Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year

GOLD OBLIGATIONS

OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon the Most Desirable Portion of the

Great National Pacific R. R. Line.

This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY NEXT.

The western portion of the Line, known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, beside having the largest settlement, the richest mines the most valuable lands along its route, is also built and completed as a first-class Railroad in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of operation, and the permanent value of the property.

The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior December 3, is full and specific, and concludes as follows:

"Heavy trains of rails, ties and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material or equipment, and is is worthy of its character as a great national work."

By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty miles additional, are all bought, *paid for*, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 1 WERE UPWARD OF $1,400,000 IN GOLD, OF WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT. This result was from local commercial business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amount of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand men along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track THREE HUNDRED MILES during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transit over the road.

At a late date there were no less than seventy-nine locomotives running on the road, eighty more on the way, and over twelve hundred cars, to which the Company are continually making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN UNEXAMPLED SCALE, and their Securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.

The current interest liabilities upon the Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period, were less than $350,000.

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress, and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this loan is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country and Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion of the remainder at 103 AND THE ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable in the city of New York, in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1st is charged to the purchaser *in currency*, and the semi-annual coupons maturing January 1st next will be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay *more than eight per cent. upon the investment*, and have, from national and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, &c., giving a full account of the organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return express, at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Gold, &c.,

No. 40 S. Third St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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THE NEW YEAR.

Annual Address of the Carriers of the "Evening Bulletin."

BY D. BRAINERD WILLIAMSON.

I.

Beneath the shroud of snow the dead leaves lay
When to the Earth was born a new-babe Year.
Snow here and there and everywhere the day
This child of Time was brought beside the bier
Of the dead King, brow-crowned with chaplets sere;
For now his reign was closed, and so, as we
Of human mould, he passed amid the drear
And frosts of winter o'er the Silent Sea,
To that fair land, the land we mortals call to be.

Now when the Old King died the church bells rang,
And gave bravo welcome to the new-born heir.
All o'er the earth was heard the sounding clang,
And shouts went up and shook the frosted air;
And, for the while, no woe, or pain, or care
Seemed known within the cot or palace high;
For men, both old and young, and women fair,
Beneath the leaden, cold and starless sky
Joined in acclaim, as though some Victor Chief passed by.

What though in many breasts some bitter grief
Had bent the spirit? Hope stood forth and said:
"O'er good cheer be, the trial is but brief;
Through rugged, bleeding paths ye have been led;
Courageous be, as souls high born and bred
To face all dangers and all storms that lower:
While hearts and pulses beat, ruin are not dead:
Then rise, and girt with conquering faith and power,
Thrust by your griefs, and greet with joy the coming hour."

And, so, throughout the land all hearts grew glad,—
For had not Hope's stout words cheered all once more
And left sweet peace in bosoms just now sad,
And scattered those grim shadows which before,
Like sceptres, chased fair joy afar and wore
Their impress deep into the soul? Good cheer
Was this that filled the Earth's great heart and bore
Fresh promise of God's prayed-for blessings near,
In the New Time, now dawned, the dawn of this New Year.

Apace the days and weeks and months drew on,
Some found the joys of which bright hope had told,
And soon forgot the woes of hours now gone,
And forward walked, full blessed with peace, and bold
To meet, were it decreed, the ills of old;
Sure Heaven to these was kind, nor with the rod
E'er smote the flock re-gathered to the fold;
And thus in faith, content and joy, they trod
Life's pleasant ways, chanting their hymns of praise to God.

But some, whose paths had always lain in light,
Were doomed to grope among the thorns and gloom,
Pain, Sorrow, Death and one unwaning night;
No sun, or moon or star, or grateful bloom,
But hearts surcharged with woe, and never room
Within for aught that gives to life a rest,
Or grants it peace this side the welcome tomb;
Beneath their crushing griefs and burdens pressed,
These staggered on, uncheered, unhopeful and unblessed.

Like men, Earth's governments are prone to feel
The changes which the years of Time must bring;
They come, and in their sweeping wake reveal
All prosperous peoples,—all in suffering;
Enlightened those, and those beneath a King
Whose iron sceptre strikes the spirit down,
And leaves within the human heart a sting—
That thought, that Man should quail before the frown
Of him who mounts a throne and wears a jeweled crown.

Before the new-born Year grew old, he saw
Brave hearts arise, resolved to save the right,
O'erthrow the tyrant and make righteous law,
That men may live and share the holy light,
Those blessed rays which Freedom's orb of might
Sheds on the sons of Earth who dare to meet
The armored despot in the angry fight;
And these, to-day, with joy each other greet,
For one of Europe's blood-stained crowns lies at their feet.

Our Country! God's good blessing on the land!
No more across her breast the iron car
Drives, with deep wound, at hideous War's command:
Peace reigns again, and but the marking scar
Remains, that tells how well Time's greatest war,
Thro' Freedom's Chieftain, saved the blessed soil;
No slave lies out to-night beneath a star,
And nought is heard of anger or turmoil
Among the thrifty noises of her Sons of Toil.

The Year goes out, and we, who walk Time's ways,
Once more shall greet the coming of the New;
And 'mid the clang of bells and hymns of praise,
In Heaven's high light our earnest hearts will sue
For that sweet grace which thus far brought us through,
That so we yet may live and do what He
In His great wisdom hath for Man to do,
And doing, in His strength, our eyes shall see
By living faith the clime we mortals call TO BE.

Wedding Presents.

Society invests persons who are engaged to be married with such extravagant interest and such extraordinary pretensions, that we must not be surprised if it positively confers upon them the privilege it has long withdrawn from the sovereign, the privilege of raising taxes without the intervention of any legislative authority. Like the royal rights they have survived, these fiscal contributions, raised by young ladies from their lieges on the eve of their wedding, are adroitly made to assume the character of benevolence. They are called presents, and are, with an exquisite avoidance of their compulsory nature, invariably alluded to as spontaneous offerings. But a slight practical acquaintance with the mode in which they are levied, and the genuine feelings of the unhappy individuals from whom they are extorted, is enough to convince anybody that they are no more free gifts than were those additions to the royal exchequer in the time of the Tudors to which we have already compared them. What can't be cured must be endured, and we have no expectation of seeing these forced benevolences abolished. But what can't be cured can sometimes be mended. Count Figuerolo has just done away with the octroi duties in Spain, and substituted a mixed house and poll tax in their stead. Cannot something similar be done in this matter of wedding presents? Why should not a man be made to contribute in proportion to the rent he pays for his house and the number of people in it—so much per baby say. Let there be no more gimcracks and fallals. Let there be good money down. No more Apostle spoons and Evangelist mustard pots. Hard cash is what we advocate. Uncle and aunt very often, as it is, make their wedding presents in that form, telling the young folks to buy what they like with it. Suppose we all do the same. If it be objected to that they would not like to take money from strangers, all we can say is, try them. They do take it now in a disguised form. And supposing they were to be sensitive about plain, visible coin of the realm, would many people be sorry, we wonder?—*Imperial Review.*

1868.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PAST YEAR

What Has Happened Everywhere

Local, National and Foreign Events

Record of the World's Progress

Necrology of the Year

Complete Summary of Haps and Mishaps

January.

1. Colored Societies of Richmond, Va., celebrated their Fourth Anniversary of Emancipation by a parade....Ship Northern Belle foundered at sea.

2. First National Bank of Bay City, Michigan, suspended payment....Thomas Welsh hanged at Newark, N. J., for murder....Fenians attack the residence of Mr. Matthews at Cork, Ireland....Baron Marochelli, the sculptor, died.

3. Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, resigned. Joshua Baker appointed in his place by General Hancock....Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, inaugurated....General Meade left Washington to assume command of the Third Military District.

....The Fenian Headquarters in Paris seized by the French police....Riots in Lisbon, Portugal.

4. Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius....Resignation of the Cabinet Ministry of Portugal accepted by the King and a new Ministry formed.

6. Congress re-assembled to-day. State Department informed of the abdication of the Tycoon of Japan in favor of the Mikado....The United States House of Representatives passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That we utterly condemn the conduct of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, for his action in removing that gallant soldier, General P. H. Sheridan, from the command of the Fifth Military District; and that the thanks of this House are due to General U. S. Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, for his letter of August last, addressed to the said acting President, in relation to the removal of E. M. Stanton and of General Sheridan, as well as for his endorsement of the letter of General Sheridan, dated January 25, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas."

The first clause, in relation to the removal of General Sheridan, was passed—yeas 79, nays 28; the second, returning thanks to General Grant—yeas 82, nays 23.

7. The Pennsylvania Legislature met, and the Senate organized. No organization effected in the House....Farrel Hall, Chicago, destroyed by fire....Lord Stanley protests against the action of the Russian Government in Roumania.

8. Governor Geary's annual message received and read in the Senate of Pennsylvania....State Convention of Boys in Blue met and nominated General Grant for President and ex-Governor Curtin for Vice President.

9. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, died, aged 76 years....Severe battle between the Governmental and Revolutionary forces in Peru....The remains of the late Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, arrived at the Island of Corfu on their way to Trieste.

10. The President reports 21 States as having ratified the proposed 14th article of the Federal Constitution....The Pennsylvania House of Representatives organized by electing Elisha W. Davis, Speaker, on the 26th ballot....Grand Army of the Republic, of Kansas, favor General Grant for the Presidency....The Grant block at Oswego, N. Y., burned....More Fenian uprisings in Dublin.

11. Thirty-five cases of cholera in New York, introduced by the ship Liberty, from Hamburg....Admiral Bell, Lieut. Reed, and ten from the U. S. ship Hartford, drowned in the Osaka River, Japan.

13. The United States Senate refuses to concur in the suspension of Secretary Stanton by the President....Gen. Prevost's appointment of Maj.-General of Militia confirmed by the Pennsylvania Senate....S. S. Cox appointed Minister to Austria....The town of Sardis, Miss., nearly destroyed by fire....Gen. Napier arrives at Annesley's Bay, Abyssinia, with the British expedition.

14. Gen. Grant turns over the War Department Office to Edwin M. Stanton....The Virginia Convention declares slavery forever abolished....Gen. Frederick Steele died....Arrest of employes of the Telegraph Company at Belfast for supposed Fenian sympathies....The Corps Legislatif pass a bill reorganizing the French army.

15. W. W. Irwin elected State Treasurer....Grant and Sherman have an interview with the President and Secretary Stanton....Burial of Bishop Hopkins....Ground broken for the Colorado and Pacific Railroad at Golden City, Col....France and Prussia agree to act together on the Roman question.

16. The inhabitants of the islands of St. Johns and St. Thomas unanimously vote for annexation to the United States....John Benninghoff's residence, near Titusville, Pa., robbed of over $100,000....The remains of Maximilian arrive at Trieste....Maximilian's death communicated to Carlotta.

17. John Jacob Astor died in New York....Battle between the Imperialists and Rebels at Shentang, China.

18. George Francis Train, Ginnell and Gee arrested on board the steamship Scotia, at Queenstown, charged with belonging to the American wing of Fenians....Maximilian's remains arrive at Vienna.

20. Second trial of John H. Surratt fixed for February 24....Fenians attack a Martello tower at Dungannon, Ireland....The transfer of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns was referred by the Danish Parliament to a special committee.

21. Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund met at Richmond. General Grant was present....George F. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork....Italy informs Spain she will not submit to the intervention of any foreign power, except France.

22. 100 deaths from cholera per day at Buenos Ayres....Lord Hobart, in Parliament, sustains the American government on the Alabama claims.

23. Charles Kean, the tragedian, died....Spain informs Italy that she is determined to maintain the head of the church at Rome.

24. The Spanish Minister of War orders 50,000 American breech-loading rifles.

25. Receipt of the treaty between the United States and Fejee Islands by the State Department....General Grant complained in a letter to the President, that misrepresentations of conversations between himself and the President had been published in the public journals—the point in the controversy being whether, in case of the vote in the Senate reinstating Secretary Stanton, General Grant had either promised to hold on to the office, and compel Secretary Stanton to seek to recover possession by process of law, or had promised that, in case he would not resist, to resign in time for the President to appoint a new Secretary of War, who might resist the reinstatement. General Grant recapitulated all the circumstances, and said: "I made no such promise."

27. House of Representatives pass a bill to prevent payment of Southern war claims....Secretary Stanton reports to Congress that the U. S. soldiers in Alaska are not suffering, as was reported....Edward Thornton, new British Minister, arrived in New York....Large fires in Sedalia, Mo.; Worcester, Mass., and Strutsville, Canada.

28. Great fire in Chicago; loss $2,000,000....The Fenian, Shaw, turns Queen's evidence, and implicates some of his colleagues.

29. The Grand Army of the Republic, of Indiana, and the Wyoming County Convention endorse General Grant for President....Academy of Music at Albany burned....Treaty for the sale of the Danish Islands to the United States ratified by Denmark....The President returned to Gen. Grant his letter of January 24, requesting instructions in relation to Secretary Stanton, with the following endorsement:

"As requested in this communication, General Grant is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

30. In the Corps Legislatif of France, M. Thiers powerfully urges the freedom of the press....General Grant replied to the President in relation to his order of January 29: "I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the army, as has heretofore been his practice under the law and customs of the department. While his authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department, by direction of the President, are authorized by the Executive."

31. Accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad near Mill Creek, caused by a broken rail; three cars consumed by fire, a lady killed, other persons badly injured....The President wrote to General Grant a letter in relation to his letter of January 25, in which he said that there had been an understanding between himself and the General, some time after the latter had assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, as to what should be done in case the Senate would refuse to recognise the suspension of Mr. Stanton. The President said:

"That object was accomplished, for the interview terminated with the direct understanding, that it upon reflection you should prefer not to become a party to the controversy, or should conclude that it would be your duty to surrender the department to Mr. Stanton, upon action in his favor by the Senate, you were to return the office to me prior to a decision by the Senate, in order that, if I desired to do so, I might designate some one to succeed you. It must have been apparent to you that had not this understanding been reached, it was my purpose to relieve you from the further discharge of duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and to appoint some other person in that capacity. Other conversations upon the subject ensued, all of them having, on my part, the same object, and leading to the same conclusion as the first."

The President said further, that on Saturday, January 11 (two days before the restoration of Mr. Stanton by the Senate):—

"After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure-of-Office Bill were fully discussed, you said that as it had been agreed upon in our first conference, you would either return the office to my possession in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate upon Mr. Stanton's suspension, or would remain at its head awaiting a decision of the question by judicial proceedings. It was then understood that there would be a further conference on Monday, by which time I supposed you would be prepared to inform me of your final decision. You failed, however, to fulfil the engagement, and on Tuesday notified me, in writing, of the receipt of your official notification of the action of the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton, and at the same time informed me that, according to the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, your functions, as Secretary of War *ad interim*, ceased from the moment of receipt of notice. You thus, in disregard of the understanding between us, vacated the office without having given me notice of your intention to do so. It is but just, however, to say that, in your communication, you claim that you did inform me of your purpose, and thus fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The fact that such a promise existed is evidence of an arrangement of the kind I have mentioned. You had found in our first conference that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not. You knew what reasons had induced the President to ask of you a promise. You also knew that, in case your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, it was his purpose to fill your place by another appointment, even ignoring the existence of a positive understanding between us. The conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. It is certain, however, that even under these circumstances you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but, according to your own statement, placed yourself in a position where could I have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you, as I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or else to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by the appointment of a successor."

February.

1. Georgia asks Congress to loan Southern planters $30,000,000....Indian depredations in Arizona....St. Xavier Seminary, Latrobe, Pa., burned....The Revolution in Peru successful....King of Denmark signs the Treaty for the transfer of Danish West India Islands....Cholera subsided at Buenos Ayres....Spain forms a "Papal Legion" to uphold the temporal power of the Pope.

2. The act of Congress directing that the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire or cancel United States notes should be suspended, except as to cancelling mutilated notes and replacing them, became a law, the same having been in the President's hands ten days, and not being returned by him to Congress.

3. The Anti-Contraction bill not having been signed by the President, becomes a law....Terrible gale in Liverpool....The ports of Hiogo and Osaka, Japan, thrown open to foreigners....Gen. Grant replied to the letter of the President of January 31, declaring that it was "but a reiteration, only something more in detail, of the many and gross misrepresentations" contained in certain articles published in newspapers and complained of in General Grant's letter of January 28. The General said:

"I here reassert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours notwithstanding. You know that we parted on Saturday, the 11th ult., without any promise on my part, either expressed or implied, to the effect that I would hold on to the office of Secretary of War *ad interim* against the action of the Senate; or, declining to do so myself, would surrender it to you before such action was had, or that I would see you again, at any fixed time, on the subject. The performance of the promises alleged to have been made by me would have involved a resistance of the law, and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton. From our conversation and my written protest of August 1, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known that my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the southern States to their proper relation to the government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or, not doing so myself, surrender to one who, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought; and it was to avoid this doubt, as well as to relieve you from the personal embarrassment in which Mr. Stanton's reinstatement would place you, that I urged the appointment of Governor Cox, believing that it would be agreeable to you and also to Mr. Stanton, satisfied as I was the good of the country and not the office, was what the latter desired.

* * * * * * *

"The course you have understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law, and that without orders from you; while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law, and not in disobedience to any orders of my superior. And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I am, in a measure, confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded the authority. I am to disobey. With assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General."

4. Correspondence between General Grant and the President in relation to the Secretary of War case sent to the Senate....Bradford county endorses Grant....Disturbance at a negro political meeting in Savannah, Georgia. Several policemen and five negroes wounded....Debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill regulating the Press continues. The clause abolishing preliminary right to publish passed almost unanimously....The election to determine whether the new constitution should be adopted commenced in Alabama and continued three days. Vote: For the adoption of the constitution, 70,812; against it, 1,003.

5. Secretary of War ordered to employ counsel to defend Generals Meade and Ruger, or other officers proceeded against because of the reconstruction acts....The Georgia Convention annuls all debts contracted prior to the close of the rebellion....John Bright pleads for Ireland. The Pope orders the "Te Deum" sung in all the churches of Italy. King Victor Emmanuel forbids it within his kingdom.

6. Officers of the Army of the Cumberland met at Cincinnati to form an association....An oyster boat sunk by a steamer at Fortress Monroe; three of her crew, all Philadelphians, drowned....Attempted assassination of the King and Queen of Portugal....Admiral Farragut arrived at Genoa.

7. Supplementary Tenure of Office Bill passed by the Senate....Kansas allows women and negroes to practice in her courts....Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England, resigns.

8. Mr. Stevens made a motion in the House of Representatives to impeach the President....Iturbide, heir of Maximilian, enlists in the Papal Zouaves....Admiral Farragut at Florence; his fleet at Spezzia.

10. Mr. Burlingame left Pekin on his mission for the Emperor of China, and arrived at Shanghae, whence he was to proceed direct to the United States....President Johnson replied to General Grant's letter of February 3d, going over the matter again, and submitting letters of Secretaries Welles, McCulloch, Browning, Seward, and Postmaster-General Randall, giving their respective recollections of the conversation of January 14th, after Mr. Stanton had been reinstated.

11. The revenue cutter Nemsha was burned in Chesapeake bay. Two of her hands were drowned....Sir David Brewster, a celebrated English physician and distinguished scientific discoverer, died in London at the advanced age of eighty-seven....General Grant replied to the President, not admitting any of the statements in his letters, but taking up the charge of insubordination—stating:

"It was clear to me before my letter of Jan. 30 was written that I, the person having more public business to transact with the Secretary of War than other of the President's subordinates, was the only one who had been instructed to disregard the authority of Mr. Stanton, where his authority was derived as agent from the President.

"On the 27th of January I received a letter from the Secretary of War (copy herewith), directing me to furnish an escort to the public treasure from the Rio Grande to New Orleans, &c., at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to him.

"I also send two other enclosures, showing the recognition of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, in all of which cases the Secretary of War had to call upon me to make the orders requested, or give the information desired, and where his authority is derived, in my view, as the agent of the President.

"With an order so clearly ambiguous as that of the President's here referred to, it was my duty to inform the President of my interpretation of it, and to abide by that interpretation until I received other orders.

"Disclaiming any intention, now or heretofore, of disobeying any legal order of the President, distinctly communicated, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT, General."

12. The German Savings bank in Memphis, Tenn., suspended; liabilities $140,000; assets, $60,000....Rear Admiral Frederick Engle, United States Navy, died.

13. The Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives, by a vote of 6 to 3, rejected a resolution offered by Mr. Stevens, for the impeachment of the President. The yeas were Stevens, Farnsworth and Boutwell.

14. The United States Senate passed a bill reducing the time for which the President can supply vacancies in the departments to ten days....The President issued an order constituting a new military district, called the Division of the Atlantic, and appointing Lieut. Gen. Sherman as its commander....The Dauphin County Republican Convention resolved in favor of Grant and Geary for President and Vice-President....Lennon, a Fenian, convicted of treason-felony, in London, sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen years....In the Corps Legislatif, of France, the bill for the regulation of the press defeated....Admiral Farragut attended a State dinner, invited by King Victor Emmanuel.

15. The Republican Convention of Lehigh county resolved in favor of Gen. Grant and ex-Gov. Curtin for President and Vice-President....The Conservative Convention of Tennessee recommend Andrew Johnson for next President.

17. The U. S. Supreme Court overruled the motion to dismiss the McArdle appeal for want of jurisdiction....A fire occurred in a hardware store in Harrisburg. An explosion took place which injured thirty persons.

18. The Republican convention of Tioga county resolved in favor of Grant and Grow for President and Vice President....A sleeping-car on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad thrown down an embankment into Buffalo Creek, near Farrington, Va. Twenty persons were in the car, but only one was seriously injured....The tannery of C. K. Saukey, in Lockhaven, Pa., burned. Loss $7,000....The House of Commons agreed to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

19. In the U. S. Senate the resolution admitting Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was considered and rejected. Yeas 21, nays 28....The Luzerne county Republican Convention resolved in favor of Grant and Grow for President and Vice President....Sir George Shee, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died in London....Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, convicted of publishing treasonable and seditious libels....A general conscription ordered in Brazil.

20. The President revoked his order appointing General Sherman to command the new Military Department of the Atlantic....The Indiana Republican Convention met. Governor Baker was nominated for re-election, and resolutions were adopted recommending Grant and Colfax for next President and Vice President....The House of Representatives of New Jersey concurred in the action of the Senate withdrawing the consent of the State to the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

21. The President removed Secretary Stanton from the War Department, and appointed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas Secretary *ad interim*....The Senate was notified of the removal, and adopted a resolution declaring that the President had no power to remove the Secretary of War. Secretary Stanton still occupied the War Office.

22. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Reconstruction, to which was referred the action of the President in relation to the attempt to supersede Secretary Stanton, reported to the House of Representatives as follows:

"Upon the evidence collected by the committee, which is hereafter presented, and in virtue of the powers with which they have been invested by the House, they are of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

"THADDEUS STEVENS,
"GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
"JOHN A. BINGHAM,
"C. T. HUMPHREY,
"JOHN F. FARNSWORTH,
"T. O. BINGHAM,
"H. E. PAINE.

"*Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors."

Secretary Stanton still occupied his office in the War Department, eating and sleeping in the office....Gen. Thomas, arrested on affidavit of Mr. Stanton, for violation of the Tenure of Office act, and held to bail in $5,000....The President directed General Thomas to apply to the Supreme Court, for a writ against Secretary Stanton, in order to bring the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law before the Court.

24. The Impeachment resolution adopted in U. S. House of Representatives. Vote—126 yeas to 47 nays. Messrs. Stewart, of New York, and Carey, of Ohio, voted with the Democrats against impeachment....Gen. Thomas again demanded possession of the War Office, but was refused by Secretary Stanton, and Thomas retired....The New Jersey Legislature adopt resolutions of sympathy for President Johnson....The President sent to the Senate the name of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, as Secretary of War, in place of Edwin M. Stanton, removed....The President sent to the Senate a message explaining the reasons why he removed Secretary Stanton, claiming a right to do so under the Act of August 7, 1789, which, making provision for the appointment of a Chief Clerk in the War Department, said that he should discharge all the duties of Secretary "whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States," &c. The President claimed that this act had not been repealed by subsequent legislation or by the Tenure-of-Office Law. The President also claimed that the Tenure-of-Office Law applied only to such cabinet officers as were *appointed* by him, and argued that he did not appoint Secretary Stanton. He further declared his opinion that the Tenure-of-Office Law was unconstitutional, and that his intention in removing Mr. Stanton was to bring the question before the Supreme Court.

25. In the U. S. Senate the Committee of the House to impeach the President introduced Mr. Stevens, who announced the action of the House....Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, vetoed the resolution withdrawing New Jersey's assent to the fourteenth amendment....Don Ignacio Gomez, Minister from Nicaragua and Honduras, presented to the President....Twelve hundred Indians repulsed in an attack on Fort Lancaster, New Mexico....Earl Derby resigned the Premiership of Great Britain, and the resignation accepted by the Queen....Chancellor of the Exchequer Disraeli ordered to form a new Cabinet....George Bancroft received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation at Berlin.

26. Adjutant-General Thomas appeared before Judge Cartter and waived an examination. Judge Cartter ordered the General dismissed, thus preventing an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to get the case before the Supreme Court.

27. Adjutant-General Thomas began suit against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment, laying his damages at $250,000....The Georgia Convention remove the State Capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta.

29. In the House articles of impeachment were reported by Mr. Boutwell. The Republican Representatives held a caucus, and selected seven Representatives, headed by Messrs. Stevens and Butler, to conduct the impeachment before the Senate....True bills found against Messrs. Nugent, Kean, Fitz Gibbon, Leonard, O'Conner and Leahy, Fenians in London....George Sclater Booth, M. P. for North Hants, succeeds George W. Hunt as Under Secretary of the Treasury of Great Britain....His Majesty Louis the Second, King of Bavaria, died in Munich, aged twenty-three years.

March.

2. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 126 yeas to 41 nays, and by votes varying from that number from 108 yeas to 46 nays, adopted nine articles of impeachment against the President, in substance as follows:

I. The issuing of an order, February 21, 1868, for the removal from office of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

II. The appointment of Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas, on the same day, to be Secretary of War *ad interim*.

III. The appointment of General Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, no vacancy existing in the office.

IV. Conspiracy with Gen. Lorenzo Thomas and others unknown, to prevent Edwin M. Stanton from exercising the duties of Secretary of War, by intimidation and threats.

V. Conspiracy with General Lorenzo Thomas, and others unknown, to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office law.

VI. Conspiracy with General Lorenzo Thomas to take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department.

VII. Conspiracy with Gen. Lorenzo Thomas to seize the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the Tenure-of-Office act.

VIII. To appoint Gen. Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, with intent to control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War.

IX. Instructing Brevet Major-General William H. Emory, commanding the Department of Washington and the military forces thereof, that the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, which declares, in section 2, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the commission of said General Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer of the Army of the United States, with intent thereby to induce General Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive and act upon and obey such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act. The House appointed seven managers of the Impeachment trial, as follows: John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Chairman; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; John A. Logan, of Illinois; Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Forty-five Democratic members presented a protest against the impeachment, which was not received.

3. Barnum's Museum, in New York, destroyed by fire; loss half a million of dollars....George Francis Train again arrested in Dublin....The Minister of State of Prussia authorized to confiscate the estate of the ex-King of Hanover....The House of Representatives adopted, by a vote of 87 yeas to 47 nays, an additional article of impeachment against the President, presented by Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to the following effect:

Charging the President with attempts to bring Congress into hatred, disgrace, contempt, ridicule and reproach, and to excite the odium of the people against Congress and the laws constitutionally enacted, by speeches and harangues publicly made.

Specification 1.—The delivery of a speech by the President at Washington, August 18, 1866, to a committee of the Philadelphia Convention of that year, in which he charged Congress with endeavoring to prevent the restoration of peace, harmony, and union, and said: "We have seen hanging upon the verge of the government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be the Congress of the United States, while it is, in fact, a Congress of only a part of the States," &c.

Specification 2.—Language used in a public speech made by the President at Cleveland, Ohio, September 3, 1866, in which, speaking of the contest with Congress, he called it "factious and domineering," and said that it had done everything to prevent the union of the States.