tions of the Constitution and the best interest of the people. I am no partisan of his. I never voted for him, and never saw him till I came to this Congress. I had but little intercourse with him, and know nothing of his political likes or dislikes. But he seems to me to be a true friend of the whole of his country, a faithful public officer, and entitled to Cabinet advisers who are his friends and not his enemies. We had far better sustain such a man in his constitutional rights, and address ourselves to the relief of the suffering country, than to waste our time and the people's money in impeaching a faithful public servant on charges that are both false and foolish.

Mr. Speaker, I shall not feel that my whole duty to the House and the country is done unless I allude to another objection to this impeachment movement, which my friend from New York [Mr. Brooks] glanced at, and for which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bingham] and the two gentlemen from Illinois [Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Logan] poured out upon his head a flood of vituperative eloquence. At the risk of similar denunciations take it upon me to deny your right to impeach any body, and the present Senate's right to try any impeachment.

Says the Constitution: "The house of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment," and the "house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." This house of representatives is not so composed; but on the contrary, the Representatives chosen from ten of the "several States" have been and are excluded from these halls. I do not say if they were absent voluntarily they could prevent your exercise of the impeaching power; for then they would form, though personally absent, a part of the composition of the house; but so long as you prevent their entering into its composition, you are not the house of representatives to whom the Constitution commits the "sole power of impeachment." Our functions in this regard have been likened to those of a grand jury which consists of twenty three men. And suppose, sir, a majority of a grand jury should get possession of the jury room and bar the door against a minority of their fellows, as well entitled to be there as the majority, would the findings of such a jury be respected? By no court in Christendom. On the contrary, their act would be set aside, and very likely themselves punished for their contempt of the law.

Then, as to the Senate, the Constitution says "the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments," and that the "Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State." The ten excluded States are entitled to twenty Senators upon that floor, and until they are admitted and incorporated into the body I deny that it is the Senate to whom the Constitution commits the power to try impeachments. What criminal was ever before arraigned before a court from which twenty of his legal triers had been excluded? Yet you propose to arraign the man who represents in his person thirty five millions of freemen before just such a dismembered bench. You have no right to do it. Your might makes it not right. A giant's strength is good, but it is tyrannous to use it as a giant.

The flippant reply to this grave suggestion is that we pass laws, and therefore we are a house and Senate to impeachment. But the answer is, your legislative powers have not been questioned, your impeaching powers are. I am not bound to take even a valid objection to the jurisdiction of a court who sits to adjudicate my civil rights, nor is my objection to its jurisdiction to try me for crimes and misdemeanors impaired by my failure to make timely objection in behalf of my civil rights. The question of jurisdiction is raised now, and now is the time to decide it. It was never raised as to our legislative powers, and the time has gone by for that. But this is the very time to raise it as to our criminal jurisdiction. It could not be decided before it was raised, and hence I conclude all the legislation we have done does not constitute us the court to originate and try impeachments which the Constitution contemplates.

Mr. Speaker, so sure I am that the American people will respect this objection that I will say, if I were the President's counsellor, which I am not, I would advise him, if you prefer articles of impeachment, to demur both to your jurisdiction and that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation giving you and all the world notice that while he held himself impeachable for misdemeanor in office before the constitutional tribunal, he would never subject the office he holds in trust for the people to the irregular, unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies who propose to strip him of it. Such a proclamation, with the Army and Navy in hand to sustain it, would meet a popular response that would make an end of impeachment and impeachers.

—In 1867 the House of representatives of New Hampshire stood: radicals, 202; democrats, 128; radical majority, 74. In 1868 the same body stands: radicals, 192; democrats, 138; radical majority, 54. A radical loss of 20 majority in the lower house in one year is a portion of the radical victory in New Hampshire which they are calling upon their adherents to celebrate.

—After the Convention adjourned in North Carolina, the Black and White republicans had the hall cleared, and engaged in a jolly mongrel dance, and sung "Old John Brown," &c.

—St. Patrick's Day was generally observed in all of our large cities. In Philadelphia there was a parade of Fenians to welcome General O'Niell.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1868.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Election, Tuesday October 13, 1868.

Committees of Vigilance.

Auburn: James Donlin, H. L. Lott, Wm. White.

Ararat: B. H. Dix, S. A. Baldwin, D. A. Walker.

Apolacon; Patrick Walsh, Cornelius Donelly, Charles Ragan.

Brooklyn: A. J. Tiffany, E. G. Williams, Alvin Aldrich.

Bridgewater: Milton Griffis, James Calph, G. S. Johnson.

Choconut: M. J. Golden, M. J. Donelly, James Foran.

Clifford: Aaron Hoover, E. B. Burdick, John Stephens.

Dundaff: Jasper Witter, Benj. Ayres, C. C. Church.

Dimock: C. C. Mills, C. J. Lathrop, F. H. Bunnell.

Forest Lake: I. E. Birchard, Isaac Strange, T. P. Meeker.

Friendsville: Richard Foran, Hugh Duffy, M. C. Sutton.

Franklin: J. L. Merriman, H. L. Blowers, T. G. Williams.

Gibson: J. L. Dix, J. H. Claflin, John Smiley.

Great Bend: W. S. Barnes, Addison Brush, O. Trowbridge.

Great Bend boro: C. S. Gilbert, L. Buck, F. Churchill.

Harford: W. B. Guile, S. E. Carpenter, W. M. Williams.

Herrick: E. R. Barnes, A. B. Tingley, J. B. Lyon.

Harmony: J. W. Austin, Stephen Jennings, Henry Hobard.

Jackson: Leander Griffis, A. M. Benson, E. A. Page.

Jessup: J. W. Throckmorton, John Smith, T. J. Depue.

Lenox: H. Marcy, A. J. Titus, A. L. Jeffers.

Liberty: Roger Kenyon, W. M. Bailey, P. P. Butts.

Lathrop: H. B. Wood, Samuel Wright, Ansel Merrill.

Montrose: D. Brewster, P. T. Fergerson, Oscar Shute.

Middletown: P. S. Ross, J. T. Buxton, John Flynn, jr.

New Milford: Benj. Sabins, Wm. Gunn, Jere. Baldwin.

New Milford boro: F. W. Boyle, Geo. Hayden, A. F. Tuthill.

Oakland: J. M. Tillman, Daniel Matthews, Elias Leavitt.

Rush: Abram Carter, Jas. Logan, Geo. Harvey.

Susq'a Depot: A. W. Rowley, Thomas McKernan, Chas. Parks.

Springville: W. B. Handrick, Samuel Quick, W. H. Gerritson.

Silver Lake: Joseph Ward, Owen Evers, Jere. Dow.

Thomson: L. S. Aldrich, J. B. Whitney, Chester Stoddard.

A "Republican Measure."

Forney's Press claims that the pending bill to relieve certain manufactured articles from taxation, is a "Republican measure," and publishes what purports to be a list of articles now to be placed on the free list. As the bill passed the House without opposition, we concluded there was something bogus about the "Republican measure;" so we examined the list from which Forney said the tax is about to be removed, and discover the fraud at once. Among many other articles now alleged to be subject to five per cent tax, we find books, manufactures of flax, hollow ware, printed matter, pottery ware, railroad chairs, umbrellas, &c., which are not taxable. There are many other articles which pay a small tax, which are put down at double the true amount; for instance: leather is marked 5 instead of 2½ per ct., and sugars 2 to 3½ cents per pound, instead of 1 to 2 cents. In short, Forney's list is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation, designed, no doubt, to deceive the people into thinking the bill will be a much greater relief than it really can be. If the present act is got up with the same deceptive end as Forney's statement of it, he is welcome to style it a "Republican measure."

Congressional Proceedings.

During the ten days allowed for the President to prepare an answer to the articles of impeachment," Congress has been able to do a little business, and make speeches.

On the 14th Mr. Boyer exposed the treachery by which the Radicals quietly tacked an amendment to the revenue bill, which made it unlawful for the Supreme Court to take appellate jurisdiction. Radical members confessed their general intention to prohibit the Court from examining into the constitutionality of their acts. This is to be expected of men who openly legislate "outside of the Constitution.

On the 16th Mr. Ross introduced resolutions reciting that the Fortieth Congress has been charged with disloyalty to the government, and with a disposition to subvert the just balances on which it rests, and declaring that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that Congress faithfully abide by the principles of the government; that efforts to render the military superior to the civil authority will be opposed, and other resolutions of like patriotic import, but the majority refused to consider them.

Washburne of Indiana introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1866, which reduces the number of judges on the Supreme Bench to seven, by prohibiting the President from filling any vacancies that may happen thereon, until the number is reduced as above stated. The object of this measure when it passed was to prevent President Johnson from filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Catron; and since that Judge Wayne has died, thus reducing the number to eight. Washburn's bill proposes to stop this reducing process, and provides that the Court shall consist of twelve judges, four of whom, it is expected, will be appointed by Mr. Wade, if the measure should become a law, thus giving the Radicals seven out of the twelve provided for. This is the latest attempt to break down the power of the Court by filling it with partisan judges.

On the 18th Broomall's bill to enforce negro equality in all the States was taken up. It says several States have not Republican forms of government because negroes do not vote, &c., nullifies all constitutions and laws which make a distinction of color, and provides that if any citizen obeys the laws to prohibit negroes from voting, he shall be fined $5,000 and imprisoned five years. Beaman, Broomall, Kelley, Scofield, Stevens, Schenk, Republicans, advocated the measure; and it was opposed by Woodward, Boyer, Knott and Kerr, Democrats, and by Lawrence and Spalding, Republicans. The latter closed by saying:

"I should regard the passage of this bill at this hour as the death knell of our hopes as a political party in the Presidential canvass."

Finding it unsafe to undertake passage and enforcement of the measure just now, the bill was referred to committee, to rest until the party and country can be forced to submit.

A bill was read to adopt the late defeated Constitution of Alabama, and admit it into the Union as a State.

On the 19th the House passed the bill to provide for filling the office of Chief Justice in case of his REMOVAL, &c.

—Owing to the storm, Saturdays mail has not been received; hence we are without the latest news. Gen. Hancock is en route for Washington, and the Radicals allege that he is to be placed in command of Washington military district.—Although we have poor authority for the statement, we trust it is correct, and that steps will be taken to prevent an usurper from seizing the reins of government, should such an attempt be made in partisan interests, as has been contemplated.

Letter from Delaware.

MR. EDITOR:—The weekly appearance of your paper is looked for, and the news from the vicinity of my former home read with interest. We have had a cold winter for this latitude, but at no time has the thermometer been down to zero. But Spring is now here, with its singing birds and croaking frogs, and the fields are rapidly changing their brown coats for the green of summer. Gardeners are planting their peas and potatoes, and we have seen the lightnings flash and heard the thunders roll, but like the flash and roar of Congress, it did not amount to much. Thermometer to-day at noon 78 in the shade, but a free south-west breeze kept us comfortably cool.

There have been more buildings in the last year, and of a better quality, erected in and around Milford, than for ten years before.

The emigration from other States is working a great change here, both in business and agriculture, and the Delawarians are fast waking up to appreciate the new order of things, and the time is not far distant when the now worn out cornfields will be luxuriant gardens, furnishing car-loads of fruit and vegetables daily for our city markets. One gardener here has for some weeks past been sending lettuce to market; I hear that he has sent $300 worth. It was grown in hot beds, which will now be used as cold frames for tomatoes, until all danger of frost is over, and then transplanted to open ground, and by the 1st of July he will be sending ripe tomatoes to market.

We have had but one frost in almost two weeks, but we expect some cold weather yet, for our warm southern breezes sometimes yield to the northern blasts, and then comes cold.

Now is a good time for our northern farmers to visit here, and compare our dry roads and land ready for the plow, with the mud or perhaps snow with which they are surrounded at home.

Yours Truly, DAVID SCOTT.

Houston Station, Del., March 15, 1868.

For the Democrat.

A Farmers' Club.

A farmer's club was organized in the "*Hill Neighborhood*," Feb. 1st., by appointing S. T. SCOTT, Chairman, and J. WADSWORTH, Secretary. A. Stone stated the object of such a club, after which miscellaneous farming subjects were introduced and freely discussed by those present.

FEEDING STOCK—Mr. Phineas Smith, an old farmer of that neighborhood, had endeavored to teach his boys economy by being careful to put all the fodder, fed out of doors on clean and high places, so that as little as might be would get into the dirt or under foot, to be rejected and lost. But his son Carter, thought he had got a little ahead of his father in economy, by putting stock up and feeding in stanchions, and making a rack for sheep after a plan he saw in the *Agriculturist* or some other work.

Mr. Wadsworth thought he had seen that stock do better in stanchions than to be tied—eat the feed cleaner, and less liable to get hurt.

Mr. J. Tewksbury gave that as his experience, even to calves; also that calves can be raised without much milk, and gave instances. The utility of plaster, the time to use it, to what crop, and how applied, were discussed at considerable length. Mr. Tewksbury thought it to be decidedly beneficial on meadows, and gave instances of a large increase of growth.

Kirby Bunnell, thought after one or two applications, there would be falling off, that it acts as a stimulant to cause the land to produce beyond its natural powers; acts upon the soil as intoxication does upon man; wears out prematurely.

Edwin Hill had applied it to corn, and cultivated and hoed immediately after, and invariably had a satisfactory result.

Isaac Lake gave that as his experience; also putting in the hill at the time of planting.

H. Brewster said he had used as best suited convenience, rather "*haphazard*," but believed keeping it from the sun was best; he intended to give it a more thorough test.

Orville Hancock said a thrifty farmer in Bradford county, (Mr. William Stevens) had found by experience that if applied in the latter part of the day would do well, though left upon the surface.

A. Stone, spoke upon the subject of soiling. Believed the time will soon come when it will be adopted to some extent generally. That he had been obliged to keep a horse, and an ox, because unruly; and that he soon became satisfied that they could be kept off from a much less quantity of land, under ordinary circumstances, than of pasture that would be required; hence inferred that under a higher cultivation the difference between the two will be sufficient to more than cover all the additional labor. Also, he believed teams and cows will do better kept up, especially teams, while kept at work, can eat sooner, and have much time for rest.

S. T. Scott had known a horse team to be kept up, and fed, on the grass mown from a patch of meadow, coming on early, from not being fed in the spring, and having the benefit of wash from the barn yard, and then sowed corn, and was satisfied that it will pay on the score of *feed*, saying nothing of the amount of manure, and time saved in going to a distant pasture after horses that too frequently don't like to be "ketched."

Isaac Lake thought fall feeding of meadows detrimental, as well as spring feeding.

Augustus Gregory thought fall feeding not particularly objectionable, and sometimes beneficial, in his experience.

Mr. Lake thought Mr. Gregory's experience did not go beyond a yearly application of manure.

Mr. Tewksbury had not been used to being outdone in getting his hay in time, and in good order, depending upon his own strong arms in the superior use of the scythe, (as all his neighbors can testify,) but must give in to mowing machines; his neighbors, with the aid of them, could get done haying, and come and help him; he couldn't stand that; he should have to get one.

In getting hay, there seemed to be but one mind, (a practice in a good degree, original in that neighborhood;) there is great advantage in rolling the hay into detached bunches of a suitable size for a man to handle, and to be placed in the load by an expert loader in such order as to come off in like detached forks full; that in this way, hay can be handled with nearly as much ease as sheaves of grain.

Elijah Bunnell, and Phineas Smith spoke briefly and the point, upon most if not all of the topics.

Other subjects are to be discussed, and with the report, other names will appear.

The benefit of hay folks, it was thought, would depend upon the amount of help.

Club meets Saturday nights.

—In reference to the New Hampshire election, an examination of the vote by towns will show the damning fact that the radicals have gained only in those towns bordering on Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont; while in the interior the Democrats gain largely. Colonization beat us, but that cannot be done in November.

—The Telegraph, a radical paper published at Harrisburg, thus shows up the way in which the present (radical) State Librarian provides for himself at the expense of the tax payers. It says:—

The preent Librarian, Wein Forney, has spent over fifty thousand dollars in fitting up a room that responsible parties would have fitted up in better style for half the money, and he now enjoys the salary of that office without rendering the State the least service—the duties of the office being discharged by an assistant—and, in addition to the salary, some three thousand dollars are unnecessarily appropriated.

Iron Bridges Across the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers.

EASTON, Pa., March 14.

The iron bridges spanning the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, at Easton, having just been finished, a locomotive and train of passenger cars passed over to Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and returned in safety to the Pennsylvania side to day. The entire line of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad is now completed and open for business, with its several branches, from Scranton to Easton, connecting with the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Bethlehem, and with the Morris and Essex, and Central of New Jersey, and Belvidere and Delaware railroads at Phillipsburg.

The Election for Mayor at Portland.

PORTLAND March 16.

The second election for Mayor, to day, resulted, as before, in no choice. McClellan, Republican, received 2,694 votes. Putnam, Democrat, 2,563. Deering, Independent Republican 267. At the previous election, March 2, McClellan, republican, had 2,404. Peter Putnam, Democrat, 2,242, and Deering, Independent Republican 179 votes.

Heretofore the Republicans have had a large majority;—over 1,100 in 1867.

—The United States Supreme Court decided as unconstitutional, the law of Nevada, requiring a tax of one dollar on every passenger leaving the State by coach or railroad.

MEMPHIS March 17.

After the adjournment of the republican ratification meeting last night, while the storm was raging, four hundred negroes marched through to second street, discharging firearms and making a terrible noise. About twice that number marched out Union street, behaving in the same manner. No attempt was made to arrest them.

The Radical Row.

The Pennsylvania Rumps are in a state of intense excitement in reference to the doing of the late radical convention which met in this city at the Academy of Music. The Cameron and Curtin wings of the party stand glaring at each other with drawn daggers, each threatening the other with speedy annihilation, and both promising to visit Chicago in full force to advocate and promote their several interests. The insolent and dictatorial course of the majority in the Convention, has provoked the just resentment of the other side in every portion of the Commonwealth, and there will undoubtedly be a rich scene in Chicago when the rival factions meet to present and discuss their individual claims for representation in the Convention. The Rumps are now beginning to reap where they sowed. They have taught the doctrine that a minority has no rights which a majority is bound to respect, and they are carrying this principle into their own organization. Disintegration and ruin will certainly be the result, and the fate of the Rumps is only another illustration of the solemn truth that "the way of the transgressor is hard. —*Age.*

☞ "Five Minutes for Refreshment." Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seeds of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

—The Tribune of the 14th, claims that whenever a President finds his honest convictions of justice and duty, opposed to the party that elected him, he should resign.

RICHMOND, March 14.—The section of the franchise report requiring all officers of the State to take the oath that recognize and except the civil and political equality of all men before the law was adopted.

—Gen. George W. Lew, the General and Treasurer of Rhode Island, is a defaulter to the amount of $14,000. He has resigned, and Samuel A. Parker has been placed in charge temporarily.

—A sword on exhibition at the Patent Office, Washington, and valued at from $10,000 to $15,000 was stolen on Monday night. It was a present from the Viceroy of Egypt to Commodore Biddle, United States Navy, and was studded with diamonds.

—A New Orleans darky, has brought a suit for $10,000 damages against the Convent of the Sacred Heart, an educational institution, for denying a member of his family admission to its privileges.