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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

AN ASSURED REPORT was current yesterday that Secretary STANTON had resigned his office, or would do so forthwith. All such reports emanate from no other source than the busy brains of Washington correspondents, who, when facts are scarce, find fictions, both plentiful and sensational.

THE rules for the government of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, submitted to that body yesterday by its Select Committee, make ample provision for the speedy and impartial trial of any person impeached. These rules, although they will have their first practical operation in the case of the President, are, nevertheless, adapted to the future trials of any officers liable to impeachment.

MR. GROW, of Pennsylvania, is not only put forward by a large number of the leading newspapers of this State as an available candidate for the second office within the gift of the people, but is likewise strongly endorsed by a number of our exchanges throughout the Union. If that gentleman should receive the nomination he will undoubtedly prove an acceptable candidate to the people at large and one on whom they can unite in giving a hearty support.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY have no sympathy in the newly-born reverence of the party elsewhere for the sanctity of judicial decisions. Evidently, they hold to the old and familiar doctrine of their party that the decisions of Judges have no more weight than the opinions of other men, if they chime in counsel with Democratic predilections, or stand in the way of a partisan advantage.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has distinctly and repeatedly held that no citizen of mixed race shall be denied the right of suffrage, provided that white blood preponderates in his veins. He is a citizen and a voter, even though he be fifteen thirty-seconds a negro. Yet the Democratic majority in the Ohio Senate now proposes to unseat a Republican member, and admit his Democratic opponent, by throwing out forty votes cast for the former by persons having a visible admixture of negro blood, yet who were clearly entitled to vote under the decisions of the Court. Their right of suffrage is denied, and the decisions of the Court defied, in the same spirit which has recently animated their friend, Mr. Johnson, in his resistance to the laws of Congress.

IT is said that the President's "man Friday" carries in his pocket his commission as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, duly signed by Mr. JOHNSON. If so, we recommend General THOMAS to keep that document constantly in his pocket, and never, if he knows when he is well off, have the hardihood to flourish it before the world. It strikes us that he will consult his own personal profit by staging very small indeed in that particular role. It will answer very well to give him a colorable title for attendance at the select private parties which the President styles Cabinet meetings, but, if he had a fancy to see the merry curtsies of his commission, let him, as Secretary of War, *ad interim* or otherwise, make a requisition for funds upon his neighbor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and he will learn just how much of intrinsic value or authority attends upon his title bureau.

By the bye, it is very magnanimous, under the circumstances, for the President to continue the appointment of War Secretaries *ad interim*. The very term, as qualifying the possible duration of the appointment, is a direct recognition of the validity of the law which he has so fiercely denounced as of no authority.

THE NEW GERMAN TREATY.

The *New York Times*, in commenting on the new treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation, says:

"It seems that no Germans can come to this country except with the permission of their own Government. That is a matter, of course, which we cannot regulate; but it is very clear that the German Government will be much more ready to give license to emigrate' to the aged, the paupers, the criminal, useless and helpless among them than to young men of energy and of some property, and it is equally clear that our wishes and interests will be in precisely the opposite direction.

"That if any persons whom the German Government does not wish to lose as subjects, and to whom it refuses 'license to emigrate,' should get over land and become naturalized, they will not be exempt from the obligation of military service in Prussia. But they will nevertheless be naturalized American citizens, and as such entitled to the protection of the American Government.

"We are inclined to think that Mr. Bancroft's treaty was not negotiated under instructions from the State Department, and that it will not pass the Senate without scrutiny. Perhaps Mr. B will have to try again."

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—*Evening.*—Royal assent has been given to the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

G. W. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Lord Stanley said the adjournment of Parliament until Thursday was desirable to afford the Government opportunity to complete the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone said such delay in the proceedings of Parliament was unprecedented, but in the present case might be possibly justifiable.

Lord Welmsydale is dead.

IRELAND.

CORK, February 28.—The Parsonage of Rev. Mr. Leslie at Wilmount, near this city, was attacked last night, but the assailants were driven off.

DUBLIN, EVENING, February 28.—General Nagle and fellow prisoners were indicted for treason at Sligo to-day. Mr. Heron, counsel for defence, moved a delay of the trial. After hearing the motion the Court reserved its decision.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28—*Evening.*—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Germany.

The *Liberte* publishes a report that King William, of Prussia, was recently thrown from a horse and badly injured.

The officers of the French army now on furlough have been ordered to report at their headquarters on or before the 31st of March, on which day all existing furloughs terminate.

ARRIVED OUT.

MOVILLE, February 28.—The steamship Caledonia, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 28.—Consols closed at 93 (@93 5-20s, 71; Illinois Central, 88; Erie, 44.

FRANKFORT, February 28.—United States bonds, 70@75.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—Cotton closed heavy at a decline of ⅛ pence for Middling Uplands, with sales at 9⅞ pence, and Orleans at 9 1-16@9 pence. The sales to-day reached 8,000 bales. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and goods and yarns are lower. Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged. Sugar is quiet and steady at 29.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills were read in place: By Mr. McCANDLESS: One making persons using steam boilers liable for damages arising from such use.

By Mr. ERRETT: One incorporating the Consolidation Mutual Insurance Company.

Also, one regulating compensation of assessors, assistant assessors and jurors in Allegheny county.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Warren and Tidioute Oil Company.

BILL PASSED.

The act extending to printing offices the provisions of the general manufacturing law was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The session of the House was mainly occupied in the discussion of the general appropriation bill. Five thousand dollars were added for the Home of Friendless Children in Allegheny City, and fourteen thousand dollars for St. Paul's Orphan Asylum.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

A letter was read from the publishers of the *State Guard*, offering to print the Legislative Record at twelve dollars a page, but no action was taken on it.

GRANT AND CURTIN.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says Delaware county has instructed her two delegates for Grant and Curtin. The Centre Senatorial District did likewise to-day.

Adjourned.

"Impeachment" in the State Senate —Mr. Wallace Gives the Keynote to the Democratic Song—Republican View of the Question by Mr. Errett, of Allegheny—The Free Railroad Conference Committee.

(Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1868.

The chief event of the week has been the debate in the Senate, on Tuesday, on the resolutions endorsing Stanton and thanking Congress for impeaching the President.

As soon as the resolutions were read, Mr. Wallace took the floor and made a plausible speech, which may be regarded as the Keynote of the Democratic song on this subject. His chief plea was that the President had done nothing but take the only step he could in order to bring the Tenure of Office bill before the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality. When the bill originally passed, the President had vetoed it on constitutional grounds, and Congress, satisfied of its constitutionality, had passed it by the constitutional two-thirds vote. So far, well. But this did not settle its constitutionality. If it was unconstitutional before the President vetoed it, it was equally so after it had been passed over his head. How, then, was the question to be settled? There was but one way, and that was to take it before the Supreme Court, and obtain its decision, which was final. This the President had done, and nothing more. If the Supreme Court decided against him, he was bound to submit, and all citizens were likewise bound; and if they decided adversely to the law, the Republicans would be emboldened to impeach the President to be impeached for this? For merely desiring to test the binding force of a doubtful law? He did not believe it could be, or would be, done.

He then warned the Republicans not to be misled by any appearances of popular ferment on this subject, or be decoyed into the idea that they would be sustained by the sober second thought of the people. When General Jackson vetoed the United States Bank, and the Senate put a resolution on its journal denouncing his course as illegal and tyrannical, there was the same popular ferment as now, and the same deceptive appearance of popular approval of the Senate but when General Jackson appealed to the people they sustained him triumphantly, and the resolutions of the Senate condemning him were reversed and expunged. The same would be the case now. The President would go to the people and be sustained. He stood upon the Constitution and the laws. He had appealed to the Supreme Court to decide what the law was, and when this decision was obtained, when the *fact* of the law had gone forth, all good citizens must submit. This was where the (Wallace) stood; that was where the Democracy stood; and when the Supreme Court had decided what the law was, the Democracy would demand that every one else should stand there, too.

Plausible, wasn't it?

Mr. ERRETT followed him in a speech of about twenty minutes, and completely demolished the sophistry of this plausible effort, the best that it was possible for any Democrat to make, under the circumstances.

He said that a person who did not know better would suppose, in listening to Mr. Wallace, that all Mr. Johnson had done was to bring a suit in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of a law of Congress. It so happened, however, that the boot was on the other leg. The President had done no such thing. He had brought no suit, applied for no writ, had taken no legal step whatever for that purpose. No appeal had been made to the Supreme Court, either by him, or for him. He had an Attorney General, and it was who boasted that he had a Supreme Court, ready to record his action; and if Mr. Stanton was in office under an unconstitutional law, nothing was easier than for Mr. Johnson's Attorney General to sue out a writ of *quo warranto*, and bring the Tenure of Office law to an immediate test. Yet that was the very thing that was *not* done, nor would it be done. On the contrary, Mr. Johnson had deliberately violated the law, to get Mr. Stanton out of office, and instead of standing up for Law, and abiding by the *fact*, he was guilty of defying it, and the Democracy were guilty of sustaining him in his defiance.

Instead of the Democracy standing up the bulwark of the law, it was the Republicans who occupied that attitude. *We* stood upon the law; *we* demanded its enforcement; *we* were prepared to abide its *fact*; but where were *they?* On the side of lawlessness; sustaining the President in violating and defying the law and invoking violence to support him in his resistance to the constitutionally enacted statutes of the land.

It was a strange idea to put forth, that the President, in order to test the constitutionality of a law, was obliged to break it. The country will be slow to believe that the President had no other way of ingress to the Supreme Court than this. It might be a good way to bring him as a culprit before the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, and in that view, his effort had been eminently successful; but as a means of bringing a legal question before the Supreme Court for adjudication, it had evidently been a failure. If devotion to the law was a merit, the Republican party had earned it by impeaching this law-breaking President for his crime, and hailing him before a Court from whose legal decision there was no appeal.

As to the citation of General Jackson's case, Mr. Errett said it was peculiarly unhappy. Mr. Wallace had just paid the highest eulogium to the Supreme Court; had eulogized eloquently upon the binding force of its decisions; and had contended earnestly that that Court was the only arbiter of constitutional questions. Neither Congress, nor the President, nor the people, according to him, had any right to settle such questions. The Supreme Court, and it alone, must decide upon them, and from its judgment there was no appeal. Yet, in the case of the United States Bank, which he had cited with such solemn tones of warning, General Jackson and the Democracy set themselves up against the Supreme Court! That body had decided the United States Bank to be constitutional, and the Senate, in passing its resolutions of censure upon President Jackson, stood upon that decision and justified itself by it. General Jackson, on the contrary, scouted the decision as entitled to no authority. He denied the right of the Supreme Court to decide constitutional questions *for him*, thereby ignoring the memorable political apothegm that "he had sworn to support the Constitution—as he understood it," and not as the Court understood it. In all this he was sustained by the Democracy. A decision of the Supreme Court upon constitutional questions was no law, worth to them the snap of your finger. And this is the party that now turns upon us and moralizes and preaches about the sanctity of Supreme Court decisions! The Supreme Court, *then*, was against them; *now* it is, or they fancy it is, for them. Circumstances alter cases.

This was on Tuesday morning, and the debate was then adjourned until evening, when the Senate held a session from eight until two o'clock the next morning, when the resolutions were put on their reading by a vote of 15 to 10. Very able speeches were made on the Republican side by Messrs. McConnaughy, White, Lowry, Taylor, Browning and Landon, and the usual Democratic humdrum utterances followed by Messrs. Davis, McCandless, Searight and Wallace on the part of the Democrats. I regret I have not room to sketch these speeches; they covered, however, the whole ground of national politics.

The House has been engaged all day on the appropriation bill. Your various public institutions have got, I believe, all they asked.

The Free Railroad bill has gone to a Conference Committee. The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments; and when this fact was messaged to the Senate from the House, Mr. Fisher (anti-free-railroad) rushed to the floor to move for a Committee of Conference, but the Speaker awarded the floor to Mr. Errett, who moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and asked for a Committee of Conference, which was carried, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Errett, Coleman and Wallace as the Committee. (Mr. Wallace afterwards declined, and Mr. Burnett was substituted.) The anti-free-railroad men immediately set themselves to work to embarrass this Committee. Mr. Lamdon at first moved to reconsider the vote on the motion to insist, but this was ruled out of order, and then it was moved to instruct the Committee to adhere strictly to the Senate bill. This the Speaker ruled out of order, also, and the Senate then adjourned until afternoon. Upon reassembling, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Landon appealed from this latter decision, and the vote on sustaining the Speaker's decision was 14 to 15—the Speaker not voting. Upon this point of order, which involved the question of the right of the Senate to instruct its Committee, Mr. Searight and Mr. McConaughy voted with the majority; but upon the motion which follows, to instruct the Committee as I have intimated, Mr. Searight voted No. Mr. McConaughy did not vote at all, and Mr. McCandless, who was absent on the first vote, voted aye. This left the vote 14 for instructing and 15 against. So the Committee was uninstructed; but it was a close shave.

The House Committee of Conference was appointed this morning, and excited, at first, a great deal of indignation among free railroad men. It consists of Messrs. Watt, Westbrook and Wilson. Mr. Watt is from Philadelphia, and, of course, opposed to a Free Road. Mr. Westbrook is a Democrat from Philadelphia, and has been classed all along with Mr. Watt; and as Mr. Wilson you know. The latter gentleman, as I understand, was so much affronted by the appointment of this Committee by Speaker Davis, that he had made up his mind to decline all service upon it; but conference was urged upon him, and he, as I am told, assurances were given of the strongest character that Mr. Westbrook would act therein in the interest of the Free Road. If these assurances are redeemed, all right; but if not, what then?

My own impression is that no bill is likely to pass that is not modeled mainly after the Senate bill. I may be mistaken; but I think the result will show that if the Conference Committee recommend the Senate to recede from its amendments to the House bill, the report will be voted down. ALLEGHENY.

Pennsylvania Oil Region News.

The Pithole *Record* says in relation to the late fire: "The late disastrous fire has made a decided impetus back in Holmden street. We hear that quite a number of parties are intending to put up buildings on the burnt district immediately. Most of the buildings burned out intend to resume their business in a short time, and not abandon Pithole, at least for the present. We thought at one time this fire would the end of Pithole, and that this borough would be called into existence almost as suddenly as it was first ushered into the world. Pithole, in the short space of two years, has grown from a village of a few hundred population to a borough of which was at one time so marvelous was attracted the world. But we find we were mistaken. From the energy displayed by our citizens since the fire we feel that there is still enough to be encouragement as to the future. All that is now needed to revive Pithole is the thorough development of her oil territory and the striking of five or six good producing wells.

The Oil City *Republican* says: The erection of oil tanks is going on at a rapid rate in Venango city in spite of the inclemency of the weather. We notice one receiving tank completed or nearly so by Lockhart & Frew, capacity 2,000 barrels. Another of the same capacity commenced by said company. R. Lamberton & Co. are constructing one, which when completed will hold 14,000 barrels; this tank will be a monster in its line; its foundation becomes extensive for a small village. A larger still is in process of erection by Fisher Bros., one of our most enterprising oil firms. The larger tank when completed will hold 16,000 barrels; besides this they have another, one, now holding 2,400, the other 1,200. Burchfield, Casterline & Co., have laid the foundation for a larger tank; theirs will hold 13,000 barrels. John Munhall's tank holds, we were informed, 30,000 bbls. A small one owned by Mr. Wilson, holds 44 barrels. One commenced by a company whose name we could not learn is intended to hold when finished 6,000 barrels. Thus by a close computation as we were able to obtain, the tankage in Venango City by April first, will be in the neighborhood of 60,000 barrels, and nearly if not all this is in consequence of the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to this point.

The Erie *Republican* says that Mr. Joseph Metcalf, father of Prescott Metcalf, Esq., of this city, died at Erie on four years of age in August next, if he lives so long. He is now somewhat feeble, and will probably live very many more years. Mr. Metcalf is said to be the oldest Mason in the United States, having joined the Order some sixty-five years ago. He was carried in his chair to the Masonic Hall, in a feeble condition, and enjoyed the occasion in the highest degree. Of course he was the observed of all observers.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Abraham James, Esq., spiritualist, witchdazel, mediumization, &c., who located the Chicago artesian well, and an oil well at Pleasantville, Pa., sends us a circular in which he offers considerable interests in oil wells for sale at $500. We can only say to Mr. James that his terms are very reasonable. We have paid greater sums for similar interests, and obtained just as little oil as he knows how to get. His scheme is a good one. He should persevere in it.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a freight car with eleven and the caboose of Conductor Richards' train on the Oil Creek Railroad, ran off the track near the summit. The car and the caboose rolled down an embankment about 10 feet high and turned over. A passenger and conductor were in the caboose at the time, and they were both slightly injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of a truck under the car loaded with staves.

The stockholders in the various railroads in the oil regions met in Philadelphia, February 25, and confirmed the contracts of four respective boards for consolidation. The lines are merged in the Oil Creek railroad, the Franklin railroad, and the Farmers railroad, and all under the title of Oil Creek and Allegheny River railroad.

Elmer Davenport, a son of Mr. George Davenport, of Conneautville, was drowned last Saturday in Conneaut creek. It is supposed that while trying to climb up a steep bank he fell backward, his head striking in a hole in the ice. He was between three and four years old.

Cory is to have a cheese factory. The projectors of this enterprise are Lawrence Washington, Isaac and Major Colgrove, and J. H. Tillotson. It will be located just outside the south-eastern boundary line of the city, and begin operations with the milk of from 150 to 200 cows.

The shipments of oil from Titusville Thursday reached over two thousand barrels. Most of this oil was shipped from Miller to Titusville in Empire Line cars, where the cars are filled to their destination.

The soldiers of 1812 in this State, lost sixteen of their number in 1867. Five-sixths of the survivors are over seventy-five, many ever eighty, and very few below seventy.

The Tomlinson well on Bull Run producing twelve barrels per day, was purchased a day or two since by Mr. W.C. Chasin, of the Coldwell farm.

The Post Office at Shanburg is to be removed to the Talman Farm, between Shanburg and Atkinson, for the better accommodation of residents.

The Hazzas well near Rene was started in last week and is now producing nearly three hundred barrels per day.

The Corry Machine Company has commenced operations, and now employs about forty hands.

The territory between Shamburg and Pleasantville is being tested for oil.

A Republican club was organized at Conneautville on the 20th inst.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment!

The Rules of Procedure.

Articles to be Reported To-day.

Writ Served on Secretary Stanton.

Reconstruction in Supreme Court.

Entertainment by the President.

The Quo Warranto Writ.

Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT AFFAIRS.

The House Committee of seven was in session all morning, but will not report articles of impeachment until to-morrow.

WRIT SERVED ON SECRETARY STANTON.

The United States marshal for this District called at the War Department this morning and formally handed Secretary Stanton a writ notifying him of the action entered against him by General Thomas.

Under the law relative to the actions served in this District, he has allowed twenty days to respond before the next term of the District Court, which, therefore, cannot come up till April.

THOMAS HAS A COMMISSION.

Gen. Thomas was at the War Department during the forenoon, and he had any interview with Secretary Stanton. It is not probable he will make any further demand for the office. General Thomas has in his possession, executed in form, a commission, signed by the President, appointing him Secretary of War *ad interim*.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Howard, from the Select Committee, submitted the following rules of procedure to be adopted in the Senate when sitting as a High Court of Impeachment:

First—Upon notice the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that managers are appointed to conduct an impeachment of some officer against any person, and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, that the Senate will attend immediately informs the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment, agreeably to the usage of the Senate.

Second—When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate, and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the presiding officer of the Senate shall inform the managers at-Arms to make the proclamation, and who shall, after making the proclamation, repeat the same at the door of the chamber, and the sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation, and who shall, after making the proclamation, repeat the same at the door of the House of Representatives.

Third—Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment, and organization of the Court as herein provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles and notifying him to appear before said Court, upon a day and at a place to be fixed by said Court, and named in said writ, and file his answers to said articles of impeachment, and to stand and abide the orders and judgments of said Court thereon, which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for such appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if he cannot conveniently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at the usual place of business, in some conspicuous place therein, or, if such service shall be in the judgment of such Court impracticable, notice to accused to appear shall be given in such other manner, by publication or otherwise, as shall be deemed just, and if the writ aforesaid shall fail of service in the manner aforesaid, the proceeding shall not thereby abate, and another service be made in such manner as the Court may direct. If the accused fail to appear in person or by attorney on the day so fixed therefor as aforesaid, or appearing shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed nevertheless as upon a plea of not guilty. If a plea of guilty be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceeding.

Fourth—At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes afternoon of the day appointed for the return of the writ issued on the impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer in the following form:—"I do solemnly swear that the return made by me upon the process issued on the —— day of ——, —— by the Senate of the United States, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, against ——, is truly made, and that I have performed such service as therein described. So help me God," which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

Tenth—The person impeached shall be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment against him, if he appear, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly, if by himself, or by agent or attorney, naming the person offering, and the capacity in which he appears; if he do not appear, either personally, or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

Eleventh—At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary shall give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of ——, in the Senate Chamber, which Chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

Twelfth—The hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit as a High Court of Impeachment shall be, unless otherwise ordered, twelve o'clock M., and when the hour for such sitting shall arrive the presiding officer of the Senate shall announce, and thereupon the presiding officer of the Court shall cause a proclamation to be made and the business of the Court shall proceed. The adjournment of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, shall not operate as a adjournment of the Senate, but on such adjournment of Court the Senate shall resume the consideration of legislative and executive business.

Thirteenth—The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachment as in the case of legislative proceedings, and the same shall be reprinted in the same manner as legislative proceedings of the Senate.

Fourteenth—Counsel for parties shall be permitted to appear and be party upon any impeachment.

Fifteenth—All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the presiding officer, and if a shall require it they shall be committed to writing and read at the Secretary's table.

Sixteenth—Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

Seventeenth—If a Senator is called as a witness he shall be sworn and give his testimony standing in his place.

Eighteenth—If a Senator shall pass a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or order, except a motion to adjourn, it shall be reduced to writing and put by the presiding officer.

Nineteenth—At all times while the Senate is sitting upon a trial of an impeachment the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the Senate shall direct the doors be closed while deliberating upon decisions.

Twentieth—All preliminary or interlocutory questions shall be argued by one person only on each side, and for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the Court by order extend the time.

Twenty-first—The final argument on the merits shall be by not two persons on each side, and the argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives.

Twenty-second—If the impeachment shall not be sustained by a vote of two-thirds of the members of said High Court of Impeachment, pro tem and voting, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such articles of impeachment shall be found guilty by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Court present, the Court by its presiding officer shall proceed to pronounce judgment and a sentence, copy of said judgment shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Twenty-third—All orders and decisions shall be made by a vote of yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the journal, except a motion to adjourn, which shall be decided by a vote of the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once upon the question, nor for not more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and not more than fifteen minutes on a final question, unless by unanimous consent, and a motion to adjourn and a question of order or evidence may be decided by a vote of voice, unless the yeas and nays be demanded by two members of the Senate present.

Rule twenty-fourth gives the form of swearing of witnesses, the same as in courts, and twenty-fifth gives the forms for service, and form of oath to be administered to the presiding officer of the Court of the sort of impeachment, viz: "I solemnly swear or affirm that in all things appertaining to the trial of impeachment now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, so help me God."

Also, the form of writ to be served upon the person impeached, viz:

The United States of America, ss. The Senate of the United States, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, to ——, greeting: Whereas, the Representatives of the United States of America, did on the ——day of ——, —— impeach ——, of high impeachment in the words following: (here to be inserted and demanded the said answer to the said articles and accusations, as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, judgment and order shall be had as might be thereupon had in a regular, orderly and just manner, according to law and justice, you, the said ——, are therefore, in the name of the moral to be and appear before the Senate of the United, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, at the place and time and place fixed for the organization of said Court, to answer said impeachment aforesaid, with a request to attend, and be shall preside over said Court until its adjournment, viz:

Fifth—The presiding officer of the Court shall have power to issue and direct, by himself or by the Secretary of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs and processes, and all other matters incident to the jurisdiction, and to make and enforce such other regulations and orders in the premises as the Court may authorize and provide.

Sixth—The Court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates, writs, process and judgments, to preserve order, to punish in a summary way contempts and disobedience to its orders, judgments, mandates, writs, precepts or judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules and regulations which it may deem essential or conducive to the ends of justice, and the presiding officer may, and is directed to, issue, when required, the assistance of any officer or person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, to execute or carry into effect the lawful orders, mandates, precepts, writs and judgments of said Court.

Seventh—The presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate chamber, and the presiding officer of the Court shall direct all forms of proceeding while the same are sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not otherwise prescribed provided for, and the presiding officer of the Court may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Court, unless some member of the Court shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Court for decision, or to be taken in the Court for decision, or to be taken in such instance, submit any such questions to the members of the Court.

Eighth—Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment, and organization of the Court as herein provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles and notifying him to appear before said Court, upon a day and at a place to be fixed by said Court, and named in said writ, and file his answers to said articles of impeachment, and to stand and abide the orders and judgments of said Court thereon, which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for such appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if he cannot conveniently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at the usual place of business, in some conspicuous place therein, or, if such service shall be in the judgment of such Court impracticable, notice to accused to appear shall be given in such other manner, by publication or otherwise, as shall be deemed just, and if the writ aforesaid shall fail of service in the manner aforesaid, the proceeding shall not thereby abate, and another service be made in such manner as the Court may direct. If the accused fail to appear in person or by attorney on the day so fixed therefor as aforesaid, or appearing shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed nevertheless as upon a plea of not guilty. If a plea of guilty be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceeding.

Ninth—At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes afternoon of the day appointed for the return of the writ issued on the impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall

[illegible] of the legislation of the reconstruction laws would come up on the motion, and asked the argument be set for next Friday. The court so ordered, and Mr. Field filed his brief.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

Mr. Carpenter moved for six hours extra time for making argument in the McArdle case, which comes up on Monday, on which the Court will then decide.

Report says Secretary Stanton is considering the propriety of setting aside the military proceedings in the M'Ardle case, and ordering his release, he being constructively a prisoner.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President this evening entertained the Judges of the Supreme Court, Attorney General Stanbery and a few others. At dinner Chief Justice Chase was invited but was not present.

CALFO'S RECEPTION.

Speaker Colfax's public reception was largely attended.

NOT YET ENGAGED.

The counsel to defend the President before the High Court of Impeachment have not yet been engaged.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin relative to the improvement of navigation.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution relative to placing warnings at harbor entrances.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from Committee on Retrenchment, reported a joint resolution to abolish the Bureau of Statistics and transfer the duties to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

Mr. HOWARD reported the Select Committee of Seven had adopted a series of rules for the government of the High Court of Impeachment, which he submitted, and asked to be printed. He said out there was no report.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution to establish the right of ingress and egress to and from Mackinaw, in Michigan, and granting two hundred thousand acres of the Public Domain of Michigan to aid in the construction.

Mr. WILSON's bill, to incorporate the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was referred to the District of Columbia Committee.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to amend the Bankrupt Law. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a bill for the removal of cause in certain cases. Referred to the United States Courts. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CONKLING, from Committee applying for extension of time of patents to give public notice thereof, was passed.

Mr. HOWARD, from Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill granting a right of way through the Union Pacific Railroad for depot purposes, &c., was continued to the calendar. He said the bill was brought up at his request, in order to cover into the treaty the proceeds of captured and abandoned property.

Mr. EDMUNDS, on mildest, pending yesterday as adjournment, was agreed to, and notice taken against Stanton.

Mr. TRUMBULL, subsequently at his request, the resolution of the Senate adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter, and Mr. FESSENDEN spoke against the resolution.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and STEWART also spoke for and against the amendment.

The bill having passed in Committee of the Whole, the question came upon the amendment and was adopted—twenty-nine to thirteen—and the bill passed the Senate.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, took the oath of office.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was called up by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and the amendments were considered in and the question being on insertion, Mr. TRAVER—of Pennsylvania—moved to insert the Chicago Tribune which, if true, charged the institution with the grossest abuse of public money, the country, it might be exagerated, but enough remained to attract the attention of Congress. He had not been generally impressed with the idea that the President ought to be removed from the Cabinet, declaring that it meant to deprive him of the right a member of the Cabinet was entitled to expect on the House of Representatives, depriving impeachment as a last resort, depriving the President of his right from disgrace of grievous wrong, aspersion, calumny, and finally, of dignity and moderation of the Senate, and finally denouncing impeachment as scandalous, unworthy of the sort of tribunal, and treating the hazing and fagging which the younger cadets underwent, as a high crime and misdemeanor, and finally, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, so help me God." Mr. James W. Grant, Mayor Hoffman and Hon. James Brooks.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At the American meeting in London, at which John Bright and Newman Hall delivered addresses, the following resolution was adopted unanimously: "Resolved, that this meeting views the most hearty good will towards America, and pledges itself to support any Government which will use its efforts for a prompt, righteous and peaceful settlement of all international differences, and especially those connected with the Alabama claims question.

—Gen. Hancock, commanding the Fifth Military District, has, by direction of Gen. Grant, issued an order revoking so much of a previous order as removed Judge Hoffman, of the Louisiana Court, appointed others, and reinstating those removed.

—Gen. Canby named Thomas Waldron, Clerk in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue Wood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to fill a vacancy in the office, and numerous other appointments, and reinstating those removed.

—Chief Justice Thompson, of the State Supreme Court, has decided that courts have no right to remit sentences, and that this power rests in the Governor.

—The Philadelphia city councils have passed resolutions endorsing Congress for impeaching the President.

—Over one thousand unions have been enrolled by the Johnson Association of New York City.

—Gustave Pathelinier, alias Warner, was arrested in New York yesterday on a charge of forgery.

—Bishop Potter will pocket the verdict in the case of Rev. Tyng, and this end the matter.

—President Johnson has approved the bill for the payment of bounties to heirs of soldiers.

—The funeral of Gen. McCall will take place at Philadelphia to-day.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The Mikado troupe of Japanese still draw full houses, and would continue to do so if they were to remain here for a month. To-day closes their engagement here. Next week Miss Eliza Newton, the celebrated commedienne and burlesque actress, will make her appearance at the Opera House in a variety of delightful pieces.

MASONIC HALL.—Logrotin still continues to amuse and amaze the population by his truly wonderful tricks. He does not claim that there is any reality in anything he does, but that his hands are quicker than the eyes of his audience. Matinee this afternoon.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—Dr. O'Leary, the celebrated orator and thinker, will lecture to-night on "Self Culture, or how to obtain the greatest success in this life," at Laf