Baucaster Intelligencer. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868,

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: gen. Wellington n. Ent, of Columbia co TEMPORARY CLUB RATES.

Believing that in the pending all impor tant political contest no agency can equal the newspaper press in efficiency, and being impressed with a conviction of the nesity of extending more widely the circuation of sound Democratic journals, we have concluded to offer the WEEKLY IN-TELLIGENCER, to new subscribers, for a

An extra copy will be sent with every

club of 20 or 30. THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER IS THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DEMOCRATIC The rapid increase in its circulation dur_ ing the past year shows that it is properly appreciated by the people. We ask every one of our renders to make an effort to add combat error. Let there be an organized

The terms which we offer are so very low that we do not propose to make them permanent. The arrangement will only be a temporary one, and will not be extended sevond the first day of next April. Each subscriber will find his name and the date at which his subscription expires printed on the paper. Our terms are Cash

Money can be sent by mail from any part of the county at our risk. Parties at a distance should send checks or post office or-

We will send the WEEKLY INTELLIGEN

CER for one month free of charge to any one likely to become a permanent sub-scriber. Any of our readers can have papers so sent, by writing to us. We will To Our Exchanges. We have transferred to our daily ex-

change list those papers which published the short prospectus we sent them. Should any one have been overlooked

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention which met in Harrisburg on Wednesday last was one of the ablest bodies of that kind we ever saw assembled. The representative men of the Democracy o Pennsylvania had been chosen to initiate the State and Presidential campaign. Among the delegates were many men who are not only known through out the State, but whose names are familiar to the whole country. It was evident that there was a determination among the members, conscientiously to do in all things what they felt to be best for the interests of this much distressed and oppressed nation. While there was an active and cager rivalry among the friends of different candidates, and while the contest for Delegates at large to the National Convention was especially exciting, swallowing up to a great extent the rivalry for State candidates, we must say we never saw such a general desire to choose the right men for the place and the times. All mere sectional and personal considerations were laid aside, and the Convention proceeded to the important work pefore it with a temper and in a manner that showed that prudence and sagacity, which have given to the Democracy of Pennsylvania so many triumphs in the | Fathers, whose dec able them to swell their majority of last fall to many thousands at the coming all-important Presidential election.

The candidates put forward for Auditor and Surveyor General are men of decided ability, of sterling integrity, of unsullied personal honor, and of popular manners. They are both young and both fine speakers. In the coming contest they will appear before the people of the State, and on the stump will well hear their part in the discussion of the momentous issues which are now agi. tating the nation.

Our candidate for Auditor General Hon. Chas. E. Boyle, of Fayette county, is a civilian, and one of the ablest young men in Western Pennsylvania. For two years together he was the recognized leader of the Democratic party on the floor of the lower House of our State Legislature, and he acquitted himself so ably as to give him a high reputation throughout the State. The West de manded his nomination, with a very good show of reason so far as the question of locality was concerned. The nomination of Mr. Boyle is an ex-

The candidate for Surveyor General Gen. Wellington H. Ent. of Columbia county, is as gallant a soldier as ever Judge. There is nothing about which went forth from Pennsylvania. He the law has been more careful than this fought through the war against the very matter. The Senate as constituted Southern secessionists who sought to cannot be regarded as a fair tridestroy the Union by force of arms, and is now as ready vigorously to do battle should Mr. Wade be declared disqualiagainst the band of Northern traitors, fied to take part in the trial. There are who by preventing its restoration have very few of the Radical Senators who kept him and his fellow-soldiers from have not bitterly denounced Mr. Johnseeing the fulfilment of the great work, for which they so freely shed their blood len from the lips of most of them which and periled their lives. The State ticket as it thus stands, being composed of a distinguished civilian and a distinguished soldier, cannot fail to be elected by a very large majority. The platform of principles put for-

ward by the Convention is eminently sound and conservative. It is not made up of glittering generalities, but is a clear and distinct moval of Mr. Johnson, is to comenunciation of the great political principles which underlie the present allimportant contest. It will commend itself to every right thinking man in Pennsylvania, and will win for us

many votes from the Opposition. The Convention did its work well The result is before the people of the State, and their voice will be heard in loud approval at the State election in October, and in the still more important Presidential election in November declaring that Pennsylvania still stands firm for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of Constitutional lib-

The New Hampshire Election.

Some telegraphic rumors in relatio to the result of the New Hampshire election will be found elsewhere. They are very meagre and not to be relied When the polls are closed and the full vote of the State counted, we shall know the true result.

THE Pittsburg Commercial, the leading Radical paper in Western Pennsylvania, has sufficient regard for law and decency, we are glad to see, to lead it to protest against Ben. Wade's sitting as a Judge over Andrew Johnson. It says: The Constitutional provision substituting the Chief Justice for the Vice President preside over the Court on the ground that the Vice President was an interested party, could not have meant that the Senator act-ing as the Vice President might take his

And it adds that "it would be little less than monstrous were Wade to reach the White House by a vote as juror on the trial of Mr. Johnson.

THE negroes elected a Mayor in Memphis the other day, and Forney's Press and Greeley's Tribune are crowing over it as a great Republican victory. They even forget to state that the negro majority of last year was greatly reduced mall favors are thankfully received.

LAST August the public debt was \$2,511,306,426, now it is \$2,519,829,622. Let the tax ridden masses try to cypher out when it will be paid at that rate!

The Conspiracy. The curtain is gradually rising; and we are beginning to realize the depth and extent of the Radical conspiracy at Washington. It is becoming terribly nanifest that Congress not only intends

JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA ritories of insufficient population. Havto our list. In no way can they do more to their negro population. This negro

majority will be required, in view of will soon be finished. Radical gerrymanders, to overcome the votes of the spurious Representatives, and the votes of the spurious Senators cannot be overcome at all for four years. Congress will stand entrenched behind the people. we will immediately attend to their

But Congress anticipated that a trecase on having our attention called to Representatives, and has cunningly ransferring to the Senate the power of the General; one of its own creatures hrough whose hands it has enacted transmitted. The Presidency is left an mpty shell; and while the people may perform the farce of an election, their hosen Executive will be powerless to emove a tax-gatherer without the conent of the imperial Senate, or command a soldier without permission from the princely Imperator. If the President should attempt to assert his authority, the Imperator and army will be on hand to enforce submission to the

If, however, the President of the people should not be sustained by a sufficient majority of lawful Representatives o overcome the fraudulent Southern fate; whereupon the Senate will select another nominal President to enact the pantomime of the place, while its vital functions are usuard by functions are usurped by the Conscript rees will be enforce General of the Army, scilicct Imperator or Emperor.

wade's Right to Sit as Judge The Senate of the United States has een organized into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, upon the articles prepared and presented by the lower House of Congress. The scene described elsewhere seems not to have been entirely want ing in solemnity. The gravity of the occasion evidently impressed even the more reckless of the Radicals who con stitute a majority of the Court. In the liscussion of the important question as to whether Senator Wade, who is to succeed Mr. Johnson in case of his removal, there were, to the credit of the Senate be it said, none of those outbursts of partisan passion which have

marked the conduct of the case up to

this point. That the objection of Mr. Hendricks was well taken every candid man will admit. In all courts the slightest interest of one of the Judges in any cause, is deemed sufficient to disqualify him from presiding at its trial. When a lawyer is elected Judge he does not sein any case in which he has been previously employed as counsel. All such cases are tried by some neighboring son beforehand. Expressions have falwould show sufficient bias to disqualify them from acting as jurors in a court of Quarter Sessions. It is sufficiently outrageous to bring the President of the United States to trial before such a body as the Senate will be with Wade excluded. Deliberately to admit as one of his judges the party who will occupy the office of the Executive on the re-

we can possibly conceive. The Radicals of Lancaster County Vote Against Impeachment.

mit the most glaring outrage of which

On Saturday last the election for delegates to the Radical National and State Conventions came off in this county The contest was exceedingly animated and a very large vote was polled. The most remarkable feature connected with he affair is, that the faction which saw it to rally their forces under a demand or impeachment were beaten. A ticket was set up which bore a flag at the head, and the words FOR 1M

PEACHMENT printed in staring job type at the bottom. That ticket was padly beaten. Only two out of eight delegates were elected by the impeachment party, and they both succeeded through personal popularity alone. This defeat was the more remarkable, inas much as the Grand Army of the Re public was enlisted in support of the impeachment ticket. It was called The Soldiers Ticket" in fact. This is looked upon by Democrats and a large proportion of the Republicans as a re uke to Thaddeus Stevens. The probabilities are that he could not be again nominated for Congress without serious opposition if he were to live and ask it.

CHASE has declined to proceed to try Jeff. Davis, whose case was fixed for the 26th inst., because he is engaged in trying President Johnson. The crime charged against Davis is trying to take certain States out of the Union, that of President Johnson is trying to get them back into the Union. Strange that two men should be waiting to be tried by the same Judge on two such charges One of them must be innocent. Which is it?

STANTON continues to spend both night and day in the War Department, eating and sleeping there. He will not feel safe in leaving for a moment until President Johnson is removed. In case President Johnson is removed. In case ers. It will not be long before the negr impeachment should fall, it is hard to will hate the creatures who have used him. conjecture what will be Stanton's fate.

Corruption. The government of the United States s now administered, is the most extravagant, corrupt and oppressive govriment in the world. The cost of

emoving all civil officials, and vesting Grant could remove, without the conanother, and fasten the appointees of its may be the result of the Presidential trial of an impeachment. election! If this be the legitimate

it is not worth preserving. To cure the corruptions of governtion of the people, and thereby save the republic, we must reduce the wants of cal misrule, by reducing the navy to the the United States. lowest scale adequate to the police service of the seas, and by lopping off one half the civil expenses of government,

The Delegates at Large.

inguished colleagues. The Democracy of the State showed their usual good ense in very generally recognizing his

was presented. crats in the county being present. There was a laudable display of interest exhibited and a general disposition was manifested to engage heartily in the all important work of giving the most extended circulation to Democratic newspapers to them will be done promptly and in a

horough manner. THE Special Commission of the Revnue has received from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, a complete exemplification by documents of he whole revenue system. The time was when we pitied the tax burthened Englishman, but, we would now be lad to exchange our heavy load for his lighter one. It is to be hoped that some our miserably contrived and wretchedly managed revenue system. It is possible those who have the matter in hand may borrow some ideas from the British system superior to the wretched ones of Radical conception.

THE Radicals of Maryland proved t State, failing to elect so much as a Con- the stable, that they have come to the conclusion they can afford to divide their party. They split into two factions at the State Convention which met at Baltimore on Friday. One of the fragments is led by Judge Bond, and the other by Ex-Senator Cresswell. We wish them both the fate of the Kilkenny cats, which they seem likely to realize.

THE Memphis Avalanche says: THE Memphis Avalanche says:

The colored race are growing sick of Radicalism. We hear of negroes deserting.

Loyal Leagues almost every day, as rats desert an old burning barn. The negro begins to see that the professions of the Radicals are nothing but shallow demagoguery to dupe them out of their votes: The negro cannot always be cajoled by shrewd Yan. kees, and cheated by worthless adventurers. It will not be long before the negro will hate the creatures who have used him

The Objects of Impeachment.

its own usurpations against the will of impeached. The last movement has the year, and most extravagantly, too? mendous popular reaction might submerge its fraudulent electoral votes and against the Democracy. If Johnson be
merge its fraudulent electoral votes and against the Democracy. If Johnson be supplanted by Wade, the lattermay fill purpose, and no harm has been done. rotten, so thoroughly corrupt, so reckguarded against such an accident, by all the offices in the country with crea- Stanton is still in office, while Grant less in its plundering of the public treafures, whom neither a Democrat nor defies and insults the President, and the sury, so vile and untrustworthy in all the absolute command of the army in sent of a Radical Senate. Thus the does not require all public business to be country is to-day. Honest men every-Senate will unmake one President, make suspended until the President is de- where are deserting its ranks, and its that all orders of the President must be own tool upon the country, whatever might not be out of place even in the

This deliberate degradation of the triotism of the people. operation of our system of government, Presidency is not unlike that of the Roman consulship under the Empire, when the republican title of the office ment, and the consequent demoraliza- was retained to amuse the populace, until the tyrant Caligula in derision caused his horse to be chosen consul. If the the treasury and the streams of taxation people of this country do not shake off that flow into it. By disbanding the standing army, whose bayonets are only distant when the horse of the General employed to support schemes of Radiof the Army will be made President of ful disposition are as strong to-day as

individual preference, and proceeded to choose representative men. Isaac E. Hiester, George W. Woodward, Wm. Bigler and Asa Packer, are names which fittly represent the dominant party in Pennsylvania.

When we suggested the name of Hon. Isaac E. Hiester as a candidate, men from all sections of the State at once recognized his claims upon the party. It is widely known as a political leader, because he has never sought office, or thrust himself forward at State Conventions and on similar occasions. Hie formerly represented this district as a Whig member of Congress, but has for years been one of the most steadfast Democrats in the State. He isa gentleman of the highest character in every respect, and is the full peer of his distinguished colleagues. The Democracy of the State showed their usual good of the State sho

The telegraph reports the following chains for support as soon as his name proceedings in the mongrel Constitutional Convention of North Carolina: Meeting of the Committee on Newspapers.

The meeting of the Committee on Newspapers, which was held on Saturday last, was largely attended, many of the most prominent and active Demography. The property of the Committee on Saturday last, was prominent and active Demography. The property of the Committee on Saturday last, was largely attended, many of the most prominent and active Demography. The property of the Committee on Saturday last, was largely attended, many of the University and all the other public schools alike to blacks and whites. A conservative member moved to have different schools for whites and blacks, but it was youted down by the radicals. was voted down by the radicals. The re-port compels all persons to send their chil-dren to public schools for sixteen months, between the ages of five and fifteen years, when they are not able to educate them otherwise. It confers large powers upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This is a step in advance of the re during the pending important political jected Constitution of Alabama, which campaign. A plan for securing complete denied the ballot to all who would not concert of action was agreed upon, and "swear to accept the civil and political the editors present were directed to is- equality" of whites and blacks. It comsue a circular, setting forth the pro- pels the poor white man, who has no visions of said plan and the mode to be other means of educating his children, adopted in carrying it out. The to send them to schools where they will circular will be forwarded to the be seated beside negroes and mulattoes. different members of the Committee This is the entering wedge for Amalgain a day or two. When it reaches them mation. The children who are thus we are sure they will all go to work at constrained to study and play together, once. There must be no delay in this will be industriously taught by the Yanimportant matter. The times demand kee schoolmasters to disregard the difprompt, vigorous and systematic effort ferences the God of Nature has imon the part of every true Democrat. The pressed upon the races. The pure and large attendance at the meeting of the innocent white girl will be instructed Committee, the character of the men that it is a merit to love her ebony playpresent, and the interest manifested by fellow. And out of this intimacy in nem assures us that the work entrusted childhood will spring relations that will cover the South with a hybrid population inferior even to the unmixed Africans. God help the South, if the North does not!

Grant and the Negroes. improvement may be speedily made on his predecessor. General Hancock is- never allowed to fasten upon National

do so.

THE nomination of S. S. Cox to be ney seems to be apprehensive that the finister to Austria was rejected by the entire bottom will be thereby knocked committed to the Committee on Foreign affairs, so as to prevent President ohnson from naming any one else tor the position.

Another Row Among the Radicals. The disgusting mockery of justice now in progress at Washington, where where an article from the last issue of the elected Chief Magistrate of a free the Columbia Spy, reflecting serious people is on trial before a partisan tri- upon certain prominent members of the Republican party in this county. Of

single-company of the people o further the spread of political truth, or to population were not legitimate voters of government. The public corruptions a machine that will accomplish a sure is the leaders of the party, according to defy an ordinary popular majority in petuati itself; and if they can succeed the North. An extraordinary majority in buying one half of our people with will be required to overcome the spuri. the proceeds of frauds committed upon fence! The country may well compare to be the pliant tool of the corrupt and ous electoral votes; an everwhelming all, the history of the Model Republic this programme with the trial of John traitorous leaders of their party, they

Bullying the Senate.

and the Republican party would soon b

Mr. Stevens will laugh at the utter-

ance of the Times, and will sneeringly

denounce it as pitiable cowardice. He

is perfectly unrestrained by any regard

for law, and knows not what is implied

shall soon see how far the Senate are

The Two Forneys.

which this second and less distinguish-

ed Forney provides for himself, at the

expense of the tax-payers of Pennsyl-

Commentisunnecessary, Two greater

THE Washington correspondent of

THE argument in the McArdle case

is expected in a couple of weeks. For-

the N. Y. Herald says:

leeches than these two Forneys were

by reverence for the Constitution.

influenced by similar sentiments.

utterly overthrown.

army obeys Grant. Surely the exigency respects as the Republican party of this spatched. A little patience and dignity speedy downfall is assured. We believe this because we still have faith in the intelligence, the honesty, and the pa-

to overcome the fraudulent Southern votes in the House, he may be more summarily dealt with. According to the precedent now making, he may be impeached and removed, and the Vice President of the people may share his circs, who, like Egyptian locusts, fate; whereupon the Senate will select swarm over the land, and eat out the like heads and removed the fraudulent Southern votes in the buck-shot war in this State. The N. N. Times, well known as a leading Republican journal, thus speaks of one of his latest and most audacious distinct the operation of the previous question at which he works daily. In his shop he has the likeness of several the distinction of the public sense of the power of the majority in the buck-shot war in this State. The N. N. Times, well known as a leading Republican journal, thus speaks of one of his latest and most audacious described in the buck-shot war in this State. The N. N. Times, well known as a leading Republican journal, thus speaks of one of his latest and most audacious described in the buck-shot war in this State. The N. N. Times, well known as a leading Republican journal, thus speaks of one of his latest and most audacious described for the previous question at which he works daily. In his shop he has the likeness of several the public feeling of justion to does not stop here.

While the committee were in session upon the further proceedings to remove the public sense of one of his latest and most audacious acts:

In the divised his political associates to do in the buck-shot war in this State.

The N. N. Times, well known as a leading Republican journal, thus speaks of one of his latest and most audacious acts:

In the divised his political associates to do in the buck-shot war in this State.

The A. N. Times is a one-legged soider in the buck-shot war in this State.

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The A. N. Times is a one-legged soider in the buck-shot wa distinguished Generals, and that of honor and the public feeling of justice to a ling, changing, without previous notice, the read the bullying and domineering language which Mr. Stevens addressed to Senators on Monday from his place in the had to put several marks of disapprobations of the several marks of disapprobations of the several marks of the several marks of disapprobations of the several marks of the several marks of disapprobations of the several marks of the several marks of disapprobations of the several marks of the several marks of disapprobations of the several marks of the several marks of disapprobations of the several marks of the se The Democratic State Convention had to put several marks of disapproba-National Convention. The members that Grant was in accord with the Radirefused to recognize the claims of mere cals and ready to help them to establish individual preference, and proceeded to negro supremacy in the South the phoose representative men. Isaac E. maimed soldier made black marks upon Hiester, George W. Woodward, Wm. the face of the General. One line was like and work the solution folly recognized to the face of the General of the nation. Point me out one who dares to the nation. Point me out one who dares to delibe felly recognized to the nation of the nation. Point me out one who dares to delibe felly recognized to the nation of the nation. Point me out one who dares to delibe felly recognized to the nation of the nation of the nation of the nation of the nation. showed remarkably good judgment in tion upon the former favorite. When

Amalgamation.

When General Hancock was appointed to the command of the military district of Louisiana and Texas, he found in the Common Council of New Orleans seven or eight negroes and mulattoes, who had been injected into that body by sued an order removing the sable city or State treasury. fathers who had been commissioned by the bayonet. This order has since been revoked, and the colored Councilmen

revoked, and the colored Councilmen reinstated by the Imperator, Grant.

This action of the Emperor is most acceptable to the Radicals for two reasons. It demonstrates his affection for the negro, and at the same time insults the Constitutional Commander-inchief, who has expressed his marked approval of General Hancock's course, Doubtless the General of the Army intends to exercise the same power for life, under future Presidents. If the Democracy ever succeed in electing a President, we trust he will take some measures to ascertain whether this is a Republic or an Empire. That is, if be so strong at the last election in that the negro, and at the same time insults Republic or an Empire. That is, if Congress does not remove him from office before he has an opportunity to will at once be resumed, and a decision

> Senate on Friday. His nomination out of the reconstruction tub. The year 1888 will exhibit two wonderful events—the trial of Jefferson Davis for in-sisting that the Southern States were out of the Union, and the trial of Andrew Johnson for insisting that they are in the Union.

Pratest of the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives.

In the House on Monday, Mr. Eddridge rose and said; I am instructed by, forty-five members of the House of Representatye to present a communication from them the House, and to ask that it be read. It is respectful in terms and is, in my opinion or tylegod o the House, and was a sespectful in terms and is, in my opinion, privileged.

The Speaker—The gentleman may consider that a protest is privileged, but the considered in

try, and the dearest interests of our consti-tuents—tending, as we believe, to the sub-version of our republican form of govern-ment, in their very nature demanding of in buying one half of our people with the proceeds of frauds committed upon fall, the history of the Model Republic will soon be finished.

It is to secure the fat drippings of the treasury that anarchy has been organized in the South, negro supremacy fastened upon the country, the tenure-of-office act passed, and the President impeached. The last movement has been a master stroke of policy on the part of the black Radicals, as well against the less advanced of their own party as against the Democracy. If Johnson be

vesting all the powers of the government in Congress. In the steps taken to depose the President of the United States, we are admonished that there is no end to those oppressive measures to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority.

The resolution was rushed through the House under the operation of the previous question referring the matter to the Committee on Reconstruction. The committee, in hot haste, sitting when the House was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered, and by a strict party vote adopted and presented it again to the House for its action, and then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative parliamentary body. Members were allowed, some thirty min-

Old Thad. Stevens, who has so long utes, some twenty, some ten, some five, and some one minute only, to discuss the bullied the Lower House of Congress, most momentous questions ever presented in Congress. Many could not even get one tried his hand on the Senate the other day. He has lost his physical power, minute under the arbitrary rule of the ma day. He has lost his physical power, becopie of this country do not shake off their lethargy, the time may not be far listant when the horse of the General of the Army will be made President of the United States.

Putting Black Marks on Grant.

There is a one-legged soldier in Hartisburg who, after fighting gallantly in the buck-shot war, in this State.

> ents, the Executive and the Judicial, en deavoring to subjugate and bring the both under the will and control of Congres

the minority of the House of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power, and their constituents deprived of all representative voice in the councils of the nation. We do, therefore, most solemply protest against the indecorous and undignified haste with which the majority of this House inaugurated, presented and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the House, a resolution demanding the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the people for alleged high crimes and misdemennors in office, when the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office against which the attack was directed, and the unforeseen and tremendous consequences which might the attack was directed, and the unforeseen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge.

We do also most solemnly protest against this thrice repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the co-ordinate branches of the government, through the spirit of party hated and vergence against the per-

break down one of the co-ordinate branches of the government, through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance against the person who, by the Constitution, is in the rightful and conscientious discharge of its functions thus consuming the precious time ightful and conscientious unsulfactions, thus consuming the precious time and folly in the House; but this of Mr. Stevens is rather the most disgraceful that hus yet appeared. If we could believe that such language would push Senators on to a conviction not otherwise approved of by their sense of justice, we should feel that

functions, thus consuming the precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to an earnest effort to relieve the pressing wants of the people, a restoration of a forn and distracted country to union and good order, and lightening the burden of taxation which is pressing down all the energies of trade and commerce to the point of universal bankruptcy and ruin.

"We do again most solemnly protest against, and profoundly deprecate and deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other, any of the departments of the government upon the mere question of the constitutionality or construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudication of which belong exclusively to the Judicial tribunal, and we hereby warm the people of which belong exclusively to the Judicial tribunal, and we hereby warn the people of the United States that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved in this suicidal struggle, and that they are in imminent peril of utter over-

There are two Forneys, both editing they are in imminent peril of utter over-throw.

We do further most solemnly protest against that wild and radical spirit of innovation upon theearly and well-settled practice of the Government—a practice established by the men who framed the Constitution, and who best understood its spirit and meaning—which put the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the representative of the dignity and power of the people, at the mercy of one of his subordinates, assuming to be the Secretary of War, in violation of his own pronounced convictions of the law, radical newspapers, and both of them, we are sorry to say, belonging to Pennsylvania. The greater rascal of the two, John W., the dirty wretch who is known as the author of the infamous Jamison letter, he of the Philadelphia Press, has transferred the scene of his operations to Washington, where his position as Clerk of the United States Senate enhis own pronounced convictions of the law and who has the unblushing effrontery t place himself in the unwarranted position ables him to get his grasping paws into the National Treasury. The other Forof communicating directly with Congress, in utter contempt of the authority of his superior, and with the deliberate purpose of resisting his authority. ney has not reached a position where thieving can be done on so extended a scale. He is State Librarian and editor The undersigned, therefore, in [their of the State Guard. The Telegraph, another Radical paper published at

character of representatives of the people being deprived by the despotic power of a inexorable majority of the high privileges o Harrisburg, thus shows up the way in inexora peritage of a free people, do hereby solemni and earnestly protest against these infractions of the rights of the people, and respectfully ask that this their protest may be spread upon the journal of the House Chas A. Eldridge, Julius Hotchkiss, F. Van Trump. Samuel B. Axteli, n Trump, W. Woodward.

expense of the tax-payers of Pennsylvania. It says:

The present Librarian, Wein Forney, has spent over fifty thousand dollars in fitting up a room that responsible parties would have fitted up in better style for half the money, and he now enjoys the salary of that office without rendering the State the least service—the duties of the office being discharged by an assistant—and in addition to the salary, some three thousand dollars are unnecessarily appropriated.

Commentisunnecessary. Two greater Samuel B. Axtell,
W.E., Nibblack,
W.E., Nibblack,
W.E., S. Holman,
Demas Barnes,
A. J. Glossbrenner
Lawrence Getz,
B. M. Boyer,
Stevenson Archer,
Albert G. Burr,
James A. Johnson,
Jas, B. Beck. ceu, w. Woodw W. Mungen, Stephen Taber, Geo, M. Adams, 4eo, W. Morgan, 1, S. Marshall,). M. Vanauken, hos. Laurens Jon '. H. Barnum, hn A. Nicholson D. Holbrook, Stone, James A. Johnson Jas, B. Beck, Ass P. Grover, J. M. Humphrey, John Fox, John V. S. Pruyn, Samuel J. Randall James Brooks, H. McCullough, J. P. Knott, Chas, Sitgreaves, M. C. Kerr, Chas. E. Phelps, Iames M. Cavana Chas. Halght, Lewis W. Ross,

Election of a United States Senator in

Maryland. On Friday the Maryland Legislature elected Hon. George Vickers, of Kent county, to represent that State in the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Thomas, whom the Radical majority refused to admit to a seat. Speaking of Mr. Vickers, the Baltimore Sun says: That a judicious selection has been made in this case for United States Senator can in this case for United States Senator can hardly be questioned. Mr. Vickers is a man of sound conservatism in politics,

man of sound conservatism in politics, temperate in tone and action, and is known as an able lawyer and a gentleman of refined courtesy. He was originally a Whig, but has acted for some years with the Democratic party. He has never, however, sought political preferment, but was chosen State Senator from Kent county, and served in the last Legislature, but declined a rejection last fall. Though not aspiring to be an orator, Mr. Vickers is yet a very good speaker and debater. He resides at Chestertown, is about sixty-five years of age, and is universally respected by men of all parties. No man in Maryland will suppose him not worthy to enter into the United States Senate.

IMPEACHMENT The Managers of Imperchanniat the Bar of the Benate Scenes and Incident WASHINGTON March 4, 1868, The second act of the Imperchment pro-

The second act of the Impegathment proceedings, which may be comidly, farce or drams, as future circu natances shall decide, came off in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. The House Managers presented their articles of impeachment against the President. There was a large audience, and every seat and available place in the gallery were crowded by interested spectators, gathered together in anticipation of the solemn presentment of the Grand Jury of the Nation to the Highest Court of the country.

Opposite the President's declaration

occasioned a brief flutter, which died away to an oppressive stillness when the doors were thrown open and the Managers appeared followed by a crowd of Congressiven, the Speaker and clerk of the House of Representatives and a host of petry officials. The proceedings of the Senate were at once suspended and the Sergeant-at-Arms in a loud, clear voice announced "the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives." President Wado arose from the chair and said: "The Managers of the House will please come forward and take the seats assigned to them." The Sergeant-at-Arms thereupon ushered in the Managers. Mr. Bingham was in front, arm in arm with Mr. Boutwell, and followed by Messrs. Wilson and Williams, Mr. Thad. Stevens walked alone and leaning in a feeble manner upon his cane. The ing in a feeble manner upon his cane. The procession moved down the middle aisle to procession moved down the middle asile to the open space in front of the President's desk and took their seats. Mr. Dawes, although not one of the Managers, took his seat with them. Upon motion of Senator Hendricks, Speaker Colfax was invited to take a seat by Vice President Wade, and Senator Grimes escorted him to his place. The balance of the procession, made up of the Repulican members of the House, took their places behind the Senators' seats and remained standing. Only three Democratic members were present on the floor.

When silence had been restored and the doors of the Senate closed to prevent any movement of spectators to disturb the cere-

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, argued that the question was to be decided on principle, and that principle, was to be found in the Constitution. It was thought the man who was to succeed the President in case of removal from office should not take part in the trial of the President. If the case of Mr. Wade did not come within the letter of the Constitution it did come clearly within its principle and meaning.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, argued that there was no party before the court to make the movement of spectators to disturb the cere mony, Mr. Bingham and all the members o he committee arose, save Mr. Stevens, wh the committee arose, save Mr. Stevens, who remained in his seat throughout, and in a clear voice said:—"The Managers of the House of Representatives to present articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, appear before the Senate of the United States to present the charges against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

President Wade—"The Sergeant-at-arms will proclaim." will proclaim."
Thereupon the Sergeant at-Arms shouted
out: "Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence ou
pain of imprisonment, while the House of

pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeach-ment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

Mr. Bingham then rose and begun the reading of the prison. During the adding Mr. Bingham then rose and began the reading of the articles. During the reading perfect silence reigned throughout the chamber, and all the Senators gave the closest attention to the various articles displayed on the part of the House.

At the conclusion of the reading, which occupied thirty minutes, Mr. Wade said:—
"The Senate will take due order and cognizance of the articles of impeachment, of nizance of the articles of impeachment, of which due notice will be given by the Senat

to the House of Representatives."

The members of the House then withdrew

Senate, and it is made the duty of the Chief Justice to preside when the President is on Irial, I take the hierty of submitting, very respectfully, some observations in respect to the proper mode of proceedings upon the impeachment which has been preferred against the President now in office. That when the Senate sits for the trial of an impeachment its acts as a court is unquestionable; that for the trial of an impeachment of the President, this court must be constituted of the members of the Senate, with the Chief Justice to preside, seems also unquestionable.

with the Chief Justice to preside, seemals ounquestionable.

The Federalist, regarded as the highest contemporary authority on the construction of the Constitution, and in the sixty-fourth number on the function of the tion of the Constitution, and in the sixtyfourth number on the function of the
Senate, "sitting in their judicial capacity
as a court for the trial of impeachment,"
are examined. In the paragraph explaining the reasons for not uniting the Supreme Court with the Senate in the formation of the Court of Impeachment, it is
observed that, to a certain extent, the
benefits of that union will be obtained
from making the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the President of the Court of
Impeachment, as is proper in the plan of Impeachment, as is proper in the plan convention, while the inconveniences convention, while the inconveniences of an entire incorporation of the former into the latter will be substantially avoided.— This was perhaps prudent. This authority seems to leave no doubt upon either of the propositions just stated, and the state-ment of these will serve to introduce the question upon which to state the wealth of ment of these will serve to introduce the question upon which to state the result of my reflections to the Senate—namely, at what period in the case of an impeachment of the President should the courts of impeachment be organized under oath as directed by the Constitution.

It will readily suggest itself to any one who reflects upon the abilities and learning in law which distinguish so many Senators that, besides the reason assigned in the Federalist, there must be still another for the provisions requiring the Chief. Jus-

nators that, besides the reason assigned in the Federalist, there must be still another for the provisions requiring the Chief Justice to preside in the Court of Impeachment. Under the Constitution, in the case of a vacancy in the office of President, the Vice President succeeds; and it was doubtles thought prudent and befitting that the next successor should not preside in the proceeding through which the vacancy might be created.

It is not doubted that the Senate, while sitting in its ordinary capacity, must necessarily receive from the House of Representatives some notice of its intention to impeach the President at its bar; but it does not seem to me an unwarranted opinion, in view of the Constitutional provision, that the organization of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, under the Constitution, should not precede an actual announce ment of the impeachment on the part of the House, and it may, perhaps, be thought a not less unwarranted opinion that the articles should only be presented to the Court of Impeachment, that no summons or other process should issue except from the organized court, and that the rules for the government of the proceedings of such court should be framed only by the court itself.

I have found myself unable to come to

court should be framed only by the court lisself.

I have found myself unable to come to any other conclusions than these. I can assign no reason for requiring the Senate to organize as a court under any other than its ordinary presiding officer, for the latter proceedings upon an impeachment of the President, which does not seem to me to apply equally to the earlier. I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to contest what its superior wisdom may have directed. All good citizens will fervently pray, that no occasion may ever arise when the grave proceedings now in progress will be cited as a precedent; but it is not impossible that such an occasion may come. is precedent; but it is not impossible that such an occasion may come.

"Inasmuch, therefore, as the Constitution has charged the Chief Justice with an important function on the trial of an impeachment of the President, it has seemed to me fitting and obligatory, where he is unable to concur in the views of the Senate concerning matters essential to the trial, that his respectful dissent should appear.

S. P. CHASE,
Chief Justice of the United States.

Organization of the High Court of Impeachment.
WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Senate was opened, as usual, with prayer by the Chaplain, Keverend Doctor Gray, who beseeched, that the Senate might be prepared for the discharge of the duties and high trusts committed to their care; that God would preside over all their deliberations; that all partizan zeal, all selfish motives, all sectional prejudices should bow to the supreme yof the law and the supreme rule of right; that the decision to be reached by this Court should be such as will be approved and ratified in the high court of Heaven, and to which all the people would say Amen.

The morning hour was taken up with rather unimportant business, until the question came up for excluding the public from the galleries during the impeachment trial, and admitting only a limited number by tickets.

Mr. Anthony while speaking on this ques in. Annual whitespeaking on this question, was cut short by the expiration of the morning hour, and the appearance of the Chief Justice and attendants at the door. The President pro tem said: The morning hour having expired, all legislative and country the property in exceeding the Screen in exceeding the force in exceeding the Screen in ex

to cease, for the purpose of proceeding to business connected with the impeachment of the President of the United States. The chair is vacated for that purpose. The Chief Justice then advanced up the ir. Pomeroy, Chairman of the committee prointed for that purpose, with Judge Nei on, of the Supreme Court, on his right— lesses. Buckalew and Wilson, the other

The Impeachment Summons,

WASHINGTON, March 8.
At 9 o'clock last evening the Sergeant-Arms of the Senate called at the White flouse to serve upon the President the ollowing writ of summons in the impeach-

ment:
The United States of America, ss.:
The Senate of the United States, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, to Andrew Johnson, greeting Rapresentatives of

rorm of precept to be endorsed on said writ of summons:

The United States of America, ss.

The proceedings were very brief. Upon the announcement of the ushers that the officer of the Senate desired to see Mr.

Johnson, the latter directed all. Library, the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be admitted.—After the usual civil salutation, Mr. Brown said—"Mr. President, I have here a package which I am ordered by the Senate of the United States to deliver to you," at the same time handing a sealed envelope.

the United States to carried a sealed envelope or package containing writ, &c.—Mr. Johnson replied—"Very well, sir, it Mr. Brown—"Mr. Brown—"Mr. Brown—"

The N. Y. World, in an able article on impeachment, thus shows up the incon-

The substance of the controversy is, whether the President has a right to choose his Cabinet. Mr. Johnson, in holding that he has, is not innovating upon the established practice, nor acting upon a new interpretation of the Constitution. All minds

not carried away by passion will decide

remities against Mr. Johnson for an ac n which he imitates a long line of ilustrious

in which he imitates a long line of ilustrious predecessors. A great proportion of the very Senators who are to condemn him are on record as personally committed to the right, nay, to the duty, of a President, according to the theory of our Government, to make his Cabinet a unit by displacing members who do not agree with him. In 1864, when the Republicans wanted Mr. Blair put out of the Cabinet, the following paper was presented to President Lincoln:
The theory of our Government, the early and uniform practical construction thereof, is that the President should be added by a Cubinet

its members should be made as will secure the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects, more especially in the present crisis of public affairs.

The Cablact should be exclusively composed a statesmen who are the cordial, resulted, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes about mentioned.

This paper was signed by the following

Republicant Senators, among whom will be found a large number who are certain to yote for conviction. They are about to punish in Mr. Johnson us a crime what they urged upon Mr. Lincoln as a duty. These are the names of the signers:

Charles Sumner,

Henry Wilson,

Massachusetts.

New York

Pennsylvania

Benj. F. Wade, John Sherman

Preston King,

L. S. Foster,

Lyman Trumbull James Harlan, James W. Grimes

(ra Harris, David Wilmot,

Edgar Cowan, Pennsy, L. N. M. Morrill, Maine.

John P. Hale,

II. B. Anthony, Rhode Island
Rachariah Chandler.

O. H. Browning,
Lyman Trumbuil,

Illinois.

J. R. Doolittle,
T. O. Howe,

Wisconsin.

a Dixon, Connecticut.

Solomon Foot, Jacob Collamer, David R. Clark, John P. Hale, New Hampshire

sistency of the Radicals in Congress:

Messrs. Buckalew and Wilson, the other members of the committee, bringing up the rear—with members of the House, who stood behind the bar of the Senate.

The Chief Justice, having ascended to the President's chair, said in a measured and impressive voice:

"Senators, in obedience to notice, I have appeared to join with you in forming a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President of the United States, and I am now ready to take the oath."

The following cath was then administered to the Chief Justice by Judgo Nelson:

"I do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and I are agreeable to law and judgments might be thereupon had as a High Court of Impeachment, at their chamber in the octy of March, exhibit to the Senate and Andrew Johnson, in the words following:

"I do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and I are agreeable to law and judgments might be thereupon had as a High Court of Impeachment, to Andrew Johnson, are therefore the Senate of the United States of March, exhibit to the Senate and Andrew Johnson, in the words following:

"I do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the Constitution and laws, so help me God."

The Chief Justice then said—Senators, the oath will now be administered to the Senators, the oath will now be administered to the Senators, then and there to answer the said articles and the proceedings as High Court of Impeachment, at their chamber in the city of Warshington, on the 18th day of March, exhibit to the Senate of the United States, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, to Andrew Johnson, greeting:

The foliowing cath was then administered to the Senators of the United States of March, exhibit to the Senate of the United States of March, exhibit to the Senate of the United States, and I and Andrew Johnson, and Judgments might be thereupon had a are agreeable to law and judgments

peachment, at their chamber in the city of Washington, on the 13th day of March then and there to answer the said articles oath will now be administered to the Sena-tors as they will be called by the Secretary oath will now be administered to the Senators as they will be called by the Secretary in succession:

The Secretary called the roll, each Senator advancing in turn and taking the oath prescribed in the rules as given above. The only Senators absent were Doolittle of Wisconsin, Patterson of New Hampshire, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Edmunds of Vermont.

OBJECTION TO WADE'S BEING SWORN AS ONE OF THE JUDGES.

When the name of Senator Wade was called,
Mr. Hendricks rose and put the question to be presiding officer, whether the Senator from Ohlo, being the person who would

called,
Mr. Hendricks rose and put the question to be presiding officer, whether the Senator from Ohlo, being the person who would succeed to the Presidential office, was entitled to sit as a judge in the case.
Mr. Sherman argued that the Constitution itself settled that question. It provided that the presiding officer should not preside of the trial of the President, but being silent as to his right to be a member of the Court, it followed by implication that he had the right to be a member of the Court as each State was entitled to be represented by two Senators.

The Senate had already seen a Senator who was related to the President by marriage take oath, and he could see no difference between interest on the ground of affinity and the interest which the Senator from Ohio might be supposed to have. Besides the Senator from Ohio was only the presiding officer of the Senate pro tempore, and might or might not continue as such to the close to these proceedings. He, therefore, hoped that the oath would be administered to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, assimilated this case to an ordifact of the Senator from Ohio.

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The United States the ninety-second. From of precept to be endorsed on said wiff of summons:

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The United St Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, assimilated

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, assimilated this case to an ordinary judicial proceeding, and reminded the Senate that no judge would be allowed to sit in a case where he holds a direct interest. Was it right, he said, to subject a Sepator to such a great tempatation, the whole Executive power of the nation, with twenty-rive thousand dollars a year. He submitted, therefore, that it was due to the cause of impartial justice that such a precedent should not be established as would bring the Sonate in disrepute. Why was it that the Chief Justice now presided? It was because the fathers of the Republic thought that he who was to be entitled to benefits should not be permitted ever to preside where he could only nitted ever to preside where he could only rote in case of a tie vote. He did not know hat the question could be decided at once it was a grave and important question, and would be so considered by the country; and he submitted whether it was not proper to postpone its decision till to-morrow, in order particularly that the precedents of the order particularly that the precedents of the English House of Lords might be exam-ined. He moved, therefore, that the ques-tion be postponed till to morrow. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, argued that the

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, argued that there was no party before the court to make the objection, and that it did not lie in the mouth of one Senator to raise an objection against a fellow-Senator. When the party appeared here then objection could be made and argued; but not here and now. It seemed to him that there was no option and no discretion but to administer the oath to all Senators.

Senator Howard that Senator Wade m not continue to be President of the Sen was no answer to the objection. When he should case to be the presiding officer of the Senate he could be sworn in, but now at this time, he was incompetent. In the case of Senator Stockton, of New ersey, the question had been decided.

in irregular order, the spectators took a long breath hurried out of the Chamber and the business of the Senate went on in its usual manner.

Protest of the Chlef Justice to the Senato There it was held that the Senator, being interested in the result of the vote, had no right to vote. One of the standard rules of the Senate itself was that no Senator should vote wherehe had an interest in the result of the vote, but in his judgment the constitution in the Senate of the United States—Inasmuch as the sole power to try impeachments is vested by the Constitution in the Senate, and it is made the duty of the Chief Justice to preside when the President is on trial, I take the liberty of submitting, very respectfully, some observations in respect to the proper mode of proceedings upon the impeachment which has been preferred against the President now in office. That when the Senate is see or covert in a many presented that it is not included by the Constitution itself had settled it that no man speakment which has been preferred against the President now in office. That when the Senate is see or covert in a many presented the many presented in the product of the Senate is seen to see the search of the senate is a search of the senate is seen to see the search of the senate is seen to see the search of the senate is seen to see the search of the senate is seen to see the search of the senate is a search of the senate is seen to see the search of the senate is seen to see the search of the senate is seen to see the search of the senate is seen to see the search of the search of the senate is seen to search of the search of the search of the senate is seen to search of the sea portance of the question.

y the Senator from Maryland would pre The discussion was continued, and with-out reaching a conclusion, the Senate ad-

T. O. Howe,

A great part of these signers will unite in passing sentence on Mr. Johnson, and will thus demonstrate to the world that he is the victim of malicious persecution by reckloss and desperate partisan enemies. These unscrupulous partisans hold one doctrine when they wish to get a member of the Cabinet out, and they face right about and hold the exactly opposite doctrine when they desire to keep a Cabinot office in. The rights of the Presidential office have not changed since 1864, unless the Constitution is a loaf of bread or a shoulder of mutton just as the changing whimsies or party necessities of the Republicans may for the moment require. Second Days's Proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment. Washington, March 6.

oment require. Public Bebt Statement. WASHINGTON, March 6.

At 1 o'clock to-day the Senate suspended its ordinary business and Chief Justice Chase took the chair as the presiding officer of the "Court of Impeachment." The journal of the proceedings of yesterday having been read, Mr. Dixon, who had the floor upon the adjournment yesterday, rose to speak to the question of permitting Mr. Wade to be sworn as a trier in the impeachment against the President. The Jacobins by preconcert had arranged that The monthly debt statement has just been promulgated: Debt Bearing Coin Interest,
February,
March,
e per cent, Bonds \$207,739,200 00 \$212,784,400 00
per cent, Bonds of six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and 1868. Six per cent. Bonds of 1881. 9,458,391 80 9,378,191 80 and content upon the adjournment yesterday, roses and Wade to be sworn, as a first in the first of Wade to be sworn, as a first in the first of Wade to be sworn, as a first in the first of the first o 283,676,600 00 283,676,600 00 peachment against the President. The Jacobins, by preconcert, had arranged that Howard should make a point of order upon 1,338,488,850 00 1,407,231,800 00 13,000,000 (n) Total Debt Bearing 1.912.363.041 80

behalf, on Friday next, will ask for at least two weeks to prepare the defense. This, if granted, will postpone the trial until the 20th of the present mouth. The Supreme Court will adjourn about the ist of April, and then the Chief Justice will be relieved from attendance on that tribunal. The probability, therefore, is, that he will not be disposed to enter upon the trial of the pending impeachment until the close of the present term of the Court.

bink that with such resources under a peace establishment there ought to be an immense surplus at the end of the year after meeting all our current of the national debt upon this surplus fund through some lieving reduction of these internal revenue taxes. From present appearances, however, or elief either way need be expected from this Congress.—New York Herald.