MANCHESTER JOURNAL.

Manchester, May 28, 1868.

For President,
ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.

THE PARTY, THE PLATFORM, AND THE CANDIDATES.

The National Union Republican organization has adopted its platform and chosen its candidates. They are worthy of the great party whose birth was announced by the guns of Sumpter, whose first victory was the overthrow of the rebellion against Democratic institutions, and whose mission will only be fulfilled when equal rights are secured to all the people of the Republic.—That party has been the guiding power of the nation since the slaveholding aristocracy rose in arms against it; and it hopes to control the policy of the Government until the system which assailed the nation is as powerless in society as on the field. Men of all parties, who preferred that the Union should live rather than Slavery, gathered to its standard at the outbreak of the war; and all who desire to carry out in peace the principles for which the war was fought, support it now. Its object then was the preservation of the Union; its object now is the extension of its blessings.

A party of such an origin, with such an history and such a purpose, has nothing to conceal; and the platform on which it proposes to stand in the political campaign of 1868, is a plain and concise declaration of its principles. The country is congratulated on the success of a policy of reconstruction which secures equal civil and political rights to all. The death of Abraham Lincoln, the great apostle and martyr of our political faith, is lamented; the accession of Andrew Johnson, the betrayer of the principles of our party, is regretted; and his impeachment and real conviction by the vote of thirty-five senators is heartily approved. The gallant survivors of the Union army, and the widows and orphans of the dead, are remembered with gratitude; and the war debt of the nation, and the pensions and bounties secured to its defenders, are recognized as sacred obligations. The magnanimity of those who served in the rebellion and are now honestly aiding to reconstruct the country, upon a basis of justice and humanity, is cordially commended. The people of other lands are invited to this asylum of the free; and the right of naturalized citizens to be protected against their former governments is fully recognized. The principles of the Declaration of Independence are pronounced the basis of our Government; and the sympathy of the party is extended to the oppressed of all nations.

As it is the intention of the party that the government be administered to the end of the Presidential term upon these principles, great care was taken to choose a candidate for the Vice-Presidency whose accession will not be so greatly desired by the Democracy as to lead to the removal of the President by improper means.—The choice of the Convention fell upon Schuyler Colfax, the popular Speaker of the House of Representatives. He has been in political life since he became of age, and his record is that of a consistent and earnest advocate of equal rights. His first speech in Congress was upon the Kansas troubles, and received the unprecedented circulation of over 500,000 copies. His utterances have never failed to touch the heart of the people, and no other civilian of our party is so universally known and admired. While his devotion to the cause of humanity has gained the confidence of his own party, his manliness and geniality have won the respect of all others. His own party will never fear his defection, and the opposing party will never expect it.

A short time since our candidate for the Presidency was unknown beyond the limits of his county. A military service of four years placed him among the great warriors of the world. He has led armies equal to those of Napoleon, and won battles which will rank with Marengo and Austerlitz. The record of his public life is the history of his country's preservation. Gen. Grant, the victor of Shiloh, Lookout Mountain and the Wilderness, the captor of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Richmond, holds no uncertain place in the affections of the people. His course can be traced on the map of the Union, and the streams and mountains of the South bear witness to his services. The men who followed him in the desperate charge of Shiloh, who entered in his columns the ruined works of Vicksburg, who ascended under his eye the slopes of Lookout, and who shared with him the glory of Lee's surrender, will not desert his standard now. Many of his and their comrades in the great war for the Union rest in the silent camps of the dead. But the lessons of their lives are not forgotten, and the cause for which they died will be safe in the hands of the survivors.

BRIBERY.—Bribery is freely charged at Washington in the impeachment case. It is founded on the unblushing and unparalleled proposition by certain democrats, made two weeks before the verdict, to actually buy up a sufficient number of Senators to secure acquittal. Never have we known such a proposition so utterly barefaced, to be put forward publicly, as that by the New York World, the leading democratic paper of New York city, and of that State. Here it is from its issue of May 4, 1868:

"Let the men of wealth in this city, without re-
"gard to party, assemble at the Exchange, or the
"Cooper Institute, and subscribe a sufficient sum
"—ten million of dollars if need be—TO BUY A FA-
"VORABLE VERDICT. There are fourteen Radical
"Senators whose terms of office expire in 1869.—
"Beyond that time they are sure of no political
"position; so far as they know now, they are cer-
"tain of no 'paying places.' Surely as many as
"eight of these men would far rather be sure of
"a million each in hand than to wait for the un-
"certainty of a $5,000 office by and by. LET US
"BUY THEIR VOTES AT THEIR OWN PRICE."

NOMINATING GRANT AT CHICAGO.—As the roll of the States was being called on the presidential ballot at Chicago, Thursday, the chairman of some of the delegations indulged in a little "bifulatin" in their responses, of which the following are specimens:

Montana—The mountains of Montana, whence flow the waters of the Columbia and the Mississippi, are vocal with the name of Grant, to whom she gives two votes.

Virginia—Rising from the grave that Gen Grant dug for her in the Appomattox in 1865, comes up here with twenty votes and enlists under his banner. They propose next November to move on the enemy's works.

South Carolina—The birthplace and home of Calhoun and the doctrine of state rights, first to withdraw herself from the Union, directs her representatives, sent here by a majority of 45,479—returning as we do to the counsels of those who desired only to preserve the Union, arm-in-arm and heart to heart with Massachusetts—gives her twelve votes for Grant.

Tennessee, being one of the southern states that was forced into rebellion, being the first to reconstruct and to be readmitted into the Union, and to-day being in the enjoyment of the most liberal republican government in the United States, casts twenty votes for Grant—and with the solemn pledge never again to present the name for president or vice-president, of such a traitor as Andrew Johnson—casts twelve votes for Grant.

Texas, the empire state of the South, containing 275,000 square miles, and capable of sustaining 20,000,000 of people, casts eight votes for Grant.

North Carolina, known as the land of the Tar Heels, gives 18 votes for Grant, and will give 30000 votes for him, all of which will stick.

Rhode Island—Little Rhody, small in stature, but great in patriotic impulses, gives her eight votes for Grant, and wishes she had more.

Minnesota, the North Star State, gives all she has, eight votes, for Grant.

Mississippi, the home of Jeff Davis, repudiates the traitor, and offers her fourteen votes for Grant.

—Canada is again undergoing one of those periodical fits of excitement occasioned by rumors of a contemplated Fenian invasion. On Tuesday orders were issued to all troops in the Dominion to be ready to march at an hour's notice.

IMPEACHMENT ITEMS.

—Mr. Fowler rose slowly in response to his name, and when the Chief Justice read the question, moved his lips as if to answer, but made no perceptible sound. Upon a suggestion that his vote was not heard, Mr. Fowler articulated with difficulty "Not guilty." Perhaps he was thinking of his own words urged a short time before upon his Republican brethren: "As long as we shall fail to do our duty, and impeach and remove Andrew Johnson from office, the blood of the loyal men slain in the South will rest upon our souls."

—Mr. Ross is one of the men who have had greatness thrust upon them. He was formerly an editor of a Kansas paper, and served as a Major in the union army. Nothing in his character or services entitled him to political distinction, but he received a seat in the Senate because he was ready to serve certain local interests. And this man held the decisive vote in the greatest tribunal in the land, upon the most vital question that can arise between people and government.

—The managers of impeachment have commenced an investigation of the rumors that certain Senators were induced to vote for acquittal by corrupt means. Friends and clerks of the suspected Senators, and men who won heavy bets upon their votes, have been before the committee. It is said that important information has been obtained. It is to be hoped that the investigation will be thorough; the country believes with Mr. Stevens that there was deep damnation somewhere.

—Mr. Van Winkle was the only member who was entirely free from nervousness and excitement while the Senate was waiting for the vote. His mind being so happily constituted that he could leave the management of his conduct entirely in the hands of others, he had nothing to trouble him, and sat arranging his papers with all the absorption of a child building a blockhouse. And the man who was thus waiting to vote not guilty, had written, read and circulated an opinion in favor of conviction.

—The night before the vote was taken Mr. Ross attended a private meeting of the friends of impeachment at his colleague's room, and renewed his oft repeated promise to vote for conviction. No wonder that when he was waiting to vote not guilty, he kept his eyes fastened upon the floor, and buried his nervous hands with bits of paper.

—The Chicago *Tribune* is the only Republican organ which has followed the recreant Senators into the ranks of the enemy. A few weeks since this same journal denounced Andrew Johnson in behalf of the people as "a desperado and a demagogue, a disturber of the national peace, the violator of national law, the stumbling-block of national justice, and the organizer of national ruin," and demanded that he be "branded as a betrayer of the people and stripped of the robes he had stained."

—The question of impeachment was voted upon by a full Senate, the importance of the subject keeping the habitual drunkards sober, and bringing out all the invalids. Conkling and Morton were pale from recent illness; while Howard and Grimes were brought into the Chamber by their friends, and were too feeble to stand without assistance.

—Salmon P. Chase was the first choice of the New York Tribune and the Springfield Republican for President, but both of those papers now intimate that while sitting as Presiding officer of the Senate he played the part of an ambitious political trickster, and is largely responsible for the acquittal of Johnson. The Tribune says that he changed the vote of Van Winkle, probably decided that of Henderson, and did his best to influence his son-in-law, Sprague; but it seems that the Senator from Rhode Island, though not much of a talker, is able to do his own thinking.

—The appearance and manner of the distinguished actors in the closing scene of the impeachment drama, are matters of interest. At first, as Mr. Chase read to each Senator from a paper which he held, the question as to the guilt of the respondent, his hand trembled and his voice faltered. When Mr. Cameron's name was called, he broke in upon the Chief Justice with his vote before the reading of the question was concluded.

—Of the fifty-four United States Senators, only eight were elected as Democrats. The remaining eleven of the nineteen who voted for acquittal are Johnsonized Republicans. It is humiliating to reflect that our party has been deprived of nearly one fourth of its legitimate power in the Senate by the treachery of those in whom it has confided.

—The editor of the New York Independent, who was in Washington and closely observed the impeachment proceedings, says that all the delinquent Senators, except Mr. Grimes, practiced the most shameful deception upon their colleagues and friends, and led them to believe they should vote for conviction up to the moment of their unmasking in secret session.

The House committee have before it one C. W. Wooley who confessed that he came to Washington with $25,000 to use in the interest of his client, spent some of it in giving suppers to the President's friends, and offered $1,400 to Judge Blackmer of Ohio if he would use his influence in favor of the President; but declined to account for $16,000 of the money.

—On Monday, Senator Trumbull told his colleague, Yates, that he had not prepared a word upon the question, and twenty minutes after rose and delivered a most elaborate and studied speech in favor of acquittal. No one was surprised that in disclosing his true sentiments after days of deception, he did it with trembling voice and pallid countenance.

—Although Senator Patterson was a most active opponent of impeachment, and voted not guilty, in a tone of voice offensively coarse and exultant, it cannot be said that his course was influenced by affection for the President. Although he is Mr. Johnson's son-in-law and lives in the White House, they are on unfriendly terms and never meet or address each other if they can possibly avoid it.

—During the time of the impeachment proceedings, there was a gain of over 76,000 in the circulation of the New York Weekly Tribune.—During the twelve business hours of one day since the vote on impeachment, the Chicago Republican placed on its books the names of 1,200 new subscribers, most of whom had dropped the Chicago Tribune for its support of Senator Trumbull.

—The English papers which mourned the downfall of the Confederacy are very much rejoiced at the prospect of Andrew Johnson's acquittal.—Most of the French journals consider the trial another proof of the strength of our Republican institutions, and the organs of the Liberal party regret that it is not likely to result in the conviction of the President.

—If Mr. Fowler had stood in the felon's box and heard his own doom in the word "guilty" he could not have been more affected than he was by his own vote to acquit Andrew Johnson. As soon as he had succeeded in making himself intelligible, he fell back into his chair, and in the words of the correspondent of the Boston Journal, "his face became as pale and rigid as death." It was thought that he would faint, but he steadied himself by his desk and kept his seat. It is gratifying to know that he has a conscience.

—The Democrats fired guns all over the country in honor of the President's acquittal. It is consoling to reflect that although Mr. Johnson was elected by Republicans, he is now kept in office by the Democracy, who will be responsible for the rest of his term. It must not be said that the impeachment movement has produced no good result, as long as it has relieved the Republican party from all responsibility for the future acts of Andrew Johnson. The Democrats have formally adopted him; let us wish them joy in their acquisition.

—Immediately after their vote of acquittal the Republican Senators took measures to secure a continued enjoyment of the society of their new friends. Mr. Ross and Mr. Fowler vacated their rooms in the hotels occupied by the Republican members of Congress, and took lodgings in "conservative" boarding-houses. There the new converts will send themselves at the feet of the Democratic leaders, and receive primary teachings in that system which is founded on something more recent than the Declaration of Independence.

—A number of soldiers of the Seventh Kansas Regiment, to which Senator Ross belonged, recently burned their former comrade in effigy in front of the State House in Topeka.

—Senator Fowler has tied his opinion against the ten remaining articles, and Ross alone stands unconstituted.

ITEMS OF THE CONVENTION.

—While on the way to the Convention, Gen. Logan left the train a few moments at York, Pa., and was recognized by a number of men hanging around the depot, who followed him back to the cars. Just as the train started several stones were thrown through the windows where he took his seat, one striking Gov. Hahn in the breast, and another just missing a daughter of Senator Cameron. York is the city whose Democratic Mayor rode out to find Gen. Early in his anxiety to surrender the city to the rebels.

—Gen. Logan and Mr. Judd, Congressmen from Illinois, the last a warm personal and political friend of Senator Trumbull for many years, addressed a meeting of the Southern delegates, denouncing in the severest terms the conduct of the Senator from Illinois; and their remarks of condemnation were received with every demonstration of approval.

—On their way to Chicago, the New England delegation stopped at Niagara Falls and organized a meeting. They unanimously adopted a resolution, reported by a committee of which Mr. Park was the member from Vermont, declaring that in their opinion the evidence warranted the conviction of Mr. Johnson, and that the interests of the nation required his removal.

—The members of the Soldiers and Sailors Convention do not like defection in the ranks. As their procession passed the office of the Chicago Tribune, they sung "Old Grimes is dead." When Gen. Cochrane, in addressing the Convention, referred to the recreant Senators, the band struck up the "The Rogue's March." After the adoption of their resolution of condemnation, all rose to their feet and gave three groans "for Andrew Johnson and the traitorous Republican Senators."

—The Kansas delegation had a meeting and adopted resolutions, setting forth the pledges of Senator Ross to vote for conviction, and his vote of not guilty, upon the eleventh article, and denouncing him as unfaithful to his oath of office, and as infamous as Benedict Arnold.

—While the committee on credentials were out, the Convention was addressed by Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, an original secessionist, the Governor of his State during the rebellion, now a firm supporter of the Republican party. He stills considers our government the best on the earth, and it having extended to him pardon and protection after his rebellion, he feels in honor bound to support it.

—"Old Abe," the Wisconsin war-eagle, which was carried above the colors of its regiment through many of the western battles, was brought to Chicago by the delegation from that State, and headed the procession of soldiers and sailors, flapping his wings with every cheer.

—The most tremendous cheering in the National Convention was when Gen. Sickles entered on his crutches at the head of the New York delegation. Vallandingham thinks that no party which does not stand by the gallant men of the North who opposed the war, can succeed. The services of the men who fought its battles are more likely to be remembered.

—When Benjamin F. Wade was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Spaulding said that for the first time since the organization of the party, Ohio was unanimous in the National Convention. Upon his nomination three times three cheers were given for "Honest Ben Wade." The fact that he was disliked by Fessenden and Trumbull did not hurt him, and on the first ballot he received much the largest vote.

—The Vermont delegation voted from first to last for Schuylar Colfax. Colfax was the fourth in strength on the first ballot, but steadily gained, until at the conclusion of the fifth ballot Iowa led the way in changing votes, and his nomination was effected.

—There was a strong pressure to have the recreant Senators read out of the party, but the Convention contented itself with declaring Mr. Johnson justly impeached and convicted by the vote of 35 Senators. The delegates thought best, as Gen. Palmer suggested in his speech, to leave those men in the hands of the people, "a tribunal which cannot be corrupted." But every expression of feeling against them was the occasion of hearty applause.

—A. D. Fessenden, of Maine, was one the Vice Presidents of the Convention. When his name was called a delegate inquired if he agreed with William Pitt Fessenden on the subject of impeachment. One of the Maine delegation replied that although the Vice President in question was a brother of the Senator he did not agree with him. When the news of his brother's vote upon the eleventh article was received, he signed a call for a public meeting to denounce him.

—Gen. Grant was put in nomination by Gen. Logan, and the convention voted upon the nomination by States. When the roll was completed, the President declared that Gen. Grant had received six hundred and fifty votes, the entire vote of the convention. The announcement was received with tremendous applause; during which a picture of Gen. Grant was unveiled, and the band played "Hail to the Chief" When the excitement had somewhat subsided, the President was directed by vote of the convention to telegraph the news to the nominee.

—Mr. Colfax was first nominated, not by Senator Lane as proposed by his friends, but by Mr. Brown, a delegate from Alleghany County, Penn., who said that he represented a county which always gave 10,000 Republican majority, more than all the rest of the State put together; and that although he was instructed by his State to vote for Curtin, he should go for the choice of his County, Schuyler Colfax.

—When the news of Gen. Grant's nomination was received in Washington with a synopsis of the platform adopted, Secretary Stanton and other distinguished persons waited upon him, and congratulated him as the next President of the Republic. His first inquiries were about the platform, and when it was shown him he gave it a careful perusal, and spoke of it with approval. Generals and Congressmen filled his headquarters during the afternoon, and in the evening he received congratulations by telegraph from the Governors of many of the States.

—John W. Forney, President Johnson's "Dead Duck," was a member of the Pennsylvania delegation, and the Convention expressed a strong desire to see him upon the stage and hear his voice. A friend requested that he might be excused as he was too hoarse to speak, but repeated calls obliged him to rise and say a few words.

—Frederick Hassaurek, of Ohio, formerly Minister to Ecuador, addressed the Convention in an able speech, while it was waiting for the report of the Committed on Resolutions, in which he said, referring to government at the South: "The wolf must not be made the custodian of the lamb, nor must he fox be appointed protector of the hen-roost."

—Upon the receipt of the news of Colfax's nomination in Washington, the Speaker's room was at once thronged with public men who desired to offer their congratulations. Among them were many Democrats, who were at least willing to congratulate him upon the honors of nomination. He afterwards walked through the Capitol grounds, and many citizens to whom he was personally a stranger crowded around him. The Convention did not err in considering Mr. Colfax the most popular civilian in our party.

—The Copperhead *World* gives the following sketch of our nominee which needs no comment: The facts of his life are: Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, entered West Point in 1837, graduated 1843, a second lieutenant, and resigned in 1852, a captain. In 1854 was applicant for a clerkship to the Prothonotary of St Louis; the application was rejected "for want of capacity." He then went to Galena, and became a tanner. In August, 1861, he entered the Federal army as a captain, and was transferred to the regular service, where he still remains.

—It was noticed that around the headquarters of John D. Defrees, Colfax' confidential manager at Chicago, not a drop of liquor was to be had; while the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the unlimited supply of free whiskey at the Wade headquarters did quite as much harm as good.

—That portion of the platform which refers to Andrew Johnson was written by Gov. Lee and originally endorsed by the Ohio delegation, except the last two lines relating to impeachment which were added in the Committee. Gen. Shurz was called in to assist the Committee, and contributed to the literary finish of the platform. He presented his amnesty resolution to the Committee, and they refused to incorporate it in the platform; but when introduced in the Convention it was adopted without a dissenting voice, to the great joy of the reconstructed delegates from the South.

Local Intelligence.

—People holding 7-30 U. S. notes will do well to observe the notice of the Batchelder National Bank of Manchester published in this issue.—32

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the Bennington County Sunday School Union will be held at the Congregational Church in Dorset, on Wednesday, June 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE RUTLAND AND BENNINGTON COUNTY Conference of Congregational Churches will meet at East Poultney, Tuesday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue two days.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Rutland and Bennington County Bible Society will be held at East Poultney, Tuesday evening, June 2d, at 7½ o'clock. The reports of Treasurer and Directors will be given. An address may be expected.

R. S. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Miss Mary Senter, living with Merritt Moore, of Hebron, N. Y., attempted to commit suicide one day last week by hanging. She tied a rope around her neck and fastened the other end to the bedstead on which she was lying, and then threw herself upon the floor. When found life was nearly extinct, but with the aid of medical assistance she was restored.

BENNINGTON & RUTLAND RAILROAD.—A new time table took effect on this road yesterday, and until further notice trains will run as follows: Going south, leave Manchester at 6:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. Moving north, leave Manchester at 9:20 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. We shall publish the new table next week.

THE JUNE TERM of the Bennington County Court will commence Tuesday, June 2d, Judge Prout presiding. There is a large amount of business before the Court, and the session is likely to be a long one.

BY CARD in another column it will be seen that Elias Green has reopened his hair dressing room in the Court House, in this place, where he will be happy to see all in need of his services. Give him a call.

PROMOTED.—Mr. Henry Baldridge, of Rupert, brakeman on the Rensellaer & Saratoga Railroad, has recently been promoted to the position of Baggage Master on the express train on that road. A worthy promotion.

A CIRCUS visited Granville, N. Y., last week, on which occasion, as is usually the case, there was a good turn out of roughs, who indulged a little in that manly pastime of knocking one another down. A police force was organized and the disturbance quelled. But one of the policemen seems to have used his club rather freely, hitting with it whoever came within his reach. He struck one man on the head, inflicting, it is feared, fatal injuries. Murphy, the policeman, has been arrested.

CHAS. HARDING, jeweller at Factory Point, has recently replenished his stock of fancy goods, and now offers a good assortment of toilet articles, &c. Advertisement next week.

THERE resides in this town a family four of whose members represent as many generations. The family includes Mr. Eben Chamberlain and his son William, Henry son of William, and a son of Henry, all of whom live together in the same house. We do not believe another instance of the kind exists in the State.

BOYCE'S SARSAPARILLA, advertised in our columns to-day by Francis Fenn & Co., of Rutland, is spoken of as an excellent medicine,—exactly what is needed at this season of the year by nearly all.

LARGE EGG.—A correspondent says: "Addison Hurd of West Rupert has a hen's egg that measures 6¾ inches around the bulge and 8 inches around the length, and the hen that laid it. Beat it if you can, any one."

SUICIDE—Richard D. Hudson, a man of 74 years, committed suicide at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, on Tuesday last. He was a native of Dorset, Vt, and, after considerable moving about, settled at South Wilbraham, as a manufacturer of paper cord, which he left for the paper box business in Springfield. During the financial crisis of 1857, he returned to the paper mill at South Wilbraham, and staid there till the fall of 1864, when he sold out to a son, and bought a small farm at the Academy Village. He possessed the family tendency to melancholy, and had manifested an increased depression of spirits for a few days before his death. He was found by a boy employed there, about 3 o'clock, lying on the floor of the wood-shed, having bled quietly to death, from an artery cut in the left arm. The facts were apparent, and an inquest was deemed necessary. He was happy in his domestic relations, a member of the Congregational church, joining at Manchester, Vt, in every respect an estimable man: no cause but constitutional melancholy can be assigned for the death.

NEW ENGLAND EXPRESS COMPANY.—This is a newly organized company and will go into business as soon as five hundred thousand dollars of its stock is subscribed for. It is intended to extend over all the railroad lines of New England where the business men feel sufficient interest in it to take a proper proportion of the stock. Its object is to reduce rates of carriage to a reasonable compensation for the work done and risks incurred. The best business men of New England are interested in it and it will be a success. The trustees already designated and elected in this State are Hon. John Howe of Brandon, F. H. Orvis, Esq., of Manchester, and J. W. Ellis, Esq., of Montpelier.

GRANT'S FIRST SPEECH.

Gen Grant was serenaded in Washington on Friday night, and after being addressed by Hon. Mr. Boutwell made his first, maiden speech as follows:

Gentlemen: Being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and without the desire to cultivate that power, (laughter), it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you for this demonstration. All that I can say is that to whatever position I am called by your will, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty of purpose. Of my rectitude in the performance of public duties you will have to judge for yourself by my record before you.

Late News.

—Hon. Anson Burlingame and the members of the Chinese embassy arrived at New York, Friday.

—Ex Governor Buckingham has been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood in the House 124 to 109.

—Senator Wade received over 650 letters by mail in one day, all from applicants for office. He doesn't receive any more of that sort.

—Ex-President Buchanan has been quite ill of pneumonia, but was better at last accounts.

—Hon. J. H. Gilmer, once a prominent citizen of North Carolina, who has represented that State in Congress and also in the rebel Congress, has just died at Greensborough.

Foreign.

The steamship Idaho, which arrived at San Francisco, Saturday, brings Sandwich Island dates to May 9. The Honolulu Gazette says that accounts up to April 29 have been received of the volcanic action in the island of Hawaii. The earthquakes were less violent and frequent, although the island is still agitated by light vibrations, and two strong shocks were felt as far as Honolulu. There were reports that the lava had again broken out, but they were not credited.—Full details of the eruption of Mauna Loa confirm the accounts previously received.

At Kahuku, on the 7th of April, the lava again burst forth, through a fissure nearly three miles long, and ran in four hours 12 miles from the hight of 2000 feet to the sea, forming a solid projection, half a mile in length.

The Hawaiin assembly was considering a proposition to offer a subsidy equal to that given by the United States to induce the running of a second steamer to and from San Francisco.

Collections of money were being taken up for the relief of the sufferers by earthquakes. $3000 had been raised in response to a personal appeal from Queen Emma.

The Legislature has passed an act reducing the rate of interest to 9 per cent on all unspecified contracts, and the savings banks at once reduced their interest on deposits to 6 per cent.

Items.

—Senator Ross, the Kansas republican whose record is the most shaky of all the Senators on the impeachment vote, was appointed in 1866, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the suicide of Jim Lane, and was elected in January, 1867. He was the editor of a free state paper at Lawrence during the early troubles of Kansas, and entered the army as a private, leaving it with the rank of major. His term expires in 1871.

—On Thursday of last week Gov. Hamilton of Texas was at Washington and on the street met Hon. Samuel J. Randall of Philadelphia, democratic representative, who inquired whether he was Jack Hamilton of Texas. "I am, sir," replied the Gov. "Then you are a——scoundrel," said Sam. Upon this invitation to fight, the judge acted at once with a hickory cane, and before the bystanders could separate the gentlemen the hickory cane and the Hon. Samuel J. Randall were both badly injured. The radicals deeply sympathise with the cane, and talk of a subscription for another. The democrats condole with Mr. Randall, who was unable to take his seat in the House next day on account of his injuries.

—A man living near Albany, N. Y., last week wiped the oil from the bowl of a tobacco pipe and applied it to a burn on the lip of his little daughter. The child died in convulsions in twenty-four hours after.

—A good many people will indorse Wendell Phillips' declaration in his speech at New York, Wednesday: "I would rather trust Grant in the White House without a platform than trust Judge Chase with the best platform we could draw.—That is, if he goes there in consequence of this plot of Fessenden and Trumbull to checkmate the Union, to put him there."

—Just as Chandler of Michigan entered the Senate chamber, Saturday morning, a friend eagerly asked, "Do tell me, Mr. Chandler, how it is going to-day?" "Go and ask that d—d scoundrel in that corner. It all depends on him," roared the senator, looking at Ross of Kansas, of whose defection he had just heard.

—The democratic Ohio Legislature, which began operations as a "retrenchment Legislature," has already been in session 160 days, and the appropriation for pay and mileage is $115,000. Last year's session cost $60,000, and the longest republican Legislature was but 127 days, in 1861, when the adjournment was delayed to meet the exegiencies of the war.

—Misfortunes never come singly, but Ben Wade takes both philosophically. He hasn't expressed himself very freely on the acquittal of the President,—perhaps he does not give it up yet,—but he endorses Colfax's nomination at Chicago, and says it was the best that could have been made, and that he will support it with all his might.—And Ben Wade usually means what he says.

—Brick Pomeroy says, and he echoes the universal democratic sentiment, "As for Andy Johnson, let him slide. Beware of him."

—A. A. Kelly of gift enterprise fame, has been arrested on an indictment found by the grand jury of Erie county, New York, for alleged swindling. The evidence against him is said to be very strong, and sufficient to warrant his conviction.

—Sir Robert Napier is lionized in the English papers for his victory in Abyssinia. He has already been honored with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and is to receive a pension of $5000 a year. It is supposed that he will be offered a peerage, which he will probably be obliged to decline, having many children and a slender fortune.

—Henry Ward Beecher concludes a talk on the question of punishing children: "Use the rod rarely, but when you take it make a jubilee of it; an elect hour in the child's life." Most children would prefer to omit the jubilee, and indefinitely postpone the hour of their election.

—Blackberries are so plenty in the New Orleans market, that they are a drug.

—New York is to have the sensation of a live prince this month—the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, who will stop there on his way to Brazil.

—It is proposed to impeach Judge Drummond of Canada, for drunkenness. Of course it will fail for want of "malicious intent," according to the Washington fashion.

—The flight of Juarez of Texas, with seven million dollars, is contradicted. The money, however, was forwarded for safety, which gave rise to the report.

—They are about to try a curious case in Paris. A would-be suicide, who had not sufficient courage to perform the fatal act, hired a friend to blow out his brains for twenty francs. It is to be tested whether this was murder or not.

—Queen Victoria is on a visit to Scotland, and in the English House of Commons, Friday night, a member gave notice that he would propose to the Government the following question: If the health of the Queen is such as to detain Her Majesty from London, why do not the ministry advise abdication? The question was ruled out of order.

—A Times' special says, it is proposed by the Senate to reorganize the committees, and put the recreant Senators at the foot of their committees instead of the head, where they now stand.—Both sides are laboring assiduously with Senator Ross for his vote on the remaining articles. The Managers think they have got him. Messrs. Howard and Grimes are rapidly recovering.

—At a meeting of the Union Congressional Committee on the 10th of January last, Senator Fowler voluntarily introduced the subject of impeachment, and entered into an argument to demonstrate its necessity. He held that Congress would be responsible for the suffering of Southern Union men, and the murder of so many of them, so long as it failed to remove Johnson. He stated that President Johnson was plausible and unaltering, but had extraordinary powers for evil, and there would be no relief until he was removed. What changed his sentiments?

—George Washington Francis, a colored boy, who formerly lived in Bridgeport, Conn., is now "his imperial highness" in Hayti, being a cousin of President Geffrard.

—William Jennings, seventeen years of age, living in Howard county, Missouri, having, he said, become tired of living, on Tuesday placed the muzzle, of a pistol under his chin, and fired.

—Mrs. Hugg, of Brooklyn, attempted to put out a kerosene lamp by blowing down the chimney, when an explosion took place, and her night clothes were set on fire. It is feared she is fatally burned.

—Mr. David R. Harrison, an engraver in the employ of the American Bank Note Company of New York, has been declared lawful heir to an English estate valued at $14,000,000.

—Dobbs will have nothing to do with the "New Woman's club," for he says the "Old Woman's Club" is more than he can stand.

—The terms of the seven republican senators voting "not guilty" on the eleventh article of impeachment expire as follows: Fessenden of Maine, 1871; Fowler of Tennessee, 1871; Grimes of Iowa, 1871; Henderson of Missouri, 1869; Ross of Kansas, 1871; Trumbull of Illinois, 1873; Van Winkle of West Virginia, 1869.

—The car of the Adams express company was robbed, Friday night, of two safes, containing $56,000, on the Jeffersonville railroad near Seymour, Ind. While the train was taking wood and water at Marshfield, about twenty miles from Seymour, a party of robbers seized the engine, while some confederates disconnected the express car, and engine and car were started off. While in motion the thieves entered the car, disabled the messenger, threw him out, and proceeded with the work of plunder leisurely. The engine and car were found standing on the track, Saturday morning, about a mile south of Seymour. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

—Six men, three black and three white, were exposed in the pillory at Newcastle, Del., Saturday last, and whipped according to the laws of that inconsiderate and inconsiderable common wealth.

—Leading democrats in Congress express the opinion that Hancock will be nominated for president in New York, next July. There are few exceptions in either house. Even in the Senate, where Hendricks is popular, rarely a democratic senator favors his nomination or that of Pendleton. Candid democrats in Washington admit that it will be very hard to beat Grant and Colfax.

—A new and terribly fatal disease has lately broken out among the cattle in some portions of Illinois, and over 100 in the vicinity of Springfield have died within a few days. It has proven fatal in every instance, within a few hours from the first attack, and no means has yet been discovered of arresting death.

THE PARTY EFFECT.—We observe some symptoms of croaking over the alleged disastrous effect of President Johnson's acquittal upon the fortunes of the Republican party. Now it may as well be understood first as last, that no result of the impeachment trial is going either to kill or affect seriously in any way the Republican organization. Having stood Andrew Johnson in the Presidency two years, including that most mischievous period when his machinations were not understood, it will have no sort of difficulty in enduring him for ten months longer, especially as nearly half of that time will be passed under the certainty of having a Republican successor elect. It is true, conviction is desirable on party grounds. The executive and legislative branches of the Government ought to be in accord; the will of the people, as pronounced in the election of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, ought not to be so greviously thwarted; and success in anything undertaken by its representatives is always greatful and serviceable to a party. But those Republicans who have most strongly desired the success of impeachment have thought ten times of its benefits to the country, North and South, to once of its effect upon their own organization.

But suppose the President, after all, is acquitted,—and acquitted, as he will be, by Republican votes—what is going to happen to the Republican party? Is any member going to leave it on that account? Are its principles to be affected in the least degree? We answer no to both questions, and no other answer is possible. Whence then can any permanent harm ensue? No, the Republican party was raised up for great national purposes not yet entirely fulfilled. It has its work to do, and it will go right forward to its completion, no matter whether Johnson or Wade sits in the Presidential chair. Its fate is not in the hands of any one man—even the best and most popular, least of all in the hands of a detected renegade. Its life is not wholly in Washington, but among the free people of this Union, a vast majority of whom it includes and represents. Is the Philadelphia Convention yet remembered—a movement specially organized to break up the Republican party, but which only succeeded in facilitating the escape of a few Democrats at heart, and in giving to its Republican participants a lesson which they have been trying ever since to forget? During the last eventful eight years the organization has had several exponents and so-called leaders which have faltered, made misteps or otherwise lost the confidence of their supporters—nevertheless the organization itself has never wavered, but has kept its straight and and steady march onward from conquering to conquer, until to-day it stands in the plentitude of its strength and vigor.—*Boston Journal.*

State Items.

—The losses of the Vt. Mutual Fire Insurance Company were $80,000 in April, being a greater sum than the losses of any other month since its organization.

—Butter, says the Messenger, brought 31 to 38 cents on Tuesday of last week at St. Albans, a falling off of about ten cents from the prices of the week previous.

—Rev. Z. Druon, Catholic minister in St. Albans, will soon commence in that village the publication of Le Protecteur Canadien, a weekly French paper in the interest of the French Canadians in the United States.

—The Standard says: "Work is in progress on the Woodstock railroad in three places, on the easterly and westerly sides of Shallice Hill and this side of Quebec, in the rear of Harvey Thomasses place. Messrs. Richmond and Whitcomb of Woodstock have the contract for boarding one hundred men at $4 per week."

—The Democratic District Committee have called a District Convention to meet at Hydepark, June 10th, to appoint two delegates and two substitutes to the Democratic National Convention, and also to nominate a candidate for Congress and a candidate for District Elector.

—The Montpelier Journal says the sum of two hundred dollars has been returned to the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier, for the benefit of the policy holders in that company, through the confessional at St. Albans. The money was returned by Father Druon, Catholic Priest of that place.

—The annual session of the Grand lodge of Vermont will be held at St. Johnsbury, on Wednesday, June 12th, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Passumpsic, Rutland & Burlington, Vermont & Canada, Vermont Central and Sullivan railroads will carry delegates for fare one way.

—Joseph Marsh of Barton, Vt., on his way home from New York, found himself in Springfield Thursday morning without the wherewithal for the further prosecution of his journey. He must take the cars, though, and to avoid the conductor he curled himself under the baggage car, with feet resting on the lower brake-rod and hands clutched to the upper rod and brake lever, and in this dangerous position rode fifty miles before he was discovered. His daring was then rewarded by an inside seat, and at Brattleboro he was introduced to the next conductor and sent on his way rejoicing.

—The murderous spirit is still rife in New Hampshire. In the hotel at Lancaster, Monday night, Captain A. W. Beattie, of Brunswick, Vt., formerly of one of the Vt. Regiments, became enraged at George Hillard because the latter would not unlock the bar room for him. He then threatened to cut his heart out, and in pursuance of his threat, went to his room and got a dirk, and coming unobserved behind him, plunged the weapon into his throat. A scuffle then ensued, in the course of which the Captain succeeded in stabbing Hillard again, the knife entering his side, and the point breaking off in one of his ribs. Then Hillard, with what strength he had remaining, attacked his assailant and beat him insensible and almost to a jelly, after which he sank fainting to the floor. The condition of both is precarious, although the Captain is most likely to recover.

—The Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Jr., because of failing eyesight, is to vacate the editorial chair of the Church Journal, which he has occupied 16 years, at the close of the present month. Mr. Hopkins, in connection with this announcement, remarks, that his father (Bishop Hopkins, who died last winter), left two treatise in manuscript, which will soon be given to the public, and says: "One of these works will prove to be of peculiar interest, for he wrote a 'Retration' of an opinion which he found he had expressed in one of his previous works—that there is good ground