FOR AUDITOR GENERAL CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia co

Acquittal of the President. As will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches, the Court of Impeachment took vote on Saturday on the 11th Article of Impeachment, which was conceded by the Radicals to be the one which would receive the largest number of otes in its support and on which the President would be found guilty if on

The vote was 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal, not two thirds, therefore the charge falls and impeachment with

Messrs. Fowler, Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Van Winkle, Trumbull, and Ross, Republicans voted with the twelve Democratic Senators for acquittwelve Democratic Senators for acquit-lory resolutions, and thus commit the party al. All honor to them! The radical to a position on which it cannot stand." majority in the Senate, knowing that result in a still larger number of Senathe other articles, but adjourned the State, puts him out of the question. Court until Tuesday, May 26th, hoping

The news will send a thrill of joy throughout the whole country; which hissupposed strength. But recent events will yet shudder at the knowledge of have pretty clearly shown that he has the narrow escape which it has had not the strength with which he was from having its history blotted with the credited, and the shrewdest of the Radrecord of the commission of a great crime. One more vote for conviction and overboard. the black deed would have been done. On last Sabbath, heartfelt expres-

## Complication at Chicago.

had control of the Republican party that they have come to regard it assolely in their keeping, and they will not let and shows more sagacity than he is gen. go their hold of it without a desperate They have committed themselves to the conduct by the Convention, and a declawho voted for acquittal. This will meet with fierce opposition from the Conservative members of the Convention, who will have at their back many influential can organ of the Northwest, and published where the Convention is sitting.

they must take a decided stand on this stamped out. The New York Times The entire course of events since

"The entire course of events since the war closed, has been colored and shaped by the attempt of the Radical leaders to obtain control of the Republican Party, and to engraft upon it their own principles, and bend it wholly and entirely to the accomplishment of their purposes. Universal negro suffrage,—the exclusion of the Southern States until this could be forced and fustened upon them,—the disfranchis ment of enough of the Southern whites to make this possible, and the retention of power in their own hands by these means, were the main objects at which they aimed. And they have pursued them with a degree of unserupulous vigor, and an adroit audacity, which has brought them, so far as control of the Republican party is concernol of the Republican party is concern control of the Republican party is concerned, to the verge of complete and victorious
success. The removal of the President, and
the inauguration of Senator Wade in his
place, would have given them absolute control of the Republican Party and of the
Presidential canvass. How they would
have used their power they have not left us
to conjecture. The Against would have
been bitter, intolerant and releatless,—not
only against the Domocratic Party and the
former rebels of the South, but against every
member of the Republican Party who hesitated to accept any principle, however rash,
of the many extreme measures and princiof the many extreme measures and prine ples which enter into the Radical pro

If therefore the Chicago Convention is induced to denounce the Republican Senators who voted on the eleventh article against their party friends, the result will be a disastrous split in the Republican party; for these Senators thus ejected from the party will have the sympathy of all conservative and right-thinking Republicans, who will adhere to their cause and follow their banner; and the defection may be sufficiently great to cause the formation of a third party in the coming contest with Judge Chase as its candidate.

The Chicago Convention is acknowle edged to be under the control of the Radical Republicans, who will be able to adopt just such a policy as is pleasing to them, although it is possible that prudence may dictate to them to give way on this impeachment question to the conservatives; and yet it meets at a time when its leaders are smarting under the defeat which they have experienced in the Senate, and when the dictates of passion and revenge are more likely to be heeded than those of wisdom and prudence.

It seems evident, however, that Impeachment must be dropped or the Chiago Convention must be committed to it: either of which results will be pro ductive of good to the country: for. i the first occurs, the Radicals will be disarmed and defeated; if the last, they will likewise be defeated, since the Conservative Republicans will not longer consent to be dragged at their chariot wheels, but will unite with us, or, if as to his intentions are sent to us, is as strong enough, launch a boat of their entirely "reliable" as it is represented

# Who Killed Abraham Lincoln.

The favorable manner in which J Wilkes Booth was spoken of, and the high esteem in which he seemed to be held at the Radical meeting at the Court House on Wednesday evening, gives strong confirmation to the opinion which has been for some time gaining ground, that the Radicals were the real instigators of the killing of Abraham Lincoln. We have observed in reports of other Radical meetings held throughout the country, that there was a strong effort being made to elevate the name the seven Republican Senators were and memory of Booth. The outcroping of this feeling of admiration for him was marked with peculiar distinctness in the proceedings of the meeting in this city; not only did the resolutions speak of him in highly eulogistic terms, but some of the speakers seemed to be quite deeply penetrated with admiration for his character. He even ranked higher in their esteem than those distinguished Republicans Senators Trumbull and Fessenden.

The reason why the Radicals may have wished to get rid of Llucoln, are very easily seen; it is the same reason as that which inspires them now to get rid of President Johnson. It is well known that the plan of reconstruction which the latter carried out, was the one marked out and prepared by President Lincoln: it is also well known that this plan is very distasteful to the Radicals. Lincoln was removed by murder; but as that created a disagreeable sensation and tumult, impeachment is the agency adopted to remove Johnson. The sus picion of Radical connection with the fate of the "martyr" President, afforded by these circumstances is strong, although it may prove on investigation to be unfounded; but the matter ought to be looked into and the truth devel-

GRATIFED.—The great Commone He has seen those " recreant Senators" whom he was so anxious to behold: seven of them, who wouldn't "throw

The Chicago Convention. It looks as though there would be trouble at the Chicago Convention. The adjournment of the Court of Imeachment without rendering a verlict will throw the Impeachment question into the Convention, which will probably be called upon by the more violent radicals to decide that no Senator who votes for acquittal can remain a member of the Republican party. Such a suicidal course as this, will be earnestly opposed by the more sensible members, who know the party cannot afford to lose such men as Trumbull and Fessenden; and also by the more the conscientious exercise of his func-

tions. If the question is introduced in way it may, it will have an injurious effect upon the party, among the peo ple. A cotemporary says:

The conflicting interests of the nuthe vote on the other ten articles would merous candidates for the Vice Presidency will also give a great deal of tors declaring for acquital than on the trouble to the Convention, although Eleventh, and unwilling to confess Wade is probably laid on the shelf by the entire defeat of their pet project, his failure to get to the White House, ld not permit a vote to be taken on and the opposition to Curtin in his own But the greatest difficulty of all will perhaps that after they had drawn in- be, who to nominate for President. It spiration from the Chicago Conven- appears to us not at all certain that tion, their efforts would result in better | Grant will be the man. The party never did care anything for him, and only proposed to nominate him because of

icals see it and would like to throw him Then again it is not clear that Grant either desires or will accept the nomisions of praise and thankgiving nation, since the Impeachment scheme rose up to the Great Giver of good has so grossly miscarried. His friend that he has preserved our country in its | Washburne, it is said, told Senator great peril, and has defeated an attempt | Trumbull last week, that Grant would which would have resulted in its last- decline the Chicago nomination, if the President was not removed. Why he should avow an intention to decline in this event, it is not easy to

There will be trouble at the Chicago see, unless Le believed that the side. Point me out one who dares do to convention. The Radicalshaveso long failure of Impeachment would portend it, and you show me one who dares to the failure of the Republican party in the fall. If he so reads it, he is wise erally credited with. A man enjoying struggle to maintain their supremacy. as splendid a position in the government as he does, would be very foolish eachment of the President, and they to accept a nomination for the Presiwill demand an endorsement of their dency unless he felt very sure of suc-But if Grant don't accept, the cess. ration denunciatory of those Senators Republicans are at sea. Who will they take up? They have no one.

Their Hurry Over. The majority of the Senate, while the Republican journals, among others the Chicago Tribunc, the leading Republi- great hurry to conclude it, and appeared great hurry to conclude it, and appeared to be very much afraid test the President; they were told to be very much afraid test the President again and again that they could not find then the president's counsed should succeed in proting of all he had done, and here are assonable time to prepare their case, and forced every stage of the triaght through with the utmost expedition.

Their hurry seems now, however, the hour of two of inally each the case, they have postponed it for teas, they have postponed again and greated to conscious the first that no Seantor would dare to party interests, which in their opinion require that the Chicago Convention that the Chicago Convention that the Chicago Convention that the Chicago Convention that the case, they have postponed it for teas, and is party and even proceeded to construct that in no cance of the accused, before the High Court of Impeachment shall be asked to be obstained to the country at finding that their noncence of the accused, before the High Court of Impeachment shall be asked to be obstained to the country at finding that there would be defeated if a vote to ten in the case, they have postponed it for ten altery have postponed it for ten shall be asked to the same time. Its doubt of the winting of the many to proving of all he had done, and here after placies of the right of suffrage of the tright of suffrage of the tright of suffrage of the right of suffrage of the r Conservative Republicans feel that tracting it. They refused to allow them proving of all he had done, and herequestion, unless they intend to allow and forced every stage of the trial themselves to be entirely ignored and through with the utmost expedition.— pressure and so unanimous appeared to

vote for conviction." Senator Willey so ound it his duty to vote; but what justification can a Bishop offer, for sending such a telegram; "a prayerful request," the Bishop made; does he think it proper that a request should influence a man's conscience, or that prayer should any one but the Almighty. This 'prayerful request'' was a very indecent

ungowned for making it. A Change of Cabinet. Telegrams from Washington contain nformation purporting to be derived from "a very reliable source," that the President proposes to entirely change his Cabinet, the present ministers being willing to offer their resignations. His object, it is intimated, in doing this is to get more into harmony with Congress, and he is said to be ready to agree hat the Southern States may be admited in any practicable way, so that Southern interests may be cared for on the floor of Congress. He is reported to have for some time contemplated taking these steps, should the result of impeachment be favorable to him and will probably carry his intention into effect

him as follows: Secretary of State—Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Groes secretary of War-Ex-Governor Cox, of Secretary of the Interior-Mr. Catron, of

after the the 26th inst. The newspaper

correspondents make his Cabinet up for

linois. Attorney-General—Mr. Stanbery. It seems to us rather late in the day for the President either to change his Cabinet, or to attempt to conciliate Congress, and we doubt whether the information on which these statements

\_\_\_\_\_ Try Another. With great diffidence, we take the liberty of suggesting to our Republican friends, the propriety of their calling another meeting in the Court House Their last was such an eminent success and had so great an effect on Senators, that another should be tried by all means. They only lacked one vote, and another meeting might fetch them. Try

HOW THEY JUDGE ONE ANOTHER. Every Radical politician you meet says bought. They judge them by themselves. They know that, had they been Senators, they would only have been anxious to have their virtue tested .-Like Byron's ladies, their first question would have been, "When does the ray ishing commence?"

ON EXHIBITION.-With his skinny finger upraised, Stevens exclaimed, "Let me see the recreant that dares to go back on the House." There were weak in character as to be influenced in seven on exhibition on Saturday after-

The Christian Radical. A new and handsome quarto religiou sheet bearing this title has commenced publication in this city. We gather from its columns that it was formerly published in Denver, Colorado, but its ssue has been suspended for a year. D. Schindler & G. P. Weaver, editors and proprietors.

SINGULAR, VERY !- There were seven nanagers of impeachment and seven Senator. Had the House sent but six been convicted.

To your Holes, O Israel! The sons

of Israel (?) who met in the tent on their

Tuesday lest are sick and troubled in the flesh. The tent has failed, let them now retire to their holes. Root hogs, or die. or die.

DEAD—The Republican party.

Intimidating Jurors .- Embracery. The utter baseness and infamy of the leaders of the Republican party as avidenced by their conduct in reference to fluence a jury corruptly to one side, by Impeachment, is absolutely astounding. promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, The Radicals taking advantage of the excitement caused by the removal of It is a crime which is greatly frowned Stanton dragooned the more conserva-tive Republicans into supporting the for it is justly considered that trial by articles of impeachment, and taking jury is the "palladium of our liberties, into their own hands the control of the and if corruption or intimidation should business, have persistently endeavored ever creep into the jury box, its value to treat and to compel others to treat, would be forever gone. The slightest what is really a most solemn judicial suspicion of tampering or talking with trial of our Chief Magistrate, as a parti- a juror about a case on trial outside of

san inquisition into the propriety of al- Court, is sufficient to set aside the verconservative members who believe that lowing a political opponent to continue dict rendered, in every Court in Chrisno Senator should be interfered with in to be the President of the United States. tendom. How criminal then are these One would think that they would have men who endeavor in every possible been amply satisfied to try the case way which their ingenuity can devise, the Convention, let it be decided which | which they presented against the Pres- to intimidate the Court which is sitident with the utmost fairness, and would have deemed it safe, as well as the law take hold of them and won proper, if they had any valid foundapunish them? Should not their tion for their charges, to have omitted conduct be frowned upon by every inudges; inasmuch as forty-two out of distinguished Republican Senators who

ty. Notwithstanding the indecency of saying to judges, that they had already devil" when party interests are at stake. expressed an unalterable opinion on the

case, they reminded them of the resolution which they had passed, declaring that the President had exceeded his authority in removing Stanton, and argued that they dare not change that publicans live elsewhere as here; and opinion even should their views be different under the testimony and the law, presented to them in a judicial capacity. Thaddeus Stevens, in the House, on the was preserved from its avenging and 2nd of March, when impeachment was purifying might. introduced, cried, (raising his finger and pointing toward the Senate,) "let me see the recreant who dares to tread back upon his steps and vote upon the other be regarded as infamous by posterity.'

The old man has now seen not only one such, but several, and they the most distinguished members of his party in the Senate. The view was apparently not satisfactory to him, for upon the strength of it he has taken to his bed. Nearly the entire Republican press of the country took up this cue, and strove to intimidate such of their party friends in the Senate as might be disposed to decide conscientiously. Their leading organ the Tribune, was daily filled with the most violent appeals to Senators to convict the President; they were told

graphed to Senator Willey, of West Virginia, "a prayerful request that he might find it his conscientious duty to be addressed by bishop or layman to this upon Fessenden and Trumbull,

> cal camps in Washington to call Republican meetings everywhere to adopt esolutions, announcing to Senators the lemands of the party. Did ever any one hear of a more infamous procedure than this upon the part of public men? Were public meetings ever before proosed to be held to adopt resolutions to be forwarded to a jury, enjoining them to find a verdict of guilty in a case which was before them? No. for this would a jury is a criminal offence. It is called

a jury is a criminal offence. It is called embracery. We beg to call the attention of the District Attorney to the fact that this crime was on Wednesday evening last, committed in this town by divers persons, in the very Court House whence justice is dispensed.

Orders arrived here on Wednesday from Thaddeus the Great and Butler the Beast, and Logan, General of the G. A.
R., that a mass meeting of the Republi-R., that a mass meeting of the Republicans herein resident should be immediately held, at which resolutions should We have given them at length, because tent those whom they know in ordinary life as respectable fellow-citizens, rue that very few of the most respectable and thoughtful members of the Re-

titled by the fact.

tifled by the fact.

tifled by the fact.

tifled by the fact.

tifled by the fact.

The last night; and they staid away, as we know, because they believed the meeting was improper in itself, and would fall, moreover, to accomplish the object of its promoters. The list of officers of the meeting shows the prominent men who attended it, but a great many of these even were not present.

We sincerely regret for the sake of our exiting shows the prominent men who attended it, but a great many of these even were not present.

We sincerely regret for the sake of our exiting shows the prominent men in the United States Senate, who are so utterly undeedded, timorous and weak in character as to be influenced in a solemn judicial trial by the clamor of Lancaster or any other town? They have covered themselves with disgrace, for they have made an attempt to influence for they shave made an attempt to influence for they shav the United States, to convict the President who is being tried by them for high crimes and misdemeanors, under the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The most distinguished tribunal in the country has been swor. to justly try the most distinguished officer in it, and these miserable little sand-snipes here in Lancaster presume Republican Senators voted for acquit- to meet and resolve that if this high al; each manager disgusted one decent | court acquits the President, it will have perjured itself, have sold itself, and have blackguards the President might have damned itself forever. Faugh! it really was disgusting to see these very little men in the Court House on Wednesday night last, casting out

spume upon men who are

as high above them, intellectually and

morally, as Heaven is above the earth;

who are to them in mental strength and

These men have cast a stigma upon our

moral beauty as Hyperion to a Satyr.

They are Enabled to Work Intelligently. city. Their conduct was not only abiThe degree to which the Radicals deem it proper to tamper with the Court of Imperchment and the "work" which has been done to prevent a vote being given, which would represent the unbiased opinion of the individual entertainments, or the Uke.-Blackstone Senators, is broadly and plainly indica ted in the following extract from For

ney's Press:

It is thought that if the defecters had been allowed to file their opinions on Monday, and a vote had been taken on Tuesday, our cause would have been lost; but by allowing them to read their arguments we drew their fire and developed the defection in all its hideous enormity. Subsequently, with reliable information regarding the status of the case, we have been enabled to work intelligently, and consequently with great effect.

If, after the case had been closed or our" (the Impeachers)

tors should "throw conscience to the This sentiment of the old man is apparently believed in by his disciples in Lancaster, but we trust it does not find holding ground all over the country. We doubt whether, as evil minded Re we wondered greatly last night when the lightning was flashing around the Court House, that the Pandemonium within

law will be tested at the same time. Its have been rendered by the people at ly, while Sumner, Chandler and Howard made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to

meanwhile to use desperate efforts to received a majority of the vote which compel hesitating Republicans to vote for conviction. To this end the whole pack of Radical newspapers opened out in full chorus in denunciation of Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes and Henderson, villifying them in every possible way, finding no epithet too low for their use, nor any lauguage too violent; nay, even accusing these Senators of having sold their votes for money; charging this upon Fessenden and Trumbull, against whose honesty and integrity, no political opponent even, had ever uttered a word. All this being done to affect the votes of judges who are deliberating upon their verdict.

Orders have gone out from the Radical camps in Washington to call Republican meetings everywhere to adopt request, and Bishop Simpson should be ed a word. All this being done to affect the law-makers break their own laws

A Charge Which Recoils. A silly editorial appears in the New York Tribunc of Saturday, charging that the reported illness of several Republican Senators at Washington, was caused by their being poisoned by the friends of the President. It asserts that poison is a familiar weapon with the Democracy at Washington, and one which they use whenever there areany Republicans to be got out of power; citbe a crime. Endeavoring to influence ing the following illustration as proof thereof:

Unfortunately for this blockhead's argument, the "National Hotel disease" broke out at President Buchanan's inbe passed denouncing those who voted auguration, instead of when "the Reto acquit the President. Willing tools publicans became the ruling power," were found who obeyed the behests; a and Mr. Buchanan himself was attackflaming call was issued, a small number ed by it, while one of his nephews died of persons were got together, and the from its effects. Therefore, as the Tridisgraceful proceedings were enacted bunc thinks that disease had a sinister which we fully describe on our outside. origin, and was designed to kill of those in authority, it must be of the we want our people to see to what ex- opinion that it was caused by Republicans with the intention of destroying Democrats; a suspicion which was enwill degrade themselves and what base | tertained by many at the time, but we will do when the orders come were not prepared to find the Tribunc to them from their party chiefs. It is willing to acknowledge that it was justo them from their party chiefs. It is willing to acknowledge that it was jus

tifled by the fact.

alier was doubtless aware that his Radical friends would refuse to accept his offer to resign, so that it did not require nuch courage to offer it. Forney is not in the habit of releasing his hold on the loaves and fishes until he must.

HORRIBLE RUMOR.-On dit, that there are seven men in Washington vho are greater criminals than Wilkes Booth. AN INFAMOUS ACT .- Senator Wade.

tion of the President. O! Shame! Where is thy blush? LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE-Sumier to Stanton-"Stick." Stanton to other impeachers. Sumner and

it will be noticed, voted for the convic-

DEAD DUCKS-Impeachment, Forney, Stevens and Stanton.

both sides, the Court had been allowed to vote at the time which had been fixwould have been lost." The President would have been acquitted. But by obtaining the opinions of some of the tion for their charges, to have omitted conduct by its information in the to the Senators who were sitting as judges; inasmuch as forty-two out of the fifty-four Senators were themselves Republicans, and their prejudices and inclinations would naturally induce them to render a verdict of guilty if the evidence would at all justify it.

It was manifest, however, from the outset, that the Managers placed no reliaffee upon the merits of their case, but expected only to succeed through the partisanship of the judges. To this end they devoted themselves to the denunctiation of the President and to the incurrence of the conscience as above those of their party. Or, has the country adopted the was essential to the success of their party. Notwithstanding the indecency of

was preserved from its avenging and purifying might.

The Registry Law.

The Registry Law.

Legal steps are about being taken to test the constitutionality of the Registry act, passed by the last Legislature.

Mr. Chalfant, of the House of Representatives, from Columbia county, declares that the journal of the House shows that the act as passed, contained but three Sections, while as printed in the Legislative Record and in the Pamphlet Laws, it contains twenty-one Sections. He charged in the House that it had been tampered with after it was passed, and asked that a Committee of investigation be ordered, which, however, was refused by the Radical members.

The statement is a startling one, and we are glad that it is going to be investigated. The constitutionality of the law will be tested at the same time. Its sole object is to injure the Democratic

has evidently not favored that dusky Justice made the same suggestion in his congregation with a large amount of this world's goods:

It may be of some little interest to the people of our State to know what proportion of the burden of taxation is borne by their "so-called" representatives in the late Convention and the recently elected

all other members, \$300.01. Executions for \$140.76 of this balance have been issued, and we have not been able to ascertain whether or not they are paid. The total amount paid by the members of the Constitutional Convention, \$879.54; of this amount one member (a Conservative) paid \$508.85; and three members paid \$210.50—\$719.35; balance paid by all other members, \$160.19. Executions for \$77.75 of this balance have been lodged, and we are unable to say whether they are paid or not. Allowing that these executions are unpaid, and it is reasonable thus to suppose, the amount of taxes paid by 120 men of the Convention for one year is \$41.25. These 120 received for sixty days' service at the Convention, \$79,200. Estimating their contributions to the public treasury by this return, it will take them 955 years to repay the State the sum they abstracted from her for sixty days' as revice? This is exclusive of mileage—which would increase the amount paid to the Conventionies to more than \$100,000.

Ansaty Radical Plot.

The action of the House on the 16th, under Binchem means that on infor-

A Nasty Radical Plot.
The action of the House on the 16th, under Bingham, means that on information furnished by the Managers, the Senate is to try those of its members against whom the fury of the impeachers is now hot, under the acts of Feb. 26, 1853, and June 11, 1864, as well as by general powers:

general powers:

"By a two-thirds vote the Senate may expel any member for cause to be judged of by itself. On this two-thirds the accused cannot vote, and if the thirty-five Senators who voted to convict Mr. Johnson see fit so who voted to convict Mr. Johnson see it so to do, they can on the information furnished by the Managers put on summary trial any or all of the seven Republicans who voted "not guilty;" and as these cannot vote in their own case, can expel them at once by the two-thirds. Ross and Fowler are particularly obnoxious, and it is understood that against them the chief effort will be made."

This is so desperate a game, Stevens as a Barometer.

The New York Herald thus irrever-

Death Won't Save You.

It has been decided that dying won't save nan or woman from the payment of taxes, Assessors are instructed that "incomes of persons who died after the 31st of Decem ber, are taxable, and should be returned by executors, and also incomes which accrued in 1867, to persons who died within that in 1867, to porsons who died within that year. Incomes accruing after decease should be returned by heirs. Thus it is seen that the insatiate tax-gatherer follows a man in his coffin, sits at the portals of the tomb, plants himself by the side of the grave-digger, as he drips the clods upon the mortal remains, and after dogging the carriages of the mourners, stalks home like a spectre, and enters upon his books the expected income the Treasury is to deflyet herefrom. What a blessing is a public debt!—Bloomsburg Democrat.

Hugh Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of he Susquehanna Division of the Northern central railroad, has resigned that position. Mr. P. has been in charge of the Division or two years past, and been in active rail-



The President Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, May 16 WASHINGTON,
Soon after 11 o'clock four men approached
he Capitol, bearing Senator Howard on a itter or a strecher, covered with a litter or a streeher, covered with a winte spread.

At 12 o'clock Chief Justice Chase brought down the gavel, and called the Court to order. As the hour for voting on the articles approached, anxiety could be seen pictured on the faces of the speciators.

The first business in order was the consideration of the order to take the vote on the 11th article first. On this Mr. Hendricks demanded the yeas and nays, and it was carried.

demanded the yeas and nays, and it was arried.
Mr. Fessenden then demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the order. The vote resulted 34 yeas to 19 nays, Sen-ator Willey voting nay.
While this vote was being taken, Senator While this vote was being taken, Senator Howard was carried in, put in his seat, and wrapped up in a great shawl. He arose and asked if it would be in order to file his opinion. The Chief Justice said it was. Mr. Grimescame in just after the vote was taken, and asked astice constitute he say upon

of conventions, legislatures and town meetings, telegrams of Governors and letters of politicians. The Radicals have done many infamous things, but if this "work" of theirs in striving to affect the verdict after the case has been closed and given to the Court, does not cap the climax of their infamy, then, we confess, we do not properly understand the proprieties which should be observed in the conduct of a judicial investigation.

If it is proper that public opinion should decide the result of this trial,

Maine, Morrill or verticular, and account of the voted successively for conviction, making the vote stand twenty for conviction and twelve for acquittal. Norton increased the latter to thirteen, and Nye and Patterson of New Morris and Market for conviction of the vertical state of the vertical state of the vertical state. to thirteen, and Nye and Patterson of New Hampshire increased the votes for conviction to 22. Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, voted for acquittal. Pomeroy and Ramsey then voted for conviction.

At this point the issue of the impeachment conspiracy was about to be decided. They were, to be sure, hundreds of men and women in the galleries who were not aware of the all important significence of the next vote. But they were admonished by the sudden cessation of banter and half indifference around them and by the strained attention of Senators on the floor, that something extraordinary was expected to occur. Everbody who had made it his oner concern to inquire into the probabilities. occur. Everbody who had made it his or her concern to inquire into the probabilities of to-day feared or hoped that the President would be convicted upon the cloventh or test article, by a single vote only. Up to last night the vote that was to acquit the President was presumed to be Mr. Willey's. Late last night, after the Radical Senatorial caucus, Mr. Willey's expected vote for acquittal was discovered to be in doubt by some, and was known by his nearest friends to be at last determined for conviction. Mr. Willey's vote being lost to the President there was only one other vote in the Senate that could be ex-

for conviction. Mr. Willey's vote being lost to the President there was only one other vote in the Senate that could be expected to save him. Only a very few people were conflictent of this vote. When the name of Mr. Ross, of Kansas, smote upon the ears of the assembly, a thrill was produced by it that tingled through every vein. Mr. Ross, who had occupied himself exactly as is his usual habit in tearing sheets of paper in pieces and littering his lap, arose with a remnant of Cougressional foolscap dangling from his fingers. Mr. Ross is a man of nedium stature, of a light complexion, an unassuming demeanor, and, as the event to-day proved, a strong will. He is the successor of Jim Lane in the Senate, and it was observed as he stood, that he was as unlike Jim Lane in appearance as a colt is unlike a tiger. Mf. Ross showed himself, however, to be a colt who could not be whipped in. He uttered in a quiet, conversational tone the words 'not guilty.' These syllables were as righteous a three as were ever pronounced, yet the effect of them was almost alarming. One might have supposed that they embodied treason, that they foreboded a breaking up of all sacred institutions, that anarchy and ruin were to result from them. Such furious vindictive glances were surely never cast upon a man before. Such pent-up fury never refrained from manifesting itself in the rise of knives-and pistols. Too many policemen were at hand, or it might have

never refrained from manifesting itself in the rise of knives-and pistols. Too many policemen were at hand, or it might have ben hard with the Senator from Kansas and the "High Court of Impeachment" might have been disgraced. The Radicals round about shut their teeth as closely as they could, and muttered through them. The Kunsas delegations and instantaneous

The Kansas delegation went instantaneously and got fatrly maniacal, under the necessity of not howling aloud. One Kansas man was heard to say "There is no remedy for this but the Another Kansas man said:

"There won't be any necessity for Ress going back to Kansas to commit suicide." Unscathed by these denunciations, Mr. Ross resumed his stand and tore his scrap Ross resumed his stand and tore his scrap of foolscap with his customary deliberation. Mr. Saulsbury followed on the same side, making the vote for acquittal 10. Sherman voted for conviction, and Sprague followed the lead of his colleague, Mr. Anthony, and voted in the same direction. Stewart, Sumner, Thayer and Tipton followed on the same side, and then Mr. Trumbull's name was called, and rising in his seat. ner, Thayer and Tipton followed on the same side, and then Mr. Trumbulls name was called, and rising in his seat, pronounced the words "not cuilty" with more emphasis than any other Senator had given them. Next was called Mr. Van Winkle, and the excitement now became intense. Soventeen votes only had thus far been cast for acquittal. Mr. Vickers was, of course, certain, and the only dependence now of the President's friends was on Van Winkle and Willey. The vast audience on the floor and in the galleries held thoir breath as the question was asked, and the West Virginia Senator voted "not guilty." This secured acquittal, for Vickers was certain, and he followed Van Winkle. Then the hum of voices was again hushed, for Sonator Wade's name was now called. "Is he going of voices was again hushed, for Sonator Wado's name was now called. "Is he going to vote?" was whispered about the galleries, but all curiosity was soon put at rest, for he rose to the left of the Chief Justice and voted guilty—this (with the exception of the vote given upon the motion to take the vote first on the eleventh article being the first vote he had cast since the rial commenced. Now was heard the name of another doubtful Senator, Willey of West Virginia, and there was much curiosity to know how he would vote, although it did not matter much, because acquittal was already secured. Contrary to the best presence of so many policemen a cheer to almost rend the roof from the Senate cham-

The following was the vote in detail:

Guilly,—Authony, Cameron, Cattell, Chand-ler, Cole, Conkling, Conness. Corbett, Cragin, Edwards Ferry, Frellinghuysen, Har-

W Hampshire, P Sprague, Stewart Wade, Willey, W

Trumbull, Van Winkie, Viekers.

The vote stood \$5 for conviction, and 19 for acquited. So Andrew Johnson was acquited on that article.

Chief Justice Chase then announced that on the 11th article the vote stood—guilty, 35; not guilty, 19, On this article the President is acquitted.

After this vote had been taken, Mr. Williams moved thet the Court adjourn until liams moved that the Court adjourn until the 26th instant: Mr. Henderson made a point that it could not adjourn pending the calling of the vote on the question, nor until the result was mounced. The Chair decided that it was not in order

ano Chair decided that it was not in order to adjourn, whereupon an appeal was taken, and the yeas and nays ordered.

On the question shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate, the vote stood—yeas, 24; nays, 30; so the Chair was not sustained.

Mr. McCreery moved that when the Court adjourn to day it editors. Chair was not sustained.

Mr. McCreery moved that when the Court adjourn to-day it adjourn sine die. The yeas and nays being ordered, the vote stood—yeas, 6; nays, 47; so the motion was lost. Mr. Henderson moved that the Court adjourn until the first day of July next.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the vote resulted—yeas, 20; nays, 34; so the Senate refused to adjourn until the first of July.

uly. The vote was then taken on Mr. Williams' The vote was then disclosing in the 12 first. It was carried by a vote of 32 to 21. Court then adjourned.

The Senate, by a vote of 24 yeasto 25 nays refused to concur in the Houso resolution to take a recess from to-day until the 25th

to take a recess from to-day until the 25th inst.

It is generally conceded now that conviction cannot be carried upon any of the articles. The main object in adjourning is to get an expression on the subject from the Chicaga Convention, and also from the masses of the people all over the country.

WASHINOTON, May 16.—In the House, pending on the final vote on Bingham's resolution; the scene was of extreme interest. At the first row of desks to the Speaker's left sat Thad. Stevens, Scuator Wilson occupying the chair by his side, and Windom, Orth Shanks, Garfield, Van Horn, May nard. Donnelly, and others clustered about nard, Donnelly, and others clustered about the two. while the old Anarch fiercely ges-ticulated with his half clenched hand and the two while the old Anarch fiercely gesticulated with his half clenched hand and wagged his head wrathfully about. He seemed to be denouncing the Senate, and telling his henchman, who nodded assent, what to do in language of which two phrasses reached the gallery, "Dann," and "Ride over 'em." At the front of the Speaker's desk stood Butler, talking to Julian, and pretty soon as Stevens said something which provoked a boisterous laugh, Garrield and Maynard also came over and spoke to the hangman of Mumford, who placed his hand familiarly on Maynard's shoulder. Washburn, Grant's particular keeper, also had a crowd about him, and from one to the other of these three representatives, the impeachers wandered alternately. Somebody brought in a dispatch, and the crowd gathered about Stevens only to find from appearances, that the news was bad, since the old Anarch shook his fist as if at some visible senemy; as the telegram wont from hand to hand, the cloudy brows grew still more troubled. Elsewhere over the House, members gathered themselves together in twos and threes; and in and out, and here and there, Mr. Manager Bingham wandered like a lost soul. After the members had returned from the Senate Chamber, and the House was called to order, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, as chairman of the Committee of the Whole announced the result of the vote in the Senate, but the dose was a nauseous one, and

chairman of the Committee of the Whole announced the result of the vote in the Sente, but the dose was a nauseous one, and a petted child taking a dose of castor oil could not manifest more disgust than did the Illinois member when he announced the President's acquittal. It is needless to say that the dose was equally nauseous to nearly every Radical menber, and it would not have been a matter of surprise to see the Speaker faint as he directed the Clerk to spread the report at large upon the journal. Mr. Blugham, from the Impeachment Managers, reported a preimpeachment Managers, reported a amble, stating that information has ampeaument atangers, reported a preamble, stating that information has come to them which seems to furnish them with probable cause to believe that improper or corrupt means have been used to influence the determination of the Senate upon the articles of impeachment; therefore Resolved, That the Managers be directed and instructed to remain, and examine witnesses and send for persons and papers, and to take testimony on the subject.

The House, by a vote of 78 to 26, agreed to receive the resolution reported by the Managers, and Mr. Bingham proceeded to state the reasons for it.

Views of Senators Grimes and Edmunds On Monday Senators Grimes, of Iowa, in secret session of the Senate expressed his views. His speech occupies over four columns of the New York Herald of yesterday. He began with a consideration of the President's power of removal of the heads of departments under the Constitution, quoting many authorities to show that it was not denied or abridged up to the passage of the Tenure of Office act. He did not consider the Secretary of War either within the first section of theact or the pronot consider the Secretary of War either within the first section of the act or the proviso, and quoted the declarations of Mr. Schenck and Mr. Sherman in the debate on the pussage of the bill in March, 1867, to sustain the theory. He thought Mr. Stanton held office under the pieasure of the President alone under the act of 1789, and that the President lone could remove him. He did not think there was any distinction between the power of the President to remove in recess, and has power to remove during the session of the Senate, an officer who held solely by his pleasure. Taking up then the second article he said the temporary designation of a person to discharge the duties of an office until the office could be filled, was made legal by the office could be filled, was made legal by the office could be that of 1833. But even if he thought otherwise, Mr. Grimes said he should be unable to convict the President of a crime in such a temporary appointment, not doubting that the President said in good faith and believed that he was acting within the laws. He dismissed the conspiracy articles very briefly, as he did also the eight and ninth articles. He then took up the question of intent, saying he had no doubt that President thoroughly believed the Tenureeact or the pro-rations of Mr.

tion of intent, saying he had no doubt that President thoroughly believed the Tenure-of-Office act unconstitutional, and said that he was advised of its unconstitutionality by Mr. Stanton and other members of his Cabinet, and Mr. Grimes thought it not strange that under the circumstances the President should doubt or question its scope. He held, however, that Stanton's case was not included in the provisions of this act, and that, therefore, question of intent need not be considered as President had done no unlawful out. But even if it were included the guilty ion of intent, saying he had no

therefore, question of intent need not be considered as President had done no unlawful not. But even if it were included the guilty intent was not such as warranted the judgment demanded by the House. The Senator went on to say that if the President might not in this way make a case for the Courts to pass upon, the complete supremacy of Congress over all other branches of Governments was established, and he was no believer in such doctrine. Mr. Grimes turned off the remaining articles in few words, and closed as follows:

"I have expressed no views upon any of the questions upon which the President has been arraigned at the bar of public opinion outside of the charges. I have no right to travel out of the record. Mr. Johnson's character as a statesman, his relations to political parties, his conduct as a citizen, his efforts at reconstruction, the exercise of his pardoning power, the character of his t pointeat parties, his conduct as a citizen, his efforts at reconstruction, the exercise of his pardoning power, the character of his appointments and the influences under which they were made; are not before us on any charges. Nor can I suffer my judgment of the law governing this case to be influenced by political considerations. I cannot agree to destroy the harmonious working of the Constitution for the sake of getting rid of an unacceptable President. Whatever my opinion of the incumbent, I cannot consent to trifle with the high office he holds. I differ widely with the President respecting his political views and measures, and deeply regretthe differences between him and Congress; but I cannot, in my judicial capacity, record my vote that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemenors."

meanors."
Senator Edmunds, of Vt., argued at length that the President had violated the Tenure of office act, and that he was guilty upon the article charging him therewith. He dismissed the fourth article with the statedismissed the fourth article with ge states ment that it was not proven, and announced the same opinion regarding the conspiracy articles. He also dismissed the ninth article in the same manner. Regarding the tenth and eleventh articles, he expressed the opinion that they did not come within the constitutional meaning of high crimes and misdemenances. Opinion of Senator Fessenden

and misdemeanors.

Opinion of Senator Fessenden.

In secret session of the Senato on Monday last Mr. Fessenden spoke at considerable length against impeachment. Hereviewed the whole case, article by article, and concluded as follows:

The power of impeachment is conferred by the constitution in terms so general as to occasion great diversity of opinion with regard to the nature of offences which may be held to constitute or important manning. Some contend, and withgreatforce of argument, both upon principle and authority, that only such crimes and misdemeanors are intended as are subject to indictment and punishment as a violation of some known laws. Others contend that anything is a crime or misdemeanor within the meaning of the constitution which the appointed judges choose to cousider so; and they argue that the provision was left indefinite from the necessity of the case, as offences of public officers injurious to the public interest and for which the offender ought to be removed cannot be accurately defined beforehand that the remedy provided by impeach it is of a political character and designed for the protection of the public against unfaithful and corrupt officials, Granting, for the sake of the argument ment is or the protection of against unfaithful and corrupt Granting, for the sake of the that this latter construction is th it must be conceded that the conferred might be liable to that this latter construction is the true one, it must be conceded that the power thus conferred might be liable to very great abuse, especially in times of high party excitoment, when the passions of the people are inflamed against a perverse and obnoxious public officer. If so, it is a power to be exercised with extreme caution when you once get beyond the line of, specific criminal offences. The tenure of public office, except that of judges, is so limited in this country and the ability to change it by popular suffrage so great that it would seem hardly worth while to resort to so harsharemedy, except inextreme cases, and then only upon clear and unquestionable grounds. In the case of an elective Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful people living under a written constitution there is much more at stake in such a proceeding than the

more at stake in such a proceeding than the fate of the individual. The office of Presi-

dent is one of the great co-ordinate branches
of the government, having its defined
powers, privileges and duties as essential to
the very framework of the government as
anyother and to be touched with as careful a
hand. Anything which conduces to weaken
its hold upon the respect of the people, to
break down the barriers which surround it,
to make it the mere sport of temporary malorities to the the more sport of temporary maits nold upon the respect of the people, to break down the barriers which surround it, to make it the mere sport of temporary majorities, tends to the great injury of our government and inflicts a wound on constitutional liborty. It is evident, then, as it seems to me, that offences for which a Chief Magistrate is removed from office, and the power entrusted to him by the people, transferred to other hands, and especially where the hands which receive it are to be the same which take it from him, abould be of such a character as to commend itself at once to the minds of all right thinking, as beyond question an adequate cause. It should be free from the taint of party, leave no reasonable grounds of susplicion upon the motives of those who inflict the penalty and address itself to the country and the civilized world as measures justly called for by the gravity of the crime and the necessity for its punishment; anything less than this, especially where the offence is one not defended by any law, to acam and considerate public opinion as cause for removal of a President of the

the oftence is one not defended by any law, would, in my judgment, not be justified by a calm and considerate public opinion as cause for removal of a President of the United States, and its inevitable tendency would be to shake the faith of the friends of constitutional liberty in the permanency of our free institutions and the capacity of man for self-government.

It has been further intimated by the Managers that public opinion calls with a loud voice for conviction and removal of the President. One Manager goes so far as to threaten with infamy every Senator who voted for the resolution passed by the Senator in the propriety of this, it is sufficient to say with regard to myself that I not only did not vote for the Tresident. Had I voted, however, it would afford no justification for convicting the President. If I did not, on examining it and on reflection, believe him guilty, a desire to be consistent would not excuse a violation of my oath to do impartial justice. A vote given in haste, with little opportunity for consideration, would be a lame apology for doing injustice to another after a full examination and reflection. To the suggestion that popular opinion demands the conviction of the President. To the suggestion that popular opinion demands the conviction of the President of the president of the city of the president of the preside

we have neare it. The responsionity is not upon them, but upon us. They have not taken an oath to do impartial justice according to the constitution and the laws. I have taken that oath, I cannot render judgment upon their conviction, nor can they transfer to themselves my punishment if I violate my oath. I should consider myself undeserving the conditioned that the just and intelligent people imposed upon me in this great responsibility, and unworthy a place among honorable men, if for any fear of public reprobation and for the sake of securing popular favor I should disregard the convictions of my judgment and my conscience. The consequences which may follow, either from conviction or acquittal, are not for me with my convictions to consider. The future is in the hands of Ilim who made and governs the universe, and the fear that He will not govern it wisely and well would not excuse me for a violation of his law.

Letter of Senator Henderson

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, has ad-ressed the following letter to the Missouri ongressional delegation:
WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1865. the day before yesterday, you suggest on the day before yesterday, you suggested that my position on the Impeachment question was against the almost unanimous wish of the Union party of our State, and that you feared violence and bloodshed might follow the President's acquittut. Insamuch as I owed my position here to that party, and expected to support its mon and measures in the coming canvass especially, asmuch as I owed my position here to that party, and expected to support its men and measures in the coming canvass especially, and as I deprecated the consequences you thought might follow, although I did not anticipate nor fear any such results, yet, in order to place myself beyond the possible censure of those whom I know to be my best friends, I at once proposed to forward to the Governor my resignantion as Sentor. To this you did not consent, and I then requested you, as my friends, to consult together and determine what you thought was proper for me to do under the circumstances.

proper for me to do under the credinstances.
You did so, and the result was, that, believing that the safety of the country and
the interests of the loyal people of the United
States demand the immediate removal of
Andrew Johnson, you asked me to withhold my vote in any article of impoachment
upon which you say "I cannot vote affirmatively." As soon as I had time to read and
consider this paper, I found I could not
comply with the request without that degree
of humiliation and shame to which I was
satisfied you, as honorable men, would not

wish to subject me. I had aircady spoken in the Senate and I thought conclusively (at least to my mind) against eight of the articles, and had informed you that I was no less decided in my judgement against the sufficiency of two others, leaving me in doubt only as to one. If, with these clear convictions, expressed in full Senate, I should now sit stient, I would forfeit my own self-respect and stand defenceless before the world.

You agreed to reconsider your opinion as expressed, and aithough you at first resolved to adhere to it, I am gratified that upon further reflection, you agreed with me that the request was quite unreasonable and you still persisted, as your opinion that my duty required my vote to be cast or withheld as I might deem necessary on some one article, as to secure conviction.

I at once mentioned the difficulties attending this suggestion. Senators had been and were still so reticent on the subject that I could not ascertain their positions. I knew them to be greatly divided on the several articles, and they were even liable to change their minds at any moment before the final vote should be taken: but as you expressed a desire that I should not resign, unless it became absolutely necessory to have a successor in my place favorable to conviction, vote should be taked: the asynt expressed a desire that I should not resign, unless it became absolutely necessary to have a successor in my place favorable to conviction, I promised to give you the result of my conclusions, so soon as I could nacertain the probable result on one or two of the articles. I have endeavoned to ascertain that result. I cannot, and I now write to you to say, and be assured that I say it in that spirit of friendship and kindness, which you have always extended to me, and which now undiminished I have ever entertained for you, that your request on this subject placed me in the most difficult and delicate possible position. I am satisfied you do not realize it. I have given it the most serious consideration, both on your and my account, and especially on account of the gravity and importance of the subject presented.

account, and especially on account of the sented.

The result of that consideration is, that having been compelled as a member of the Senate to take an oath to try this case, and to do impartial justice according to the law and the evidence, I cannot now honorably escape the duties imposed by the obligation. It was for the House of Representatives to prefer the articles of Impeachment, it is for the Senate to try them; and the members of the House have no more right to dictate or control the judgment of the Senate in the premises than members of a grand jury presenting an indictment have to dictate or influence the verdict of the petit jury on the trial of crime. And I do not thus speak for the purpose of reflection on your action, for I distinctly disclaim such purpose, knowing as I do that what you have done and said springs from the best of motives, as well as the kindest of feelings. My duty in the premises I cannot shirk, nor can I divide it with others. If I resign before the conclusion of the trial, if strikes me that I make sport of the obligations of my oath, and unnecessarily subject myself to the imputution of weakness or something worse.

If I remain and do my duty, my constituents at present may condemn me, but will not when they hear my reasons, and the people of Missourl have no reason or desire I hope, to strike me down, without a bearing. If I stay and withhold my vote, as you request, you are aware that the result would be the same as if I voted adversely.

If I resign and a successor should come.

sulf would be the same as if I voted adversely.

If I resign and a successor should come, perhaps a proper sense of delicacy would provent him from violating every precedent on this subject by casting a vote at all. If he sat silent, it would be the same in result as if he voted adversely. If he voted affirmatively and thus secured conviction, this manner of obtaining conviction would be likely to neutralize in the end every advantage to be derived from Impeachment. likely to neutralize in the end every advantage to be derived from Impeachment. Hence I have resolved to remain at my post and discharge my duly as it is given me to know it, and appealing to Heaven for the rectitude of my intentions and the integrity of my conduct, I shall follow the dictate of my conscience to the end of this trial, and throw myself upon the judgment of a generous people for my vindication. Your friend,

J. B. HENDERSON.

J. B. HENDERSON.
To Messra, George W. Anderson, Willian A. Pile, C. A. Newcomb, J. J. Gravely, J. W.McClurg, B. F. Loan and J. F. Ben-lamin.

The news of the defent of the impeachers, on the eleventh article, was received in this city on Saturday, with the most unbounded

city on Saturday, with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

It was amusing to witness the effect the news had upon various temperaments. The stock-jobbing cauldron boiled and seethed, for a while, with excitement. That portion of the fraternity that had "builed" the question, were very much disappointed over the result, and accepted, with ill-concelled grace, the sympathy of their more jubliant mates, who had accepted impeachment as a humbug.

The streets, shortly after the good news was received, were literally alive with people.

was received, were literally alive with people.

The newspaper offices were the centre of attraction, and around the builtelin boards our citizens congregated and read, with interest, the glorious news of the fall of the impeachers. The information, thus obtained, spread like wild fire, and not many minutes elapsed before the tidings had reached the extreme sections of our city; and on the strength of the news, many of our manufacturers closed their places of business, and the employees joined in celebrating the occasion. At election times, Salt river tickets come in vogue; but yesterday, not many seconds after the reception of the news, we saw issued "impeachment cards," which sold like "hot cakes,"

and our newsboys, no doubt, reaped a harvest from the sale of the same. These cards were headed "Impeachment in a ant-at-Arms of the "Sergenn-ar-Arms or ha Senate clearing the gallerles of small boys," "Hen. Wado weeping for the expected mistress of the White House," "Forney, the bill-poster," "Thad. Stevens putting words in Miss Anna Dickinson's mouth"—the latter, by the next below dread in male attree, and Anna Dickinson's mouth"—the latter, by the way, being dressed in male attire; and other really funny delineations.

Flags wero displayed from almost every building in commemoration of the vote that acquitted the President and sustained the Constitution of the land.—Mercury.

The excitement in the streets on Satur day to learn the fesuit of the vote on impenchment was intense. Groups of people guthered around the various newspaper offices, and, with norvous impatience, awaited some announcement. Suddenly the car was heard from hundreds of boys. awaited some announcement. Suddenly the cry was heard from hundreds of boys, declaring the result of the vole.

At the Tribune office a group was seen around the bulletin board, on which was placarded in large letters: "The Traitors are Fowler, Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle."

On Wall street every man who knew the result asked overy friend if he had heard the result and then went calmy about his business. At 3 o'clock overybody was quiet and no excitement provailed anywhere.

A call is being circulated to day in Wall street and numerously signed by business men for a mass meeting of the merchants of the City of New York, to congratuate the country upon the acquittal of President Johnson. It is asserted that Senators Festenders country upon the acquittal of President Johnson. It is asserted that Senators Fes-senden, Trumbull, and Headricks are to be invited to address the meeting. It is sup-posed by those acquainted with the matter that it portends the formation of a new

What Senator Ross Says A correspondent of the New York World has had a conversation since the vote, with Senator Ross, in which the latter explained

ms position as follows:
"My object was and is," he said, "first to do justice as my oath required, and by abiding by that oath to save the Republican party. I strove with my might, as did the rest of the Republican Senators who with my the restore of the senators. apology for doing injustice to mother after a full examination and reflection. To the suggestion that popular opinion domands the conviction of the President on these charges, I reply that he is not now on trial before the people, but before the Son to the second of t would be avoided, the division between the extreme and conservative wings of the Republican party would be rendered less inevitable or less violent, and the approaching Presidential canvass would be conducted with all our united strength. After this, which is not a literal transcript but the substance of Mr. Ross's remarks, he said substantially: "The pressure brought to bear upon Senators who have been suspected of an intention to vote for the acquital of the President was infamous in kind. The denunciation heaped upon me since the vote, curiously proves how the senses of men can be obliterated in the midst of an excitement like this, Here was a of an excitoment like this. Here was a vote upon a single article. I deemed it my duty to vote 'not guilty' upon that article. That is accepted as a test of what my vote would have been if the remaining articles had been submitted for the verdict of the voto would have been if the remaining arti-cles had been submitted for the verdict of the Nentite." I now said to Mr. Ross, "I am then given to understand that although you voted 'not guilty' yesterday upon the deventh article, no person has any authority to altege that you intended to rote 'not guilty' upon all the other articles?" "That is precisely," responded the Sennier, "what you are given to understand." Before I left, Mr. Ross alluding again to the present excitement, exhibited a few samples of the telegrams and letters which he had received from his own State and elsewhere since his voto was

> these messages threatened assassination; one of them, a marvel of billingsgate, telegraphed from Kansus, had not been put for by the writer. It cost the Senatorsomething over \$1 to peruse a missive in which his eyes, ears, and everything else about him were damned to eternity. J. B. S. Putting Screws upon Senators. [From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, May B.)
> The following tolegram was sent, yesterday, to several gentlemen in this city who are more or less conspicuous in our local religious.

own State and elsewhere since his vote wi

Washingron, D. C., May 12, 1868. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1865.
Great danger to the pence of the country and the Republican cause if impeachment falls. Send to your Senators before Saturday public opinion by resolutions, letters and delegations.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman.

The sight of such a telegram, coming from such a source, awakened in many minds a profound feeling of surprise and mortification. Some of our citizens, among them some of the gentlemen to whom it was sent have been in Washington during the sent, have been in Washington during the impeachment trial, and though in daily intercourse with the Senators from this State, they refrained from even speaking to them about a question which was before them in their judicial capacity. This is the instinctive sentiment of all high-minded men. their judicial capacity. This is the instinctive sentiment of all high-minded men. And yet, here is a telegram sent by a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, calling upon quotiemen in political positions in Rhodo Island, to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon our two Senators by means of "resolutions, letters and delegations," and that too in the highest judicial proceeding known to the Constitution and laws of the land? The members of the Senate have been engaged for nearly six weeks in the hearing of this cause, and now, according to the demand of Gen. Schonck, their decision is to be dictated to them by constituents who have given the subject no close attention whatever. The very suggestion is an importinence and an outrage, offensive alike

whatever. The very suggestion is an impertinence and an outrage, offensive alike o all decorum and all justice. The Articles of Impeachment. summary of the articles of Impeachment, which at this time cannot fail to prove interesting to the general reader. They are

as follows:
Article I. That the President iss order to remove Secretary Stanton, with intent to violate the Tenure-of-Office act.
Article II. That he by letter authorized Lorenzo Thomas to act as Secretary of War ad interin, when there was no vacancy in that office, with intent to violate the same Article III. That he so authorized Thomas

Article III. That he so authorized Thomas to act as Secretary, with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States.

Article IV. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas and others, by intimidation and threats, to hinder Mr. Stanton from holding his office as Secretary of War, thus violating the Constitution and the conspiracy act of July 31st, 1831, thus committing a high crime in office.

Article V. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas, and other persons unknown, to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of Office act; and in pursuance of this conspiracy attempted to prevent Mr. Santon from holding his office of Secretary of War, thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

office.

Article VI. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize by force the War Department, contrary to the Conspiracy Act, and with intent to violate the Tenure-of-Office act, thus committing a high crime in

office.
Article VII, That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize by forcethe War Department, with intent to violate the Tenure of Office act; thus committing a high misdemeanor in office. demeanor in office. Article VIII. That he delivered to Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority to act as Secre-Thomas a letter of authority to not as Secre-ary of War, ad interim, with intent unlaw-ully to control the military appropriations, a violation of the Constitution and of the in violation of the Constitution and of the Tenure of Office act, and so committed a high misdemennor in office.

Article IX. That on February 22d last he instructed Major General Emory that that part of the Appropriation act of March 2, 1867, which provides that all orders of the President and War Department relating to military operations shall be issued through the General of the army, was unconstitutional, and tried to induce Emory to violate it, by receiving orders directly from the President; with the further intent to provent the execution of the Tenure of Office act, and to prevent Mr. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War.

Article X. That he delivered inflammatory and scandalous harangues, at various times, to bring contempt upon Congress. In this charge, specification first quotes a speech at Washington, August 18th, 1806, about a body "hanging on the verge of the government."

Specification second: The Cloveland speech of September 3d, 1866—Your Congress that is trying to break up the government."

Specification third: The St. Louis speech of September 3d, 1866—Your Congress that is trying to break up the government." etc.

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These speeches are charged as a high misdemeanor in office.

Article XI. That he declared in a public

These speeches are charged as a high misdemeanor in office.

Article X1. That he declared in a public
speech in Washington, August 18, 1863,
that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a
constitutional Congress of the United States,
but a Congress of part of the States; thus
denying the validity of their legislation,
except so far as he chose to approve it; and,
in pursuance of this declaration, attempted
to prevent the execution of the Tenure of
Office act, by unlawfully contriving means
of preventing Edwin M. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, when
the Senate had refused to concur in his suspension; and also attempted to prevent the
execution of the Appropriation act of March
2, 1867 (as in Article 9;) and also of the act
of March 2, 1867, "for the more efficient
government of the rebel States;" thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

PERUVIAN SYRUE.—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way intopublic favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the protoxide of Iron, which remains unchanged in this preparation and is the early form in which this vital element of healthy blood can be supplied.—Communicated.

The Ohio Legislature has adjourned until

conscience to the devil."