The Stuff the Impeachment Articles are Based Upon.

The slightest examination of any one of the long string of articles of impeachment, will show on what flimsy pretenses they are based. The tenth reads as follows:

ART. 10. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and the laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, did bring before himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a Major General by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare to and instruct said Emory, that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled an "Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability through the next in rank," was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the Army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the government and direction of the Army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emory in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

The following is the testimony of General William H. Emory and Colonel G. W. Wallace, given before the Select Committee of the House appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against the President, they being the only parties examined in relation to the matter on which the tenth article professes to be founded:

TESTIMONY OF GEN. EMORY.

WM. H. Emory sworn and examined by the Chairman.

Question—What is your rank and command in the army? Answer—I am Colonel of the Fifth United States Cavalry and Brevet Major General in the United States army. My command is the Department of Washington.

Q.—How long have you been in the command of this Department? A.—I think since the 1st of September, 1867.

Q.—During the month of February, 1868, have you had any conversation with the President of the United States in relation to military affairs or movements? A.—Only once.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was on Saturday, the 22d of February.

Q.—Was the interview at your request or his? A.—It was at his request.

Q.—Tell us what way was his request communicated to you? A.—I have the note in my pocket; it is a letter from Colonel Wm. G. Moore, of the army, marked "personal."

Q.—Read the letter.

Witness read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

GENERAL: The President directs me to say that he would be pleased to have you call on him as early as practicable.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

WM. G. MOORE, Col. 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.

Q.—Did you call in consequence of that request? A.—I did.

Q.—State fully and literally, as far as you are able, what occurred at the interview. A.—There is nothing more difficult than to report conversation.

Q.—State the substance of it. A.—The President asked me if I recollected a conversation I had with him when I first took command of the Department, in reference to the strength of the garrison of Washington and the general disposition of the troops in this Department, to which I replied that I did not recollect it distinctly; he asked me if there had been any changes; I replied that there had been no material changes, but such as there had been I could state at once; that two companies of the twenty-six companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry had been brought here to winter, but that that had been offset by detaching four companies of the Twelfth Infantry to Charleston, on the requisition of Gen. Canby; that two companies of the Fourteenth Artillery, which had been detached during Gen. Canby's command of the department, one of them to the Northern frontier, to assist in putting down the Fenian difficulties, had been returned to their regiment stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; that, though the command had been increased in the number of companies, I was under the impression that the reduction in the numerical strength of the command growing out of the order which reduced the infantry and artillery companies from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment, more than offset what was gained by the additional companies. The President said, I refer to more recent things; I said I did know to what he referred to by changes; that none had been made to my knowledge; that if he would give me some idea of who had made the report to him, or what the report was which he had received, I could perhaps give a more definite answer; that the reports had reached him that within the last day or two certain orders and new arrangements of troops had been made; I assured him that none had been made with my knowledge, and I did not believe any had been made without my knowledge, or under the recent orders founded upon the laws of Congress for the Government of the armies of the United States, approved by him, no order could come to me except through General Grant, and that, reasoning from analogy it was assumed in the army that no order could be given to any one under my command without coming through me; that if by any possibility an order had been given without coming through me, it was the duty of the officer receiving it to immediately notify me; he then asked me, "what order do you refer to?" I stated that I referred to Order No. 15 or 17; I could not recollect which, that had been published to the army some time in May last; he said, "I wish to see the order;" I replied to him that I would send for it; he said, "No, I have all the orders about the house," and a messenger was sent for it; at that time Col. Cooper came in and occupied the President's attention for some time upon another subject, as I supposed, for I withdrew to the other end of the room; while there the messenger came and brought the order; after Col. Cooper had gone but I returned to the President with this order in my hand and said, "Mr. President, I will take it as a great favor if you will permit me to call your attention to this order or act; it was passed in an appropriation bill, and it is possible you may never have seen it; he took the order and read it, and observed, "This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, or with the language of the commission which you hold;" I stated to him that that was not a matter for officers to determine; there was an order sent to us approved by him, and we were all governed by that order.

Q.—Do you mean that the order or the act was approved by the President? A.—I mean the act, but as far as that was concerned the order and the act approved by him are the same thing, for the order contained nothing but the act. He said: "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order, but through the General in-Chief, or General Grant?" I replied, "Mr. President that is the order which you approved, and which has been issued for the government of the army, and I think it due to you to say that when this order first came out it was very much discussed in the army, and some of the leading lawyers of the country were consulted as to what the duty of an officer was under that law and order," and I observed one of them, whom I consulted, and I considered him, perhaps, one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country, gave it as his very decided opinion that we were bound by it; and I think it right to tell you that on this subject the Army is a unit." He asked me who the lawyer was. I told him the one I consulted was a leading light of the bar, Robert J. Walker, and that I had understood, though I did not know of my own knowledge, that others had consulted Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who, it was reported, held the same opinion. The President replied: "The object of the law is very evident." After a short pause, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the courtesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion, and left the house.

Q.—Did the President, in any form, inquire whether you would obey an order if it was sent to you without going through the headquarters of the General? A.—As nearly as I can recollect there was not a word said that I have not put down, though I could, of course, not swear that I had put down every word uttered. You may see, by my testimony, that I myself introduced the subject of order number seventeen, which involves this question. There were a variety of rumors running about town that Gen. Thomas had given orders, or that he had declared he was going to give orders, and I thought it my duty to state the situation fairly and squarely to the President.

TESTIMONY OF COL. GEORGE W. WALLACE.

George W. Wallace sworn and examined by the Chairman:

Q.—You are connected with the army? A.—I am Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, commanding the garrison of Washington.

Q.—How long have you been in command of the garrison at Washington. A.—Since the latter part of August last.

Q.—Have you at any time had any conversation or correspondence with the President of the United States in regard to military affairs, or movements, or operations? A.—I had a brief conversation with him on Sunday morning last.

Q.—Had you the conversation at his request? A.—The circumstance occurred in this way; I was called to the Executive mansion to see one of his secretaries, Col. Moore, and while in conversation with him I asked how the President was; he replied that he was very well, and asked if I would like to see him and pay my respects to him; I said certainly, and in a few moments I was invited into his room.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him in regard to military matters. A.—Yes, Sir, a brief conversation.

Q.—State what that conversation was? A.—The President asked me if any changes had been made in the forces under my command; I replied that four companies of the Twelfth Infantry, the regiment to which I properly belong, had been sent to Charleston, or rather to that Military District, the 7th of January; beyond that there had been none.

Q.—Had you any further conversation? A.—No, Sir. That was all that occurred in reference to military operations.

Q.—He made no reply to your statement as to the change in the affairs of your command? A.—No, Sir. Nothing occurred beyond that.

By Mr. Wilson—Did anything further occur with regard to military matters of any character? A.—No, Sir. That was the only conversation that I had with him with regard to military matters. Indeed, I may say, it was all that transpired with regard to any matter except a mere passing remark.

By the Chairman—Had Col. Moore any previous knowledge or expectation that you were to call about that time? A.—Col. Moore expected to see me Monday morning.

Q.—What led him to expect you? A.—He addressed me a note the day previous, saying he desired to see me; that he would call upon me in person, but that he was very much occupied. His object in sending for me, however, was upon an entirely different matter.

By Mr. Bingham—Did the President say anything to you whatever about the War Department matter, or the Secretary of War, this morning? A.—No, Sir; Col. Moore sent for me in regard to a personal matter concerning myself.

Surely comment on the above is unnecessary. No one can read the tenth article of impeachment and then read the testimony on which it is based, without being convinced that this whole impeachment business would be the broadest farce of history were there not danger that a set of Radical Revolutionists may make a tragedy out of it for the purpose of subserving their ambitious designs.

Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner, of Mass., read copies of the missing despatches of James E. Harvey, relative to the occupation of Fort Sumpter, in 1861, and to his appointment as Minister to Portugal. Mr. Chandler, of Mich., presented a telegram from the Governor of that State, urging the Senate "not to falter in executing the law against the Executive." After some discussion the Senate refused to receive it, on a point made that it had nothing to do with the business of the Senate. The Committee of the House to impeach the President was introduced, and Mr. Stevens announced the action of the House. The President of the Senate replied, "The Senate will take due order in the premises." The message of the House was then, on motion of Mr. Howard, referred, by a vote, to a special committee of seven. The Supplemental Reconstruction bill, allowing a majority of votes cast to decide elections, and registered voters to vote anywhere in a State, was passed, with an amendment, providing for the election of State officers and Congressmen on the same day with the election for the new Constitution.

In the House, a number of bills were introduced and referred. The most important were: by Mr. Coburn, of Ind., providing for the rejection of votes cast for Congressional candidates known to be ineligible; by Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, explaining the tax on iron railroad chairs, boat's and ship's tubes and spikes; by Mr. Blaine, of Me., limiting the liabilities of common carriers between the States; and by Mr. Cavanaugh, of Montana, providing for the erection of that Territory into a State. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, declaring it beyond the province of the President and Senate to authorize the importation of foreign goods except at the rates prescribed by the Tariff laws. This is levelled more especially at the Sandwich Island treaty. The new Constitution adopted by the Alabama Convention was presented and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed. The rules were suspended and new rules adopted to "prevent dilatory motions" during the impeachment business, so as to secure a speedy vote on the impeachment articles. Mr. Butler, of Mass., made a report in the case of R. R. Butler, member elect from Tennessee, recommending his admission without taking the "iron-clad" oath. The report was ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the bill to surrender persons convicted of certain grave offences was reported and recommitted. The com. mittee to which was referred the House impeachment resolution reported a resolution that the Senate will take proper order thereon. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill preventing appeals to the United States Courts in cases arising under the Reconstruction acts. On motion of Mr. Sherman, it was postponed until Monday.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Julian, of Indiana, the Public Lands Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of excusing honorably discharged soldiers from payment of fees under the Homestead law. The bill providing for payment of pensions out of the naval pension fund was taken from the table and referred. Mr. Van Horn, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to give information of captured cannon to the Lincoln Monument Association, for the casting of statues, when the contributions in the bands of the association amount to $100,000. The Senate amendments to the Supplemental Reconstruction bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. A message was received from the Senate, declaring that proper order will be taken on impeachment, and due notice given to the House. The Indian and civil appropriation bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, a resolution was reported and passed, relative to a survey of the northern and northwestern lakes. A bill granting Gen. Frémont a wharf at San Francisco harbor, as a depot for the Western Pacific Railroad, was discussed. Mr. Sherman's Funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Sherman advocated its passage. The bill conveying proceeds of captured property in the Treasury, was considered. Mr. Ramsey, of Minn., introduced a bill allowing soldiers and sailors in the U. S. service certain privileges in the acquisition of lands under the Homestead law. Adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Boutwell, the Impeachment Committee was authorized to present their report in print. Mr. Spalding's bill declaring that there shall be a specific tax of 5 per ton on railroad chairs, etc., etc., was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and passed. The Senate bill authorized the Light-house Board to place warning over obstructions in harbors and sounds, was also passed. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. During its consideration a letter from Superintendent Kennedy, of New York to the Chief of the Washington police, was read by the Speaker to the House. It communicates information from Col. T. P. Shaffner, President of the United States Blasting Oil Company, to the effect that 165 pounds of nitro glycerine, which had been delivered on an order, now pronounced a forgery, have disappeared from New York, and Mr. Kennedy thinks that the nitro-glycerine, "if intended for mischief is more likely for use in Washington than elsewhere." Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, moved to adjourn. An amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill was rejected, and some resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature were referred, whereupon the House Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

SENATE.—In the U. S. Senate yesterday, the Retrenchment Committee reported a resolution abolishing the Statistical Bureau and transferring its duties to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue. The Impeachment Committee reported a series of rules for the conduct of the Court of Impeachment, and Mr. Howard said he would call them up today. Mr. Stewart, of Nev., introduced a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act. Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill for the removal of certain cases from State to United States Courts. The bill requiring public notice of applications for renewal of patents was passed. The joint resolution to cover into the Treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, was passed with an amendment giving $100,000 thereof to pay expenses of collection and suits. Mr. McCreery, Senator elect from Kentucky, appeared and was sworn in. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed. The bill relating to army officers dismissed by courts martial, was considered, but the Senate adjourned without action upon it.

In the House, the Post-office Appropriation bill was reported and made the order for Monday. It appropriates $20,269,000. Mr. Washburn, of Mass., from the Claims Committee, reported a resolution which was passed, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Rufus M. Hollister, of Wisconsin, $500, in reimbursement of U. S. bonds burned last year. The Senate resolution relating to Surveys of the Lakes was concurred in. Mr. Butler, of Mass., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill regulating the custody and expenditure of public moneys, which was passed. The civil appropriations were considered in Committee of the Whole. The speaker stated that the Impeachment articles would probably be reported to-day. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, introduced a bill fixing the pay of the army, which was referred. The same gentleman reported from the Ways and Means Committee, a bill relieving from tax Boston distillers who export rum to Africa, and New York dealers who send alcohol to the Mediterranean coasts. He stated that the committee proposed to exempt all home manufactures except five or six purely of luxury. Without acting on the resolution, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, the session was occupied in discussing the rules of procedure during the impeachment trial, and several of the rules were acted upon when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the articles of impeachment were reported by Mr. Boutwell. They are ten in number, and are founded on the removal of Secretary Stanton, and on testimony of General Emory that the President had declared the law requiring orders to be transmitted through the General of the army to be unconstitutional and not in conformity with General Emory's commission. After debate, the House adjourned until this morning.

WASHINGTON, March, 3.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the rules for the Impeachment trial were considered and adopted, with several amendments. No other business was done.

In the House, the impeachment articles were debated. Mr. Butler, of Mass., offered an amendment, including charges against the President, founded on his speeches in his Western tour in 1866. This was rejected—yeas 50, nays 74. After some amendments, which do not change the body of the articles, they were adopted, by a party vote. Before their adoption, the Democratic members tried to have read a protest against the proceedings in the impeachment matter, but objection was made, Mr. Eldridge then asked that their protest be allowed publication in the Congressional Globe. This was also objected to. The managers of the impeachment before the Senate were then elected, those chosen being the nominees of the Republican caucus held on Saturday evening.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented yesterday relative to colleges and schools, mechanics' lien law, and sample sales. A communication from the Auditor was read, showing the indebtedness of Philadelphia to the State on account of tax. Several bills and resolutions were introduced, among which was a resolution favoring the course of Congress in impeaching the President. This was followed by a counter resolution from the Democratic side condemning the action of Congress. These resolutions gave rise to a lengthy debate, and the subject was postponed till the evening session. An act was called up and passed authorizing assessments on farm lands in Philadelphia at two-thirds the rate for the city. Adjourned. At the afternoon session an act limiting tax on State bank stock to three mills was passed. Also, and act incorporating the Episcopal Book Society. Also, one reducing the tax per ton on Schuylkill coal to one-third of a cent. The evening session was devoted to speechmaking on the resolutions endorsing impeachment. By Mr. Fisher, an act increasing the capital of the Columbia water company, to the amount of $100,000, and authorizing the sale of the property, franchises, &c., of the corporation.

HOUSE.—Several bills were introduced, among which was one repealing the act making it an offence for railway corporations to discriminate between passengers on account of color. Also, one compelling railroad corporations to provide means of security against loss of life and personal injury. The evening session was devoted to speeches on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, striking the word white out of that instrument. The question was postponed till next Tuesday.

Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, an act to authorize the city of Lancaster to borrow money for the purpose of improving the water works of said city.

Also, an act allowing mileage to the Prison Inspectors of Lancaster county, with petition.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.

Yesterday in the Senate, the day was devoted to the consultation of private bills, among which are the following of local interest:

One incorporating the Bird-in-hand and Bridgeport township company.

One incorporating the Water street passenger railway company of Lancaster.

Act authorizing John Ashton and Frances his wife to sell and convey real estate in Centreville, Lancaster county, and reinvest the proceeds.

In the House, the following local bills passed:

Senate bill to create the Legacy and school of common schools of Leacock and Strasburg townships, Lancaster county, to apply surplus of bounty fund to common school purposes.

Senate bill, to repeal an act, entitled an act to authorize the appointment of a phonographic reporter for the courts of Lancaster county.

Senate bill relative to appeals from the judgments of aldermen and justices of the peace in the county of Lancaster.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the whole, and some thirteen sections passed.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28.

In the Senate yesterday, little business of public importance was transacted. A bill calling upon Congress to establish a line of steamers to Africa was adopted. Resolutions were presented favoring a permanent salary for the treasurer of Lancaster county.

In the House the general appropriation bill was considered, and the debate on the salary of members was continued. The limit was fixed at $1,000. The law only allows them $700.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 29.

SENATE.—The reading of the journal was insisted upon by a member, for the reason that proceedings were not spread upon its pages with sufficient promptness. After the introduction of two private bills, the act extending the general manufacturing law to the publication of newspapers and job printing was passed. The general registry law was made the order for Monday next. Several unimportant bills were considered, when the Senate adjourned until next Monday evening.

HOUSE.—After considerable discussion of the appropriation bill, it was made the special order for next Monday. Several bills of a private character were introduced, when the House adjourned until next Monday evening.

HARRISBURG, March 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, nothing was done besides the introduction of bills. Adjourned.

In the House, after a long personal explanation by a member, the House took up the appropriatoin bill, and discussed it until the adjournment.

Latest by Telegraph!

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Cole offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws imposing taxes on incomes and manufactures. Adopted.

A bill restoring lands to market along the line of the Pacific Railroad and branches, was passed. The alternate even sections are restored to market.

A bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under the act of 1866, was considered; it authorizes the employment of additional clerks and additional office accommodations, &c. Pending the consideration, the Clerk of the House appeared and announced the appointment of the managers to conduct the impeachment, with directions to carry the articles to the Senate for their maintenance.

HOUSE.—A bill was presented by Mr. Hooper to regulate the public debt, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It provides that on and after the passage of this act, all authority under any existing law, to issue bonds, treasury notes, or other interest bearing obligations of the United States, shall cease and determine; *Provided:* That nothing herein shall prevent the conversion of compound interest notes, known as the seven-thirties, into the five-twenty bonds; nor the conversion of compound interest notes into the three per cent. certificates of the temporary loan; nor the issue of bonds as a subsidy to certain railroad companies as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. Provides for monthly statements of the currency debt, temporary loan debt, and matured debt, and that the interest on the latter shall cease on such matured debt, and the same shall be paid on presentation at the Treasury.

Barnum's Museum Destroyed by Fire.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Barnum's Museum took fire in the third story about 12.30 this morning, but from what cause is unknown. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and the whole building was enveloped in less than half an hour. All the curiosities were destroyed and most of the wild animals perished in the flames. The little Elephant called "Tom Thumb," the Giraffe, Kangaroo and one Leopard were saved.

Miss Swann, the Giantess, and the Circassian girl narrowly escaped with their lives.

The Museum building is a total loss, with the exception of the stone in the basement. The total loss is estimated at $500,000.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Prescott House adjoining Barnum's Museum was slightly damaged.

Barnum's loss is estimated at $300,000. The amount of insurance is unknown.

The Tiger escaped on the Mercer street side, very much burned, and was shot by a Policeman to ease its misery.

The Giraffe was rescued with much difficulty, and the Gorrilla is supposed to have perished.

A portion of the stuffed animals were taken out safely.

From Pittsburg—Radical County Convention.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—The Republican County Convention assembled yesterday for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and National Conventions. The attendance was unusually full, and the proceedings were harmonious. Resolutions were adopted, approving of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and expressing an unalterable determination to maintain inviolate the public faith and National credit.

General Grant is held as the next President of the United States, and the Republican members of Congress were thanked for their courage and fidelity in presenting to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson.

A resolution was adopted, thanking Secretary Stanton for the manly stand he has taken against the encroachments of the President.

Trial of a Fenian—By Cable.

LONDON, March 3.—The trial of Nagle, on the charge of complicity in the recent Fenian operations, was resumed at Sligo yesterday. The day was again consumed in the unsuccessful effort to empannel a jury—the great object being to get a mixed jury. Eighteen aliens were subpœaned; of these only six replied to the subpœna, and three of them being militiamen, were rejected.

After further efforts to secure a jury until late in the afternoon, the trial was finally adjourned. Previously, however, the motion of Heron, counsel for the defense, to remove the trial to the Court of the Queen's bench was again made and argued. The Court under the circumstances granted the motion.

The result of this decision will be to transfer the trial to another place, where a mixed jury will probably be obtained with less difficulty.

A Meeting to Sustain the President.

BEDFORD, PA., March 3.—A meeting was held here last night and resolutions were adopted condemning impeachment and calling upon the President not to surrender his office into the hands of the Radical revolutionists.

Steamers Burned at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The steamers M. S. Mephane and Fannie Scott were burned here this morning, valued at $100,000. They were insured for $65,000.

Local Intelligence.

REGISTER OF SALES for which bills have printed at the office of the INTELLIGENCER, and which are advertised in this paper:

Personal property of Wm. Ray, dec'd,		
Real Estate, late of Geo. Manz, adm'nist'r.	M r.	4th
Farm Stock and Implements, late of Abraham Miller, decd., Manor twp.,		4th
Real Estate, late of Michael McGrann, dec'd, in the city of Lancaster	"	5th
Farm Stock, Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture of H. E. Raub near Quarryville, Drumore twp.	"	5th
Stock and Farm Implements of Dr. J. K. Raub, dec'd., near Quarryville, Drumore township	"	5th
Farm Stock, Implements, etc., of T. W. Henderson, Esq., in Salisbury township, near The White Horse Tavern	"	6th
Stock and Farming Implements of Charles B. Davis, in Drumore twp.	"	6th
Sixty Head Mules at Lancaster Stock Yard, by Bernard Kelly	"	6th
Stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture of J. R. Barr, agent, in the village of Millersville	"	7th
Stock, Farming Utensils and Household and Kitchen Furniture of J. R. Barr, agent, in Millersville	"	7th
Stock Farming Utensils, Blacksmith Tools, &c., of Henry Conrad, at New Danville, Pequea twp.	"	7th
Personal Property late of Jane Lytle and Margaret Lindsay, deceased, in Salisbury township, by Lytle Skiles, Administrator	"	9th
Personal Property of Elijah McMichael, Sadsbury twp., Chester Co.	"	10th
Farm Stock and Implements of William Dungan, in Eden township	"	11th
Farm Stock, Farming Implements, &c., by Assignees of Joshua Eckman, in Colerain township	12-13	
Personal Property of Wendel Holl, in the village of Bird-in-Hand	"	14th
Tavern Stand, corner North Queen and Walnut streets, Theodore W. Herr, Real Estate Agent	"	16th
Farm Stock and Implements, and Household Furniture of John L. Lightner, near Bird-in-Hand	"	17th
Household and Kitchen Furniture of Sarah J. Eckert, in Paradise twp.	"	18th
Personal Property of J. Albert Hess, Sadsbury township	"	18th
Household and Kitchen Furniture of Robert Woods	"	19th
Farm Stock and Implements, Household Furniture, &c., of, Hezekiah Linton, Agent, and others, in Sadsbury twp., Chester co.	"	19th
Stock, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture of Thos. W. Henderson, in Salisbury twp.	"	19th
Stock and Household and Kitchen Furniture of Eliza K. Barnes, in Drumore twp.	"	19th
Stock, Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture of E. Hoptor, at Kinzer's Station	"	21st

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MILLERSVILLE.—We have recently received a Catalogue of the State Normal School at Millersville, near this city, and also a copy of the Annual Report of Prof. J. P. Wickersham, upon the condition of State Normal Schools in Pennsylvania. In these documents we notice some facts concerning the Institution at Millersville, which will be of interest to our readers. A year ago the buildings now occupied as a State Normal School were erected in 1854 by the citizens of Millersville for an Academy; in 1855 a three months' Normal Institute was held in the building. The school continued as a private Normal School for about two years, when, the buildings being sufficiently enlarged to comply with the requirements of law, it was recognized as a State Institution. Since that event the prosperity of the school has been wonderful, the thorough training it gives its graduates, both in the theory and practice of teaching, has created a demand for them to fill the positions in the southern part of Lancaster county. Indeed, the demand has exceeded the power of the officers of the Institution to supply. Many of the young men and women who attend this Normal School, have selected the profession of teaching as a life time occupation, ladies, it now completed, and make a fine appearance in the streets of the village. Mr. Beckler deserves a great deal of credit for his energy and enterprise and is deserving of success. Mr. Abraham Peck is not a rough and familiar manner around the neck, and the prosecuting witness, the defendant, drew Trout's face toward him and nearly bit his nose off—this constituted the mayhem—and that he also inflicted several severe blows with his fists upon Trout, and also gouged his eye so as to permanently impair the sight. It was testified that Trout, from the effect of this assault and the liquor which he drank, lay insensible from 7 o'clock P. M. until the next morning.

The state also offered testimony showing that Trout had Hannah in such a position, and that he was so severely choking him, that the only way defendant had to make Trout release his grip on his throat, was to give him, as he was in such a position that he could not use his arms, to push Trout away. It was also testified that the prosecutor's eye sight was not so injured as to prevent him from painting and striping carriages and sleighs. And that Trout was not injured so much physically, but that in three days after the said assault, he had publicly stated that defendant would have to whip him again. It was also testified that the defendant was very little, if any intoxicated when the fight occurred, and but little acted in self-defense.

Thursday Afternoon.—The addresses of counsel in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alexander Hannah, Jr., indicted for mayhem and for assault and battery, occupied the greater part of the afternoon session.

Com'th vs. Emanuel B. Longenecker. Indictment larceny, as bailee of certain monies, the property of the prosecutor, Jesse McComsey.

Mr. McComsey testified that on the 22d of July, 1867, he gave the defendant $1,750, with which to go to Philadelphia by a car load of horses; witness was to send defendant more money when required, he telegraphing to witness for it. The money was Government money, and was in $100, $50, $20, $10 and $5 bills. All the horses he purchased horses, but when they were brought to this city he delivered them to Samuel Groff instead of to witness. Witness asked defendant on several occasions for the money, but was always put off by some excuse or evasion. On one occasion, defendant told witness he was willing to settle the way he was charged; witness said he did not like that way of doing business, and did not keep books after any one. Witness gave Longenecker the money in the morning, about 9 o'clock, in the side room at Mr. Horting's hotel, in this city, and has neither received the money nor horses from defendant since that time. Witness did not take any receipt from Longenecker, and was not in the habit of doing so. Mr. Vos was witness's agent, and not a partner. Witness had received for his share of the horses half the net profits arising from the sale of the horses.

Friday Morning.—Court met at 10 o'clock, Judges Hayes and Libhart present.

The trial of the case of Com'th vs. Alexander Hannah, jr., indicted for mayhem, and also indicted for assault and battery, returned a verdict of not guilty to both indictments, and ordered that defendant pay three-fourths the cost, and the prosecutor pay the other fourth.

The trial of the case of Com'th vs. Em'l B. Longenecker, indicted for larceny, as bailee, etc., resumed from yesterday afternoon. Five witnesses were called for the prosecution, whose testimony was mainly corroborative of that of the prosecutor, Mr. McComsey, reported heretofore. None of these witnesses however were present, when the alleged $1,750 was given to defendant, excepting one who saw some money passing between the parties, but did not know what amount passed. Two of the witnesses testified, that Mr. McComsey owned the horses according to Mr. Longenecker's own statement, and that he, Mr. L., was only acting as salesmen for one-half the profits. The prosecution here rested.

The defense opened by stating that as the alleged money was given to defendant, as *bailee for himself* and McComsey, the profits being joint, that therefore defendant was not legally speaking a bailee and could not be charged criminally for larceny. That as the transaction was that of a joint concern, defendant was as much bailee for himself as for the prosecutor. A large number of witnesses, some ten or twelve, were examined for defense, several of whom testified that McComsey and Longenecker bought and sold, as if they were partners; one witness testified that McComsey told him that defendant was his partner. It also appeared from the evidence that defendant had acknowledged, that he owed Mr. McComsey $1,100, but not $1,750. And that on the occasion of the putting up the money for a settlement, it was stated that defendant had put $615 into the concern—this word *concern* indicating that a *partnership* existed between the prosecutor and defendant.

Court adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Friday Afternoon.—Court met at 3 o'clock.

The remaining cases which were put down for trial at this adjourned term of Quarter Sessions having been settled by the parties interested, all jurors who were not impanneled, in the case now before the Court, were discharged.

The arguments of counsel, in the case of Com'th vs. Emanuel B. Longenecker, indicted for larceny, as bailee etc., occupied the whole of the afternoon session. The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Saturday Morning.—Court met at 9 o'clock. The jury in the case of Com'th vs. Emanuel B. Longenecker, indicted for larceny, as bailee, etc., were charged by the Court. The jury after being out for about an hour, returned a verdict that the defendant is guilty of larceny, as *bailee* of certain monies, the property of Jesse McComsey. The counsel for defendant immediately made a motion for a new trial.

District Attorney Atlee and S. H. Reynolds for prosecution; Hiester and Dickey for defense.

OXFORD ITEMS.—We clip the following items from the *Press*:

Samuel J. Dickey, formerly of Hopewell borough, died at his home in St. Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 20th inst.

At the sale of Caleb Mercer, in New Garden township, on the 19th inst., cloverseed sold at $11 per bushel; Buckeye potatoes at $1.75, and oats at 80 cts.; hay sold at $16.50 per ton, and feeding steers at $79.50 each.

The coldest weather of the present winter in this latitude was experienced on Sunday morning the 23d inst. Thermometers in Oxford ranged from zero to three degrees below, at sunrise, which was three degrees lower than at any previous time.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The following gentlemen were recently elected officers of the Northern Central Railway:

Directors—J. D. Cameron and William Colder, of Harrisburg; Amos E. Kapp, of Northumberland; Henry Welsh, of York; John A. Wright, of Lewistown; George Small, Benjamin F. Newcomer and Sam'l M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore; Edward C. Biddle, John M. Kennedy, Jacob P. Jones and Wistar Morris, of Philadelphia. Subsequently the newly elected directors met and unanimously re-elected John D. Cameron, Esq., as President, and Robert N. Hollins, Esq., as Secretary and Treasurer. Thomas A. Scott, Esq., of Philadelphia was chosen as director, in the place of Mr. Cameron, elected President.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A railroad meeting was held at Fawn Grove, in York county, on the 14th inst., the meeting was attended by the most influential and enterprizing men of the county. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deem it of the utmost importance that a railroad be constructed to give the citizens of the lower end of York county, Pa., and the Northern parts of Baltimore and Hartford counties, Md., access to Philadelphia and to the Northern Central Railway.

Resolved, That we believe such a road can be built with but little grading and bridging.

Resolved, That we pledge our energies and means to the completion of such a road.

A resolution was also adopted appointing a committee to ascertain what amount of stock could be obtained, and to procure a charter.

The proposed railroad is to be constructed from the Northern Central Railroad to Peach Bottom Ferry, and from thence through the southern part of Lancaster county to some railroad leading to Philadelphia. It was stated, at the meeting, that the increase in the price of land and the additional outlet to the great slate quarries at Peach Bottom would more than compensate for the building of the road. The residents of the section of York county through which the road passes are displaying commendable energy in the matter. Before the meeting adjourned $125,000 was subscribed toward making the road. It is to be hoped the citizens of the southern townships of this county will manifest a like zeal and energy, and by holding similar meetings aid in the completion of this great enterprise, which will benefit them quite as much as the citizens of the neighboring county of York.

RESIGNED.—Surgeon Samuel J. Jones, of the United States Navy, it is announced, has resigned his position in the service. Dr. Jones has been a resident of Bainbridge, in this county, but has lately sold his residence and other property there, purposing to settle next autumn in Chicago, where he has made arrangements for the practice of his profession. Prior thereto, however, he leaves in a few days for Europe, for the purpose of recreation, and also with the design of perfecting himself in certain branches of surgical practice by visiting the European hospitals. The medical corps of our navy is being rapidly depleted of its best material, owing to the fact that the high order of talent demanded for the service is so much more highly compensated in private practice.

AFFAIRS IN LITIZ.—A correspondent in Litiz writes as follows:

This place is being considerably improved. The Reading and Columbia Railroad Company intend erecting a large passenger depot on the lot they have purchased, next Spring. Some new houses are now going up slowly, on account of the inclemency of the weather, and more will be commenced when Spring opens. Mr. Heubener of the firm of Tshudy & Heubener, has retired from the firm, and Major Bricker, of Warwick, takes his place, the new firm intend to erect a large and extensive store house along side of the present building, which when finished will compare favorably in point of beauty to any building of the kind outside of Lancaster in the county. Mr. Bicking, who for many years was prominently on the stage line between Lancaster and Litiz, has sold out and removes to Philadelphia in the spring. Linden Hall, under the administration of the new principal is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Freauff, by his urbanity and kindness, has endeared himself to his pupils. Sunnyside College, for young ladies, is now completed, and makes a fine appearance in the centre of the village. Mr. Beckler deserves a great deal of credit for his energy and enterprise and is deserving of success. Mr. Abraham Peck is not a rough and familiar manner around the neck, and the prosecuting witness, the defendant, drew Trout's face toward him and nearly bit his nose off—this constituted the mayhem—and that he also inflicted several severe blows with his fists upon Trout, and also gouged his eye so as to permanently impair the sight. It was testified that Trout, from the effect of this assault and the liquor which he drank, lay insensible from 7 o'clock P. M. until the next morning.

ANOTHER NEW PATENT.—Edmund H. Eberman, of Lampeter Square, has received letters patent, dated February 25th, 1868, for improvement in bed joint splice. This is for firmly uniting two abutting rails or the like, and consists of a double dovetailed and flanged plug, which is inserted in such a manner as to unite the two rails, as if cut in one piece, being firmly braced in every direction, and rendering impossible to yield. This will answer equally well to secure iron joints on bridges, buildings, &c. Obtained through the agency of J. Stauffer, of this city.

LARGE ST