

who are on a strike, on Saturday beat to of inepeach death a man who attempted to go to work During the Interim Mr. Stovens entered

stant.

mitted it now.

Mr. CURTIS read it:

against their wishes.

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فأجاذته فالجار والمجار المراج وسير

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-The McArdle case goes over till next fall-six of the Supreme Court Judges agreecated the chair. ing to the postponement and two opp

-C. Kingsland & Son's banking house, in order. New York, was robbed of forty-five thousand dollars in bonds on Sunday night.

-The Atlantic Base Ball Club of New York will make a Western tour in April, playing first in Cincinnati for one week. -Information from Arkansas shows that

the Arkansas Constitution was defeated as the Constitution of Alabama was. -Earthquakes continue at St. Thomas,

in the West Indies; also at Porto Rico, where the shocks are reported as awful. -It is stated that the Ways and Means bery occupying the extreme right.

Committee have finally determined to retain the two dollar tax on whisky.

-It was rumored yesterday that John C. Breckinridge was in New York incognito.

THE COURTS.

District Court--Judge Williams. T. B. Young & Co. vs. Dr. H. W. C. Tweddle. Verdict for plaintiff for \$267,12. Andrew J. Crow vs. John McClaren. Verdict for plaintiff for \$174,72.

M. P. Adams & Bro. vs. Joseph Logan. On trial.

United States District Court-Judge Mc-Candless. In the bankruptcy branch petitions for

final discharge were filed by Messrs. Jenkins, Welsh & Co., consisting of Andrew Jenkins, Jones Jenkins, George Jenkins, Adam Jenkins, Andrew Welsh, and John Welsh, of Monongahela city, Washington county. Petitions were also filed by Samuel J. Baily, of Oil City, and Henry N. Con-nor, of Crawford county. The usual orders. were made.

Final discharges were granted to Wen-man Wâde and Ohio Wade, of Greene county, and certificates awarded. Petitions for adjudication were filed by Frank Allen, of Eric, Geo. Kleckner, of Crawford county, and Josiah Benton, of Venango county.

Venango county,

Quarter Sessions Judge Mellon;

Joseph Lofink, Jr., for selling liquo without license, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Christian Benning was found guilty o committing an assault and battery upon Nicholas Knoer. Sentence deferred, L, J. Keuchler, dentist, of Allegheny City, was placed on trial on an indictment rging him with committing a rape upon charging him with committing a rape upon the person of Catherine Wurtz. The prose-cutrix testified that in May last she went to the office of the defendant to get some of her teeth pulled, and took chloroform, or like substance, to produce insensibility during the operation. Her teeth being drawn, she paid the dentist a dollar, and left. Four months and a few weeks after-ward, feeling herself in a peculiar condition. she consulted a midwife, who inform ed her what was the matter. On the of January last her child was born. On the 27th of January last her child was born. The prosecutrix testified to her belief that the defendant outraged her on the occasion of her being at his office to get her testh drawn, although she stated that at the time she was not conscious of the fact. The case was not concluded at adjournment. not concluded at adjournment.

THE West India Telegraph lines will ere long be extended to all the large islands, as well as to New Grenada, and probably one or two points on the South American coast. The agent of the International Company has applied to the Legislature of Jamaica for permission to land the Cuba Cable, and to but up a land line across Jameica. Thence a sub-marine line will reach. Aspinwall, giving us South American and Pacific Ocean. news a week or more sooner than at present by steamers.

etly at the side door and took WASHINGTON, Aug. 5th, 1867. the Managers' table. At one o'clock the President pro. tem. va-SIR: Your note of this day has been received, stating that "public considerations of a high character" constrain you to say The Chief Justice called the Senate to that my resignation as Secretary of War

will be accepted. In reply I have the hon-The Sergeant-at-Arms made the usual or to say that public considerations of a high chargeter, which alone induce me to The Sergeant-at-Arms made the usual proclamation, commanding silence, where-upon the Managers appeared at the door. The Sergeant-at-Arms announced, "Man-agers of Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives," and the Chief Justice said, "The Managers will take the seats assigned to them by the Senate." continue at the head of this Department, constrain me not to resign the office of Sec-retary of War before the next meeting of ongress.

Very respectfully, yours, Edwin M. Stanton eats assigned to them by the Senate EDWIN M. STANTON. This respondent as President of the Uni-ted States, was thereon of opinion that having regard to the necessary official rela-tions and duties of the Secretary for the Department of War to the President of the United States Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell led the way up the aisle and took their seats. Meantime Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis, Nel-son, Evarts and Groesbeck, counsel for the President, entered and seated themselves at their toble in the cord. heir table in the order named, Mr. Stanthe United States, according to the Consti-tution and laws of the United States, and having regard to the responsibility of the President for the conduct of said Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms then announced the House of Representatives, and the mem-bers of the House appeared, headed by Mr. Washburne, on the arm of Mr. McPherson, Pres and having regard to the paramount execu-tive authority of the office which the res-Clerk of the House, and took seats outside pondent holds under the Constitution and aws of the United States, it was impossi-ole, censistent with public interest, The Secretary of the Senate then read the ble, censistent with public interest, to allow said Stanton to continue to hold the said office of Secretary for the Depart-ment of War, and it then became the offiminutes of the proceedings of the 13th in-Mr. Doolittle was then sworn, and when the journal had been read, Mr. DAVIS submitted a motion, that cial duty of the respondent, as President of the United States, to consider and decide her. DAVIS submitted a motion, that the Constitution requiring the Senate to be composed of two Senators from each State, and cortain States being unrepresented, therefore the trial of this case be disconwhat act or acts should and might lawfully be done by him, as President of the United States, to cause the said Stanton to surrender the said office. This respondent was in tinued until all the States are represented. formed and verily believes that it was prac tically settled by the First Congress of the United States, and had been so considered Mr. CONNESS moved that the motion be not received, and called for the yeas and

United States, and had been so considered and uniformly and in a great number of instances acted upon by Congress and the Presidents of the United States in Desident Washington to Mr. HOWE moved to inquire whether the motion was in order. The Chief Justice read the rule, and said and the Freshence of the United States in succession, from President Washington to and including President Lincoln, and from the first Congress to the Thirty-ninth Con-gress, the Constitution of the United States The Chief Justice read the rule, and said Mr. Conness' motion was not in order, and directed the Secretary to call the yeas and nays on Mr. Davis' motion, with the fol-lowing result: two to forty-nine, all present voting in the negative except Messrs. Davis and McCreery. Messrs. Saulsbury and Bayard did not vote. Mr. STANBERY then rose and said he and his fellow counsel had devoted every hour since the last day's proceedings to pre-paring the President's answor, and regret-ted they had not had more time, but sub-mitted it now. conferred on the President, as part of the Executive power, and as one of the necessary means and instruments of performing Executive duty, expressly imposed on him by the Constitution, of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, the power at laws be faithfully executed, the power at any and all times, of removing from office all Executive officers for cause, to be judged of by the President alone. This respondent had the assurance of the Constitution, required the opinion of each principal officer of the Executive Depart-ments more the cuestion of Executive Depart-

To the Senate of the United States; _Answer er and duty, and had been advised by each of them, including the said Stanton, Secre-tary for the Department of War, that under the Constitution of the United States this of the President to the Senate of the United. States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. ANSWER TO ARTICLE FIRST.

power was lodged by the Constitution in the President of the United States, and con-For answer to the first article he says that Edwin M. Stanton was appointed Sec-retary for the Department of War on the sequently could be inwfully exercised by him, and Congress could not de-prive him thereof; and this respondlifteenth day of January, A. D., 1862, by Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, during the first term of his prive, nim. thereof; and this respond-ent in his capacity as President of the United States, and because in that capa-city he was both enabled and bound to use his best judgment upon that question, did, a good faith, and with honest desire to arrive at the truth, some to the conclusion and did make the same known to the bonorable the Senate of the United States presiding, and was commissioned, accord-ng to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, to hold the said office during the pleasure of the President. That the offices of Secretary for the Depart-ment of War was created by and did make the same known to the honorable the Semita of the United States, by a message dated on the 2d day of March, 1867, a true copy whereof is hereunto annex-ed, and marked "A," that the power last mentioned was conferred, and the duty of mentioned was conferred, and the duty of the an act of the First Congress in its first ses-sion, passed on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1789, and in and by that act it was provided and enacted that the said Secreexercising it in cases was imposed on the President by the Constitution of the United ary for the Department of War shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on and entrusted to him by the President of the United States, and that the President could not be deprived of this power or relieved of this duty, nor could the same be vested by law in the President and the Senate jointly. States, agreeably to the Constitution, rela-tive to the subjects within the scope of said in the President and the Senate jointly, either in part or in whole, and this has ever since remained and was the opinion of this respondent, at the time when he was forced, as inforesaid, to con-sider and decide what act or acts should and might be lawfully done by this respondent, as 'President of the United States, to cause the said Stanton to surren-der said office. This respondent we also jointly, Department; and, furthermore, that the said Secretary shall conduct the business of said Department in such a manner as the President of the United States shall President of the to time order and s from time to time order, and s instruct. And this respondent, further answering, says that by force of the act, and r by reason of his appointment aforesaid, the said Stanton became the principal officer in one of the Executive Departments of the der said office. This respondent was also then aware that by the first section of an one of the Executive Departments of the Government, being the true intent of the second section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, according to the true intent and meaning of that pro-vision of the Constitution of the United States, and in accordance with the settled

to be determined that, if from couses over a newer to make any pren become absolutely necessary to raise and have settled in some way either or both of the last named questions, it was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and requres the President thereb v. that questions much gravity and importance on which the Legislative and Executive Departments of the government had disagreed, which involved powers considered by all branches of the government during its entire history, down to the year 1867, to have been confided by the Con-stitution of the United States to the President, and to be necessary for the complete and proper execution of his duties, and should be in some proper way submit-ted to that Department of the government entrusted by the Constitution with the pow-

er and subjected by it to the duty, not only of determining finally the construction and effect of all acts of Congress, but of com-paring them with the Constitution of the United States and pronouncing them inop-erative when found in conflict with the fundamental law which the people have enact-ed for the government of all ther servants. And to these ends, first, that through the action of the Senate of the United States the absolute duty of the President to substitute some fit person in place of Mr. Santon as one of his advisers, and as as a principal subordinate officer, whose official conduct he was responsible for, and had a lawful right to control which the adviser had a lawful right to control, might be accomplished without the necessity of rais-ing any one of the questions aforesaid; and second, if this duty could not be so per-formed, then that these questions, or such o' them as might necessarily arise, should be judicially determined in the manner aforesaid. And for no ether and following : "Executive Mansion, Washing-ton, August 12, 1857.-Sir : By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease exercising all functions per-taining to the same. You will at once transfer to General U. S. Grant, who has

this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your charge." The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of. War, to whom said order was addressed, made the following reply:

War / Department, Washington, August 12th, 1807.—Sir: Your note of this date has been raceived, dnforming me that by virtue of powers vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from the office of Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions portaining to the same, and also all functions portaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to Gen. U. S. Grant, who has this day been author-ized and empowered to act as Secretary of War he interim, all records, books, papers and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secrecause, to suspend me from office as Secre-tary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel ne to transfer to any per-son records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armles of the United States has been appointed ad interim, and has notified me her has accepted the appointent. I have no al-ternative but to submit, under protest of to superior force. To the President.

And this respondent, or the failed as a seven in the respondent further answering, says it is provided in and by the isecond section of an act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices that the President may sustand an officer from the performance of duties, of the office hald by, him for certain cause designated until the

that the Court allow. the President and and counsel thirty days from the date of the replication to prepare for the trial. A motion in writing to that effect was presented and read by the Secretary. Mr. HOWARD moved it lie on the table intil after the replication is filed, but with-drew it on Mr. Bingham's announcement that the Managers were ready to express their opinion on the application at once. Mr. LOGAN, on behalf of the Managers, said they should oppose it, because there was no reason offered for the delay, except that the President's counsel needed time.

He said they had as much time as the Man agers, and some other reasons should be given, as there had been in the applications for delay made in former trials for im peacliment, when it was always stated on outh that time was needed to produce distant witnesses, &c. No such en leged or shown, and the rule adopted by the Senate required the trial to proceed un rule adopted by less cause for delay was shown. The Mana gers insisted that no more time should be taken up than was absolutely necessary for the trial of the case. No more time should be granted to the President than to should be granted to the resident than to the meanest man. At the expiration of the thirty days, application might be made for-further nelay, to send for witnesses, perhaps, to Sitka. Material reasons for delay should

be assigned now. Mr. EVARTS called the attention of the Court to the fact that the President's coun-sel had been allowed only eight working days in which to prepare their answer, and formed, then that these questions, or such of them as might necessarily arise, should be judicially determined in the manner aforesaid. And for no other end or purpose this respondent, as President of the United States, on the 12th day of Au-gust, 1867, sever days after the reception of the letter of said Stanton the order following and stanton the order time. The counsel asked no more in this case, for the President, than they would for the poorest criminal. If, unforse stances should arise requiring delay for the President, of witnesses for either side, it would be the duty of the Court to

grant it. grant it. Mr. WILSON announced the determina-tion of the Managers to resist all unneces-sary delay. The first step taken by the counsel on the 13th was in vindication of the precedents of former impeachment trials. In the case of Judge Chase the re-spondent had asked for eleven months' delay, supporting his application by sworn statements. Only thirty days were granted, and yet his preparation was so per-fect as to secure his acquittal. In the elab-orate answer to day presented, he (Mr. Wilson) found the strongest argument against delay, for the respondent therein chaimed his right was the very things on which this trial is based. The respondent's case was not that of an ordinary crimi-inal. He asked time in which he may continue to injure the interests of the country, as he had done, by acts which he now justified. The cause shown in this application was not such as would warrant the Senate, under the rules, to grant a delay. The counsel should not be allowed time to educate themselves in the cases. Mr. WILSON announced the determina

the cases. the cases. Mr. STANBERY replied that some reli-ance should be placed by the Court on the personal, honor of the counsel, when they say they have been so pressed for preparing their answer, that they have not had time given them to communicate with the Presi-dent as to what witnesses should be sum-moned. While they press dent as to what witnesses should be sum-moned. While they were so engaged the Managers had been arranging for the con-duct of their case, Mr. Stanbery reiterated that he and his fellow counsel had not even a document prepared, or a witness sum-moned, and if they were forced to proceed with the case it to more that would ap-

moned, and if they were forced to proceed with the case to morrow, they would ap-pear defenceless and unarmed. He appeal-ed to the Court for time-if not the full period asked for, at least a portion. He argued against the construction placed by the Managers on the rule cited by Mr. Bingham. He was about to reply, when the Chief Justice remarked the Managers could not close the debate.

aid on the table. Mr. JOHNSON called for the reading of

and refused by the House. The resolution was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays thereon.

The House having received a message from the Senate resolved itself into Com-mittee of the Whole and proceeded to the Senate chamber to attend the impeachment trial.

When the members returned, Mr. BING-HAM said the Impeachment Managers had anticipated the President's answer, and had prepared a replication thereto. After a lively time among the members,

the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock to consider the replication.

-----District Elections.

Following are the officers elected in county districts on Friday, 20th inst:

SEWICKLEY BOROUGH.

School Directors, Michal Marlatt, 3 years; School Directors, Michal Marlatt, 3 years; E., Reno, 1 year; R. Rogers, 2 years; S. Baird, 1 year. Supervisors, S. Neely, Gard. Winters. Judge of Election, W. H. Seamen. Inspectors, Harmer Neely, William Merri-man. Assessor, Hugh Linn. Auditors, E. P. Young, 3 years; Louis McCormick, 2 years. Township Clerk, D. L. Shields. Con-stable, Peter Masonholt.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

Burgess, James W. Ballantine. Council, John Hollingshead, Thomas Fox, Charles Geiger, Howell Jones, John Hahard. School Directors, Thos. Hershberger, 3 years; Geo. Wittengill, 3 years; Samuel H. French, 2 years; John Garbett, 2 years. Judge of Election, A. L. Jones. Inspectors, N. Bal-Inntine, John Diver. Assessor. James Mc. lantine, John Diver. Assessor, James Mc-Dowell. Auditor, Wm. Goffe. Constable, John Thompson.

NORTH FAYETTE.

The following is the result of the election in North Fayette township, on Friday, March 20th :

March 20th : Judge of Elections, Wm. C. Herron. In-spectors, George Y. McKee, Samuel. Stur-geon. Township Treasurer, Rov. F. A. Hutchinson. Clerk, Robert Potter. School Directors, A. McFarland, Daniel Hoffman. Supervisors, J.W. McMichael, M. E. Bald-win, A. Dickson, James R. Kelso. Auditor, H. Elliott McBride. Assessor. A. P. Lewis. H. Elliott McBride. Assessor, A. P. Lewis, Constable, A. P. Lewis, 10491344

Foreign Markets by Cable. LONDON, March 23.—Evening.—Consols, 93%; 5-20; quiet at 72@73%; Erie, 46%; Illi-nois Central, 89%. FRANKFORT, March 23.—Evening.—U. S.

onds closed at 75%. Invenpool, March 23.—Evening.—Cotton

closed easier but unchanged; sales 10,000 bales middlings at 10%, Orleans 10%. All the markets are generally dull: Provisions and Breadsuffs unchanged. Produce Spirits of Petroleum nominally unchanged ANTWERP, March 3 .- Petroleum-Stand-

ard White closed at 43f.

Toledo Market.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette,] By Telegraph to Pittsburga Gatestary TOLEDO, March 23.—Flour; receipts of

TOLEDO, March 23.—Flour; receipts of 754 bbls; the market is quiet. Wheat 20 better, with sales of amber Michigan at \$2,63, and No. 2 Iowa spring at \$2,05. Corn; receipts of 12,520 bms; 1/c better; with sales of No. 1 at 94c, and buyers for all the month at 94 1-4a94 1-2c. Oats; receipts of 1,310 bus; 1-2c better, with sales of No. 1 at 68c. Rye 2c better, with sales of No. 1 at \$1,62. seeds quiet.

199.200 Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph ta the Pittsburgh Gazete.] MILWAUKEE, March 23.-Flour dull but Arm at \$9,76 for best Minnesota brands, Wheat is 11c better; sales at \$1,96 for No 1. Corn at \$4c; fresh receipts. Oat5 60. Re-ceipts-600 bbls flour; 2,800 bdsh wheat. Shipments-2,000 bbls flour; 1,300 bush wheat.

Rivers and Weather.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazefic, Louisville, March 23. River falling very fast, with fifteen feet nine inches in channel. Weather clear and yery warm. Weather clear and very warm.