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THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate having yesterday notified the House of its readiness to proceed with the trial of the President, it is expected that the managers will take in the Articles to day, in which case the Senate will to-morrow resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment and issue its summons to the President to appear at its bar on a day to be fixed, either in person or by counsel, and answer to the articles exhibited. When he shall have appeared in obedience to the summons, entering a plea of "guilty," or "not guilty," a day will then be designated for the commencement of the trial, which, when so begun, will proceed from day to day until its termination. The summons will probably be issued forthwith, and the appearance-day may be fixed for to-morrow, but, after a plea is entered, a reasonable period will be allowed to the President for the preparation of his defense. The commencement of the trial should not therefore be looked for before the next week.

Two additional articles were yesterday reported by the Managers to the House and adopted,—one being substantially the same as proposed on Monday by Gen. BUTLER in the House by way of amendment and then rejected, and the other a new article, said to be drawn up by Judge BINGHAM. These articles charge the President with designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, by bringing it into contempt, and by impairing and destroying the regard and respect in which the legislative power should be held by the people. These two new articles, specifying Mr. JOHNSON's public speeches in support of the charges, differ only in this, that the first cites his public declarations at Washington, August 18th, 1866, at Cleveland, September 3d, and at St. Louis, September 8th, while the other confines the case to the Washington speech alone.

IT IS a very great mistake to suppose that, in adding the two subsequent Articles of Impeachment, based upon the President's inflammatory and revolutionary speeches of 1866, the House have been governed by any apprehensions as to the insufficiency of the Articles previously adopted. It has simply recognized and conceded the universal public demand. Now that the business for two years threatened is at last taken in hand, that thorough work shall be made of it—that not only his recent and confessed violations of law shall be charged against the offender, but that his whole official career of Executive usurpations and encroachments, his warfare upon the constitutional rights of the law-making power, and his arrogant and despotic refusal to yield to the will of a loyal people for the enforcement of law in the rebel States, and for the absolute security of all the rights which it cost four years of agonizing trial to establish a title to—all these crimes illustrated and set clearly forth in the light of his own incredible and treasonable proclamations of war against Congress—shall also now be presented against him for judgment. We believe that he will be found guilty and dismissed from the high office which he has so misused long before the Court reaches these two articles in its verdict, but it will finally pronounce, upon these, not only that ANDREW JOHNSON has violated specified laws, but that he has been for nearly three years the great obstacle in the way of Union and Peace, and shall be dealt with accordingly. That is what the additions to the Indictment mean, and no citizen need hope, or fear, that Congress is faltering in its high purpose, or doubtful of its triumphant issue.

MR. JOHNSON he has indifferently sustained by some of his Cabinet officers, his "privy counsellors," as he royally entitles them. Mr. Seward, whose cautious and evidently conscientious statement of the facts relative to the "misunderstanding" between the President and General Grant, as to the continued occupation of the War Office, was anything but a cordial endorsement of Mr. Johnson's opinions or allegations, is completely unknown to public rumor or commentary in the stirring events which have since followed so rapidly. He does nothing, says nothing, and evidently wishes to be considered an unknown quantity in the losing game to which the President has committed himself. And now, still later, Mr. McCulloch has felt it to be his duty to direct certain details connected with the New York Custom House, contrary to the express directions of the Executive. The Secretary of the Treasury is able, in the light of current events, to discover and follow the proper path of his official duty, no longer yielding his own discretion to the simple will of Mrs. Perry's friend in a high place. When the President was informed that Mr. McCulloch had thus disregarded his wishes as to the matter, he exclaimed, "My God!" he exclaimed, "is there no one I can trust?" Thus, one by one, his few friends and personal adherents are deserting him.

SOME REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS manifest concern lest the Office Tenure Act, after the consummation of impeachment, shall be found an embarrassment. We do not share in this anticipation. By the express terms of the Constitution "the Senate is made to participate in the appointing power. It is authorized to give "advice" beforehand, and "consent" afterwards, if it shall see proper, in the case of every removal or appointment. A strong tendency has prevailed for thirty years to ignore this rightful prerogative of the Senate; to make the President an imperial monarch, elected for a term of years; and to make all places under the Government depend upon his fiat for continuance or promotion. It is time to get back from this dangerous ground to the solid basis of Republican ideas and habits.

NO POWER is more certainly in the Constitution than that of impeachment. One of the greatest needs of the Republic for a full generation has been such an exhibition of this lawful power as would curb the despotic tendencies increasingly manifested in the Executive department. That arm of the Government has steadily encroached on the other two, seeking to absorb all authority into itself. If republican institutions are to be maintained among us; if the rights of the people to regulate public affairs are to be conserved; these encroachments must be so decidedly rebuked as to put an end to them. A President impeached and deposed, will make all Presidents, for a long period, keep in their legitimate sphere.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT were presented to the Senate yesterday by the Managers, who were attended by the body of the Representatives. The Democratic members, who refused to take part in this presentation and remained in their seats in the hall of the House, by thus refusing to recognize an expressly constitutional proceeding, the formal. ities of the highest Court of Justice known to the law, sanctioned by precedents and sustained by the practice of the government for nearly seventy years, accomplished nothing except a display of copperhead spite, pure and simple—a spirit of venomous but blind disloyalty. They will think better of it after a while and may be relied upon to attend the trial with faithful regularity.

OHIO has spoken out through her Republican State Convention, held yesterday, for Grant and Wade, for President and Vice President.

THE NEW ARTICLES.

It is said that when Judge CHASE was impeached in 1804 the article on which he came so near being convicted was that wherein he was accused of making a disgraceful harangue, which the Article declared was "highly censurable in any person, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in one occupying a high official position." The Article against Mr. JOHNSON, reported from the managers by Gen. BUTLER, and accepted by the House on Tuesday, adopts the phraseology we have quoted, evidently taking the CHASE Article as a precedent. Extracts from the Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis speeches are cited as the basis of the Article and the intent is charged thereby to bring the legislative power into disgrace, impairing the popular respect and exciting the popular odium and resentment. This article was adopted against twelve Republican votes in the negative.

The BINGHAM article refers to the President's speech of August 18th, 1866, at Washington, which affirmed Congress to be a Congress of only a part of the States, and as not fully authorized to exercise legislative power, to his effort, pursuant to the declarations of that speech, on the 21st of February, 1868, to prevent Secretary Stanton from resuming the duties of the War Office, and thereby to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, to his unlawful contriving and devising of means to prevent the execution of the Act of March 2d, 1867, regulating the transmission of military orders to the army, and to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction Act of the same last mentioned date, and charges that therein the President was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

In the Washington speech of August 18, 1866, above referred to, the President, replying to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who in behalf of a Committee had presented to him the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, thus spoke of Reconstruction, of his own part therein, and of the XXXIXth Congress then existing:

"As the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and moving element opposing us. * * * We have seen hanging, upon the verge of the Government as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be the Congress of the United States; in fact, a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for union when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable, instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony. Its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one department of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands a representative of another department of the Government. * * * * We have seen a Congress gradually overreach, step by step upon Constitutional rights and violate, day after day and month after month, the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution and that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers, which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. * * * * When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens (the Philadelphia Convention) and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has sat, at least since 1787."

What other portions of this remarkable speech may be especially referred to by the Managers to sustain that Article, we are, of course, unable to say. The whole tenor and effect of the harangue is in consonance with the spirit of the passages we have quoted; but generally more guarded in language. From his first word to his last, the speech can bear no other construction, and must have been expressly intended to excite popular dissatisfaction with the law-making power, and to inflame it if possible into an open resistance. Forgetting all the other arbitrary and tyrannical words or deeds of this bad man, taking up only the Washington speech and learning for the first time, from its declarations, denunciations and innuendoes, the state of political affairs in the country at that moment, no fair-minded and intelligent reader could avoid being shocked and appalled at the danger to public liberty as depicted by the speaker if his words were to be believed, or correspondingly incensed by the reckless and revolutionary assault upon the cause of Public Liberty, Loyalty to the Union and Constitutional Legislation which it really was. And its perusal to-day, in the light of the President's whole intermediate career, does not more indignantly stir up the patriot's heart against a Chief Magistrate who could have dared thus to belie and denounce the supreme legislative power of the people, than, at that day, in all our uncertainties and anxieties as we recalled the dangers of the crisis, did every loyal man in the land execrate the traitor who sought in the subversion of law to promote the ends of his own wicked ambition.

The feeling of patriotic indignation found expression everywhere in the loyal States. In the press, in the large public meetings which were instantly held, and in all the talk of private citizens, the darkar usurpations and treasonable assumptions of the President were unsparingly denounced. Our own journal faithfully expressed the public apprehensions and prophetically indicated the future danger and the proper remedy, when, in the GAZETTE of August 20th, 1866, an article written in the very moment when the people were almost stunned by ANDREW JOHNSON's wicked audacity, concluded with these words: "This man has power, unless impeached, for two years and upwards. Into what further excesses he will plunge it is unsafe to predict. But, judging him from the past, even sober-minded people have reason to look upon the future with apprehension and alarm." And, from that day to this, the plain duty and the imperative necessity for impeachment has been recognized and urged by many thoughtful and earnest friends of the Republic. The first resolution offered in Congress in favor of the proceeding was presented by Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, on the 7th of January ensuing, but failed; the all subsequent propositions of the same character until the present, to receive the approval of the House.

Now, at last, the work of crushing a rebellion in arms will be crowned by peaceful proceedings under the Constitution and laws to purge usurpation and treason from the high places of the State. The Grand Inquest of the people have settled upon their indictment and it was yesterday presented to the Senate. After a few preliminary forms, the trial will be commenced and prosecuted to its conclusion. And whatever the result may be, it will be acquiesced in by a people which has not yet learned to disobey the laws or to justify such disobedience in any citizen, the highest or the lowest.

IT is instructive and edifying to notice how vehemently in favor of impeachment all those Republican journals are which three short months ago denounced the project as a "sham" and a "farce." The weather-cock of public opinion has shifted, and, with dextrous facility, they have shifted with

STABILITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

When we have considered the fate of ancient republic and the growing evils of our own, as our cities have increased in numbers, wealth and vice, we have sometimes for a moment doubted the permanency of our cherished form of government. The advantages may far exceed the disadvantages, but the ignorance, crime, unscrupulous character of many party leaders, ready at any time to resort to the worst means and endanger the dearest interests of our country to secure their success, the willingness of our best citizens to be led and to vote for the men designated by a few ambitious and often ignorant and unprincipled persons, have compelled us to see some dark spots in what we have been taught to regard as unclouded brightness.

The past few years have tested our Government in new and unexpected ways. Heretofore we had enjoyed smooth and safe seas, for the navigation of which our great chart amply prepared us. We had encountered no gales or breakers to test the strength of our bark. The power and grandeur exhibited as we have moved steadily and firmly and successfully on through a most formidable civil war, in which the slave oligarchy, well combined with large numbers of Northern sympathizers, a navy scattered, an army largely controlled by Southern men—a war in which were marshalled the largest armies ever known, with the most formidable engines—have been the height of the sublime. Difficulties not anticipated and not provided for by the Constitution had to be met.

Then came the sudden stroke taking off our great and good leader, without turning our gallant ship a single point from her course. To provide for the large war debt, equitably to put on the tax, the least to cripple trade, and to restore the "erring sisters" to the great family, involved great difficulties. And this, too, had to be done with an officer at the head of the Government, ignorant, self-willed, vicious, and a traitor to all the dearest interests of the land. And now, our loyal Congress, having long held firmly to the issues of the war, to a form of reconstruction which would save us from shame and from a loss of all the expenditure of treasure and blood poured out, have impeached the head of the nation, who wished to surrender all we have at such vast cost gained, to render himself a despot, who despised the representatives of the people and sought to swerve to his treasonable purposes the generals of the army.

And although events are marching on rapidly to the removal from his high place of this man, despised by all parties, whose ruin was commenced in drunkenness and continued in madness and rage, after the first few days all is calm and the pulse of the nation is settling down to its accustomed place.

This Roman firmness, this steady adherence to the right, this disregard of mere of whatever position if wrong, this encouraging and overcoming of difficulties of the greatest magnitude, watched by enemies eager to witness ruin rather than the success of the friends of freedom, give assurance that fears are groundless; that we shall outride safely the gale, and when refitted, we shall be able to maintain the great principles of our government for ages. Without bloodshed, the President will, we believe, be removed from office and sent back to private life, where only the disgrace of an Arnold awaits his memory. In the events of these few years his history is without a parallel.

THE SOUTH NOT AFRICANIZED.

Let our Democratic friends possess their souls in patient comfort; the Southern States, although containing a population of free citizens not less than one-half of whom are white, are still very far from being Africanized. The white race even now largely predominates in the control of public affairs, and could easily wield a still greater influence if it would abandon its foolish and dangerous policy of non-action under the laws of Congress. In Virginia blacks one-fourth of the Convention are colored; in North Carolina less than one ninth; in Mississippi less than one-tenth; in Louisiana they have a majority; in Florida they are one-fourth; in Georgia less than one-eleventh; in Alabama one-fifth; in Arkansas less than one-fifteenth, and in South Carolina they are about equal. There is but one Southern Convention which that very powerful party, and in all the rest their minority is surprisingly small. And as, by the Constitution, Senators require nine years and Representatives seven years of citizenship, at least two years yet must elapse before the white race can be deprived of its exclusive tenancy of the Congressional Halls.

WITH ALL the furious gasconade of Messrs. BROOKS, WOODWARD & Co., their protests and indignant denunciations of the Radical designs "to overturn the government," to "destroy the temple of our liberties," &c., &c., it is well enough to understand that they are merely talking for buncombe, and really have no anxieties in the matter, except to improve all the current chances for making a little partisan capital. At point of fact, they care not only regard the impeachment, and its result in the conviction and removal of the Executive, as settled things, but incline to regard them as really beneficial to the interests of their own party. A President, with no party of his own, whose immense official patronage already threatens to demoralize the Democratic organization but has utterly failed to affect the Republican ranks, a man whom they dare not take up as a candidate, but who, if neglected, could and no doubt would embarrass their whole campaign, is, for all practical purposes to them, better out of the way than remaining in his office. Hence they have no hesitation, privately, at Washington and elsewhere, in exhibiting their real sentiments. For example, in the House, when the two additional articles were presented and after the adoption of the first one, a correspondent says:

Mr. Bingham presented an article, which he said had the unanimous support of the managers, and called the previous question. Messrs. Brooks and Eldridge got up a general laugh on inquiries as to whether it was important enough to print. Mr. Butler went over and held a little levee with these and other Democrats, in which there was an immense amount of good humor visible, and while the voting was in progress Mr. Eldridge and some of the rest went down to Mr. Bingham's seat and had a laugh. The feeling which prompts this conduct of the opposition creeps out in all directions, and is but part of the total lack of real sympathy the Democrats have with Mr. Johnson. As yet, not one on the floor, since impeachment became the earnest thing it now is, has impressed the House with the idea that he was in really a friend of the President.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS, regarding the construction of the Connellsville Railroad as not only a certainty but almost an accomplished fact, predicts that its construction will cut off from Philadelphia a large portion of its present Western trade, which will seek the new "short road to the sea," and urges that a drainage so injurious be "headed off," by the construction of another line from Connellsville eastward, "via Somerset and Bedford to Chambersburgh, and which, prolonged in time through Gettysburg, would offer an exceedingly direct and available route from Pittsburgh to our port."

MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

A Medical College for women has been organized at Cleveland, under very favorable auspices. The Board of Trustees is composed principally of women, Mrs. C. A. SEAMAN, M. D., being President, and at the close of its first term, or course of lectures, a few days since, several degrees were conferred, all of them honorary but one. That only a single graduate should thus have acquired a degree is readily accounted for from the fact that the project for the establishment of the College itself was not entertained until late last autumn, and was then suggested and carried into effect, in consequence of the refusal of one of the other three Medical Colleges of that city to receive the female student who has now the honor of receiving the first degree in this new College. It is stated in the Cleveland journals that ample arrangements have been made for the next winter's course, under able professors; a hospital is likely to be added, and a large attendance of students is confidently expected.

We regard this movement at Cleveland as a significant mark of the progress of social knowledge in the interpretation of individual duty, and in its application to meet the needs of suffering humanity. The tendency of the age is toward the elimination of specific truths from the results of social experience, and to their practical application in all the business of the world. We are no longer content with vague generalities, but are more and more daily led to analyze the heretofore accepted ideas which have controled society in its divisions of labor and responsibility, rejecting as unsound all those which will not bear the closest and most absolute practical development, but adopting and utilizing such as bear the test.

This constitutes an enlightened progress, and whether it concerns political or individual obligations, is equally sustained by intelligent reason and by the imperative demands of social interest. At this day we more and more claim and exercise the largest liberty of thought and of action. We are coming daily to clearer views of the relation between liberty and license, and the temptation to cross it is lessened, as all our social energies are given fullar play and a wider scope in the legitimate field. We revere old institutions, established things, but it is only after we are quite assured that they are based upon truth and carried up by the plumb-line; while as sacred wrong, political injustice, and individual oppression can look at this day to any amount of time-honored usage for its protection from scrutiny or condemnation.

In this spirit we welcome the movement at Cleveland, as we have heretofore cordially accepted movements elsewhere, in our own city and elsewhere, for the elevation of woman to her equal share of such social duties, privileges and responsibilities as, by her physical and mental constitution, she may be qualified to assume. Of these, none can be assigned to her, for her equal participation at least, with a more undeniable fitness, than the great work of ministering to the physical needs of suffering humanity. And it should rather be for her to say whether, in all that concerns the care and cure of the ailments of her sex, she would admit our own even to a share in the duty.

The progress of enlightened sentiment upon this subject is very satisfactorily stated by *Harper's Weekly* in the subjoined paragraph:

"Notwithstanding the most determined hostility to the demands of the sex for the right to practice medicine, for their educational preparation for professional responsibilities as well as for their admission, that first began to move in the United States, and now a female medical school is fairly worked out, all new ideas in their line by acts of Parliament. But, alas! the ice-walls of prejudice are melting, and the ice floes in Russia a woman has graduated with high medical honors. Female physicians are springing rapidly, and their services are sought for by their own sex, as they should be, with thankful heart, for such balm in Gilead."

AN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Col. BENTON, in a note, in his abridgment of the Congressional Debates, thus describes the manner in which the Senate Chamber was prepared for the trial of Judge CHASE:

"The Senate Chamber was fitted up in a style of splendid magnificence. Benches covered with crimson, on each side, and in a line with the chair of the President, were assigned to the managers, who were on the right and in front of the chair a box was assigned to the managers, and on the left a similar box for the counsel of the accused, and chairs allotted to such friends as he might introduce. The residue of the floor was occupied with chairs for the accommodation of the members of the House of Representatives, and with boxes for the reception of the foreign ministers and civil and military officers of the United States. On the right and left of the chair, at the termination of the benches for the members of the House, were seats assigned to stenographers. The permanent gallery was allotted to the indiscriminate admission of spectators, and above the gallery, and above the floor of the House, a new gallery was raised, and fitted up with peculiar elegance, intended primarily for the accommodation of ladies. But this feature of the arrangement, made by the Vice President, was at an early period of the trial abandoned, it having been found impossible to separate the sexes! At the termination of this gallery, on each side, boxes were specially assigned to ladies attached to the families of public characters. The preservation of order was devolved on the Marshal of the District of Columbia, who was assisted by a number of deputies."

THE CONSPIRACY ACT.

The Act of July 31, 1861, entitled as above, upon which some of the Articles of Impeachment against Mr. Johnson are founded, runs as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or put down, or to destroy by force, the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the Court shall determine, for a period not less than six months, nor greater than six years; or by both such fine and imprisonment."

THE New York *Times* thus alludes to the baseless insinuation of Democratic journals that Chief Justice Chase will use his personal and official influence to screen the great offender:

"So far as the Presidential interests of Mr. Chase are concerned, there is no sacrifice we would not make, no test of friendship we would not gladly undergo. Nothing would gratify us more than to see the great leader and statesman of the Republican party—our captain and chief, and dearly-tested friend—elevated to the Presidential office. Rather, however, than have this great act of justice arrested, and a most mischievous chief magistrate improperly retained in the position he disgraces, we would see Mr. Chase's Presidential canvass drifting among the icebergs of the Polar Sea."

EPHEMERIS.

—Bishop Stevens is convalescent.

—The Southern rice crop is large.

—Italy is threatened with civil war.

—Maryland killed the eight hour law.

—Abbott is to do Grant up in history.

—Mining is reviving at Central City.

—Brown, the founder of Omaha, is dead.

—The Idaho Chinese are in destitution.

—Augusta (Me.) has had an earthquake.

—Chase, it is said, does not want the Presidency.

—Gold has been discovered in Franklin, Georgia.

—Gen. Joe Hooker is recovering his health at Rome.

—Cotton growers are rejoicing at the advance in the staple.

—The Southern Indiana tobacco crop is now ready for market.

—The National Cemetery at Nashville is nearly completed.

—The rolling mills of Chattanooga (Tenn.) are all in operation.

—The recent sleet destroyed hundreds of fruit trees in this section.

—Massachusetts has fifty-three thousand more women than men.

—New Albany has a religious revival. It needed something of that sort.

—Not a stick or stone marks the last resting place of old Zach Taylor.

—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is to be supplied with rails from England.

—Quincy, Ill., has a colored woman one hundred and thirty-five years old.

—Philadelphia is full of young men from the country seeking employment.

—Buffalo has a young scapegrace, thirteen, married, drunken and a wife beater.

—The New Albany *Journal* says that "mercy to Johnson is cruelty to the State."

—The Dale creek bridge on the Union Pacific road is 2,000 feet long and 211 feet high.

—Pendleton will run independent for the Presidency if the Democrats fail to nominate him.

—Mobile has six Andrew Johnsons who voted at the last municipal election. We pity Mobile.

—Dan Rice holds a pew in every church of Girard. He takes a multitude of ways to get to heaven.

—Africa has a King with three hundred wives and seven hundred children, and both still increasing.

—Gen. Sherman said in Cincinnati recently, "Gen. Grant is right, sir; Gen. Grant is right in this matter."

—Four hundred thousand pounds sterling are distributed yearly as prize money at the race courses in England.

—A bald journalist in a neighboring city offers one thousand dollars for a tale tragical as to make his hair stand on end.

—Gen. Chambers, of Louisville, had a daughter presented to him last week on his seventy-fourth birthday. Something to be proud of.

—Boston has a French male modiste who fits ladies with garments at a fashionable dressmaking establishment. The hub is progressive.

—It is disputed whether the rich Mercus mines belong to Colorado or New Mexico, a difference arising from the want of a defined parallel.

—At a meeting of returned soldiers held in Baltimore resolutions sustaining the Congress were passed. We presume they were confederates.

—Brooklyn pickpockets operate at funerals. While hot tears are streaming over the cheeks of the mourners, they steal the contents of their pockets.

—The State Senate of Iowa has passed a bill authorizing women to practice at the bar. We should like to have a fair woman plead our case were we on trial.

—A landady in Buffalo left a large fortune to a young gentleman boarder, because he never said her victuals were wretched, her butter strong or her tea weak.

—A perpetual motion has been produced by a Mr. Wright, of Petersburg, Va., so a paper of that place gravely declares. He was eleven years in mastering the difficulty.

—A philosopher has divided human beings into two classes, benefactors and malefactors. He should have added borers and loafers. We are not without precedent for it. When, in 1689, the object of the English people was to get rid of James II, a large section of them said he was a Catholic and we cannot trust him; another section said he has introduced troops to crush the people of England; another, he has proslituted his judiciary; another, that he has gone to France, and located his place. The question stands 1689 to 1868. Time has taken various charges. How shall we make one tangible accusation out of them all? They resolved, without one dissenting voice, that the throne was vacant, whether by accident, by crime, by heedlessness, or by mistake, and being vacant, they filled it. Just now we have the same Saxon sort of statesmanship, Congress has undertaken to arraign Johnson.

The journal here, of which I spoke, asks the question as if the simple act of the removal of Stanton was the ground of impeachment. Suppose a man enters your chamber at night, and you shoot him, and when arraigned, you should ask, would you shoot a man who enters your chamber? Yes; if he enters though a closed door, and with a pistol in his hand. His entering the door in the simple act takes the case out of the category of wrong-doing. Congress would not impeach Johnson for the simple infraction of the law. If it had not been for his course; showing an intent to put at naught the wish of Congress, and of the masses of the people. It was the long series of acts that preceeded the final denouement.

The Southern Elections.

The following is the text of the amendatory reconstruction bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress last week, and was sent to the President for his signature:

"An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration.

"SEC. 1. That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23d, 1867, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, when he has resided thereto for the ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution, and at the same election the officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress."

JUDGE BLACK AND THE PRESIDENT.—A Washington correspondent says: Judge Black is credited with being the President's chief adviser, but he had been out of town for a week previous. Furthermore, I cannot help giving you Judge Black's own statement of the relations between Mr. Johnson and himself. Talking with a leading Senator about the matter one day, he said, as I hear it: "The papers talk about me as the President's chief adviser. That's all humbug; he seeks for me sometimes, but he rarely follows my advice; if he did he wouldn't make such a d—d fool of himself so often."

Wendell Phillips on Impeachment.

We find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* the annexed report of Mr. Phillips' positions on the impeachment question, as stated in his lecture in that city on Monday evening:

"One of your journals said this morning that they could not see why I should speak on impeachment; that I knew no more about it than anybody else. I don't pretend to; but it is the duty of all to contribute what little we can to the general knowledge. This is the necessity of the hour; that we have got either by law, military or civil, to let in upon the South the great forces of the elements of the nineteenth century. Mr. Johnson's crime is that he set himself to defeat this purpose. From the first moment his hand and mind were felt in the Government, he undertook to turn back this great purpose of the nation. My wish to impeach him to-night is not technical, but because the man, by either his conscience or perverseness had set himself up systematically to save the South from the verdict of the war, and the necessity of the epoch in which we live. Every single act since the summer of 1865 points in that direction. He undertook, without authority, to restore all the property of the South into its hands. He would build up its strongholds by giving it all the capital which he could command. He undertook to anticipate Congress by bringing to the front exactly the element which revolution puts in the rear. Disregarding the statute, he placed as Governors and other high officials men incompetent to take the oath of loyalty. He then allowed the violence of unappeased hatred of the malignant white race to break out, unbridled, on the Union whites, and on the black race, and as the work proceeded he let loose the massacre at New Orleans, the blood at Memphis, and the unblushing murder of four hundred unoffending men in General Thomas' District, and two thousand men of Texas.

He has been impeached for a single legal technical offense, and the article in your paper to which I referred, which undertakes to arraign my right to speak about impeachment, goes on with great ignorance to state that no matter how foolish the President was, he could not be arraigned for his follies, weaknesses or errors. He must have committed some great flagrant malignant act. There was never a greater misunderstanding of the nature of impeachment. Never more forgetfulness of the fact that impeachment is the act of reserved sovereignty, of a nation, stopping outside of all its laws, actuated by no precedent, responsible to no judge, bound to give no warrant, at liberty to violate any legislative principle. You can not be indicted for an act which the statute has not previously warned you of. But the nation leaves itself free and sovereign in regard to its great executive officers. Anything which, in the judgment of the people, makes an Executive unfit to govern, is a ground for impeachment, no matter whether the law has warned him of it or not, it is the law which the people make in the emergency, and the emergency makes the law. An Executive not indictable for his follies and weaknesses? Suppose Chief Justice Chase becoming idiotic, are we to leave him Chief Justice while he lives? You impeach him by a tribunal as solemn as the Senate, declaring that he is unfit for his office. Suppose the President becomes incapable from delirium tremens (applause), shall we refer him to a jury (laughter)? But no, if he does a thing that renders him perverse and unfit to discharge his duties, if his brain softens, if his habits make him a disgrace to the nation, if he does anything that makes the magistrate unfit in the eyes of the people to execute the sacred trust committed to him, then the sovereign people, by impeachment, reserve to themselves the power of judgments, to sit in judgment upon him. A New Hampshire judge was impeached in the beginning of this century for drunkenness and removed from the bench. Impeachment is the refuge of the common sense of the nation, which is the moment of difficulty against the magistrate, you ought to have known by your common sense, and your moral sense, that this has unfitted you for your office. I do not care whether Johnson has slipped on a statute or not. It is evident that for over twenty four months, either from mental or moral incapacity, he has been unable to put himself in line with the great public necessity, and therefore ought to go no longer. (Applause.) I am no great friend of the Republican party. (Laughter.) I don't think they have acted with the courage of their first occasion. It would have been infinite wisdom if, when he swung disgracefully around the circle, they indignantly rebuked the people attended him, they had for that declared him unfit for the great office. If they had stood with the blood of New Orleans, they had arraigned him for that; if, when he undertook to throw aside your great statutes, they had put their foot forward as the old leaders of the South, through his prostitution of the pardoning power; if the wisdom of the House of Representatives had undertaken in its own undoubted right to arraign him on technical grounds, they would have been sustained in it. We are not without a precedent for it. When, in 1689, the object of the English people was to get rid of James II, a large section of them said he was a Catholic and we cannot trust him; another section said he has introduced troops to crush the people of England; another, he has prostituted his judiciary; another, that he has gone to France, and located his place. The question stands 1689 to 1868. Time has taken various charges. How shall we make one tangible accusation out of them all? They resolved, without one dissenting voice, that the throne was vacant, whether by accident, by crime, by heedlessness, or by mistake, and being vacant, they filled it. Just now we have the same Saxon sort of statesmanship, Congress has undertaken to arraign Johnson.

A Chapter on Inebriates.

The statistics of the institutions for the care and reformation of inebriates show that dissipation is increasing to an alarming extent throughout the country. The evil is by no means confined to the large cities, but has spread its baneful influence, since the close of the war, to towns, villages and hamlets. Old men who have been exemplary members of society for half a century have fallen victims to the fell destroyer, while youths in their teens become topers and drunkards before reaching their majority. Our own city affords a deplorable example of excessive drinking, and we are constrained to believe that it is increasing in all classes of society. Nearly all the capital crimes committed in this State during the past year can be traced directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating liquors.

The poisonous quality of liquor now being manufactured and sold by saloons has greatly increased the affliction known as "delirium tremens." A three day's spree in this age is sufficient to put a man in such a frame of mind that neither his own life or the lives of others are safe in his presence. From the annual report of the physician of the Washington House, of Chicago, for 1867, we glean some very impressive facts:

In that institution there have been 45 cases of delirium tremens treated during the year, out of which 21 have required active medical treatment. Many others have had no delirium tremens, but have suffered from various other morbid conditions' consequent upon the use of alcoholic stimulants, such as paralysis, dropsy, (general and local), uræmia, and one case of mental disorder amounting to insanity.

There has been but one death during the year, that of Joseph Cornish, a man who has an interesting history. He was admitted on the 27th day of June in the active stage of delirium tremens, and died on the 30th from uræmic convulsions. There was suppression of urine from the day of his admission and partial suppression for some time previous. His eyes were congested, and the surface of the body presented a blotted appearance amounting to general dropsy of the cellular tissue. He was raving mad and wakeful, and all means failed to procure sleep or rest. He could not, or would not, take nourishment, and died a most horrible death in convulsions.

The next day after a post mortem examination was made in the presence of a large number of the inmates of the Home, who were permitted to witness the examination, that they might, with their own eyes, see the destructive effects of alcohol on the human system, which, although silent, was a most impressive lecture.

The heart was found to be large, its walls thin and soft; an unusual amount of serum was found in the pericardium; the lungs were engorged with blood; the liver was found enlarged, nodulated, and friable, being easily broken down, and presenting the appearance of what is called a "whisky liver;" the stomach was partially filled with a dark, ropy mucus, and the most interesting feature of the case was that the mucus membrane was highly inflated and softened, presenting the characteristic appearance of a drunkard's stomach, as given by Dr. Sewell, in his plates showing the condition of the membranes from the moderate drinker to the confirmed drunkard.

This stomach correspondent most perfectly with that of the confirmed drunkard.

The kidneys were found changed in their structure, by what is called fatty degeneration, so that they could not perform their natural functions, hence the retention in the blood of the poisonous elements of the urine, which acted like a direct poison on the brain, resulting in convulsions and death.

This case was regarded as incurable at the time of his admission. He had been in one and close attention. A number of similar cases have been treated at the Home during the year, but none so desperate, though none had progressed so far as his.

Another case is worthy of special mention, that of F., who had a delirium tremens, but suffered from general dropsy, caused by an impoverished condition of the blood. He was kept quiet for a time, and diuretics were given, together with a nourishing diet, and his recovery was rapid and permanent.

The general treatment in cases of delirium tremens has been mainly the same as last year. Patients, on admission, were placed in a quiet room, where the constipation existed, as it generally does, a mild cathartic or laxative was administered. The urinary secretions were carefully watched, since much of the nervous disturbance is caused by the retention in the blood of the poisonous elements which the kidneys fail to remove, and diuretics were given, if necessary, to obviate this. The patient was then placed upon a nourishing diet, and his strength was sustained by stimulants, most applicable and effectual. One patient, who had had many sieges of delirium tremens, was so promptly relieved of the old leaders of the South, through his prostitution of the pardoning power; if the wisdom of the House of Representatives undertaken in its own undoubted right to arraign him on technical grounds, they would have been sustained in it. We are not without a precedent for it. When, in 1689, the object of the English people was to get rid of James II, a large section of them said he was a Catholic and we cannot trust him; another section said he has introduced troops to crush the people of England; another, he has prostituted his judiciary; another, that he has gone to France, and located his place. The question stands 1689 to 1868. Time has taken various charges. How shall we make one tangible accusation out of them all? They resolved, without one dissenting voice, that the throne was vacant, whether by accident, by crime, by heedlessness, or by mistake, and being vacant, they filled it. Just now we have the same Saxon sort of statesmanship, Congress has undertaken to arraign Johnson.

Suffrage in the Northern States.

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage, on account of color.

MAINE gives the right of suffrage in every male citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE admits as electors "every male inhabitant," excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

VERMONT gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old, who has resided one year in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the Constitution or write his name.

RHODE ISLAND gives to the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth $134, or renting $7 per year; and to every *native* male citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid $1 tax or done militia service within the year.

CONNECTICUT gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men (if any such survive) at the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818 may vote. The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people October 2, 1865; whole vote, 60,706; majority against, 6,373.

NEW YORK—every male citizen of full age, ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no negro can vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the