chief-Justice ought not to be allowed the privileges demanded for him, denounced Mr. Conkling's precedents as no precedents at all, exposing them in detale to prove his assertion. The result of the discussion is properly regarded as a strong conservative triumph, and the Radicals were much depressed by it as they returned to the Senate Chamber, where it was announced.

On Wednesday, after the reading of the Journal had been concluded, Sumner rose and submitted a resolution declaring that the Chief Justice had no right to vote yesterday on the question of retiring for consultation, and he (Sumner) desired the Journal corrected accordingly. This second assault upon the Chief Justice quite naturally created considerable sensation for a while, and there was great anxiety to see how it would be treated by the Senate. The yeas and nays having been demanded on the adoption of the resolution resulted—yeas 21, nays 28; so it was decided that the Chief Justice had the right to vote in case of a tie in the Senate. The leading "impeachers," Howard, Drake, Sumner, and others of that stripe, were evidently much chagrined at the result, and could be seen together in earnest conversation. The testimony, during the day, was mainly confined to certain declarations of Gen. Thomas that he intended to take possession of the War office and would use force if necessary, but as they failed to connect any of these threats with President Johnson, it is not seen how the testimony can have any influence in determining the result. Mr. Johnson's counsel maintain that he is only responsible for the actions of General Thomas, in so far as those actions conform to the President's instructions to Thomas.—During the greater portion of the day, old Thad Stevens sat nodding in his chair, evidently oblivious to all that was going on around him.

On Thursday, General Emory, commanding the Department of Washington, was examined as to the interview between the President and himself in regard to the deposition of the troops in and around the Capitol. The following extract will show how *highly criminal* the President's conversation was: The President said: "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order to the army except through the General of the Army or through General Grant." and I replied that such was my impression, and that that was the impression of the officers of the army generally. I said further, that when the order was issued some discussion ensued relative to its construction and the duty of officers under it, and several lawyers were consulted about it and gave it as their opinion that we were bound by the orders, whether they were constitutional or unconstitutional. The President read the order, and said it was "not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief, or with the language of your commission."

The prosecution made nothing out of this evidence, for it confined the President to a mere expression of opinion, and did not convey an intimation that Gen. Emory was requested to act otherwise than in conformity with the law and order cited.

The evidence on Friday and to-day was confined to the language used by the President in his speech at the White House on the 22d of Feb. 1866, and in the speeches delivered by him on his Western tour. What they contain all your readers know; and they also doubtless also know that long after the delivery of those speeches, the House committee on impeachment, by two separate votes, and the House itself, by a vote of two to one, declared emphatically that the President had done nothing rendering him liable to impeachment. If President Johnson's speeches made in 1866, did not render him liable to impeachment in July and December 1867 and January 1868, it will strike unprejudiced persons as rather strange that they should be good grounds for impeachment in April.

CAUCASIAN.

Local Items.

DEATH OF DR. JOHNSON.—We regret to record the death of Rev. Herman M. Johnson, D. D., L. L. D., President of Dickinson College, who departed this life, after a brief illness, on Sabbath morning last. Dr. Johnson was a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and besides other important positions as an educator, filled a chair in St. Charles College, Missouri; and afterward that of Ancient Languages in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, from which place he was called to the professorship of English Language in Dickinson College, which position he filled with signal ability for ten years, when he was elected President of the College.

He was a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments, a zealous and successful instructor, as well as a forcible and eloquent preacher of the Gospel. His sudden death cast a gloom over the entire community, and his loss will be severely felt and sincerely mourned not only by the stricken family and a large circle of sympathizing friends but by the institution of which he was the head and the religious denomination with which he was connected. Truly may it be said of one who had labored so long and faithfully in the cause of education; "He has gone to his rest, and his works do follow him."

THANKS.—The children of the White Hall Soldiers' Orphans' School, who gave a concert at this place, on the 2th ult., beg to return their thanks to the citizens of Carlisle, for the cordial manner by which they were received and entertained; the *Volunteer* and *Herald* newspapers, for their kind gratuitous notices; to the Carlise Brass Band for escorting them from the cars and discoursing music in the Hall; and to the committee who received them, for their untiring interest to make them in every respect comfortable. They would fail in this notice to mention each individual lady and gentleman who did so much to make them happy, and therefore return thanks to all.

J. A. MOORE,
Principal.

GROWING OLD.—How stealthily the years creep upon us, one by one, until some day we are startled to find ourselves grown old! It is curious to see what different estimates people put on old age at different periods of their own lives. To the youth in his teens, the man of middle age appears quite antiquated, but when he himself arrives at forty years he can scarce believe he is no longer young, and is astonished to see so many who were but infants the other day, now jostling him as full grown men in the race of life. Said one gentleman to another in our hearing: "What has become of all the old men? When you and I were boys there were many old men about, but they seem to be all gone." "Ah," said his friend, with a smile, "ask these youngsters where the old men are. They'll tell you—and you will find yourself among them!"

THE FARMERS' BANK.—The new bank is in full operation, and seemed to be doing a rushing business on the first of April. From the charter of the stockholders, the Farmers Bank will claim a place as one of the most reliable institutions in the State. The officers—Messrs Robert Given, President; J. C. Hoffer, Cashier; and William M. Ogilby and W. Given, Tellers, are courteous capable and accommodating gentlemen, who cannot fail to discharge their duties acceptably to the business community.

RAINY SEASONS.—It is stated as the result of careful experiments for six years at Greenwich Observatory, that rain is more frequent between noon and midnight, than between midnight and noon. The smallest