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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

"THE LAW is binding on me, Constitution or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal." In that brief sentence, one month ago, General GRANT embodied the true theory of the Federal Constitution, and the fundamental duty of patriotism. It was the great truth which invigorated and sustained the Union arms from Fort Sumter to Appomattox, and which, as we thought, was sufficiently and forever vindicated in the closing victories of '65. Submission to the constituted authority, acquiescence in all legally enacted laws, the right and the correlative duty of appeal to the only constitutional arbitrament of the judiciary,—these plain, primary obligations of each good citizen were never more clearly conceived, or expressed with more plain and direct simplicity, than in those words of Gen. Grant. Had the South accepted that truth in 1861, there would have been no secession, no rebellion, no war, and no necessity for reconstruction. Had the South, last year, attempted either by traitors in and out of office, or by the terrible power for mischief which it has again been able to wield through ANDREW JOHNSON—President by virtue of an assassination—consented to receive this simple truth as its political guide, the ten States would ere this have regained all their practical relations, reconstruction would have been complete in restoration and the union of thirty-seven States, once more bound together upon the broad and lasting basis of Liberty, Justice and the Constitution as it is, would have entered upon the year 1868 standing before the world the freest, the most prosperous, the most powerful and the most enduring republic of all time.

And, now, let us show that we, the loyal citizens of the Union, accept and recognize in this simple truth the pledge of our own obedience to the written law, the plainest and most imperative duty of the hour. Disregard that truth, emulate the bad example of that bad man whom the people are about to hurl down from the high place he has abused, and the days of the Republic are numbered. Accept it, act upon it, each and every citizen who loves his country, and this crisis, which now seems so full of peril, will be stripped of all its terrors, the laws will have universal obedience, and the country will soon emerge from all peril and with an unclouded future. *In hoc signo vincemus!*

THE SPIRIT of the press, of both parties, touching the present matter of impeachment, is fairly under the judgment of our readers this morning, in the extracts which we have collated from leading journals. The Republican papers coincide, as may be seen, with remarkable unanimity, in the opinions which the GAZETTE has already expressed. On the other hand, it is maintained by Democratic journals, as by Messrs. Woodward, Eldridge, Brooks and other Democratic representatives in debate, 1st, that the President possesses the right to judge of the constitutionality of any law, executing it, or disobeying it accordingly; 2d, that an adverse judgment upon the validity of the Tenure-of-office Law, if rendered at any time prior to the final action of the Court of Impeachment, would have the effect to acquit the recusant Executive of all legal guilt or official delinquency. The true issue, we scarcely need repeat, is upon the first of these points: the second is entirely immaterial, since no judicial decision—were it probable or possible that such might be rendered—can, now or hereafter, any more than in the past, clothe the President with the solely judicial prerogative, viz: of pronouncing upon the constitutionality of laws, by justifying him in the extra-constitutional function which he has risked so much in assuming. The finding of his judges upon the first point, covering as it does not only the latest offense, but also his two years of both open and secret opposition to the congressional policy of loyal reconstruction in the rebel States, will have an ample effect for all the purposes of loyalty, and to meet all requirements for the public weal.

THE HOUSE Impeachment Committee have not yet completed their preparation of the articles which they were instructed to draw up, but probably may be prepared to report to-day. The number and tenor of the Articles which they may present are, of course, entirely unknown, and rumors purporting to give the substance of this report in advance, are merely sensational and entitled to no credit. One of these rumors, which has more of probability than the rest, is to the effect that the Committee will confine their charges and specifications to the acts of Mr. JOHNSON in attempting to gain possession of the War Office, and disregarding the law to the contrary. This, if correct, takes the offender upon his own ground, and puts him at once upon his defense in the alleged invalidity of the law. When he undertakes to establish that defense simply by force of the argument of counsel, and unsustained by competent and timely judicial decisions, he may begin to realize his exact position. The Court of Impeachment takes cognizance only of facts, of enacted laws and of their established judicial interpretations. And any defense outside of these will be of no avail.

THE primary meetings to be held throughout the county to-morrow, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican Convention, which will assemble on Monday next, should be attended by every member of the party. The important business to be transacted by the Convention on Monday demands that none other than able, fit and intelligent delegates be sent there to represent the voters of the various districts, and we trust not a single Republican will remain away from the primary election.

Aside from the selection of delegates the voters are requested to give expression to their sentiments regarding the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county. Elsewhere we publish the call of the Union Executive Committee for the Convention, which designates the hours for the primary elections to take place in the different wards, boroughs and townships.

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 feature 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.

ON the day of Mr. STANTON's reinstatement in the War office by the Senate, he prepared a letter of resignation, intending, after three or four days of quiet possession of the office, to forward this letter to the President. That it was not so sent was solely in consequence of the actively hostile attitude which the President instantly assumed, and which in effect forbade the Secretary to make any personal concessions whatever.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL has gone to a Committee of Conference from the two Houses to settle the disagreements. The Committee will hold its first session on Tuesday next.

THE DUE COURSE OF LAW.

The Great Republic has lived for eighty years. From its feeble beginnings, it has grown, year after year, with a steady progress in population, in territory, in wealth, and in all the material elements of sovereign greatness, until our generation finds it ranking as high as the highest among the first-rate powers of Christendom. The inherent elements of its strength, its constitutional, vital forces, have sustained it triumphantly through several foreign wars and have brought it safely out of an intestine rebellion, the last and severest trial of all, with that vital force unimpaired, with its physical vigor renewed and increased, and with a final and absolute redemption from the one vicious and formidable weakness of its birth. To-day our Republic stands, before the world, more than ever able to defy foreign aggressions and to maintain not only its political independence, but all the rights and the responsibilities of a sovereign State.

All this we owe to the wisdom of our fathers, to the simplicity and purity of the popular institutions which they founded, to the efficient and skilfully practical workings of the social and municipal regulations which they established, to the patriotism and intelligence which has ever taught our citizens to respect the law, and to abide by the constituted authorities, and, more than all, let us say with reverent gratitude, to the Divine blessing which, through all seeming prosperity or adversity, has guided our nation to its deliverance from the thraldom of error and injustice, and blotted out forever the last trace of human slavery.

And now, at last, for the first time in our history as a people, we are about to avail ourselves of that far-reaching wisdom of the fathers which provided for the nation the way to reach and punish a delinquent Chief Magistrate, whose trial for offences against the public weal is to be commenced and prosecuted to its end after the forms and in the mode which they prescribed. The Republic has lived for nearly a century in the trust that the constitutional provisions for an impeachment of its highest officer might, for all time, continue the mere shadow of a possibility, never to be enforced as an immediate relief from an imminent public danger. The representatives of the people find that the President is guilty of high misdemeanors and, taking recourse to the fundamental law so long since provided in that behalf, have impeached him. The law is clear. He has boldly and flagrantly offended it. The penalties prescribed by the law itself for any disregard of its terms, are equally clear and positive, so that no convicted offender need hope to escape them. The Constitution expressly provides the tribunal before which he shall be tried. The mode of inquest into all criminal allegations, the manner of their formal embodiment as charges, the presentation of these to the Court of Impeachment, and the regular course of proceedings upon the final hearing, are also adequately and minutely prescribed. To this constitutional tribunal the people have now ordered that the offender shall be remitted for a constitutional trial, under all the constitutional forms. It will be the province of that tribunal, under due advisement, to decide upon the truth of the charges or the sufficiency of the defense.

It will not be within the province of that tribunal to decide upon the merits of his plea of the inherent unconstitutionality of any law, unless that plea be supported by the decision of some competent judicial authority rendered prior to the alleged offence. Nor if, before the Court of Impeachment shall come to a final judgment, this question of the inherent validity of any law which he has defied, should be decided adversely by any court of competent authority, and in accordance with the avowed opinions of the offender then under trial, would that fact render his offence any the less flagrant, or avail him in mitigation of his sentence, if found guilty. For, though seemingly but technical, his offence would, upon conviction, still stand as fatal, the crime of *lesa majestatis*, the highest possible offense against the public safety, and the sentence of his judges must make it known to all citizens, the highest and the lowest, that no one man, be he President, no body of men, though it have a political or municipal organization, shall hereafter dare to usurp the sole province of the Judiciary by assuming to pronounce upon these high constitutional questions which belong only to the judicial prerogative.

The judgment of the Court of Impeachment will discharge the President if proved innocent, but if he be found guilty will convict him as a violator of the Constitution and the Law, and will inflict a sentence commensurate with his crime. Not even ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, shall with impunity arrogate to himself the interpretation of those laws which it is his first duty as a citizen to obey, and which he is sworn and charged as President to execute.

ANDREW JOHNSON already proposes in some sort, either at his own instance by proceedings under a *quo warranto*, or at the instance of the people acting through an application in behalf of their representatives, to refer the constitutional question to the Court and to take its opinion thereupon. He is too late. He has, in his own mad folly, been blind to his own opportunities. The golden moment for him has gone by, and forever. His hour was when the Senate lawfully restored the War Secretary to his office. Had the President then, acquiescing presently in its action, proceeded, for his own ultimate relief from his fancied grievance, to cause the proper case to be made and submitted for judicial cognizance, he would have been acting wisely, patriotically and with the hearty consent of the people of all parties. But, if he saw this, he failed to improve the opportunity. He turned his back upon the lawful remedy, and flung himself defiantly against the strength of the people. And now no breadth or length of *ex post facto* judicial interpretation declaring the invalidity of the law which he has defied can excuse this man's arbitrary assumption of power, or lessen the magnitude of his offense. For him, all the more that he is the Chief Executive, and for all of us who would be loyal citizens, the letter of the law as enacted shall ever, "constitution or not, be held binding until set aside by the proper tribunal."

We repeat that the case is a simple one. The laws and the Constitution deal abundantly with it. To the lawful tribunal, it is to be remitted by the people, and the people, from the least to the highest, from President to ploughman, of all sections and of all parties, *must* and *will* abide by the result. In that obedience will be Law, Order, Patriotism and Peace. In resistance would be Rebellion, to be swiftly and sternly crushed.

Furthermore, it is now too late to let this grave matter pass off by making a case for judicial interpretation. We repeat that no amount of such interpretation, be it which way it might, can lessen the offense of him who has dared beforehand to usurp in his own person those judicial functions, to disregard his oath as the Executive, and of his own revolutionary and despotic will, to declare what laws he will or will not obey. If the President, who is bound to obey like the humblest of us, and who is sworn to execute as the highest of us, the embodiment of our power, may do this with impunity, much more might any private citizen refuse a simple obedience to such laws as he may find distasteful to his opinions or unfriendly to his personal interests. The representatives of the people have determined to uphold the power which the people have committed to the legislative branch of the government. They will, further, not flinch from their not less high and solemn *duty to protect and vindicate the Supreme Judiciary* of the nation from such dangerous and revolutionary encroachments by the Executive upon its constitutional prerogatives. *Of the three great divisions of our Government, two stand to-day equally assailed by the third. The defense of both has been wisely entrusted by the people to one of them*, with ample powers in law and in fact. And so because this offender is our Chief Magistrate, our sworn Executive, we shall make of his high offence and its just punishment a perpetual example, that hereafter, for all time, it may be known that no citizen stands so high that the law cannot reach him, or so low that the law will not protect him.

In the interest of peace, of business prosperity, of that repose for every element of the public welfare which the people need and must have, we urge upon the National Legislature the speediest performance of its duties. And if impeachment results in conviction, we shall find that our representatives have grappled with and finally overthrown that man who, as we believe, is and has been, for every hour of his Chief Magistracy, the head and front and life of a deep-laid and continuous plot against the Union and its laws. Let them vindicate at once the law which he defies and the Constitution which he has trampled upon, by submitting him to all their obligations, and, if guilty, to every tittle of their penalties!

MR. JOHNSON'S PRESENT STATUS.

We concur fully in the opinion expressed by Republican journals that it would be inexpedient and unwise to raise a question now as to the legal right of the President to continue in the discharge of his Executive functions during the pendency of the proceedings for his impeachment. That such a question exists was manifest in the introduction to Congress, some weeks since, of a bill which proposed to suspend, by explicit enactment, the incumbent of any high civil office while under such trial. That bill sleeps quietly in a Committee room, and whatever of expediency or propriety its enactment heretofore might have had, its passage at this juncture is, for obvious reasons, not wisely to be thought of.

On all previous occasions of impeachment before the Senate, cases some six or seven in number, it is known that in each instance the alleged offender has, in point of fact, abstained from the exercise of his official functions while the proceedings were pending.

In but one of those cases, that of BLOUNT, Senator from Tennessee, impeached in 1797 for complicity in a treasonable intrigue with Great Britain, was the question raised of suspension from office pending trial. In that case the House demanded the sequestration of the offender from his seat in the Senate and the demand was granted by the Senate in its vote of the same day, ordering Mr. BLOUNT into the custody of its Messenger, from which he was only released upon filing adequate securities for his appearance at trial. And, on the next day, the Senate expelled him absolutely from his seat, as "having been guilty of a high misdemeanor, entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a Senator." It is to be observed that this expulsion was prior to the sitting of the Court of Impeachment upon his case. No one would deny that the Senate, constituting the entire body of the Impeachment tribunal in the case of arraignment of any civil officer below the grade of the Chief Magistrate, has ample authority, under the precedent, to take steps for securing the attendance of the accused by the usual method of ordering him into custody. It is equally evident that the Senate, as a Senate, had the naked right to prejudge the case of Mr. BLOUNT, as a Senator, by summarily declaring his guilt to be established and expelling him from its body. Why the same Senate should subsequently proceed, as it did, with what had then become a mere formality—the re-hearing of the case as an Impeachment tribunal with a finding of guilty—has not been very satisfactorily explained.

The President of the United States is now to be on trial. For his case, and for such case alone, the Constitution adds the Chief Justice to the body of his triers, and to preside over the inquest. And it may be safe to deny that any less authority than that of the fully and legally constituted tribunal to which the charges against Mr. JOHNSON are finally to be remitted, could legally take other order, in the way of preliminary process, than the "summons" which is already expressly required. The impolicy, not to use stronger language, of raising any question as to the President's official status, pending the trial, is quite apparent and the technical difficulties and embarrassments which would attend its decision. That it is unnecessary, is very generally admitted by intelligent and loyal citizens.

The pending proceedings will be conducted to a speedy conclusion, and in the meantime the accused is powerless for any open and forcible resistance to the constitutional authority of the Court of Impeachment, while the simple pendency of the trial itself disarms him of all the moral power and of most of the official influence which he has until now so grossly and recklessly abused. It is useless to hope that this man will follow the example of his predecessors under arraignment before the highest court known to our laws by forbearing the intermediate exercise of any of his official functions. It must be admitted that his past record, in the way of both personal and official delicacy and dignity, gives no encouragement for that hope. Let him stand, the shadow of a Chief Magistrate, until the finding of the Court shall close this painful scene in our national history!

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of refiners and dealers in petroleum has been called to meet at Pittsburgh on the 4th day of March next. The call emanates from the Petroleum Association of this city, and is at the instance of the trade generally in all parts of the country. Questions of much importance to the interests of refiners and dealers in oil will be considered by the Convention, and it is hoped and expected that the entire trade, which has now become so vast in its resources and commercial influence, will be fully and ably represented in its deliberations.

THE London *Standard* having, besides a lingering fancy for rebel loans, a decided grudge, based on Alabama and Fenian questions, against America, thus bids farewell to Mr. C. F. Adams, a man who would command respect and praise even from a mortal enemy:

"If Mr. Adams is going back to America, he takes our good wishes with him. Amidst the crowd of empty talkers, emptier thinkers, would-be statesmen, and half-bred politicians, who seem now to be having it all their own way in the North and South, Mr. Adams will stand pre-eminent *facile princeps*, by virtue not only of his birth and superior culture, but by his advantage in all the qualities which make men rightfully rulers over their fellows."

DEATH OF GEN. WILLIAM ROBINSON, JR.

The veteran has fallen. Full of years, of services and of honors, he yesterday fell asleep with his fathers, at his residence in Allegheny.

Born upon the spot where he died, December 17th, 1785, he was the first male of Anglo-Saxon parentage who had his nativity west of the Ohio river. That vast development of population, of wealth, and of manifold improvement, which now exists between the Allegheny range and the Pacific coast, was all wrought out substantially in his lifetime, and under his eyes. It is not an exaggeration to affirm that so wonderful a spectacular enchantment was never before, in all the cycles of civilization, presented to the contemplation of a mortal.

The companions of his early years were the children of white men of the border and of the Indians. Several times his father and the family were driven from the log hut in which they abode, and which occupied the site of the present stately mansion, into Fort Du Quesne, which stands an historical monument, degraded from national use to occupancy by an humble household. Of course, his opportunities for education were limited. He learned more from nature than from art. Endowed with a vigorous physical constitution, with a vigorous and analytical understanding, he grew early in manhood into conspicuity and usefulness. Prominent in private and public enterprises, he was identified not only with the growth and expansion of his native city, of which he was the first Mayor, but became influential in broader fields of enterprise, as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, which received most important benefits from his experience and judgment.

He was not only a clear-headed business man and general thinker, but at one period was warmly enlisted in public concerns. Intelligent in such matters much beyond the ordinary run of business persons, he acquired facility in composition and became a pungent and lucid newspaper writer. Nor did the fire of his mind or his force and exactness of expression abate with the accumulated infirmities of old age. During the present month he called upon us with an article, written with all the trenchance which characterised his mature manhood, and desired its publication. It was upon a matter of municipal consequence. In the course of the conversation that ensued, he remarked that the first article he wrote for the GAZETTE was published in 1805. We may add, his last article for these columns appeared in February, 1868. The wide span of sixty-three years separated his first literary effort from his last.

He is gone. One of the old landmarks is removed. A link that connected the present with the past, has been broken and cannot be replaced. He has made his march with the great procession that went before him. He cannot be lamented as one who falls in mid-career, with all his usefulness cut short. A life protracted beyond the common lot, filled with activities, crowned with abundant compensations, and lengthened out into serene and honored old age, has closed peacefully as the sun descends to rest in the bosom of the western ocean.

WESTERN REPUBLICANS ON CURRENCY AND TAXATION.

The Republicans of Indiana, in their late Convention last week, resolved with entire unanimity, that all property should bear a just proportion of the burden of taxation; that the public debt should be honestly met, and that all bonds should be paid in legal-tenders, or greenbacks, except when an express contract has provided otherwise, and with due regard to the proper volume of the currency. They also resolved against contraction, and for the supply of the deficiency of legal-tender currency to the extent required by the business wants of the country.

The Republicans of Ohio will hold their State Convention on the 4th of March, when the same questions will come up for consideration, and, it is not unlikely, will be met by similar resolutions. At the primary meetings for appointment of delegates in many of the Ohio counties, as well as in the editorials of not a few of the local Republican journals, special attention has been already given to the subject. In Logan county, for example, the resolutions, drawn up by Attorney General WEST, deprecate every form of repudiation, favor the substitution for the present public obligations of "another class of securities which shall be subject to their equal proportion of the public burden," and advocating a supply of currency adequate to the wants of the country, which, "to the extent consistent with its express stipulations, should be made receivable as coin, alike on account of private dues and public obligations."

While the expression of opinion has in nearly all cases been equally favorable to the position taken in Indiana, we notice among a few of our Ohio exchanges a decidedly spirited opposition to what is denounced as an endorsement of the Pendletonian theory. But the advocates of no contraction, of equalized taxation and of the redemption of the Five-Twenties in legal-tenders, under proper regulations as required by the interests of business, will be materially strengthened by the success of Gen. Beatty, whose large majority in the late special election in the VIIIth Congressional District is admitted to have been in part, if not wholly, due to his similar position on these questions.

These indications show the strong probability that the Ohio Republicans will join their Indiana brethren on these questions. In both of those States these questions have been made for obvious reasons leading topics for popular discussion of late, and it is our own duty as journalists to note the position to which our friends in those States are evidently tending.

MR. SHERMAN yesterday reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate an amended bill providing for the funding of the national debt. In view of the tide of public opinion setting in against the discharge of the obligations of the Government in gold, Mr. SHERMAN's plan of redemption will prove popular and find favor with many Democrats and Republicans. He claims that the public faith would not be weakened, inasmuch as every dollar of debt will be paid with interest, in that sort of money which is acknowledged by all classes as the currency of the country. He believes something must be done to lighten the burdens left by the war to weigh down industrial interests, and, while his bill does not contemplate injustice to the bondholder so much as justice to the people, he urges that it should be favorably acted upon by Congress. He takes the ground that the obligations entered into in the name of the Government by its officials, while Congress was not in session, are not binding—the Government not being responsible for the representation of its agents—and that to redeem five-twenties in any currency but that in which they were bought, would prove fatal to every commercial and financial interest, depreciating public securities and pressing with tenfold inconvenience the mass of the people.

A CASE IN POINT—RIGHTS OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

An impregnable ground upon which it is claimed that negroes in the South should have the right of suffrage, is that they stood loyal to the flag of the free against their traitorous masters in the late rebellion, and for this reason should have power to preserve what they helped to defend. They are now constitutionally free, but their freedom will be but a mockery if not allowed to protect it by the ballot.

The following *Virginia statute* of October, 1783, found in Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. xi, page 308, needs no comment. Intelligent readers can fit it to more than one of the events of the last seven years.

"WHEREAS, It hath been represented to the present General Assembly that during the course of the war (of the Revolution) many persons in this State had caused their slaves to enlist in certain regiments, or corps, raised within the same, having tendered such slaves to the officers appointed to recruit forces within the State as substitutes for free persons, whose lot or duty it was to serve in such regiments or corps, at the same time representing to such recruiting officers that the slaves so enlisted by their direction and concurrence, were free; and it further appearing to this Assembly that, on the expiration of the term of enlistment of such slaves, their former owners have attempted again to force them to return to a state of servitude, contrary to the principles of justice and to their own solemn promise. And whereas, it appears just and reasonable that all persons enlisted as aforesaid, who have faithfully served agreeable to the terms of their enlistment, and have thereby, of course, contributed towards the establishment of American Liberty and Independence, should enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their toils and labors,

"*Be it therefore enacted*, That such and every slave who served as aforesaid, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be fully and completely emancipated, and shall be held and deemed free: and the Attorney General of the Commonwealth is hereby required to sue in *forma pauperis* for the freedom of every such person, and if found entitled to freedom a jury shall be empannelled to assess his damages."

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

An effort will be made in the approaching Republican Convention to change the present delegate system of nominating State and County officers, and to adopt what is known as the "Crawford County System"—that is, to nominate by the popular vote cast at primary meetings throughout the county.

In a sparsely populated county that system may do very well, but in our county, with its two cities and numerous boroughs, densely populated, it is easy to foresee the result of adopting it. We have had just cause to complain of the action of our delegates, but faulty as they may prove, the proposed change will be worse.

How easy would it be for an unprincipled candidate to secure control of a few wards and boroughs, and with the large number of votes that could be polled, *at such an election*, out run any opposing candidate?

At present the rural districts find it difficult to make themselves felt in convention, and if this popular vote system be adopted they may at once bid farewell to all future nominations. All they need do will be "go it blind" for the nominee, or bolt the party nominations and join with some other organization. Any change will be for the worse, and we cannot afford to "swop horses" at this time. X.

EDITORS GAZETTE: As there is a proposition before the people of Allegheny county to change the mode of making nominations for the Republican party, and as there is not a doubt in my mind but there will be some change made by the next Convention, as the people are heartily disgusted with the present delegate system, I advise the "Crawford County System," as you published on Saturday, the 22d instant, I think it is the very thing we want, under the following regulations for this county, to-wit:

Let the Executive Committee divide the county, *as already recommended by them*, into three districts, say Pittsburgh, one, Allegheny, two, and the south side of rivers the third district; each district to be entitled to two members of Assembly and one County Commissioner.

As we only elect one County Commissioner each year, let the Committee in its call for the election designate which district is entitled to the nominee. Under this arrangement let the voters of each district elect by popular vote their own candidates for those offices, and all other officers for nomination to be voted for by all of the voters of the county. Whichever of the districts is entitled to the County Commissioner, let them nominate him, by popular vote, none others voting, but the voters of that district. Under this arrangement, I think, all will be fairly represented according to the number of voters, and will give satisfaction to all, and certainly will be a great improvement over the present system.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Method of Impeachment.

In the United States, the impeachment of the President is without precedent. Only once, in 1843, 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 of 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 1863 was impeached for complicity in the Rebellion. All these cases constitute precedents 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 times. 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 [illegible]

KISSES.

Cupid, if storying legends tell aright,
Once fram'd a rich Elixir of Delight.
A chalice o'er love-kindled flames he fixed,
And in it nectar and ambrosia mix'd:
With these the magic dews which evening brings,
Brushed from the Idalian star by faery wings:
Each tender pledge of sacred faith he joined,
Each gentle pleasure of th' unspotted mind—
Day-dreams, whose tints with sportive brightness glow,
And Hope, the blameless parasite of Woe.
The eyeless Chemist heard the process rise,
The steady Chalice bubbled up in sighs,
Sweet sounds transpir'd, as when the enamor'd dove
Pours the soft murm'ring of responsive love.
The finished work might Envy vainly blame,
And 'Kisses' was the precious compound's name.
With half, the God his Cyprian mother blest,
And breath'd on Sara's lovelier lips the rest.
S. T. C.

FROM THE SOUTH.

—Pneumonia and scarlet fever are troubling Missouri.

—Kentucky papers are troubled about the dullness of the mule trade.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* delights in calling Hunnicutt "a collapsed demagogue."

—Bishop Carroll, of Covington, Ky., is so ill that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—The Georgia Convention has left the question of eligibility of negroes to office to the State Legislature.

—Bishop Martin is hard at work raising funds to proceed with the building of the cathedral at Natchitoches, La.

—Maj. Gen. McDowell McCook is the commander of the sub-district of Texas. His headquarters are at Brownsville.

—Mrs. James Prewitt, of Mercer, Ky., has run off with Mr. D. A. Davis. Mr. Prewitt is not going off to find either of them.

—Peas and potatoes are being planted in Georgia, a fact which must be especially pleasant to the lovers of those vegetables.

—Bears are very plenty in Texas. A party of hunters started out from Brenham and in two days killed six bears in Brazoria county.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says that the Rev. Jas. W. Kellogg, of Dearborn, eloped last week with the wife of William Moorehouse of the same place.

—Last summer the Missouri river at Glasgow measured 1,478 feet across. A few days since, at the same place, it measured but 800 feet. Water fall was there.

—The wild ducks and geese are so numerous as to be a pest, in the lower portion of Jackson county, Missouri. Whole fields of corn have been destroyed by them.

—There was a meeting in Yazoo City, on the 7th inst., to devise means to successfully resist the payment of taxes. Whether they will succeed in their devises remains to be seen.

—The widow of John C. Calhoun was forced recently to sell his library at auction, and it brought only $350; whole shelves of books were knocked off at five to six dollars per shelf.

—The North Carolina Convention recently adjourned, on motion of Mr. Hood, a presbyterian minister, until the circus had passed the capitol; after which their duties were resumed.

—The people of Lexington and Paris, in the State of Kentucky, had an exciting match for the championship recently. One of the finest cock fights on record took place, and Paris was victorious.

—During the last month the heavy cotton transactions in Nashville have used so much money that currency is very scarce thereabouts. From $40,000 to $50,000 per day have been sent into the country to planters.

—A young man, who was waltzing at a ball in New Market, Tenn., a few days since, fell to the floor. His partner endeavored to raise him, and it was not until then that her screams acquainted the shocked merry-makers that he was a corpse.

—The stories of destitution in Alabama are heart rending, a Southern Exchange says that women of refinement, well bred and tenderly nurtured are begging for a little corn for themselves and children, and there is none for them.

—After reading the following in a St. Louis paper we concluded that the colored man referred to is dead: "A drunken negro stepped into the dock at Richmond, Va., Tuesday night, and was fished out Friday in an expired condition."

—Farmers in the neighborhood of Memphis are beginning to appreciate the situation and are hard at work clearing the ground for plowing, having found out that only by the sweat of their own brows can bread in sufficient quantities be procured.

—A Mrs. Farley and her son attempted to cross the river at Kansas City on the evening of the 15th inst., but took the wrong track, and fell through a hole in the ice. Mrs. Farley was rescued alive, but the body of her little son has not yet been recovered.

—Rather an exciting scene took place on the 18th inst. in the Vicksburg *Herald* office. A gentleman came in with a tin cup full of Petro oil and undertook to show off its non-explosive qualities by touching a lighted match to it. Instantly the room was in a blaze and the occupants, covered with flames, rushed from it. By the efforts of outsiders they were extinguished, but the editor and one or two other gentlemen were very badly burned.

—In New Orleans a man was found on the 18th inst., cut in the breast and lying on the pavement. He said that a one-legged man came out from behind a corner, called him a coal heaver and cut him. After repeating this statement several time he died. A man named Maddox was shortly afterwards arrested because he was washing a bloody knife, which he attempted to conceal when he saw the policeman. Maddox has but one leg, so that circumstances are not in his favor.

—The Lebanon, Ky., *Clarion* gravely announces that "a negro child, of the male persuasion, was born at Mr. Lloyd Adams', in that county, between four and five weeks ago, that has well developed breasts, and gives milk. All the means usually resorted to, for the purpose of checking the flow of milk in females, have been tried in this case without success, the milk continuing to accumulate. The case is a very curious one, and is attracting a good deal of attention from medical men. If this lacteal flow continues, what a fine wet nurse the boy will make after a while." This is a sort of rival to the woman turned man story.

Roman Remains Discovered in England.

Excavations on the site of the old White Hart Hotel in Bath, England, have revealed some interesting Roman remains, consisting of the basement of a large building and the continuation of the frieze of the great temple dedicated to Minerva, a portion of which is preserved in the museum of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution. The temple stood on the eastern side of the great Fosse road, running through the city from north to south, and nearly midway between the Porta Decumana, North Gate, and the Porta Flumentana, South Gate, leading to the river. Its front was towards the west, and consisted of a portico supported by very large fluted columns of the Corinthian order, crowned with rich sculptured capitals. Behind this temple, towards the east, stood the Roman baths, the foundations of which were discovered in 1755, at the depth of twenty feet beneath the surface of the ground. The recent excavations have laid bare a kind of concrete pavement, leading to the inference that there had been a large area of parade-ground adjoining the temple. Other discoveries [illegible] Roman Forum extended [illegible] end of the [illegible]

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

—Thirty deaths per diem is the horrid record of the cholera in St. Domingo City.

—The new Record building in London is said to be the only absolutely fireproof structure in England.

—The Merchants' and Commercial Banks of Montreal have amalgamated, and are hereafter to be known as the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

Dr. Carl Hugen, one of the most illustrious of German historians, is dead. At the time of his demise he was Professor of History at the University of Berne.

—The boiling down of meat for exportation has become a very important branch of Australian trade, and bids fair to become the most important before very long.

—The Suez Canal is to be finished in October, 1869. The total cost will be $77,000,000. Several steam navigation companies are already negotiating for landings at Port Said.

—In mercantile shipping Great Britain is at the head of the list, rating 7,000,000 tons. America follows with 5,000,000 tons. Germany is third and France comes up slowly a bad fourth.

—President Cabral and his Cabinet have fled from St. Domingo to Venezuela. What a blessing it would be if a certain other President and part of his Cabinet would follow President Cabral.

—On the 19th of February the Crown Princess of Prussia presented her people, that are to be, with a fine healthy Prince. The family of the Princess is already nearly as large as that of her august mother.

—London has at last to succumb to the pressure for street railways. Like every other American idea, this one has first been hooted at, then attributed to the inventive brain of some Englishman, and at last adopted.

—London is tired of having the huge droves of Dutch cattle parading the streets, and is about to have a foreign cattle market located besides the Thames, where they can be sold immediately on importation.

—A London tailor who has purchased the right of calling himself Court tailor to the Prince of Wales, has given notice that he will make clothes for no man who does not belong to a family of position or standing in the country.

—In America, champagne is cider. In England, champagne is gooseberry wine. At a late grand ball given by the Mayor of Liverpool, ninety-seven dozen of this delectable fluid disappeared down the throats of happy Englishmen.

—In 1867 the paupers of England and Wales, exclusive of lunatic poor, and vagrants, increased 30,883, and the English journals think that the present state of that country gives reasons for expecting a still further increase this year.

—Two young girls were recently brought before the Staffordshire assizes, who could neither read nor write, had never heard of either God or the Bible, and had never been at school or chapel. They were scullions on board of canal boats.

—Mr. Hodgkin, an English member of Parliament, has made a speech ridiculing the Pan-Anglican Convention, and particularly the idea of inviting American Bishops to assist in it. The Honorable member is letting his spite and envy of things American carry him out of his depth.

—The new flag of the German Confederation is rather oblong in shape and has a white ground with a black cross which divides it into four equal parts. Three of these parts are white, the fourth being the upper left hand corner, is striped with red. The arms of the black cross do not unite in the centre, but enclose a round white medallion in the centre of which is the black eagle of Prussia.

—The mercantile marine of Italy is remarkably diminutive in comparison to that of other countries. In spite of a fine stretch of sea coast and good harbors, there is no perceptible advance in this particular. France, England and Austria are the largest consumers of her products, and do most of her carrying. Railways are now being rapidly completed, which will develop large tracts of country heretofore only accessible by tedious journeys from the sea coast. The Pope has refused to render the coin of the States of the Church similar to that of the surrounding kingdom, and much monetary confusion is the natural result. Italy is evidently not yet a land of very great progress.

A PRAYER.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

God! do not let my loved one die,
But rather wait until the time
That I am grown in purity
Enough to enter Thy pure clime,
Then take me, I will gladly go,
So that my love remain below!

O, let her stay! She is by birth
What I through death must learn to be.
We need her more on our poor earth
Than Thou canst need in heaven with Thee;
She hath her wings already, I
Must burst this earth-shell ere I fly.

Then, God, take me! We shall be near,
More than ever, each to each;
Her angel ears will find more clear
My heavenly than my earthly speech;
And still, as I draw nigh to Thee,
Her soul and mine shall closer be.

A Picture of Life among the English Poor

The London *Review* tells this sad story: "A poor woman drowned herself in the Thames last week, as the coroner's jury found, 'while in a state of unsound mind through distress.' Her husband had for six months been unable to make more than six shillings a week, out of which he had to pay 1s. 8d. a week rent, 1s. 2d. for the loan of a barrow to carry on his trade of 'general dealer,' and to support a wife and four children with the remainder. The wife, who was suckling her youngest child all this time, did her best to contribute to their resources. She made slop shirts at a penny a shirt, and for the better sort of shirts she used to get 1¼d., 1½d., and even so much as 2d. But to earn even this pittance she had to find her own needles and thread. For weeks these poor creatures, who bore the highest character for industry and good conduct, would go without tasting meat; they lived on bread—and dripping, when they could get it. When the father had no work they lived on nothing; and the daughter says that her mother used often to say to her, 'Oh my, Polly, ain't it dreadful; we have got nothing again to eat to-day.' These poor people never applied to the workhouse. They thought of doing so, but refrained in the hope, as the husband said to his wife, that 'Perhaps there will be better luck another day.'"

—An important insurance case is on trial in the Circuit Court of St. Louis. Kilpatrick and Thomas bring suit against the Thames Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, for $3,000 damages, growing out of the burning of the steamer Magnolia here in 1860. The defence is that the boat was set on fire by or through connivances of the owner. The case involves $100,000, $30,000 in Cincinnati companies, $15,000 in St. Louis, and $50,000 in foreign companies represented there. A deposition from Mr. Strader, one of the pilots of the Magnolia, was read, to the effect that Marshall offered him (Strader) five thousand dollars to sink the steamer. Mrs. Strader testified that Kilpatrick had offered her three thousand dollars if she would prevent her husband from testifying in the case.

—The Governor of Newfoundland having intimated in his address to the Legislature that the question of confederation would come up for consideration, a large meeting was held at St. Johns and resolutions passed deprecating the intention of the Government to introduce the subject. Subsequent action in the House showed a majority of the members unfavorable to any steps being taken in the matter of confederation.

—A foreign mathematician has calculated that half a million people in Paris alone have averaged half an hour each in trying to solve the "Roman Question" puzzle, which is neither more nor less than the double hook puzzle. The time altogether amounts to fifty-seven years of one man's life, working twelve hours a day. Paris is now puzzling its brains over another toy called the "Mexican question."

VOICE OF THE LOYAL PRESS.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Everything is proven, everything is admitted, and Congress has no escape from the choice and the issue which the President has forced upon it, unless it abandons the whole contest forever, and establishes the precedent that *the Executive Department may annul and defy at pleasure the acts of the Legislative*. The Tenure-of-Office bill may or may not be constitutional—of that *the President is not the judge*, but until the courts have otherwise decided, it is the law of the land, and the President *cannot release himself from his obligation to obey it.*

[Boston Advertiser.]

The provision of the act is so distinctly intended to bring him within the purview of this clause of the Constitution, that it is impossible to doubt that he deliberately took his steps in contravention of the act with the set purpose of defying Congress to impeach him.

[Boston Journal.]

It is not a question between President Johnson and the Republican party which is the issue. It is not whether the policy adopted by Congress is right or wrong: that is to be adjudicated upon; but it is to be settled whether the President of the United States can wilfully defy the whole people by assuming the powers of a dictator, and, by a total disregard of law, subvert the great principle of the right of the people to self-government.

[Chicago Tribune.]

If the President's oath makes him the sworn defender of the Constitution, against whom must he defend it? Johnson says Congress—but why limit the defence as against Congress? He must defend the Constitution against the Judiciary just as readily as against Congress. The oath makes no exceptions. If that oath be an authority to the President to suspend, disregard or nullify any act of Congress which to him appears to be unconstitutional, then it gives him an equal authority to accept or disregard judicial decisions. The Constitution makes no exceptions. It vests the power to make a law in Congress. It vests the power to interpret a law in the Judiciary. It makes it the duty of the President to execute the laws. If in addition to this the President has the power to revise the legislation of Congress, and execute only such laws as he approves, then he has the same power to revise judicial decisions and execute only such judgments as he thinks are correct. It is only necessary to look at the claim of the President to be convinced of its absurdity. Congress may, as Congress has often done, by oversight or inclination, legislate erroneously, but the authority for so deciding has never been claimed by any President. His duty admits no qualifications. * * * He finds himself without allies, with impeachment close upon him, and he seeks now to compromise with the officers of justice. It is too late! The American people impeach you, Andrew Johnson, as a disturber of the national peace, the violator of national law—the stumbling block of national justice, and the organizer of national ruin.

[State Guard, Pa.]

Congress is the constitutional representative of the people, and the great law-making power of the Government. As such they have enacted laws, by unprecedented majorities, for the reconstruction of the Southern States. It is the great, first, and sworn duty of the President of the United States to execute these laws. This duty he has not only failed to perform, but month after month and year after year has tortured his ingenuity to devise ways and means to defeat these laws, and to defy the will of the people and the representatives of the people who enacted the laws. He has quarrelled with Gen. Grant because the General would not resist the law of Congress; and he has given him orders to disobey the commands of his superior, the Secretary of War, the more effectually to thwart and defeat the execution of the laws. These are "high crimes and misdemeanors," and impeachment is the remedy provided for them by the Constitution of the United States, the highest law of the land. The offences have been committed. Let the lawful and merited punishment be inflicted, and that speedily. The patience and forbearance of a patriotic people are exhausted, and cry aloud for the enforcement of the law.

[Providence Journal.]

The people are ready to sustain Congress in a speedy and emphatic vindication of the law against the assaults of the "mischievous demagogue at the White House, even though that vindication can come effectually only through the solemn and unwelcome proceeding of impeachment.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Either the President must execute the laws passed by Congress in good faith, which would be carrying out his proper function under our Constitution; or Congress must abandon the field and allow the President to do as he will, in which case representative government ceases.

[Philadelphia North American.]

Technically, the President is now arraigned for a defiance of the Tenure of Office law. But in reality he has set himself to nullify all the Reconstruction laws, and his desperate determination to get possession of the War Department is for that object. * * * It is said that the purpose of Johnson in making this open violation of the law is to force it to an issue in the Supreme Court, and thus obtain a decision as to the constitutionality of the act. But this assumes that he may disregard a law instead of enforcing it, and no such authority has ever before been asserted by any President of this republic. It is not the duty of other man to take judicial proceedings as will result in a decision by the Supreme Court. That responsibility properly rests upon the party holding the law to be invalid; so that however we may view the case, the conduct of the President was without justification. The act has been done in an open and conspicuous manner, and the evil example it sets of disobedience to law is so important and flagrant, that in a country where the submission to law has been so general and so much of a national trait, we could not for a moment afford to tolerate such an act.

We cannot doubt that the Senate will give to the President a fair and impartial trial, such as is demanded by the nature of the case and the momentous issues at stake. The Senate as it stands is a body eminently worthy of the confidence of the country, and will fulfil its great duty in this case with circumspection and dignity, but with a patriotic determination to uphold the laws at all hazards. As to whether Johnson will submit to these proceedings and to a final impeachment, in case that should be the result of the trial, we do not give ourselves any uneasiness. He is without the power of resistance, if he should be ever so much inclined to it.

[The N. Y. Tribune.]

It is conceded by Mr. Johnson and his apologists and friends everywhere that his order removing Secretary Stanton was a violation of the Tenure-of-Civil-Office law, that it was such a violation as that law makes criminal, and that his violation of it was intentional, and with a clear recognition of its character. But, say they, he violated the law, simply to test its constitutionality. The same plea might be made for Jefferson Davis. The President claims that he can in the first place veto a law, and then not execute it, until the Supreme Court decides its constitutionality. To concede this is to clothe Mr. Johnson with the prerogatives of a tyrant. He does not execute the laws, but only such as suit his fancy. Granting this right, however, the President has his remedy. He might easily have obtained a decision of the Supreme Court.

Were this the first step in the President's career of official crimes and usurpations, Congress and the country would have regarded it with infinite forbearance. But designed as the climax of a long series of offenses and crimes which he calls his "policy," he can claim no such forbearance. * * * * * His present act is the crowning high crime in a long series of usurpations. Andrew Johnson, assured and self-deceived by this oft-repeated delay to punish, assumes a position which would enable him to revolutionize the Government and make himself Dictator within twenty days, if Congress should concede the power he claims. No other President has ever advanced the preposterous claims now put forward by Mr. Johnson. They are wholly in violation of law, and at war with constitutional liberty, and the very existence of the Government.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

[The Philadelphia Age.]

* * * * Where is the authority for Congress to pass laws, and at the same time pronounce upon their constitutionality? In what part of the Constitution is it written that the Legislative branch of the government shall overshadow both the Executive and Judicial? * * * * That they (the Rump) will convict him, after a mock trial, there is no doubt, unless the Supreme Court should step in in the meantime, and declare that the tenure of office bill is unconstitutional and consequently void.

[New York World.]

Congress dare not await the decision of the Supreme Court, which would probably deprive them of all colorable ground for impeachment. * * * It looks as if Congress is running a race against the Supreme Court, to head off an adverse decision. The decency, the dignity, the wise moderation, which befit a national legislature in a grave emergency, have been cast to the winds from an apparent fear that unless Congress is prompt and precipitate, the Supreme Court will adjudge unconstitutional the law for the alleged violation of which the President is to be deposed. If the Tenure-of-Office law should be declared null, Congress has no case. It is only on the assumption that it is a valid law that the President can be held to have committed an impeachable offence. If, therefore, the Supreme Court should decide against its constitutionality before the conclusion of the impeachment trial, Congress would be covered with derision. This is why they dare not wait, as decency requires that they should, until the validity of the law can be tested by a judicial decision.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

—Prof. S. G. Stevens, of the West Virginia College, late of this city, has purchased the residence of Mr. John H. Hoffman, of Morgantown, for two thousand four hundred dollars.

—The Romney *Intelligencer* understands that Col. Stephen W. Downey, of Mineral county, has received the appointment of Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the Second Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Thomas Brown, of Martinsburg.

The Wellsburg *Herald* says that Judge Black, who was there as counsel in the Bishop Campbell will case, was summoned to Washington by a telegram, and departed last Wednesday. No doubt Jerry is at the bottom of all the mischief which A. J. has been stirring up within the past few days.

—The editor of the Morgantown *Post* has been shown a specimen of beautiful marble, discovered in Pendleton county. It is of a light greyish color, harder and finer than Italian marble. It is said that there is a mountain of this marble, covering a base of 1,800 acres, and rising to a height of 800 feet.

—The Point Pleasant *Register* says that iron ore has been discovered on Campbell's creek, West Virginia, near the Kanawha river, on the lands of John D. Lewis and the Steele Survey, the seam averaging twenty-six inches in thickness. Gen. Lewis Ruffner and others are organizing a company to erect a furnace.

—Preston county has begun on her own account the work of organizing for the coming campaign. The County Convention has appointed the following gentlemen: Prof. —— Garvey, Col. I. Kirk, Col. Chas. Hooton, Major W. D. M'Grew, John P. Jones, R. Warthen, Joseph H. Gibson, whose duty it is made to organize township vigilance committees.

—The Morgantown *Post* says that Mr. Henry Medara of that town, last Friday morning while asleep in bed, was severely bitten through the nose by a ferocious rat. Last Friday morning the residence of Mr. William Fear, of Morgantown, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was given and the fire soon subdued by the "men, women and children," who turned out with buckets.

—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. B. F. Payne, while standing at the counter, in Mr. John C. Johnson's store, in Morgantown, was accidentally shot by a Mr. Brent, who was examining a pistol, and who had cocked it, or attempted to cock it, but whose thumb slipped off the cock. The ball entered the right side, passing through his body, causing his death in a half hour. The shot was purely accidental. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

—The Union men of Harrison county are organizing for the campaign. The county Convention held at Clarksburg on the 19th appointed the following gentlemen a County Committee: Messrs. Fernando A. Robinson, Esq.; Maj. A. C. Moore, Maj. James W. Moffatt, Dr. A. F. Barnes and James S. Law, Esq.; Maj. Leo Hammond, Maj. N. A. Snuttleworth and James H. Taylor, Esq., were appointed a Committee to procure and distribute documents. A resolution was adopted requesting the Union men of the townships to hold meetings and appoint township Committees.

—The West Virginia Republican Convention elected the following delegates to represent that State at Chicago: Jno. R. Hubbard (from first district), Ellery R. Hall, (from second district,) Hon. D. D. T. Farnsworth (from second district), and Captain H. C. McWhorter (from third district.) These delegates were authorized to appoint their alternates if necessary. The six delegates for the districts were chosen by the district delegations as follows: First District—General S. D. Karnes (alternate, John A. Hutchinson) and General Frank P. Pierpont (alternate, General R. S. Northcott.) Second District—Hon. Joseph T. Hoke, (Wm. M. Welch, Esq., alternate,) and Captain Leonard B. Perry (Captain R. W. Blue, alternate.) Third District—Major Cyrus Newlin, (Hon. G. Slack, alternate,) and Capt. Thomas Boggess, (Major R. S. Brown, alternate.) Resolutions were adopted: I. Declaring General Grant to be the choice of the Convention for President. II. Declaring that in the coming contest the Republican party of West Virginia should ignore all side issues and devote itself with a singleness of purpose commensurate with the great results involved to the triumphant election of the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

RAILWAYS.

—The conductors on the the New York and New Haven Railroad are soon to wear uniforms of navy blue.

—The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad has commenced the use of coal in part, as fuel, for their passenger lines.

—The New York *Evening Mail* gives the number of passes on the Central Road last year, annulled now, as 36,000.

—The people of Peru, Indiana, want the City Council to vote $50,000 to the Goshen, Kosciusko and Peru Railroad.

—The rails of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad are laid to within twelve miles of Sherburne village.

—The *Frontier Index* says that the Union Pacific Railroad will reach Green river, 270 miles west of Fort Sanders, by next December.

—Stealing coal from railroad cars freighted with the article, is carried on to an immense extent on all the great lines of railroad in Pennsylvania.

—The Knoxville Extension of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is now open to Broadhead station, eight and a half miles south of Crab Orchard.

—On the 19th inst., McLean county, Ill., voted 2,771 for, and 1,187 against the county appropriation for the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi railroad.

—Prospect favors the building of a railroad between Mount Morris and Burns, on the New York and Buffalo, thus making a direct connection with Rochester in that direction.

—Henry Smith, of Lowell, master mechanic on the Boston and Lowell railroad, died on Tuesday night, 13th inst., of his injuries from the locomotive explosion at Lowell that morning.

—Sam Tate says that the Memphis and Charleston railroad was never in better order, or its trains running more regularly. It has not had a wheel of a passenger car off the track this winter.

—The final opening of the finished portion of the Buffalo and Washington railroad (to Aurora, 17½ miles) took place on the 21st inst. The stages between Buffalo and Aurora are now discontinued.

—It is proposed by the capitalists of Rochester, N. Y., to build a railroad from the coal and lumber districts of Pennsylvania, making connection with the Erie railway, thence south to the coal fields.

—The railroad from Portland, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H., which is fifty miles long, has been in operation for twenty-five years, carrying millions of passengers, not one of whom has been killed or permanently injured by any accident on the road.

—It is stated that contracts have been made to build the new broad guage road from Tiffin to Toledo, and that Azariah Boody has a leading interest in it. The cost of the road is estimated at $3,000,000, and the time required is stated at from nine to twelve months.

—John B. Carson, late agent at Toledo for the New York Central railroad, the Western Transportation Company, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, with headquarters at Toledo. He enters on his duties on March 1st.

—C. C. Gilman, President of the Eldora and Ackley (Iowa) Railroad Company, writes to the Dubuque *Herald* from New York that he has purchased the iron necessary to complete his road to Eldora, and it will arrive soon. The road will be completed from Ackley to Eldora early in the spring.

—A boy in Wisconsin went to draw a pail of water, and while bringing it home slipped and fell. Before he could get up, his clothing was frozen to the ground, and he, flat on his back, could not arise. Cold weather in Wisconsin.

—An irrepressible Yankee is boring a hole in the Black Hills to furnish Cheyenne with a volcano to be far superior to Vesuvius in every respect. It will be illuminated by natural means on every Fourth of July.

PASSING THY DOOR.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Oh, 'twas the world to me,
Lifetime, and more!
Catching a glance at thee
Passing thy door.
Faint as [illegible] leaf,
Trembling to part;
So, in that moment brief,
Trembled my heart.

Nothing I saw but thee,
Nothing could find;
Vision had fled from me,
Lingering behind.
[illegible]
How found my way,
Sightless amidst the throng,
Love could but say.

How I had moved my feet
I never knew;
I had seen nothing, sweet
[illegible]
O, 'twas the world to me,
[illegible]
Catching a glance of thee,
Passing thy door.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

—There are more than one thousand Odd Fellows in Harrisburgh.

—Coal and new deposits of iron ore have recently been found in Millstone township, Forrest county.

—An appeal for aid is made by the sufferers of the recent fire at Pithole. Great destitution prevails.

—Wm. Donovan is to be executed at York, on the 31st of March for the murder of the Squibb family.

—The steam tannery and other property at McVeytown, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

—The Tyrone *Herald* says Mr. Sample Anderson, of Tyrone, Blair county, has discovered a rich gold mine.

—William Donovan has been sentenced to be hung at York, this State, on the last day of March, for the murder of the Squibb family.

—Building and Saving Associations are being established by mechanics and others, in every town of importance throughout the State.

—The Brownsville *Clipper* says: We regret to learn that our respected fellow citizen, Mr. Levi [illegible], of this Borough, is lying seriously ill in Uniontown.

—The Clinton *Democrat* is ernestly urging the nomination of David Carkaddon, Esq., of that county, for Surveyor General, on the Democratic ticket.

—The new United Presbyterian Church edifice, in Butler, will be dedicated to the service of God, on next Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Dick, of Kittanning, will conduct the services.

—Mrs Palmer, of Potter's Mills, Centre county, while gathering kindling in her wood house recently, was instantly killed by the roof falling in, breaking her neck and arms.

—We regret to announce the dangerous illness of Major General McCall, from an appoplectic attack on Sunday afternoon. We learn he was very low yesterday morning.—*Village Record.*

—Great excitement was created in Scranton on Wednesday in the consequence of the sudden filling up of one of the coal mines with water, caused by a blast which let in the water from the river.

—The school directors of Union borough, Fayette county, will build during the coming summer one of the largest and handsomest public schools in Western Pennsylvania. It will be about one hundred feet long, sixty-five wide and fifty high.

—On Sunday afternoon, Rev. William B. Wood, pastor of the new Baptist Church in Doylestown, baptised eight persons at the borough dam: and notwithstanding the intense cold weather, the solemn ceremony was witnessed by a large number of persons.

—The first cotton mill established in this section of country was located in the village of Holmesburg, the machinery for which was supplied by Alfred Jenks, in the year 1810. The oldest established cotton mill now in operation is the Keating mill at Manayunk.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

—A company, composed of the members of the Beninghoff family, is to be formed for the purpose of operating the Beninghoff Farm. It is understood that no more leases will be given to outside parties, and that as soon as the present lessees give up the leases they hold, they will be occupied by the company.

—We are glad to hear that the people up Stone Creek are determined to have a railroad from this place to McAlavy's Fort. Mr. Kidder a gentleman of ability and energy, has taken hold of the project in earnest and we hope he will have the satisfaction of soon seeing the road under contract.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

—The shipments of petroleum from Titusville for the week ending on Saturday last reached four thousand five hundred and sixty-six barrels. Of this amount two thousand five hundred and fifty barrels were shipped to New York, eight hundred and eighty barrels to Philadelphia, and the remainder to Boston, Albany, and other places.

—The Pottsville *Journal* gives the quantity of anthracite coal sent from Pennsylvania to tidewater during the year 1867, as 12,850,571 tons, being an increase of 271,081 tons over the year 1866. Of semi anthracite and bituminous reaching tide water there were last year 2,225,788 tons, being a decrease of 22,565 tons from the preceding year. This gives an aggregate of 14,906,409 tons, and an increase of 158,763 tons.

—The Erie *Dispatch* says: But one man has been returned by the constables in this city for violation of the license law, when it is a fact patent to all that hundreds of cases of violation take place every week. The judge yesterday impressed upon the constables and the grand jury the fact that a neglect on the part of the former to return cases of which they have personal knowledge was perjury. They should be made to understand it.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: "There is an establishment located in Altoona, where the practice of counterfeiting is carried on to an extent scarcely equalled, and certainly not surpassed, anywhere else in this section of country. The 'issues' of the concern bear such striking resemblance to the articles counterfeited, that the proprietors are gaining a wide-spread reputation as practitioners in this 'line of business.' Shouldn't wonder.

—The railroad route from the steamboat on the Pennsylvania railroad, to West Chester, was surveyed last winter. According to the report of the Engineer Corps, the distance will be five miles, and the highest grade 57 feet to the mile—while the cost of grading will be $25,000 per mile. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have appointed Col. Thomas A. Scott, Wistar Morris and Washington Butcher, a committee to report to the direction.—*West Chester Record.*

—The Titusville *Herald* says that considerable stir has been created at Pleasantville by the success of the Harmonial well, and corner lots are being looked on with interest. Some four or five farms and tracts of farms lying in the vicinity have been leased to oil operators, and will be developed during the coming spring. Owners of territory between Pleasantville and Shamburg look upon the Harmonial well as a sure indication that there is an oil belt running between the two places.

—The Washington *Examiner* says: "One day last week, as a little son of Wm. Quail, Esq., of Chartiers, was going to Canonsburg on an errand for his father, he was stopped on the public road by a man who demanded his money. On being informed by the lad that he had none, the robber took hold of him and carried him into a fence corner and rifled his pockets. After being satisfied the boy had nothing valuable, the thief beat a hasty retreat across the fields."

—The Altoona *Tribune* says: On Friday night last the residence of John Wolfe, grocer, on Virginia street, was entered through the store door. The knights of the nippers found their way from the store to Mr. Wolf's bedroom and rifled his pockets of some $70 in money. He did not miss anything from the store, with the exception of some tobacco, although they may have helped themselves to other articles which he has not noticed. On the same night, the residence of Mr. Mulhollen, in the First ward, was entered, but the burglars obtained "very little booty," although they ransacked a couple of bureaus.

—An accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Bethlehem, on Saturday week, which resulted in the death of Henry Johnson, fireman. The engine, "Lilliput," ran off the track in consequence of some obstacle being on the rails. Johnson fell off the engine and had his arm crushed by the fall so as to render amputation necessary. The injured man died soon afterwards from internal bruises. John Butz, the engineer, had his hand crushed. The coupling of the cars and tender broke at the time of the accident, which was fortunate, as it caused the cars to remain on the track in safety.

—The Erie *Gazette* says: "From what we learn in regard to the late forced loan of over $300,000 from the safe of John Bennehoff, we incline very strongly to the belief that the leader of the party taking it was one of the sons, a younger—and not so exemplary—child than Joseph. In him, the family trait of avariciousness must have become developed into a disregard of the statute. We understand that he has not been seen or heard of since the affair took place. The amount missing is over $300,000—but how much cannot exactly be ascertained. In conversation with a responsible gentleman who has just returned from the oil regions, we learn that this opinion largely obtains in that region."

—The Washington *Examiner* says:—Mr. Beden Bebout died at his residence in Amwell township, on Thursday, 20th inst., aged ninety-six years. Mr. B. was probably the oldest living inhabitant of this county, and had lived upon the farm where he died seventy-eight years. He emigrated to this county with his father in 1790 from Sussex county, New Jersey. He married Margaret Vaneman in 1794 and had thirteen children. His wife died in 1841, since which time he lived with his son. When Mr. B. first came to this county the Indians made frequent incursions into this region, and the deceased was frequently compelled to fly with his parents to a "block-house" located on the land heretofore belonging to the estate of John S. Brady, dec'd, about one mile east of Washington. Mr. Bebout, in a life of almost a hundred years, always sustained the character of a good citizen and "honest man."