NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Ohio in the War" is the title of a work just published by Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, Cincinnati. It is the result of the labors of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who has devoted more than four years of unremitting research to the task of bringing together in this form a complete record of Ohio's share in the war of the Great Rebellion. That share was a singularly large one. Three hundred and ten thousand of her sons entered the National service, and a remarkably large proportion of the distinguished officers of the army were natives of, or adopted by, the State of Ohio. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Buell, McPherson, McDowell, Mitchel, Gilmore, Schenck, Garfield, Hazen, and many more, were all from Ohio, and Mr. Reid furnishes full and interesting biographies of each. The history of the administrations of Governors Dennison, Tod and Brough are detailed with much minuteness and accuracy, and the whole work abounds with the stirring incidents of the times of which it treats. The second volume is devoted to a history of the different regiments and other military organizations, including the roster of every regiment, thus forming a most invaluable record of the position which every private soldier occupied during the war. Some idea of the extent of this work may be gained from the fact that it covers more than two thousand pages of royal octavo size. It is substantially bound in two volumes, and sold at a very low price, the publishers relying, as they well may, upon a very large sale for their remuneration. Mr. Reid has done his work faithfully and in good style, and the result is a noble record of the patriotic devotion of the Buckeye State, of which every true American may well be proud. The agent for the work in Philadelphia is Mr. J. K. Simon, No. 29 South Sixth street.

C. Scribner & Co., New York, have recently published two handsome volumes of the works of J. K. Paulding, "The Dutchman's Fireside," and the "Book of Vagaries." The first of these is probably the most popular of Mr. Paulding's works, and will always continue to be one of the standards among American novels. Cooper, Irving and Paulding form a trio in the field of American romance, which can scarcely be said to have been imitated, much less approached by later writers, and the presentation of Paulding in the handsome form of Scribner & Co's publications will be welcomed by thousands. "A Book of Vagaries" contains a number of Paulding's writings, the principal one being his famous "New Mirror for Travelers." The whole volume bubbles over with Paulding's peculiar humor, and sparkles with his keen wit and satire. Those who are not familiar with Paulding will find much amusement in these two volumes, and those who are, will be glad to have him in their libraries in such comely shape. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"Ecce Ecclesia" is the latest of the literary progeny that have sprung from that wonderful book, "Ecce Homo." It is by an anonymous writer, as all the "Ecces" are, and is designed to establish "the identity of the Church in all ages." The author seeks to harmonize, or rather to identify the Old and New Testaments, and to show that one continuous thread of religious truth runs through both. He urges his views with great force, and sustains them by clear reasoning which should entitle the work to the careful perusal of both Jew and Gentile. There is nothing sectarian in the writer's position, and his style, as well as his subject, is interesting and attractive. Published by Blelock & Co., New York. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, have lately published "A Stormy Life," a novel by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. It is written in autobiographic form and is based upon the history of Queen Margaret of Anjou, the ill-fated wife of Henry VI. As a historical novel, deriving its inspiration from one of the stormiest eras of English history it possesses much merit, the talented author carefully preserving, throughout, the quaint simplicity of the language of the fifteenth century. For sale by G. W. Pitcher.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have published two more volumes of their handsome "People's Edition" of Dickens, containing "American Notes," and "Sketches by Boz." These form the sixteenth and seventeenth volumes of the series.

They have also published "Bleak House," in their cheap edition, paper covers, complete for 35 cents, and the third volume of the Waverly Novels, containing "Kenilworth," complete for *twenty cents*. This is certainly carrying cheap publication to its extreme.

McCalla & Stavely have published "The Great Work," a religious treatise by the Rev. Robert Paul, of this city. The author evidently possesses a highly poetic imagination, and ranges freely through his vast subject, drawing liberally from the best poets for his illustrations. The work is handsomely printed in a bold antique type, but its typographical effect is much marred by the constant use of italics and capitals where they are not wanted.

J. K. Simon, 29 South Sixth street, has received from Putnam & Son, another volume of their new edition of Irving, containing the "Crayon Miscellany." The principal paper, "A Tour on the Prairies," presents an interesting contrast betwen the "Far West" of Washington Irving, when he made his tour in 1832, and what is now called a tour of the Far West. The remainder of the volume is devoted to Abbottsford and Newstead Abbey.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have received from Harper & Brothers a charming little French juvenile, translated by Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik from the French of Madame de Witt *née* Guizot. It is called "A French Country Family," and it is so unlike the ordinary run of English and American juveniles, in its fresh, piquant simplicity and prettiness, that it is sure to become an established favorite.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have received from James Campbell, Boston, "Legends of the Wars in Ireland," by Robert Dwyer Joyce, M. D. The author has collected a large number of the curious and fanciful legends of that wonderful story-telling people, the Irish. They are always full of interest, and many of them will be quite new to American readers.

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO GROWN-UP PEOPLE.

(BY A RETIRED SCHOOLMASTER.)

If you wish to procure a hair-dye that will develop a "jet and glossy blackness," or to learn where clothing can be cut "very genteely," you doubtless know that the desired information may be readily obtained from innumerable advertisements in every newspaper of the country. It is not at all difficult to find means for beautifying one's exterior, but we seldom encounter proposals of persons to remove from us such imperfections as we daily manifest in conversation. How many, very many, hopelessly endeavor, by a reckless expenditure of dearly-earned wealth, to be welcome in the society of those whose more elevated position they regard with envy? How few ever consider the differences which really constitute their barrier, and reflect that the most limited thought and study would enable them to overcome every obstacle! I do not allude to the very ignorant or entirely uneducated, but to those who, from long habit or general indifference, have become insensible to the nice distinctions in current language, which so greatly influence the average estimate of a speaker. Doubtless with the majority, carelessness rather than ignorance causes the gradual acquirement and constant use of a number of strikingly ungrammatical expressions and vulgarisms; and the great trouble respecting mistakes of this character lies in the undeniable fact that we so soon grow accustomed to all remarks of our own and the ideas *intended* to be conveyed by them, that we become naturally insensible to their incorrectness and the effect produced by them upon our hearers.

A valuable little book entitled "Five Hundred Mistakes of daily occurrence in speaking, pronouncing and writing the English language, corrected," was published about twelve years ago, in which many ordinary errors of the character to which I refer were briefly set forth. This volume, perhaps not generally read, seems now to be scarcely obtainable.

I do not propose to review comprehensively all the principles of English grammar, or to prepare an exhaustive treatise upon the structure of our language, but simply to call your attention as forcibly as possible to a few mistakes quite frequently made. I write rather with the hope that, from the consideration of a limited number of simple illustrations, some may be induced to "pause and reflect," than with the view of presenting a compendium of corrected sentences.

The misuse of adjectives in place of adverbs is very general. You will remember the chief office of the latter is to modify or especially characterize the meaning of verbs, and that many are formed from adjectives by the addition of *ly*. For example, if we wish to signify that "George writes *badly*," we qualify the meaning of the verb *writes* by the use of the adverb *badly*. Adjectives limit the meaning of nouns, but not of verbs. Never, therefore, under any circumstances use the former in the place of adverbs. Be careful to avoid writing or saying that

Adjectives.		*Adverbs.*
George writes *bad*,	instead of	*badly.*
They acted *rude*,	"	*rudely.*
You can do it *easy*,	"	*easily.*
He spoke *quick*,	"	*quickly.*
John talks *reasonable*,	"	*reasonably.*
She wrote *dreadful*,	"	*dreadfully.*

This last example develops for our consideration another important matter, namely, the common application of inappropriate or unnecessarily powerful adjectives or adverbs in speaking of very ordinary affairs. It would be far more sensible to state, "she wrote incorrectly, offensively or vulgarly," which would express exactly what might have been the case, rather than "she wrote dreadfully," which latter sentence, though more correct than "she wrote dreadful," still conveys no really definite idea. When the weather is such that the thermometer rises suddenly to 90 degrees, say "it is *quite* warm," "or *very* warm," not "*awfully* hot," "*roasting*," etc. On no account speak to one with whom you are but slightly acquainted of any person as "tight," nor refer to an exaggerated remark as "tall" or "heavy." We can dispense with "dreadfully particular," "precious little" and "shocking bad."

To mention that an acquaintance spoke "ugly," would be unallowable, owing not merely to the employment of an adjective in the place of an adverb, but because the adjective is an inappropriate one. Let us alter the sentence so that it will read "he spoke in a very *ugly* manner." Now, to any individual unacquainted with the particular sense in which you may misuse this word, the remark would cause such a general mixture of ideas that you would naturally be asked "How do you mean?" Instead of stating that "he talked very ugly," or "in an ugly manner," say "he talked (or spoke) coarsely, rudely, unkindly, unjustly, harshly, unfairly, vulgarly, or unpleasantly." You will find no lack of adverbs with which precisely to define and convey your meaning. Or, if the use of adjectives seems preferable, say that he spoke in a very "coarse, rude, unkind, harsh, vulgar, or unpleasant manner;" that he made some very "coarse, rude, unkind, harsh, vulgar, or unpleasant remarks or statements."

We frequently hear the expression "He has a very *ugly* disposition," and know the meaning which it is intended to convey; but the literal one is simply that the person mentioned is disposed to be very ugly. For if we write, more correctly, "he has a very coarse, rude or unkind disposition," we unquestionably mean the individual to be very coarse, rude or unkind.

Some words, like *well*, are used both as adjectives and adverbs. The expression "It has been done well," and "It acts well," are alike correct. But as a last caution on this head, let me remind you to beware of those deceptive words, never anything else than adjectives, the misuse of which, in many cases, does not forcibly strike the attention. Do not say "It tasted nice," or "It felt nice." We see at a glance how time and habit have so established the wrong usage of such adjectives as *nice* in these instances, that the errors presented are at first hardly apparent; but if we remark, "He rides *nice*," the unusual construction renders the defect evident. *Good*, most properly an adjective, has been, for so long a time, occasionally employed as an adverb, even by careful writers, that it is gradually drifting into the same status as *well*; and the dictionary-makers now seem disposed to sanction this modification. Still, it is undoubtedly better to say "It has a pleasant taste," or even a "good taste," rather than "It tastes good."

"*Them* things," or "*them there* things," instead of "*those* things," must be so noticeably wrong as to result in the majority of cases more from carelessness than ignorance.

It is both easy and interesting to investigate the changes which our language has undergone through the lapse of years, and to notice how many sentences once perfectly grammatical have been shortened by the omission of words implied or understood, until by degrees we have but the foundation of the original structure remaining. Almost every one has remarked the great apparent length of phrases constructed two centuries since, when contrasted with the short and suggestive ones of to-day.

All this, however, is too much in detail for any practical use immediately connected with the intent of our subject. Let us, therefore, return directly to the main road.

Few persons fail to understand the force and exquisite applicability of slang. There seems to be a something lacking in almost every language, which want has brought about this general adoption of erratic words and combinations in despite of a thorough and universally acknowledged grammatical system. Its very incorrectness secures our attention; the brilliance of the happy ideas expressed fixes them upon the memory, and the maltreated words become located only too firmly in the private vocabulary of each fascinated individual.

Unfortunately, in our language the adoption of slang, especially the coarser variety, is apt to cause one to be regarded as devoid of refinement and good breeding. We not only speak ungrammatically when we allude to a man as "tight," but are likely to be esteemed vulgar by our hearers. Indulgence in several expressions, such as "she cut him out," "I'll be bound," "You'd better believe it," or "That's so!" will be apt to affect injuriously the estimation in which you are held by some newly made acquaintance.

We will not stop to consider the evils of profanity. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," requires no comment.

One might suppose that the fixed idioms of the French, which are but slang phrases legitimatized by long usage and peculiarity of national character, would render that people more tolerant of eccentricities in our own tongue. But we find that when a prominent English actor personated Lord Dundreary in *Our American Cousin*, at Paris, the performance was rendered before an almost empty house. The better classes refused to patronize the drama, because, said they: "M. Sothern does not speak good English!"

The employment of Verbs in their incorrect tenses is more general amongst the masses of the English people than in this country. Even here, however, if not particularly careful, we may fall into this preposterously bad habit.

Most common amongst mistakes of this character are the following:

"I *see*" or "I *seen* him do it," instead of "I *saw* him do it."

"We *come* up the street," instead of "We *came* up," etc.

"He *run* all the way," instead of "He *ran* all the way."

"She *begun* to cry," instead of "She *began*," etc.

"He *says* to me," instead of "He *said* to me."

"I *give* it to him," instead of "I *gave* it," etc.

"So we *go* down the long lane," instead of "So we *went* down," etc.

"*Lay* down," instead of "*lie*," and "*set* down," instead of "*sit*," are errors constantly heard.

The blunders produced by using *was* in the place of *were* must be so self-evident, upon the slightest reflection, that it will be unnecessary to introduce here the rules of grammar bearing on this point, for sake of demonstration. Yet, how frequently we hear "when we *was* there," "*was* you there," or "they *was* there." Equally worthy of condemnation are faulty applications of *is* and *done*, as "where *is* those bundles?" instead of "where *are* those bundles?" and "he *done* it," instead of "he *did* it."

Avoid altogether, if you conveniently can, the use of the word *aint*. This wretched contraction of *am not*, besides being inferior as regards euphony to the elision employed in "I'm not," will be found in time to slide so readily to the end of one's tongue that the expressions "we aint" and "they aint" will almost certainly follow as a natural consequence instead of "he's not" and "they're not." Let us do away for a moment with the contractions, and substitute "he am not" and "they am not," and you will require no additional caution on this point.

It is thoroughly wrong to say "he learnt" or "learned her to skate," instead of "he taught her," for though *she* might have learned to skate, no one else could possibly have *learned* her. We may as fairly write "he *studied* her to skate," instead of "he *taught* her."

Superfluous words are very generally and inelegantly introduced in colloquial phrases, greatly to their detriment. Consider the effect of "I have *got* it," instead of "I have it." "You needn't *to* do it," instead of "You need not do it." "Wait till we *come to* try it," instead of "Wait until we try it." "He should not," is certainly more eligible than "He oughtn't to."

Discard the frequent use of ejaculations, such as "You don't say!" "My patience!" "Mercy!" "My conscience!" etc., etc. Should some one in your hearing offer a preposterous statement, wait until your ideas have become sufficiently collected to enable you to make a short and appropriate reply. Depend more upon the substance than the length and noisy character of your remarks, remembering that though *sound* may *silence*, *sense* is necessary for conviction; and that easy, subdued conversation is deemed an evidence of refinement. Encourage discussions upon abstract subjects of intelligence, and discountenance protracted criticisms of our fellows. Much noise, and more of malice, may be spared in this way.

Limited space will not permit farther digression nor more extended explanations. Enough will have been accomplished if those presented induce any one again to bring to light their "Elementary Grammar," which has slept in the dust of years since childhood, on some extremely elevated shelf.

Upon reading the works of able authors, we are not only incalculably benefited and instructed from the absorption of valuable subject matter, but the language we peruse by imperceptible degrees becomes blended with and finally substituted for our own. Habits of care and attention with respect to this subject once acquired, develop with such surprising rapidity, that we soon habitually review and correct errors in the construction of all we hear, read, speak or write. I have heard a colored cook of the army call to some soldiers climbing into his wagon, "Say! what you fellahs a goin to do dar?" and immediately afterwards substitute "Ah, gentlemen, what do you propose doing?" Had this little alteration been conducted in silence, and only the latter remark offered, my risible faculties might have been less startlingly affected, and an instinctive appreciation of his remarkable culture awakened. Let us hope that the microscopic newsboy, whose entreaty, "Oh! go on man, buy a BULLETIN," has impressed you, perhaps singularly, may yet be the subject of civilizing influences. It is an odd fact, by the way, that many able conversationalists lack the ability to write a single page of entirely correct sentences, whilst some really admirable and elegant writers constantly commit grave errors in ordinary discourse. Prepare a one-page composition, introducing the blemishes in your general conversation which you can most readily recall, and, as many of the points hereinbefore noted as may be agreeable to your peculiar fancy. On a separate sheet re-write the same, correcting, however, all of the defects, to the best of your ability. The two versions will differ slightly, but essentially. Judge from the respective impressions which they produce upon you the effect of your ordinary forms of expression on those with whom you converse. The advantages derivable from even such a limited literary pursuit as this can scarcely be overestimated. Encourage anything like a tendency to jot down at random intervals your clearest thoughts. Free yourself from the delusion that your manner of speaking is at any time of little importance. In more than one sense we are responsible for each word uttered. By every-day remarks you are either eradicating or confirming in others some bad habit perhaps hardly developed—assisting or retarding the intellectual growth of those who immediately surround you. It is better to benefit our companions than to humor their failings.

In this article comparatively few examples have been considered. I rely more especially upon a hope that the suggestions offered will place my readers upon their guard, enabling them to discern readily the evils which, like bogs and snares, lie along the paths of conversation, ever ready to engulf and materially damage the incautious and unsuspecting.

FEBRUARY, 1868.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. Office General Freight Agent, Thirteenth and Market Streets. Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1868. NOTICE. The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal, to be carried over Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad during the balance of the year 1868, have been fixed this day by the Company, to take effect March 2, 1868. Miners, Shippers or other parties interested can obtain the new rates upon application at this office. S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., General Freight Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.—Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE OR GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC and BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For DYSENTERY or DIARRHOEA, but one mild dose is generally required. For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these PILLS makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. J. M. MARIS & CO., Phila., Wholesale Agents.

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XLth CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

CONCLUSION OF SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

IMPEACHMENT.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the select committee of seven in respect to impeachment.

The question was stated to be on the adoption of the rules.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, moved that action be taken on each article separately, saying that Senators might concur in some and object to others.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to refer the report back to the committee, with instructions to report a substitute. It was read, setting forth that the Constitution having provided that the Senate, to be composed of two Senators from each State, should try impeachments, and certain States being unrepresented, the Senate, while they were excluded, could not be formed into a court of impeachment under the Constitution to try the President of the United States.

Mr. Davis supposed that all would agree that the States referred to are and continued during the war to be States in the Union, and if so, he contended that they were entitled to representation in the Senate when it resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment. It had been threatened to exclude his own State from representation. Had Congress power to deny Ohio or Indiana representation, and if so, could the Senate resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment, and in such a state of things, could a two-thirds majority pronounce upon such question? He presumed Senators would admit that Congress had no right to exclude a State that had never been in rebellion from representation. If it were otherwise, the majority of Congress would have power over all constitutional questions. Under the Constitution, every State in the Union had a right to be represented in the Senate, and its representatives had a right to be component parts of any Court of Impeachment. Without this there was no safety for the tenure of the President or of any officer of the government, if that principle were continued. Was it not proposed to violate it on the present occasion? Was not Virginia a State in the Union? In the early part of 1861 she was represented here, and Johnson sat throughout that session as a Senator from Tennessee. His friends Senator Willey and Senator Carlisle appeared at the session commencing in December, 1861, with credentials from Virginia. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury) objected to their admission on the ground that their credentials were not signed by the Governor of Virginia, but the Senate agreed to receive them, and they were admitted; Senator Willey remaining as a representative of Virginia until the creation of Western Virginia into a State, and Mr. Carlisle served until the expiration of his term, while the term of Mr. Bowdin would not have expired until long after; and long after Virginia seceded, from three to five Representatives from Virginia served in the House of Representatives. Mr. Clements and Mr. Maynard, from Tennessee, too, were received by the House of Representatives, and served out their terms of two years. Members from Louisiana, Messrs. Hahn and Flanders, were admitted in 1863, and served out their terms.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, thought the Senate had no authority as a legislative body to decide upon its jurisdiction as a court of impeachment. When the question came before them as a court he should express his opinion on the plea, if made.

Mr. DAVIS said he had considered the question, and had arrived at a different conclusion. Suppose there were but thirty Senators present, and they appointed a committee to prepare rules, would it not be competent to instruct them to report that the Senate thus constituted had no power to form themselves into a Court of Impeachment? He thought that the motion was properly made. It was a Senatorial question, not one for the Court of Impeachment to decide. Had the ten excluded States, he went on to say, never rebelled, could Congress exclude ten other States, and then resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment? He thought not. When a rebellious State submitted to the laws, he claimed that it was as much in the Union as if it had never taken part in the rebellion. Virginia had had a representation in the Senate ever since the rebellion commenced. He quoted Luther vs. Borden to show that when Senators and Representatives from a State are admitted, the State is thus recognized as being a State in the Union and republican in form, by the proper constitutional authority. He thought that settled the question as to Virginia and Tennessee, and as representatives were admitted from Louisiana, he thought it conclusive that both houses had recognized Louisiana. Also, he held that they could not legally or constitutionally reverse that precedent.

Congress had passed many laws in regard to the rebel States, and the Senate had confirmed revenue and other officers in them. The Supreme Court permitted cases brought to that court from those States before the rebellion to be docketed since for trial. Here was a distinct and frequent recognition by all the departments of the government that they were States in the Union. A constitutional amendment was submitted to them, and proper authorities proclaimed that it had been adopted by the requisite number of States, counting them as the necessary two-thirds.

He concluded by referring to Vattel's definition of the status of rebellious States when conquered, holding that by the principle of *post limine* the sovereignty of the former governing power was only suspended during rebellion, and was resumed at its close, and it was obliged to reinstate them to their former relations with it.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said the presence of the Senator here was a protest against his argument. If he (Mr. Morton) held such an opinion, he would feel it his duty to decline receiving his salary and mileage. If the Senate was empowered to pass a bill, it could resolve itself into a court of impeachment. The Constitution did not require two Senators to be present from each State, but required a vote of two-thirds of those present. The Senator ignored the fact that there had been a rebellion, and all the consequences flowing from it. These States having destroyed their State organizations, had themselves rendered their representation impossible.

Mr. DAVIS said it required a majority to constitute a quorum to do any business. His position was that any number could meet and adjourn from day to day. The precedents were fully gone into by Senators Foote and Foster, some years ago, who had shown clearly that less than a majority of the whole number of both houses could not constitute a quorum to do business. It was not necessary for him now to go into that question. He repeated his views, claiming that the South was now loyal in its obedience to the Constitution of the United States. They had committed great crimes, but they were amenable only to the laws, not to any action of Congress, any more than other criminals. He believed it to be one of the most essential principles of the Constitution that they were entitled to representation, and that the Senate should adjourn from time to time until a majority of those entitled to seats were present.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said that whether the rebellious States were entitled to representation here was a question upon which he differed from the majority, who, however, had decided that they were not, and he considered that all should submit to that decision—Congress having passed laws in regard to those States recognized as valid by all departments of the government. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) contended that a majority of all the Senators who would be here if all the States were represented was necessary to constitute the court.

Mr. DAVIS said his position was that a majority of all the Senators elected was requisite.

Mr. JOHNSON asked who was to judge what Senators were properly elected? The fifth section of the first article of the Constitution gave that power to each House.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether the judgment had not been against the eleven States in question, and not against persons elected by them?

Mr. JOHNSON said if the Senate could pronounce upon the right of a person applying for admission, it could refuse to admit him because he was sent by a body that had no authority to send a Senator. He understood the requirement to be that a quorum of those decided by the Senate to be properly elected should be present. On the occasion referred to by the Senator, when Foster and Foote took the contrary view, the Senate decided that question by a large majority. If the Senator's position was correct, everything done by Congress since the rebellion terminated was void, and the Supreme Court and the President had misunderstood their duties. If when they had organized into a Court of Impeachment, the President or his counsel should demur to their jurisdiction on this ground, and if after argument by counsel he should change his opinion, he would not hesitate to say so. At present he thought they were a Senate, and as such were authorized to try the question of impeachment.

Mr. EDMUNDS called the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. Davis, and it was lost, Messrs. Davis and McCreery only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the committee had gone beyond the purpose of its appointment. He thought the Senate, as such, had no right to prescribe rules for its mode of proceeding during the trial. That was a question for the Court itself. These rules did not purport to be a law. Under the Constitution he thought the Senate could not go so far, and he moved to strike out the twenty-first paragraph of the report.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, reminded the Senator that there had been a proposition to consider the report, section by section.

Mr. HENDRICKS simply wanted to get an expression of opinion on his point that the Senate had no power as such to do anything that might be material on the trial. He thought that question should be first decided.

Mr. SHERMAN thought it obvious that the proposition of the Senator from Maryland should be adopted. No doubt the great body of the articles would be adopted without question. When the point raised by the Senator was reached, he would be glad to hear it discussed.

The Secretary proceeded to read the articles to the House, when

Mr. NORTON raised the point that in the third and fourth articles the implication was made that the Senate changed its character, and was no longer the Senate in becoming the Court of Impeachment. By the Constitution the Senate was to try this case.

Mr. JOHNSON said they should adhere to the precedents established by former cases, which the present course followed. They were obliged to take an additional oath, and would be really a court while thus engaged, as they were a legislative body while engaged in those duties.

Mr. SHERMAN supposed this was only a criticism of words. The character of the Senate would not thus be changed any more than when it was a committee.

Mr. HENDRICKS quoted the words "grand inquest of the nation," and said there was no such body; they were mere high sounding words that made him fancy that they were in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and very different from the simple language of the Constitution.

Mr. EDMUNDS pointed to the fact that the fathers of the Constitution used the very words in such proceedings.

Mr. HENDRICKS merely referred to the language of the Constitution on the subject when he quoted. He thought a Court presided over by the Chief Justice should make its own rules for the impeachment of the President.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it would be time enough when the articles of impeachment were presented for the Court to pronounce upon that question. The committee had presented general rules for the impeachment of any future President. The purpose of the Senate was to resolve itself into a judicial capacity, not to pass a bill of attainder.

The essential idea was to provide for putting on the robes of justice, divesting themselves of all prejudice, and the committee had followed the precedent of their fathers in calling it the "grand inquest of the nation." He thought no more appropriate language could be found for their change of character.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, said if he agreed with the Senate as to their change of character as a Court of Impeachment, he would concur in the justice of the criticism of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks). He denied, however, that any such change took place. The Constitution said that the Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachment.

He referred to the case of the impeachment of Chase and Peak, and said the Senate was called the High Court of Impeachment as often before the articles were presented as afterwards. He read from the journals of that time, showing that these words were used on the title page of the journal, and showing that nowhere was it said the Senate had resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment. Every proclamation was made as it would be in this case. When the managers appeared, addressing the Senate in 1861, at the trial of Judge Humphreys, the words "The Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment" appeared, so far as he knew, for the first time. He argued that they remained in the Senate that instant as much as when in the Executive session, and thought it material to decide this question here.

Mr. HOWARD insisted that the words simply meant that the Senate resolved itself from one branch of its duty to another; it was still the same body just as much so as when they engaged in deciding upon treaties. In all capacities they acted as the Senate of the United States. Phrases were not material, but he felt disposed to favor adhering to the forms that had come down from their fathers.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, asked whether instead of these words "The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of impeachment," it would not be better to use the latter words.

Mr. HOWARD saw no reason for departing from the old formula, though the terms were precisely the same in effect.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, thought it proper to use the words "High Court." It was a Court with the highest function known to the law. He would throw about it all possible solemnity.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, CONKLING, and others, discussed the question further, citing precedents, and the last named, stating that all writs, etc., issued in every case down to 1862, had been made returnable to the Senate, not to the Senate in any particular capacity.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the word "high" wherever it occurs before the word "court."

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said the fact could not be ignored that they would be a Court, exercising all the functions of such, and the Constitution contemplated the organization. He cited the case of Blount, Senator from Tennessee, where the journals said that the Senate was organized into a Court.

Mr. FERRY said his object in moving to strike out the word "high" was simply to do away with the idea that in resolving themselves into a Court they were a different body, which might obtain from the use of that, and that this expression he would move to strike out should the motion prevail. The amendment was lost—yeas 15, nays 21.

The sixth article being read,

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to strike out the clause empowering the presiding officer of the Court of Impeachment to call in the assistance of the army and navy to enforce its command, assuming that the Senate had no power to give any such orders, and that they had no power to enforce such orders, which therefore would be a nullity.

Mr. BUCKALEW claimed that they could not, in making these rules, confer on any presiding officer power that he did not otherwise possess. Their rules should be only rules of order. If it were found necessary, the Court, when organized, could issue such orders.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the rule put in force the existing power which, under the Constitution, they had a right to do, and for which they had precedent in the British Parliament, on which their usages were founded. If the Court, when organized, found itself cramped by any rule now made, they could change it. There was the more reason for this power when it had been given out by a distinguished leader that their orders and mandates would be resisted.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, supported the views of Mr. Saulsbury and Mr. Buckalew, saying it was true that if the judgment of any Court was resisted that Court could call upon the *posse comitatus* to enforce it; but the Court could not make an order requiring the militia power in contemplating future resistance to certain acts. There should be some law to empower the issue of such an order, but it must be the result of legislation, not of an order of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Constitution had already provided for the enforcement of the judgment; and it was in the power of any court to enforce execution of its interlocutory orders.

Mr. HOWARD said the Senate was clothed with certain powers under the Constitution, which instrument not providing the means for their execution, was it not a clear implication that they could enforce any order necessary to carry out that duty? If the military and naval forces voluntarily obeyed such an order, nobody would claim that they would thus act improperly.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, concurred in the opinions of the Senators from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury) and Oregon (Mr. Williams). If the Vice-President, now acting as President, was found guilty, the President of the Senate, by the Constitution, became President, and was empowered to call out the army and navy to maintain himself as such, under the Constitution, the present Executive ceasing from the moment he was found guilty.

Mr. HOWARD—Suppose he refuses to vacate?

Mr. JOHNSON said the Constitution empowered his successor to put him out by force. It was a subject of legislation, and the Supreme Court would have as much power to enforce its judgments as the Senate to enforce theirs. He said the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) was mistaken in supposing a court could enforce its interlocutory orders. The resistance referred to by the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) was never contemplated by the President or anybody else, and the power contemplated had never been given, and could not be given without legislation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, thought it dangerous to assume any power not given to them by the Constitution, or that was questionable, and he thought the Senate should keep itself within its constitutional rights.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, also held that opinion. The Constitution did not contain a code of rules; but wherever a power was granted, the Supreme Court had decided that it contained all powers necessary to carry it out.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the Constitution directed otherwise in this case, empowering the Executive to call out the military to enforce the laws.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Is he not a part of the army?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—Is he a creature of the Senate?

Mr. EDMUNDS continued his argument, claiming that the Senate could enforce its judgment as well as its interlocutory orders.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, asked what the Senator understood to be interlocutory orders?

Mr. EDMUNDS said the overruling a motion to dismiss, and declaring a witness in contempt for refusing to testify, &c.

Mr. HENDRICKS denied that they belonged to such description.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the word "judgments."

Mr. HENDRICKS deprecated the use of such language in the present agitated condition of the country. Even had they the power, it was unnecessary for any good purpose, and was simply vicious.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the old form would be satisfactory to everybody. Why not strike out the whole provision, and insert that "the presiding officer shall also be authorized to direct the employment of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, or any other person during the trial, to discharge such duty as may be prescribed for him?"

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said they had no more power to direct the Marshal of the District of Columbia to do a thing than they had over the military. They were both outside of the Constitution.

Mr. GRIMES said it was the duty of that officer, under existing laws, to obey the order of any court held in the District.

Mr. TRUMBULL said at this time, when the whole country was watching their action, he thought the wisest course was to take the old rules adopted nearly seventy years ago, upon which five trials have already been had, out of which no difficulties arose. Then, if difficulties did arise in the future, they could make any rules necessary, and the whole world would say that the Senate was justified. He would not now, however, put it into a straight jacket.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, asked whether the Senator meant to be understood as doubting the authority of Congress in the premises?

Mr. TRUMBULL was of opinion the Senate had all authority necessary to adopt the requisite means to carry into effect its orders.

The amendment of Mr. Sherman was agreed to.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the sixth rule was unnecessary, the fifth containing all the power that would be required.

Mr. CONNESS claimed that the fifth could not take the place of the sixth.

After further discussion on the point, the amendment of Mr. Trumbull was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—25.

Nays—Messrs. Conkling, Conness, Edmunds, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer and Wilson—15.

Mr. TRUMBULL then moved to add a proviso authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the direction of the presiding officer, to employ such assistance as may be necessary to enforce execution and carry into effect all the lawful orders, &c., of the Court.

Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, asked the Senator's leave first to offer another amendment, and moved to strike out the remaining portion of the sixth section, providing "that the Court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses," &c., saying that if that power was not inherent in the Court they had no power to confer it.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn at five o'clock, saying it was evident that these propositions would require time for consideration.

The motion was lost—yeas 27, nays 13.

The question was stated to be on Mr. Trumbull's amendment.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that it would be better to vote on his amendment first, and on this afterwards, but the question was put on Mr. Trumbull's amendment, and it was agreed to.

The question being on Mr. Drake's amendment, Mr. DRAKE asked the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Howard) whether the Court could exist as such without having every one of the powers enumerated.

Mr. HOWARD said the Senate had power to establish rules for its guidance when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and that they should provide them before entering upon those duties, and he thought this was the time to do it.

Mr. BUCKALEW asked whether, when they attempted to enumerate the powers of the Court, they did not cast a doubt on all powers not enumerated.

After further discussion, Mr. HENDRICKS said it was evidently intended to force those rules through before an adjournment, when they should have reasonable time for consideration.

Mr. HOWARD said the articles of impeachment would probably be reported to the Senate on Monday.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke further, again condemning the committee for exceeding their power in reporting rules to govern the Court, and moved to adjourn, which was lost.

Mr. Drake's amendment was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Drake, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague and Van Winkle—12.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams and Wilson—23.

The eighth article having been read, Mr. BAYARD said under the article, upon the failure of the accused to appear, the Court was empowered to enter a plea of "not guilty" for him, which was a questionable authority. It should be materially changed.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, moved, accordingly, to insert the words "upon order" after the word "fail."

Messrs. EDMUNDS and HOWARD defended the provision, the latter claiming that it could work no surprise to the accused.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to insert the words "to plead, answer or demur" after the word "fail," striking out the word "answer."

Mr. HOWARD thought the word "answer" covered the whole case.

Mr. HENDRICKS would withdraw the amendment if that was assumed to be the construction of the Senate.

The twelfth article having been read, Mr. SUMNER called attention to the clause which provides that on the adjournment of the Court the Senate shall resume the consideration of its legislative and executive business, and suggested the propriety of the Senate's refraining from intercourse with the President during the trial, insisting they should give their uninterrupted attention to the grave duty devolving upon them.

He made no motion to amend, however, and the article was adopted.

Without further progress, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, at five minutes past six, it having become evident that when the twenty-first article was reached a lengthy debate would ensue, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

IMPEACHMENT.

The articles of impeachment were then presented by Mr. BOUTWELL, Chairman of the Committee, and were read by the Clerk.

The reading of the articles having been concluded, Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, sought the floor, but the Speaker declined to recognize him, and the House, at 2:45, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair, in conformity with the prior order of the House on that subject, for the purpose of considering the articles of impeachment.

Mr. BOUTWELL then rose to state the general points of the articles. The committee would observe, he said, that those articles, excepting the tenth, were founded on proof before the House. That tenth article was founded on the testimony of General Emory, which testimony was printed, and would at once be laid before the committee. The testimony would show that in an interview between President Johnson and General Emory the General had laid before the President a general order, containing extracts from the law requiring all orders to officers to be transmitted through the General of the Army, to which the President replied that that order and law were not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States or with his (General Emory's) commission. It was on that testimony that the tenth article was founded. The other articles were founded on matters connected with the attempt to remove Secretary Stanton, and were within the public knowledge. The committee had met with a difficulty which it became him now to present; that was the description, so far as the office was concerned, of the person accused, whether as President of the United States or as Vice-President discharging the duties of President. He thought that the description in the articles was the proper one. The Constitution had made a provision for the officer who was to preside on the impeachment of the President of the United States; but that officer was not required to preside on the impeachment of the Vice-President. He was of opinion that it was impossible to avoid possible difficulties in the matter. If Andrew Johnson was arraigned as President of the United States, the Chief Justice would be called on to preside on the trial; and if the President of the Court should decide against the description given, then the Chief Justice would have to be reorganized and further delay caused. If the House were to fall on the arraignment on these charges, he could not see how upon arraignment upon other charges already known to the country it could succeed. He knew there was a diversity of opinion among the people, but he understood that among the loyal people of the country there was a substantial agreement that the President should be impeached and removed on the charges against him. The committee had no particular regard as to the articles presented, but would be governed by the decision of the House in the matter.

Mr. BURR, of Illinois, rose to oppose the adoption of the articles. It seemed that at last the phials of Radical wrath were to be poured on the head of the President of the United States. He characterized the whole movement as one in the interest of party, and that party centered around two men—one of them the acting Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and the other the presiding officer of the Senate, Benjamin Wade. Assuming that these articles were to be sustained by the Senate, and that on the charges the verdict of guilty should be pronounced, what then would be the result? That a man who was now a candidate for such an office, and who had recently been repudiated by his own State for the Senate, was to succeed to the office of President.

The people of the United States believed, and he believed, that the motive of Mr. Johnson in removing Mr. Stanton was to test the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office bill. He did not blame the President for removing Mr. Stanton from that office, but he blamed him for having tolerated such a man so long in the Cabinet. Had Mr. Stanton possessed honesty, manliness or self-respect, this disgraceful scene would never have been enacted before the face of the American people, as he would have voluntarily retired from the office. He felt, however, that it was not very safe to say much against the acting Secretary of War so long as he had control of the bastiles to which he had consigned so many who had offended him during the war. He referred to the telegraphic message recently read in the House from a drunken Governor of his own State.

Mr. INGERSOLL called Mr. Burr to order, and denied the insinuation made against Governor Oglesby.

Mr. BURR said the gentleman might defend Governor Oglesby when he got the floor.

Mr. INGERSOLL said it was not proper to slander one who was not a member of the House.

Mr. BURR trusted that Governor Oglesby never would be a member of this or of the other House.

Mr. INGERSOLL thought it good for his colleague (Mr. Burr) that Governor Oglesby was not here to-day.

Mr. BURR declined to yield to interruption, and remarked that no sober man would have done what Governor Oglesby had done in sending the inflammatory telegram.

Mr. INGERSOLL having obtained the floor, declared that R. J. Oglesby was one of nature's noblemen—that no better, more patriotic or more upright man existed. The people of Illinois had endorsed him by nearly sixty thousand majority against the Democratic competitor at the last Gubernatorial election; and whoever slandered Governor Oglesby, slandered a man who carried in his body a minnie ball fired from a rebel musket at Fort Donelson. Governor Oglesby had periled his life in defense of the Republic, and was notoriously a sober man, and was a man of brave, patriotic heart; but the Knights of the Golden Circle would assail him and strike him down.

Mr. BURR remarked that if his colleague (Mr. Ingersoll) intended to say that he (Mr. Burr) was a Knight of the Golden Circle he was falsifying.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he had no insinuations to make against his colleague in reference to the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, asked whether it was not true that all of the Knights of the Golden Circle had voted with his colleague (Mr. Burr) against Governor Oglesby?

Mr. INGERSOLL could not answer positively, but he had no doubt that it was so.

Mr. BURR did not know anything about the Knights of the Golden Circle, but he did not think they were worse than the Loyal League, whose work had been mischief all the time.

Mr. BROMWELL sustained the articles of impeachment, and said that the time had come when Andrew Johnson should be accepted as the autocrat of the country, and when Congress should do its duty under the Constitution. He went on to speak of political questions generally, and to defend Governor Oglesby against the assertions of Mr. Burr; but Mr. Spalding made the point of order that rambling political discussions were not in order in this debate, and that the debate must be confined to the articles of impeachment.

Mr. RANDALL inquired how that could be done when the House had only just heard the articles read?

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Dawes) sustained the point of order.

Mr. BROMWELL adapted himself to the ruling, and went on to sustain the articles of impeachment, and hoped they would be substantially adopted by the House. There was no other course left to Congress but to proceed with the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He believed that even without the tenure-of-office law, the attempts to remove the Secretary of War while the Senate was in session was an act of usurpation. There was no authority or warrant of law for that removal, even though the tenure-of-office bill had never been thought of. That power of removal without the consent of the Senate, if it existed, would possess all the germs of royalty, and might prove fatal to the Republic. The question involved in the matter was not a new one, for the President had signed the bill of March 2, 1867, the second section of which declared that the General of the Army should not be removed by the President of the United States without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Delaware, asked whether the President had not protested against that section.

Mr. ALLISON replied that it was true the President had made some sort of protest about it. He argued, however, that if any removals from office were to be made by the President, it should be, above all others, officers of the army or navy, for the Constitution had expressly made him Commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House next, and said: Mr. Chairman, the few minutes allowed me to discuss this all important question will enable me to do but partial justice to the subject. I am unwilling, however, that those whom I have the honor to represent should be silent on so august an occasion, with so much danger to the country. The President of the United States, in the presence of the people, solemnly obligated himself by oath, not only that the laws should be executed, but also that he would preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. He believes that the power of removal under the Constitution is absolutely in him, the Senate of the United States being advisory in appointments. Under this construction he removed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War.

The exercise of this power by the President, which to my mind is a plain constitutional prerogative, is made the pretext for his impeachment. Proceedings in that direction are taken with hot and indecent haste, almost without any consideration, certainly without the opportunity for legitimate discussion; and for this mere difference of opinion as to what is the law, about which there is a division of judgment even in the Republican party, he is arraigned as guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and you have pledged yourselves to make good those charges at the bar of the Senate. The sanctity of official individual oaths are nothing when they stand in the way of a reckless party object, intent on the removal of an "obstacle" out of the road that leads to the consolidation of the power of the two co-ordinate branches of the government into the legislative branch, and then, perhaps, to an irremediable despotism. Surely an adherence to the terms and spirit of the Constitution, even if in conflict with a law which Mr. Stanton himself has declared to be unconstitutional, gives but a slight cause for this attempted revolutionary act. For my part, I can only say that were I the President, as I am a Representative, I would defy, as I do here this day, any power on earth to intervene between myself and the people I represent for the inviolability of my oath of office.

Mr. KERR inquired of Mr. Boutwell whether there would be reported to the House any further testimony than that already printed.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that the committee had no purpose to report further testimony.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, advocated the adoption of the articles, and commented on the threat contained in the closing part of Mr. Woodward's speech of last Monday, and said that he understood that the gentleman had not pronounced that part of his speech (his time having expired before he got so far), and that that was the reason he had not been called to order for such language. He reviewed the facts leading to the present proceedings, and argued that the only remedy was the impeachment and removal of the President. Andrew Johnson, allured by the worst features of Roman history, had called himself the "Tribune" of the people, while, in fact, he strove to grasp the fasces and the axe, and to assume the powers of dictator. He denied that under the Constitution the President had the power of removal of officials while the Senate was in session, and quoted Alexander Hamilton as authority for that denial. If the removal of Mr. Stanton were tolerated, the dictatorship would be an accomplished fact, and the principles of a free people be trodden under foot by the power of despotism.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, spoke on the same side of the question, and said he had already twice expressed his views on the impeachment of the President, and had nothing to change or take back. He did not know that he could express the guilt of the President better than by quoting the language of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge) some time since, in which he spoke of Congress and the President as being in "*pari delicto*," and that they stood together as infamous usurpers of ungranted powers. He did not hold that the motive of the President was at all national when he violated the Constitution or the law of the land, and he denied that the President could shield himself behind any plea of innocent motive. He illustrated the case of Mr. Buchanan, who held that the government had no constitutional power to coerce a State, and asked whether, if Mr. Buchanan had had his full term then to serve, he would not have been liable to action on that conscientious conviction of his mind, to impeachment and removal, so that the Republic might be saved? It made no difference, he said, whether the act of the President was or was not an indictable offense. If for any cause he was unfit for the office, it was the right and duty of the grand inquest of the nation to eject him from the office, and he was glad that Congress had found time to devote to the performance of this duty.

Mr. VAN AUKEN, of Pennsylvania, next addressed the committee against the adoption of the articles of impeachment. He asserted that what the House most feared was a thorough exposure of its acts in this matter, and therefore it was that such brief time was allowed for debate. Was the country, he asked, to be rocked to its foundations merely because the President had, in the exercise of his lawful authority, undertaken to remove Edwin M. Stanton from the War Department? And yet this was what the Radical majority was doing.

Mr. STEVENS, of New Hampshire, supported the articles of impeachment, and in the course of his remarks paid a compliment to the unsurpassed ability and loyalty of Mr. Stanton, who, he said, filled his place as War Minister to the admiration of the loyal people of the country.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, against the impeachment, and by Mr. Mullins, of Tennessee, for it. The former claimed that none of the Senators who had voted for the resolution declaring that the President had no right of removal could sit as jurors on the trial of the President for that act; and that as to the tenth article, it did not deserve a moment's consideration.

Mr. MULLINS declared his belief that one of the reasons why his life had been spared when the missiles of death were flying thickly around was that he might vote for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson—a monster who was riding over all the rights of the people, and usurping the legislative powers of the nation. He declared that monarchy and despotism lay at the bottom of the whole movement of Andrew Johnson. A Czar of Russia had never exercised more despotic power.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the articles of impeachment. He proposed, he said, to set up the facts alleged, and to couple them with an averment to the acts and declarations of the President, to show a criminal intent on his part to exercise the power and authority of the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy in a manner not in accordance with the rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, in violation of the act of Congress and of the Constitution.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested that Mr. Jenckes embody his views in a separate article, and Mr. Jenckes said he would.

Mr. BUTLER obtained the floor, and then, at 5:30 P. M., the Committee took a recess till Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, a notification being given by Mr. Blaine that there would be a Republican caucus in the House at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Assistant Treasurer's Statement.

The following is the statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Philadelphia, for the month of February, 1868:

1868.	Cr.		
Feb. 1—Balances on hand at this date..			$3,574,043 36
Receipts during the month, viz:			
" 29—Account General Treasury, including Customs	$4,086,775 36		
Post Office Funds..	28,527 46		
Interest Fund....			
Disburser's Fund..	1,432,836 13		
		$5,548,138 95	
			$9,122,182 31
	Dr.		
Payments during the month, viz:			
Feb. 29—Account General Treasury....	$1,722,048 17		
Post Office....	36,599 70		
Interest....	492,035 16		
Disburser's....	1,181,931 12		
		$3,432,624 15	
Balance at close of business this day....			$5,689,558 16

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1868.

Feb. 1—Balance due to depositors at this date	$33,100 00
" 29—Repayment to depositors during the month	5,400 00
" 29—Balance due to depositors at close of business this day....	$27,700 00
" 29—Fractional currency redeemed during the month....	$195,345 00

BOARD OF TRADE.

J. C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, G. L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

SAGUA—Brig John Welsh, Jr, Scull—107 hhds sugar 359 hhds 150 bbls molasses S & W Welsh.

MESSINA—Brig Apollo, Caffero—896 cantars brimstone 5 bxs lemons 3663 do orange I Jeanes & Co.

TRINIDAD—Brig Angelia, Brown—386 hhds 61 tcs sugar 10 hhds 31 bbls molasses S & W Welsh.

SAGUA—Schr Ida F Wheeler, Dyer—297 hhds 31 tcs 2 bbls sugar S & W Welsh.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
Atalanta	London	New York	Feb. 8
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 11
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 12
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 12
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 12
Etna	Liverpool	N Y via Halifax	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Feb. 18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 18
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 19
France	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 19
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Feb. 21
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 22
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 27
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 29
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 29
Pereire	Havre	New York	Feb. 29

TO DEPART.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	March 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	March 5
Missouri	New York	Havana	March 5
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	March 4
Atalanta	New York	London	March 7
Napoleon III	New York	Havre	March 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	March 7
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	March 7
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	March 7
Stars and Stripes	Philad'a	Havana	March 10
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	March 11
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	March 11
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	March 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	March 5
Hansa	New York	Bremen	March 7
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	March 7
Etna	New York	Liverpl	March 9
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	March 12

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 2.

SUN RISES, 6 24 | SUN SETS, 5 36 | HIGH WATER, 7 43

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig John Welsh, Jr, Scull, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh. Towed up by tug America.

Brig Apollo (Hol), Caffero, 52 days from Messina, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Sallie B, Bateman, 22 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh. Towed up by tug America.

Schr Ida F Wheeler, Dyer, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to S & W Welsh. Towed up by tug America.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

Steamer Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail SS Co.

Steamer Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H Winsor & Co.

Steamer Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D S Stetson & Co.

Schr J M Flanagan, Shaw, Kingston, Jam. D N Wetzlar & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of February, 1868, as compared with the same period in 1867:

	1868. For.	Coast.	Total.	1867. For.	Coast.	Total.
Steamships	2	..	2	..	3	3
Ships	1	..	1	..	..	9
Barks	1	..	1	19	6	25
Brigs	11	..	11	28	4	32
Schooners	9	26	35	12	81	93
Sloops	..	9	9	..	3	3
Steamers	..	30	30	..	17	17
Barges	..	..	..	..	2	2
Boats	..	..	..	..	18	18
Total	25	65	90	68	163	231

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, cleared at Savannah 29th ult. for this port.

Steamer Norman, Crowell, sailed from Boston 28th ult. for this port.

Steamer Stars and Stripes, Holmes, sailed from Havana 29th ult for this port.

Steamer Valley City, Price, hence at New York 28th ult.

Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, from Havana, at New York 29th ult

Steamer Geo Washington, Gager, cleared at New York 29th ult. for New Orleans.

Steamer Rapidan, Cheseman, at Havana 29th ult. from New York, and sailed for New Orleans.

Steamer Liberty, Bain, at Havana 29th ult. from New Orleans.

Steamer Victor, Gates, cleared at New York 29th ult. for Galveston.

Steamer Tybee, Cankins, cleared at New York 29th ult. for Galveston.

Steamer Gen Grant, Hildreth, cleared at New York yesterday for New Orleans.

Steamer Arizona, Maury, cleared at New York 29th ult. for Aspinwall.

Steamer City of Boston, Roskell, cleared at New York 29th ult. for Liverpool.

Ship W H Prescott, Batchelder, cleared at San Francisco 28th ult. for Liverpool, with 48,500 sacks of wheat.

Ship Humboldt, Proctor, at Batavia 30th Dec. from Boston.

Bark E Homar, from Europe for Philadelphia (so reported), was spoken 28th ult. lat 37 55, lon 78 50.

Bark Tejuca, Harriman, sailed from Antwerp 13th ult. for Cuba.

Bark Schamyl, Crosby, at Messina 6th ult. from Licata.

Bark Wavelet, Britton, sailed from Dover 12th ult. for Havana.

Bark Templar, Wilson, remained at Buenos Ayres 11th Jan. loading.

Bark Telegraph, Hanson, cleared at Boston 28th ult. for this port.

Bark M H Culbert (Br), bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 25th ult. 20 miles south of Cape Henlopen.

Brig Kennebec, at Havana 22d ult. for this port or Portland via Matanzas.

Brig S V Merrick, Norden, from Cardenas for New York, was passed 28th ult. lat 34 21, lon 75 54.

Schr F St Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Pensacola, at New York 29th ult.

Schr S & M D Scull, Steelman, at New York 29th ult. from New Orleans.

Schrs Florence, Mason, from Provincetown for this port, and Pointer, Clark, from Eastport for do, at Holmes' Hole 27th ult.

Schr Nadab, Cheney, from Newburyport for New Castle, Del. at Newport 27th ult

MARINE MISCELLANY.

There were 19 American mercantile sea-going craft and 9 foreigners (bound to or from United States ports) reported during the last month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise 2 steamers, 5 ships, 3 barks, 7 brigs, and 11 schooners—total 28. Of these 12 were wrecked, 7 abandoned, 1 foundered, 1 burnt, and 6 missing. The total value of the domestic craft (exclusive of cargoes) is estimated at $454,000 in specie. Partial losses are not included in the statement.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

FIVE FATHOM BANK LIGHT SHIP ADRIFT.—Capt Couch, of steamer Hatteras, at New York, reports: 27th inst. at 8 AM, wind moderate from NE, weather thick and rainy, Fenwick's Island bearing W by S, passed the Five Fathom Bank Light Ship adrift. Her captain reported having parted his moorings at 10 o'clock night of 24th, and was making his way to the Delaware.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street. SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE. Public sales at the Philadelphia Exchange EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock. Handbills of each property issued separately, in addition to which we publish, on the Saturday previous to each sale, one thousand catalogues, in pamphlet form, giving full descriptions of all the property to be sold on the FOLLOWING TUESDAY, and a List of Real Estate at Private Sale. Our Sales are also advertised in the following newspapers: NORTH AMERICAN, PRESS, LEDGER, LEGAL INTELLIGENCER, INQUIRER, AGE, EVENING BULLETIN, EVENING TELEGRAPH, GERMAN DEMOCRAT, &c. Furniture Sales at the Auction Store EVERY THURSDAY. Sales at residences receive especial attention.

STOCKS, &c. ON TUESDAY, MARCH 3, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—28 shares Empire Transportation Co. Executors' Sale. 300 shares North American Insurance Co. 80 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. 50 shares Frankford and Southwark Pass. RW. Co. 34 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. 3 $1000 Bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. $11,000 Morris Canal Bonds. For Other Accounts— 80 shares Swiftsure Transportation Co. 88 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. 52 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 55 shares Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad Company. $10,000 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co., 5 per ct. $10,000 Western Penn'a. Railroad Co., 6 per cent. 1 share Point Breeze Park. 1 share Philadelphia Library. 275 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co. 500 shares Dalzell Oil Co. 600 shares Mellhenny Oil Co. 1 share Arch Street Theatre.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH 3. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Elizabeth Rivel, dec'd.—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, S. E. corner of Sixteenth and Lombard streets. MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 2122 Spruce street, 20 feet front, 107 feet deep. Assignees' Peremptory Sale—2 TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1012 and 1014 Ward street, between 18th and 19th streets, above Washington avenue. Sale by Order of an Heir—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 512 Beach street, between Green and Noble streets. Trustees' Sale—2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 814 and 816 Mackinaw street, west of Eighth and south of Vine street. MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1538 North Twelfth street, above Jefferson. COUNTRY SEAT—LARGE and VALUABLE LOT, 4¼ ACRES, County Line Road, Montgomery county, Pa. TWO-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1432 Shippen street, with a Two-story Brick Dwelling in the rear. MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 536 North Thirteenth street—has the modern conveniences. Immediate possession. 2 GROUND RENTS, each $36 and $24 a year. MORTGAGE for $863. GROUND RENT, $42 a year. Lease of Wharf, river Delaware, above Vine street.

Sale at No. 301 Spruce street. VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, &c., &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING. March 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Spruce street, by catalogue, the very superior Walnut Parlor and Dining-room Furniture, Walnut and Cottage Chamber Furniture, fine Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, Mattresses, Walnut Sideboard, fine Linen Shades, Kitchen Utensils, &c. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY. ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON. At 4 o'clock, including Works on Geology, Natural History, &c.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 529 CHESTNUT STREET. ELEGANT CHINA, RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE, HANDSOME ORNAMENTS, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. March 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 529 Chestnut street, by catalogue, elegant China, &c., including—Very elegantly painted and decorated Dinner, Tea, Dessert and Breakfast Sets; French China and Gold Band Dinner and Tea Services; sets of rich and elegantly Cut Glassware: Fruit Bowls, Stands, Decanters, Flagons, Goblets, Wines, Tumblers, &c.; handsomely decorated and painted Ornaments, Vases, Urns, Bronzes, &c.; White, French, English and Iron Stone Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets: fine French and White Stone China Toilet Sets—in fact China of every style, description and shape, suitable for Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, &c.; being the largest sale of the kind ever held in this city and sold by the Messrs. Kerr to reduce stock previous to removal to their new store, No. 1218 Chestnut street. May be examined with catalogues on Tuesday.

Peremptory Sale at the Nottingham Knitting Mill, Germantown. VALUABLE HOSIERY MACHINERY, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. March 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Nottingham Knitting Mill, northeastwardly side of Wakefield street, Germantown, valuable Hosiery Machinery, including Balmoral Heads, Warp Machines, Spooling Machines, Shuttle Looms, Yarn Frames, double ribbed; Steam Press, Sewing Machines, let Woolen Yarn, Stocking Boards, &c.; Office Furniture, Fireproof Safe, &c. May be examined on the morning of sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESTNUT street. Rear Entrance 1107 Sansom street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT. SALES EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. Sales of Furniture at Dwellings attended to on the most reasonable terms.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, and ON TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, At the auction store, No. 1110 Chestnut street, will be sold—A large assortment of elegant Sheffield Plated Ware, received direct from the manufacturers, JOSEPH DEAKIN & SON, Sheffield, England. CARD.—This Ware is of a superior quality, and equal to the best sold in this city.

Sale at No. 1525 Chestnut street. SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, REPS COVERED LIBRARY FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, BEDS, BEDDING, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. At 10 o'clock, at No. 1525 Chestnut street, will be sold, the Parlor, Chamber, Dining room and Kitchen Furniture of a family declining housekeeping. The Furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

Sale at No. 937 Buttonwood street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING. March 5, at No. 937 Buttonwood street, will be sold by order of Executors of John Kolb, dec'd., the Household Furniture, comprising—Hair Cloth Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Furniture of four chambers, Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale at No. 1110 Chestnut street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING. At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chestnut street, will be sold, by catalogue—A large assortment of superior Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, Library and Kitchen Furniture.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner Bank street. SUCCESSORS TO JOHN B. MYERS & CO. LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING. March 3, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, 2000 packages Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, &c., of city and Eastern manufacture.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, HATS, CAPS, SHOE LACETS, &c. NOTICE—Included in our Large Sale of Boots, Shoes, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING, March 3, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, at 10 o'clock, will be found in part the following fresh and desirable assortment, viz— Men's, boys' and youths' calf, double sole, half welt and pump sole dress boots; men's, boys' and youths' kip and buff leather boots; men's fine grain long leg dress boots; men's and boys' calf, buff leather Congress boots and Balmorals; men's, boys' and youths' super kip, buff and polished grain half welt and pump sole brogans; ladies' fine kid, goat, morocco and enameled patent sewed Balmorals and Congress gaiters; women's, misses' and children's calf and buff leather Balmorals and lace boots; children's fine kid, sewed, city-made lace boots; fancy sewed Balmorals and ankle ties; ladies' fine black and colored lasting Congress and side lace gaiters; women's, misses' and children's goat and morocco copper-nailed lace boots; ladies' fine kid slippers; traveling bags, metallic overshoes, &c. ON TUESDAY, March 3, One Howe's Cylinder SEWING MACHINE.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT. ON THURSDAY MORNING. March 2, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 Packages and Lots of Staple and Fancy Articles. Also, will include in sale on THURSDAY, March 5, to be sold for cash, by order of the Sheriff—8 pieces of WOOLEN COATING.

IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL SALE OF 30,000 DOZEN GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES, TRAVELING SHIRTS, UMBRELLAS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING. March 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 30,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES. Full lines Ladies' WHITE COTTON HOSE, from medium to the finest qualities. Full lines ladies' brown, slate, mixed and black COTTON HOSE, from lowest quality to full regular. Full lines misses' and boys' white, brown and MIXED HOSE, ¾ and ⅞ HOSE, full assortment of sizes, styles and qualities. Full lines gents' white, brown and mixed COTTON HALF HOSE, from the lowest quality to the finest regular made goods. —ALSO— Full lines ladies', gentlemen's, misses' and boys' Berlin, Lisle, Cotton and Silk mixture GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, comprising a large and complete assortment of this season's importation. —ALSO— Traveling Shirts, Umbrellas, Hoop Skirts, Silk Ties, Shirt Fronts, Suspenders, Clothing, Buttons, Trimmings, &c., &c.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING. March 6, at 11 o'clock, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, List, Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings.

THE PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISHMENT, S. E. corner of SIXTH and RACE streets. Money advanced on Merchandise generally—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Gold and Silver Plate and on all articles of value, for any length of time agreed on. WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT PRIVATE SALE. Fine Gold Hunting Case, Double Bottom and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever Watches; Fine Gold Duplex and other Watches; Fine Silver Hunting Case and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever and Lepine Watches; Double Case English Quartier and other Watches; Ladies' Fancy Watches; Diamond Breastpins; Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Studs, &c.; Fine Gold Chains, Medallions; Bracelets; Scarf Pins; Breastpins; Finger Rings; Pencil Cases and Jewelry generally. FOR SALE.—A large and valuable Fireproof Chest, suitable for a Jeweler; cost $650. Also, several lots in South Camden, Fifth and Chestnut streets.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER, 422 WALNUT street. SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT. Property known as the Ecton and Perkiomen Copper Mine, Montgomery county, Pa. ON TUESDAY, MARCH 3, At 12 o'clock noon will be sold on the premises in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pa., the entire property of the Ecton and Perkiomen Copper Mine, including dwellings, shops, &c., and over 47 acres of land. Sale peremptory—by order of the Supreme Court. $500 to be paid at the time of sale.

BY B. SCOTT, Jr. SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

W. H. THOMPSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, 1219 CHESTNUT street and 1219 and 1221 CLOVER street. CARD.—We take pleasure in informing the public that our FURNITURE SALES are confined strictly to entirely NEW and FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, all in perfect order and guaranteed in every respect. Regular sales of Furniture every WEDNESDAY. Out door sales promptly attended to.

SALE OF SUPERIOR NEW AND FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 4, 1868, at 10 o'clock, at the Concert Hall Auction Rooms, will be sold, a very desirable assortment of Household Furniture, comprising—Antique and modern Parlor Suits, in French satin brocatelle, plush, hair cloth, terry, and reps, in oil and varnished; Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, in Elizabethan, Grecian, Antique and other styles; Cottage Suits; Sewing, Dining, Studio, Reclining, Reception and Hall Chairs; Piano Stools, Escretoires, Armoires, Work Stands, Commodes, marble top Centre Tables, Extension Tables, pillar, French and turned legs, Library Tables, Hanging and Standing Hat Racks, &c. Also, an invoice of superior silver Plated Ware, consisting of—Tea Sets, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Berry Dishes, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, &c. CARPETS. Also, an invoice of Carpets.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS. (Late with M. Thomas & Sons.) Store No. 421 WALNUT street. FURNITURE SALES at the Store EVERY TUESDAY. SALES AT RESIDENCES will receive particular attention.

Sale No. 421 Walnut street. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINE, FEATHER BEDS, CARPETS, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING. At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, an assortment of Superior Furniture, Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine, Mattresses, Beds, Tapestry, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, China, Housekeeping Articles, &c.

Sale No. 1105 Callowhill street. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. March 4, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1105 Callowhill street, the entire Furniture, including—Superior Walnut Parlor Suit, Oak Hall Set, Walnut Dining-room Furniture, superior Chamber Suits, Rosewood Piano, large French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Plated Tea Set, fine Tapestry, Brussels and Venetian Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., SUCCESSORS TO McCLELLAND & CO., Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET street. LARGE SPRING SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING. March 5, commencing at ten o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, &c. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear. Direct from city and Eastern manufacturers.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET street, corner of BANK street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. NOTICE TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS. On Wednesday, March 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, 1200 lots, cases, bales, &c., of Desirable Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions &c. Particulars hereafter.

T. L. ASHBRIDGE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET street, above Fifth. FIFTH SPRING SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 4, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, about 1500 packages Boots and Shoes, embracing a fine assortment of first class city and Eastern made goods, to which the attention of the trade is called.