PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 274.

EVENING BULLETIN BLISHED EVERY EVENING

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, By THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

SEON PEACOCK, ENNEST C. WALLACE, ENNEST C. WALLACE, FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, PEER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS, OF BUILLIN IS served to squeeriters in the city at 18 feer week, payable to the carriers, or 48 per annum

TRUSSES.—TO AVOID SOUR. RUSTING, UNSAFE, troublesome Trusses, go to "SPELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" Establishment, No 1347. CHESTNUT street. Comfort, safety and relief guaranteed. Large secortment. Common trussers, half-price. 1227.22 UBPENSORY BANDAGES, NO. 1247 CHESTNUT) street delastic Stockings, Trusser Supporter, Bracet, c., at deletiev's HARD RUBBER TRUSS' Estab-hment. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &c., executed in a superior manner by DREKA, 1683 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tifs

DIED. COWELLA-On the 24th inst. in this city, William owell, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral from No. 18 both Flighth street, this, Wednesday, afternoon at DEBTERHAZY.—On Sunday evening, the 22d of Feb. lary, in New York, Emilie Prenderville, wife of Count and O. D'Esterhezy.

KNIGHT.—Departed this life, in Baltimore, on the 20th art. after a lingering libres, Julianna M. Knight, in the thy say of her see, reliet of teo law leads Knight.

LUDWIG.—On Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., Harriet T. andwis.

LOW 16.-100 Sunday afternoon, 22d inst., Harriet T. Lindwig.
The funeral will take place at the "Charles Evans' Cemetery," at Reading, Pennsylvanis, on Wednesday morning, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, to which her relatives and friends are respectfully invited.
ROTHELMEL.—On Sunday, 22d inst., after a lingering liness, Joel II. Rothermel, aged 46 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, to 1656 Richmond street, on Wednesday next, at one o'clock. To proceed to Gedar Hill Cemetery.
Pottsville and Sundury papers please copy.
RITTER.—In Philadelphia, February 22d, 1658, Mrs. Borithy A.Hillter, in the 76th year of her age, relict of the after Wm. Lifter

borithy Addition, in the fair year of ner ago, react or meater Win. Hitter

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully having a stead her funice), from her late residence, heater Valley, on Thursday morning at to oblock larriages will be in waiting at Valley Forge Station on the arrival of the 7 20 train from Polisidelphis.

SHUGART.—(In the 23d incl. Elizabeth Shugart, eldert, daughter of the late George S. Shugart.

The male relatives and friends are respectfully inside to attend her fameral, from the late residence of Dr. F. Knox Morton, on Thursday next. To proceed to Laurel Hill. rel Hill. uringer will be at Nicetown Lane Station to meet train which leaves Ninth and Green streets at 10

OBITUARY.
Died on the 19th inst. Foblas Wagner, aged 74 years.
It would be an act of injustice to permit the grave to
ore over sectionalle a man, and worthy a citizen, with
ta tribute of respect to his great worth and many

over a tribute of respect to this great worth and limited in the printles.

Mr. Wagner was a native of this city; in early life a lessing auctioneer, in which profession he extract a competency; and though for a long time retired from active business life, yet up to within a few years of his decease he took quite an active part in public business as a director and manager of various institutions and companies, and it is not too much to say that his name in connection therewith commanded unbounded confidence. He was of a chs itable temperament, and liberal of his means. His honor and integrity were undeviating; of a great urbanity and gentleness in his deposition, he commanded the respect and confidence of the public, and he was entitled to it. His exemplary character was a model for young man; and, in the words of the Pastinia, we may well say: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

LYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT Lessages of Spring Poptins for the Fashionable Walking

SPECIAL NOTICES.

mathandel and haydn society.

The second Concert of the season will be given at the CADEMY OF MUSIC, on WEDNESDAY -VENING, ebruary 26, when Newkomm's magnificent Oratorio of DAVID

Will be performed, with the sesistance of Mrs. FOPH: A MOZART, Soprane. Mr. GEORGE BIMPSON and Mr. J. GRAF, Tenore. Mr. A. R. TAYLOR and Mr. GILCHRIST, Bassos. And CARL SENTY: Gerand Orchestra. Bubscribers can obtain their tickets at TRUMPLER'S, where new subscribers for the two remaining concerts will be received.

Received seeds in Balcony. Parquet Circle and Parquet. will be received.

Reserved seats in Balcony, Parquet Circle and Parquet,
One Dollar and Fifty cents.

Admittance, One Dollar, including reserved seat in
Family Circle; entrance on Broad street.

fe24-3trp

GRAND MILITARY AND CITIZENS DRESS PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP OF I COMPANY, GREY RESERVES. I COMPANY, UNEX RESERVES,
Will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 68,
At the HORTIGULTURAL HALL.
Tickets to be had at Wittig & Co's, 1020 Chestout street;
George W. Fekert's, 111 South Fifth street, or at the Hall
on the evening of the Ball.

[625-2trp]

Ber Kev. Henry Ward Beecher, Thursday Evening, February 27, At 8 o'clock.
Subject—"THE PURBUIT OF HAPPINESS."
Tickets for sale at GUULD'8 New Plano Store, 923
CHESTRUT street, and at the Academy, Thursday
Evening.

SFLECT ENTERTAINMENT. TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN.

READINGS AND IMPERSONATIONS,
From Shakespeare, Dicken, &c.,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 35th, 1868, at 8 o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, NO. 116 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.

The Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Two tons of Coal from Benjamin H. Shoemaker.

This teen tons of Coal from John C. Scott & Son.

The Association has distributed upwards of Tight tons of Coal since October 20th, 1887, and out of nine thousand applicants for aid, two-thirds of that number, after visitation, have been relieved.

At this inclement season the calls for relief are very pressing, and the Association greatly needs money, clothing, food, do, to carry on their operations. They have one hundred and fifty laddes and one semileman who attended to the calls of the poor, and so lar as the means are placed in their hands the wants of the destitute are attended to.

EDMUND WILCOK, Treasurer, No. 404 Chestmit street.

OCEAN INCIDENTS: OR THE GREAT EAST.

ENN WITH BROKEN RUDDER IN A HURRI.

CANE.—Lecture by Rev. J. W. BONHAM 'a parsenger',

fecture koom of the Church of the Intercessor; Spring

street, below Bread, on TUESDAY EVENING,

y 26th, at 7.39 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. May be

f at W. MANN'S, 43 South Fourth street, and at

fc23-3trp*

Fe2:3trp*

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL CERNER OF FRANKFORD ROAD and APALMER STREET gopposite New York Kensington Liepot), in charge of the Elsters of St. Francis.

Accident cases received if brought immediately after recontion of injury.

Lying in cases received at a moderate rate of board.

Tree modical and surgical advice given on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, between 4 and accide. fe12-tfp.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This Company is prepared to purchase its Loan due on 1870, at par.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

ja30-tfrp No. 122 South Second Street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, tel81mo-rp.; No. 618 Javne street.

SKATING PARKS.

WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK
THIRTY FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
Snow all removed as it fell.
Ice pisned and brifectly elegant.
The finest ice of the season. LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTAURS.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND Lounty of Philadelphia. Estato of WILLIAM H. WARDIN, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that ANN WARDIN, widow of said decedent, has filed her petition and appraisement of personal property elected to be regained by her, under the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1881, and its supplement, and that the same will be approved by the Court on BATURDAY, March 7th, 1888, unless exceptions be presented thereto.

WM. J. Meelroy.

Attorney for Petitioner.

PHILADELPHIA TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

POLITICAL NOTICES. ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN CITY EX. ECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1105 CHESTNUT

In accordance with the call of the Republican State Ex. ecutive Committee, the Republican citizens of Phila-delphia will meet to their respective election divisions on delphia will meet to their respective election divisions on the 4th TUESDAY of February, 25th inst., between the hours of 8 and 8 o/clock P. M., to-elect one delegate from each division to a Congressional Convention, said Con-vention, to elect two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional District to the National Convention, to be held in Chicago, on the 20th day of May next, ito nominate a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States.

the United States.

Also, one Senatorial and one Representative delegate from each division to the several Senatorial and Repri convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 11th day of March next, which Convention shall nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor-General, elect four dele-sates to the National Convention, and form the Electoral Ticket.

Said Conventions shall meet the following morning February 26th, at 10 o'clock, at such places as are provided for in Rule Tenth of the Rules for the government of the Union Republican Party. Except the Second Congress sional, and the First and Fifth Representative Conventions, which shall meet as follows:

Becond Congressional Convention at No. 18 South Broad street; First Representative Convention at southwest

corner of Passyunk Road and Wharton street. Fifth Representative Convention at northwest corner of

Sixth and Sansom streets. These elections shall be held in conformity with the Supplementary Rules adopted Feb. 4th, 1863. By order of the Republican City Executive Committee WM. R. LEEDS. President.

JOHN L. HILL. | Secretaries.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION. Opinions of the Press.

[From the Baltimore American, Republican] The impeachment of President Johnson seems now to be a certainty, as well as a necessity. If it is to be done, "t'were well that it should be quickly done," and that no time should be wasted. A dilatory trial will cause excitement and turmoll throughout the country, and is more to be dreaded than the fact of impeachment itself. As there will be but one clause to the indictment, there can be but few witnesses called, and the or-dinary time required in a court of justice for the disposition of a case in which high crimes and misdemeanors are charged against the citizen, ought to be sufficient for the settlement of this

[From the Pittsburgh Post, Copperhead.] Littleness is the appropriate significant word to describe the animus and the capacity of the Radical political leaders who now unfortunately control the national legislation. These men seein to be absolutely incapable of rising to a dignified conception of their duties, and to be wholly given over to the invention and elaboration of petty, pairry schemes, designed to secure and perpetuate the Radical party in power. Conceiving that President Johnson is a Constitutional obstacle, standing like a lion in the path they would take to destroy our liberties, they have left no stone unturned to destroy him and to remove the only impediment to their corrupt usurpation of the power which the people wisely attached to the Executive office.

But we have yet left one unfailing source of security for our popular rights; and this will be tound in the arrant cowardice of the individual tyrants who compose this unconstitutional body of usurping Radicals. The American people may feel perfectly sure that this cowardice exists, and wholly given over to the invention and elabora-

of usurping Radicals. The American people may feel perfectly sure that this cowardice exists, and is ineradicable in the breast of every one of these petry tyrants, without one possible exception. In the hour of trial, should they force tupon us this certain fact will render the final triumph of the American records comparatively case. the American people comparatively casy. The brave are never tyranincal. There never yet existed on this earth an exception to this rule.
[From the Barrisburg Patriot, Copper.]

As to the matter of impeachment against the President, for taking this lawful course to test the constitutionality of a law that fetters him in the discharge of his aworn duties, that movement onsenarge of his sworn duties, that movement must fail, or honesty, propriety and justice no longer abide on earth. If the President is to be debarred from taking peaceable measures to secure possession of an office in his gift and to appoint subordinates to assist him in his duties, what other course is left him: of what use is there in fact for a President 2 house without there, in fact, for a President?—because without the right to do that the Presidential office must amount to a mere clerkship under Congress. The present impeachment movement, as we have stated, will and must be based entirely upon the President's lawful and peaceable action to test a law passed to prevent him from selecting and controlling his subordinates.

[From the Newark Advertiser, Republican.]

Lucking as calmly as we can upon so grave a peril to our liberties, we see no other course for Congress than that of impeachment, a measure which we have hitherto deprecated as a national disgrace and calamity, but which can no longer be avoided. It is not at all a partisan question. It rises far above the interests of party, and becomes a solemn duty, without regard to the effect it may produce upon the approaching elections.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Republican.] Every private doubt and individual construction—every personal interest and party sim must go down before the majesty of the law. If dis-bedience by the ignorant and the humble cannot be excused, when the President sets a law at not be excused, when the President sets a law addinance, and with no pressing necessity or public emergency for a plea, substitutes therefor his own will, and with all the power of his position attempts to execute it, what but his speedy impeachment should follow? This Mr. Johnson has done and Congress, we are pursuaded, is has done, and Congress, we are persuaded, is prepared to do its whole duty.

As in the first dawn of the rebellion, it is no less a duty now to stand by Congress against a faithless Executive. It is neither Hadicalism nor Conservatism, but the majority of the land—the Republic itself—that is menaced. The time has fully come when policy and principle unite in support of the demand for the removal of Andrew Johnson from the Presidential office, according to the forms of the Constitution, and for reasons which are as manifest as any that ever appealed to men's serses.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Republican.] We opposed impeachment, not as wrong in itself, but as impolitic and unnecessary, until patience has become exhausted, and a further in dulgence in it a crime against the nation. Congress can do nothing, after his conduct last week, but impeach Andrew Johnson for this and other misdemeanors in his high office—acting with due deliberation, but without one hour of unnece

misdemeanors in his high office—acting with due deliberation, but without one hour of unnecessary delay, in presenting the articles against the accused and trying him. Let not Andrew Johnson, like Jeff. Davis, be pointed at hereafter as a monument of the inability of a republic to protect itself by imposing adequate punishment upon those who conspire evil against it?

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, mildly Republican.]

The difficulty may be easily settled; but what we fear, and what excites the alarm of the public, is the apparent disposition on the part of Congress to precipitate the issue. So grave a question as the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate demands the utmost seriousness and decorum, a calm consideration of the grounds of accusation, and an entire exemption from party bias and prejudice. The proceeding is in the nature of a judicial inquiry, and is not to be prosecuted like a debate at the hustings or a street quarrel. Harsh names, vulgar josts, passionate declamation, and threats of bloodshed, are wholly out of place. They jur terribly upon the tone of the public mind. They are alkely the provides.

declamation, and threats of bloodshed, are wholly out of place. They jar terribly upon the tone of the public mind. They are likely to provoke disasters that everybody deprecates.

The people, indeed, are heartly weary of this long quarrel between the two powers. They want it to come to an end. They want to go forward with their industrial pursuits, to repair the breaches of the war not to suits, to repair the breaches of the war, not to enlarge them, to heal the old wounds, not open new ones, and to restore the republic to its ancient barmony, and not to perpetuate the disor-

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Republican.] It is a matter of regret that affairs have taken such a complexion, that pressing matters of legislation will, in all probability, be neglected or postponed to proceed against the first officer of the nation for high misdemenors. But the nation will survive this crisis, as it has survived to exigencies consily or more critical and the reexigencies equally or more critical, and the reexigences equally or more crinical, and the re-sponsibility for the situation must rest upon those who have invoked it. Mr. Johnson has disregarded the warnings which have come from friends and foes alike, and has, with fatalistic fatuity, paved the way for the last act in the

shameful drama of his administration. I From the Boston Post, Copperhead. 1 Instead of leaving its own law for the Court to interpret by the Constitution, Congress seizes its weapon of impeachment and threatens the Pre-sident himself with removal for having dared sident nimeel with removal for having dared simply to remove a refractory subordinate who draws his official breath by the Excentive giving. Now which, in this case, is in the right—the party—that, deems—the—law—an encroachment and usurpation, and seeks to have its authority tested at the hands of the only competent tribunal, or the party that scouts the tribunal and files to arms with a cry for punishment and revenge? Since it is an open conflict. ment and revenge? Since it is an open conflict between these two branches of the Government, who does not rejoice that a third branch exists to which final appeal may be made for its peace-ful adjustment? And who can countenance Congress in passionately refusing to make and abide by the appeal which the Executive invites? Uness there be such a mode of settling a dispute of this character, there is clearly no remedy but the destructive one of violence. Is that the point to which Congress is bent on rushing? [From the Boston Advertiser, Republican.] The prosecution is to go on, and before these lines reach some of our readers, the case will have

become one of judicial cognizance for the Senate sitting as a high court of impeachment. Before the result of these proceedings can be reached, however, the question of suspending the President from his functions during his trial will undoubtedly come up, and unless we greatly mistake this will prove to be the most critical and hazardous point in the whole struggle. With a less trustworthy officer at the head of the army it might well lead to a conflict which would shake our government to its foundation: and as it is we must be prepared for stormy scenes, which shall for a time postpone the questions of finance and of domestic policy, for a settlement of which the country has lately been looking so anxiously. From the Washington Intelligencer, President's organ.] The day that impeachment is adopted will be a sad one for the institutions of this country, if our people do not rise up in their might and majesty to eject the Goths and Vandals who have descrated the temple of freedom by their foul deeds. We would counsel prudence and forbearance to the last moment, and still cling to constitutional remedies while they are consistent with the retional accuracy. with the national safety. But the public liber-ties, which are now in extrement peril, must be preserved at any cost. No sacrifice is too great for their security, and the time may be near at hand when every patriot will be required to de-fend his altar and his fireside; for the tendency of

this reckless rule is directly to a change in the form of government, which is hardly now cancested under the thin disguise of a growing military despotism. [From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Republican.] A wrong-doer almost from his first accession to the office, Mr. Johnson has merited junishment commensurate with his crime, or if not, constitutional provision providing the people with protection against the tyranny, arrogance and despotism of the Chief Executive should be wiped out, for history will never again afford an example of a President so flagrantly vicious and determined on the ruin of the Govern-ment and people over whom he presides. An example is demanded, and Congress can no longer flinch the responsibility of dealing with rigid severity. His presumption and audacity must be curtailed at once by improvement for deling the past the and addedly must be curtailed at once by im-peachment, for during the past two years he has been arrayed against his country and been a standing subject for deposition. Let the problem be satisfactorily solved for those who follow after us, whether the people or the President shall ule; whether the latter shall insult and betray the other with impunity, and set himself up as a monarch less limited than those presiding over

the destinies of despotic governments. (From the N. Y. Tribune, Republican.)
We heartily indorse the action of the House, It did not show the promptness and unity of passion. Whatever may be said of Congress, it passion. Whatever may be said of Congress, it has shown great forbearance. There has been no general disposition to impeach Mr. Johnson. The issue was not of our making—certainly not of our seeking. The dignity—we were nearly saying the divinity—of the Presidential office is such that the Republican party felt that impeachment should only be used as a last resort; that it would be far better to bear with Mr. Johnson then to bring upon the seem with Mr. Johnson than to bring upon the country an uncertain, doubtful, angry issue. We believe few Republicans ever doubted that there was abundant evidence to justify impeachment. The President has been so reckless with his high trust, he has so often dared Congress, as it were, to visit him with this penalty, that a hundred acts may be found in his administration coming within the constitutional meaning of "high crimes and misdemeanors." When the vote was taken, sixty-seven Republicans were willing to wait a little longer—to wait to the end—to treat the little longer—to wait to the end—to treat the President with magnaninity—te submit to any action on his part not directly and fundamentally in violation of law. We dwell upon this point, and emphasize it, because we wish all men to feel that the House has shown rare wisdom and patterne—that it has not wantonly used its high tience—that it has not wantonly used its high cover—that it has finally impeached the President in the performance of a solemn and una-voidable duty. * * *

Enough of argument. For this and other mis-

demeanors, Andrew Johnson is about to appear before the bar of the Senate. Sad as it is to see the Chief Magistrate of the nation answering to the law as a criminal, it is better than that this bold, bad, malignant man should be allowed to trample upon legislation, set the will of the country at deflauce, and go on from bad to worse in the discharge of his office. Let the trial be marked with dignity, impartiality, courtesy, justice, and fearlessness. If Andrew Johnson is innocent, acquit him. If he is guilty, let him be swept from his place as the enemy of his country. country.

[From the Reading Dispatch, Republican.] We thank God it has come to this! We will hall the glorious morn when the crisis comes which is to forever settle this vexed question in our Government, whether the people shall rule, or whether the tyrant, despot, and usurper, Andrew Johnson, shall grind to dust the last vestige

of republicanism.
[From the Springfield (III.) Republican, Republican.] [From the Springfield (III.) Republican, Republican.]
The country, not Congress, nor the Republican party, demands the removal of the Chief Magistrate for the sake of national honor and dignity.

(From the Chicago Journal, Republican.)
The President having taken his stand and made his object so unmistakable, a grave responsibility rests upon Congress in the premises. We trust that body will now promptly assume the respon-sibility, and, by decisive action, put the Presi-dent in a position where he can neither rule nor ruin the country.
[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Republican.]

Congress is finding out that there can be no peace so long as this public enemy occupies the Executive office, and that the failure to impeach Vans a great error.

[From the Detroit Post, Republican.]

Unless, Mr. Johnson retreats from his unten-

able and illegal position, he will be, and ought to be, removed from the office which he dis-graces.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Republican.] Impeach the scoundrel, and do it instantly.
[From the N. Y. Times, Conservative.] We do no violence to probability when we assume that President Johnson might, with impuhe constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act, had there been no other cause of quarrel with Congress. The conviction would have provided, that by no other course could the point in dispute be so quickly of so properly settled. There might be a difference of opinion as to the taste and manner of Mr. Johnson's proceeding; but, were it judged strictly on the mostle only but, were it judged strictly on its merits, only malignant enemies would dream of making it a cause of impeachment.

nity, have adopted his present method of testing

The whole proceeding is much too grave in its character and in its possible consequences to be contemplated without a mingled sense of shame and fear. We are not the apologists of Mr. Johnson's manner of bringing the constitutionality of a law to the test of the Supreme Court, but his rudeness and indiscretion have their best but his rudeness and indiscretion have their best apology in the fierce madness of his accusers. The errors of one party lose half of their enormity in the presence of the folly and fury of the other. The country meanwhile looks to the Senate as the breakwater standing between partian violence and the Government of which it would seeme absolute converbment of which it would secure absolute con-trol. Impeachment is now a fixed fact. But it is for the Senate to decide whether the unseemly precipitancy which has characterized the action of the House shall also mark its method of proof the Mouse shall also mark its method of pro-cedure; or whether the trial shall be suspended until the Supreme Judiciary shall either de-cide as to the constitutionality of the law or declare it beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. If the law is to be vindicated, let it be in a lawful way. If the constitutional authority of Congress is to be maintained, let it be in a manner that does not outrage the national sense of right, or tend to widen the area of the conflict and introduce elements at variance with the peace and well-being of the country. We look to the Sen-ate, in conjunction with the Supreme Court, for deliverance from the clamor which now endangers the Constitution and the Government.

[From the N. Y. Heraid, Copperhead.]

If revolution, bloodshed and violence were likely to follow this action of the Radical majority, it would be a serious matter; but as it is only one of the preliminaries of the Presidential campaign, everybody can afford to smile as broadly as Andrew Johnson is said to do. The only parties who appear to be really alarmed about the matter are the Radicals themselves. They have raised a ghost, and are fearfully per plexed about how they are to lay him.

[From the N. Y. World, Copperhead.] The House of Representatives by a strong vote (126 ayes to 47 nays) passed yesterday the resolution impeaching President Johnson. Having committed themselves by this declaive step, they will not recede; and the Senate, when the articles of impeachment are presented to it, will have no choice but to proceed with the trial. The result of that trial we will not undertake to predict; but unless there should be some abatement of partizan fury it is quite possible that President of Johnson may be deposed, and Mr. Wade be installed in the Presidential Mansion. However the trial may terminate, the country is about to pass, during its continuance, through a stormy period of convulsive excitement.

The dominion of cool reason and prudent self-control is past, when Congress can be seen the control of the cont

self-control is past, when Congress can be so suddenly precipitated into incendiary extravagance. "We are in the midst of a revolution—bloodless as yet."

The impeachment of President Johnson is a sign of party desperation. Congress see that their reconstruction scheme is a pitable abortion. They justly infer that as Alabama, one of the two or three States in which there is a preponderance of negroes, has yoted it down, it is doomed to defeat in every Southern State with the possible exception of South Carolina. They dare not face the people, in the Presidential election, with a shipwrecked policy which leaves the problem of restoration more difficult, and its solution more remote and hopeless than at the close of the war. The apologetic cry in the Presidential election is to be, "We would have restored the Union, but Johnson folled us." The removal of Stanton is not the reason for impeachment, but the pretext. The President is impeached because a majority of the registered voters in the South have determined to stay away from the polls. Congress wreak upon him their rage and vengeance at the damaging miscarriage of their reconstruction policy, hoping to make the people believe that its failure is due to his opposition and not to its monstrous absurdity.

absurdity. General Meade and the Rebels.

[From the Atlanta Era, Feb. 21.] Under the head of "Personal," the Savannah "We hear that one George G. Meade, a Major-General in the army of the United States, now, under the constitutional and unlawful Congress, lawlessly dominating over three sovereign States, was expected to arrive in Savannah last evening. In view of his action towards the Mayor of this city, the representative of its respectability and honor, we earnestly trust that no gentleman among us will so far forget what is due to his caste and position as to call upon this man. Let him find his associates and friends among the Bradleys, the Bentleys, and the Clitts and others, whose dishonest and unworthy behests he has assistinguist striven to gratify. Let the general In view of his action towards the Mayor of this so assiduously striven to gratify. Let the gentlemen of the city keep aloof from him; it is, a themen of the city keep aloof from him; it is a well known proverb that, you cannot touch pitch without being defiled; and this man's conduct towards the Mayor of the city, not to speak of his intermedding, with what every respectable man acknowledges to be a pure judiciary, deprives him of any and all consideration and claim to decency and respeat."

We have seldom seen more low-flung, mischievous meaning crowded into the same space than is contained in the above paragraph. There is but one paper in the State that is violent and senseless enough to have perpetrated it, and that one did. Having done it, too, at a time when there was reason to believe that the fair and open and many conduct of General Medic was bear and manly conduct of General Meade was about to relieve him from further graceless attacks on to relieve him from further graceless attacks on
the part of the opposition press, it
seems all the more ill-timed and unjust. There is nothing in the paragraph that commends it to the most violent
enemy of General Meade, while it is absolutely
odious in the eyes of all fair-thinking, honorable
gentlemen. We can tolerate a fair and manly
opposition to men or measures; but when opposition resolves itself into such shape as the above,
it becomes a reproach unto the writer, and recolls upon him with the same scorn in which it
was aimed at its object. The attack is not only was aimed at its object. The attack is not only senseless but brutal.

The Probable Course of Chief Justice Chase.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
To-morrow the Senate will be informed in proper manner of the impeachment of the Presi-dent. The Chief Justice is then to be notified of dent. The Chief Justice is then to be notined on these proceedings by the Senate, and his attend-ance invoked, without which attendance no further steps can be taken. If is altogether pro-bable that the Chief Justice will accommodate the Senate in the incipent stages of the trial—that is, in the organization of the Court, the summon is, in the organization of the Court, the summon-ing of the respondent, and the necessary wit-nesses—by giving his attendance whenever it may suit the pleasure of the Senate. But it must be borne in mind that the Supreme Court of the United States, of which body the Chief Justice is the presiding officer, is now in session with a docket crowded with important cases awaiting docket crowded water important cases awaiting
its action. It is not probable that its session will
be closed within two months yet; neither is it
probable that the Chief Justice will relinquish
his seat as the presiding officer of that
court, in the midst of its most arduous duties, to court, in the midst of its most arduous duties, to preside over another court.

It is, therefore, quite probable that the haste evinced by the House in crowding this impeachment through will most with a severe if not dangerous cheek in the postponement of the trial for two or three months. There are reasons for believing that this will be the result. The action commenced by Mr. Stanton against General Thomas will probably be carried infigurately to the

the act repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, the President stands acquitted without a trial, and a proforma verdict of acquittal must be rendered by the High Court of Impeachment. It is by no means likely that the Chief Justice will consent to the trial of this question of the constitutionality of a law by one of the of the constitutionality of a law by one of the bodies that enacted it, while he is identified with another court constituted almost exclusively to determine such questions. Hence he will more readily avail himself of the opportunity afforded him of delaying the trial in order that the proper tribunal may determine this question. DISASTERS. Destructive Fire in East Boston---Loss

Supreme Court, where the argument will turn mainly upon the validity of the Tenure of Office bill, and the opinion then rendered will settle the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of that

act. As the impeachment is based upon the validity of this act, should the Su-preme Court before its adjournment decide

The Island Ward was visited yesterday morning by a large fire, which, though not so destructive as mony which have preceded it, was nevertheless of sufficient magnitude to remind one that East Boston, in the matter of extensive confiagrations, has during the past dates. tions, has during the past dozen years had a generous share. The principal sufferers were Messrs. Manson & Peterson, proprietors of the Suffolk Planing Mills, who yesterday, for the third time since 1857, saw their establishment reluced to ashes.

The planing mills comprised several two-story wooden buildings enclosed on an area of about in acre in extent and bounded on three sides by Liverpool, Decatur and Border streets.

When the firemen from this side reached the When the firemen from this side reached the ground they surrounded the fire as well as was possible and did all they could to stay its further progress, but it was speedily ascertained that the water pressure upon the hydrants was not more than a fourth part of what it ought to be, owing probably to a partial emptiness of the reservoir, and the supply was consequently inadequate to supply the engines; so the firemen found themselves practically disarmed. Still, with a courage which firemen only could exhibit, with what resources were at had, they tolled with what resources were at had, they tolled heroically, indulging, in numerous instances, in a hand-to-hand conflict with the flames, scorching their faces on one side by the heat, and freezing their ears and hands on the other by the bitter cold wind which blew furiously from northward. The sufferings of the firemen from this latter cause were intense, as the locality was somewhat exposed to the incursions of the blast and the mercury was unconcernedly reposing in the neighborhood of zero.

Meantime the fire had made a complete wreck Meantime the fire had made a complete wreck of the mill property, sweeping triumphantly over every building comprising it, save one of brick, containing the engine, and reducing them and their contents to a useless heap of smouldering rules. The books and papers were early seized and taken to a place of safety, but scarce aught also was redeamed from destruction. else was redeemed from destruction.

Lying to the southeast of the mill property was

row of five two and one-half story brick buildings, on Liverpool street, Nos. 191 to 109 all inclusive. The flames, impelled by the wind, leaped over the way and seized upon the roofs of these, insinuating their way downward into the lower stories, destroying the roofs and upper floors, causing to be thoroughly drenched the lower apartments and driving out into the frigid atmosphere over a dozen families, few of whom saved anything beyond what they wore—families who could ill afford to lose any of their not too plenty household goods.

plenty household goods.

The property destroyed is thus insured: In Boston offices, \$9,500; Beverly, \$1,000; Providence, \$7,800; £tna, Hartford, \$2,500. North American, Hartford, \$1,000; New York City and State, \$7,200; Jersey City, \$2,500; Philadelphia, \$2,000; Baltimore, \$1,500. Total, \$33,000. In addition to the above there was an insurance in various offices on lumber in the yard, which was partially destroyed, of \$12,000. Among the manufactured articles destroyed

were a new organ case and a pulpit for a new church in East Boston.

An accident from a fall of a wall of one of the mill buildings occurred, and seriously injured in the legs and back George L. Imbert, driver of steamer No. 11. He was buried nearly to the waist in the debris, and was with difficulty extracted. church in East Boston.

MUSICAL.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY WILL to morrow evening perform Neukomm's Oratorio of David, with the assistance of well-known solo performers, and a grand orchestra. This oratorio although as a musical production, not considered equal to the Creation or Messiah, is a finished and equal to the Creation or Messiah, is a finished and polished composition, and has beauties which always please the large audiences invariably drawn by is announcement. The orchestral effects are varied and striking, and the choruses peculiarly fine. The chorus of Israelites, portraying the emotions of the terror-stricken army, as they rush headlong from the approach of the Philistine champions again the the Philistine champion—seems as if the host were indeed rushing past, in confusion and dismay, with broken ranks and scattered plumes, uttering the one wild cry: "Benold the giant." The revulsion, when the drum announces his fall, is tremendous. Victory! victory! rises from the astonished array, and the shouts, "Up and pursue," swell wildly from the encouraged Hebrews,

sue," swell wildly from the encouraged Hebrews, and die away in the distance.

From the opening symphony, through the sweet and plaintive air of the sister of "David," the chorus of the frightened Israelites, the rush of victory and pursuit, the triumphal entry into Gibeah, the farewell of David and the daughter of Saul, the deep wall over the king's death, "Mourn, O Israel." the majestic and exulting song of David, "Glory to God Alone," to the grand coronation anthem, and celestial chorus at the close, there is nothing wanting, nothing superfluous. In all the varied scenes of pastoral beauty, in battle, defeat or triumph, the evil passions of "Saul," or the impassioned fervor of "David," the composer is perfectly at home.

The production of Oratorio music by the Handel and Haydn Society is a difficult undertaking, but they have admirably succeeded, and fully deserve the liberal encouragement they uniformly.

serve the liberal encouragement they uniformly receive from the public.

ITALIAN OPERA .- On Monday next Max Strakosch's Italian Opera troupe will inaugurate a brief season at the Academy of Music. The opera La Traviata will be given with Mad. de La Grange, Miss Phillips and Brignoli in the parts. Tickets can be secured at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Academy. and at the Academy.

Mr. Joseph Hermans, the great German basso,

is announced to appear with this troupe in favo-rite operas, and Mile Rita Sangalli, the famous Premiere Dansuese, will also perform during the ngagement. HANDEL AND HAYDN CONCERT .- On Wednes

HANDEL AND HAYDN CONCERT.—On Wednesday evening next at the Academy of Music the Handel and Haydn Society will give their second grand concert. Upon this occasion the oratorio of "David" will be given. A number of eminent artists will participate and a full chorus with a competent orchestra will be present. The Augsburg Gazette, the oldest and best of

the German newspapers, states that efforts, more or less secret, have been made from Berlin to gain over the Russian and Austrian Poles (the gain over the Russian and Austrian Poles (the Prussian Poles are supposed to be gained over) to Bismark's political views. His object is to convince them that Prussia alone is able to rehabilitate. Peland, and re-establish her nationality. Polish sistessmen reply that if Prussia desires to effect the rehabilitation suggested, she cannot do better than follow the axample of Austria toward the Grand Duchy of Posen—i.e., grant the autonomy Prussian Poland.

—A herd of buffalo went right through the atreets of Hays City, Kansas, last week. Citizens fired at them from doors and windows. Fresh buffalo meat is now very plentiful there.

FAUTS AND FANCIES. (For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Lorenzo the Brave.

Ho Seward ! ring that little bell And call that fellow up.—'tis well. Thomas, you must away! Go, bid the haughty Stanton leave. Nor grant a moment of reprieve, Before the close of day.

Out with the basest among men. Who proved me lying in my den, Bearded me in my hall! And thinks he thus unscathed to go? No! by the great St. Andrew. No! We'll let our vengeance fall.

He, whom so often I've disgraced; He, whom so often I've replaced; That were it really done. And he dismissed beyond appeal. Why, like Othello, I should feel, My occupation gone.

But now it must be really done, And that before the golden sun Shall shroud its glorious fires; No Merry Andrew will I prove. For him to jump, and jerk, and moves No! I must work the wires.

A man, my friends, or soon, or late, Must bow his head and yield to fate; But this ignoble mind, This beast still grovelling in the dust, The more I say, "Resign you must!" The more won't be resigned.

And if by force I put him out, His rabble friends, with roar and shout, Return him instantly; and cry within my startled ear: "Behold thy long-lost Edwin here, Returned to love and thee!"

It must be but an idle boast, That makes him cling so to a post, He has no need I think; I might do so, when my poor brain Begins to reel, and turn again; But he, -he does not drink.

Off with you, man! What, not afraid? Black Jerry 'll give you all his aid, We'll back you all we can; That silly story don't repeat, Of a big Cartter in the street! Come, Thomas, be a man!

EUDORA' Ole Bull is in Cincinnati. -Mr. Dickens reads in Syracuse, March 9. -"S.S.S." means "Stanton, Stick!-Sumner." -Governor Harris and General Pillow have entered into a legal co-partnership at Memphis Last week nineteen unsuccessful attempts at anicida were recorded in New York city.

—Farragut's father was a Levanier, bora on
the island of Minorca.

the War office. This was not done for bus -The despatch which says that Lorenzo the

Brave was "worn out and gone to bed," should read "warned out, and gone to bed." -Woodward talks about Johnson having the army at his back. All the army he has seems to consist of Lorenzo, and he is on his back—in bed. —The Freuch market in New Orleans is leased by the city for \$500,000 per annum to contrac-tors, who sub-let the stalls.

-Eleven hundred and sixty-four bottles of champagne were consumed at the Mayor of Liverpool's grand ball recently. -Edwin Booth's brief engagement in Milwau-

kee was very successful. He received \$3,278 in one week. -The London fire brigade recently spent sevo-

ral hours hunting up an aurera borcalls, which was supposed to be a great fire in the suburbs. -General Lee has completed the manuscript of his long-meditated memoir of "Light Horse · _T. Titcomb Holland is going to Europe, and offers "Brightwood," his Springfield residence, for

rent. —Charles Reade says one novel in two years is as much as he can attend to; Charles Kingsley put "Two Years" into one novel

-The Montgomery, Ala., papers are publishing a list of all "whites" who voted for the "bogus" constitution, as they term it. -Mr. Stanton takes up his bed and bunks at the War Office. Lorenzo the Brave wears out

and goes to bed. How would a General Pillow do for the Department? England will have to pay over a million and a half pounds sterling a year simply for the water used by its Abyssinian army. It has to be distilled at a cost of two shillings a gallon.

—Judga Holmes, of the Missouri Supreme Court, and the enemy of Shakespeare, has been invited to become a Professor in the Harvard Law School. -Bayard Taylor came very near being one of

the victims of the Santa Lucia land-slide. His house was overwhelmed, but he happened to be visiting Sorrento that day. -The report of the directory of the Tennessee

penitentiary states that out of 792 convicts there are 644 who have no education, and 700 who have no occupation. -Ridiculous as it may appear, New York jewelers keep men whose sole duty is to travel over the city and wind up clocks for the lazy New

Yorkers. There seems to be a perfect mania among Western females for "shop lifting," and arrests are being made daily, the parties accused in a majority of cases being reputed ladies of "good anality". quality.

-Saturday at the Opera ball in Paris: "What? you here, and alone, Adèle? I thought you were devoted to your husband." "Yes, so I am; but he has the typhoid fever, and so I thought I would have a little fun."

—Mr. George Francis Train apologizes to the Revolution for the brevity of his letter, because he is "deep in correspondence with the anthorities on the purchase of Ireland for £150,000,000 in gold."

The British navy is being supplied with steam life-boat cutters. At an experiment recently made in lowering one from the davits of the wooden screw three-decker, Duke of Wellington—the highest above the water-line of any English warhighest above the water-line of any English warship—the cutter was steaming away in two
minutes and three seconds after signal was given
to launch her. She is twenty-eight feet long
three horse power engine, and on a previous trial
trip had made seven miles an hour, an extraordinary speed for so short a vessel. When filled
with water, and with a double crew, it was found
impossible to capsize or sink her.

impossible to capsize or sink her.

—Among the numerous blessings which are promised to us through the Pacific Railroad when it is completed, is an abundance of fruit. Grapes of every variety are produced in California, and they can be sent. East early in the season, and at a moderate cost. It is expected that the demand will be enormous when the quality of the grapes becomes known. Figs. pluins, peaches, pears and quinces also flouriab there: and Oregon, it is stated, has not a rival in producing the apple and pear. So we may expect, in future years, to have our tables supplied with many kinds of fruit in the early summer months, before Eastern grapes.