EVENING STAR.
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The WEEKLY STAR—published on Friday morning—*One Dollar and a Half a Year.*

PATENT MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES

OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum Orange, &c.*, making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webbs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefitted suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; Prostration of the System, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well established fact that full one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1867.
"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1856.
I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable *medicine* in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Phila.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle $1 00
" " " half dozen 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
25-DaWeom

The Evening Star.

VOL. XXXI. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868. No. 4,670.

The Stanton-Thomas Case in Court.

A New Move on the Chess-Board

A Subpœna for Mr. Stanton as a Witness.

He is Required to Show His Commission.

The Subpœna Placed in the Hands of Marshal Gooding.

The Subpœna Served on Mr. Stanton.

He Answers that he will Appear.

ANOTHER MOVE ON THE BOARD.

GEN. THOMAS SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO THE MARSHAL AND ASKS A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

THE COURT DECLINES TO HOLD HIM IN CUSTODY.

GEN. THOMAS DISCHARGED.

As early as half-past 9 o'clock this morning, a large number of persons had assembled in the Criminal Court room where the case of the United States against Lorenzo Thomas, arrested under the tenure of office bill, was to be heard. About that hour the defendants' counsel, Messrs. Merrick and Cox, obtained a *subpœna* on Mr. Stanton to bring with him his commission, which *subpœna* was placed in the hands of Marshal Gooding for service.

The following is a copy of Subpœna issued:

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, February 25, 1868.—United States, plaintiff, against Lorenzo Thomas, defendant, No. —Law. The President of the United States to Edwin M. Stanton: You are hereby commanded to appear in this Court as a witness for the defendant, and bring with you your commission as Secretary of War immediately.

Witness: D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice of said Court.
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

On the back of this subpœna was the following endorsement: "United States vs. Lorenzo Thomas, sfa. for Secretary of War. Duces tecum."

Marshal Gooding arrived at the War Department about half-past ten o'clock, sent in his card to Secretary Stanton, and was immediately admitted. Mr. Stanton then invited Marshal Gooding into his private office, where the Marshal handed him the copy of the writ, which Mr. Stanton read, and replied that he would be at Court before 12 o'clock. The Marshal then withdrew and returned to the courthouse, and returned the writ to the Court with the following endorsement:

"CITY HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The within writ came to hand at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes A. M., and was served on Edwin M. Stanton, by copy delivered to him in person by me, at 10 o'clock 30 minutes A. M. of to-day.

"DAVID S. GOODING, U. S. Marshal, D. C.

"February 26, 1868."

There were no persons admitted within the bar other than members of the bar, of whom there was a large attendance. Gen'l Thomas, with Messrs. Merrick and Cox, his counsel, and Mr. Bradley, who is consulting counsel, entered the court room a few minutes past 10 o'clock. The counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. M. Carpenter and A. G. Riddle, have not as yet applied for a *subpœna*, and it is believed that the one for Mr. Stanton will be the only one issued.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock Chief Justice Cartter entered the court-room, and the Criminal Court was opened by Deputy Marshal Phillips. Judge Fisher took his seat a few moments after, for the purpose of sentencing a number of prisoners tried at this term.

Judge Olin was also on the bench for a time, for the purpose of sentencing prisoners convicted before him during the criminal term.

Mr. Riddle, of the counsel for the prosecution, was present at an early hour, but his colleague Mr. Carpenter, Esq., did not arrive until some time after the hour appointed.

It was not until 11:20 that the court was ready to commence the examination, at which time Chief Justice Cartter inquired if they were ready to proceed with the case of the United States against Lorenzo Thomas.

Mr. Riddle asked that Mr. Carpenter be admitted.

The Chief Justice said that he was sitting as a magistrate, and it was not necessary to formally admit Mr. C.

Mr. Carpenter said that this case was a very important one, and in view of its importance, and also that he was too unwell, he suggested that the examination be postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Merrick said that the defence was constrained to object to the postponement, and suggested that the case go on as far as possible. The case was one which required speedy settlement, and they objected because it was a matter in which the Government was interested, and public interest demanded the case to go on.

Mr. Carpenter remarked that the public interest could not languish if it was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Chief Justice.—Let the examination be contin—.

Mr. Merrick.—Before you pass the order your Honor, we would like to make a motion that the case be continued before your Honor as Justice holding the Criminal Court, and not in chambers.

Mr. Riddle said that the prosecution would prefer a postponement of the consideration of this question until to-morrow, in order to well examine some phases of the case.

The Chief Justice asked if it was good practice to permit a judge at chambers to transfer his work into the court.

The transfer might administer to the convenience of the record, but could not change the character of the investigation. Either tribunal must act in a magisterial capacity. It is only a preliminary inquiry whether the laws have been offended.

The highest function of a magistrate is to inquire whether a crime has been committed, and the highest power he can exercise is to hold the offender to answer upon trial.

I should be very glad to do anything for the convenience of the record or the convenience of either party, and while I will do it, as far as time permits, it seems to me nothing can be gained by the transfer, and I have informally consulted with my brethren, who concur with me.

Mr. Cox suggested that there was a doubt whether a Justice of the Court could examine a case in Chambers when the Criminal Court was in session.

The Chief Justice said that the Court was without a grand jury. This investigation was merely an inquiry as to whether an offence had been committed, and was the province of a magistrate. It was said that the course suggested had been done by high authority, but that did not affect the question. While he would try and do justice to both sides, he doubted the propriety of making this transfer, and his brethren concurred with him.

Mr. Merrick said that General Thomas was here to answer his bail and surrender himself to the Marshal, and he would now present to his honor a petition for a *habeas corpus*, as follows:

To the Hon. D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding the Criminal Court for the said District: The petition of Lorenzo Thomas shows that he is now held in custody by the Marshal of said District under and by virtue of a warrant made out and given to said officer by your Honor, sitting in Chambers. He avers and will show that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful and without color of authority under the constitution and laws of the United States upon the facts stated in the cause of his said arrest, and he prays your honor for the writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the said Marshal to bring the body of your petitioner before your honor in open court, that the cause of his caption and detention as aforesaid may be inquired into and be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Carpenter said that this action was unnecessary, that this suit was prosecuted by the Secretary of War, who had taken this course to bring the matter to a decision, but there was no ill-feeling between him and General Thomas. They did not ask that General Thomas should give bail, or that he should even be placed under his own recognizance.

Mr. Cox said that Gen. T. had been surrendered by his bail.

Mr. Carpenter said it was clear to his mind that the prisoner could not come here and ask himself to be imprisoned.

The Chief Justice said that the question before him was what disposition should be made of the case.

Mr. Merrick remarked that the question first to be decided was the motion for continuance, and then the petition for habeas corpus can be made.

The Chief Justice remarked that he had great confidence in General Thomas, and the prosecution having announced that they would not ask bail of him, he would not hold him personally to appear, believing that there would be no necessity so to do.

Mr. Cox said that there was nothing else for the defence to do but to move the discharge of the prisoner.

Mr. Carpenter said that this matter of bail had nothing whatever to do with the inquiry before the court. The Court had said that bail was not necessary, and if it was not necessary, then it would be unjust to require it.

Mr. Merrick.—May it please your honor I have a suggestion ——.

The Chief Justice said it was unnecessary, for he had determined to grant the motion for the reason that General Thomas does not seek to evade the law. It was now the Wednesday before the Monday in which the Criminal Court, with its grand jury, will be in session. There are no circumstances in the case before this tribunal which would settle anything. The subject that is now under controversy is passing the ordeal of the highest tribunal in the land, and it must terminate with the session of a grand jury. In view of these facts, any investigation here would partake of the character of trifling, and he did not propose to be instrumental in such a case. Under the avowals made before him he thought his duty as a magistrate would be well discharged in dismissing General Thomas on motion of his counsel.

This announcement seemed to take those assembled rather by surprise, as also General Thomas, and in a moment Judge Cartter remarking, "General Thomas, you can go!" the General rose, and was immediately taken by the hand by his counsel and other friends, and as he left the Court House quite a number in the crowd cheered him. After leaving the Court House he proceeded with his counsel to Mr. Bradley's office, opposite the Hall.

General Thomas is a thin, erect, active looking person, with blue eyes, white hair, and rather mild expression of countenance. He wore a blue military overcoat buttoned to the chin.

Dry Goods.

The course of the dry goods market has been exactly in accordance with our predictions; prices have steadily advanced ever since the first opening of trade at the commencement of the year, and there was more excitement among buyers during the past week than at any time within the past year. The advance in the prices of the raw material has been slightly checked; but it is now seen that there is no overstock of goods, while the country is comparatively bare, and there is no likelihood of a decline in prices. The ease of the money market tends to increase trade, while the disturbance in political affairs are not of a nature to interrupt the ordinary course of business.

In unbleached goods the transactions have been large and the demand very active. In some makes there has been an unexpected scarcity which cannot be easily explained. Prices of standard sheetings have advanced full one and a half cents, and in some cases more. The supply of the best makes is very limited for the season.

Much greater activity has prevailed in bleached shirtings than has been known before in a long while, and, the stock in first hands being small, prices are steadily tending upward. New Yorks Mills has ruled as high as 28 cents, and Wamsuttas at 24 cents. The exports of domestics from the port of New York since January 1, 1868, are 2,000 packages, against only 590 packages for the same time in 1867.

The market has been very active in every other description of domestic cotton goods, and especially in prints. Prices are so unsettled, and the disposition to purchase largely has been so strongly developed that some of the manufacturers' agents have withdrawn their goods in expectation of realizing much higher prices. The advance of the week has been about a cent and a half a yard. Ginghams are in better demand, and are selling at improved rates. Printed lawns are moderately active. Rolled jaconets have advanced in price, and are in good demand, as are silesias and cambrics.

In mousseline delaines there is not so much doing as in cottons; but prices are well sustained and the demand is fairly active.

Italian cloths show a slight degree of improvement. In cloths there is not much change in price, though there is a more active inquiry. Fancy cassimeres are in rather better demand at unchanged prices. Satinets are dull. Flannels sell but slowly, without change of prices, and in small lots. The opinion prevails that woollens will not undergo any immediate change of rates; but there is a disposition to purchase at present prices and hold over until next fall, under the conviction that there must be a considerable advance before the next season opens.

There have been some heavy sales of foreign goods, and the importations are now becoming quite large; but there is not a corresponding activity in foreign fabrics compared with the state of the domestic markets. The goods heretofore offered at auction have not been of the really choice styles of dress goods adapted to the coming season. Linen goods for men's wear and staple silks are in good demand, and prices are firmer.—*Independent.*

Change of Ministry in England.

The Liverpool *Courier* contained a report yesterday morning that Derby had resigned the Premiership, and that his resignation had been accepted by the Queen. During the day the news was confirmed. It was also ascertained that Disraeli would replace Derby as Prime Minister, at the same time retaining his present post. In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon, Earl Malmsbery announced that Derby had tendered his resignation to the Queen on account of ill health, and her Majesty had called upon the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to form a new Cabinet. Russell and others expressed their sympathy for Lord Derby, and hoped he might recover and resume his post at the head of the Ministry. In the House of Commons the announcement of the resignation of Derby was made by Lord Stanley, and was responded to by Gladstone, who, with much delicacy and feeling, expressed his sorrow. The transaction of business in the House has been postponed until Friday.

FENIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND. All the prisoners charged by the coroner's jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion in London have been committed for trial for murder. Sullivan and Pigot, now confined in the Richmond prison, have been called upon by many influential persons, but interviews are forbidden. The House of Lords, in Committee of the Whole, last night agreed to the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland. It is reported that Mr. Heron has been engaged by the United States to defend General Nagle, whose trial commences at Sligo, Ireland, on Sunday. The dwelling-house of Mr. Newham, a magistrate, residing in the suburbs of Cork, was assailed Monday night by a party of men who were disguised. They were repulsed, but escaped.

☞ The talk about annexing Sonora and Lower California to the United States prevails to a considerable extent in San Francisco.

☞ A torchlight procession, 2,000 strong, in favor of an eight hour law, took place in San Francisco Saturday night.

SECOND EDITION.

THE CASE OF GENERAL THOMAS.

As stated by us yesterday would probably be the case, Gen. Thomas to-day surrendered himself to the Marshal, declining to give bail, and his counsel thereupon asked for a writ of habeas corpus, with a view of expediting the progress of the case to the United States Supreme Court. But Judge Cartter, by declining to hold him, and ordering his discharge, put aside the plea for the writ of habeas corpus, and the case may now be considered at an end, unless it should hereafter come up regularly before the Criminal Court.

It is possible that the President may now resume his previous purpose to bring the question of the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office act before the United States Supreme Court by applying for a writ *quo warranto* against Mr. Stanton in the District Supreme Court. This course, however, as involving the slow course of an appeal, is a tedious one, hence the earnestness with which the counsel for General Thomas sought to make it a case of *habeas corpus*, which, as involving personal liberty, always takes precedence, and would have afforded a short cut to the end sought.

MR. STANTON MAKES A REQUISITION FOR FUNDS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is Honored at the Treasury Department.

The first requisition of the War Department on the Treasury for funds, since the President's order of the 21st instant, for the removal of Mr. Stanton, was presented at the Treasury Department yesterday. The requisition was in favor of a Mr. Martin for quartermaster's stores furnished to the Government, and it was signed by Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and dated on the 25th instant, (yesterday.) No action was taken upon it up to the closing of the Department last evening, and it was reported that the Secretary of the Treasury would not honor the requisition because it was signed by Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. This morning, however, the Second Comptroller approved the requisition, and Secretary McCulloch signed a warrant for its payment. This will, no doubt, be a precedent for action on other requisitions, and will greatly relieve the minds of clerks and other employees of the War Department and its Bureaus, who were fearing they would not receive their month's pay on the 29th instant, on account of a failure of Mr. Stanton's requisitions to pass through the Treasury. Other requisitions have been drawn by the War Department on the Treasury since the 21st instant, but they were dated prior to that day. The above-mentioned requisition, being for an account passed and approved since the 21st, could not be antedated.

No requisition signed by Gen. Thomas, as Secretary of War, has, up to this time, been received at the Treasury Department, and it is presumed he has not drawn any.

Other requisitions of Mr. Stanton upon the Treasury Department were duly honored to-day by Secretary McCulloch, who signed warrants for the payment of the money required. One warrant for $75,000, for the payment of salaries in the War Department, was pushed through this morning, at the solicitation of the War Department officials, as the money was required on the 29th instant. This being the last of the month, requisitions for large amounts are being received, the money being required for the payment of salaries.

A SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

A committee appointed at a recent meeting in Baltimore to present certain resolutions there adopted, relative to the rights of the naturalized citizens abroad, this morning visited the Executive Mansion, and presented the resolutions to the President. The Chairman of the Committee made an address to the President, and, referring to the present condition of the country, stated that the people trusted in him to stand firm, and continue his efforts to uphold and defend the constitution and the laws.

In reply, the President, after expressing his hearty sympathy in the resolutions, and promising to do all in his power to have the same observed, spoke of the present difficulties, assuring the committee that he would not swerve from the path of duty, and would do all in his power to maintain the supremacy of the law and defend the Constitution from all its enemies, no matter what the perils might be, or how great the sufferings he should endure in his efforts to the same.

IMPEACHMENT IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Howard, from the Senate committee of seven, appointed on yesterday to consider the impeachment charges against the President of the United States, submitted to-day the following report, which was agreed to, and forthwith communicated to the House of Representatives:

Whereas, the House of Representatives, on the 25th day of the present month, by two of their members, (Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens and John Bingham, at the bar of the Senate,) impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same; and likewise demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer to the said impeachment: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

And the committee further recommend to the Senate that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the foregoing resolution.

AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Stanton remained in his office at the War Department last night, and this morning was visited by a large number of his friends. He was engaged during the day in transacting the business of the Department and received a large number of persons having business to attend to. General Thomas did not visit the Department to-day.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President was visited to-day by a large number of persons, among whom were Senators Doolittle, Dixon, and several Representatives. Secretary Welles called this forenoon, and Gen. Thomas had a short interview with the Executive after leaving the court-house.

THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE are busily engaged in their work, and may perhaps be ready to report articles of impeachment to the House to-morrow, but probably not until Friday. Yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted regulating the manner of proceeding in the House, after the committee shall have reported. The proceedings and debate will be limited, so that the impeachment articles can be sent to the Senate by Monday next.

THE SENATE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.—Yesterday afternoon, the following special committee was announced in the Senate to consider the impeachment message of the House:—Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Pomeroy, and Johnson.

GOLD DOWN.—The excitement does not seem to affect the coin market much, as gold is down to 141¼ in New York this afternoon.

PERSONAL.—T. R. Davis, artist *Harper's Weekly*, Commodore John D. Warden, U. S. N., and A. Vance Brown, of Richmond, are at the Ebbitt House. ....Gen. Geo Spencer, of Alabama, is at the Sexton House.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back to the Senate to-day the bill (heretofore published in the STAR) defining the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and declaring the reconstruction acts political in their character. The committee made several verbal amendments to the bill, and also struck out the clause dismissing all cases now pending in the Supreme Court arising under the reconstruction acts. An amendment is also added providing that no law heretofore passed extending the judicial system of the United States over any of said rebel States shall be construed to recognize any State government existing therein until Senators and Representatives from said States shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States, or Congress shall recognize a State government therein as valid.

ERRONEOUS.—We are credibly informed that the statement made public a few days ago, to the effect that in the Delano vs. Morgan contested election case it is the purpose of the Committee on Elections in the House to report that Mr. Morgan is entitled to the seat as member from the 13th Ohio district, is not well founded. What conclusion the Committee has reached in the premises cannot, of course, be stated, since no expression of views has been made by it; nor, under existing circumstances, can it be calculated with any degree of accuracy when the case will be decided.

☞ The Republican Conventions of Carroll and Washington counties, Md., have both elected delegates to the Republican State Convention of the 6th of March pledged to the support of Grant and Creswell.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts from this source to-day were $503,081.41.

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR.

This Afternoon's Dispatches.

IMPEACHMENT.

What the New York Papers Say.

[Special Dispatch to the Star.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The *Times* says that it seems to be assumed in Washington that the Washington that the President will be convicted. This is partly based on the supposition that the vote in the Senate will be as rigidly party as that in the House, and partly that his guilt is so clear that no effective defense remains open to him. If there is but one charge brought against him, the case will be reduced to a dangerous simplicity. But as the Senators are sworn to consider the case simply in the light of the Constitution, and adjudge it on the evidence, we may trust that as great a degree of fairmindedness and fair dealing will be brought to the trial as is possible in any court that could adjudicate such a case.

The *Tribune* argues that impeachment is peace, reconstruction, supremacy of the law, and the triumph of republican institutions.

The *World* thinks that the substitution of a radical for Mr. Johnson will make but little difference in the strength of parties. It defends the President on public grounds, and opposes impeachment from no personal or party motives. It insists that Johnson is a Republican President, and that the difficulty between him and Congress is a quarrel in the Republican party. That he accepted the policy and retained the Cabinet of his predecessor. The constancy with which he resisted the revolutionary measures of the Radicals deserves approbation. His methods of resistance have been weak, and if he had taken the advice of Democrats of standing, the present imbroglio might have been avoided.

The *Herald* says that this scandalous conflict between the President and Congress, on the part of the latter, is for the maintenance of their party in power through universal negro suffrage and negro political ascendancy in the reconstruction of the rebel States. On the part of the President, it is a display of retaliation, self-conceit, offended pride, and ambitious folly. Congress sees nothing but Johnson as the great impediment to reconstruction, and Johnson sees nothing but Congress. Johnson accuses Congress of usurpations and despotic laws, while Congress impeaches Johnson of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

FROM MEXICO, THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolt in Venezuela—The National Debt of Mexico—President Juarez to visit Washington, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Star.]

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Later news from Mexico, Venezuela, Virgin Isles, Demararra, Barbadoes, Qunidad, St. Croix, Antiqua, Jamaica, and St. Thomas, has been received.

Several new Cabinet Ministers of Venezuela had resigned. The revolution had not yet been suppressed. Hurricanes had occurred at the Island at Navassa.

Auction sales of confiscated property are ordered for the extinguishment of the national debt of Mexico.

The Yaqui Indians were committing formidable depredations.

President Juariz had been granted six months' leave of absence to visit Washington.

The Mexican Government has declared Puerto Angelo, situated on the Pacific coast of the State of Oajaca, a port of entry for foreign and coasting commerce.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

[By Cable to the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Feb. 26—Forenoon.—Consols, 93⅞ for both money and account; U. S. 5-20's, 71¾a 71⅞; Illinois Central, 88; Eries, 44⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26 — Forenoon. — Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Sugar firmer. Petroleum firm.

LONDON, Feb. 26—Afternoon.—Consols, 93¼a 93⅜ for money and account; Eries, 44½; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—Afternoon.—Cotton dull and declined ⅛d.; Uplands, 9½, to arrive, 9¾; Orleans, 9¾. Lard active and advanced two shillings; sales at 68s.; Bacon advanced to 41s.; other articles unchanged.

THE JOHNSON MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Arrest of Captain Tucker the Projector—He is released on Parole—Republican Meeting—Congress Endorsed.

[Special Dispatch to the Star.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Yesterday Capt. F. J. Tucker, one of the projectors of a military organization in this city, for the support of President Johnson, was arrested by the police, but released on his parole to answer a charge that may be preferred against him.

At a meeting of the Republican Campaign Club, held last evening, resolutions endorsing the action of Congress in impeaching President Johnson were adopted.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL McCALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Major Gen. Geo. A. McCall died yesterday at West Chester, and will be interred at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday. The deceased served in the Mexican war, and organized and commanded the Pennsylvania reserves during the Peninsula campaign, and was captured before Richmond.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Levi Morris, of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Morris, iron workers, of this city, was accidentally killed this morning by being run over on the Pennsylvania railroad below Rosemount. He fell from the train while in motion, and his headless remains were discovered by the engineer of the next train.

HARD TIMES IN RICHMOND.—Times, in the money line, were never so dull as now in Richmond. The Dispatch contains six columns of "sales by auction" under deeds of trust and seizures by constables, sheriffs, city sergeants and United States marshals. Among the parties who have "gone up the spout," are Mr. John P. Ballard, proprietor of the Ballard House, and Mr. Wm. J. Babcock, of the St. Charles Hotel. They are, however, not alone; hundreds of others suffering from an impecuniosity that appears impossible of relief.

☞ Kansas is debating a bill to deprive women and negroes of the right to be licensed to sell liquor.

☞ Brigham Young is again a married man.

☞ Gen. Chambers, of Louisville, had a daughter born to him on his 71st birthday.

☞ Kalougas and maadrilence are the names of the new bonbons for which Parisian ladies are having small oil silk pockets made under their skirts.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

This Afternoon's Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Yates presented a memorial from citizens of Utah asking the creation of the Territory of Wyoming, and to annex Utah and Idaho thereto. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, presented the memorial of four thousand citizens of Louisiana setting forth their hardships and asking relief. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to revoke the appointment of a receiver for the First National Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and to allow said bank to resume the banking business; which was passed.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the House bill for the surrender of persons charged with certain crimes, with amendments; which was adopted. [It prohibits any person convicted of robbery, arson, murder, and forgery in a foreign country from entering the United States, and authorizes the President to surrender to foreign Governments any such criminals.]

Mr. Morton asked if the bill did not provide that no man after serving out his sentence should be allowed to enter our territory; and if so he was opposed to it.

Mr. Pomeroy said many men had been cruelly punished in the despotic countries of Europe whom the world was unworthy of, and this prohibition from receiving a refuge on our shores was not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions.

Mr. Sherman moved to restrict the provisions of the bill to those who had escaped before serving out their sentence.

Mr. Trumbull said this bill had passed the House in consequence of a recommendation from the Department of State, which had information that a noted criminal was on his way to the United States from a country with which we had no extradition treaty.

Mr. Trumbull then asked for the reading of a letter from Secretary Seward urging the passage of a bill of this nature.

Mr. Grimes adverted to an instance where a friend of his, on returning from Europe, had met a British officer bringing to this country a lot of convicts who were released on condition of coming here.

Mr. Davis said for many years it had been the practice of the European Governments, particularly of the smaller German Governments, to make a general jail delivery on the sole condition of the convicts coming to the United States.

Mr. Hendricks said the bill had been hastily considered in committee, and he moved its recommittal, in order that it might be more cautiously worded.

Mr. Sumner said this was not a new subject. Some two years ago a resolution, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, protesting against the sending of criminals here by foreign Governments, was passed; but if the abuse still continued, it was well to take some further action.

After discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Howard, from the special committee of seven, appointed to take into consideration the message of the House announcing the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, reported the following:

Whereas the House of Representatives, on the 25th day of the present month, by two of its members, Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, at the bar of the Senate, impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and likewise demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson: therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives.

Also, reported the following:

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the passage of this resolution.

The resolution and order were adopted without debate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed as unfinished business the consideration of Senate amendments to the House bill in relation to a land grant to the Opelousas railroad. The amendments were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Shanks, (Ind.,) the Secretary of the Interior was directed to inform the House in relation to certain treaties with Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information in relation to the survey of the Niagara ship canal. Adopted.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to so amend the homestead law as to exempt discharged soldiers from payment of usual fees. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Van Wyck, (N. Y.) the Postmaster General was directed to inform the House why the railroad between Washington and New York charges more for mails, freight, &c., than any other road.

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) offered a resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association incorporated by act of Congress, such damaged and captured cannon as the Secretary may choose to give.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, (O.,) the Secretary of War was directed to pay to the widow of Hon. C. S. Hamilton the balance of money due her deceased husband as a member of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, (Ill.,) the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bills, Mr. Scofield (Pa.) in the chair.

The bill making partial appropriations for expenses of the Indian tribes was taken up. [The bill appropriates $184,000 for purchase of blankets, &c., for presents to Indian tribes, and $15,000 for transportation of same.]

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) made a speech in opposition to the general purposes of the bill. He said it was proposed to transfer this matter from the bureau of a civil officer to a commission composed in part of military men, and he objected to that course, as he thought the matter had better be left with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Burleigh (Dakota) addressed the committee upon the bill.

On motion of Mr. Butler, (Mass.) the committee rose and reported progress to the House.

At 1:10 p. m., Mr. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, appeared at the bar of the House and formally notified the House of the action of the Senate upon the subject of impeachment.

The message from the Senate was read at the Clerk's desk and ordered to be spread upon the journal of the House.

On motion of Mr. Paine (Wis.), the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and took up the Senate amendments to the amendatory reconstruction bill, which recently passed the House.

Mr. Paine moved a concurrence in the Senate's amendments, which provide that a majority of the votes actually cast shall be sufficient to ratify a Constitution presented by a Convention.

Upon the question of concurrence, the yeas and nays were demanded, and the amendments were concurred in—yeas 96, nays 32.

The Speaker laid before the House testimony taken in the New Mexico contested election case. Referred to Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. Butler, (Mass.,) the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Clarke (Kansas) offered an amendment providing that awards should be made for just claims for damages sustained by Indian depredations, and that the amount awarded should be taken from the appropriation made for the special tribe that had committed the depredation.

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