THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

When we wrote our article last week, announcing the rejection of the impeachment project of the Committee to which it was submitted, we little supposed that before our paper had reached many of its readers, the movement would again be revived, and summarily hastened through the House, with the endorsement of the very same Committee which but a few days previous had dismissed it as unworthy of consideration. Events move with astonishing rapidity in these days, and among the notable incidents of the age none will produce more angry controversy at the present, or be more sharply criticised in the future, than the inconsistency displayed by the dominant party in Congress on this 21st inst., the President's private Secretary subject.

We give in another place full particulars of the exciting events in Washington which have set the whole nation in a ferment, and bid fair before they are ended to involve us most intelligent: A careful analysis of the proceedings will show that all the froth and cans was held immediately, and an Execufury expended by the Radicals is simply a live session was decided upon for the purrepetition of the old farce of "Much Ado pose of immediate action. A committee, conabout Nothing." The President's course, as he states, was merely actuated by a desire to and Conness was appointed to visit Secretary get the "Tenure of Office" bill before the Courts, so that the much disputed question of its constitutionality might be authoritatively and finally settled. The plan he adonted was the only one it was possible for him to pursue, and we have fallen upon a pretty state of affairs indeed when the country has reached such a stage that the highest officer in the land cannot avail himself of the privilege of having a law which he believes to be unconstitutional tested in a judicial manner. Had the President desired to seenre possession of the War office by force, he could not recognize it, unless the Senate Gen. Thomas would not have gone twice to concurred. This satisfied the Committee, ask for possession. A mere order from Mr. and after conversation with Secretary Stan-Johnson to Gen. Grant to eject Stanton would ton on private matters, they visited General have compelled the General to perform that Grant. They found the General in his office, duty or render himself liable to court martial and in as few words as possible asked him for disobedience to the order of his superior. The cool and deliberate manner in which the President and Gen. Thomas proceeded, convinces us that the entire object of the President was and is as he represents it The arrest of Gen. Thomas under the Tenure of office act will open the way for bringing the matter before the Supreme Court, and returned to the Senate Chamber and retherefore was no doubt desired by the Pres- ported that Secretary Stanton would retain ident and the General. This being the pur- his office until the Senate should take action, pose aimed at by the President, the country must and will justify him in his peaceable action to recover his lawful authority, as soon as | not Andrew Johnson as the sole power. it has had time to compose itself, and men When the Committee had reported, the Senhave settled down into calm, and careful reflection.

On the other hand the intemperate haste and fury of Congress equally indicate that it is resolved not to allow the question to receive a fair judicial consideration. It is well known that when the Tenure of office bill was on its passage, most of the best lawyers and voted to defeat it. Mr. Stanton himself. who was then on congenial terms with the President, was among its bitterest enemies and the statement has often been made, with out contradiction, that he furnished most of the leading points of the veto message. The bill was only passed under the crack of the party lash, and for the sole reason that it was believed to be essential to the party interests These facts are well known to the whole country, and they furnish a complete index to the course of Congress. That body is convinced that the bill will be overthrown by the Supreme Court; they know that its pro visions are unconstitutional and anti-Republican; they feel assured that the sentiment of the people would force them to respect the decision of the Court: and hence their determination not to allow the bill to go before that tribunal. Let the people understand that fear and party interest alone, and not patriotic motives, are the basis of their conduct. Rather than permit one of their infumous acts to meet the ordeal of judicial inves tigation, they will overturn our system of government, depose the President, and run the risk of precipitating civil war upon the

country. One finds it hard to keep his temper while contemplating such base and outrageous procéedings, but we are so strongly convinced that the demands of the times require from all who lead public opinion, the exercise of the coolest judgment and most cautious action, that we have endeavored to bridle our natural indignation; and treat them in the light of truth and reason. A great wrong is threat ened; a crime that, however plausible it may appear in the eye of the law, is abhorrent to every- instinct of moral right and justice. For doing his plain duty under the Constitution, the President of the United States is to be stricken down, and the will of more than one-half of the people set at deflance. It remains to be seen whether the unprincipled and vindictive demagogues who happen for the moment to possess control of the Government, will dare to carry their avowed scheme to its full and shameful accomplishment. Andrew Johnson is not our party representative, but he is the constitutionally elected Executive of the nation, and as such entitled to the support of every citizen who desires the perpetuation of our Republican form of government. Should the conspirators against attempt was made by the Democrats to adthe public liberties manifest a disposition to journ, and the yeas and mays were called. complete the work they have begun, it will be the duty of the Democratic party to announce in language that cannot be misunderstood, its determination on the subject, and proceed to adopt means for making that determination good.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVEN-

The members of the Democratic National Convention met at Washington on Saturday, for the purpose of selecting a day and place for holding the next National Convention. The contest was quite lively between St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, New York and Cleveland, several of them offering from \$10,000 to \$25,000 for the privilege of having the Convention meet in their midst. After several ballots, the choice nar- er, the hall had become so dark that it was rowed down to New York city and St. Louis | necessary to light the gas. In doing this, and was decided in favor of the former by a one of the persons engaged lost his poise, vote of 17 to 13-the fourth of July being and his foot crashed through the heavy plate fixed upon as the day. It is stated that, al- glass through which the hall is lighted, and though Mr. Pendleton's friends preferred a the shattered fragments were dashed upon Western city, they are satisfied with the re- the heads of the members sitting directly Bult. Nearly all the gentlemen from New York city, who were in attendance to urge the claims of that locality, are his personal friends, and he will undoubtedly have a larger vote on the first ballot than any other heard. His hands were severely cut, but his candidate. The President entertained the injuries, under the circumstances, nay be Committee at the White House, after they considered slight. Mr. Price escaped with had concluded their official business.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, who is now residing in Philadelphia, says that only in the lastextremity was he drawn into the rebellion, and that even then he identified himself with it only that he might further the cause of the

Stanton Removed and a New Secretary Appointed!

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING!" The House Votes to Impeach.

Johnson!

The Whole Nation in a Ferment!

RUMORS AND COUNTER RUMORS BY THE WHOLESALE!

[The news of the past week has been unusually important, setting the whole country wild with excitement, and leading to rumors of the most alarming character. In order that our readers may have an opportunity of becoming thoroughly posted upon the events that have led to this critical state of affairs, we have taken the pains to sift out from the mess of contradictory and often blased telegrams which have appeared in the daily press, the following extended report of the same. It has been prepared with much care, and we believe will be found the most intelligent and reliable summary which has yet appeared in any paper in this section:

Friday's Proceedings. IN THE SENATE.

Johnson, declaring that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, and had placed Brevet Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the appointed. An informal caucus of the Republisisting of Senators Cameron, Thayer, Cattell, Stanton and Gen. Grant in the meantimeand express to them the desire of the dominant party in Congress. This committee immediately called upon Mr. Stanton, reaching his office at about 2 o'clock. Finding him ry Stanton said that though he was opposed in quiet possession of the office, they said that it was the desire of the Congress of the surrender possession of the Department, un-United States that he should remain firm and unvielding in the War Department, and they would support him. Secretary Stanton replied that he had received President Johnson's order relieving him from duty, but that what course he would take should it become necessary for him to act. He declined to express any opinion officially, but the Committee understood that he could not and would not recognize the President's order regarding Stanton, should the Senate fail to agree with the same. The Committee then and that Gen. Grant would recognize Congress as a portion of the Government, and ate immediately, at about 2 o'clock, went into Executive session, and began the consid-

eration of the whole subject, remaining in session until half past nine o'clock. IN THE HOUSE. The removal soon became generally known greatest excitement. The House from 8 me into trouble, but I have nothing to do that there is not much foundation in the stoof Congress pronounced it unconstitutional, o'clock until 5, presented a scene that has with such considerations. I recognize the ry. Major General Emory, who commands not been witnessed since the war times, when authority of the President as Commander-in- the Department of Washington, Republicans the news of a great victory or defeat to our | Chief. I have received an order from him arms was announced. The current business | and I shall obey it." The General announced was generally suspended. Members gathered | that he would promulgate orders on Saturday in knots about the floor and cloak rooms ex- to all the attachees of the War Department citedly discussing the subject. All sorts of not to obey any orders from any one connectrumors were affoat. Prominent Radical ed with that department, unless they came members sat down and wrote letters to Secretary Stanton to stand firm and refuse to vield, while several Representatives left their places and called on him in person. There was direct telegraphic communication between the Capitol and the War Office, by which means Congress was kept informed of matters at the latter point.

At about half past three a communication was received from Secretary Stanton trans mitting the President's order removing him, and it was read by Speaker Colfax, as fol-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21, 1868. Six—Gen. Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please to communicate to the House of Representatives. Your obegient oc. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. To the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives

the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, '68. Sin—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will termite upon receipt of this communication.
You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of war ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public proper-te now in your custody and charge. Réour custody and charge.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washing-This was the signal for the House to sit for regular business on Saturday, and on Mr. day to speech-making only was rescinded, after a call for the yeas and nave by the Democrats. When the vote was about to be taken, Mr. Pike, of Maine, rose and said: "Every member in favor of impeachment vote yea, and those opposed no." Secretary Stanton's communication, meantime, was sent to the Reconstruction Committee. An Private caucusing and comparing of notes was still kept up by the members. The House refused to adjourn, and the members who are enthusiastic for impeachment improved the opportunity to get in a resolution accusing Mr. Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors, and calling for his impeachment. Mr. Covode, on a privileged question

got the matter before the House, and vielded to the motion that it be referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The House then, at nearly 5 o'clock, adjourned. Many of the members went to the Senate and remained around the lobbies waiting the action of that

body. OMINOUS OCCURRENCE. A panic was occasioned in the House during the roll-call on the motion to adjourn, at about 4 o'clock. Owing to the foggy weathunderneath. Ex-Representative Grinnell. who sat talking with Mr. Price, of Iows, es caped serious injury by protecting his head with his hands as soon as the crash was

slight scratches. EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE. In the executive session of the Senate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:

EXCITING NEWS! the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War ad interim : therefore Secretary of War ad interim; therefore,
Resolved, By the Senate of the United
States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War-and designate another officer to perform the duties of the office. .

President had no legal power to do what he had done, the tlebate hinged. While the Democrats were all consistently on Mr. Johnson's side, it was interesting and A NICE FAMILY QUARREL! surprising to observe that several Radical Senators were doubtful as to whether the ado made at first about the Eldridge (Dem.) offered a resolution to ad-President's action was proper or not. Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Trumbuil, and, for a wonder, Mr. Drake, of Missouri, asserted that they were unwilling to commit themselves against the President's legal authority to remove Mr. authority was unquestionable, while he supplemented the opinion by saying that the President had done "a spiteful act." Mr. Trumbull, who prides himself upon his presige as a lawyer, decidedly objected to givemove he had made, and everything concerning the matter. Approaching the close of the debate, Mr. Hendricks bore the brunt in defence of Mr. Johnson, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, having previously made a calm and powerful argument on the same side. About half past one o'clock on Friday, the The extreme latter part of the debate was participated in by Radical Senators alone. delivered to the Senate a message from Mr. and the difference as to the point of law became defined between them more distinctly. The extreme majority drove the minority of their brothers up to the sticking point, however, and the resolution offered by Mr. Wilin difficulties beyond the foresight of the Army, in his stead until a successor shall be son was at last adopted by a Radical party vote, all the Radical Senators voting in favor of it except Mr. Elmonds. Immediately after the adjournment of the executive session a large delegation of Congressmen waited upon Secretary Stanton at the War Depart-

> less forcibly compelled to do so. GEN. THOMAS AND STANTON.

ment, and were with, him until after mid-

night. Among those who attended were

Ward, and Senators Wilson, Cameron and

others. In the interview with them Secreta-

to any execution of force, still he could not

Previous to all this balderdash, Stanton had been called upon by Adjutant General Thomas, the new appointee. Gen. Thomas handed Stanton in person the President's order of removal. Stanton perused it, sighed within himself, and asked Gen. Thomas when he intended to take possession. Gen. Thomas said," "I am appointed Secretary of War ad interim, and am in possession." Stanton asked, whether sardonically or not deponent doth not say, "I suppose I shall have time to remove my papers," and Gen. Thomas responded that Mr. Stanton would without doubt be permitted to do so, when the two gentlemen had a little quiet talk, and Gen. Thomas retired in his own good time. Stanton remained in the War Office all Friday night, being afraid to leave lest he should be unable to obtain admission when he returned. He was accompanied by a large number of Radical Congressmen, who made the contents of sundry bottles disappear with astonishing rapidity. Meals were sent in to them, and they spent what is known in professional parlance as a "high old time." A friend inquired of Gen. Thomas, about 8 o'clock, what he was going to do. He said, "I am going to take possession of the War through him, the penalty being dismissal. Gen. Thomas' friends, many of whom are Republicans, were in consultation with him during the evening, and they say that he is determined to carry out the President's de-

Saturday's Proceedings. ARREST OF GEN. THOMAS.

The proceedings of Saturday were ushered in by the arrest of Gen. Thomas, Secretary of War ad interim, on a warrant issued by Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District, at the instance of Stanton, for an alleged violation of the tenure-of-office bill. He was released on \$15,000 bail shortly afterwards. The affidavit of Stanton on which the warrant for the arrest of Gen. Thomas was issued, sets forth that he (Edwin M. the office of Secretary of War by appointment constitutionly made—that he had never been legally dismissed, and that he now legally holds the office-that the President issued an order with the intent and purpose of removing him from the said office, and authorizing Gen. Thomas to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and immediately enter upon the outies of the office; that this order is wholly illegal and void, and contrary to the provisions of the tenure-of-office act that the said-General Thomas had accepted the appointment and served upon him the order of the President; that the said Gen. the appointment and attempting to exercise Butler's motion the resolution devoting that the duties of Secretary of War, has violated the fitth section of the law referred to, and is guilty of a high misdemeanor; whereupon the afflant prays for the arrest of Gen. Thomas, and that he be brought before the Court, to be dealt with as the law directs. The following is the section of the act cited by

> Stanton in the affidavit: Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That i any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment or ex-ployment in any office, or shall hold or exer-cise, or attempt to hold or exercise, any such cise, or attempt to noin or exercise, any such office or employment, he shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof, he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprison-ment not exceeding five years, or both; said

STANTON REPUSES TO EVACUATE. After his release, Thomas went to the War desirce to see the matter legally tested. Sentinels pace up and down in front of theidifferent entrances to the War Department. The doors are all locked and orders are to admit no one except the Secretary's friends. Gen. Thomas appeared again at twenty minutes before four o'clock at the Department, The sentinel refused him admittance, saying it was by special order of Mr. Stanton. Gen. Thomas then left. Stanton has not left the War Department since Friday, his Congressional friends having urged him to remain

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE. Some have it that the President will quietly submit, and others assert that he will, if there is a prospect of success, have recourse to force. Gen. Gordon Granger, Colonel of the 25th infantry, has been in council with him, and it is said will be given command of the District if Gen. Emory proves faithless. The Democratic members of both Houses of

there for a reason.

the Radicals, regardless of the consequences. Andrew Johnson is a singularly resolute man. In the midst of the indescribable excitement which has been created, he is the coolest, calmest individual of all in Washington. He had determined, after long and de-Upon this question, declaring that the liberate reflection, to do the thing he has

done. DOINGS IN CONGRESS. The Chaplain initiated the session of the House by prayer, imploring God to temper its deliberations on the expected important journ in consideration of the fact that it was Washington's birthday. After much debate, this was voted down. At two o'clock Mr. Stevens, rising to a privileged question, pre-Stanton. Mr. Fessenden is understood to the Reconstruction Committee impeaching sented, amid profound silence, the report of have expressed his opinion that that legal the President for high crimes and misdemeanors, in violating the tenure-of-office act. by removing Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. After the reading of it and the resolutions, Mr. Stevens, in a few remarks, said that he was willing that the vote should is opinion upon the strictly legal aspect of be taken without debate; but Mr. Brooks obthe case. Messrs. Sumner, Wilson, Wade, usined the floor and proceeded to address the Howe and other Radicals talked, on the con- House in opposition to the movement. He trary, directly against the President, the was followed by Spaulding and Bingham, of Ohio, the latter denouncing the President as a great criminal and demanding his impeachment. It was determined to devote Monday to discussions, and take a vote at five o'clock on that day.

HOWGRANT STANDS. Were anything needed to show how Gran stands, we have it in the fact that he has re moved the old guard of the War Department. the 12th infantry, and detailed men of his own body guard, the 5th cavalry, to do duty Grant issued an order Friday morning calling the attention of the commanders of posts to the recent act of Congress that all orders to the army must pass through his hands, that his headquarters are in that city, and that orders emanating from any other source must not be obeyed. The President has been haffled at every point by the military officers. and there is not the faintest prospect that he will be able, if he should feel so inclined, to Messrs: Bingham; Moorhead, Dawes and muster a corporal's guard of the regular army to aid him in his opposition to Congress.

OTHER PARTICULARS. Stanton directed the Postmaster of Washonce by Congress of his impeachment, and put on trial at the same time as the Presi- that Attorney-General Stanbery, Judge

The President is in receipt of letters and | fend the President before the Senate. telegrains giving him assurance of approbation and support; and the Republicans are constantly being encouraged in a similar manner to unfalteringly execute the infamous work they have undertaken. Gov. Geary, of this State, sent the following dispatch on Sunday:

To Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Senate, Wash-To Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Senate, wastington, D. C.:
The news to-day, created a profound sensation in Pennsylvania. The spirit of '61 seems again to pervade the Keystone State.
Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the laws Let Congress stand firm.
JOHN W. GEARY.

JOHN W. GRARY. It is stated that Gov. Swann, of Maryland, office to morrow. My family have suggested has tendered the militia of that State for the and the whole Capitol was thrown into the that these proceedings are calculated to get protection of the President, but we suspect sav, will submit him orders only of the General of the army, and not to those of the President.

> > THE COURTS TO BE APPEALED TO Mr. Johnson, on Saturday, directed an application to be made to the Court of the District for a mandamus or que warrante. with a view of making Mr. Stanton show under and by what authority he retains possession of the War Department. If the Court decides in favor of Stanton, the President will then carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. There is the best authority for saying that all Mr. Johnson contemplated in removing Stanton, was to have the tenureof-office law, under which he held the place judicially tested, and in no other way could he dispose of this person who could not be admitte I properly to Cabinet councils, and who was personally not only a nuisance, but was also an obstacle to the transaction of public business. The President certainly did not anticipate the hasty and unwarrantable action of Congress in a matter where he con-Stanton), on the 21st of February, 1868, held sidered he had a clear and indisputable right of removal under the Constitution. And it should be added, that while he does not court impeachment, as has been foolishly stated, he does not shrink from it. But if Congress shall attempt to suspend him, he will, as he has heretofore declared, defend the Executive Department from illegal encroachments "by all the powers the Constitution affords for its own protection."

> Monday's Proceedings. IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE. The Capitol, long before the hour of meeting, was crowded, and thousands were una-Thomas threatens to remove affiant from the ble to obtain admittance in the calleries. Department by force, and take control there- | The doorways were obstructed by ladies and of that the said Gen. Thomas, by accepting the lobbies densely filled with persons of both sexes. There was no abatement of interest throughout the entire proceedings of the House, which continued eight hours and a half. The impeachment resolution was the only subject discussed, and bitter speeches were made on the Radical side by Mesers. Ashley, Kelley, Washburne (Grant's trainer) Wilson and Woodbridge (both of whom voted against impeachment before) and a dozen or more of the lesser lights of the party. The Democrats fought the impeachment project with great pertinacity, able speeches being made by Messrs. Boyer, Woodward, Pruyn, Wood, Nicholson, Cary, Huight, Niblack, Kerr, Barnes, Marshall and Etheridge. The closing speech was made by Thad. Stevens, who read a long written effort, which was one of the meanest productions of his life. At five o'clock, the House proceeded to vote on the resolution, and it was adopted by 126 yeas to 47 nays. Office and informed Stanton that he came to All the Republicans, except Mr. Cary, of discharge his duties as Secretary of War ad Ohio, and Mr. Stewart, of New York, voted interim. Stanton told him he could not do for impeachment, and all the Democrats t, and ordered him to his room as Adjutant against it. Our own slimy Scofield, true to General, denying the right of the President his instincts, went with the majority, as a to interfere. After a brief colloquy, Thomas matter of course. The announcement of the lest and visited the President, who said he result elicited no manifestation, but the immense audience which had filled the calleries and corridors all day, gradually dispersed till it was reduced to less than one-fourth its original number. Mr. Stevens then moved

the following resolutions: Resolved, That a committee of two he appointed to go to the Senate and at the bar thereof in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdementars in office and acquisit the misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that the committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer said

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report articles of im peachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to take testimony under oath.

WHEREAM, The Senate has received and considered the communication of the President, stating he had removed Edwin M. Standom advise him to act with extreme caution, as Secretary of War, and has designated to military power conferred upon Gen. Grant follows: Committee of two to announce to Congress. Each party is holding publications.

will be exercised by that officer in favor of the Senate the action of the House, Mesars. Stevens, of Penn., and Bingham, of Ohio. forts of the calm men on both sides to prevent Committee of seven to prepare articles of impencliment-Mesara. Boutwell, of Mass.; once gets started, will be the most terrible in Stevens, of Penn.; Bingham, of Ohio; Wilson, of Iowa; Logan, of Ill.; Julian, of Ind., and Ward, of New York.

> THE WAR DEPARTMENT AGAIN. The President, on Monday, nominated to the Senate Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, to be which his high personal character was freely Secretary of War in place of Edwin M. Stanton, removed. He also sent to the Senate an executive communication in reply to the bail, on the understanding that he would apresolution recently passed by that body, arguing and insisting that he not only had the right under the Constitution and Tenure-ofoffice bill to remove Mr. Stanton, but also to fore the Supreme Court in a different phase, appoint a Secretary of War ad interim. Gen. and that it did not become the minor Court Thomas made his appearance at the War to interfere when such important questions Department about 11 a.m. Gen. Thomas said on entering Stanton's room: "Well, sir, I am again directed by the President of the United States to demand of you possession ter was not disposed to subject Thomas to of the archives, records and all property of unpleasant consequences. The President the War Department, and I am now here, sir, to make that demand." Mr. Stanton replied: "I do not acknowledge the authority of the President to issue such an order, as I informed you on last Saturday. I refuse to surrender the War Department to any person, and I again order you to your post as Adjutant-General of the Army." To this The Committee of the House, to prepare General Thomas answered: "I certainly will articles of impeachment, has commenced not obey that order, and I insist upon being examining witnesses. It is announced that recognized as Secretary ad interim." Mr. Stanton repeated his refusal to permit Gen- cured to impeach the President on the eral Thomas to perform any functions of ground of violating the Tenure-of-office bill, Secretary of War, and General Thomas took and the Committee are endeavoring to patch his leave and entered the room of General Schriver. It is ascertained almost beyond a third vote. We should not be surprised if doubt that the orders left by Gen. Thomas with the Assistant Adjutant-Generals of the War Department to lay before him the busi-

Messenger are instructed by Mr. Stanton to obey no orders except such as emanate from THE FEELING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY Dispatches from different points through out the country show that the news of the impeachment has caused intense excitement and is received with general approbation by Republicans, while Democrats bitterly denounce the act as a reckless party measure. In a state of utter destitution, gave him the Telegrams have been received from Union ington on Friday night not to deliver the War | League Clubs at all points proffering services | done under the circumstances. Thus Mary-Department mails to anybody except on his in support of Congress. On the other hand, land, one of the Old Thirteen, was denied order. Thus far there has been no interfer- the President has received numerous proffers the right, guaranteed to her by the Constituence on the part of the Postmaster General of support from the Democratic clubs in vari- tion, of representation in the Senate of the Should any attempt be made either by him ous parts of the country. The President did United States, by a Senator of her own or any of the other Secretaries to interfere not seem to be much disturbed by the action with or ignore Mr. Stanton, the Reconstructof the House of Representatives, but received tion Committee threaten to bring in articles many of his friends in his usual manner. of impeachment against the offending person. The indecent haste which has marked the ing their chosen Representative, Hon. John It is said that McCulloch will not pay any extraordinary proceedings of the House is Y: Brown. In the Reconstruction Comrequisitions from the War Department unddeprecated by many Radicals, several Senaless they are signed by Gen. Thomas. Should tors having declared the position of Stevens suspend the Test Oath, in the case of Butler he take this course, he will be warned at & Co., untenable. Among these are three of the most prominent in the Senate. It is said

ness of the Department will not be obeyed.

Every one from General Townsend to the

Tuesday's Proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT IMPEACHED BEFORE THE SENATE. At a quarter past one o'clock, Messrs. nounced, Mr. Su vens said :

'In obedience to an order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you. In the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, we do impeach Andrew Johnson; President and make good the same; and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for he appearance of said Andrew Johnson to

answer said impeachment." The presiding officer, (Mr. Wade) said that the Senate would take action in the premises. Soon after, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, of-

ered the following resolution: Resolved, That the message from the House Representatives relative to the impeach nent of Andrew Johnson, be referred elect committee of seven, to consider and report on same."

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Bay ard, of Delaware, but carried by a strict party vote. The following committee was selected accordingly: Messrs. Howard, of Michigan; Trumbull, of Illinois; Conkling, of New York: Edmunds, of Vermont: Morton, of Indiana; Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Johnson, f Maryland. Messrs. Stevens and Bingham returned to

the House, where Stevens reported their proceedings as tollows : Mr. Speaker: In obedience to the order the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and in your name, and in the name of this body, and all the people of the United tates, we impeached as we were directed to, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we demand that the Senate shall take, or order to make him appear befor that body and answer for the same; and stated that the House would forthwith, or

esponse the other shall be taken. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the usual Radical majority : 🕟

soon, I did not say which, present articles o impeachment and make them good; to which

Resolred, That the rules be suspended and it is hereby ordered as follows: When the to the committee to prepare the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States report the said articles, the House shall immediately resolve itself into Committee of the whole thereon; that speeches in the com-mittee shall be limited to fifteen minutes each, which debate shall continue until the next legislative day after the report, to the exclusion of all other business fifteen minutes debate shall cease and the committee shall then proceed to consider and to vote upon the amendment that may be offered under the five minutes rule of debate.

A STUTIO Copperhead we offered under the five minutes rule of debate. but no merely pro forma amendment shall be entertained; that at four o'clock in the afternoon of said second day, the said committee shall rise and report its action to the House, which shall immediately and without dilators motion vote thereon; that if the articles of the fellow needs to be reconstructed. His impeachment are agreed upon, the House suggestion at combined in the shall then immediately and without dilatory rible discord. motions elect by ballot seven managers to conduct said impeachment on the part of the House; and that, during the pending of resolutions in the House, relative to said impeachment thereafter. Ino dilatory motion iall be received, except one motion on each day that the House do now adjourn.

The committee of seven appointed by the House to prepare articles of impeachment against the President held their first meeting on Tuesday morning for consultation. The general impression is that few charges will be preferred, requiring but a small number of witnesses. It is known that such is the desire of the Republicans, it being argued by them that if the articles are made to cover all the offenses they charge the President with, the trial will be prolonged to a great ength, and perhaps enable him to serve his term out before it is concluded. The Radicals are a unit in wanting the impeachment pressed through without delay. The artiles to be prepared will not be presented to the Senate until that body resolves itself into

Court of Impeachment. Advices indicate that the events of the last ew days have created a degree of public inerest scarcely exceeded during the outbreak of the rebellion. Party feeling is running fearfully high, and seems to be on the increase. Telegrams from New York state that recruiting offices have been opened in that city for the enlistment of men pledged to support the President in his contest with Congress. A dispatch from Philadelphia also states that the largest Democratic association in that city has resolved itself into a military organization. Radical Governors

meetings, and it will require the utmost efa civil war from breaking out, which, if it

the world's history. Wednesday's Proceedings.

A NEW TURN IN AFFAIRS. Gen. Thomas' case came up before the District Court, and after some argument, in conceded by the Court and Stanton's attorneys, he was released from arrest, without pear whenever called upon. The Court gave as the reason for this course that the subject would probably soon be taken beare at stake. Stanton's attorneys, during the argument, said Thomas and Stanton were on friendly personal terms, and that the latwas waited on by a Maryland Committee, and made a speech declaring his determina tion to sustain the Constitution, regardless of personal considerations. In the Senate, resolution was adopted, to the effect that it will take "proper order" on the impeachment question as submitted to it by the House. a sufficient number of Senators cannot be seup a plan that will secure the necessary two the matter turned out to be a farce, after all the noise.

The Senate of the United States last week decided by a vote of 28 to 21 to refuse a seat to Hon. Philip F. Thomas, who was recently

MORE PETTY MEANNESS.

sum of \$100, as almost any father would have choice. A few days ago a similar outrage was perpetrated in the House on the people of the second District, of Kentucky by rejectmittre last week, a proposition was made to a Radical member elect from Tennessee, and formerly an officer in the Confederate army. Mr.Brooks (Democrat) offered an amendmen Black, and Charles O'Coner, Esq., will de to include in the resolution the name of Mr. Brown, who had been excluded on the same ground that made the suspension of the test

oath necessary in Butler's case, viz; the accusation of having been a rebel. The amendment, was voted down, thus clearly demon-Stevens and Bingham, the Committee on the strating, if any demonstration were needed, part of the House to report its action on im- that the "test oaths" are merely designed for eachment to the Senate, appeared at the bar | the exclusion and annoyance of men who are of that body. Their presence being an | not Radicals, and that when they apply to their own partisans they are of no effect whatever.

we do impeace Andrew Johnson; Fresident of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeasors in office. And we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles against him, send him a second time to the Senate to present him or of the senate to present him a second time to the Senate to present him or of the senate him or of t sent his credentials and demand admission

POLITICAL BREVITIES.

THE Radical office-seekers are like loving children. They are all the time calling for pap! pap! pap!

A Grant organ says: "Whiskey is to be heavily taxed." In that event will it be necessary to increase the salary of the Gener-

THE vote in New Hambabire last year stood: Republican, 35,809; Democratic, 32,-657 : Republican majority, 3.152. This was a Democratic gain on the vote of 1866 of

Solitoovy of a crippled soldier: Where shall I go? To the poor-house, or to the cemetery? Soliloquy of the bond-holder .-Where shall I spend the season? In Europe,

or at Saratoga? THE Norwich Bulletin, which gives heed to the "babbling tongues" of Washington, comes out with a strong protest against the choice of any man for the Presidency who

has the slightest predilection for whiskey. A RADICAL exchange paper says the Republican party is like a man recovering from a long drunk, and that the elections have acted upon them like a bucket of cold water thrown upon the drunken man's head.

THE army employed in maintaining negro scendency at the South numbers over eighteen thousand men. Last year the whole military establishment cost \$280,000,000. At that rate the force used to keep the black race dominant over the white costs over \$117,000,000 yearly! Is it any wonder that

taxes and prices are high?

was lately trundled out of office by General Hancock for holding an election for Recorder in violation of orders promulgated by Saexcept the trap Sheridan, and still in force-was comreading of the Journal; that at three o'clock posed of two white men and seven negroes, They were all of Sheridan's appointment

A STUPID Copperhead wants to know if the cannon that "fought nobly" in the Union army, and the mules that hauled them, havn't as good a right to a voice in the suggestion at once is brassy and brays of hor

SPEAKING of the political movements in New York State, the Herald says: "The town elections thus far in this State have shown Democratic gains over the 50,000 ma iority in 1867. We have already given the results in the counties where elections have thus far been held this year. These counties represent different portions of the State showing that the Democratic gains canno be ascribed to local causes.'

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pales are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions, of the liver as promptly and effectively as him pull or mercuty, and without producing any a those disagreeable or dancerous effects which often follow the use of the iter: In all billions disorders these Pilis tony be used with

confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated blie, and remove those obstructions from the liver and blitary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections in reperal.

ECHENCE'S MANDRAKK PILLS care Sick ECHTNUK!) MANDRAKK FILLS cure Blck. Hoadache, a jau liserdornotthe Liver, indicated by sailow skin, coated tongue, costigenes, drowingers, and a reneral feeling of 'waitmose and assistant, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condulers.

In short, these Fills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required. Please sat for "Dr. Schenek's Mandrake Fills."

Please sat for "Dr. Schenek's Mandrake Fills."

and observe that the two likenesses of the Docto armon the Gerarament stame-one when in the les Sold by all Druggists and Masters. Price 55 conta

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per bez. crine pai Office. No. 15 Horth sth Street

Aeb Adbertisements.

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This Hallway extends from Dunkirk to New York, 460 miles. Buffalo to New York, 423 miles. Salamanca to New York, 415 miles. Buffalo to New York, 423 miles. Salamanca to New York, 415 miles. And is from 22 to 27 Miles The Shortest Route. All trains run directly through to New York, 400 Miles, without change of coaches. From and after Nov. 25, 1827, trains will leave, in connection with all the Western Lines, as follows: From DUNKIRK and SALAMANCA—by New York time—from Union Depotes: 7:30 A. M. Express Mail, from Dunkirk daily (except Sundays). Stops at Salamanca at 16:00 A. M., and connects at Hornellsville and Corning with the 8 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo and arrives in New York at 2. M. All Mail of the Profession Relations of the New York at 2. M. Hebitsing Frances.

and Corning with and arrives in New York at 7
A. M.
2:5 P. M., Lightning Express, from Salamancs
daily (except Sundays). Stops at Hornells
villo & P. M., (Supper), intersecting with
the 2:30 P. M. train from Buffalo, and arrives
in New York At 7 A. M.
4:15 P. M., New York Night Express, from Dunkirk daily (except Sundays). Stops at Salamanca at 4:40 P. M., and arrives in New York
at 12:30 P. M., connecting with afternoon
trains and steamers for Boston and New
England Cities.
E. O. P. M., Chrichnatt Express, from Dunkirk,
(Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca
11:55, P. M., and connects at Hornellsville
with the 11:20 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York 3:45, P. M.,
Express Parallo, by New York, time-strom Depot

with the H.29 P. M. Train from Bunkan, arriving in New York 3:15, P. M.

From Buffalo—by New York time—from Depot corner Exchange and Michigan Sts.: 5:5 A. M., New York Day Express, daily (except Sundays), Arrives in New York at 10:30 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lazkawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with midnight express train for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

8:00 A. M., Express, Mail yia, Avon and Hornells-ville, daily (except Sunday). Arrives in New York at 7:00 A. M.

2:20 P. M., Lightning Express, daily (except Sunday), connecting with morning express train for Boston and New England cities. Arrives in New York at 7:00 A. M.

6:10 P. M., New York Night Express, daily. Connects at Hornellsville with the 4:5 P. M. train from Dunktrk, and arrives in New York at 3:40 P. M.

Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway, for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for Boston and New England cities.

Only one train East on Sunday, leaving Buffaloat & D. M., and reaching New York at 1:30 P. M., in advance of all other routes.

Boston and New England passengers, with their baggage, are trains erred, free of charge, in New York with Worlk and Descenting India.

to from Philip F. Ithomas, who was recently elected to represent Maryland in that body. The assumed ground of Radical h stillity to him is the alleged fact that a son, against his father's entreaties, left home to join the Confederate army. Mr. Thomas, finding all advice and remonstrance unavailing, and not wishing to have the young man leave home in a state of utter destitution, gave him the Farms for Sale.

Farms for Sale.

WE OFFER for sales number of good Farms in different parts of the county at material reduction from former prices. Buyers should not fail to see our list before purchasing. FIRST FARM—Is 38 acres, 5 miles west of the city, fair buildings, orchard of gratted fruit, all kinds of fruit, soil all the best of gravel and black wainut soil. We think we are safe in saying that no better small place can be found in the county. Bu era can learn more particulars from J. A. Firench £21 French street, a former owner, or Join H. Carter, the present owner, SECOND FARM—Is the David Russell place, and formerly a purt of the Thos. McKee property; 74 acres, about ten acres timber which has not been culled; 2 story new frame dwelling house, new barn. Fences good. Price, \$7,000; about \$2,500 in hand. Soil—all of the best sand and gravel.

We believe the above farms in point of soil, character of the neighborhood, schools, churchharacter of the neighborhood, schools, churces, &c., &c., offer attractions seldom found his county, and more, they are cheap.

COTTAGE HOUSE,
Modern Style, Complete Finish, all the Modrn conveniences, situate on Myrile, between
linth and Tenth streets—the Dr. Whilldin property—14 City Lot.

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At great reduction, a number of Private Resdences, at prices much reduced. Now is the ime to get bargains.

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A number of Lots on Third and Fourth streets between Holland and German. Terms \$50 to \$100 in hand, balance on six years' time.

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IT HAS NO EQUAL: Being absolutely the best

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Warrant in Hankruptey.

This is to hive notice that on the 16th day of reb., 188, a Warrant in Bankruptey was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Penn'a, against the estate of Chas. Bantanbah, of Union boro, in the County of Erie, in said district, adjudged a bankrupten his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property, belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to provetheir debta, and to choose one or more assigness of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankrupt. Cy, to be holden at the office of the Register, in the city of Erie, before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THOWAS A. BOWLEY,

By G. D. Firstle, U. S. Marshal, Messenger. t 2 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, Messer
By G. P. Davis, Dept. U. S. Marshal

EXECUTOR'S Notice.

FETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been I ganted to the subscriber, un the estate of samuel E. Goodwin, late of Eric, dee'd; Notice is irreby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JANE GOODWIN, Sealing Control of the control

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> > > STR

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