THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 31 1868.

THE IMPLACHMENT TRIAL.

Continued from the Third Page.

Continued from the Third Page. When cr parts Garland was decided, the country was just emerging from a conflict of arms, the passions and excitement of which had found their way upon the bench, and sone of the index, just coming from other service of the Government and from the bar, brought with them opinions. But 1 forbear: I am freeding on dangero. Bround. Time Las not yet laid its softening and correct-ing hand long enough whon this decision to allow me fur-ther to comment upon it in this presence. The Treedeur and senators, can it be said that the pos-rible doubte throw no three or four acts of Congress as to the tree version on three or four acts of Congress as to the creating the presence. The tree statistical and the post-sible doubte thread and on the generation - is a suffi-cient warmant to the President of the United States to set unconstitutional when a case involving the quasion should come before it and especial common bar would hold it unconstitutional when a case involving the country was tarned during the woore of the country was tarned during the woore of the discussion, and being the had argued with all his power his constitutional and argued with all his power his constitutional and the states are active involving the country was tarned during the woor four acts of the discussion, and be an the bale were is and especially come is done and bar and the states, a majority of whom wood for that very while he had argued with all his power his constitutional before the states as a senate of the while the the country is the trial of an executive of the to will y violating it before, it had been doubted y any court?

Chilled. Strates, a husting to internal to internal of an executive officer for wilfully violating it bofore, it had been doubted by any court?
Bearing upon this question, however, it may be said that the 'resident rehrowed Mr. standon for the very purpose of testing the constitutionality of this haw before the court and the question is asked, will you condern him as for a crime for so doing? If this plea were a true one, if ought not to avail; but it is a substring. We will thow you that he has taken no step to submit the question to any court, it but it is a substring. We will the output to to a valit, but it is a substring. We will the output to to avail; but it is a substring. We will the output to the avail; but it is a substring to the output to the forms of complexed it valid.
On the contrary, to Predicent has recognized it valid.
Jut add acted upon it in every department of the Government, to be the off off off off and the output to the forms of commissions and official bonds of all the civil officers of the Government to be altered to contour to its requirement. Indeed, the fact will not be denied any in the bey recard of the forms of complexed of the last will not be denied any. In the very general of the stand. The support ho subleng tried for the violation, to pass upon tho succeed to forms of the governal of the forms of contrast of a support to be altered to its provisions, and has be lot to be authered to dister any and his disregard of other is way the base for the to cover and the disregard of other is under the army what he intends to disregard its provisions, and in wiolations of the powers, and his department to seiden and in the set of the upons of the substring the set of the upons of the substring is officer. The Precident knew, or ought to have known; his office all the discer, who new appears as his coursel, outled, and did tell him, doubtles, that he altered for the same shift court of a due of armonic officer and here approprise remedy, here and the discer and

that an ejected office cannot reinstate ninsell, either by ruo varranto, mandamuskor other appropriate remedy. If the resident had really desired solely to test the constitutionality of the law, or his legal right to remove Mr. Stantos, instead of his definant message to the Sunate on the Sist of February, informing them of the removal, but not suggesting this purpose, which is thus sho way to be an afterthought, he would have said in substance: 'Gen-tionem of the boaste, in order to test the constitutionality of the issue of the information of the removal of tain cluft offices, which is verily believe to be unconstitu-tioned of the sonate, in order to test the constitution and the final and void. I have a such an order of removal of E. M. Bunion from the office of Secretary of the Depart-ment of War. I feit myself constrained to make this re-moval lost Mr. Stanton should answer the information in the nature of a suce ustravido, which I intend the Attor-mer-General-ball file at an earle day, by asying that he folds the office of beertary of War by the appointment and authority of Mr. Lincoin, which has never been re-voked. Anxions that there shall be no collision or disa-greement between the several departments of the Govera-ment and the Executive, I hay bofore the Senate this me-sage, that the res-ons for my acti m, as well as the a siton itself for the purpose indicated, may meet your concur-rence."

discill for the purpose indicated, may meet your concur-rence." Had the Senate received such a message, the represen-tatives of the people might never have deemed it neces-sary to in peach the Pre-ident for such an .ct, to insure the satety of the country, even if they had denied the accu-racy of the legal positions. On the contrary, he issued a letter of removal, per-emptory in form, intended to be so in effect, order-ing an officer of the army, Loreuzo Thomas to take posseeion of the office and eject the incumbent, which he claimed he would do by force, even at the risk of inaugurating insurrection, civil commotion and WM.

which he claimed he would do by force, even at the risk of inaugurating insurrection, civil commotion and war. Whatever may be the decision of the legal question in-volved when the case comes before the final judicial tri-bunal, who shall say that such conduct of the Executive, under the circumstances, and in the light of the history of current events and his coacomitant action, is not in Andrew Johnson a high crime and misdemeanor? Im-agins if twere possible, the consequence of a decision by the Senate in the negative—a verdict of not guilty upon this proposition A law is deliberately passed with all the form of legis-lative proodule is presented to the President for his eignature; it is returned by him to Congress with his ob-jections; is thereupon reconsidered, and by a yea and pay vote of three quarters of the Representatives of the people in the popular tranch, and three-fourths of the Senstorrepresenting the fisters in the logower head, in by the fresident by all the departments of the Govern-neat conforming therets for quite a year, no court having doubted its validity. Now, its provisions are wilfully and designedly violated by the fresident by all the departments of the Sevari powers which the law was designed to limit, for the pur-powers which the law was designed to limit, for the pur-power of ispations are wilfully and designed to viet by the thereid on the law mad designed to limit, for the pur-power of ispations are wilfully and designed to be removed; is the had etermined ought not and should not be removed; for which high-handed as the President is im-posed is the mame of all the people of the Preset is im-posed is the mame of all the people of the Preset is im-posed of isplating a meetion low officer when the Beante just b fore bad determined ought not and should not be

been consulting law yers on the subject. Reverdy John and and Robert J. Walker, and were advised they wore bound to oney that order. Said he, "I think it right to tell you the army are a unit on this subject." After a short pause, "seeing there was nothing, more to say." Gun rai Fuory left. What made all the onicers consult havyers shout obeying a law of the "nited States? What ind' ence had been at work with them? The course of the Traident. In his message to Congress in December he is declared that the time might course when he you id resist a law of Congress by force. How could General Encoy tell that in the judgment of the President that the to be in the first work with the second that the time in a law of Congress by force. How could General Encoy tell that in the judgment of the President that the to be congress by force. How could General Encoy tell that in the judgment of the President that full on the one, and hence was anxious to assure the "resident that he could not come was an tions of a sure a the fully come to the conclusion to remove Mr. Stanton at all events, notwith standing the law act the action of the Senate; in other words, he intended to make and did make, excentive resistance to the law duy enacted. The consequences of such resistance he has told us in his mes-sage:

Schule in Super words, no intended to make and did make, ext outly resistance to the law duly enacted. The consequences of such resistance he has told us in his mossage:
 Where an act has been pasted according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme logiclative authority, and is regularly used in the supreme logiclative authority. Executive resistance to it, expecially in times of high ary excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the covernment. This would be simply that the renedy for the worst over the resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst over the two branches of the Government. This would be simply that the range may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights, and maintain then, regardless of all consequence.
 It is true that rasce may occur in which the Executive to be level that if General Emory had iteld in the least to be level that if General Emory had sielded in the least to be beyed?
 It as make head declared has weld a bare of the diment of homes?
 It as the freedent, the commander in chief, what it not just be believe that if General Emory had sielded in the least to be leve that if General Emory had sielded in the least to be leve that if General Emory had sielded in the least to be beyed?
 It is the President, the Commander in chief, "the fountion of all home and the source of all power" in the cyc of a military officer, teaching that officer to disobey a law which be chimself has declared is void, with the power so promote that officer if he finde him an apt pupil. It is in the site officer if the sum of a binder in the distres. The sum of the struct maders include is void, with the power is promote that officer if he finde him an apt pupil. It is the the struct the officer of the army that the laws of Congress and to bring into distres. The issue and there is the the struct and there is the there will be out in evidence the struct and once the there wi

the short-hand noise of the reporters in each instance thereof, and in one instance where the spoced was exam-ined and corrected by the private secretary of the Presi-dent binnedf. To the charges of this article the respondent answers that a convention of delegates (where, the system of the tres-dent binnedf. To the charges of this article the respondent answers the full delpha for certain political purposes inself. and reppolated a committee to wait upon the respondent, and reppolated a committee to wait upon the respondent of the inter chairman. How, five day, they were teacived now a sension of the United States, addressed the respon-der in a substantially correct-report, is made a part of the sorver; that the respondent made a reply to the ad-dress of the committee. While, however, he gives us in his answer a copy of the speech made to him by Mr. Rev-ercy Johnson, taken from a new paper, he wholly omits to give us as authorized version of his own speech, about which he may be supposed to know quitte as much, and thus ave as considered ration of his own and and that the same sconie teachmory. His does not admit that the suppose of the speech in the article are correct, nor out admit that the extracts correctly or justly present his epicet, but again, he does not admit the as of ar as the same see the speech as their fullest fraction. The speech shall be graved to assure him and the Somet that the whole scheme of the violence of a sit in the power to toholograph the seene by evidence, en all these corr-sent and shall hear every material word that is the sold. If is define a however, to the article is that "melefit lime with four the constitutional right of freedom of solation and freedom of speech, and is not and/est rot in-the thall be are solated evidence, or all these corr-sent and shall hear every material word that the solation in each case, that the owner, or the article is that "the felt lime with the discose is an indice of the correling to freedom of the trade of the constitutional right of

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about our British subjects?" The Chief Executive, supported by his Secretary of State, so that all the foreign relations and diplomatic sec-vices were fully represented, with a dignity that not oven his counsel can appreciate, and with an amonity which must have delighted Downing street, answers: "We will attend to John Buil after awhile, so far 'as that is con-cerned." The mob, ungrateful, receive this ait of expres-sion of opinion upon the justice, worthiness, objects, pur-poces and public and golitent motives and tendencies of our relations with the kingdom of Great Britain, as they fell from the honored lips of the President of the Uaited States, with laughter, and the more unthinking with cheers.

States, with laughter, and the more unthinking with cheers. Having thus disposed of our diplomatic relations with the first naval and conduction in the manor aforesaid and for the purposes aforesaid this noisy mob, on the subject of the riot, upon which his answer mays: "It is the constitutional duty of the President to express opinion for the purposes aforesaid." A voice calls out "Now Orleans! goon!" After a graceful exordium, the President ex-preses his high opinion that a massacre, wherein his par-doued and unpardoned rebel mesoicates and friends deliberately shot down and murdered unarmed Union men without provocation—even Hor on, the uni sister of the living God, as his hands were raised to the Princ- of Preace, praying in the language of the Great Martyr. "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." -was the result of the Jaw parsed by the legislative de-partment of your Government in the words following, that is to say:

partment of your Government in the words following, that is to say: "If you will take up the riot at New. Orleans, and trace it back to ifs source, or to its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there. "If you take up the riot at New Orleans, and take it back to to Kadical Congress-" "This as we might expect, was received by the mob, composed doubtless in large part of "inrepentant rebels, with great cheering and crise of "Bully." It was "bully" for them to learn on the authority of the President of the United States that they might shoot down Julion men-and patriots and lay the sin of the nurder upon the Con-gress of the United States! And this was another bit of objecta, "purposers, and public political motives and ten-dencies of the legislation of your Congress." After some further debate of the United States, on this fitting, con-stitutional oreasion, lumicalistly took this as personal, and replieve to it, "Now, my countrymon, it is very easy to induke in epithets; it is very easy to call a man a Judas, and cry out traitor; but wene found wanting," What were the the "facts that were found wanting," which we have the "facts that were found wanting,"

What were the the "facts that were found wantine,"

ADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARW

which and the purposes for which the respondent committed the acts alleged against him may be fully understood.
 Lyon the first reading of the articles of imposchment, the question might have arteen in the mind of some setator, why are these acts of the President only presented by the House, when history informas us that others equally dangerous to the liberties of the propile, if not more so, and others of equal usurpation of powers, if not sucrete, are passed by in silence?
 To such possible inquiry we reply that the acts sot out in the first eight articles are but the cultainstion of a series of wrongs, "malfeasances and usurpations committed by the respondent, and therefore seed to be examined in the first of his precedent and concomitant acts to grasp the scope and design. "The last three articles are presented show the pervensity and malignity with which he acted, so that the mean, as he is known to us, may be clearly spread upon record, to be seen and known of all into the scope and design. "The last of more so, the act of more so is worther any action of a second of the respondent's course of administration of a second of indictment over. More than 240 yoars ago it was determined in Parlianeus that common fame is a good ground for the proceeding of this House, either to inquire of here or to transmit the common and is find cause, to the King or Lords." Now, at those we lik now the all good and grave men (bonos et graves) that the addites and real so and trease and the dolloue; that the lose of an armed of rebellion, making loud denunciations, frequently and design and the sound of us and there are and enders. The sound all we solve that the dolloue; that the lose of an armed so the contrast acts the sound and the sound for the proceeding of this House, either to inquire of here or to transmit the common fame is a good ground for the proceeding of the stoues, and the sound so the king of the stoues and treasen should be made ofloue; that the lose find or a grave men (

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there were but few of them, to sheb only should be given in charge the reconstruction, of the disreganized brates?" Do Lot all men know that soon afterwards he changed bis course, snc only made trens, nodious, so far as he was ernerined, by appointing traitors to office, and by indi-cininate pardon to all who "came in unto him ?" Woo does no know that andrew Johnson mitiat d, of his own will a course of reconstruction of the rebel States, which att is the chafted was provisional only, and until the meeting of Congress and its action thereon? Who does not know that when to agress met and under-took to begielate upon this we y subject of reconstruction, of which he had advised them in his meesaw, which they alone had had no power to do, Andrew Johnson, has a slore-said, again changed his course, and declared that Con-gress had no power to leganizations which that the two houses had only the power separately to judge of the qualifications of this meesaw, that they alone had challed into existence by his late for a such of which we revolve to do. Andrew Johnson, hat a fors-such a under the State only the power separately to judge of the qualification of the members who might be sent to each by rebuilding which. Andrew Johnson had chiled into existence by his late first, the electors of which were volves by his permission and under h-limitations? Who does not know that when Congress, assuming its rightful power to propose amendments to the Constitu-

 neting under the State organizations which Andrew obtheon had called into existed by hispermission and under be listed into the weak of the state in the introduct.
 Who does not know that when Congress, assuming its rightful yowr to propose annualments to the Constitution had possed such an unendidents to the Constitution had possed such an unendidents in the Congress. The constitution is the subset of pacification, Andrew of the subset of the list of the subset of the list of the subset of the list of the constitution. Andrew of the subset of the list of the list of the list of the constitution of the list of E. H. GODSHALK. **OPENING**.

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powers which the law was designed to limit, for the purpose of displacing a meritolous officer whom the Benate just be fore had determined ought not and should not be removed; for which high-banded act the President is impeaded in the name of all the people of the Unit-d states, by the refourths of the House of Representatives, and presented at the bar of the Benate, and by the same Senate that passed the law; nar, more, by the very Senators who, when the proceeding came to their knowledge, wifter a deliberation of many hours, solenaly declared the that case the law; nar, more, by the very Senators who, when the proceeding came to the denate the analytic of the terms terms

him and a services would compet the behavior to contribu-If the respondent can get a General by hrevet appointed, he can then, by simple o der, put him on duty according to his brevet rank, and thus have a General of the army in command at Washington, through whom he can trans-mit his orders and comply with the act which he did not dare transgrese, as he had approved it, and get rid ef the hatod General Grant. Sherman spurned the bribe. The hatod General Grant so the same brevet rank, but Thomas declined.

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d crons abms of the individuals composing it has always accompanied a sciure by a despot of the legislative power of a country. Two memorable examples in modern history will spring to the recollection of overy man. Before cromwell drove out by the bayonet the Parliament of England, he and his partiams had denounced it, derided it, decried it, and delamed it, and thus brought it into relicule and con-tempt. He visified it with the same name, which, it is a significant fact, the parliament of England, he and dring article it with the same name, which, it is a significant fact, the parliament of Johnson by a concerted cry, applied to the Congress of the United Statev when he commenced his memorable. pligrinage and crusade against it. It is a still more significant fact that the justi-tication made by Gromwe 1 and by Johnson for setting wide the authority of Parliament and Congress, respec-tively, was precisely the same, to wit: that they were elected by part of the people only. When Cromwell, by his soldiers, finally entered the hull of Parliament to disperse its members, he attemped to cover the contrily of the issurgation by denouncing this man peirsonally as a libertine, that as ad unkard another as a betrayer of the liberties of the people. Johnson etarted out on treckely the same others, but, forgetting the parallel to coariy, he proclaims this particle an assa-whom the people delight to honor, and breathers out "threatenings and slarghter" against this man whose ervices in the cause of numa freedom have made his name a household word wherever the language isspokon. There is, however, an appreciable difference lotween the results accomplished by each. When Bomaparto extinguished the Legislature of France, he waited until through his press and his par-tion well and Johnson, and there is a like alfference in the results accomplished by press and his par-tioned hy his own denounciations, be vrought its an-thority into digrees and contempt ; and when in ally, he drove the council of the nation from their c

power, not of maligality and will. We are too spt to overlook the danger that may come from words. "We are inclined to say that is only talk—wait till some act is done, and then it will be time to nove. But words may be, and sometimes are, thangs—living, burning things that act as world on fre." As a most notable instance of the power of words, look at the jaception of the rebellion through which we have it a targetion of the rebellion through which we have it a substant of the rebellion through which we have it a substant of the rebellion through which we have it a targetion of the rebellion through which we have it a substant of the rebellion through which we have it a substant of the rebellion through which we have it a substant of the rebellion through which we have it a substant of the rebellion and soccession which was beard in Congress and on the "stump," until in the South a generation was tanght them by word, and the word suddenly burst forth into terrible, swful word suddenly burst forth into terrible, swful word suddenly burst for the substant of the sum on of bouth Carolina spinst fort burnter would never have been heard, with all their fearful and donaly conse-qu user? Nay more; if the United Stutes officers, sens-tors and Representaives had been impeached or dis-qualide from office in 1882 for talking nullidestion the astrong, with all their fearful and donaly conse-que used brothers, now dead in batite, or starved in pri-son, had been alives ind happy, and a peacoful solution of the question of iskery had been found. Does any one doubt that if the intentions of the respond-end weakened the Congress in the affections of the peo-phe, so that those who had in the North sympathized with the rebellion could have beer carried out, and hous a minority given of the reperiment and governments organized by Johnson in inc rebellion with the Tensaury of the United States, over which he now claims even unheard of and il-illy riable powers, and thus lighted the torch of civil war? In all carmentness, S

livitable powers, and thus lighted the torch of civit war? In all carnestness, Senators, I call each one of you upon bis conscience to say whether be does not believe, by such proponderance of evidence drawn from the acts of the range of evidence in office, that if the people had not been, as they ever have been, two and loysits their Constress and themselves, such would not have been the result of these usurgations of power in the Executive?

Executive? Is it, indeed, to be seriously argued here that there is a constitutional right in the Freedent of the United States, who, during his official life,can never lay aside his official character, to denounce, malign, abuse, ridicule and con term, openly and publicly, the Congress of the United States—a co-ordinate branch of the Government? It camfor fail to be observed that the President (shall I. dark to say his conneel, or are they compelled by the exi-gencies of their defrace?) have decoived themmelves as to the gravamen of the charge in this article. It does not r-ise the question of freedom of speech, but of propriety and decency of speech and conduct in a high officer of the Government.

and decenty of speech and conduct in a high officer of the Govennment. Andrew Johnson, the private citizes, as I most reve-renily hope and truet he soon will be, has the full consti-tutional right to think and speak what he pleases; provided always he does not bring himself within the purview of the common law offences of being a common railor and brawler, or a common scold, which he may do (if a male person is ever liable to commit that crime); but the dig-nity of station, the properties of position, the courtesies of office, all which are a part of the line interment, that fineses of conduct, that appropriate new of deportment, that fineses of conduct, that appropriate a part of his high official functions. He stands before the youth of the browner, and all that is to becought in aspiration; bestands before the r. no file to be only as the grave Magistraterio occupies, if he d.es not fill, the place once occupied by Washington; and, far higher and of grave Magistraterio institutions, as the type of a new whom the suffrages of a free poople have chosen as their contact. He stands before institutions, as the type of a new whom the suffrages of a free poople have chosen as the citer. He suffrages of a free poople have chosen as the citer. He suffrages of a mere in the image of God is the elected rule of a free poop-

What were the the "facts that were found wantine," What were the the "facts that were found wantine," Which in the mind of the President prevented him from beirg a Judas lecartot? We shall state the wanting facts in his own inoguage on this occasion, when he is exerci-sit a his bish constitutional prerogative: "Judas lacartot? We shall state the wanting facts in his own inoguage on this occasion, when he is exerci-sit a his bish constitutional prerogative: "Judas lacartot? Judas I There was a Judas once - one of the tweive Apostles. Us, yes! the twolv Apostles had a (hrit: [A voice-- and a Moses too"-great langhter.] The twelve Apostles had a Christ, and he never could have had a Judas unless he had had the twolve Apostles. If I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad Stovens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Summer?" If it were not that the blaphency shoes a us we should gather from all this that it dwell in the mind of the Presi-dent of the United States that the only reason why he was not a Judas was that he had not been able to find a Christ towards whom to play the Judas. It would appear that this 'opinion," given in pursuance of his constitutional obligation, was received with cheers and hisses. Whether the cheers were that certain patri-otic persons named by him might be hanged, or the hiss-ing was because of the insbilly of the President to play the part of Judas, for the reasons before stated, I am sorry to say the ovidence will not inform us. His naws er makes the President say that i is his "daty to exprese opinion engenged in the public characters, and the conduct, views, purpose, object, motives, and toa-dencies of all men engaged in the public service." Now, as 'the character, motives, tendencies, surposes, theeter and views of Judas, none, had opinions er-presed 'about them on this fit occasion (although he arened to define to have some others, whose names he manting to the president of the United States to discus on this particulary' it occasion."

But I will not pursue this revolting exhibition any further. I will only show you at Cleveland the crowd and the President of the United States, in the darkness of night, bandying exitches with each other, crying, "Mind your dignity, Andy!" Don't get mad, Andy:" "Bully for yen, Andy!" Don't get mad, Andy:" "Bully for yen, Andy!" I hardly dare shock, as I must, every sense of propriety by calling your attention to the President's alluation to the denth of the sainted martyr, Lincoln, as the means by which he attained his ollice; and fit can be justi-taken in the commonest proprieties of life. The Presi-cent shall tell his own story: "There was, two years ago, a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket with a dia-tinguished citizen now no more. [Volces-- ICa a pity ? Too bad!" Unfortunate !! Xes: I know there are some who say unfortunate. Yes; unfortunate for some that Go trales on high and deals in justice. [Cheers] Yes, infortunate, the ways of Providence are hysterious and incomprehensible, controlling all who exclaim unfor-tunate."

tunite." Js it wonderful at all that such a speech, which seems to have been unprovoked and coolly uttered, should have Heited the single response from the crowd. "Bully for you?"

clicited the single response from the crowd. "Bully for you?" I go no further. I might follow this ad nanseam. I grant the Freedent of the United States further upon-this cligraceful score the mercy of my silence. Tell ine-now, who can read this account of this exhibition, and reduct that the result of our institutions of government has been to place such a man, so lost to decency and pro-picty of conduct, so upit, in the high office of ruler of this as the finger of score and contempt for Roynoli-can Democracy is pointed at him by some advocate of momerky in the old world? What answer have you when an intelligent foreigner says: ".ook! seel this is the climination of the ballot un-restnined in the hands of a free peeple in a country where any man may appire to the office of president. is not our government of a hexaditary king or emperor a gentlemma, than to have such a timing as this for a ruler?" Yee, we have, an angwer. We can say that this man

I rot our government of a hereditary king or emperor a better one, where at least our sovereign is over a gentieman, than to have such a titing arthits for a ruler?" Yes, we have an answer. We can say that this man was not the choice of the people for the President of the United States. He gwas thrown to the surface by the whitpeel of a civil war, and carelessly, we grant, was elected to the second place in the government, without thought that he might over fill the first. By murder most foul he succeeded to the Presidency, and is the elect of an sessarin, to that high oillice and most of the people. "It was a grievous fault, and grievously have we answered it," but let me tell you, ob, advocate of monarchy that our form of govern-ment gives us a remedy for such misfortune, which yours, with is divine right or kings, does not. We can remove as we are about to do, from the office he has distraced, by the sure, asfe, and constitutional method of impead-ment; while your king if he becomes a buffon, or juster, or a synat, can only be displaced through revolution, bloudhed, and civil war. This-this oh, monarchief if the crowning glory of our institutions; because of which, if for no other reason, our form of governiment claims pre-cedence over all other governments of the earth. Artich I charges that the President having donied in a public eperch on the Helb of August, B66 at Washington, the the Thirty-minth Congress was cuthorized to exer-cise leginative nower, and deny institut the legislation of sid Gorgeres way wald or obligatory upon him, or that it had power to propose cartain amendments to he (on-sulfied "An Act regulating the function if a se-ultion, diu attempt to provent the execution of the act sulfied "An Act regulating the function of war, notwithat anding the artical of the sense to orent in his subpension, and that he also contrive imeans to prevent the execution of an act of March 2, 1987, which provides that all military orders hall be issued through the General of the army of the united Hates

etuitive power. I speak, therefore, not the language of exaggyration, but the words of truth and sob rneed in seying that the future political weifere and liberties of all men mang trembling on the decision of the hour. "A COUNCIL OF WAR,

NEW JERSEY MATCHES.

NEW JERNEY MATTERS. RROUGANIZATION.— The concollution of the West-for-sey, Milliville and Glazeboro rails ada, under the law stocially troviding for it, goes into effect on Wednesday, the ürst day of April, to-morrow. These companies, in pursuance thereot, will hold meetings is Camden on that day, for the purpose of organizing and electing directors tor the could system. The new arrangement will add una-terially to the accommodation of the public who pass over these roads, as the Company will commence at once or clay the track and make other improvement. Furth Prosterns.—Those who are engaged in fruit culture in Atlantic county report that the prospects were never more promising at this season of the year. Every-thing indicates a large yield, and unusual activity in monfested by those who pay particular attention to the public and vinces of choice and prolific kinds of ruit and berries. U. A. MEMANICS.—This excellent organization is Galleries and Looking-Glass Warerooms

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