Banenster Antelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1868.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia co

the proceedings with eager interest. A very large majority of those who have examined the testimony and weighed the arguments of the opposing counsel, have done so with an honest desire to make up an opinion for themselves as to the guilt or innocence of the President. The masses of our people have an innate love of fair play. not admire Mr. Johnson, but they cannot approve of his conviction unless it be clearly shown that he has committed some offense, some such "high crime and misdemeanor" as was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, when they provided for the impeachment of the Chief Executive office of the nation

When we say that no man of candor and intelligence can believe that President Johnson has been proven guilty of any act deserving of impeachment, we speak entirely within bounds. Elsewhere we republish a leading editorial from the New York Times, one of the best known and most influential Re publican newspapers in the country, in which the editor admits that the managers have utterly failed to make out their case as it now stands. We are glad to notice that the persistent and frequently successful attempts of Butler and his companions to exclude the most important evidence offered by the defense, meets with the condemnation it deserves. There are many thousands of conservative Republicans who look at this outrage in the same light; and there are few persons of any party so dull as not to see how little of fairness has been displayed throughout this most serious and important trial. From the beginning it has been announced that the conviction of the accused was . of Republican journals have even gone so far as to declare that Mr. Johnson really impeachable offense has been committed, but simply because he has been an impediment to the Africanization of all the governments of the re. cently rebellious States, and a hinderance to other measures devised by the Radicals of Congress to insure their continuance in power.

The people of the United States un derstand the position which is now occupted by President Johnson and his the evidence which has been offered. against the President: that no law has such a "high crime and misdemeanor" removal from office. It is the convietion of every candid man in the nation, to be entirely innocent of any impeachacquittal, when the prosecution closed defend the cause of the people. their testimony; and, after the evidence For the righteous indignation excited of Gen. Sherman was given, there was by such reflections, the Radicals will

scend for the sake of retaining their hold on power. They will be fully convinced that there is great danger to be apprehended, if such men are allowed to remain in control of the government of the United States. The deposition of the constitutionally elected President will be properly regarded as the first step in a revolution which must end in the destruction of our liberties, and the demolition of the very form of free government, unless it be speedily and effectually checked.

with calmness. We are convinced that the Radicals made a gigantic blunder when they allowed themselves to be hurried into an impeachment of the President without cause, and without proof to sustain their flimsy and frivolous articles. We know they feel as-We are sure that this trial. however it may result, must prove disastrous to the very men who expect to profit by it. We cannot conceive it possible that two-thirds of the Senators of the United States will deliberately and wilfully periure themselves. And we know that impeachment must be a failure unless

Disband the Army.

ernment. ard, so that its product may be increased injustice, and the wilful perjury of two-while its burthens are diminished. Re-thirds of the Senators of the United

clamor for the repeal of their taxes, and eron in this matter is simply infamous. require Congress to remove them. If No decent man can hear tell of it with Congress refuses, the people should ap- out a feeling of indignation. ply the proper remedy and remove

The editor of a Wisconsin newspaper a fellow who boasts that he is of the most extreme Radical type, had a cor-

versation with General Grant a few days since. The dumb oracle opened his lips and spake, and his utterances were of such a character as to enrapture the ultra Radical editor. If Le is to be belitred leadical editor. If Le is to be believed he found Grant fully prepared to mount the Congressional reconstruction mule, and to carry the monkey of negro equality on his back, round the whole circle of States, north as well as South.

That Grant is willing to be or to do anything which his Radical trainers deviced by him we have no doubt. mand of him we have no doubt. lied and acted a dishonorable bidding to such an extent already that any other performance would style by a majority of the Radical newscome easy to him thereafter.

Effect of Impeachment. our records, and the monstrous outrage it would inflict upon the patriot Presi-God speed: Could we forget that we The Approaching Close of the Impeach-

that we are Democrats, we should fervently pray for the conviction and re- come out of the war one of the greatest These are: ment Trial.

The impeachment trial is rapidly drawing to its close. The evidence is all in. From day to day millions of the position for the contents of the contents of the contents of the clouds people of the United States have read of worth account. people of the United States have read of wrath against the revolutionary Radical faction, which are now gathering over the whole firmament from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is in the great American heart and failed with Wade Hampton were an innate love of right, and a profound equally truthful and trustworthy, all reverence for the impartial administration of justice, which would be shocked The Radical papers, which are contin-

the highest Court created by the Constitution, in the trial of the Chief Magistrate of the country. The charges against the President are few, simple and easily understood. They result in of freedom of speech. The latter, be-

its history, under the government of an Executive not elected by the people; under the President of the Senate, not the President of the People. This fact will arrest the earnest attention of all sincere friends of Republican institutions, and suggest the grave inquiries, tions, and suggest the grave inquiries, whence it came and whither it may a foregone conclusion. A great majority lead. To the first inquiry the answer will be, that it came from a shameful any reasonable Northern man demand abuse of the forms of the Constitution, must be convicted, not because any to destroy the spirit of the Government to destroy the spirit of the Government created by the Constitution; and to the second inquiry the answer must be, that when a party deliberately diseards the Constitution from its plan of Government, there can be no limit to its usur-

pations, which may lead to anarchy, oligarchy or empire. Finding no sufficient cause for the removal of the President, the people will search out the motives of his accusers and unjust judges. They will discover sers. They have read and weighed that he was removed for adhering to the Constitution, by those who boast that They see that nothing has been proven they are acting outside of the Constitution. That those who have violated been violated by him in such manner their official oaths being prosecutors as to constitute any offense, much less and judges, he was broken for fidelity to his official oath. And the root of the as would justify his impeachment and struggle will appear in this, that the President espoused the cause of the people in opposition to Negro Suffrage son has been proven by this very trial will and the fundamental law of the able offense. It is the almost universal land It will appear that the tribune of opinion that his counsel might have the people was not only stricken down submitted the case to any impartial tri- in his office, but stricken down because bunal, with absolute certainty of his he employed the powers of his office to

not an honest man in the whole coun-obtain but a sorry recompense in the

ing out for a chance at the spoils of office, moved. They have formally called upon come the mere tools of any party. but so long as a Radical majority is re-Old Ben. Wade to appoint Stanton Secretary of the Treasury. This is done with the expectation that the Cameron faction would thus obtain control of all revolutionary policy of the Radicals express their condemnation of the dithe appointments of internal revenue officers throughout the State. Unfortunately for these mousing politicians two have just been made, and in New Jerthings stand in the way of an accomplishment of their nice little scheme. The Democrats have elected the Mayor ed, and, secondly, Stanton declines to 971. Hudson City gives 1000 Democratic take the place thus proffered to him. majority, a Democratic gain of 500. Ho-Why Stanton should announce that he boken has been carried by the Demointends to return to private life we can crats with a gain of over 400. The munot positively tell; but we have a very nicipal election in Bergeninas also gone the following from the central organ of not positively tell; out we have a very strong suspicion that he considers himself to be about played out, even with his own party. He is a man whom those who support him cannot respect.

In diepal election in Bergen has also gone the following from the central organ of the Radical party in Pennsylvania, as a sample of the jubilation over this result:

The election in South Carolina has result.

The election in South Carolina has result.

The election in South Carolina has result.

Great Excentions The solution of the financial problem self to be about played out, even with is simple. It is expressed in the single his own party. He is a man whom those who support him cannot respect.

What must be thought of the con-Reduce the Navy to a peace footing, duct of Governor Geary in this matter? Cut down the Civil Expenses of Gov. President Johnson has not yet been removed. It is certain that he cannot be Adjust the Tariff to a Revenue Stand- convicted unless through the grossest while its burthens are diminished. Revenue Rates, will afford ample incident protection to Domestic Industry, without enriching favored classes at the expense of the whole people.

Then Repeal, THE TAKES, Abalish the Income Tax, which grinds five percent off the interest of every city, corporation or railroad bond, whether the licenses to merchants, hotel and restaurant keepers and professionan men, latured and tobacco, and if mercessary, stamps.

The Manufacturers clamored for the repeal of their taxes, and Congress removed them. Now let THE PEOUL. The Conduct of Geary and Congress removed them. Now let THE PEOUL. The conduct of Geary and Congress removed them. Now let THE PEOUL. The conduct of Geary and Congress removed them. Now let THE PEOUL. The conduct of Geary and Congress removed them. Now let THE PEOUL. The conduct of Geary and Carpers for moved them. Now let THE PEOUL. The Congress can be did when Andy so and the same of the did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known in this clay under the same content the cover the general results. Once of the sone content the country does not content the country the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known, the same are be did when Andy shall be known in this clay under that has taken place in this country should be some content the country does the state same are be did when Andy shall be known that the country does the same content white same content with the same are be did when Andy shall be known that the same content with the same c

> ALL GREAT MEN have left some in the memories of their countrymen. Lawrence exclaimed "Don't give up the ship!" Perry wrote, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Stantou, in the ever to be remembered scene in the War Office rendered himself il-

Poor Andy Curtin has not the slightest chance of getting even a respectable vote for Vice President at Chicago. He will not receive the entire support being abused in the most outrageous

Wade Hampton's Platform. But for the eternal disgrace their success would bring upon the country, the lina, has been habitually quoted by the graphic despatch to the N. Y. Herald, fatal precedent it would place among Radical press as a sample rebel. Being which is of a most remarkable charac-

self to nothing that he did not intend to carry out fairly and with honest conscientiousness. That those who fought that has since transpired clearly shows. tion of justice, which would be shocked and outraged by the manifest and infamous prostitution to party purposes of the highest Court created by the Content in the trial of the Chief Magistration. The Radical papers, which are contained at the President, drant, the Vice President, Wade, and the present United States Senate to ten years from the 1st of March, 1889, on the plea that a constantly recurring change in the government is harmful in the exist-contained with the country, and was one

We have from time to time, given of the main causes of the late war of the what ought to be proof sufficient to rebellion. Is not that evidence of kindly feeling

to the breeze, and the shouts of the ality attested that they are truly loyal. Distinguished ex-rebel chieftains everywhere took Sergeant Bates by the hand and cheered him on his way. He was constantly entertained at the expense

Johnson is entirely innocent of the charges which the managers paraded against him with such a display.

Whatever may be the verdict of the Senaty that of the masses will be in avor of the accused. Should Andrew Johnson be convicted, a vast majority of the people will be convinced that two thirds of the members of the Political States Senate deliberately perjured themselves to secure a supposed advantage for their party. That we assert will be the verdict of the people, and it can neither be changed nor appealed from. The masses will then see to what depth of criminality and baseness the Radical leaders are prepared to general and because the political party of the people will be convinced that two thirds of the members of the United States Senate deliberately perjured themselves to secure a supposed advantage for their party. That we assert will be the verdict of the people, and it can neither be changed nor appealed from the theorem that the theorem the total of the people, and it can neither be changed nor appealed from the members of the Political States Senate deliberately perjured themselves to secure a supposed advantage for their party. That we assert will be the verdict of the people, and it can neither be changed nor appealed from the members of the leading the proposed advantage for their party. The we deliberately perjured themselves to secure a supposed advantage of the people, and it can neither be changed nor appealed from the members of the University of the office of the people, and it can neither be changed nor appealed from the members of the Decided.

The Philadelphia contested election cases have been finally decided by the admission of the bemoeratic officers to their seals. Generals Leech and Ballier, and Mr. Megary are thus allowed to their seals, Generals allowed to their seals, Generals cleetion and the twenty of the officers to their seals them members the results was a Registry Law, a kind of Ceneral Rational Law, one or twe whole delicers to their seals desined by the admission of t hoth. If we mistake not the temper testants were unable to show any rea- ons by the enemy, especially in political that the crisis has come: North. If we mistake not the temper destants were unable to show any reasonable ground on which to base their of Northern freemen, an attempt in that direction would leave its authors "a claims. The Democratic officers were lasting monument of human vengeance." In such an event, neither the Loyal League nor the Grand Army of the Republic could save their masters that the properties of the Republic could save their masters of the Republic could save their masters. The Judiciary of the country had the tribunal struction.

The Judiciary of the country had the tribunal been corrupt. Had the tribunal struction.

The Judiciary of the country have not the Republic could save their masters of the Republic could save their masters. The Judiciary of the country had the tribunal been our State Legislature, we should have witnessed an outrage similar to that perpetrated in the case of Senator Stugert; had it been Congress, the Rad-John W. Geary and the Heads of De-Judiciary for the sounder that the savirance that they will not ascribe them to partisan malice. Let it which is thus denounced was elected with the destant the "Can Clux with the assurance that they will not their cases decided by a Court of justice.

The Judiciary of the country have not the control fund that the crisis has come:

FILADELFEY, Apriel 10th, 1868.

MI DERE JUST: At wun time I wer faily with the assurance that they will not their case of the massurance that they will not their case decided by a Court of justice.

The Judiciary of the country have not which its bein to partisan malice. Let it with the assurance that they will not their case of the massurance that they will not their case of the massurance that they will not their case decided by a Court of justice.

The Judiciary of the country have not the circal the assurance that they will not the saving that the crisis has come:

FILADELFEY, Apriel 10th, 1858.

MI DERE JUST: At wun time I wer fail John W. Geary and the Heads of Decical contestants would have secured the partments at Harrisburg have been look-positions in spite of the law and the Let them now try the Democratic party. in case Andrew Johnson should be re- Judges have not yet consented to be- things from a Democratic Legislature

sey the same thing has been going on, change. In no other way can it First, the President is not yet convict- of Jersey City by 886 majority, a gain of

advertising columns of the Weckly Inmemorable expression to be embalmed number of very valuable properties, and offer great bargains.

Some malignant creature raised a re.

port that the bones of Union soldiers were being gathered up in Tennessee and shipped to Pittsburg to be convertlustrious by his thrilling command:— ed into bone dust for agricultural pur-"Schreiver, if yon have a bottle here, poses. The silly rumor led to a careful examination of a large cargo of bones, but, as might have been expected not a fragment of anything which could be recognized as a human bone was found. Thus has another of the stories, which are going the rounds of the Radical of the Pennsylvania delegation. He is press, been spoiled. It is surprising what an amount of ingenuity is wasted

Revolution

next Presidential term.

2d. The election of Grant as President, and Ben. Wade as Vice President and President of the Senate, by the aid of martial law in doubtful States, if necessary.

3d. The virtual abolition of the Supreme Court of the United States, by stripping the judiciary of the power to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress relating to reconstruction or to the business of the government. of the government.

4th. The extension of the term of office of

convince even unreasonable people of: Our readers, and the people at large, the imputation of but two offences, the the truth of what we assert. If more may be slow to believe these charges.— of his efforts to put the control of the removal of Stanton and the exercise evidence is needed, we have it They are of a character to challenge in the action of the Conservative skepticism. It is scarcely conceivable of freedom of speech. The latter, being the Constitutionally guarantied right of every citizen, cannot be denied to the President; and the former was not prohibited by the Tenure of Office Act, under which the accusation is framed. The magnificent defence of Judge Curtis was not needed to interpret the plain language of the Act, which places the case of Stanton outside the first discassing but the distance of the president of the consulship of the consulship of the consulship of the consulship of the presidency of the consulship of the consulship of the consulship of the presidency of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the consulship of Napoleon Bonathing but Radical newspapers would be a lost of the Judge Curtis was not needed to interpret the plain language of the Act, which places the case of Stanton outside of its provisions, and leaves him an intruder and usurper, occupying the position which now lawfully belongs to Gen. Lorenzo Thomas. All the maligtion which now lawfully belongs to the fiercest and most malignant ingenuity of Congress cannot contingenuity of Congress in the passion, an exhibition of unrelentation of the such a measure. But that the Radicals are resolved to retain power against the will of the people, to use power to enslave the people themselves, and to make power perpetuate itself, we have some three different counties I have been make power perpetuate itself, we have as little doubt that the mass of the Radicals would read and write, and who could at the same time take thoo and or the surrender the reins of the present Government by that, as citizens of South Carolina, we decrease that as constitution of all with the reconstitution acts of Congress in the different counties throughout the make power perpetuate itself, we have as little doubt that the mass of the Radicals would read and write, and who could at the same time take thoo and or the counties I have been over more than a gent administering the laws in accordance with the reconstite in the state of Congress in the will of the people, to use power to retain power against the will of the people, to use power to enslave the people themselves, and to make power perpetuate itself, we have as little doubt. We have as little doubt that the mass of the Radicals with the reconstruction acts of Congress in the will of the people, to use power to enslave the people themselves, and to make power perpetuate itself, we have as little doubt. We have as little doubt that the mass of the Radicals with the reconstruction acts of Congress in institutions, and the Radicals will not toward the negro? What more could

Is not that evidence of kindly feeling toward the negro? What more could any reasonable Northern man demand for him?

Insulting the Flag.

In refusing to permit Sergeant Bates to display from the dome of the Capitol at Washington the National flag, which he had borne in triumph through the South, the Radicals of Congress acted consistently. Wherever this brave soldier went among those who are denounced as rebels, the Stars and Stripes were hailed with loud acclaim by a populace which is this day devoted to the Constitution of the United States. From the dome of the Capitol at Richmond, where the Confederate Congress sat for years, the Old Flag was waved to the breeze, and the shouts of the laws waved to the breeze wave laws and shouts and the shouts of the laws waved to the breeze wave l these circumstances it would be wise for very men who had battled with all the people not to place this desperate their energies for a separate nation-faction in a position to be tempted to warning of Gen. Schoffeld? Not they,

onstantly entertained at the expense ing Republican organ in Western Pennstall existing. They knew very well thing.

Mr. Dixon said the deficiencies for meswelcomed and made at home among the sylvania, expresses its opinion of the that under a constitution which would convincing character was given that the | reverse of complimenting. It says: people of the South are ready to act the part of faithful and law-abiding citizens. It remained for the Radicals preciation of the character and acts of its who now hold possession of the Capitol at Washington, to insult the express all that the departing bodies de obtain but a sorry recompense in the Capitol at Washington, to insult the patronage of the Presidency. The very spoils they covet will contribute to their destruction. After Wade has filled the attaining and most gross outrage upon all justice. Looking along the compact array of testimony, which has been so ably marshalled by the counsel for the ably marshalled by the counsel for the felense, every man must see that there is not the slightest doubt that Andrew Johnson is entirely innocent of the charges which the managers paraded

facts. Let us be thankful that our They can confidently look for better turned, so long will the members ther The Tide of Reaction Still Sweeps on. of consider themselves licensed to plu The great tide of reaction against the der the State at will. The people mu

> The Republican papers are trying cheer their dispirited readers by t announcement that a great victory h

telligencer, and we commend them to The North Carolina election com-all who may visit the Valley of Virmenced to-day. The returns of the ginia with a desire to purchase real es- revised registration show the following tate. They have command of a large results: Whites, 105,349; blacks, 73,316; whites can only be beaten by repeating the negro vote, which is easily done when the polls are kept open for days together. The blacks can vote at half a dozen different places without being

Forney says, "The election in South Caroline has resulted in a great Republican victory." The blacks were victorious and the white men were defeated. This is the issue before us. Shall the black man triumph over the white? What say you, reader?

Gen. Schofield has shown himself to be ready to go to the extreme verge of Wednesday, as will be seen by the proone of the largest land and slave holders | ter. It is therein explicitly charged that | his authority in carrying out the Radi- | ceedings we give below, strongly intiof South Carolina, and a man of re- the Radical leaders in Congress have de- cal plan of reconstruction. When it mated that the loyal Forney had approdent, we should wish the Impeachers markable talents and high in social and termined to effect a complete change in was certain that the conservatives of priated \$40,000 of Government funds, political position he naturally became the form of our Government. All the Richmond had carried the election for and then tried to throw the blame on are Americans, and only remember one of the leading men in the rebellion. steps by which the revolution is to be members of the Constitutional Conven- his Clerk. The Senate ordered the He staked all he had on the result, and accomplished are plainly pointed out. tion, he allowed the polls to be reopened matter to be investigated, and the result

other day he concluded to give the mon- | Capitol Police: grel assemblage a little advice without being solicited so to do. He commenced by telling them what he had already done for them, and made quite a parade of his efforts to put the control of the State into the hands of the negroes and took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment expenses of the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment expenses of the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment of the senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment. The item of Senate into the hands of the negroes and the senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment. The item of Senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment of the senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment of the senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment of the senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment of the senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment expenses of the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment expenses of the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for miscellaneous and impeachment expenses of the Senate took up the bill making appropriation to the bill making appropriation took up the bill making

sensitive on the subject of Republican a number of men who are capable of filling the offices and who can take the oath you institutions, and the Radicals will not have prescribed here. They pay a very yet undertake to introduce the Man on limited salary and even the common laborer could not afford to come from abroad

Did the negroes and the carpet-bag adventurers who lead them heed the resort to monarchy to perpetuate its indeed. They made speeches, arguing

men who had fought against the flag he Radical Legislature, which has just allow decent men to hold office, that bore. Everywhere evidence of the most adjourned, in terms which are the very none of them could ever hope to get a chance to plunder the public treasury. It remains to be seen whether Gen. Schofield will use military force to help the negroes to carry the election. If he does not this miserable abortion of a constitution will be voted down by a large majority.

> The Ku-Klux Klan in Philadelphia. ing letter from his brother, who resides

vaded the bounds of the old Keystone

e State, and found a lodgement in the
Quaker City. We call the especial attention of the Philadelphia Post, Forney's Press, the Lancaster Examiner
and Ecpress, and other Radical papers
throughout the State to the harrowing
recital which appears below. The blood
was chilled in our veins as we read it.
Something must be done, and done
of papedily. Let Hans Geary rush to the
speedily. Let Hans Geary rush to the
rescue at once, with the whole force of
those secret, onth-bound political assodictions, the Union League and the G.
A. R., at his back. No man can read
what follows without being convinced

the Capitol police since their action yesterthat a country enter a building which he
flendricks) thought was free to every
American citizen.

Mr. Harlan asked if the Senator knew
Mr. Thayer suggested that the Senator
Mr. Thayer suggested that the Senator
Mr. Doollitle, Wis., said that he was not
Chairman of the Committee of Ceremonies,
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Mr. Thayer suggested that the Senator
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Mr. Thayer suggested that the was not
Chairman of the Committee of Ceremonies,
Mr. Tololitle, could give a
correct account of the affair, as he was Chairma

er	Bluddy mouth!	K. K. K.	Yere of Slawter!
e; re-	KLOWDY MUNE!	<i>i</i> \	DA OV DOOM!
re-	Popkins, beware!	,	Popkins, prepare
n-	The Avenger /	POPKINS.	The murky air rocks with blud
ist is-	The Owl hoots!		The Raying krokes!
il,	The Hog roots!		Deth 2 Mokes!
ch	Wolf's Fang is reddy!	Broop	Hyenas scent thare pray!
he	Horrur! Horrur!	. j	Dispare! Denmi- shuu!
	Alas, tew late!	GORE:	The da iz past!
	Retribution!	, į	The graiv yanus
to	Groans! Groans!	1 1	Entaralls torn asunder!
lie	Wailing and Howling!	GAS!	Hell to split!
kе	The Tomb! The Tombs. Popkins, thy doom is seeled! The fiat has		
to lie	reddy! Horrur! Horrur! Alas, tew late! Retribution! Groans! Groans! Waiting and Howling! The Tomb! Popkins, thy d	GAS:	there pray Dispare! Den Shuu! The da iz pu The graiv yau Entarails to asunder! Hell to spli The Tombs led! The flat

Democratic, being a remove the country. Is there to not a glorious significance in these things? Do they not indicate with absolute certainty that the destruction of the Radical party is at hand?

The election in South Carolina has result. The solute certainty that the destruction of the Radical party is at hand?

The Spirit of Jefferson, putlished at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, says:

One of the most extensive sales of land that has taken place in this country since that has taken place in this country since.

When it is remembered that a large proportion of those selected to fill the proportion of those selected to fill the south and suddently yours, Popkins.

rest a desperado who had distilled say rest a desperado who bad distined several hundred hogsheads of filegal whiskey, and had refused to sell out at cost to a Loya' had refused to sell out at cost to a Loyal League. The three revenue officers were fired on about an hour, and their clothing was cut all into shreds by bullets, but, like the three children of Israel in the fiery fur-nace, they had not a halr singed. The mob then drank up the whiskey, without offer-ing any to the revenue officers, and dis-persed.

General Schofield Denounces the New Forney a Defaulter—Cameron on His Virginia Constitution. Senator Cameron in the Senate on

and negro votes to be run in after night will be awaited with interest. It is to make up a Radical majority. He has difficult to believe that so excessively removed the Governor and other loyal a man as the "Dead Duck" would State officials, Municipal officers, steal from the treasury of his beloved and about all who were put country. The proceedings below will into authority by a vote of the people, and has filled their places with \$50,000 for "Lemonade" and such like creatures of his own choosing and ap- expenditures; also, how the loyal Capipointment. He not only did all in his tol Police would not allow Sergeant power to enable the negroes and the Bates to enter the Capitol bearing the carpet-bag adventurers to elect a large flag of his country in his hands, which majority of the members of the Consti- he had carried through the Southern tutional Convention, but he has con- States from the banks of the Mississippi continually given aid to that body, and to the Capital, and had met with no advice whenever it was asked. The hindrance until he came across the

State into the hands of the negroes and too large.

State into the hands of the negroes and too large.

Mr. Cragin enumerated a great number which must be met by this ap-

to \$10,000.
Mr. Cragin reminded the Senate that the expenses of fitting up the marble room and other portions of the Senate wing were paid out of this fund, which had also to defray expenditures like that for the lemonad which they had all drank last summer. Mr. Hendricks contended that the Secre tary of the Senate ought to furnish a de-tailed estimate, so as to show for what pur-posed to placing so large an amount in his hands without it.

posed to placing so large an anicain in his hands without it.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST FORNEY.

Mr. Cameron referred to current rumors in relation to a deficiency of \$40,000 between the accounts of the Secretary and his inancial clerk, and to some difficulty between the Secretary and the Secretary-and the Secretary and thought the whole matter should be examined, and tho Secretary's method of keeping his accounts explained.

examined, and the Secretary's method of keeping his accounts explained.

Mr. Cragin made a statement that Col. Forney had last fall found a deficit of \$40,000, which his clerk admitted to have used, and he knew that the Secretary had raised the money and made the deficit good. He also maintained that the Secretary had no means of defrauding the Senate, nor the power to contract bills for its account.

Mr. Cameron said the gentleman referred to as a defaulter was a native of his State, and a relative of the Secretary, and he would say in justice to Mr. Wagner that he (Wagner) denied all the charges of misappropriating money alleged against him by the Secretary, and just repeated by the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Cragin). Mr. Cameron was opposed to placing any Mr. Cameron was opposed to placing an more money in the hands of the Secretay more money in the hands of the Secretay, until this matter was cleared up.

Mr. Morrill said the books of the Secretary showed plainly every item of expenditure, and expressed surprise that any Senator should require to be informed what had caused a deficiency, since it was the action of them all. They had continued in office and under pay about seventeen messengers and clorks during the recess; tyely had employed additional policemen, and had authorized many other extra expenditures.

tures.

Mr. Cragin said money had actually been resort to monarchy to perpetuate its power.

A Pestlience Abated.

The Pittsburg Commercial, the leadarg Poublice regard in Western Plans.

Mr. Dixon said the deficiencies for messengers, policemen &c., were otherwise provided for, and had nothing to do with the item of \$50,000.

Mr. Thayer desired to say, that the financial Clerk had made a statement in writing acknowledging that he had used \$40,000 of the money entrusted to him, which statement, Colonel Forney could show to any Senators who wished to see it. He could also show the Comptroller's certificate, that the amount had been made good.

Mr. Camerou insisted that the whole mat-Mr. Cameron insisted that the whole matter should be investigated. He still had confidence in the statements of Mr. Wagner.

who had always borne a spotless reputa-The Ku-Klux Klan in Panadeipina.
A certain individual in Washington,
a day or two since, received the followized the employment of additional policeized the theory of a difficiency in the part of a difficiency in the part of a difficiency in the part of the part of a difficiency in the part of the par ing letter from his brother, who resides in Philadelphia. It furnishes indisputable evidence that the terrible organization, which rejoices in the mysterious name of the Ku-Klux Klan, has invaded the bounds of the old Keystone

A. R., at his back. No man can read what follows without being convinced that the crisis has come:

FILADELFEY, Apriel 10th, 1868.

Mt Deer Jim: At wun time I wer fully impressed with the idee that the "Cu Clux Klam" lived, muved, and hed its bein only amung that onery klass ov kusses yekiept the suthern shivelry, but I am tu wunst terrevilde and dismade tew find that this blud thurstey band hez menney rammery likeselung thry out the nearth and "out up his flag on Washington monitation". The police told him he might enter but the could not bring the flag with him. but he could not bring the flag with him Mr. Buckalew's amendment was rejecte and the bill was then passed. It appropriates \$10,900 for the expenses of the trial, and \$117,000 for various deficiencies in contingent expenses of the Senate, publishe

Mr. Cameron moved that the Commune on Coutingent Expenses be directed to inquire into and report upon the condition of the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Buckalew said that while the accounts of their Secretary were being inquired into he would suggest to his colleague to include in his motion an inquiry into the conduct of the Secretary, as Clerk of the Court of Impeachment, in daily com mencing in journals under his control o

original motion now, but after a while he would go with his colleague upon the other Dedication of the Lincoln Monument.

Washington City to the memory Abraham Lincoln:

Arranam Lincoin:
The dedication of the Lincoin Monument o-day was a decided success so far as a trict adherence to the programme could make it such, but the absence of any political organization in sympathy with the principles of the great martyr, and the presence of Andrew Johnson and other patchla Corparheads as the prominent are presence of Andrew Johnson and other notable Copperheads as the prominent ac-tors, divested the proceedings of any fea-ture of propriety or interest to any true be-liever in republicanism. A drizzling rain was falling when A. J. attempted to unveil was falling when A. J. attempted to unveil the statue, as if the heavens were weeping at the sacrilege, but as he resumed his sent the clouds gave way and the sun appeared bright as on a May morning. The address delivered by B. B. French was mainly devoted to the purpose of ventilating snatches of the poet laureate's songs. The crowd, with the exception of a few freedmen, exhibited no enthusiasm over the occasion, but greeted his Accidency with prolonged cheers.

timated at its proper value. Where white men alone vote there are no ingreatRepublican victories." The party is only formidable where the African is in the ascendant. Its fortunes are linked to the negro, and its only hope of success is through the establishment of negro supremacy in the Southern States and negro equality throughout the North.

The North Carolina election commenced to-day. The returns of the revised registration show the following results: Whites, 105,349; blacks, 73,316; aggregate, 178,665. At the election for and 39,962 against it. The canvass has been a most vigorous one, and both parties are confident of a victory. The whites can only be beaten by repeating the negro vote, which is easily done when the neglor are the name and title of Mrs. Stevens, has together. The blacks can vote at half Another Rebel outrage! Last Tucsday, at Fayetteville, a mob of forty or fifty thousand Fort Pillow rebels released from argst a desperated who had distilled converted to the first a desperated who had distilled converted to the first and the first and the first property of the first pr of decent men.

DR. WILMER WORTHINGTON has been elected Speaker of the State Sen-ate. He is from Chester county, and stands high in his party.

The Wesleyan Methodists in England and at its close on cross-examination by are complaining of the propensity to cultivate moustaches now spreading among the clergy.

With the Statistical Association of the propensity to cultivate moustaches now spreading among the clergy.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL. Washington, April 15, After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Ed-munds offered an amendment to Mr. Sum-

munds offered an amendment to Mr. Sum-ner's order, so framed as to require the ad-ditional arguments of the Managers to be filed before the conclusion of the closing argument for the defence.

Some discussion ensued as to the effect of the amendment, in the course of which Mr. Nelson expressed the desire that he and one of his associates should be permitted to nake oral arguments.
Mr. Conness offered a substitute allowing as many to speak on both sides as may de-sire, provided no more than four days are consumed by each. Not agreed to—19 to 27. Mr. Doollitle offered an amendment pro-viding that the opposing counsel should speak by twos, alternately, until all had finished.

finished.

Mr. Drake moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely, which motion was agreed to by a vo e of 34 to 15.

Mr. Terry offered an amendment to the rules, changing the hour of meeting to eleven o'clock, and providing for a recess of thirty minutes at two o'clock each day. Lost —29 to 28. -29 to 26.
Mr. Evarts then rose and said that al-Mr. Evarts then rose and said that although Mr. Stanbery was not yet ableto be present, yet wishing to avoid delay, the counsel would proceed to offer documentary evidence to-day, and he hoped they could to-morrow go on with the oral testimony. Mr. D. C. Clarko, Executive Clerk of the Senate, was sworn, and verified the message nominating Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War, received February 22, 1838.
Mr. Curtis then offered the message dated February 24, in response to the Senate resolution, concerning the removal of Mr. Stanton.

lution, concerning
ton.
Mr. Butler objected.
He argued that the message was in the
nature of a criminal's defence made after
the accusation was brought, saving that he
wondered that the criminal dared to offer it
wondered that the criminal dared to offer it
the saving replied, criticising very sharr Mr. Evarts replied, criticising very sharp ly the words last used, which he said he had never been accustomed to hear applied to opponents in judicial arguments, and ded to maintain the legal admissibi ty of the document.

Mr. Butler rejoined, and a question fact arising as to the date of certain im-peachment action by the House, after some delay the journal was referred to, and Mr.

Evarts shown to be right. But tion being still maintained, Mr. followed in its support, again insisting the message was merely a declaration of a Ine message was hierely a desiration of an accused criminal.

Mr. Evarts once more took the floor, and referred to a temark of Mr. Bingham's, that there was no colorable excuse for the attempt to introduce this evidence, which remark he characterized as unwarrantable and uncalled for. He held that the Senate resolution condemning Mr. Stanton's removal, which had been offered in evidence, were considered that the reignificant more desired. was equally with its rejoinder a mere dec-laration, but that both were entirely admis-sible. What a sheriff said to one whom he arrested could not be put in evidence without the reply made at the same time.

Mr. Butler said in the President's case

four days intervened.

Mr. Evarts said it was not so; the resolu-Mr. Evarts said it was not so; the resolution was served on the President latefou
Friday night; the Senate met only for a few
moments on Saturday; Sunday intervened,
and on Monday the answer was sent.
Mr. Bingham spoke at some length in reply, when the Chief Justice rose and expressed his opinion that the resolution of
the Senate did not call for a reply, and the
answer volunteered was not properly admissible as evidence. His ruling was not
called in question, and Mr. Curtis offered
a table showing the names, character and
terms of almost all the civil offeers in the terms of almost all the civil officers in the government. Mr. Butler objected that its correctness as not verified. Mr. Eyarts explained that it was not in

roduced as primary evidence, but only for convenience of reference. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, it was or-lered to be printed as part of the proceedings.
The counsel then offered a transcript of The counsel then offered a transcript of the proceedings in the case of Pickering, removed by the elder Adams. Also, an attested copy of President Tyler's designation of John Nelson to act as Secretary of State ad interim, and of the Senate's concurrence in the appointment of his successor. Also, similar papers relating to the appointment of Secretaries ad interim by Presidents Fillmore, Buchanan and Lincoin, and the confirmation by the Senate of their successors.

confirmation by the Senate of their suc-cessors.

Mr. Curtis next offered documents which affected the removal of an Assessor and Collector in Philadelphia, by Acting Secre-tary of the Treasury Young, 1841. Their reception was opposed by the managers, but the Chief Justice ruled that Young, act-ing by direction of the President, evidence concerning his acts was relevant to the question of the President's powers, so the documents were received and the Senate thereupon took a recess of 15 minutes. thereupon took a recess of 15 minutes. On reassembling at 2.45, Mr. Butler obected to the reception of certain documen tary evidence of navy agents, on the groun that the papers prepared at the Navy Department werein the nature of memoranda

after presented shall be full and complete and the counsel said they offered extracts instead of entire documents in order to show instead of entire documents in order to show
the practice of the Government. Mr. Boutwell held that the class of officers referred
to therein were excepted from ordinary
provisions of law, and therefore facts affecting them could not be adduced with relevancy to this case.
The Chief Justice submitted the question,
and the yeas and mays resulted 36 to 15; so
the evidence was admitted, as was also a
list of all officers under the Navy Department who have been removed before the
expiration of their terms.
The Counsel then offered a list of appointments as head of the Department. The Courset new cherent a fixed appointments as head of the Department.

Mr. Butler objected, but it was admitted on ruling of the Chief Justice.

The next evidence was a list of appointments to ad interim officers in the

ments to ad interim officers in the Postoffice Department.

The message of President Buchanan, in relation to his filling the office of Secretary of War after Floyd's resignation, was then admitted and read, the Senate refusing to sustain an objection made by Mr. Butler, who said he objected to proving the practice of the Government by the acts of James Buchanan or Jeremiah Black.

Mr. Curtis then said the counsel had completed their documentary evidence, with the exception of a list of dates, showing the beginning and ending of each session of Line exception of a list of dates, showing the beginning and ending of each session of Congress since the foundation of the Gov-ernment, for preparation, of which he asked the proper order to be made. The Court then, at four o'clock, adjourn-ed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

WASHINGTON, April 16.
SENATE.—The Counsel proposed to prove that the President employed Mr. Cox to procure a filing of quo unrranto.
Mr. Butler argued that the President should not have done so, but it should have been filed by the Attorney General.
Mr. Everts rejoined that the President had made the case his own, and could not appear in it and the Attorney General country. pear in it, and the Attorney General approved the employment of Mr. Cox.
Mr. Butler argued at length the doctrine.
Mr. Summer offered an order to admit and receive all evidence which may be offered. Laid on the table by a vote of 22 to 12.
Mr. Stanbery was not present, but Mr. Evarts said they would proceed as far as possible without him.
Wulter S. Cox, a lawyer of Georgetown, testified that he was sent for February 22d, and went to the White House. He was proceeding to state what the President said to him, when lutler again objected, and demanded that counsel put in writing what they expect to prove.

Bedication of the Lincoln Monument.
A special telegram to Forney's Press
gives the following lugubrious account
of the dedication of a monument in
Weshington City to the memory of not appear in the record of the case, and the writ should have been filed by the Attor ney-General.

Mr. Evarts rejoined that the President

Mr. Evarts rejoined that the President had made the case his own and could not appear in it, and the Attorney-General approved the employment of Mr. Cox.

Mr. Butler argued at length the doctrine of estoppel and a recess was taken.

The Senate re-assembled at 2.50.

Mr. Cox was cross examined by Mr. Butler. He considered himself as counsel for the President but appeared before Judge Cartter as counsel for Mr. Thomas; he did not tell the coart or opposing counsel in the court that his purpose was to get the case in train to test the constitutionality of the tenure of office law; he supposes they divined the object; Mr. Bradley, Sr., was advising the counsel for Mr. Thomas; papers which he prepared to obtain quo war-

voted to the purpose of ventilating snatehes of the poet laureate's songs. The crowd, with the exception of a few freedmen, exhibited no enthusiasm over the occasion, but greeted his Accidency with prolonged cheers.

The fact that the President took a leading part in the ceremonies made the whole thing wormwood and gall to Forner.

Mr. Butler interrupted mun to say that he wished to clear his skirts; all this matter was going in against the objection of the managers and under the ruling of the Chief distice; whereupon the Chief Justice rose and said, "It goes in by decision of the Senate of the United States." Witness resumed his minute narration

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner's proposition to holding sessions of court from 10 to 5 P. M. was rejected by 13 to 30, and the question requiring on Mr. Conness' motion to meet at 11 was agreed to—29 to 14.

Mr. Ferry moved that the Sonate, by a vote, order the omission from the of record the trial the tabular statements which appeared in the Globe as part of Butler's speech yesterday. speech yesterday.

The same not having been read or put in evidence, Mr. Butler explained he had given their substance. On motion it was surred the

Geo. Knapp, the proprietor of the St. exception of one or two absent, still dodces. Louis Republican, was the next witness. He testified that he and Able advised the President to respond to the calls of the crowd, and go out to speak to them. The President consented with reluctance. The

President to respond to the calls of the crowd, and go out to speak to them. The President consented with reluctance, The crowd was at times very disorderly.

Cross-examined—Do not know whether the balcony wascrowded. Listened to portions of the speech, but did not perenthical about Judas or John Bull. The banquet waited for the President to finish his speech. The Republican is Democratic. Published the speech on Sanday, and ou Monday gave directions to correct the speech for the second publication. Did not recollect that he had ever complained that his directions were carried out.

Henry Ziedar, short-hand writer for the St. Lours Republican was next called. Reported the President's speech and corrected the report published on Sanday for publication on Monday. Made only such corrections as were called for. His notes of the speech published in the Pennocrat were compared with his own published in the Republican. Made the comparison April 11th; and wrote one accurate memoranda of about sixty differences.

Mr. Butler objected that the comparison was made between printed newspapers which are not certified to as having been genuine.

Mr. Cartis called attention to the fact that the managers had already put in evidence a copy of the Democrat of that date, and Patindeder, was called for defense, and Patindeder, was called for defense, and Patindeder, was called for defense, offering as evidence. Mr. Butler objection of the Clevelland Patindeder, was called for defense, and Patindeder, was called for defense, offering as evidence. Mr. Butler objection of the Clevelland Patindeder, was called for defense, and Patindeder, was called for defense, offering as evidence. Mr. Butler objected that the comparison April 11th, and wrote one accurate memoranda of about sixty differences.

Mr. Cartis called attention to the fact that the managers had already put in evidence accopy of the Democrat of that date, and Patindeder, was called for defense, and Patindeder. Wr. Butler objected that the comparison April 11th with the patien

Wm. W. Armstrong, editor of the Cleve- 'the case, which Mr. Evarts said he p land Plaindealer, was called for defense, and testified to circumstances attending the delivery of the President's speech in that

and testified to circumstances attending the delivery of the President's speech in that city, and spoke on solicitation. Interruptions by the crowd were kept up during most of the speech, and were responded to by the President.

Mr. Button Able, of St. Louis, was examined, he was one of the committee appointed by the Mercantile Association to receive the President in August 1886.

At the request of citizens, the President reluctantly consended to make a speech from the balcony of the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis. The witness said he remained inside while the President was speaking from the balcony, but did not see any persons try to draw him in, so as to get him to desist from speaking.

Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, was then called to testify for the defense. Appointments of Consuls and Vice-Consuls are under his charge. When a vacancy occurrs, and the Consul is not able to make a temporary appointment of Vice-Consul, the Minister, or in his absence the naval commander nominates a Vice-Consul and this action is referred for approval to the department, The appointments are made activation, and are necessary for the interests of the service. The department sometimes makes the nomination without recommendation of the consul, minister, or cammondation without recommendation of the consul and the papers were read. They set the decu

der.

The appointments are made in conformity with a statute law. Mr. Curtis then put in evidence of Consuls appointed during the session of the Senate,—Hon. Gldeon Wells, Secretary of the Naw, Washington, On the evening of the 21st of February last, his attention was called to changes making in the disposition of troops in this department. His son informed him at a party that same evening, that a call had been made for officers, belonging to a certain company, to repair at once to General Emory's headquarters; and sent his son the next morning to tell the President, but he returned without seeing him, and with the President after you made that communication in relation to it?

Objections were made, but they were overruled by the Chief Justice.

The President after you made that communication in relation to it?

Objections were made, but they were overruled by the Chief Justice.

The President said he did not know what Emery meant, and would send for him to inquire at the close of the Cabinet means were considered by the Cabinet, and irso what opinions were expressed by the various Cabinet officers?

Mr. Butler said that this had already been ruled out by the Sanate three times to-day.

The Chef Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate. On this Senator der.
The appointments are made in conformi-

The witness resumed:

The President said he did not know what
Emery meant, and would send for him to
inquire at the close of the Cabinet meeting.
About 2 o'clock he came. They had an interview with the President in relation to the
removal of Stanton.

Mr. Everts asked what passed between
them on that interview but here we had no the properties of the properties.

The Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate Three times to-day. The Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate Three times to-day. The Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate Three times to-day. The Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate Three times to-day.

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The Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate Three times to-day.

of the opinion that it was admissable. The yeas and nays being taken, his ruling was sustained by a vote of 25 to 23.

Secretary Welles then tesstified that the President told the Cabinet he had relieved Stanton and appointed Thomas, who was then in possession, Stanton acquiescing and requiring only time enough to remove his papers. This communication was made in conformity with the regular routine, after other business had been disposed of. The next day the witness saw the nomination of Ewing proposed and in the hands of the President. The tenure of office law was first brought before the Cabinet in February, 1866. Mr. Stanton was present.

The counsel at this point offered to prove that the President had before the Cabinet the tenure of office bill; that they advised its return with objections, as being unconstitutional, and that Seward and Stanton undertook to prepare the yet argument. the tenure of office bill; that they advised its return with objections, as being uncon stitutional, and that Seward and Stanton undertook to prepare the veto argument; also, to show what the further action was during the ten days following.

Mr. Butter argued at length against the admissability of such evidence, taking the ground that the President could not shelter himself behind the opinions of his constitutional advisers.

Mr. Evarts replied in an argument which went into the question of the President's responsibility with considerable minuteness, and the Court then adjourned at 4.45, WASHLKOTON, April 18.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M. Senator Drake objected to the reading of the

ator Drake objected to the reading of the journal, and it being dispensed with, at 11,20 Manager Wilson commenced an elaborate and carefully prepared argument against the admissibility of the evidence of any Cabinet officer upon the constitution-ality of the Tenure-of-Office or any other

act.

The galleries were not over half full, and Senate went into executive session not over forty members are present.
Governor Geary occupied a seat upon the floor.
Senators Henderson and Nyo are still

Governor Geary occupied a seat upon the floor.

Senators Henderson and Nye are still absent.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET to be called as winesses. They alisat upon the bemocratic side of the Chamber, and seemed to take considerable interest in the proceedings.

At 12 o'clock and 35 minutes, Senator the question of admitting the testimony of Secretary Wells, what transpired at the Cabinet meeting when the Tenure-of-Office chill was under consideration, after the chieful the Tenure-of-Office bill, and that the advise of the Cabinet was that the bill should be returned to Congress with his objections, and that the duty of preparing a veto ofthe message was entrusted to Secretaries Seward and Stanton, and also to prove what took place afterwards.

The vote stood—yeas, 20; mays, 29. So the proposition was ruled out.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrate:—A thone, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Wilkly. Summer and Morton to thelp to admit the proposition.

The Checkmands of the chamber, and the the message was entrusted to Secretaries Seward and Stanton, and also to prove what took place afterwards.

The vote stood—yeas, 20; mays, 29. So the proposition was ruled out.

The tollowing Republicans voted with the message was entrusted to Secretary Welles what the proposition was ruled out.

The tolled justice asked if the counsel for the President were ready to go on, to which the President were ready to go on, to which was sent in the case of Mr. Stanton as coming under its provisions, was discussed.

The proposition was ruled out.

The tollowing Republicans voted with the provision was ruled out.

The tollowing Republicans voted with the provision was voted with the case of Mr. Stanton as the proposition to writing.

At 12 o'clock and 25 minutes, Senator the provision was ruled to the calment of

mitted is as follows:

We ofter to prove that at the Cabinet meeting, after the Tenure-of-Office bill was sent to the President, the case of Mr. Stanton, as coming under it, was frequently discussed while Mr. Stanton was present. The question was argued by Mr. Evarts and Manager Butler, after which the Chief Justice said he preferred to submit the question to the Senate. Senator Drake domanded the yeas and navs.

tion to the Senate. Senator Drake demanded the yeas and navs.

The vote resulted, yeas 22, nays 26; so it was not admitted, the following Republicans voting with the Democratis Anthony, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle,

E. O. Perrin of Long Island was then called.

Counsel offered to prove that the President informed them he had removed Mr. Stanton and would soon send into the Senato a good name for the position. He did not anticipate resistance and regarded the not anticipate resistance and regarded the Stanton take part?

Willey. The dodgers on this vote were Messrs. Morton, Summer and Conkling.

Mr. Evarts proceeded with the examination of Secretary Welles:—Q. Did the object of this bill frequently requestly end in the part of discussion, and its bearings as affecting the public service, and did Mr. Stanton take part?

not anticipate resistance and regarded the arrangement as temporary.

Mr. Butler objected and argument ensued on both sides.

The question was ruled ont by the Senate, Mr. Evarts had nothing more to ask in that view, and suggested adjournment.

Mr. Butler objected. Mr. Evarts reduced his proposition to writing, and it was again, and the was again and the senate adjournment.

Mr. Butler objected. Mr. Evarts reduced his proposition to writing, and it was again and that view, and suggested adjournment.

Mr. Butler objected. Mr. Evarts reduced his proposition to writing, and it was again and the senate objected. Mr. Evarts reduced his proposition to writing, and it was again argued by Messrs. Butler and Evarts, after which it was submitted to the Senate of the senate adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Summer's proposition to holding sessions of court from 10 to 5 p.

M. was rejected by 13 to 30, and the question requiring on Mr. Conness' motion to meet at 11 was agreed to—20 to 14.

After the vote was announced the Senate took a recess for lifteen minutes. Immediately after the recess, they proposed another question to the witness as to what took place in the Cabinet, relative to

and mays were demanded and resulted yeas 18, mays 26, the same Republicans voting, with Democrats as before, with the still dodges.

After this vote was announced the de fense abandoned the witness, and Mr. But ler commenced the cross-examination.
Witness testified that Lorenzo Thomas
had a ted as a member of the Cabiget since

offering as evidence. Mr. Butler objected to the papers, because he said all that was

Mr. Evarts asked what passed between them on that interview; but before the question was put in writing, the Scante tool was then performing an official act in making the President advice, but because he was then performing an official act in making a communication to them. He combatted Mr. Butler's view based on the opinions of Jefferson, and quoted from the Federal and from the history of the Constitution, to show that the theory and practice of the Government were totally opposed toot even during Jefferson's administration.

Mr. Butler replied that no act is official which is not enforced by some law, and that this course did not assert that the President testimony, but the Managers and that this course did not assert that the President testimony, but the Managers and that this course did not assert that the President testimony, but the Managers proposed to stanton, whereas that the President was non successor, and electer from the Treasury, relating to that it the Senate admitted this evidence that the President was non successor, and electer from the Treasury, relating to the practice of the Department in making at the total course of the President was nown and the evidence of the Department in making that this course did not assert that the President was nown and the evidence protons of the Journal of Congress of 173-5, in relation to the did not assert that the President was nown and the evidence protons of the Journal of Congress of 173-5, in relation to the proton of the prot Ross, Sherman, Trumbull Van Winkle, an

isked what the Managers proposed to prove, when the Chief Justico said it must be put in writing.

Mr. Butler objected, and was going on, but the Chief Justice insisted on compliance with his direction, and the officer had it written.

The Managers offered to show that the indictment was procured by the distoyal enemies of Blodgett; that he was removed without cause.

Mr. Evarts argued, that it was not relevant to the case, as Blodget was not on trial.

admission.

Mr. Randall then stated he merely suspended Blodget until he could be satisfied that his offence was more than trivial.

In answer to Mr. Conness the witnes

the subject.

Mr. Butler offered the order placing Ger Sherman in charge of the department of the Atlantic, Mr. Evarts objected, and Mr. Butler withdrow the order and put in evidence a schedule showing the number and pay of officers affected by the Presidenc's claim of omeers anceted by the Fresiden's claim of power to remove at pleasure.

The Managers offered the nominations of W. T. Sherman and Geo. H. Thomas to Brevet rank.

Mr. Evarts objected, and after a debate the Senate by a vote of 14 to 35, the evidence was not received.

On motion of Mr. Johnson the Court them adjourned to Wednesday may be adjourned to well and the ad

adjourned to Wednesday The Election-Radical Outrage at Sa

The Ku-Hlux-Kian going for Brown-low.

New York, April 16.—The Times' special despatch from Knoxville, Tennessee, says that Governor Brownlow publishes that he has received threatening letters from the Ku-Klux-Klan, containing pictures of cof-fins and gallowses. He wishes them to disfins and gallowses. He wishes them to dis-hand, unless they want a Northern army to exterminate them.

He declines the nomination for Vice Pres-ident.

It is stated that an ocean race is going on between the Cunard steamship Cuba and the Inman steamship City of Paris, which left New York for Liverpool on Saturday. Mr. Cunard is reported to have wagered. \$10,000 on the Cuba.