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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE House having concurred in the Senate amendments to the supplementary reconstruction bill, this has gone to the President for his action, and Mr. JOHNSON will signalize the possibly last hours of his administration by another veto, of which it need only be said in advance that his well known role will be sustained to the last. The main features of the new bill is that which substitutes a simple majority of the votes cast for the present requirement of a majority of the registration, in the acceptance or rejection by any Southern State of its new Constitution.

By a private telegram, received from Gen. C. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, we learn that the delegates from that city to the State and National Conventions are almost unanimous for Curtin for Vice President, and most of them have been so instructed.

Chester county elected delegates yesterday and instructed them for Curtin. The Chairman is developing much strength throughout the State.

Method of Impeachment.

In the United States, the impeachment of the President is without precedent. Only once, in 1848, an attempt was made against President Tyler, but it failed. There have, however, been several cases of the impeachment of other civil officers. In 1797, William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, was impeached for having intrigued to transfer New Orleans to Great Britain; in 1803, John Pickering, Justice of the District Court of the District of New Hampshire, was impeached on four charges, one of which alleged that he was a man of loose morals and intemperate habits; in 1805, the impeachment of Samuel Chase, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the cause of great public excitement; in 1830, James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court for the District of Missouri, was impeached on high misdemeanors. The latest cases are those of Judge Watrous of Texas, who was impeached in 1857, and of Judge West H. Humphreys of Tennessee, who in 1862 was impeached for complicity in the Rebellion. All these cases constitute precents for the impeachment of the President, which will be conducted in a similar manner, except that at the trial of the President the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States must preside. The main points in the procedure against the President will, therefore, be as follows:

A committee appointed by the House will appear before the bar of the Senate and officially announce the resolution of impeachment. The President of the Senate will appoint a Select Committee to hear the report of the Committee of the House. A report will then be made by the Senate Committee to the Senate. The Senate will take action, and its action will be officially communicated to the House. The Speaker will appoint a Board of Managers to conduct the impeachment; they will carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment. The action of the House will be read to the Senate, which then appoints the time when it will resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment." Each Senator takes the oath that he will do impartial justice. "The Board of Managers of the House being introduced to the bar of the Court, formally present the articles of impeachment. A summons is issued to the party accused to answer the articles of impeachment, fixing the day returnable, which is served at least ten days before the return thereof. The day of the trial having arrived, the House, resolving itself into Committee of the Whole, proceeds in a body to the Senate Chamber, and is admitted. The return is read by the Secretary of the Senate. Arrangements are then made for the summoning of witnesses. The trial being completed, each article is read by the Secretary, and the roll called, when each Senator answers "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," two-thirds being required to declare the accused guilty. The decision is given, and communicated to the accused. If found guilty, the President will from that moment be deprived of his office.

The trial of President Johnson will rank in history as one of the most celebrated state trials of all time. Rarely has the world watched the proceedings of a legislative body with so intense an interest as it will watch the action of Congress in this impeachment case, and the decision of the Senate, whatever it may be, will make a profound impression throughout the world.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

City Superintendent of Schools.

EXCHANGE GAZETTE.—Among the prominent candidates seeking the position of Superintendent of the City Schools, I observe the name of *Mr. Munro.*

Please give publicity in your columns to the fact that this gentleman who now asks office from Republicans is the identical Munro who left the party last fall. He was discouraging them in that *against* the Republican ticket and doing all that he could to effect its defeat. He then belonged to the allied forces of the enemy—the Labor Reform party and the Democracy. He certainly has a good deal of *cheek* in aspiring for an office in the gift of our party, and a good deal more of the same article in passing himself off as a Republican.

Let those who desert the party organization in the decisive day of action, and in the face of the enemy, understand that the penalty is political death.—Shoot the deserter. A REPUBLICAN.

"Reconcession."

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Did the erudite citizens of the outlying districts originally make a cession of their territory to the city proper that they now propose to execute a masterly act of *litteroccasion?* Dogberry would have condemned them to "everlasting redemption!" but they used such a phrase in his day. Johnson's friends should call a meeting favoring *retro-impeachmentation* immediately. What say you? Q.

Democratic Meeting at Philadelphia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—A large Democratic meeting was held in the Eighth ward this evening. Strong resolutions were passed, and speeches made. One Colonel Lechler said that "before many days every lamp-post would be converted into a gibbet for the Republicans."

New Jersey's Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—At a recent supper given here to prominent Democrats of the State it was unanimously resolved to present Hon. John P. Stockton as New Jersey's candidate for the next Presidency.

—The following graduates of the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College have been added to the engineer corps of the Union Pacific Railroad and ordered to report at Omaha without delay, with a view to the speedy location and construction of the difficult sections of the road between Cheyenne and Salt Lake: Jas R. Maxwell, W. T. Schneider, Wm. W. Harris, James F. McCabe, Domingo Garcia and John B. Wilson.

—The New York State Canal Convention have resolved in favor of the abrogation of the present contract system of bottoming out the canal to secure sufficient water for boats drawing six feet, and of the earlier opening of canals, and asking the Legislature to make such and certain other provisions for the benefit of canals.

—Benjamin Mittlebercr, an oil engineer on the Egbert Farm, cut his throat on Tuesday last, but did not fully accomplish his rash design on his own life.

—A furious snow storm set in at Toronto, Canada, on Monday morning, and continued with great violence until noon on Tuesday, blocking up railroads.

—Silas Wheeler, an engineer on the McClintock oil farm, tied a rope around his neck and to a beam, and swung off into eternity on Tuesday last.

—The New York Constitutional Convention is about to adjourn. The final vote on the new Constitution will be taken on to-morrow.

—J. A. Pain, of the Corry *Telegraph*, has been arrested and put under $10,000 bell, for slandering the Mayor of Corry

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Impeachment Resolutions Adopted in the Senate.

Conference on Free Railroad Bill.

Variety of Bills Introduced and Passed.

Proposed Repeal of Pittsburgh Consolidation.

A Committee from Pittsburgh.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE, Indiana: Changing the time of holding Courts in Indiana and Westmoreland counties.

Relating to competency of witnesses in action against railroads and other corporations, allowing stockholders to serve as witnesses.

PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Artizans Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

RESOLUTIONS EXPONENTS IMPEACHMENT.

Joint resolutions sustaining Johnson's impeachment and endorsing Mr. Stanton were passed finally by a party vote.

CONFERENCE ON FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the Free Railroad Law. Carried.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Errett, of Allegheny, Coleman, of Lebanon, and Wallace, of Clearfield, the Committee, being unanimous for the House bill.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, raised the point that a majority should be appointed in favor of the Senate bill.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, raised the point that it was not competent for the Senate, after asking the appointment of a Committee, to instruct.

The Speaker decided the latter point well taken.

Adjourned.

FREE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. WALLACE declined serving on the Free Railroad Conference Committee.

Messrs. FISHER and LANDON appealed from the Speaker on the following declaration:

"The Speaker having decided it not in order to instruct the Conference Committee, the undersigned appeal from the decision for the following reasons:

"That the Committee of Conference is but the creature of the Senate, and it is the right of the Senate to instruct that or any other Committee to reflect its views either in whole or in part. The clerk of the House of Representatives has informed the Senate that the House had non-concurred in the amendments made by the Senate. The bill as amended by the Senate embraces a number of provisions of the House Bill, and these have been adopted in both Houses, and are not matters of dispute. It is only upon the amendments that a conference is asked."

The decision of the Speaker was reversed by a vote of 15 to 14.

Mr. FISHER'S motion to instruct was lost by 14 to 15.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Burnett, of Monroe, on the Conference Committee, in place of Mr. Wallace declined.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Beaver county Bank and Savings Association.

For an additional Law Judge in the Sixteenth District.

Making the par value of shares of the Indiana and Westmoreland Gas Company, five dollars, and authorizing an increase of the stock.

Authorising St. Vincent's Congregation, at Latrobe, to sell real estate.

Correcting a mistake in organizing the White Stone Company.

Authorizing the School Board of West Sunbury, Butler county, to borrow two thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CANAL CLAIMS.

The bill to settle claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech, was referred back to Judiciary Committee, general.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing the Auditor General to deliver to the Receiver of Petroleum Bank, of Titusville, United States bonds deposited as security for the issue of said bank.

Authorizing Thomas B. Smith to erect a ferry over the Allegheny at Venango.

Authorizing E. F. Housman to sell the interest of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, East Salem, Rostraver township, Westmoreland.

Supplement for Kittanning Gas Company.

Incorporating the General Insurance Company of Waynesburg. Capital, two hundred thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Venango Gas Company of Western Pennsylvania. Capital, twenty thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Keystone Co-operative Window Glass Manufacturing Company of Allegheny county.

Authorizing the people of Freeport, Armstrong county, to vote on a prohibitory liquor law at the next borough election.

Refunding to the Bank of Kittanning two thousand four hundred dollars, overpaid into the State Treasury.

Authorizing the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, at Tarentum, Allegheny county, to remove dead bodies to Prospect Cemetery.

Authorizing Pittsburgh to borrow one million of dollars for new Water Works.

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue bonds secured by mortgage.

Authorizing Courts to divide election precincts in Allegheny county.

Extending the act for regulating line fences to School Directors in any district in Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Hampton township, Allegheny county, to levy a tax to reimburse John Grubbs and Wm Williams for bounty funds advanced.

Extending the Mechanics lien law to persons employed on oil tanks, &c., of oil refineries, &c., in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren counties.

The *Afternoon Session* was occupied in the first reading of the appropriation bill, pending which the House adjourned.

The Proposed Repeal of Pittsburgh Consolidation Act—A Committee from Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 26.—A Committee of twenty Councilmen of Pittsburgh, headed by Thomas Steele Esq., are here opposing the repeal of the Consolidation act. Mr. Steele appeared before the Allegheny county delegation, and spoke in opposition of the proposed repeal.

Philadelphia for Grant and Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 26.—It is confidently reported that Philadelphia to-day elected twenty out of twenty-two delegates to the Republican Convention instructed for Grant and Curtin.

Counsel for Jackson—I have never heard of a prisoner surrendering himself to his sureties or the Marshal. It is always in the Court. When was it done in the Marshal's by which General Thomas is held? His warrant has been returned and the prisoner is recognizance has been substituted. Having appeared according to the terms of his recognizance, he is present in Court to answer in regard to the offence charged. It appears to me, however, that is not the question here, that is an examining magistrate but rather a question to be considered by the Judge who sits upon certain the application for a writ of *habeas corpus.* The question for me to determine is, examining magistrate, Mr. Merrick, will this prisoner come here, and his bail surrendered him into the custody of the Marshal of the District? Yesterday and Saturday gentlemen, counsel asked for a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Carter declined to imprison George Thomas, but stating he would appear tomorrow, and informed him he could go hence.

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Adjutant General Thomas came into the room accompanied by his counsel, Richard I. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., as advisory counsel.

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At twenty minutes past eleven Judge Carter asked whether counsel was ready to proceed. Mr. Merrick objected on the ground of the illness of Mr. Stanton, and the subject being of high importance, he thought the case should be continued to-morrow.

Mr. Merrick objected on the ground that great public interests are involved which required speedy settlement.

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Mr. Carter said he regarded this last action as entirely unnecessary episode. This action has been prosecuted here by the Secretary of War for the purpose of bringing this matter to a settlement in the Courts. There is no feeling between him and General Thomas. Considerations aloof of a public character actuated this prosecution. General Thomas is a gentleman who will not depart. We do not think he should even be required to enter into his own recognizance, and surely he cannot come into Court and make himself a prisoner, unless the Court at least accepts that fact or assumes it for the time being. With the full latitude which we consent he shall have, and which I have no doubt Your Honor will very willingly accord to him, this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* seems to be rather premature.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Adjt. Gen. Thomas before the Supreme Court.

His Case Called Up.

Continuance Asked For.

Application for Habeas Corpus

Gen. Thomas Finally Discharged.

Full Account of Proceedings.

The Impeachment Articles,

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1868.

THE CASE OF GEN. THOMAS—HE IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

Adjutant General Thomas appeared in the Supreme Court this morning, accompanied by his counsel, Richard I. Merrick and Walter J. Cox, with Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., as advisory counsel. Judges Olin and Fisher sat by the side of Judge Carter. A subpoena was issued this morning to Mr. Stanton to appear in Court and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and also certain official papers.

Judge Carter asked if the counsel were prepared to proceed with the case of General Thomas. Mr. Riddle introduced Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, as associate counsel for Mr. Stanton, who was absent, owing to illness and the importance of the case, asked a continuance until to-morrow morning. Mr. Merrick objected on the ground of public interests. Judge Carter was disposed to grant a continuance. Mr. Merrick asked that the case be considered in the Criminal Court, instead of in Chambers. Judge Carter declined, as he sat merely as an examining magistrate. Mr. Merrick said that his witnesses were here, and his bail surrendered him into the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. He was therefore prisoner, and his counsel asked for a writ of habeas corpus. Counsel for defence again urged their application.

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By order of Judge Carter, at twenty minutes past ten, the Court room was opened, and a writ of habeas corpus was issued this morning to Mr. Stanton to appear in Court and bring with him the prisoner in his custody as Secretary of War, and also certain different papers. After the transaction of some other business, Judge Olin came into Court and took a seat at the right of Chief Justice Carter. Judge Fisher was at the left.

At twenty minutes past eleven Judge Carter asked whether counsel was ready to proceed. Mr. Merrick objected on the ground of the illness of Mr. Stanton, and the subject being of high importance, he thought the case should be continued to-morrow.

Mr. Merrick objected on the ground that great public interests are involved which required speedy settlement.

Judge Carter was disposed to grant a postponement.

Mr. Merrick, for Gen. Thomas, asked that Judge Carter consider this case in the Criminal Court, and not in chambers.

Judge Carter declined to do this, saying he merely sat as an examining magistrate.

Mr. Merrick said that Gen. Thomas was now here and his bail surrendered him to the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. He was therefore prisoner, and his counsel asked for a writ of *habeas corpus.*

The following is the petition:

"To the Hon. D. K. Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting in Criminal Court in said District. The petition of Lorenzo Thomas shows that he is now held in custody by the Marshal of this District under and by virtue of a warrant made out and delivered to said Marshal by your Honor sitting in chambers. He avers and will show that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful and without color of authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the ground, inter alia, as the cause of his said arrest, and he prays your Honor for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to said Marshal commanding him to have the body of your petitioner before your Honor in open Court, that the cause of his imprisonment and detention aforesaid may be inquired into, and he be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Carter said he regarded this last action as entirely unnecessary episode. This action has been prosecuted here by the Secretary of War for the purpose of bringing this matter to a settlement in the Courts. There is no feeling between him and General Thomas. Considerations aloof of a public character actuated this prosecution. General Thomas is a gentleman who will not depart. We do not think he should even be required to enter into his own recognizance, and surely he cannot come into Court and make himself a prisoner, unless the Court at least accepts that fact or assumes it for the time being. With the full latitude which we consent he shall have, and which I have no doubt Your Honor will very willingly accord to him, this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* seems to be rather premature.

Counsel for defence again urged their application.

The Chief Justice—I have never heard of a prisoner surrendering himself to his sureties or the Marshal. It is always in the Court. Where was it done in the Marshal's by which General Thomas is held? His warrant has been returned and the prisoner is recognizance has been substituted. Having appeared according to the terms of his recognizance, he is present in Court to answer in regard to the offence charged. It appears to me, however, that is not the question here, that is an examining magistrate but rather a question to be considered by the Judge who sits upon certain the application for a writ of *habeas corpus.* The question for me to determine is, examining magistrate, Mr. Merrick, will this prisoner come here, and his bail surrendered him into the custody of the Marshal of the District? Yesterday and Saturday gentlemen, counsel asked for a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Carter declined to imprison George Thomas, but stating he would appear tomorrow, and informed him he could go hence.

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