News from all Nations.

—The net receipts of the Cretan Fair in Boston were $17,573 89.

—In Germany every town of fifteen thousand inhabitants boasts an opera company.

—There is a judicial district in Iowa comprising ten counties, in which there is not a single lawyer.

—The railway across Mount Genis, leading from France to Italy, is expected to be completed this month.

—Terburg's famous picture, "The Congress of Munster," was recently purchased for Baron Rothschild for £7,280.

—Gov. English has recommended that the Connecticut Legislature change its time of meeting to January.

—A bill will soon be introduced into the British Parliament to transfer the Hudson Bay Territory to the Government.

—The College of New Jersey received during one week last month, donations amounting to $225,000.

—The letters and manuscripts of Prince Metternich, the famous Austrian Minister of State, are being revised for publication.

—Another project for a new park in the vicinity of Boston is shortly to be brought forward, under auspices which promise success.

—The Leipsic fair, the largest in Germany, has been unusually successful this year, although American buyers were few.

—A Portland lady estimates that she has used thirty miles of spool cotton within twelve years, in doing her family sewing.

—Seventy eight Chicago firms report sales on goods the last year exceeding a million dollars each. One exceeded nine millions.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons, it is said, has engaged, for a sum of upwards of £13,000, to travel a year in America, performing four times a week.

—George Mortimer, for thirty-two years a clerk in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, has just died at an advanced age.

—Robert Browning is said to have nearly completed an epic on an Italian subject, which will be the longest poem in the English language.

—Since the assassination of T. D'Arcy McGee a single establishment in Montreal has issued 50,000 photographic likenesses of him.

—Lots in Laramie City, the new rival of Cheyenne, which in April were selling for $250 to $350, now bring from $1,500 to $2,000.

—Mrs. Gen. Fremont has been selected to unveil the statute of her father, Thomas H. Benton, at St. Louis, on the 27th of May.

—Plug tobacco packed in peanuts and apples is the latest device to defraud the revenue. This fraud has been discovered at Norfolk, Va.

—George Etienne Cartier, the first baronet created in the New Dominion, is a descendant of the first European who ever sailed on the waters of the St. Lawrence.

—Dillah Ladd, a sprightly old lady of 108, who lives at East Lyme, Conn., has for upwards of 60 years been an habitual smoker.

—A New Orleans paper insists that if the citizens will not otherwise support opera, the City Government ought to endow it and secure its maintenance.

—It is proposed to call the triangular areas in Washington, formed by the intersection of streets and avenues, after the names of distinguished American authors.

—Weston's advice to pedestrians is to swing the arms by the side, keep the mouth shut, not run down hill, wear laced shoes and linen stockings, and pour whiskey now and then into the shoes.

—The Rev. Dr. Bellows has accepted an invitation from the Committee of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association to preach the sermon at its annual meeting in May.

—Mr. Swinburne and M. Alexandre Dumas are reported to have jointly produced a new sensational, spectacular, classico-romantic drama for Miss Adah Isaacs Menken, entitled Ursa Major.

—The sum expended in the actual relief of the poor in England and Wales during the year 1867, was £6,959,840, being at the rate of 6s. 6¼d. per head on the estimated population.

—Senator Henderson, of Missouri, it is said, is about to marry a New York lady. Miss Foote, daughter of Elisha Foote Esq., who is employed in the Patent Office at Washington.

—Marshal Narvaez, of Spain, came to his death by an act of imprudence. He attended a fete, and ate an ice cream while suffering from a very severe attack of influenza. He died in a very few hours of inflammation of the lungs.

—The Executive Committee of the Douglass Monument Association has decided to remove the remains of the deceased statesman to the tomb prepared for them on the 3d of June next, which will be the anniversary of his death.

—In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Illinois, the diocese has been divided into seven districts, over each of which a rural dean is to preside.

—Among the betters on the impeachment trial, George Wilkes, William Swinton, and E. P. Spofford, were most conspicuous. A reporter for the *Tribune* bet $500 that Johnson would be convicted without Senator Wade's vote, and lost it.

—It is said that Long John Wentworth sent the following despatch to Senator Trumbull: "The Radical Republicans of Illinois respectfully suggest that a few inches of Dick Yates's whisky might be good for your nerves."

—In England and France dried fern leaves are used very extensively for packing fresh fruit, grapes especially; they seeming to possess, to an unusual degree, the property of preserving vegetable and even animal substance for a long time.

—The Sultan recently went to the Nuna Theatre in Constantinople, and at the close of the performance sent the manager $5,000. Who wouldn't be a manager in Constantinople, when the Commander of the Faithful goes to the theatre?

—M. Schumaker, the agent sent to select a location for emigrants from Switzerland; has chosen North Carolina, the north of Alabama, and Tennessee. If the advice is followed, those States will receive a valuable addition to their population.

—A new fish hook has been invented, the shank of which, instead of ending in an eye, doubles up almost its entire length, so that the new hook looks like a hair pin with a barbed hook on one end.—This continuation of the shank acts as a lever to turn the hook in the mouth of the fish and insure a catch.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, May 28, 1868.

National Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. John P. Hartranft, of Montgomery Co.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria Co.

IMPEACHMENT.

In the High Court of Impeachment on Tuesday last, Mr. Morrill of Me., moved an adjournment to the 23d of June. The vote resulted in a tie, a vote of the Chief Justice declared it lost.

The vote was then taken on the Second Article and resulted: Guilty 35, Not Guilty 19, the same as on the 11th Article. A vote then taken on the Third, Article, and result the same.

Mr. Williams then moved that the court adjourn, sine die, which was carried—34 to 16, the anti-impeachment Senators voting in the negative. The court then adjourned sine die

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The National Republican Convention has met the just expectations of the people, and fully justified the confidence reposed in the delegates by the masses of the party. By the side of the greatest military chieftain of the age, they have placed its scarcely less distinguished civilian. No combination could have been made so entirely satisfactory, and at the same time so perfectly irresistible.

GRANT and COLFAX! These are the names which will call out the enthusiasm of the people and make victory in November a certainty.

General GRANT is the idol of the true men of the Nation—SCHUYLER COLFAX is scarcely less so. In their election, which is as certain as anything can be in the future, we have the sure guarantee of peace and prosperity, of liberty and law, of justice and freedom, of national honor and official integrity, of men

"Who know the right,
And knowing dare maintain."

Whose characters, both personal and official, are above suspicion.

GRANT represents the war for the Union, the triumph over treason, the irrevocable resolution of the North that rebellion shall hereafter be impossible. He represents Union, Peace, Prosperity, Fraternity. All the enthusiasm, scarcely lessened by time, which the memories of Vicksburg, the Wilderness, and Gettysburg aroused, is renewed by his nomination. The Chicago Convention did not choose him; it simply obeyed the decree of the people. It could not have resisted.

SCHUYLER COLFAX represents the wisdom of the Republican party, and those grand principles of equal rights upon which it has based its measures of Reconstruction. His nomination is an additional assurance to Radical Republicans that the next administration will deal rightly with those great issues which the close of the

Personally there is no more popular statesman in the party than Mr. COLFAX; he is everywhere respected for his ability and integrity. He is prudent, but his caution never betrays his courage; brave, but his boldness never leads him into rashness.

We thank Heaven that the grand party which defends and asserts human rights is a unit, and that we begin this campaign with a pure record, with well founded trust in our candidates, and with a platform which every man who loves his country must approve.

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.

The following article from the Sullivan County *Free Press*, will have the endorsement of every Republican in the District:—"The course of Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR, our able and efficient member of Congress, is fully endorsed by the Republicans of the entire District. Mr. MERCUR's course has been, from the beginning, that of a true Union man, and while he has maintained with ability and untiring zeal the interest of the nation, he has gained a reputation that his vilest traducers cannot tarnish.

Mr. MERCUR is a fit representative of the great Union Republican party of the XIII District. From the formation of the party till the present time he has been a *working* member of that organization,—has fought its battles and shared its victories and defeats. Every ready and willing, he has always proved an able exponent of the great principles of human rights and equal and exact justice to all men. He has never faltered nor receded from the position he assumed in the beginning, that loyalty should be rewarded and "treason made odious," whether found in the black or white race.

As a member of Congress Mr. MERCUR has gained an enviable reputation. Always found at his post, he can always be implicitly relied upon, and he wields a great power in his sphere of action. His counsel is sought in the legislative halls of the nation, and his opinions have great weight in the deliberations of that body. Although making but few speeches, his opinions are inculcated in those of others and spread broadcast over the land, and on subjects of vital importance his sound logical reasoning has furnished material for many weighty arguments in printed speeches of his colleagues.

That Mr. MERCUR is the unanimous choice of the people of this District for renomination there is no doubt, and there is no man in the District whom we would sooner see nominated.

MR. FESSENDEN AND HIS OPINION OF IMPEACHMENT.

We have endeavored to read, in a calm spirit, and with a candid judgment Senator FESSENDEN's opinion on the different articles of impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON; and we have given patience and thought to this production, not only because the subject treated of, is of grave importance, but because Mr. F. has the reputation of being an able and an honest statesman, and as such, we have had confidence in, and been willing to be guided by him. That we are disappointed in the man we admit; and that he has fallen from his high estate, we think can be shown.

With his legal, or technical argumentation we have no fault to find; for we do not understand it sufficiently, from the casual reading we can give it, to determine upon its merits; and even if we had the skill and time to analize its bearings, it would be an unwise display in a weekly newspaper editorial. What we propose, therefore, to do is to look, in a general way, at the speech, and the position it leaves its author in.

Mr. FESSENDEN says, "To the suggestion that popular opinion demands the conviction of the President on these charges, I reply, that he is not on trial before the people, but before the Senate. * * * The people have not heard the evidence as we have heard it. The responsibility is not upon them, but upon us."

It is here assumed that the representative is, in this trial, at least, separated from a constituency; *that it is his business only, and not theirs*; and is this true? No sane no intelligent man will urge such a proposition in the face of the prevailing customs under our government. If it is true, our government is an oligarchy; and then the people have no representatives, and no responsibilities. How does Mr. FESSENDEN come be a Senator; and would he become, if those who sent him, had supposed he would ignore their responsibility, and disregard their wishes? Is he not a Republican Senator because he was expected to represent Republican sentiments? Has he not assumed too much responsibility, and have the people none in selecting Senators, and in otherwise taking care of the government? We thought it, the Senators included, belonged to the people. And did Mr. F. not agree, when accepting his present position, to do the will of those who sent him? Is it any less dishonorable to obey ones convictions than to violate a public trust, and a public promise? Besides, the Senator could have saved his conscience, and his pledges too, by resigning. Why did he not? If the people are not as wise as he, and are less able to carp to pieces law made for the punishment of great criminals, and are unreasonable in their demands, why does he subject himself to their censures, sickly, crabbed, morose, and otherwise unfit as he is for Senator? They, (the people), nay, his late Republican friends, allege that more than weighty, that basely corrupt, considerations, have led him from duty. While we do not believe this, the query still is, why bear so much, when it is so easily avoided?

But more. There are a number of Senators, who have as much legal acumen, and as much conscience, as Mr. FESSENDEN, who have heard the evidence as *he has heard it*, and who vote for conviction on the articles of impeachment as much under God's fear as he. How comes this difference from the same state of facts? Lord KAMES, quite good authority, says men's opinions grow out of their passions, and he accounts for their differences from the same premises, in this way. So, having discarded the idea that Mr. FESSENDEN's apologies for JOHNSON's bad conduct was controlled by an "itching palm" as has been charged, we come to that of the allegation of jealousy of a political rival, which has been as freely bruited about; and of this we have to say, that this passion is as common among politicians, as among military officers, which is saying a good deal for its prevalence. Then taking a view of the question, from this stand point, we see that by JOHNSON's conviction and removal, Mr. F.'s rival becomes the President; and hence the inference comes that his troubled conscience is so swelled up from this cause, and Balaam like, he cudgels the ass, that sees better than he does, and that has so long, and so faithfully borne him up. Such, however, is human life in its best aspects. Here is a clear-headed, Christian man, who believes he is serving God, while he is pampering the basest of ones selfish passions.

The pains Mr. FESSENDEN takes to impress upon the country the importance of keeping up the dignity of the Presidential office, and not allowing it to fall into disrepute, by evicting from it, an incumbent on trifling or questionable misdemeanors, is all very well; but it is fair to ask on this score, whether it will not lower, and weaken this elevated position more by *refusing* to remove from it one who has disgraced it before the world, by low, bad conduct, than by removing him from it, on any pretexts whatever? This Senator admits, though he labors assiduously throughout his speech to palliate JOHNSON's conduct, that the speeches made by him at Cleveland and St. Louis, were "highly objectionable in style, and unbecoming a President of the United States," were "matters of deep regret, and highly censurable," and this is the apologist's rendering of the Bachannalian orgies of a blackguard. When it is remembered that this President left his official duties, and travelled over the country, using his office and its patronage, in common with profanity, vulgarity generally, and bad whisky in particular, to influence the elections, shocked amazement stares wildly, at seeing a member of Christ's Church, an advocate of decency and temperance, and a Senator of the United States, who has contracted, and therefore, influence, because of these attributes, standing up before God and his country, to apologize for, and defend from justice such a miscreant. We cease to wonder that the Borgias had apologists.

THE APPROACHING CONFLICT.

The greatest political conflict of modern times will soon be upon us, and if we mean to be successful, we must prepare for it at once. It will not do to sit idly down, and fondly imagine that victory will perch upon our banners, if we fail to make the necessary exertions to secure it.—Politics, like war, is carried to a successful conclusion only by work. It is true that a party must have sound principles, or it cannot secure the support of the honorable and high minded. It must have an eye to the interest of the people, both present and prospective, or it will not obtain their confidence. But, however sound its principles, however politic its measures, they will avail little if those who are most deeply interested do not devote their time and attention to the elucidation of its doctrines, the propagation of its principles, and the systematic organization of its forces.

To most minds, especially to those of social or impulsive natures, there is something attractive in a stirring political contest. The feelings of friendship and companionship are gratified by the frequent meetings, where friend and companion join in the general outburst of enthusiasm, and indulge in the glowing anticipations of victory. The heart is stirred with eloquence and inspired by music. The waving of banners, and the smiles of fair friends add to the general enjoyment.

These things, which constitute the poetry of the conflict are attractive, and have their uses, but alone, they are not sufficient. There is solid, sober earnest work to be done, and if the Republican party mean to be successful in the approaching conflict they should begin it now.

There is one point in this affair to which we have frequently called attention, and shall not hesitate to continue to do so, hoping that as continual dropping wears away the stone, so continued reference to it may eventually attract the necessary attention. It is this—the importance of placing Republican newspapers in the hands of every voter who can be induced to read them. This is a subject that has not received the attention that its importance demanded from the Republicans of this county. There is no way that you can so effectually impress the value of your principles upon a hostile or indifferent voter, as by continually presenting them through the medium of the press. The Democracy understand the value of this, and are hard at work extending the circulation of their papers in Bradford county. Shall we stand idly by and suffer them to reap the harvest that lies before us all?

Every Republican in the county should feel it his duty to see that there is no voter in his district without the opportunity of reading, *regularly*, a good, reliable Republican paper.

The Republicans in every district should organize at once, and take efficient measures to secure the assistance of all members of the party.

They should ascertain the political sentiments of every voter in the district, and make a record of the fact, and should consult together as to the best means of influencing and securing all doubtful men.

They should have a complete organization for the purpose of securing the attendance of voters at political meetings, as well as the polls.

Above all things, have an effective working organization in each district where the members of the party will frequently meet together and consult as to the best means of securing success. A hundred ways will suggest themselves to the members of such an association that would not otherwise be thought of.

These practical measures that we have suggested, are not so alluring or inspiring as the fervid strains of impassioned eloquence, the soul-stirring voice of music, or the cheers o the impulsive and excited crowd; but believe us, dear reader, they are far more effective.

They constitute the solid, effective work of a campaign, and to them we look as our means of success in the approaching conflict.

We hope our friends in every district in Bradford county will organize at once. The campaign that is impending was never equalled in importance by any political conflict on this continent.

A triumph of the Democratic party would be a virtual confession, on the part of this nation, that the war for suppression of rebellion was wrong and unjust. It would be a condemnation of the abolition of slavery, a denial of the doctrine of civil and political rights, and a virtual repudiation of the very basis of Republican governments. It would be placing the Government in the hands of its most bitter implacable enemies.

To prevent all this, and serve the cause of Justice, Liberty and good government, we ask our friends everywhere to organize *at once* for the approaching conflict.

—Among the members elected to Congress from North Carolina is John R. French, a native of New Hampshire, and formerly publisher of the *Herald of Freedom*, an abolition paper, edited by Nathaniel P. Rodgers.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 25th, 1868.

To-morrow will be the day for the performance of the most solemn duty devolving upon the Court of Impeachment, the purpose of trying the eleventh of the twelve articles of impeachment, presented by the House against the President.

It is not anticipated that the result will be different from that on the Eleventh Article, upon which THIRTY-FIVE out of THIRTY-SEVEN Senators pronounced the President guilty, and seven out of every ten of the people say Amen. While a two-third rule of the Constitution keeps his head off, the judgment of the nation is pronounced and recorded against him as a criminal.

The excitement which became so intense upon the discovery of the betrayal of the secret recreant Senators has some what subsided. The almost universal condemnation of their course of action by the loyal masses of the people, strengthens the confidence of all those who believe that impeachment is a just, constitutional remedy, demanded by the unparalled overthrow of the fundamental principles which underlie the foundation of the government through the usurpation of a designing and unscrupulous Chief Magistrate. The tribunal then far leaves him free of punishment except infamy—convicted, he would have gone forth bearing his disgrace alone, but by this technical acquittal he bears seven Senators and a Chief Justice down to infamy with him! At the head of this roll stands SAMUEL P. OTHER; then follows, WM. P. FESSENDEN, LYMAN TRUMBULL, JACOB M. HOWARD, JOSEPH S. FOWLER, PATTON G. VAN WINKLE, JOHN B. HENDERSON, and EDMUND G. ROSS! These are the men who through base motives plotted the acquittal of ANDREW JOHNSON, and these the men who die by the success they so triumphantly achieved.

Within five miles of the national capital lie buried in the cemeteries at Arlington and the "Soldiers Home," thirty thousand Union dead, who gave their lives that the nation might live, and Antietam, Gettysburg, and many other places are made sacred as the depositories of the nation's dead. These sacrifices made for the life of the nation, are so many individual appeals to the loyal people, into whose charge is committed the sacred duty of protecting the welfare and safety of the government, that they shall see to it that they have not been made in vain. The remembrance of these sacrifices, when called forth by the treachery and selfish ambition of men in whom we have trusted, turns all these seeming defeats into victories in disguise, and, we go forth stronger and more united to the performance of the obligations we owe to those who believing in our fidelity, went forth to turn back the tide of treason, and laid down their lives that we might enjoy the blessings of a free and enlighted government.—Thus it is in the case of the treachery which secured the seeming defeat of impeachment; the people remember the pledges which are registered with the names of the patriot dead, and speaking in the spirit of loyalty which moved those men, the seeming defeat is turned into a victorious overthrow of our enemies.

Under a resolution of the House, the Board of Managers of Impeachment, as a committee of investigation, has been inquiring into the charges of improper influences, used in securing the votes of certain Senators for acquittal upon the Eleventh Article. But as the examination of witnesses has not been public, and no report has yet been made it is not known outside of the committee, what, if any, dishonorable or improper transaction have been brought to light. It is rumored, however, that the committee has been put in possession of testimony, which establishes to a certainty the fact, that a large amount of money was made up for the purpose, and brought to Washington to be used in bringing about the acquittal of the President. For myself, however, I have little faith in committees of investigation, as being able to cause the legal conviction of men for official corruption. They may, however, be able to establish such facts as will produce a moral verdict of condemnation. The result will be made known within a few days.

The case on the part of the prosecution against the President is open by an order of the Court, and the managers under this order may present to the House additional articles of impeachment for adoption against the President, and the trial may be again opened. It is rumored that the managers contemplate the adoption of this course.

The House has passed a bill for the admission of Arkansas to representation in Congress, and also a bill of the same character for the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina, six States in all, which bills are pending in the Senate. The same vote that pronounced for acquittal on the Eleventh Article may prevent the admission over the President's veto, of these States; yet it does not seem possible that Senators TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, and HENDERSON, will vote to keep out these States which have reorganized under the reconstruction laws which received their votes. As it may turn out, however, that conviction or acquittal upon additional articles, may depend upon keeping out the members from these States, the recreant Senators will, as in the former case, give the lie to their recorded pledges, and vote to keep them out by sustaining the President in vetoing the bills.

The National Republican Convention at Chicago, has cheered the hearts of all its friends, and inspired them with new zeal to work with a determined will to secure the triumphant election of its nominees, GRANT and COLFAX. A more popular ticket could not have been nominated. The unanimous response of Republicans from nearly every State is, "We can carry our State for this ticket and platform." Never before has a National Convention representing every State and Territory in the Union, declared upon the first ballot, without a single dissenting voice, in favor of their standard bearer for the first office within the gift of the sovereign people. And never, I believe I can truly say, have we had a more deservedly popular man than SCHUYLER COLFAX, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. To Pennsylvania is awarded the honor of having changed the vote of her delegation to him just at a time to turn the tide of success in favor of his nomination. The platform is short and comprehensive, and must commend itself to the support of every intelligent and honest voter. It has taken decisive ground upon the questions of suffrage and finance, and upon the question of amnesty to repentant rebels, the leading questions to be settled in the coming contest. It has placed the party upon a just and reasonable basis upon all these questions, and there is hardly room for doubt of success. If New York and Pennsylvania cannot be carried for this ticket, upon the principles enunciated in this platform, they could not be carried for any Republican ticket. But success is sure. The Democratic party which has been following, since the formation of the Republican party, about two or three years behind upon its track, and incorporating into their platform, the cast off theories of republicanism, as that party went forward upon its mission of saving a nation, may now *amalgamate* with OTHER, FESSENDEN & Co., and declare for qualified suffrage, and the payment of the national debt in Greenbacks, but they will find their whole establishment buried to a greater depth than ever before in political oblivion, after the November election. COSTIN.

—B. Sweet, a pedestrian of Pawtucket, R. I., has undertaken to walk 1,800 miles in thirty days.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—There is no longer any doubt that a formidable movement is afoot to organize a new party. It has been intimated that Chase would be put forward as the candidate to run as Democratic candidate, provided he should secure a platform which should suit his views; but that if such Democrats as Seymour and Pendleton improved their extreme views upon it, he should then give up the idea of working with that party, and run as an independent candidate.

—The Legislature of Ohio has at last adjourned. The distinguished body remained in session a month or two after its business was completed in the expectation that Hon. Wade would be transferred to the White House. Then the plan was to elect the Hon. H. J. Jewett, to fill the place of Mr. Wade in the Senate. It was a silly plan, since there would have been no vacancy for Mr. Jewett to fill; but great men sometimes get foolish ideas in their heads. The cost of this session to the State of Ohio is something more than five thousand dollars.

—The Mobile *Tribune* says:—"The more we learn of the New York convention, the more we are convinced that the South is invited by Belmont to send delegates only that he may attempt to buy them for a mess of pottage."

—Among those named as successors to Mr. Forney, as Secretary of the Senate, are Lafayette C. Foster, of Connecticut; J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland; Gen. James Brisbin, of Kentucky; Thomas E. Tulloch, Secretary of the Union Congressional Committee; William J. McDonald, Chief Clerk of the Senate.

—The terms of the seven Republican Senators voting "not guilty" on the eleventh article of Impeachment expire as follows: Fessenden, of Maine, 1871; Fowler, of Tennessee, 1871; Grimes, of Iowa, 1871; Henderson, of Missouri, 1869; Ross, of Kansas, 1871; Trumbull, of Illinois, 1873; Van Winkle, of West Virginia, 1869.

—Lyman Trumbull is claimed to have been the real author of the Tenure of Office act. On the 13th of January he voted to reinstate Mr. Stanton, and on the 21st day of February he also voted that his removal was illegal and unconstitutional.

—Gen. Kilpatrick's name is again brought forward in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. Gen. Runyon, who ran against Gov. Ward 1865, is a prominent Democratic candidate.

—Connecticut did herself honor on Tuesday, the 19th, inst., by electing William A. Buckingham United States Senator to succeed Senator Dixon, whose term expires March 4, 1869. The vote in the House of Assembly was: for Buckingham, 124; for Dixon, 109. In the Senate the former received 12 and the latter 9 votes, making Governor Buckingham's total majority 18. Few men of the present generation have been the recipients of more public honors than Governor Buckingham; no one has been more fairly entitled to them.

—C. C. Felton, editor of the Baltimore *American*, is being urged for the position of Secretary of the Senate, in place of Col. Forney.

—David Logan and Joseph S. Smith, the opposing candidates for Congress in Oregon, are making a joint canvass of the State. The election takes place in June, and the campaign is being conducted with vigor on both sides.

—Generals Steedman, Gordon Granger, T. W. Egan, and Smith are visiting some of the principal cities in New Jersey and holding consultations with the leading Democrats. It is said that their mission is to encourage a feeling in favor of Gen. Hancock as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

—Congressman Judd of Illinois, publishes the following despatch: "CHICAGO, May 18, 1868. A. Johnson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: After leaving Washington Saturday evening, I saw in a newspaper my name announced as having been appointed a Visitor at West Point. Assuming the truth of the statement, I decline that or any other appointment within your gift."

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*—regarded as the organ of Alex. H. Stevens—declares that the Conservative organization in Georgia is being unwarantably handed over to the National Democracy by the Central Committee appointed last year; and it suggests that if the Democrats want a party in Georgia they had better call Convention and organize one. In that contingency the *Sentinel and Chronicle* proposes to be uncommitted.

—A convention of farmers, neighbors, laborers and ex-soldiers in Berks county, Penn., last week, at which Dr. R. A. Simpson, of Liverpool, Penn., was nominated amid intense enthusiasm for President of the United States, and R. D. Eldridge, of Baltimore, for Vice-President. The "Higher Law Platform," was adopted which one of the speakers explained as follows: "Our cause is the Lord Jesus Christ's, and if we cleave to him wickedness will fall like the walls of Jericho, when they blew the seven trumpets of rams' horns."

—The Marshaltown *Times* suggests that the Republicans of the Sixth Iowa district elect Horace Greeley to Congress they being apparently unable to agree upon any one of the many resident candidates.

SENSITIVE.—The Copperhead press raises an emphatic protest against the inquisitiveness of the managers of impeachment in their investigations relative to the allegations of corruption against certain Senators. It is thought very hard that private telegrams should be subjected to their prying eyes, and the inviolable secrecy of matters entrusted to the telegraphic wires is stoutly insisted upon. We do not undertake to define the exact limits within which such investigations should be confined, or the exact latitude allowable in the quest of evidence; but we cannot help noting the extreme sensitiveness of the advocates of acquittal as to these investigations. We observed it first in the Senate on the 18th, where the Democratic members were suddenly seized with a very profound sense of the dignity of the Senate when this subject of examining into the acts of Senators was under consideration.—Even Garitt Davis, who but recently declared his opinion that the Senate was not a constitutional body and not competent to sit as a Court of Impeachment, shared in this impression. It will occur to most people that such extreme sensitiveness results from the consciousness of having something to conceal, rather than from exalted sense of official dignity or the scrupulous regard for the privacy of telegrams which are not put forward as the tenentable reasons for objecting to the proceedings of the committee.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Nomination of Grant and Colfax.

The Republican National Convention met at noon, May 20th, at the Crosby Opera House, Chicago. The building was completely filled. Thousands of persons were unable to obtain admittance for want of room.

At 12½ o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Governor Ward, of New Jersey, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who after a brief address, nominated Carl Schurz temporary Chairman of the convention. He was unanimously elected amid loud cheers.

On taking the chair Mr. Schurz was greeted with enthusiastic and long continued applause, and delivered a brief but eloquent and stirring address.

After the appointment of Secretaries, it was ordered that the roll of States be called and that each delegation name one person as member of the Committee on Credentials. There being contesting delegations present from two States, (Maryland and California,) these States were omitted from the call, and their case referred to the Committee on Credentials.

After considerable discussion, a motion to include the Southern States in the call of the roll was carried.

A motion to include Colorado also prevailed.

A proposition to include all the territories, and also the District of Columbia in the call was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

A delegate from West Virginia moved to reconsider the vote by which it was determined to call the roll of the States now in process of reconstruction. Laid on the table.

The call of the States was then proceeded with and a Committee on Permanent Organizations appointed.

A Committee on Resolutions consisting of one person from each State was also appointed.

Ordered—That all resolutions be referred to the Committee without debate.

A Committee on Order of Business was appointed.

On motion of Gen. Sickles, the convention took a recess until 5 o'clock in the evening.

Evening Session; The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, as permanent Chairman of the Convention.—The announcement was received with tremendous applause. On taking the chair he delivered a brief, but eloquent address. The Vice President and Secretaries were then announced.

Gen. Cochrane, of New York, then stated that a committee appointed by the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention charged with the duty of presenting their proceedings to this Convention was in waiting, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to conduct them into the presence of the Convention. Carried.

General Cochrane, of New York; General Schurz, of Missouri; Colonel Crag, of Iowa, and Mr. Croppet of West Virginia, and Mr. Sweet, of Illinois, were appointed that Committee.

The Committee on behalf of the Soldiers, and Sailors' Convention were then introduced, and were received with prolonged cheers.

After presenting the resolutions of that Convention, the Chairman, Gov. Fairchild, delivered a brief address, in which he stated that the Soldiers and Sailors of the Union asked at the hands of the Republican party the nomination of General Grant as the candidate for Presidency. This was received with loud applause.

Three cheers were given for the Soldiers and Sailors.

A delegate moved that General Grant now be nominated by acclamation. At the solicitation of several delegates this motion was withdrawn.

A delegate then stated that Governor Brown, of Georgia, was in the meeting, and moved that he be invited to address the convention. The Governor appeared amidst tremendous applause, and addressed the Convention at some length. His remarks were loudly cheered.

General Lee, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported the names of the several delegates from the several States.—In relation to Pennsylvania, he said that there appeared 59 delegates, whereas that State was entitled to only 52 votes. The committee recommended that the 59 delegates be authorized to cast the 52 votes to which the State is entitled.

The committee decided to allow each of the delegates from the several territories the right to seats, and the privilege of casting each two votes. The same privilege was accorded to the District of Columbia.—In regard to Maryland the committee recommended the admission of the Creswell delegation, but they accorded seats to the contestants without the right to vote. The regular delegates from California, headed by Messrs. Cooley and Sears, were recommended for admission. The delegates from the unreconstructed States are entitled to seats and votes. Colorado was admitted, as directed by the Convention this morning.

The report was then adopted.

The Committee on order of business then reported, after which it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be able to report before morning.

The Convention then adjourned until Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was called to order at a quarter past ten o'clock.—The President announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be able to report before 11 o'clock. The resolutions presented by the Union League the day before were read.

Mr. Hassaurek, of Ohio, and Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, were called out and delivered brief addresses. Several other gentlemen were called upon but declined.

The Committee on Resolutions then appeared and reported the following

PLATFORM:

The National Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions, securing equal civil and political rights to all, and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the promise which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that burdens should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5. The National debt contracted, as it has been by the preservation of the Union for four years to come, should be extended over a period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and more honest to pay, or long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him, and the cause he was pledged to support; who has warped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and courageously resisted by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more special honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise and imperiled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign emigration—which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

After some discussion a motion was adopted to proceed to a ballot for President.

The roll of the States was called and each voted unanimously for Grant amid thunders of applause.

The chair announced 650 votes and all for Grant.

On motion, the Convention proceed to the nomination of Vice President. The following is the result of each ballot:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Colfax	118	149	164	186	522
Wade	149	170	178	204	42
Fenton	132	140	139	144	75
Wilson	119	113	101	87	11
Curtin	52	45	40	withdr'n	
Hamlin	30	30	25	25	
Speed	22				
Hamlin	16				
Creswell	14				
Kelley	6				

Necessary to a choice, 326.

Before the vote was announced, on the fifth ballot, all the States except New York and Ohio, declared in favor of Colfax.

The chairman then announced Mr. Colfax as the nominee for Vice President.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailing, General Sickles, in behalf of New York, seconded by Ohio, moved to declare Colfax's nomination unanimous. This was adopted with cheers.

After transacting some other business the Convention, on motion, adjourned.

SERENADE OF GRANT AND COLFAX.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1868.

The Republicans of this city gave Gen. GRANT and Speaker COLFAX an impromptu serenade this evening. Two or three thousand persons were out, many of them being ladies, and the affair passed off in a most delightful manner.

The crowd assembled at the Baltimore depot and from that point, led by two bands, proceeded to the residence of Gen. GRANT, where about a thousand individuals were gathered. The General, in response to calls, appeared at the door of his house surrounded by a large number of friends, among whom were several members of Congress. The introduction to the serenaders was made by Gov. BOUTWELL, who briefly and eloquently alluded to the General's military career and his high qualities of wisdom and patriotism, and told him he would have to meet in the coming contest, the same classes, with some honorable exceptions, that opposed him during the war for the Union, and congratulated the country for having chosen a leader of such high character and sound judgment.

At the conclusion of Gov BOUTWELL's address, Gen GRANT spoke as follows:

SPEECH BY GEN. GRANT.

GENTLEMEN: Being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and without the desire to cultivate that power [laughter], it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you for this demonstration. All that I can say is, that to whatever position I may be called by your will, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty of purpose. Of my rectitude in the performance of public duties you will have to judge for yourselves by my record before you.

The doors of the General