

The Democrat.

H. H. ABBOTT, Editor.
SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
A WHITE GOVERNMENT.

"I hold that this government was made on the WHITE BASIS, by WHITE MEN, for the benefit of WHITE MEN and their posterity forever. Further, I hold that the negro is not capable of self-government."—(Stephen A. Douglas.)

THE "REPUBLICAN" PLATFORM.
A NEGRO GOVERNMENT.

"Henceforth, the Republican party, from St. John to the Pacific, is a unit for Universal Liberty and IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE, regardless of CASTE, RACE OR COLOR. Their only hope lies in this principle to go to their own place as Judas did."—(New York Tribune.)

LINN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACTION OF THE Democratic Central Committee of Linn county, the Democratic Convention will be held at the Court House, in the city of Albany, on

Saturday, March 28, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Legislative ticket (4 in number), and also a full set of County Officers for said Linn county, to be voted for on the first Monday in June, 1868.

It is hereby recommended that the Democrats of Linn county meet at their usual place of voting in their several precincts, on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the County Convention, and for the further purpose of nominating their precinct officers.

The ratio of apportionment based on the vote cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor in the year 1866, giving to each precinct one delegate, and one additional delegate for every thirty Democratic votes cast, and one for every fraction of fifteen votes or over.

Said ratio of apportionment gives to the several precincts the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Precincts.	No. Votes.	No. Delegates.
Albany	247	9
Lebanon	51	2
Brownsville	145	5
Seio	134	5
Franklin Butte	78	4
Santiam	81	3
Waterloo	39	2
Sweet Home	47	2
Branch Oregon	40	2
Center	62	3
Harrisburg	133	5
Pooria	92	4
Orleans	32	1
Syracuse	47	2
Total	1,345	55

March 9, 1868. By order of Committee.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

JOSEPH S. SMITH, OF MARION COUNTY.

BELLIANT PARTY.—Mr and Mrs. Grover gave a brilliant party the other night, probably with a view to Congressional nominations. "Old Jones" was there, and old "Miss Jones," and all the little Joneses.—(Salem Unionist.)

We appeal to all men, possessed of gentlemanly instincts and having a due appreciation of the proprieties of private life, and ask them if they countenance such low-flying remarks as the above. It is universally conceded, in Salem, that a more gentlemanly, upright man and citizen cannot be found anywhere than Mr. Grover. He enjoys the confidence, esteem and friendship of nearly everybody with whom he is acquainted.—And yet the editor of the *Unionist*, in order to gratify political hate, and if possible secure a little partisan advantage, attacks not only Mr. Grover's social relations and affairs, but those of his estimable lady. But nothing better could be expected from the drunken lieler and liar of the *Unionist*.

As the masculine portion of the assemblage was represented by gentlemen—thereby excluding the portable whiskey sign of the *Unionist*—he attempted to cover his humiliation and chagrin by the above personal attack, which only serves to sink him still lower in the scorn, contempt and loathing of all sensitive and right-thinking people.

THE COINAGE OF A YEAR.—In his report to Secretary McCulloch, Mr. Linderman, the Director, gives the facts concerning the operations of the Government Mint and its branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were: Gold, \$40,969,299 06; silver, \$1,263,969 76; total deposits, \$42,233,268 82; total amount of the Mint and branches, made at one branch of the Mint and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be \$54,537,045 39. This amount exceeds the deposits of the preceding year by \$2,625,329 15.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin, pieces, 1,469,483; value, \$25,517,187 66. Unpaired and fine gold bars, \$11,621,691 22. Silver coin, pieces, 2,074,902; value, \$656,871 74; bars, \$375,822 18; nickel, copper and bronze coinage, pieces, 50,566,000; value, \$1,572,546. Total number of pieces struck, 24,110,384. Total value of coinage, \$43,281,113.

ADVERTISING PEOPLE.—Says the Boston Post: People who advertise are smarter than those who don't, better looking, too, nine in ten. This is natural, if not logical. Advertising is an indication of intelligence, and intelligence is a leading element of good looks. At all events the world believes in those who advertise, and plants its dollars in their pockets.—Such are live people; and in these live days nobody wants anything to do with any but your live men and women. Our advice to everybody—except in matrimony—is to advertise. It is sure to return largely, increase your reputation as a business man, make hosts of friends and add to the number of shrewd and sensible people in the world, of which there has never yet been an overstock.

POLK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The democracy of Polk met in Convention Saturday, and nominated for State Senator—B. F. Burch. Representatives—Fred. Wymire, Jack Grant, Ira Townsend. Clerk—J. I. Thompson. Sheriff—J. W. Smith. Treasurer—R. M. May.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

PORTLAND, March 20, 1868. Messrs. Abbott & Brown:

Joseph S. Smith is nominated by acclamation for Congress. C. P. BURKHART.

[We have only room to say that we heartily endorse Mr. Smith.—ED. DEMOCRAT.]

RADICAL DOMINATION.

In the good old Democratic times, when the people of the north and the south were alike interested in the welfare and prosperity of each other, and when the two sections were equally prosperous, they vied with each other in promoting the best interests of the whole. The year before the war broke out, the south exported cotton, &c. to the amount of \$340,000,000.—Since the Radicals came into power, the south has exported nothing, and she never will, never can, under Radical rule and negro domination. While the south was thus exporting so largely, the north exported at the rate of about \$34,000,000 a year. The south then contributed most to the general prosperity, in so far as that prosperity was affected by our business transactions with foreign countries. Encouraged in idleness and crime by Radical leaders, the negroes have not, and never will have the intelligence, and industry, and enterprise necessary to develop the exhaustless resources of that garden land. But these are not the only effects of Radical domination. The Radicals, among other things, have disfranchised the whites, and enfranchised the negro.—They have erected five military despotisms, who have a large standing army under them; they have destroyed civil authority and civil tribunals; they have abrogated trial by jury; they have swept away the writ of habeas corpus; they have created the costly, annoying and corrupt freedmen's bureau, with its numerous officers and employes. They are responsible for negro conventions with their ignorance, vice and hatred. They have encroached upon the powers and privileges of the President, and are now engaged in an effort to depose him and put in his place a man who will be the supple tool of the party. They have attempted to silence the supreme court, five of whom were appointed by Lincoln. They have caused the unspeakable destitution and desolation of the south, and thus increased the burdens of the north, and they have thrown the balance of political power into the hands of the negro, making Florida equal to New York in the U. S. Senate.

Such are some of the effects of Radical Domination. Should the Democratic party be invested with power, it will restore the southern states to equality in the Union under the domination of the white race; it will sweep away all military despotism and restore the reign of civil power. It will reduce the standing army, abolish the freedman's bureau and make free the entire southern people.

GENERAL GRANT.

Gen. Grant's nomination for the presidency, was originally made by the bond-holders of New York, headed by A. T. Stewart, the fancy dry goods merchant and bond-holder millionaire. The radicals and bond-holders are going to support Grant for the presidency on the platform of high taxes and gold for the bond-holders and rags for the people.

The radicals charge the Democratic party with being immoral and supporting immoral men; yet it is quite evident that they will support Gen. Grant for the presidency—a man who is guilty of official duplicity and lying, and one of those besetting sins—according to Wendell Phillips and other radical magnates—is that of "an inveterate drunkard." We would ask conservative radicals how they could support such a man? If Grant has lied to, and deceived the President, what assurance have they that he will not lie to and deceive them? If he will lie to one man he will lie to another. If he will deceive one man he will deceive another. If he will play false to one man or set of men he will, when occasion seems to require it, cajole, and deceive, and play false to other men. A man may be excusable for being bitten once; but if he let a man deceive him again, notorious for deception and falsehood, he has none to blame but himself. So, if the Radicals run and elect Grant, and he deceive them, as Johnson has, and as Tyler and Fillmore did their progenitors, the Whigs,—they will have none to blame but themselves. This thing of electing a renegade Democrat to office is very dangerous to Radicalism. It would seem that the Democratic heaven will work out somehow—the blood will come to the surface occasionally. Past history shows this to be true. Hence Grant is unsafe—unreliable. He may step upon the radical platform with alacrity; but after he has taken his seat, he will probably kick over the ladder by which he has attained to power. As we have already said,—if he has deceived and lied to President Johnson, why may he not deceive and lie to others? If he will do it in the one case he will in the other.

JUDGE E. R. GEARY.

A Radical County Convention was held in Albany last week, and having been called for, Judge Geary addressed it at some length during the absence from the room of a Committee. As he is regarded as one of the leaders of the Mongrel party in Oregon we have concluded to notice him for a few moments.

We took notes of his speech, but as it was somewhat incoherent and disjointed, we will only state a few points and place them on record for future reference. He contended that the Southern States, during the war, aimed to subvert and overthrow the Government; that they waded against the "life of the nation," and hence the Reconstruction measures, passed as they were by an overwhelming majority of Congress, were just, and right, and legal. He thought that the Convention ought to be united on a prosecuting attorney, thus giving Judge Powell considerable "aid and comfort." He dwelt quite lengthily on the Impeachment question; contending that Congress were right in impeaching the President, and taking the ground that if he is suspended he cannot be reinstated.

It is not our design to combat these views at present. As we have already said, we merely desire to place them on record, for use hereafter if necessary. Judge Geary is a minister of the gospel. He belongs to the O. School Presbyterian church. Hence he believes that he was "called" to preach, and that no one who is not thus called has a right to preach. If his call is genuine, then he is one of Christ's ambassadors, and his legitimate business is to preach Christ and him crucified, and to beseech men to become reconciled to God. Once "called"—once an ambassador of Christ—once commissioned as a plenipotentiary of Heaven—he remains such as long he lives. His commission expires only with his life. If this be true, it follows that he is not at liberty to preach awhile, and then run for some one-hour office, or accept some fat pagan agency. A "necessity" is laid upon him to preach. It follows him through life, like his shadow; and if he abandon his ministerial labors, for worldly honors and emoluments, a "woe" follows him. "Woe unto me if I preach not the gospel," said Paul.—The blood of souls will cling to his skirt in the great day of eternity.

Rev. E. R. Geary first made his appearance on this coast with a commission in his pocket, from a Democratic President as Indian Agent. This position he held several years. He was then a Democrat. Time rolled on; the war broke out; he saw the crowd yelling for the war, and supposing doubtless it would be the popular side he "fopped" over,—body, breeches and boots,—to the Radicals. Of course he didn't forsake, for nothing, the Democratic party and become an advocate of Emancipation, Confiscation, Reconstruction, a high Protective Tariff, the Nigger Bureau, exemption of the bondholders from taxation, Nigger Suffrage, Nigger Equality, and the innumerable crimes of the Radical party. Not he. Two years ago he ran for County Judge of Linn county, but was beaten quite handsomely by his competitor, Judge Morris. The people, after a fair hearing, repudiated him and endorsed Morris. They sent the Reverend gentleman to his farm to ruminate on his defeat at his leisure. But Judge Morris sickened and died shortly after his election, thus creating a vacancy in his office; and it is a fact that can be proved that Rev. E. R. Geary, with unseemly and hot haste, scarcely waited for Judge Morris to be buried, ere he inaugurated a movement that resulted in his being himself appointed to fill the vacancy. That's how he got his title of Judge. It seems to us that a man of fine sensibilities, and of noble instincts, would have scorned to accept such an appointment under such circumstances. But not so with him. Although a minister of Jesus Christ—although boasting that he is actuated by chivalric impulses, yet he sought and accepted it, not only with no apparent compunctions whatever, but with feelings of absolute pleasure.—If he could not beat Morris living, there was a sort of grim satisfaction in knowing that he was victor over Morris dead. But the noble Judge's aspirations for worldly honors and emoluments did not cease with this victory. At the senatorial contest which soon after transpired he went to Salem and tried to be elected U. S. Senator; but he failed, Corbett being the successful candidate of the Radical party. Since then he has kept rather still,—but as there are reports that he is a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the next Radical State Convention, it is fair to infer that he is again desecrating his ministerial calling by grasping after worldly honors and emoluments.

In what light should such a character be viewed? How would Paul look snatching for this office, grubbing for that, "honey-fugling" with politicians—his head evidently much

more bothered with the "world, the flesh and the devil," than with spiritual matters? What would be thought of him? Who would believe him when he declares that he determined to know nothing save Jesus Christ and him crucified? Who would accord him sincerity when he declares that a "woe" will follow him if he do not preach the gospel? Who would have any faith in his declarations? Wouldn't everybody vote him a hypocrite?

DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—We see L. Jay S. Turney is out in a card in which he states that he desires to be nominated by the "Union Convention," which will be held on the 24th inst. for the District Attorneyship of the 3d Judicial District. He says he has held the office of State's Attorney in Illinois and thinks he is qualified for the office. We concur with Governor Turney as to his entire fitness for the station; but we can assure him he will not be nominated. The triggers have been already set, and some one of the faithful in Linn county will probably be the fortunate nominee. Our friend, Judge Powell, would like to have the nomination, and he who "bucks" against him must be up and doing. Go it Judge,—go it Governor.

THE INDIANS.—In a letter to Mr. Chenoweth, of Corvallis, of a late date, Senator Corbett says: "As to the Indians, no settled policy is as yet agreed upon. There is one thing certain, they must live somewhere, whether we will let them continue their Tribal relations, or citizenize them as some desire, thereby absorbing them into the white population, is the question to determine.

Why not "absorb them into the white population?" Absorption—miscegenation—is the order of the day. We "citizenize" the niggers—why not the Indians? "Absorb" is the word. Phil. Sheridan has set Oregonians an example of Indian "absorption," and it will be an easy matter for true-blue Radicals to imitate it. "Absorb" the Indians by all means, as well as the niggers.

ALBANY CLUB.—The Albany Democratic Club were addressed last Monday evening by M. V. Brown and Dr. Stone. The latter spoke but a short time—his remarks being apologetic;—but the former held forth from half to three-quarters of an hour. The junior of the DEMOCRAT is quite a "speakeer."

He "sniped" some of the Radicals worse than they "snailed" him at the commencement of the war.

We were much gratified to see so many ladies present. As a general fact whenever the ladies engage heartily in a cause it seldom fails.

We hope the Court House will be well filled next Monday evening, as the meeting will be addressed by one or more of the Delegates to the State Convention.

Democratic Convention in Polk.

By virtue of the Democratic Central Committee of Polk county, the Democratic Convention was held in Dallas, at the Court House on Saturday, March 14th, 1868, for the purpose of electing eight delegates to the State Convention and to place in nomination a County ticket, to be voted for, (and elected) by the Democracy of Old Polk, at the next June election. Thereupon the following proceedings were had. The Convention being called to order, the Hon. F. Wymire, was chosen chairman, Ira F. M. Butler, and Jas. R. Sites, Secretaries. After the Committee on Credentials, and order of business had duly reported, the Convention proceeded to ballot for eight delegates to attend the State Convention, which resulted as follows, to-wit: W. C. Brown, F. Wymire, J. M. Falkerson, Benj. Hayden, H. V. Holmes, F. Burch, O. H. Smith and J. B. V. Butler. After which the convention proceeded to nominate a county ticket, which resulted as follows, viz: State Senator, F. Burch, Representatives, F. Wymire, Ira Townsend, and R. J. Grant; Clerk, J. J. Thompson; Sheriff, J. W. Smith; Secretary, R. M. May. Commissioners, E. C. Dice, and R. Laton; assessor, H. Davis, School Superintendent, Dr. Canterbury; Surveyor, S. S. Burch, Coroner, C. D. Embree. On motion one from each precinct, to be selected by the same, to serve as a Democratic County Committee. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, I. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein contained, ought to be strictly construed; and that the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to the liberties of the people to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to legislate upon the local or local affairs of any State in the Union.

3. That the acts passed by Congress, known as the Reconstruction Acts, are unconstitutional, revolutionary, unreasonable and inimical to the existence of Constitutional Government, the liberties of the people and destructive to the best interests of our common country, and we demand their immediate repeal.

4. That, in the language of Senator Douglas, this is a white man's Government, made by white men, for white men, and we are opposed to enfranchising the Negro, Indian and Chinaman.

5. That we will oppose with force, if necessary, any attempt of the abolitionists to impose a President on the people of the United States elected by the negro vote of the ten States now under military despotism.

6. That we demand retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of every branch of the Government—Federal, State and county.

7. That we are opposed to National Banks, and the entire banking system established by Congress.

8. That we are in favor of universal taxation or universal exemption; in favor of taxing the Bonds of the rich as well as the lands and other property of the poor.

9. That we are in favor of free trade, and direct taxation to the abolitionists of the Government.

10. That we are in favor of paying all the debts of the Government in accordance with the contract or contracts inuring the same.

11. That we are in favor of the present Congress in its attempts to ignore the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government and usurp both, and that we will support President Johnson in the exercise of all his Constitutional rights and in the faithful discharge of all his official duties.

RES. M. BURLIN, Chairman. J. B. STRAS, Secretary.

A stock company is being formed in Springfield, Mass., to go into the business of manufacturing ladies rubber breasts, under a new patent.

Santiam Democratic Club.

[The following came to us on last Saturday, whereas, from the date of the proceedings, we should have received it over a month ago. However, we give it an airing, on the old adage of "better late than never."]

FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

The Democracy of Santiam Precinct met pursuant to notice. The meeting was called to order by placing Job Crabtree in the chair and electing James Crabtree Secretary, pro tem.; and on motion, F. M. Smith, Jason Wheeler and C. Starr were appointed a committee to draft by-laws and a platform of principles for the Santiam Democratic Club. The committee presented the following, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

BY-LAWS: SECTION 1. The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers and committees as the Club may deem expedient.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence the Vice President, to preside and preserve order at all meetings of the Club, and appoint such committees as may be thought necessary by the Club.

SECTION 3. The Secretary shall keep a correct record of the business of the Club.

SECTION 4. The Treasurer shall collect and disburse the funds of the Club, under the order of the President.

SECTION 5. The Club shall have the right to expel a member for misconduct, or for using his influence against the Club.

PLATFORM.

1. Resolved, That we base our political creed upon the Constitution of the United States, believing it to be sufficiently broad, if carried out as our forefathers made and construed it, to maintain our government, in war and in peace, against all foes, either external or internal, and that its limit and extent of power is described within itself.

2. That the General Government derives no power from the States, and that the political connection of the Southern States, or to control their domestic and local institutions in any way whatever.

3. That the movement was formed by white men, for the white race and their posterity; and that the black race is not qualified for self-government, and that the attempt to give Congress to dissolve and impair the political connection of the Southern States, and to disfranchise the white race and enfranchise the negroes over them, is an open violation of the Constitution, thereby endangering the perpetuity of the Union, and destructive to our free institutions and an outrage upon every American citizen, and that its limit and extent of power is described within itself.

4. That we invite all honest men, whatever may have been their former affiliations, who have become convinced of the ruinous policy of the so-called Union party, to unite with us in our efforts to save the Constitution and the Union as they were made by our forefathers.

The Club proceeded to complete their organization by electing Jason Wheeler, President; Lyman Pomeroy, Vice President; Jas. Crabtree, Secretary, and A. Sumpter, Treasurer; after which there were about 80 names enrolled. JAS. CRABTREE, Sec'y.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the Grand Secretary of the Order in the United States has just been issued. It reports the membership at the present time to be 217,886, there having been an accession the past year of 33,765 members. The receipts for the past year have been \$1,965,713 01, of which \$1,760,123 56 were from bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and \$205,593 45 from bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment. The total relief dispensed in the same time was \$690,675 97, of which \$225,820 25 were by bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. The relief dispensed by the bodies under jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment was \$464,855 12.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Albany Democratic Club, Dec. 29, '67.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Constitution of the United States as our fathers made it, and in favor of a strict construction thereof; and that in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of government equally conducive to the prosperity and welfare of the States, both North and South.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States was formed by and for white men, and that we are opposed to extending the right of suffrage to the negro or any of the inferior races of this country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the so-called Reconstruction policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, and regard it as high-handed usurpation and lawless tyranny, enacted for the purpose of destroying the equal rights of the States, and breaking up the Government of the States, and thus destroying the Republic with no higher aim than the perpetuation of power and of the inferior race of this country.

Resolved, That under our Republican form of Government the burden of taxation should not be imposed on the people without the right of representation; we are in favor, therefore, of the States, as well as all the other of the States, having a fair and equal representation in the national Congress under the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are in favor of equal and exact justice to all and special favors to none, believing that our republican system of government is intended to extend the greatest good to the greatest number; in favor of a repeal of the existing tariff laws, enacted for the protection of the few at the expense of the many; and in favor of the present reckless and profligate system of public expenditures and unequal taxation, and in favor of earnest and united exertions in behalf of retrenchment and reform.

Resolved, That we are in favor of equal taxation for the support of the Federal and State Governments, and in favor of the repeal of the existing laws, enacted for the purpose of exempting from taxation the property of the rich, and in favor of the repeal of the laws, enacted for the purpose of exempting from taxation the property of the rich, and in favor of the repeal of the laws, enacted for the purpose of exempting from taxation the property of the rich.

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal taxation or universal exemption; in favor of taxing the Bonds of the rich as well as the lands and other property of the poor.

Resolved, That we are in favor of free trade, and direct taxation to the abolitionists of the Government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of paying all the debts of the Government in accordance with the contract or contracts inuring the same.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the present Congress in its attempts to ignore the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government and usurp both, and that we will support President Johnson in the exercise of all his Constitutional rights and in the faithful discharge of all his official duties.

RES. M. BURLIN, Chairman. J. B. STRAS, Secretary.

A stock company is being formed in Springfield, Mass., to go into the business of manufacturing ladies rubber breasts, under a new patent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the Senate, today by 11 o'clock, the ladies' gallery was packed with an audience as usual on a full dress opera night. The Senator's seats were arranged in an open space. In front of the President's chair, two long tables, each furnished, intended for the managers and others for counsel. Back of the Senator's seats, filling the entire lobby, are about 200 chairs, intended for the accommodation of members of the House, Judiciary, and others entitled to be present on the floor.

At 11 o'clock, half the Senators had ranged themselves in little knots, discussing the momentous business of the day. It was noticeable that not a single negro was in the galleries. Everything was conducted in perfect order. The Chaplain invoked a blessing upon those now entering upon this important duty.

At 1 o'clock, the morning hour having expired, the Chief Justice in the Chair, the Sergeant-at-Arms made a proclamation in the usual form. The Secretary read the Journal of the last meeting of the Court. A large number of Representatives, headed by the managers of impeachment, meanwhile standing in file outside the door. Howard ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify the House that the Senate was organized as a court of impeachment, and ready to proceed to the trial of Andrew Johnson. Immediately the managers and members of the House took the seats provided for them.

Butler being absent, the Senators who had not already done so took the oath.

In the House today, which engaged in the transaction of the business of the day, the Secretary of the Senate appeared and announced the Senate amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill, and that all the Senators were now ready to proceed with the trial of Impeachment, and seats had been provided for the accommodation of the House.

On motion of Washburne of Illinois, the House resolved into a Committee of the Whole, and the Speaker appointed Washburne President. The members then proceeded to the Senate Chamber, and in the Senate this afternoon, the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of service of summons upon the President was read, when the counsel of the President were notified of the commencement of the trial, and Stanley, Curtis and Nelson took seats at the table, on the right of the Chief Justice, opposite the managers who were seated to the left.

Stanley rose, addressing the Chief Justice, and in answer to the Chief Justice, entering his appearance and naming as his counsellors, Stanley, Curtis, Nelson, Black and Everts, and asking a reasonable time for preparations of defense, the period of forty days, and citing various cases in which a period was long in proportion to the magnitude of the case had been granted. He then cited the eighth rule which provided for an appearance of the President.—

He was required to file his answer in the case. The trial was not filed. The trial should proceed as on a plea of not guilty.—

He claimed, therefore, that the trial should proceed forthwith. He then cited the case of Judge Humphreys and others, and argued that the rule was not susceptible of the reconstruction placed upon it by Bingham. Nelson also spoke. Stanley expressed surprise that this claim was put forth by the managers. He said there seemed to be a disposition to hurry through this momentous trial like a case in a police court. Bingham asserted that the only motive of the managers was to enforce the Senate rules and not prosecute a dilatory line of defence.

Edmunds offered an order that April 1st be the day appointed for filing the President's answer, and that within three days thereafter the managers shall file a replication, and the trial proceed on April 6th.

On motion of Morton, at 2 o'clock the Senate retired for consultation, and returned to the Chamber. At 4 o'clock and ten minutes the Court re-assembled. The Chief Justice announced that the motion had been overruled, and ordered entered that the President be required to file anew on Monday, March 23d.

Bingham offered an order by filing replication by managers, that the trial proceed forthwith.

The Chief Justice submitted the order, which the Senate rejected by ayes 25; noes 25.

Nelson, of counsel argued the necessity of cautious deliberations. He said the last two charges opened Pandora's box, which would necessitate a full investigation of all points of difference between the President and Congress.

Conkling offered an amendment that unless cause for delay be shown the trial shall proceed forthwith after replication.

Bingham expressed the satisfaction of the managers with the application, and returned to the Chamber. At 4 o'clock and ten minutes the Court re-assembled. The Chief Justice announced that the motion had been overruled, and ordered entered that the President be required to file anew on Monday, March 23d.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House session resolved into a general debate.—Highly argued that the House was bound to make the appropriation to pay for Alaska. A. H. Coxworth, of Baltimore, moved the return of the House of Representatives stands 192 Republicans and 138 Democrats.

HAVANA, March 14.—Jefferson Davis arrived today, in the steamer Cuba from New Orleans, and for Baltimore.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Herald's special says that it is understood that the expectation of an attack from the Virginia shore has within the last few days taken a more substantial form than was first anticipated.

It is known that an order has just been issued from the War Department directing 40 army wagons with teams and teamsters to be kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice for the transportation of supplies.

Private orders have also been issued to commanders of garrisons about the city to keep their command, officers and men, in quarters.

Since the excitement of Friday last, the health of the President has assumed a more serious evidence of decline than at any other time since his arrival here. It is thought by those intimately acquainted with every phase of his falling condition, that it is very doubtful whether he will again be able to leave his room.

Several members of Congress who called to-day upon business of an important nature were requested not to insist on seeing Stevens. The greatest fears are now entertained that Stevens' days of duty have ended.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Washington special report that Hancock has been ordered by the President to return immediately to Washington and take command of the Atlantic Division.

The Indian Peace Commission will meet at Omaha on the second of April. The intention is to form parties to visit the Indian settlements. One will go to Fort Laramie and another to New Mexico.

Hundreds of applications are being made for office when Wade becomes President.

NOTICE.

THE LADIES OF THE U. P. CHURCH OF this place, design giving a Supper on the evening of the 28th inst., at Church 3 Co.'s Hall, for the benefit of the Sabbath School Library. Admission, 25 cents; supper, 50 cents; ice-cream extra. Contributions of refreshments will be thankfully received at the hall on that day. Supper served at 8 o'clock.

Transfer of Real Estate.