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OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE Boetry.

APRIL. April has searched the winter land, And found her petted flowers again; the rissed them to unfold their leaves, She conxed them with her sun and rais And filled the grass with green content And made the weeds and droyer vain. Hor fairies climbed the naked trees, And set green caps on every stalk; Her princeses peep bashfully From borders of the garden walk; And by the gadingst mentactors She greets the patient evergrous,
whe sain a store of ancient gold,
cityet instelled presents to the breeze,
And teaches rivers songs of old—
Then sainces the trees with sclone March
And laughs to hear the cuckoo scold. dometimes, to frot the sober sun,

Her crocuses and violets Give all the world a gay "Good year!" Tall Irlses grow thred of green, And get themselves a purple gear; And tiny buds, that lie asleep On the bill and field, her summons he On the first the same in the statistics when the statistics the same is then three she dyes. She fills the dusk of deepest woods. With vague, sweet sunshine and surprise; And wakes the perivinkles up To watch her with their wite, blue eyes. And when she sees the despersums That usher in the happy May, She sighs to think her time is past, And weeps because she cannot stay,

Miscellaneous.

Rome in the Second Century.

BY GOTTFRIED KINKEL. When the yearhas reached its height and begins to incline toward the autumn, we see vegetation visited, as it tunn, we see vegetation visited, as it were, by a second youth. The foliage on the trees and hedges which has suffered sad injury from spring storms and the attacks of slugs and beetles, about the time of the summer solstice repairs its losses by a fresh growth, which shoots forth in tender gold at the ends of the branches and only slowly of the branches, and only slowly changes to the pervading dark green that of the summer leaves. In the midst of July the foreststands in fuller foliage than in May. This is what the peasants will the Vendeuror growth? can the "midsummer growth."
Such a midsummer growth it was which was put forth in the times of the ancients, when the May-day of Greece and the summer-prime of the Roman Republic had past, when the frightful storms of the early empire had spent their fury, and a series of sensible regents. In the second century of the call the "midsummer growth gents, in the second century of the Christian Era, left the world at rest, to enjoy for a little space, at least, the treasures of civilization which it had been storing up for ages, before the irruption of the barbarians and the moral decay of the Roman Empire carried away in the universal ruin all the an-Aque forms of social and political life.
Of all the reigns of these Emperors of Of all the reigns of these Emperors of the second century, that of Antoninus Plus, the adopted son of Hadrian, was the happlest and most beneficent; and it is the 23 years of his government, from 138 to 161, which we select, in order to collect together some features of the Rome of that day into a picture of that ancient city.

The extent of the city in those times overlooks at the present day from the tower of the Capitol, as they lie surrounded by vast tracts now rendered desolate by the malaria, but rising out of which are the ruins of ancient stately buildings, and even the remains of whole quarters of the metropolis, which hundreds of years ago were inhabited.

lie, beautifully cultivated and planted Now it stretches away as a desert waste of St. Peter's, gleaming in the distance like a narrow ribbon of silver. Divided among 215 great proprietors, pasture herds of cattle on site of former husbandry, or who pasture herds of cattle on the site of former husbandry, or farm out the corn-land to dealers in grain, the Campagna is thickly peopled only during the harvest-time, when the reapers of the Sabine mountains come thither to cut the crops and bear back with them the seeds of death from the fever-fraught air to their homes or the hospitals of the city. All the small owners are gone now, and with them the trees and the healthy atmosphere. In the times of the Emperors this vast area, 756,000 Magdeburg acres in extent, were resulted the three butters and the homes little and the state of the company of the times of the times of the Emperors this vast area, 756,000 Magdeburg acres in extent, were resulted the times of the company of the compa was peopled thickly and almost like a city. The villus under the Tusculan city. The villus under the Tusculan hills joined the rows of houses stretching out from the limits of the city, buildings extended in almost as uninter rupted succession to the sea, many of them erected over the remains of more ancient cities and rivals of Rome. Inter-secting in like manner the country-seats scattered along the Tiler, swarming with vessels, were similar rows of houses, surrounded by richly tilled fields and stately memorials of the dead. If one wishes to form a correct idea of imperia Rome and its population, these suburbs must also be included in the calculation, just as now we must extend the circum-ference of Paris to the fortifications, or even far down the Seine to Sevres and St. Cloud, and included within the cir-St. Cloud, and included within the cir-cuit of London those old parishes, and modern railway towns, the inhabi-tants of which daily stream into the city to their piaces of business by omnibus, and steamboat, and railroad. From an inscription of Augustus re-lating to his distributions of grain among the Roman piebs, it may be

spires characterize the prevalent style of architecture. In Rome of the Empire the religious type was by no means so predominant. The most sumptuous and extensive buildings were not the temples, but, after the palaces of the Emperors, the various public edifices subservient to the use or pleasure of the masses, and in the erection of them each new Emperor yied with his predecessors. In consequence of the purposes which they served, the majority and the largest of these buildings were naturally clustered in the centre of the city.—

The Forum especially, if we count up all the immense structures which here towered one above another, must nave tession,—perhaps to exciting for good suffered much from over-crowding. suffered much from over-crowding.

took the place of polychromy. Even in sculpture, nature was imitated in this way. In the busts of the Emperors the robes are often cut in a dark stone, while the heads are of marble. Black slaves were portrayed in black stone, with white eyeballs, while parts of the body were clothed in yellow marble. The life-size she-wolf in the Louvre is carved in dark red "Rosso Antico," the eyev are yellow, with black pupils, and the teeth and claws white, in architecture the most costly kinds of stones were used; the shafts of columns were cut from a single block, and pol-ished to the brightness of a mirror, on which account the Grecian flutings were abandoned, and the columns left simply round. All the quarries of the vast Empire, even to its farthest provinces, were brought into requisition

const, it could be brought by water and up the Tiber to the city. But from or the seast, the Greece, also, were brought the Hymettan, Pentelican and Parian marbles, and many different varieties of black and gray colors, one of which was susceptible of so high a pelish that Domitian made use of it in the porticos where he was accustomed to walk, in the place of mirrors, in order to see that some assasin did not come upon him unawares from behind. The green marbles of Laconia and Thessalia, the yellow of Numidia, the red of Asia Minor, were used sometimes for the veneering of walls and the mossic of floors. All the passages in Hadrian's mausoleum were lined with the famous Phrygian marble, its transparent milky-white interspersed with violet-colored dark gray granites from Egypt and the larger kinds of pillars the red and dark gray granites from Egypt and the island of Elba were selected, or the gore goous porphyry of the Red Sea. At this day we find in the imperial palaces of refinement, but devoid of a faith, can offer, in the chill gray of morning alone on the brace creet of the hill, over which love of display here as always killed the love of display here as always killed the love of display here as always killed the love of dark. In decorating their interiors with this cold, dead resplendency of polished stone, the Romans lost their love of display here as always killed the love of art. In decorating their interiors with this cold, dead resplendency of polished stone, the Romans lost their love of display here as always killed the love of display here as

At the head, however, of all the buildings which were erected in Rome for the use or luxury of the people, were the public baths. The stern old Romans of the Republic had known only cold baths in the riverand the sea. The warm bath, together with other new fashions, was brought from Greece toward the end of the Republic. At first bother were extallible of the Republic. toward the end of the Republic. At first baths were established, as with us, for a private speculation, and an entrance-fee was charged; but at the beginning of the Empire it became the custom for the Emperors themselves, or even, especially in the provincial towns, of the Empire to the Emperors themselves, or even, especially in the provincial towns, for wealthy private citizens, to erect that accounty to donate them to all the public. In these everything was free, evcept that a douccur was given to the attendant, a public slave, who supplied soap, and also sold small flasks of oil or ointment, which the bathers of oil or ointment, which the bathers and there wavay on going out, so that hundreds of these little bottles are found in the vicinity of the baths. These hot were constantly built anew down to the fall of the Empire, while their sumpon his mother's lap, while she sings that same hymn, which will never grow old, about "the beautiful river." His and the year sold she would be, were she living, to know him now. The hymn ceases, and the low benediction follows, and as the worth of the attendant, a public slave, who is in the vicinity of the baths. These hot haths, or thermac as they were called, were constantly built anew down to the fall of the Empire, while their sumpon his mother's lap, while she sings that same hymn, which will never grow old, about "the beautiful river." His same hymn, which will never grow old, about "the beautiful river." His she would be, were she living, to know him now. The hymn ceases, and the low benediction follows, and as the worth own the more and with an impatient "Pahane!" passes on. What, he moved at a "conventicle hymn!" He, who for years has never the treshold of a church! He, who believes neither in prayer nor priests, Bible nor Sundays! He who believes neither in prayer nor priests, Bible nor Sundays! He who believes neither in prayer nor priests, Bible nor Sundays! He who has "outgrow all that!" Ah! but he hasn't. He can't outgrow it. It is there. It will come, whether he desire it or no; come in spite of all but he hasn't. He can't outgrow it. It is there. It will come, whether he desire it or no; come in spite of all but he hasn't. He can't outgrow it. It is there. It will come, whether he desire it or no; come in spite of al

gladiators" meridiani, an exciting diversion,—perhaps too exciting for good
digestion, for the combatants fought
without any weapons of defence, and
clothed only in a short tunic, so that
one or the other must in the end succumb beneath the murderous blows of
his antagonist. To these, says Sençoa,
all former combats were mercy itself.
Most beyongs praferred this spectage. towered one above another, must nave suffered much from over-crowding. Merely to gain room for new erections, the succeeding Emperors only too often, with true vandalism, demolished the works of their predecessors. Here, therefore, in the great centres of the city, below the Capitol, at the Forum Trajani, on the Campus Martius, are crowded together at the present day those colosal rulus which, when one walks through the streets in the clear Roman moonlight, seem to stand out with such mighty outlines from the shapeless masses of the modern houses. The more gorgeous the picture of the buildings of the Emperors after the conflagration of Nero which has been handed down to us, so much the more does it strike the observant traveller to find the gigantic remains of these works consisting of the perishable material of brick, while the Prishable material of brick, while the Romans of the republic and the early Emperors were accustomed to build with splendid blocks of fire-proof travertine. But it is just this which manifests the extravagance of the later period. The brick walls which we find still standing were only the nucleus (kern) of the structure. Within and without these walls were clad with a shell of white and variegated marble. In Greece they used to enliven the white or yellowish manifests to late of the temples with pigments; in Rome, the solid, but sumptuous brilliancy of divers-colored stones took the place of polychromy. Even in soulture, nature was imitated in this stook the place of polychromy. Even in soulture, nature was imitated in this sway. In the buils, of the Emperon and the place of polychromy. Even in soulture, nature was imitated in this sway. In the buils, of the Emperon and the rest of the principal of the care of the propersion of the temples with pigments; in Rome, the solid, but sumptuous brilliancy of divers-colored stones to the first of the structure. Within and without the same propersion is meant to suit, for the shree and the first of the shreet and the propersion in the present of If the mistress be not at home, the young gallant stops to interchange a few pleasantries with the pretty walting-maid, for, though she is only a rlave, her favor may be of importance with her caprictous mistress; and now, as the sun sinks, to the bath. From the vaporbath a plunge into the cool swimming-basin, and then, after the gentle perspiration in Oriental fashion, a game of ball, a fencing match, or a turn with some friend in the wrestling-ring; or, if we are too indolent for such active if we are too indolent for such active sports, an hour may be whiled away in the library over the novelties which the firm of Tryphon has just sent from the hands of its copyists, or in discussing, with an art-amateur, whether the bronze which has just come from Greece, and been set up in the swimming-hall is a genuine original of Lysip-pus, or only a later Athenian copy.

Then in all seriousness to dinner, at the restaurant, or, still better, with a few select companions at the table of some gastronomic friend, where the soft these even to the present the pr possible expense, because, on account the season. The flute's soft notes usher of the proximity of the quarries to the coast, it could be brought by water and up the Tiber to the city. But from Greece, also, were brought the Hymettan, Pentellean and Parlan murbles, and more different working of bless.

The Good Old Hymns. The Good old Hymns.

Did you ever know a person who was brought up to hear the good old hymns whom they ever failed to move to the foundations when heard? The feet moving on unholy errands linger on their way past the church door, as the melody floats out upon the air. That man—who has wasted life and energy and taken which might have blessed man—who has wasted life had energy and talent, which might have blessed mankind, to reap only the whirlwind —he is back again with his little head upon his mother's lap, while she sings that same hymn, which will never grow old, about "the beautiful river." His

away from those hymns. Somewhere, between the cradie and the tomb, be sure those hymns will find him out.

FANNY FERN.

The Cannibals of Africa.

M. du Chaillu gives the following sketch of a cannibal tribe of Africa, called the Fans: called the Fans:
I never before saw such wild men.
They were all armed to the teeth with
spears, poisoned arrows and knives.
Their bodies were tattooed all over;
their teeth were dyed black, and they
looked more like ghosts than men. On
the ground were skulls of dead men,
and bones were scattered all through
the streets. The women were the ugilest
I ever saw, and were smaller than the
men. The king did not want to see
me, being affaid that he should die if
he saw a spirit. The men did not seem he saw a spirit. The men did not seem afraid, but the women did. I saw one of the latter run into one of the huts with the leg of a man just cut off. This made me feel uncomfortable, and my only consolation was, that I was very thin, and not worth much for eating. thin, and not worth much for eating.
At length the king came to me, surrounded by his warriors. He was dressed with the skins of wild beasts, and held a spear in his hands. He looked at me with wonder, and I did the same with him. He said he was not afraid of me with wonder and I did the same with him. He said he was not afraid of me with surrounded by his warriors. I put a bold face on it, and said that spirits were never afraid, also. They gave me a hut to sleep in, but I did not sleep that night—the woman with the leg depressed my spirits. In the morning, when I arose and went tout at the back door, I met with a grand reception. Cannibals from every part reception. Cannibals from every part of the country had come to see me. They got accustomed to me in time, and I to them, and we became the best friends. After a few days the queen came to see me. She was a lovely crea ture—teeth sharpened to a point—body tattooed all over. Cooked plantains were brought me to eat. I told them I never ate sooked food, for I was afraid that men's flesh had been cooked in the that men's flesh had been cooked in the same pot before. The cannibalism of the people is of the worst kind. They eat the bodies, not of their enemies only, but also of their own people. A man, however, does not eat the body of one of his own family, but families exchange their dead with each other. In one case that I knew of, a corpse, five days dead was sold for food. They like their game high. They all agree that a woman is tenderer than a man—not the heart merely, but the whole body. Boys, too, are tender, but old men very tough. I myself could see no difference Boys, too, are tender, but old men very tough. I myself could see no difference in the appearance of the flesh of the men and that of the gorilla, except that it was a little finer in texture.

But in spite of their cannibalism, they are in many respects the finest tribe in that country. Their houses are built low, not more than five feet in height, on account of the terradges.

on account of the tornadoes. The walls are made of the bark of trees; they have are induced the bark of trees; they have a little door in front and a back door, but no windows. Polygamy is common among them, and the more wives a man has the happier he seems to be. Slavery is known, but is not much practiced. because men are scarce, and they prefer to eat them rather than make slaves of them. They work iron in the most beautiful manner, make knives, spears, and very sharp axes. They are exceedingly given to fighting, hence their fondness of working in iron, and their aptness at it. Nothing from the coast reaches them, except a few beads and pleces of copper. They cover the handles of their knives with skin taken from the bodies of men. On parting, the king made me a present of one of these it had belowed to be the control of the co these; it had belonged to his father, and was covered with human skin. was covered with human skin.
One day, as I was lying in a forest, I got waked up by an army of bashiquas—a strange kind of ant. I was so much bitten by them that I was half dead. An antelope had been killed the day before by King Bongo, which I had intended to eat. But it was now covered with, oh, millions of ants! They are

control of the process, of constraints of the process of the control of the process of the proce And the control of th

BY JAMES PARTON. This is an interesting sentence in the will of Thomas Jefferson, especially to those who know something of the friendship which subsisted between the illustrious democrat and the greatest of his disciples.

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 8 1868

It is delightful to dwell upon the noble friendships of the founders of this republic, such as that which existed between Washington and Humilton, between Franklin and Jefferson, between University of the state of Jefferson and Madison, between Jefferson and John Adams, between Jefferson and Monroe. These men felt for one another the exteem which was their just due, and took greater pleasure, in some instances, in seeing their friend advanced than the measure. advanced than themselves.

There cannot be any such thing as friendship between bad men. It is only virtue which unites in mutual and lasting esteem.

James Madison, born in Virginia in 1751, was the son of James Madison, a Wealthy tobuccepture. wealthy tobacco-planter, a descendant from John Madison, an English gentle-man who came to Virginia about the year 1650. The eldest son of a thriving planter, he received an education re-markable for its extent and thoroughmarkable for its extent and thorough-ness. In those days it was customary for the parish clergymen of Virginia to prepare pupils for college. James Mad-ison had this advantage, and at the age of eighteen went to Princeton College in New Jersey, from which he gradu-ated after a residence of only two years. He continued, however, to reside at Princeton for another wear during

the effects of which he never wholly re-covered during all his long life of eighty-five years. Having an insatiable thirst for knowledge, he allowed himself but three hours' sleep, and devoted almost all the rest of the day to study; and even when warned of the folly of this course by the failure of his health, he continued to over-exert himself, al-though in a less degree.

In the year 1772, when he was twentyone years of age, he returned to his native State, and there began the study of
the law; which he pursued with the
same zeal and devotion, without discontinuing his general studies. His biotrapher talls us that his attention was grapher tells us that his attention was irawn powerfully at this time to the study of theology, which he continued to investigate until he had satisfied him-self respecting its nature and its claims. The revolutionary war was impend-ing. Among the subjects of agitation then in Virginia, was the connection between Church and State, which existed in Virginia as completely as in the mother country; so that every denomination, except one, labored under obvious and serious disadvantages. James Madison was among the young men who favored the dissolution of this unnatural tie, and on this issue was elect-

ed, in the spring of 1776, a member of the Virginia Legislature. Almost the only knowledge we have of his early parliamentary career is derived from an interesting passage in the autobiography of Mr. Jefferson.

it is said, "scanned with eager curiosity the venerable countenance of the man whose public career had commenced far back in the days of 1776. When he rose,

This is an interesting sentence in the will of Thomas Jefferson, especially to those who know something of the friends in who know something of the friends in the days of 1778. When he rose, after long silence, to utter a few words, the members left their seats and crowded around the venerable figure, dreased in black, with his thin, gray hair, still produced as in former times, to catch the low whisper of his voice."

Mr. Madison lived seven years after long silence, to utter a few words, the members left their seats and crowded around the venerable figure, dreased in black, with his thin, gray hair, still produced as in former times, to catch the low whisper of his voice."

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Mr. Madison lived seven years after life. He died at his seat in Montpeller, in June, 1836, aged eighty-five years.

Besides being one of the wisest, he was one of the merriest of men; a circumstance which rendered him the dreing back upon his lost he low whisper of his life. Even in his last sickness, near the singular periods of his life. Even in his last sickness, near the singular periods of his life. Even in his last sickness, near the singular periods of his life. Even in his last sickness, near the singular periods of his life. Even in his last sickness, near th

Study Jefferson, study Madison, you young men who would be worthy citi-zensof this Republic. Study their lives —study their works.

Execution of William Donovau. he Prisoner Dies Protesting his Inne-

The Prisoner Dies Protesting his Innocence.

Y. RK, Pa., March 31.—At an early hour this morning the streets of York gave indication of something unusual in progress. Small knots of persons could be seen at the different street corners, discussing lie great event of the day, and as the time wore on, considerable public commotion was visible. The main topic of conversation during the morning was the conflicting opinion as to the guilt-or innocence of Donavan. Many can be found who express grave doubts as to his guilt. His manner until he retired last night, about twelve o'clock, was cool, dogged and determined, and no efforts of his spiritual advisers could get a conlession from him.

his spiritual advisers could get a confession from him.

He rose this morning betimes, and ute a a moderate breakfast, after which he had a very affecting interview with his wife, his children not being present. His wife remained with him until nearly 8 o'clock, when she retired to give way to the priests, who administered the Holy Sacrament to the prisoner, during which his wife walked disconsolately up and down the corridor of the prison, a brown veil hiding her features from all gazers.

He continued, however, to reside at Princeton for another year, during which he pursued his studies as a kind of private pupil of the President. He committed at this period an error, from the effects of which he never wholly recovered during all his long life of eighty five years. Having an insatiable thirst for knowledge, he allowed himself but three hours' sleep, and devoted almost all the rest of the day to study; and even when warned of the folly of this course by the failure of his health, he continued to over-exert himself, although in a less degree.

In the year 1772, when he was twentyone years of age, he returned to his native State, and there began the study of the law; which he pursued with the same zeal and devotion, without discounts apparent emotion, still keep-same zeal and devotion. mitted to the placing of a mose around his neck without apparent emotion, still keeping his eyes heavenward. His arms were pinioned in the cell, and during the entire time he kept muttering praises to the Deity. Exactly at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock the procession was formed; the prisoner, supported by fathers Murray and Burmeister, and holding before himself the cross, emerged from the cell, and was followed by the sheriff and deputy-sheriff and the reporters, During the walk to the scaffold be kept repeating: "The Lord be merciful to me; Lord, have mercy on me; God bless my wife," etc.

God bless my wife," etc.

He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, still muttering to himself. After he reached the scaffold, the Sheriff asked him if he had the scaffold, the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to asy, for now was the time to do it. The condemned then faced the assembled crowd, and spoke as follows: "I here stand in the presence of the Saviour of the world, and I am as innocent of the murder as the Saviour of the world is. I don't know who done it; I was in my bed on Sunday night, and don't know anything about the murder."

While the Sheriff was fixing the black cap, the prisoner turned to him and thanked him for the many acts of kindness he had

Gen. Hancock's New Command Gen. Hancock's New Command.

WASHINGTON April 1.

Genoral Hancock has not yet selected the members of his staff, but will do so in a few days. This afternoon he issued an order assigning Brevet Maj. Gen. S. S. Carroll, Lieutenant Colonel 21st Infantry, to duty upon his staff as Inspector General.

Gen. Hancock this morning received a very large number of the officers of the army stationed in this city, at his temporary headquaters, on I street, in the building used by Gen. Emory, the commander of the Dopartment of Washington.

There was an animated display of fraternal feeling among the many officers assembled together.

Gen. McFerren, Chief Quartarmaster of the Department of Washington, is now engaged in selecting a building to be used as the permanent headquarters of Gen. Hancock.

e permanent heauque.

pck.

Fire at Lewistown, Me.

Lewistown, April 1.—The interior of
West & Webster's woolen mill at Sabatis

hurned on Monday night. The loss
many thousand dollars West & Webster's woolen mill at Sabatis was burned on Monday night. The loss will amount to many thousand dollars. The property is insured in the Hartford and New York offices. The house and barn belonging to Peter Dresser, and the shoe manufactory of Thorne & Dresser were burned in this city last night. The property is nartly insured.

IMPEACHMENT. Examination of Witnesses Interesting Debate. WASHINGTON, March 31. The impeachment court ass

Wilson arose and continued the evidence in support of the articles.

Fifth—He offered a copy of the resolution of the Senate refusing to concur in the President with Secretary Stanton and General Thomas, ordering the former to deliver over to the latter the War Office.

Seventh—An extract from the journal of the Senate in executive seasion, on receiving the President's message, removing Stanton and appointing Thomas.

Eighth—A copy of the commission of Secretary Stanton as Secretary of War.

Mr. Butler then rose and directed that the first witness, Mr. Wm. J. McDonald, the Clerk of the Senate be called

Mr. McDonald appeared and took the centh. He testified that he left certified copies of the action of the Senate on Secretary Stanton's removal at the Executive mansion.

Mr. John Jones, Stationery, Clerk of the

mansion.

Mr. John Jones, Stationery Clerk of the Senate, was then called to the witness stand, and testified that he delivered to Gen. Thomas a copy of the section of the Senate on Mr. Station's removal, at a masquerade ball, about eleven o'clock at night.

Mr. Creeccy, Appointed Clerk of the Treusury Department, then took the stand to testify as to the difference between commissions used before and after the pressure.

testify as to the difference between commissions used before and after the passage of the tenure of office act.

Mr. Stanbery arose and asked Mr. Butler the meaning of the testimony of this witness.

Mr. Butler replied by saying that the board of managers expected to prove by the difference of the commission used in the Treasury Department before and after the pussage of the tenure of office act, that the President had ordered the Treasury Department to recognize this act as valid.

The witness testified to the changes indicated which were read by Scoretary Forney. The words stricken out were "during the pleasure of the President for the time being." The form of commission for mere teemporary appointments was also pro-

ing the pleasure of the President for the time being." The form of commission for mere temporary appointments was also produced, and witnesses testified to the striking out of the same words above quoted and the substitution in their place of the words, "unless the commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being." The commission issued to Cooper, the Assistant Secrectary of the Treasury was then presented, and Mr. Butler continuing to examine, asked if the Senate was then in session.

The witness replied that he thought not, and in answer to another question, said that Cooper did not qualify under that commission, but under another which was then read.

The Hon, Burt Van Horn was the next witness. He was examined as to the interview at which himself and several other Congressmen were present, when General Thomas made a formal demand upon Secretary Stanton for possession of the War office, as Secretary, ad interim. He read from a printed copy of the evidence he had previously given before the Committee on Reconstruction.

In cross examining, Mr. Stanbery asked

Reconstruction.

In cross examining, Mr. Stanbery asked what was Mr. Van Horn's business at the War Department on that occasion?

Mr. Van Horn answered that he went to see Mr. Stanton, and in reply to a further questioning, he said his visit was owing to the interest he took in the subject of the removal of Mr. Stanton, and then he went in company with two others.

removal of Mr. Stanton, and then newent in company with two othors.

Mr. Stanbery asked if he went prepared to take notes, and was answered that the wittness had a white envelope in his pocket, and was in the habit of carrying a lead reapoil.

and was in the habit of carrying a lead pencil.

Mr. Stanbery continued at length his questions about the notes of the conversation taken by Mr. Van Horn, and what became of them. The object of his cross-examination seeming to be with a view to showing that the matter was preconcerted, and not accidental on the part of the witness and other Congressmen.
Mr. Van Horn said there was one remark of Mr. Thomas' which he did not take

ar. Butter then read from the trial of Judge Chase to show that the presiding officer at that time did not decide incidental questions of law which arose, but submitted them to the Senate.

Mr. Evarts very brielly argued that the Chief Justice should make preliminary decision on interiocutory questions.

The question being then put, and the yeas and nays being called whether the Senate should retire for deliberation; the vote stood—yeas 25, nays 25, and the Chief Justice amounced that he voted in the affirmative, declaring the motion carried.

At last, at twenty minutes past 6, the Senate are returned when the Chief Justice, having alled the body to order, said: The Senate has had under consideration the question, which was discussed before it retired, and has directed me to report the following rule:

RULE 7. The presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate chamber, and the presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all the forms of proceedings when the Senate is stiting, for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial, not otherwise especially provided for, and the presiding officer on trial may note on all questions of evidence and on incidental questions, which decision will stand as the Judgment of the Senate or decision, or he may, at his option, in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate.

Mr. Butter intimated that the managers desired the Senate to continue in session, he would now move an adjournment.

The managers intimated that they did not. Senator Trumbull said that unless the managers desired the Senate to continue in session, he would now move an adjournment.

The managers intimated that the motion for an adjournment to twelve o'clock tomorrow, which was carried.

The Chief Justice vacated the chair, and the Senate having resumed the senate chai

the Senate, having resumed its legislative session, adjourned at twenty minutes past six.

Washington, April 1. Court opened at 12.30 P. WASHINGTON, April 1.

SENATE.—The Court opened at 12.30 P.

M. The minutes of yesterday were read up to the vote cast by the Chief Justice to decide the vote on the question of retiring for deliberation, when Mr. Sumner made a motion to correct the Journal by inserting the expression of the Senate's opinion that said vote of the Chief Justice was unau-

thorized and of no effect. On this motion the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted —yeas 21, nays 27; so the motion was not agreed to.

The question as to the impossibility of Burleigh's testimony about a conversation with Gen. Thomas?

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The question as to the impossibility of Burleigh's testimony about a conversation with Gen. Thomas?

A.—Did the speak about your being exsubmitted to the Senate by the Chief Jugors Intended to connect the testimony of this witness with the respondent's.

Mr. Butler said they proposed to do so.

Mr. Stanberry then said the Court had at length reached a point requiring the consideration and argument of the question, whether or not the declarations of General Thomas were to be used against the President whether or not the declarations of General Thomas were to be used against the President whether or not the declarations of General Thomas were to be used against the President whether or not the declarations of General Thomas were to be used against the President whether or not the declarations of General Thomas were to be used against the President whether or not the declaration of the question, whether or not the declaration of the current of the question, whether or not the declaration of the current of the question whether or not the declaration of the current of the question whether or not the declaration of the declaration of the current of the question whether he intended to employed constituted a relation between the declaration of one of the supposed control of the question whether he intended to employ of the proof had been laid then, if it were admitted to the proof had been laid then, if it were admitted to the proof of the president of

denired Agont.

Mr. Butler said the Managors claimed that the President had long intended to violate a certain law. He did violate it, and then claim to take possession of the War Department, which Counsel said was in the usual form.

This he (Butler) claimed was not true; it had certain ear marks about it which showed an unusual interest. The wording was-You will immediately take possession of the Council which council said, only to superior force.

After his reinstatement he was more strongly fortified, and no man not besotted could believe that he would again yield, and no man not besotted and the president intended to do an unlawful act, and Thomas consented to aid him, and thus conspiracy was constituted on this ground.

The Managors claimed their right to introduce the testimony in question.

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The Managors claimed their right to introduce the testimony in question and the consulted head of the deposition to the first part of the question to be automitted, that the provision was not in accordance with the Constitution, or the terms of his (General Crant) had signed the evidence sought to be introduced was immatrial to the charges in issue, whether it was made by un'incompetent or a competent with the President and the form and the first had consulted.

The witness that he had consulted hobort J. Walker and other offleers had consulted was not in accordance with the provision was not in accordance with the provision was not in accordance with the provision was not in accordance with the constitution, or the terms of his claim.

The Managors claimed their right to introduce the testimony in question.

The Managors claimed their right to introduce

or the question to be introduced was immaterial to the charges in issue, whether it was made by an incompetent or a competent witness. It was also an objection that the hearing on the question of what was the President's intention had not been made on an intention in the question of what was the President's intention had not been made on mitted unless shown to come within a mitted unless shown to come within a cognized exception to the rule. In brief to declarations of General Thomas could they must have been made as sworn testing the stanton by force, whereas the only evidence they had presented was in an on-deavor to show simply that there was a conspiracy to remove Mr. Stanton by force, whereas the only evidence they had presented was in an on-deavor to show simply that there was a conspiracy to remove Stanton, nothing having been advanced to prove that the employment of force was contemplated. He combatted, at length, the argument of Mr. Butler maintaining that the authorities the point in dispute. The statements of Butler states the point in dispute. The statements of Butler maintaining that the authorities the witness should be allowed to an office, he legally held, was not correct. That the witness should be allowed to an office, he legally held, was not correct. The statement of Mr. Butler's question.

Mr. Burleigh was then called, and said that on the evening of the first of February he went to see Gen. Thomas, at his residence. Thomas told him he had been appointed from the president to General Grant, dated February at the proposed in the proposed that the cutting the provision of the proposed from the president to General Grant, dated February and the proposed from the provision of the proposed from the provision of th

The managers then offored a letter of the Secretary ad intering, and had gone to the Department and demanded possession, and that Stanton asked him if he would give him time to remove his papers. The with the sunderstood Thomas to say that he had already issued orders as Secretary of War. He also said he intended to take possession next morning at 10 o'clock. In reply to an inquiry by witness, Thomas said he would use force to obtain possession, if he was refused.

The managers then offored a letter of the President to General Grant, dated February 10th, 1808, whon Mr. Stamberry objected on the ground that the cuttre correspondence should be produced, and asked what was intended to be proved, and asked what was intended to be proved, and retrieve the provious form the first of the Carlot of the Secretary of War. Wilson replied that they proposed to prove, from this single letter, the long mediated intention of the President to General Grant, dated February 10th, 1808, whon Mr. Stamberry objected on the ground that the entire correspondence should be produced, and asked what was intended to be proved.

He also said he intended to take possession next morning at 10 o'clock. In reply to an inquiry by witness, Thomas said he would give the ground that the proved, and asked what was intended to be proved, and asked what was intended to be proved.

He managers then offered letter of the ground that the other correspondence should be proved, and asked what was intended to be proved.

He also said he intended to take possession in the ground that t

The letter was received and put in the letter while he was acting as Adjutant-General.

Mr. Evarts inquired what date the question applied to.

Mr. Butler said this appointment to that office was made about a week before he attempted to gain possession of the War Description.

Mr. Evarts stated the objections.

Mr. Bigigham argued that the matter was received and put in the letter was received and

stempted to gain possession of the War Department.

Mr. Evarts asked what the purpose of the testimony was.

Mr. Butler said it was to show that Thomas has attempted to soduce his brother officers from their duty, just as Absalom had sat at the gate and tried to draw off the people from their allegiance to King David.

Mr. Evarts. Do you intend to put Absalom into your question?

Mr. Butler. No; I use him as an illustration. [Laughter.]

After a recess of fifteen minutes.

Mr. Butler read the question he proposed to put to the witness as to what he had heard Thomas say to the Clerk of the War Office during the week prior to February 21st.

Mr. Evarts objected, on the ground of irrevenency.

Mr. Butler made a reply. Mr. Stanberry maintained that there was no difference between endosing the document and incorporating it in the body of the letter, in which latter case they would not of course be left jour.

Mr. Wilson rejoined briefly and said the managers were willing to submit the point to a decision without further argument.

A sufficient number demanding the yeas and nays they were taken on the question of sustaining the objection, and resulted—yeas, 20; nays, 29; so it was not sustained.

At 2.30 P. M. the court took a recess of ten minutes.

Mr. Evarts objected, on the evidence, where the every superscript of th

ruling which permitted the introduction of a declaration made subsequently to February 21st, allowed the presentation of declarations made previous to that time. There had been no proof adduced in support of the assertions and villifying remarks made about General Thomas, and they were uncalled for certainly, at the present time.

Mr. Bingham argued briefly in reply, and cited authorities in support of the position of the managers.

The Chief Justice ruled that the question could not be put, no evidence having been offered in proof of conspiracy before February 21st.

The question was submitted and the yeas and nays resulted 28 to 22, and the question was put.

The witness heard Gen. Thomas make an address to a number of the clerks in the War Department.

The miles the arsh and arbitrary trules made by his predecessor regarding the clerks. As gentlemen they could go out that to come when they pleased, if they were absent only a reasonable time.

Mr. Butler then asked if Gen. Thomas had, since February the 21st, restated any portion of his conversation with Mr. Butler then asked if Gen. Thomas saveral modifications of the question, which was finally put, as follows: Have you had any conversation since the first one and since his appointment as Secretary of the War Department.

Objected to by Mr. Evarts, as were also several modifications of the question, which was finally put, as follows: Have you had any conversation since the first one and since his appointment as Secretary of War ad interim, wherein he has said anything about using force in getting into the War Department and of the War Department conversation, and if so, whath is former conversation, and if so, which said?

The witness replied that he had asked Thomas last week why the performance of the was because he was arrested by the Mar-leading and Andrew Johnson, unn.indful of the high duties of his office, with intent unlawfully to control of the high duties of his office, with intent unlawfully to control of the bright and the results of the first o

Mr. Stanberry liked the object is to show one of the ways and means described in the eleventh article, by which the President proposed to get control of the moneys of the President proposed to get control of the moneys of the President in the eleventh article, by which the President in the eleventh article do you propose to connect this testimony with?

Mr. Evarts—What part of the eleventh article do you propose to connect this testimony with?

Mr. Butler—With both the eighth and eleventh articles. The eighth article says that said Andrew Johnson, unn.indful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the despartment of war, did so and so.

One of his means for doing it was to place his private secretary in the office of the assistant secretary of the treasury.

I propose to prove that Edmund Cooper took possession of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury before the 30th of November, showing that the President gave a commission illegally and in violation of the tenure of office act, to which I wish to call attention. The sixth section of that set deares that the making, signing and set declares that the making, signing and set in the second of the original properties of authority in place of an officer whose removal has not been sent to the Senate, shall be deemed a high misder in the office, is a crime and is a part of the great conspiracy. The question, therefore, will be witcher we will be allowed to go into that matter.

For further proceedings see 2d page. Office, or any other way, Teasserting his former conversation, and if so, what he said?

The witness replied that he had asked Thomas last week why the performance promised and not come off. He answered it was because he was arrested by the Marshalt early in the morning, otherwise he was all the said and not come off. He answered it was because he was arrested by the Marshalt early in the morning, otherwise he was all the said and the said and the said and the said and the wast to the Department on business with the Adjutant General. Thomas made same address to each of four or five clerks, as they came into the office, to the effect that he would not hold them to a strict accountability about coming annihing the provided of the said and the said that a short it may be said that, since he said that, since he said in the safer had become public, he felt able to talk about it without resorve. He stated that he had demanded possession of the War Department in which Thomas said that, since he saffair had become public, he felt able to talk about it without resorve. He stated that he had demanded possession of the War office and Stanton had asked if may be said the said way the said that a since he saffair had become public, he felt able to talk whout it without resorve. He stated that he had demanded possession of the War Department in which Thomas said that, since he saffair had become public, he felt able to talk about it without resorve. He stated that he had demanded possession of the War Department in which Thomas said that, since he saffair had become public, he felt able to talk about it without resorve. He stated that he had demanded possession of the war office and Stanton had asked it may be said the said that the wening, he referred the same intention, except that he would carry then into secretary of War.

On direct the morning. He secretar the said t

Of the growth of the Astor estate some idea may be formed by the fact that a few years ago Mr. Astor paid a tax of \$40,000. This year his tax is \$240,000, a sum equal to \$700 per day, while Commodore Vanderbilt only pays \$40,000, which is little more than \$100 per day. oross-examination, in relation to his interview with Mr. Stanton.

When asked what was his object in seeing Stanton he said, well, I seen all the great men in Washington and wished to see Mr. Stanton.

SENATE.—The Court of Impeachment as sembled.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment to the seventh rule. Laid over.

Mr. Stanberry, of counsel, wished to recall for a moment Mr. Karzener, of Delaware. There being no objection, witness was re-called and underwent a searching consequentiation in relation to bis inter-