## Kancaster Intelligencer.

History will do justice to Andrew Johnson, if this generation does not .-From humble origin and narrow opportunities he has gradually advanced by his own honest efforts, to the first position in the Republic. His leading raits of character are moral courage and devoted patriotism. An origina Democrat, he adhered faithfully to his party until secession carried off the mass of his Southern friends, when he cast in his lot with what he supposed to be the Union party of the country. Our people remember with profound gratiude his manly and thrilling utterances. when he, alone of Southern Senators in Congress, turned his back upon his elellious section and pledged his faith and fortunes to the Constitution.

As he was faithful to the Constitution at the beginning of the war, and through the war, so has he been faithful to the Constitution since the war. Chosen and elected Vice President of the United States in 1864, because of his eminent devotion to the cause of the Union, he has consistently and signally justifled the wisdom of his election. Upon his accession to the Presidency, he applied every effort and energy to the restoraof the Union under the Constitu tion. He adopted, and endeavored to perfect and execute the plan of his predecessor, which was the only one that could restore the disorganized States to their proper relations with the federal system. And when his party rejected the plan, because it promised to restore the Union without perpetuating the party, he discarded his political friends, the brench o the Constitution, where almost unhe has since maintained the

Assailed by the revolutionary faction outside of the Constitution, as no President was ever before assailed, persecuted with unrelenting bitternes overwhelming majority of both branches of a perjured Congress, and stripped f almost every function of the Chief Magistracy which gave force and dignity to the office, he has never faltered In the path of duty, nor bent before the tempest that has benten upon him. As each successive act of Congressional usurpation reached him, his eloquent vetoes rang out above the storm, and signalized his fruitless efforts to save the Constitution of his country. At last, goaded to madness by the reproaches of the President, Congress has determined to remove one whom it cannot silence, and inflict the last blow upor the Constitution by degrading its Chief Executive.

Tiberius Gracehus degraded the trithe consequence of the tribunate and unsettled the balances of the Roman Republic. The sequel was Cresar. We trust that the degradation of a People's tenure of our Chief Magistracy to the pleasure of Congress, may not be too speedily followed by Empire. But vhatever may be the fate of the Republic, a garland of imperishable renown will rest upon the brows of the martyr President, -a martyr to the sanctity of oaths, a martyr to the Constitution and a martyr to liberty. He will go to posterity the last free President; those who follow will be the slaves of Congress. And if ever our people recover their virtue, they will seek to blot the disgraceful episode of the impeachment, trial and degradation of Andrew Johnson from their history, as an indignant nation will hasten to expunge its traces from the records of

Congress. The Express and the Prison Keeper. fierce fight going on inside the lines of 203 Radicals to 128 Democrats; Radical worth while for us to waste our enerthe Radical party of this county in re- majority, 75. This year the Lower gles in the endeavor to elect a Presigard to the management of the County Prison. The Express has holdly and ocrats; Radical majority, 49, a Demo-Hyzed and powerless, and be but the openly charged that the expenses are eratic gain of 26. who have control of the institution. It has assailed the Keeper, the Inspectors, and all connected with the concern in one article after another.

have replied in a lengthy article, giving the accusations made by the Express, 71,000. Whether the statement referred to is An examination of the vote by towns sufficient to exonerate them, those who will show the damning fact that the have read both sides can determine for themselves. But, there is one thing in towns bordering on Maine, Massachuit that is certainly remarkable. The setts and Vermont; while in the interior Inspectors do not confine their state ment to a defense of themselves. They more than insinuate that the attack of

his family and his friends, to have the matter fully investigated before the proper judicial tribunal. He can proceed either by prosecution in the Court of Quarter Sessions, or by civil suit in the Common Pleas. Will he do so? We are really auxious to see whether he is willing to rest under such grave charges without making an attempt to the prevailing opinions of men of all ard has only to meet Lord Stanley in a clear his reputation. If he should permit the matter to rest as it now stands pariles. he cannot complain if the public should conclude that he feared to meet

Municipal Flection.

Of course there were some resolutions, but these were as empty as the speeches.

is demanded at this time? cast for the nominees of the Demo-cratic party, first at the State election in October, and after that at the Presi-dential election in November.

New Hampshire.

We are at last able to present to our eaders the almost complete returns o the New Hampshire election, and in bune Octavius, and thereby destroyed spite of the despatches claiming the reelection of Harriman by an increased najority, we are now able to show that the Democracy have really made large gains. New Hampshire, since 1855, President, and the subjection of the has never been carried by the Demo crats. The State has gone Republican by the following majorities for the past

welve years:

The returns from 223 towns give Harriman, Republican, 39,531; and Sinclair, For some time past there has been a House of the Legislature stood in 1867, States,) it would seem to be scarcely House stands 190 Radicals to 141 Dem- dent, who when elected, will be para-

openly charged that the expenses are crategain of 20.

It will be observed that the Demothat the public is being fleeced after the cratic vote will exceed 37,000, a majority. There is food for reflection in this most approved Radical style by those of the legal votes of New Hampshire, and whether our course should be on, To these grave charges the Inspectors shows whence the increased Radical that upon our decision rests much of facts and figures to show the falsity of Hampshire has hitherto never exceeded crisis is now at hand which is pregnant

Radicals have gained only in those

more than insinuate that the attack of the Express was only made for the purpose of extorting money, in the shape of black-mall, from the Keeper of the Prison.

The charge thus made is a very serious one. It is made in print, over the signature of six responsible men. If it be not true the editor of the Express should feel bound in justice to himself,

The Financial Question.

to which we invite the attention of ou readers. The question is stated therein clearly and strongly, and conclusions arrived at which are rapidly becoming

New Jersey Elections. The returns of the charter elections in his accusers, lest they should prove the New Jersey show slight Radical gains at one or two points, but the Democ racy more than make up for that else where, gaining generally even over the very large majorities of last fall, when we swept the State from one end to the

A lot of scraps, selected at random from tracy, we are loth to believe that the chitorial columns of that obscure Democracy at least, will not stand by rational negroes, resolved to defeat this The president, and be ready to repel force with force. It may result in a civil war; but if Congress will claim such powers as this, of removing a President elected by the people, simply because of a difference in political sentiment, civil wars will be sure to be the corder of the day hereafter in our country, and we may as well test the question of the powers of the day hereafter in our country, and we may as well test the question of the powers of congress nowashereafter. We are quite sure that if positions were the constitution was defeated by a point of the day hereafter in our country to drive in the voters, the constitution was defeated by a majority of THIRTY THOUSAND. Now Congress is coolly considering, and will undoubtedly pass, a bill to fasted their global test of the constitution was defeated by a majority of THIRTY THOUSAND. Now Congress is coolly considering, and will undoubtedly pass, a bill to fasted their global three constitution was defeated being deposed by a Democratic constitution of the powers of Congress, sparks would fly before the constitution distance. We are quite sure that if positions were the constitution was defeated the being deposed by a Democratic constitution was defeated the powers of Congress, sparks would fly before the constitution detection. The most the probable decision by a majority of the tives will insist upon this course, as a distinct of the most the North. Their twenty new toers in the North. Their twenty new detections and fifty-six new Represents a the editorial columns of that obscure newspaper, the York Republican, would have answered just as well as the lot of force with force. It may result in a least expensive way of doing so, least the lot of force with force of the lot of t twaddle which was reported by its edi-tor. The first of the series denounces such powers as this, of removing a Presi- And although in defiance of our North-Gen. Grant; the third, combining the first two, denounces Johnson and praises Grant; the fourth praises Grant; the fourth praises Grant; the order of the day hereafter in our country to drive in the fifth praises Andrew G. Curtin; the try, and we may as well test the question the voters, the constitution was defeatnith praises Andrew G. Curtin; the sixth praises Congress, for establishing a negro empire in the South and impeaching the President; the seventh reversed, and it was a Republican President. peaching the President; the seventh reversed, and it was a Republican President ten this infamous rejected constitution praises the Senate, and calls for the summary removal of Johnson; the Congress, sparks would be before the eighth flatters the soldiers; the ninth project was a "fait accompil." Residence of Congress chosen under this content to the Northern people will be fortunate in the Northern people will be fortunate the Northern people will be fortunated the Northern

fools think it can be fortured into an conformation of negre equality; the twelfth flatters Hartranft and Caropbell; twelfth flatters Hartranft and Caropbell; twelfth flatters the chirteenth attempts to flatter the thirteenth attempts to flatter the third and consider the delignment of the past years, without the foreigners; and the fourteenth instructs at the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant and Curtin.

We find in some of the papers a reasonation fororing an increase of the tariff, for the purpose of raising prices still ligher; and one declaring in favor of paying the National debt without say, ing when or how it shall be done; but as no mention of any such resolutions is made in the Press, we are at a loss to know whether they were either offered or adopted.

We make up our summary of this movement of the Republican party of the purposes to clear the resolutions are needed to the conditions and the foreign and a little Indian posy that housed to risk movement. It is adlous, excers the son on congress that has the conditions are congress that has the condition of congress that has the expresely stepled given either to the President. The reason probably is that the members of his Cablino the President who appoints that the members of his cablino to the North, that tramples alike that the members of his cablino to the North, that tramples alike that the members of his cablino to the North, that tramples alike that the members of his cablino to the North, that tramples alike the resolution and the constitution its members are resoluted to the south or the North, that tramples alike the president who appoints that the members of his cablino to the North, that tramples alike that the members of his cablino the expressly excepted from its general provisions. Their terms of office are limited to expire on month after the resident the man can read the President the number of the standing that the

increased, thus reducing the Radical way, they will meet no impediments to paign. majority of 3,146 in 1867 to 2,492 in 1868, their schemes of getting in full negro a Democratic gain of 654. The Lower representations from the Southern

nominal head of the government during A glance at the map will show that New of action or inaction in the pres-Hampshire is surrounded by the in- ent emergency, is a matter which tensely Radical States of Vermont, should receive the gravest de-Maine and Massachusetts. This fact liberation; for we feel assured, vote was derived. The vote of New our hope for the future, and that the

with the fate of the nation.

The Alabama Claims. land, arising out of the capture and November. in British ports, have gave rise to a It will be remembered that the Dem- very important debate in Parliament. eration, which it is to be hoped will lead to a speedy adjustment of all difficul-ties. The tone of the English news-with the officials of the Prison, has no papers is calm, and most of them speak point. We have not the slightest idea of the affair without bitterness. The that we shall ever be brought into any London Times says "the debate must We print in another column an argument on the Financial Question by Mr.

Ernst, an emineat bauker of Kentucky, to which we invite the attention of our that the failure of Great Britain to reshall be perfectly ready to meet them. fer the Alabama claims to arbitration i due to no desire to avoid her just obligations." It also suggests that Mr. Sew-

> Which of them Is it? The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says: Baltimore Gazette says:
>
> A Radical member of Congress from Pennsylvania has come to trouble her not detail, suffice it to say that one of the gentler sex is involved in the affair.

Which of them is it?

similar spirit to end the misnuderstand-

The Radical State Convention.

The Radical State Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia, showed plainly that what is called the Rapublican party is an organization kept together by but one bond—the contester because he has really been guilty of of Congress, after providing for the gang of State and Federal offi-

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But if Wade should attempt to take violent possession of the Chief Magis. tracy, we are loth to believe that the Democracy at least, will not stand by the President, and be ready to repel force with force. It may result in a civil war; but if Congress will claim tor. The first of the series denounces Andrew Johnson; the second praises Gen. Grant; the third, combining the cause of a difference in political sentions of fairness, the polls were kept open for five days, and bands of armed and Stevens, (or his ghost,) and backed in the cause of a difference in political sentions of the cause of a difference in political sentions.

tools think it can be tortured into an endorsement of negro equality; the endorsement of negro equality; the the thirteenth attempts to flatter the foreigners; and the fourteenth instructs of causing a violent overthrow of the the delegates to Chicago to vote as a limit for Great and the fourteenth instructs of the control of the cont

more in the second in reliance of the companies of the control of the people. It proposes to close its candidate for the next Presidency by the votes of the progress of the south, and of their party at Chiegor, and delighted the propose of close its candidate for the next Presidency by the votes of the progress of the south, and of their party at Chiegor. This bold may be considered the party at Chiegor. This bold may be considered that the will of the white people of the North; and simply in the party at Chiegor. This bold may be considered that the will of the white people of the party and in complete the law of the propose of the party and in complete the law of the propose of the party and in complete the law of the party and in complete the law of the party and Convention to name a Committee with Pennsylvania from Forney's Press, and we ask the people to look at it. Is it the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the next Presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the presidency by the votes of the gates from the different districts to represent the gate from the gate we ask the perfect of the south, and to thus nul- resent the party at Chicago. This bold Will lify the will of the white people of the movement was well calculated to excite the masses of this great State be North; and should we, notwithstand- the angry indignation of the minority. guiled by such stuff? Are they ready ing, elect a Domocratic President, we It was not only in direct violation of the to commit the destinies of the nation may feel confident that it will trump up usages of the party, and in complete for four years more to a party which some reason for refusing to recognize opposition to the call under which the puts forth such a manifesto as that? We his election; backed by the army, as it | Convention assembled, but it was an think not. We are sure an indignant seems now to be, it assumes the power outrage upon the masses, who had alno will be heard from every thoughtful to deal with us and the country as it ready chosen their delegates. We do man in Pennsylvania. Thousands of pleases, and we are given to understand not wonder that there were loud proconservative Republicans will be distillat we may feel thankful for what-tests, earnest appeals, and menacing gusted, and, breaking loose from former ever of grace is vouchsafed to us - threats when it became evident that the party ties, will go to the polls with the Is it not time, then, for us to Curtin men were bent upon forcing it resolute air of intelligent freemen, and think how far it is prudent for through for the purpose of sending a by their votes will help to swell the us to allow this assertion by Congress of delegation to Chicago which would be a phormous majority which is sure to be absolute power, to go. Confidentas we complete unit for him. The debate riman, Republican, 39,031; and Sheriar. Radicals are sure to have for sometime and they will be far more likely to be enead. The people of three years there Democrat, 36,923, Showing a Radical to come, a two-thirds majority in the successful in their efforts than if they has been profound peace. What has majority of 2,608. The remaining eight Senate; and as they will probably have had not been so outraged. It was a has been profound peace. What has towns last year gave a Democratic ma- a majority of the next House, (since, nice quarrel in the Convention, and is been the history of that period? Has

jority of 116, which will probably be President Johnson being out of their not likely to be quieted during the cam-The editor of the Express takes the charge that he has been in the habit of levying black-mail with remarkable coolness. He evidently regards it as a very light matter. He makes no show of indignation, and endeavors to turn aside the pointed thrusts of his political friends by indulging in a joke. Such a course is, to say the least of it, a little singular. It may be that he considers his character to be so far above suspicion as to need no defense. If it be so, it is well for him. But, we are sorry to say, that is not the opinion of those who have had the very best opportunities ocratic majority of at least twenty thoufor knowing him. We are assured by those who ought to be perfectly posted that there is a way of silencing him; and there are those in his own party, The claims of this country upon Eng- men who are worthy to befully trusted, who assert most positively that they burning of large numbers of our mer. know how the thing can be done. It is chant ships during the late war by Con- more than suspected that the spasmodic federate cruisers which were fitted out cries for reform, which every now and a few days ago, in secretly tacking on in British ports, have gave rise to a then appear in the columns of the Express, are only a part of a system which nat revenue, an amendment depriving The tone of the discussion has been its editor has practiced for years. There frank and very fair. There appears to are charges which we have heard made be a disposition to meet this grave ques- by prominent Republicans. If they be tion in a spirit of statesmanlike mod- true they are certainly very ugly truths.

the Supreme Court was plainly mani-The editor's attempted joke on us, in more intimate acquaintance with them

The charges which are made against him are of the gravest possible nature. Let him proceed at once to clear them up. If he does not, the community will be forced to conclude that they are all true, and that will surely be no joke.

have adopted the history of the past six years for their platform. That is

all that is necessary to insure us a Dem-

the Supreme Court of its appellate juris-

diction in habeas corpus cases, and spe cially intended to affect the McArdle

case. The hostility of the Radicals to

the Union been restored? Have proper efforts been made to repair the ravages of war, and to restore the prostrate industry of the nation? Let the records of Congress answer. The Radicals have spent all their time in attempts to main tain their hold upon power, and in perfecting devices to perpetuate their misralle. They have set up a military desponding only to be superceded by the rule of ignorant and barbarian negroes. We are glad that the Press thus boldly put the lissue. Let the people of Pennsylvania fairly understand that the Radicals have adopted the history of the past

How a True Soldier Talks. General W. W. H. Davis is a true sol-ier and a true Democrat. He never

coratic majority of at least twenty thousand at the coming election.

Clipping Its Wings.

We print in another column the debate in the House, on Saturday, between Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, in which Mr. Boyer denounced the perfidy of the Radicals, a few days ago, in secretly tacking on to a bill, in "relation to officers of internal revenue, an amendment depriving the Supreme Court of its appellate jurisdier and a true Democrat.

General Ent, and says:
"We have a personal acquaintance with
both these gentlemen, and can assure the
Democrats of Bucks county that they are every way worthy their support.
"As we were a candidate before the Conthe Supreme Court was plainly manifested in the proceedings, which clearly indicate that they are determined to relieve themselves from all subjection to take from it its legitimate power as the expounder of the Constitution and the laws.

Permocratic Gains in Maine.

"As we were a candidate before the Convention for nomination for Auditor General, it may be expected that we will say something about our defeat. We mightgive divers reasons for failing to get the nomination, but we can compress it into a few words—we did not receive votes enough. Our partial, personal and political friends thought we had a claim to re-nomination, and presented our name to the Convention, but that body thought different, and we are content with the decision. We neither feel sore nor disemporated at the result but will give the libel ever get ready to push the case we shall be perfectly ready to meet them.

We regard it as simply impossible that we should ever be convicted, and we have no doubt our prosecutors will find out that they made a great mistake when they allowed themselves to be hurried by passion into beginning proceedings against us.

We would advise the editor of the Express to vindicate his own character.

The charges which are made against that they made a great made against the component of the editors of the editors of the express to vindicate his own character.

The charges which are made against the case we shall be perfectly ready to meet them.

Democratic Gains in Maine.

Augusta, Me., March 10.—The Democratic Williams (with the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will give the visit the decision. We not heavy support, both by word and pen. We are under many obligations to our friends in different, and we then the visit the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will give the visit the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will give the visit the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will give the visit the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will give the visit the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will give the visit the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will give the visit the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will the decision. We noth that they made a great mistake which by invented and pen. We are under some theart years of the State for the support they give the plating the form and pen our friends in different parts of the State for the support took by word and pen. We are under some the nomine our most hearty supp

Democrats carry five of the seven wards.

WISTAR'S WILD Chery Balsam This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, coids, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be relied upon, as the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction is ample proof of its efficacy.—Communicated. free government."

Spoken like a man and a Democrat!
General Davis is one of the purest and
most unselfish men in Pennsylvania,
and devotion and ability like his cannot

In the United States Senate, vesterda Washington, saron il.

In the United States Sensite, yesterday, an Executive session was half, after which the Diplomate Appropriation bill was considered and passes, the appropriations for the missions to Portugal, Ecuador and Belivis being restance. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Funding bill was made the order for to-day. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported. The bill authorizing fifty additional clerks in the Second Auditor's office (to facilitate payment of bounties) was passed, with an amendment. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, called up the bill to remove the Navajo Indians, pending which the Senste adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the admission of Alabama, which was made the order for to-day. The Benate resolution to replace soldiers' clothing destroyed to prevent contagion was seneurred in. Mr. Paine, of Wis. from the Freedmen's Committee, reported a bill providing for the settlement of Sea Island lands for the freedmen, etc., which was passed. Mr. Eliot, of Mass., from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to continue the Freedmen's Bureau, which was laid over. Mr. Schenck's bill taxwayers.

Mass, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to continue the Freedmen's Bureau, which was laid over. Mr. Schenck's bill to exempt certain manufactures from tax (published yestorday) was reported back from the Ways and Means Committee and passed with but two dissenting votes. Mr. Banks, from the Foreign Committee, reported back his bill to protect American citizensabroad. Adjourned.

Washington, March 12. Adjourned.

Washington, March 12.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed authorizing writs of error to the supreme Court in revenue collection cases, after the money has been paid into the Treasury. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, of

Freasury. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., the House amendment to the bill to cover into the Treasury the proceeds of capcover into the Treasury the proceeds of cap-tured property, was non-concurred in, and a conference ordered. The runding bill cover into the Treasury the proceeds of captured property, was non-concurred in, and a conference ordered. The r'unding bill was discussed.

In the House, a conference was ordered on the Senate amendments to the Invalid Pension bill. A communication was presented from the General of the army, showing that 70,812 votes were cast for the new Constitution in Alabama and 1005 against it. The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau was considered. The Senate amendment to the bill "to facilitate payment of bounties" was non-concurred in, and a conference ordered. The bill to admit Alabama was discussed. A letter from Gen. Meade, asking additional appropriations to carry out-reconstruction, was presented and roferred. Mr. Van Wyck, from the Retrenchment Committee, presented a report in relation to the fictitious destruction of bonds in the Treasury, which gave rise to a lively discussion between Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Logan, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

In the United States Senate yesterday, among the memorials and petitions preseted was one praying an appropriation for widening the harbor of Christiana, Delaware, One praying an appropriation for widening the harbor of Christiana, Delaware, One for the removal of political disabilities; one against the passage of the international copyright law. One against the national banking system. One asking for the abolition of the office of President, and one asking a change in the appointment of civil 'officers. The House hill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 was postponed. The House amendments to the bill to amend the judiclary act of December 24, 1798, were concurred in. Adjourned.

In the House, a committee of conference was appointed on the joint resolutions regarding certain moneys now in the hands of the United States Treasurer. The Senate joint resolution creating a military storehouse at Fortress Monroe, and the Senate bill authorizing army paymusters to be

was appointed on the Joint resolutions regarding certain moneys now in the hands of the United States Treasurer. The Senate of the United States Treasurer. The Senate of the United States Treasurer. The Senate bill authorizing army phymasters to be credited for over payments, were both passed. The report relative to the fictitious destruction of eighteen million dollars worth of bonds then came up and was recommitted with instructions. During the consideration of the above report, a message was presented from the President, stating that as he had not returned the act to amend the supplementary reconstruction bill it had become in consequence a law. The Freedmen's Bureau bill went over until mext Tuesday. A committee of conference was appointed on the Senate amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. The report of the Retrenchment Committee on the whisky frauds was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The resolution regulating the tariff for freight and passengers on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads went over for further action. On motion the Senate bill amending the internal-revenue net was taken up and passed. The Impeachment Managers offered a resolution authorizing the stenographers of the trial, and also providing for the printing of the proceedings each day. Referred to the Committee on Printing. Adjourned. WASHINGTON, March 13.

SENATE,—The favored ticket-holders to seats in the galleries commenced pouring

A heavy points forced, and hundreds of strangers, ignorant of the necessity of obtaining tickeds were turned back disappointed. The Senators seats are arranged as before in the open space. In front of the President's chair are two long tables, each furnished with seven chairs, one of tables being intended for the managers and the other for the counsel. Back of the Senators seats, and filling the entire lobby, are about 200 chairs, intended for the accommodation of the members of the House. The Judiciary and others are entitled to the floor.

The Chaplain invoked a blessing upon those now entering upon this high and important duty, and upon whom rest the cyses of the country and of the world, that they may be guided by Divino wisdom, that all their acts may be characterized by Justice.

may be guided by Divino wisdom, that all their acts may be characterized by justice, and that this High Court may be led to such a verdict as God will approve in the high court of Heaven, and to which all the people shall respond heurily. Amen.

The bill to amend the judiciary act of 1770 pessed last evaping, came over from The bill to amend the judicinty act of 1779, passed last evening, came over from the House. It was signed, and has received the signature of the President pro tem. The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of his service of the summons on the President was read.

thereafter the Managers hie cherreplaction, and that on the 6th of April the trial proceed.

On motion of Mr. Morton, at 2 o'clock, the Senate retired for consultation.

At 4:10 the Senate returned to their chamber and the Court re-assembled. The Chief Justice announced that the motion under consideration had been overruled and an order entered that the President be required to file his answer on Monday, the 23d of March.

Mr. Bingham offered an order that on the filing of the replication by the managers, the trial proceed forthwith.

The Chief Justice submitted the order to the Senate and on the question of its adoption the Ayes and nose were taken with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Cameron, Cattall, Chandler, Cole, Consider, Conness, Carbett, Drake, Ferry, Cole, Consider, Conness, Carbett, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Ewill, Chandler, Chandler

Mr. Nelson, of the counsel, said he had not come here expecting to hear such political discussion, and was under the impression that the forms of proceeding would be purely judicial in their character, but, like the honorable manager, he did not expect that they would be strictly limited by the formal precedents of ordinary tribunals. He thought liberality should be extended by this High Court to an unusual degree,

and contended that the application of the defendant was one deserving such. He cited a rule of the courts in Tennessee which provides for the postponement of a trial to another term, when the defendant has not had time to prepare his answer. He spoke of the grand magnitude of this ant has not had time to prepare an answer.

He spoke of the grand magnitude of this case and urged the necessity of cantious deliberation and the impropriety of rail-road speed. He said the last two charges of the House of Representatives opened a Pandora's box, which necessitated a full investigation of all the points of difference between Congress and the President, and would make the trial almost interminable. Mr. Conkling offered an amendment that, unless cause for delay be shown the trial shall proceed immediately after the filing

Mesars. Stanberry, Curtis and Nelson

sentatives of the United States, do horoby enter my appearance by my counsel, Honry Stanberry, Benj. R. Curtis, Joromiah S. Black, Wm. M. Everts, and Thomas A. R. Nelson, who have my warrant and authority therefor, and who are instructed by me to ask a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles.

After a careful examination of the articles of impeachment and consultation with my counsel, I am satisfied that at least forty days will be necessary for the preparation of my answer, and I respectfully ask that it be allowed.

(Signed).

Andrew Jornson.

he understood a bill had been rushed through yesterday without the knowledge of the House, alluding to the amendment to the bill to amend the judiciary act, taking appellate power from the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Mr. Kelley presented the petition of six slaves of the late George W. P. Custis, setting forth that they had labored on his Arilington estate, severally, from 35 to 59 vers without wages, and had frequently been promised provision on the estate for their old age, and praying Congress to grant to each of them a homestead of twenty acres out of the estate which is now the property of the United States.

out of the estate was of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Murch 16. The Senate was not in session on Satur-lay. In the House Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylday. In the House Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, called the attention of the House, and particularly of the country, to the had been passed through the House on Thursday last, solely, he said, because it was introduced in a manner calculated to deceive and to luil suspicion. He proceed ed to read from the Globe the report of the proceedings in connection with the adoption of an amendment to a bill, which amendment deprives the Supreme Court of its appellate jurisdiction.

Mr. Boyer then went on to say that the object of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Wilson), and and adopted, was to deprive the Supreme Court of the jurisdiction in the McArdie case, It was very obvious, he said, that the object

SENATE.—The favored ticket-holders to senate in the galleries commenced pouring into the Capitol by 10 o'clock, and by 11 the ladies gallery was packed by as brilliant an audionce, as upon full dress opera night. None were permitted to pass the Supreme Court door without tickets, and guards were control at half dozen points, thence on to the entrance of the galleries.

A heavy police force was on hand, the related way of the galleries.

A heavy police force was on hand, the related which the gentleman from the policeton, if its real character had been explained, and if the House had not, by the related which the gentleman from Ohio, related which the gentleman from Ohio would accept that the gentleman from Ohio would accept the the gentleman from Ohio would

the signature of the President pro tem.
The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of his service of the summons on the President was read.
Mr. Stanberry appeared for the President, and asked for forty days delay to make his defense.
Mr. Bingham, on the part of the Munnagers, contended that the 8th rule provided that on the appearance of the President he was required to file his answer; and in case his answer was not filed, that the trial should proceed as on a plea of not guilty.
Mr. Stanberry expressed greater surprise than he had ever before left at this claim put forward by the managers, and saying there seemed to be a disposition to hurry through this momentuous trial, asiff it were a case before a police court. He argued from the wording of the other rules that the appearance day was not intended to be the day for answering, and the trial day.—He said two of the President's counsel were not present, that no opportunity had been afforded for the preparation of the defense, or the calling of witnesses, and that in the worst days of the Star Chamber such an attempt to hurry through a trial had never been made. He spoke very warmly, saying there seemed to have been a trap set for the President.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Chief Justice said that the motion would be argued for an hour in accordance with the rituals, when Mr. Bingham rose and said he had been greatly surprised at hearing the masty words which had dropped from the hips of his learned friend, Mr. Stanberry, and asserted that the only motive of the Managers was to enforce the rule which the Senate had made, and to provent a dilatory line of defense.

The Chief Justice was about to put the question on Mr. Stanberry's motion, when Mr. Edmunds offered an order that April is be the day appointed for the filling of the President's unswer; that within three days thereafter the Managers file their replication, and that on the 6th of April the trial proceed.

On motion of Mr. Morton, at 2 o'clock, the Senate retired for consultation.

The Chief Justice submitted the order to the Senate and on the question of its adoption the ayes and nose were taken with the following result:

Yeas-Measrs, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cloe, Conking, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Motron, Nye, Fraine, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Motron, Nye, Fraine, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Motron, Nye, Fraine, Thyso, Williams, Wilson, McGrasp, Edward, Buckalew, Treeling, Morgan, Motron, McGrasp, Morgan, Motron, McGrasp, Morgan, Motron, Patterson, of N. H. Pomery, Ramsey, Ross, Stew and Yates-25.

Nays-Measrs, Althony, Bayard, Buckalew, Reck, Morrill, of Vt., Norton, Patterson, of Morgan, Motron, McGrasp, Morrill, of Vt., Norton, Patterson, of Tenn., Raulsurry, Sherman, Byragne, Trund, Morrill, of Vt., Norton, Patterson, of Tenn., Raulsurry, Sherman by Bayard, Buckalew, Morrill, of Vt., Norton, Patterson, of Tenn., Raulsurry, Sherman moved that the day for the answer be fixed as Apriléth.

Mr. Butler asked to be heard on behalf of the managers, and asked why railroad speed should not be used on this trial. He said the railroads and telegraphs could be felt on this trial. He contended that the rules and precedents of ordinary courts were not applicable to this trial. In ordinary trials no danger resulted from a felt of the prospondentatithe bar collection while the trial was reaching. The pulse of the nation part of the trioled the power of the nation, and might, in a moment of passion, prejudice of wrong, in the contine and destroy that court, Sir, I have lost confidence in a majority of the it for the injury or ruln of the country. The bit if or the injury or ruln of the country. The trioled the power of the nation beats in perpention while the trial goes on, He diamed that an early day should be fixed for the defendant's appearance, and, if the contine and destroy that court, Sir, I have lost confidence in a majority of the information will be result of this trial was reaching the prospondent the country. The trial was reaching the prospondent the power o

Mesers. Stanberry, Curtis and Neison then appeared as the President's counsel. The following is the text of the plea put in by Mr. Stanberry for the President: Mr. Chief Justice: I, Audrew Johnson, President of the United States, having been served with a summons to appear before this honorable court, sitting as a court of impeachment, to answer certain articles of impeachment found and presented against me by the honorable, the House of Representatives of the United States, do hereby enter my appearance by my counsel, Honry

that it be allowed.

(Signed)

Andrew Johnson.

House.—Mr. Farnsworth asked that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, but Mr. Eldridge objected, remarking that wederstood a bill had been rushed

adopted, was to deprive the Supreme Court of the jurisdiction in the McArdie case. It was very obvious, he said, that the object of the gentleman from Iowa was the repeat of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in such cases, and it was intended doubtless to operate on very case which is now pending before the Supreme Court, because it refers in terms to the past as well as to the future. The House, and particularly the minority, was disarmed by the remarks which prefaced the introduction of the amendment. The House was told by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) that there could be no possible objection to the bill, and the House was asked as a matter of courtesy to allow it to be pussed at that time, without any expectation that the gentleman from Ohio would accept it as an amendment to the bill, and which was not germane to the subject matter which related entirely to a different thing, and which the gentleman must have known, if he understood the nature of the amendment, would never have been suffered to pass without objection, if its real character had been explained, and if the House had not, by the

judgment of condomnation against them at the hands of the highest judical tribunal of the land. It must be because they four that their acts are unconstitutional; it must be because they four that their acts are unconstitutional; it must be because they are afraid to submit them to the test of judicial inquiry; and in that covert way by disguises, not easily seen through at the time, a measure was introduced, which, it is present the effect for which it is intended, will prevent the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, perhaps, from being tested in the manner in which they are now being tested in the McArdie case before the Supreme Court. It must proceed, therefore, from a consciousness on the part of the majority that those acts are lilegal, and outside of the Constitution, that they resort to the passage of this measure. But if they were about to pass such anact as that, they should have passed it openly. It should have been introduced in such a way that it might have been met, objected to, and fairly discussed, and then, if by overwhelming numbers, they were enabled in that way to pass an act for the purpose of obstructing the cause of justice, it could not be avoided. But what I especially complain of is the manner in which it was done—by disarming the suspicions of the minority. This much is due to the minority, which was not, I admit, using the language of the gentleman from Maine, wide enough awake to anticipate that anything should come from such a source and in such a manner as entirely different from what it had been led to suspect by the nature of the introduction of the bill, and the remarks by which it was accompanied.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, then rose and said: What are the facts on which the gentleman proceeds to present these views? There was a bill which came from the Senato, relating to appeals or writes of error to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in cases where officers of the United States in cases where officers of the United States in cases where officers of the Internal Revenue were concerned, placing them on the same footing as officers of the customs in reference to such appeals and writs of error. I desired that that bill should pass, and on my motion it was taken from the Speaker's table. I explained it, and there is the record in the report of the proceedings of the House, which shows what took place in that connection. Ununimous consent having been given for the consideration of the bill, pending its consideration, thus brought before the House, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee asks me if I will yield for the purpose of enabling him to le-

brought before the House, the charman of the Judiciary Committee asks me if I will yield for the purpose of onabling him to for troduce an amondment—not a very unusual proceeding in any case, where a bill is under consideration. What is the character of the amendment which the gentleman says takes away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the McArdie and like cases? He says they were entrapped into letting it pass.

Mr. Boyer—I did not say that it did take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Schenok—What then?

Mr. Boyer—But that it was intended to it take away the jurisdiction

Mr. Schenok—Very well. The gentleman construes it as being intended for that purpose. When I heard that amendment, I understood perfectly well what its effect would be any difference of opinion between the gentleman and myself to its effect. I liked the amendment. I believed it was a good one.

Belleving it to be genuune, and it being

ty of it is, step by step, proceeding in a usurpation of jurisdiction which does not belong to it, and I hold it to be, not only my right, but my duty, as a representative of the people, to city the wings of that Court

Boyer a few words in continuation o

Pandora's box, which necessitated a full investigation of all the points of difference between Congress and the President, and would make the trial almost interminable. Mr. Conkling offered an amendment that unless cause for delay be shown the trial shall proceed immediately after the filing of the replication.

Mr. Blingham expressed the satisfaction of the managers with Mr. Conkling's amendment.

The question was put on Mr. Conkling's amendment and the vote resulted 40 ayes, 10 nocs.

The order as amended was then adopted without a division when, at 5.15 the Court adjourned until the 23d inst.

The House attended the trial in a body, marching into the Sonate in line hoaded by the chairman. It was noticed that not a single negro had been able to get into the galleries, the place generally occupied by the Chairman. It was noticed that not a single negro had been able to get into the galleries, the place generally occupied by the Chairman. It was noticed that not a single negro had been able to get into the spalleries, the place generally occupied by the Chairman. It was noticed that not a galleries, the place generally occupied by the Chairman. It was noticed that not a single negro had been able to get into the spalleries, the place generally occupied by the Chairman. It was noticed that not a single negro had been able to get into the spalleries of his bill by profacing its introduction with the remark linat there could be no possible to the surface of the United States!

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When the Chef Purchaman of the United States of the Was Into Was Into Was Into Was Into Was Into Was Into In the U.S. Senate yesterday, Mr. Cattoll, of New Jorsey, reported a bill amendatory of the currency law. Mr. Shorman, reported the House bill exempting manufactures

In the House, Mr. Ross, of Ill., offered a set of resolutions declaring the Constitution the supreme law, the civil superior to military power, ect., which was referred. Mr. Ingersell, of Ill., offered a resolution for the issue of legal tenders to supply the place of those retred, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, by 60 years to SS nays. The rules were suspended, and a motion by Mr. Butler was passed, to allow of the consideration of any matter prepared by the impeachment managers during the President's trial.

Proceedings of the Legislature. HARRISBURG, March 11

HARRISBURG, March 11.
The general registry law was passed in the Senate by a party vote—yeas 14 (Rep.), mays 9 (Dem.) mays 9 (Dom.)

Among numerous bills introduced in the House were the following: Authorizing recorders of deeds in the several countles to record the certificates of honorably discharged soldiers. Mr. Espy, an act providing for the payment of bounties to volunteers whose names havenot been entered by the provest marshals, upon proper evidence being furnished of their service. The following bill was passed: House bill "to extend the powers and authority of notaries public in the city of Philadelphia." To extend the powers and authority or notaries public in the city of Philadelphia."
This bill invests notaries with "all the powers and authorities which are by law vested in commissioners appointed by the District Court."

am for Disabled Soldiers of the State Ar-enal. Among the bills passed was one opening Fifth street, between Germantows evenue and Berks street, and one authorzing the appointment of a criminal cour in Schuylkill, Dauphin, and Lebanon. Ad ourned.
House.—A bill was passed preventing

the widening of Willow Grove road at a certain point. A remonstrance of the Phila delphia Councils against the proposed bridge across the Schuylkill, near the wire

The Connecticut Campaign—Speech of Senator Doolittle at Hartford. HARTFORD, Wednesday, March 11. mater Doolittle addressed a vast assen binge here this evening for two hours. At the close he "arraigned and impeached

Congress" as follows:

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, while the impeachment of President Johnson closses my mouth upon the subject of his impeachment, while delicacy and duty forbid in to speak upon that, my mouth is not clossed and no considerations of duty or delicacy will prevent me from speaking of another impeachment, and before a tribunal more august than the Senate. In the name of constitutional liberty, in the name of our great ancestors who laid the foundations of this Government to secure liberty for themselves and for us, in the name of all who love that liberty, who are ready to atruggle and if need be to die, rather than allow it to be overthrown; in the name of the coming generations, and of that race to which we belong and which has given to the world all its civilizations, I do arraign and impeach the Radical policy of the present Congress of high crimes and misdementors. At the bar of the American people, in the presence of High Hoaven and before the civilized world, I impeach it, first, as a crime against the laws of nature which took the Almighty has stamped upon the races of mankind, because it attempts to force a political and social and unnatural equality between the African and the Caucasian, between an alien inferior and excite race from the tropics, with the highest type of the human race in the home of the latter in the temperate zone. Second, I impeach it as a crime against civilization, because it would by force wrench the Government out of the hands of the civilized white race in the States of this Union, to place it in the bands of the half-civilized African. Third, I impeach it as a crime against the Constitution, because it tramples down the rights of the States to fix for themselves the qualifications of their ceause it he resubblean with the cause it annuls the pardons constitution granted to hundreds of thousands of granted to hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent white men of the South, and in open palpable violation of the South, and in open palpable violation of the Constitution disfranchises them. Fifth, I impact it as a crime against the existence of ten States of the Union and the liberties of eight millions of people, because in expression is a new firm and the liberties and the second which alone those liberties may be secured, and places them under an absolute military despotism. Sixth, I impace it is as crime against humanity, tending to produce a war of races to the utter destruction of one or both a result which cannot be prevented of races to the utter destruction of one or both, a result which cannot be prevented except by a large standing army, which neither, our resources, will bear nor our liabilities long survive. Seventh, I impeach it as an utter abandonment of the purpose for which the war was prosecuted, of the idea upon which we fought and matered a robellion. It tends to make false all the promises [and pledges made by the friends of the Government in its fearful struggle to put down the robellion, and it struggle to put down the robellion, and it struggle to put down the robellion, and if struggle in Now-Hampshire has been upon the advanced lines. The friends of the Constitution and of that liberty it was designed to secure, while they bravely held their displayed lines. The friends of the Constitution and of that tiberty it was designed to secure, while they bravely held their complete victory. Perhaps a complete triumph in Now-Hampshire now, would have allowed the people of other States to imagine the great victory already won to be less whe and less prudent, and to underrate the tremendous struggle necessary to meet and overcome the Radicalism which, in the name of a great and successful General, now threatens to destroy the Constitution, the most sacred rights of the States under it, and the liberties of the people, by a revolution in favor of centralization and imperialism, more insidious, but not less dangerous than secession itself. Yesterday, although they were centred upon the friends that the control of the post of the post of the post of the constitution of constitution. It is that was hoped to the development of the present and not of the past, and whoover they may be,' civilians or military mensistesmen or generals, from the East or from the West, if they do not place us upon the development to the development to the development to develop the development of the development.

the defensive, but give the word to advance upon the wholeline, from Maine to California we must be victorious in the great struggle in November, unless truth and justice and the love of true ilberty have ceased to rule the hearts and consciences of the American. manding the previous question, in order to let in the amendment; norder that it might be voted on in the House; and I then demanded the previous question on the bill and amendment; but still the gentleman says he slept on, and his friends around him, vigilant watch-dogs on the walls of the temple of liberty, and always guarding the Constitution, did not observe it; and this, he says, was a trick and a fraud practised upon them.

The gentleman has alluded to the Supreme Court and its jurisdiction, which he thinks it was the intention of the amendment to affect in reference to the MoArdic case. He thinks that it was a conspiracy to undermine and destroy that court. Sir, I have lost confidence in a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States. Is that not plain enough? I believe that they usurp power when they dare to undertake to settle questions purely political in reference to the statutes of States and the maner in which those States are to be held, subject to the law-making power of the land; and if I and them abusing that power, by attempting to arrogate to themselves jurisdiction under any statute which happens to be on the statute book; and from which they claim to derive that jurisdiction under any statute which happens to be on the statute book; and from which they claim to derive that jurisdiction under any statute which happens to be on the statute book; and from which they claim to derive that jurisdiction under any indistinctness about that?

Mr. Boper—That is a very manly and courageous explanation.

Mr. Schenck—Now, sir, I hold that the Supreme Court of the United States arrogating to itself a pretension to settle, only indistinctness about that?

Mr. Boper—That is a very manly and courageous explanation.