The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOL. XVI: WHEELING, WEST VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1868. NO. 210.

Business Cards.

AUCTIONEERS.

HUBBARD, BRO. & CO., Auction Sales Every Evening, Cor. Quincy & Market streets.

ATTORNEYS.

ALFRED CALDWELL & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 71 Main st., over Bank of Wheeling.

STANTON & ALLISON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 4th st., east side, north of Monroe.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOYD & WAYMAN, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 59 Main street.

EDWARDS & STONE, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 74 Main street.

FORGEY & HUGHES Dealers in Boots and Shoes. 120 Main street.

H. ANENEY, Fashionable BOOT MAKER, 3d st., bet. Market & Union.

McCLELLAN & KNOX, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 65 Main street.

BANKING.

BANK OF WHEELING, G. Lamb, Cashier, D. C. List, Pres't, Main Street.

FIRST NAT'L BANK OF WHEELING G. Adams, Cashier; G. K. Wheat, Pres't, No. 26 Monroe street.

MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK of West Va S. Brady, Cashier; J. N. Vance, Pres't. N. E. cor. Monroe & Main sts.

NATIONAL BANK OF WEST VA., J. Wagner, Cashier, C. Oglebay, Pres't, S. W. cor. Main & Monroe sts.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, S. P. Hildreth, Cash.; Thos. H. List, Pres. No. 65 Main st.

PEOPLES' BANK, J. F. Updegraff, Cash.; J. Reid, Pres., No. 69 Main st.

BOOK SELLERS.

CAMPBELL & McDERMOT, Booksellers and Stationers, 130 Main street.

GEO. W. STONER, Religious Books and Stationery, Monroe st., above Main

CLOTHING.

A. M. ADAMS, Merchant Tailor, Water st., ab. Monroe.

H. HARTMAN, Clothing and Furnishing Goods, No. 26 Monroe street.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Clothing and Furnishing Goods, S. E. cor. Main & Monroe sts.

JOHN T. LAKIN & CO., Merchant Tailors, No. 25 Monroe st.

THOS. HUGHES & CO., Clothing Emporium, 36 cor. Monroe & Water sts.

CORDAGE.

CHAS. H. BERRY, Hemp & Manilla Cordage, Twine, &c., 18 & 19 Water st.

DRY GOODS.

HENRY ROEMER. Dry Goods & Notions, 36 Main st. Centre Wheeling.

DAVID LEVI, Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Cor. Main & Webster sts., Centre W.

FISHER & SEAMON, Dry Goods and Notions, 116 Main street.

JOHN ROEMER & CO., Dry Goods Emporium, 31 & 33 Main st., Centre Wheeling.

J. S. RHODES, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Peterson's Block Main street.

DRESS MAKERS.

MRS. KYLE & MRS. WATKINS, Emporium of Fashion, 161 Main st., up stairs.

DRUGGISTS.

E. BUCKING, Druggist and Prescriptionist, No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall.

GEO. B. GLESSNER, Druggist and Prescriptionist, South end of Stone Bridge.

LAUGHLIN, SMITH & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 78 Main street.

SILVEY & LIST, Druggists and Prescript'onists, corner opposite the Post Office.

T. H. LOGAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 47 Main street.

FOUNDERS.

CHAPMAN & CO., Stoves, Hollow-Ware, Arches, &c. 35 Monroe street.

THOS. G. CULBERTSON, Star Foundry. Castings of all kinds, 62 Market street.

FURNITURE.

J. C. ORR & CO., Carpets and Furniture, 112 Main street.

GROCERS.

R. J. SMYTH, Family Groceries, Corner Market and Quincy streets.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JOS. SPEIDEL, Wholesale Grocer, 48 Main street.

BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Corner Monroe & Water sts.

LIST, MORRISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Corner Main and Quincy street.

PAXTON & OGLEBAY, Wholesale Grocers, 54 Main street.

HARDWARE & IRON.

OTT, SON & CO., Dealers in Hardware, Main street.

P. C. HILDRETH & BRO., Dealers in Nail Rod, Bar Iron, &c., 53 Main street.

HATS AND CAPS.

HARPER & BRO., Wholesale Hats and Caps, Main street.

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, N. C. Arthur, Secretary, 29 Monroe street.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, John Bishop, Secretary, 26 Monroe street.

AETNA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE Company, S. P. Hildreth, Sec'y; H. G. Harding, Ass't Sec'y, 53 Main street.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., J. C. Hervey, Secretary, Office next door to M. N. Bank.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Jos. Seybold, Sec'y, H. A. Knapp, Ass't Sec'y, office in Bank of Wheeling, Main st.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., W. F. Peterson, Agent, Main street, next door to M. N. Bank.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

C. WELTEY & BRO., Foreign & Domestic Wines, 126 Main street.

MILLINERY GOODS.

D. A. ADLER & CO., Ribbons, Millinery & Dress Trimmings, 141 Main street.

MUSIC.

W. H. SHEIB, Pianos, Organs & Sheet Music, 139 Main street.

MARBLE WORKS.

JAS. CARROLL, & BRO., Monuments, Tomb & Head Stones. John street, east side of Stone Bridge.

Business Cards.

NUTS, BOLTS & WASHERS.

NORWAY IRON MANUFACTURING Company, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Tacks, &c. Office, foot of Fourth street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A. C. PARTRIDGE, Photographic Gallery & Stock Depot, 117 Main street.

PIG IRON

JOHN P. GILCHRIST, Pig Metal Broker, Office, Main st., Union Hall buildings.

PRINTING.

FREW, HAGANS & HALL, Steam Job Printers, 15 Quincy street.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

I. IRWIN, Real Estate Agent, Monroe street.

THOS. O'BRIEN, Real Estate Agent, Office, Custom House.

THOS. HORNBROOK, Dealer in Real Estate, 115½ Main street.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MAchine, Oxtoby & Duffield Agents, 103 Main street.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MAchine, Wm. Sumner & Co., 99 Main street.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

JAS. H. HOLMES. Steam Boat Agent, 36 Monroe street.

TIN & SHEET IRON WARE.

B. F. CALDWELL, Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware, 18 Main street.

GEO. W. JOHNSON, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, 105 Main street.

REID & ROEMER, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, 137 Market st., opposite City Buildings.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

J. A. LASH, Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware. 182 Main street.

OXTOBY & DUFFIELD, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, 103 Main street.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN, Jewelry, Watches, &c., 104 Main street.

Boots and Shoes.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

BOYD & WAYMAN'S,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 59, Main street, next door to L. S. Delaplain & Son.

mar18 WHEELING, W. V.

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS.

FORGEY & HUGHES

HAVE OPENED AT NO. 120 MAIN ST., Hornbrook's block, a first class

Boot and Shoe Store,

where they propose to keep a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, IN ALL STYLES AND MATERIAL and

At Prices that will Give Satisfaction.

They call especial attention to their Philadelphia made Balmorals, Gaiters and Slippers, in serge, morocco, kid and glove kid. They hope by strict attention to the wants of the citizens of Wheeling and vicinity to merit a fair share of their patronage. mar16-ly

GEO. EDWARDS. B. B. STONE. MARC. F. STONE.

NEW WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE STORE

EDWARDS, STONE & Co.,

No. 74 Main St.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

mar6 EDWARDS, STONE & CO.

Wines and Liquors.

A NEW HOUSE.

C. WELTY & BRO.,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES,

LIQUORS, BRANDIES,

Gins, Cordials, Whiskies, &c

NO. 126 MAIN STREET,

apr4-ly WHEELING, W. VA.

LIVER PILLS

Are Pills that have a direct and powerful action on the liver, and relieve any inactivity or congested state of that all important organ upon which depends the whole process of digestion. The importance then, of procuring a Pill that shall have such direct action without the ill effects of mercury, is manifest to every one; Such Pills are Roback's Blood Pills, they are warranted purely vegetable, and can with certainty be relied upon, and are safe at all times. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

W. BAIR & BROTHERS,

Tobacco Factors,

AND DEALERS IN

LEAF TOBACCO,

NO. 23 MAIN ST.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

No orders filled for less than a case. mar13-1yd

J. A. CARROLL & BRO.,

MARBLE WORKERS.

JOHN ST.,

EAST SIDE OF STONE BRIDGE, Wheeling, W. Va.

Monuments, Tomb and Head Stones, Mantles, Grind Stones, &c., constantly on hand and finished to order. Also, Plaster Paris. jun18-ly

HENRY ANKNEY

FASHIONABLE

BOOT MAKER,

South side of 3d st., between Market and Main sts., 2 doors East of Reed & Kraft's Drug Store,

CENTRE WHEELING.

Makes to order all the different styles of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. oct5-ly

Tobacco Twine.

1200 LBS COTTON TWINE. 500 lbs Jute Twine. For sale low by

CHAS. H. BERRY, No. 18 Water st. ly25

Shoenberger & Co's Horse Shoes.

100 KEGS MACHINE MADE HORSE Shoes, assorted sizes. P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.

The Intelligencer.

THE New York *Times* sees no reason to alter the opinion it has hitherto expressed, that Mr. Johnson will be convicted.

IN our advertising columns this morning appears the announcement of Col. Edwin Frey, of Buckhannon, as a candidate before the Republican nominating Convention for Secretary of State.

A STATEMENT is now telegraphed from Washington that Mr. Johnson, in his message to the Senate nominating Schofield, did not say, in place of Stanton "*to be* removed," but in place of "Stanton removed." If these two little words had been omitted by the reporters it would have saved the country much conjecture.

IT is stated that there was an informal caucus of Republican Senators in Washington on Saturday night, at which it was declared that there should be no avoidable delay in bringing the impeachment trial to a conclusion. The movement in favor of a postponement until after the Chicago Convention, developed but little strength in the meeting.

THE New York Assembly has passed a bill imposing a tax of three-quarters of a mill for canal purposes. It will amount in the aggregate, the *Tribune* says, to $1,300,000. Mr. Greeley "goes for" the Assembly thus vigorously:

We are weary of protesting against the infamies of this most infamous Legislature. Will it never adjourn? Another month of it would drive the tax-payers to madness. Won't some one read the Riot Act in the two chambers and command the plunderers to disperse?

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

—The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that Gen. Schofield's nomination was made with his consent and approval.

—The New York *World's* Washington dispatch says there are rumors of a break in the Republican line of Senators; four are named as certain to vote against impeachment, and that the friends of the President are more confident of his acquittal.

—Rev. Paul Bagley has been impeached by his church and removed from his pulpit for indulging in political matters.

BY MAIL.

—The strike of the journeymen plasterers at Washington city has been in progress for six weeks, and they are now no nearer a solution of the difficulty than they were when they started. Meanwhile they are receiving substantial aid from different sections of the country.

—Richmond papers state that preparations were made in that city, on Saturday, for the commencement of the trial of Jeff. Davis on the 4 th of May.

—It is expected that Mr. Bingham will make his closing argument in the impeachment case on Friday.

—Judge Curtis, of the President's counsel, has gone home, to return no more during the trial. Mr. Butler's active connection with the trial has also ceased, and we notice he was recreating with his family at Mount Vernon a day or two since.

—Marcus L. Ward, Governor of New Jersey, is now in Washington making arrangements, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, for the transportation of delegates to Chicago, &c.

—Members of the House Committee on Roads and Canals intend to take up the question of regulating, by act of Congress, the safety of the lives of passengers on railways. It is urged that under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, Congress has the right to make appropriate regulations which it enforces now by law on all vessels propelled by steam.

—The foundation stone of the new Odd Fellow's hall in Richmond, Va., was laid with ceromonies by the Richmond lodge, Monday evening. The corner-stone proper will be laid on the 4th of July next.

—The boiler in the Penn Treaty Rolling-mill, Messrs. Leibert & Co., Philadelphia, exploded Monday afternoon, demolishing the building. John McGill, Frank Smith, and John Davis were killed. Four persons were wounded seriously, and many others slightly. Up to Monday evening 13 of the wounded had been taken from the ruins.

—On Saturday night a boy named Henry Hellwig, fell into a vat of boiling slops at a distillery in Chicago, and died from his injuries last evening.

—The hope that the Ohio Legislature would adjourn on Friday has been dissipated. The prospect now is that as soon as the appropriation bill is disposed of, and if the impeachment trial is not completed this week, a recess of one week will be taken, when they will return.

—Lieutenant General Sherman issues a call for a joint meeting of the societies representing the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio and Georgia, in Chicago, on the 15th and 16th of next December. "The object," he says, "is purely social, and designed to preserve the memories of the war, and to cherish the friendships formed during that period of our national history. All are cheerfully invited to be present and to participate."

—During the last day or two the Maryland Conservatives are known to have been quite busy. A private dispatch received at Washington from a well-informed source in Baltimore, says that prominent Democrats there are busy making preparations for a grand procession in escorting Johnson through the city on his way to Gainesville, Tennessee.

—Brown, the murderer of the child Angie Brown, at Canaan, New York, has been sentenced to be hung at Hudson on the 13th of May.

—In boring an artesian well in Chicago, at the depth of about 1,200 feet a vein of water about eight feet deep was found with a strong current passing from the Northwest. This fact was ascertained by lowering into the bore, by means of a fine wire, a long lead plummet. The weight would descend steadily until it reached the stream of water, when it would instantaneously be snatched or jerked out from the perpendicular line from the directions indicated. The current of water is sufficiently strong and rapid to snatch the heavy lead, and bear it away, as a fish would snatch an insect, and carry it beneath the surface of the river. The daily discharge is 600,000 gallons.

50,000 LBS. SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
20,000 lbs Plain Hams.
200,000 lbs Shoulders.
100,000 lbs Clear & Clear Rib Sides.
100 Tierces Prime Lard.
50 Kegs " "
50 Barrels Extra Lard Oil.
200 Bbls Juno Family Flour
200 do Star do do
100 do Swan do do
280 Half Barrels Lake Fish.
50 Barrels Vinegar.
50 Boxes Factory Cheese.
50 do Concentrated Lye.

For sale by HANDLAN, JORDAN & CO. mar16

BY TELEGRAPH.

Odd Fellows Reunion at Parkersburg.

Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

Celebration of the 49th Anniversary of Odd-Fellowship---Procession and Dinner.

Special to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, April 28, 1868.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of West Virginia, assembled here this morning at nine o'clock, in Odd Fellow's Hall, it being the third annual communication.

A short morning session was held. Present, Rev. Wm. L. Hyland, M. W. Grand Master; Wm. Wilson, Deputy Grand Master; James P. Davis, Grand Warden; Thos. G. Steele, Grand Secretary; R. T. Roberts, Grand Treasurer; B. Tyson Harmer, Grand Chaplain, and representatives from thirty-three lodges, and many Past Grands.

A constitutional quorum being present, the Grand Lodge was opened after prayer by the Grand Chaplain, and the reading of last year's journal was dispensed with.

At 11 o'clock a procession was formed with above five hundred members of the Order. The procession passed through the principal streets of the city headed by Vass' Brass Band from Wheeling, brought here for the occasion by the Wheeling delegation, discoursing excellent music. The procession marched to the Monroe M. E. Church, where a public address was delivered by Grand Master Hyland. The brethren then partook of a sumptuous entertainment in the market house, provided by the members of the Parkersburg Lodges. The pleasures of the day were heightened by the delightful weather.

The Grand Lodge met again at 3 o'clock P. M., and adjourned to 9 o'clock A.M. to-morrow. W. P. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, April 27.—The Times' telegrams state that King Theodore made an attack on the British advance on the 10th of April, when he was repulsed, having 500 men killed, and he was subsequently deserted by almost the remainder of his troops. The King then retreated inside the Fortress of Magdala, where he was supported by some few devoted followers. He made a desperate resistance to the English, but finding his cause made hopeless by the assault of General Napier's stormers, he committed suicide by a pistol shot as the British appeared on his last stand-point.

LONDON, April 28—1:20 p. m.—Consols declined to 93¾a93⅞; U. S. Bonds 70¼a70¾; Illinois Central 74¼; Erie 47.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—1:20.—Cotton dull and rather more active and prices unchanged. Breadstuffs, quiet; Corn, firmer and higher 38s 3d. Lard, firm and advanced to 65s 9d. Pork, dull; others unchanged.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The steamer Henry Chauncey brings $46,000 in treasure.

Panama dates to the 20th says: The steamer Laranae reached Panama on the 16th from San Francisco.

James C. Warner, Tribune correspondent, died at Panama on the 15th.

The troubles in Chiriqui have been suppressed and the leading revolutionists arrested. Nothing important from the interior, and no arrivals since the last steamer.

A brutal attack has been made upon the colony of Granadians, in Ecuador, by the natives who were to be punished by the Government.

Guatemala had issued a decree very favorable to foreign immigration.

Honduras has declared Amapodar free for twenty years.

Salvador has made a treaty of commerce with Italy.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURGH, April 28.—At Brady's Bend the accommodation on the Allegheny Valley Railroad consisting of a number of freight cars with a baggage car and a passenger coach attached, when near the burning well, twenty miles from this city was thrown over an embankment making two revolutions and stopping in the Allegheny river.

There were upwards of twenty passengers on the train but none were killed.

The following persons were seriously injured: Miss Mary Marshall, leg broken; Mrs. Hoover, injured internally; Mr. St. George, injured internally; Mr. Angell, spine injured. There were six or eight others slightly injured but their names are not known.

The accident was caused by a broken rail.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The House of Commons yesterday closed doors. The subject under consideration was the suspicions of Fenianism that has fallen on certain employes of the House, in connection with the recent assassination of Mr. McGee.

A message from Duke Buckingham, relative to the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, was laid before both Houses. An adress conveying the sympathy of Parliament to her Majesty, and expressing indignation at the atrocious crime, was agreed upon in the Senate.

Senator Mitchell was particularly severe on the Fenians, and expressed the hope that the most vigorous efforts would be made to stamp it out in the British dominion.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 27.—St. Domingo dates of the 20th, state that although Gen. Baez had taken the usual oath as President of the Republic, Congress was endeavoring so to amend the constitution during the present session as to confirm the leading points of Baez's policy. These were to make Samana a free port of entry and a general foreign mail station; to arrange the mail and trade service at Samana so that it should form a neutral station and become the centre of the Carribean telegraphic cable service.

A brother of Baez, and Gen. Cameo had gone to Hayti to negotiate for a permanent alliance between both Republics.

Strikes.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 27.—The whole force of workmen employed in the extensive rolling mill of Washburne Iron Company struck to-day for an advance of wages at the rate paid in 1867.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The laborers on the New Hudson River Railroad, in St. John's Park, struck yesterday for higher wages, and commenced breaking the wheel-barrows, &c. They were finally quieted and the increased wages conceded.

Georgia Election.

ATLANTA, GA., April 27.—Official returns from 54 counties give total majorities of 12,886 for Bullock, against 7,284 for Gordon, Bullock being thus 5,602 ahead.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

SENATE.

When Court had been opened in due form, Mr. Sumner said—I send to the Chair an amendment to the order of the Senate upon the trial of impeachment. When that has been read, if there be any objection, I will ask that it go over until the close of the argument, and take its place with other matters that will come up at that time.

The amendment was read as follows:

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that on a trial of impeachment by the Senate no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, but this requirement of two-thirds is not extended to the judgment in such trials, which remains subject to the general law that a majority prevails; therefore, in order to remove any doubt, it is thereupon ordered that any question which may arise with regard to judgment shall be determined by a majority of the members present.

Mr. Davis objected, and the Chief Justice said it would lie over.

Manager Williams then at 12:15 resumed his argument. After recapitulating his position of yesterday, he took up the subject of the President's alleged justification by reason of the advice given him by his Cabinet. He held that the President could not shield himself behind the opinions of his own creatures, whose sentiments were prompted by a fear of losing their position. He characterized the Cabinent in its newly assumed functions, as a foreign growth which sought to make itself a directory. He argued that if the Cabinet were intended to advise the President on his general policy and shield him from responsibility for his actions they would have been made independent of his control. He claimed that the President had failed to show any sufficient cause for his desire to remove Mr. Stanton, true he was a thorn in his side, but so was Congress, and so was Grant and every loyal man.

Mr. Williams held that the wanton removal of a meritorious officer from motives of personal dislike, is of sufficient warrent for impeachment. He referred to the President's failure to commence the legal proceedings which he maintained would not have suited his purpose to have an interegnum wherein his own will would be supreme. He then gave a satirical and humorous description of the conduct of Gen. Thomas on the 21st and 22d of February, including his appearance at the masquerade. With regard to the set-up by the President that he has a right to resist and bring to judicial decision the laws he considers unconstitutional. Mr. Williams maintained that no provisions of the Constitution required such a confirmation and that the extreme cases of unconstitutional laws were not supposable. He would admit that the Senate is now sitting as a Court, but it was a Court holding exclusive jurisdiction which could decide this whole matter according to its own ideas guided but not bound by precedents and laws.

Mr. Williams then argued that the suspension of Mr. Stanton was made under the tenure of office law, which the President thereby recognized; he then maintained the averment of evil intent was not necessary in this case, as in all others, it was inferred from the act itself. Comparing the conduct of Mr. Johnson with that of James the Second, he said it only now remained to see whether the parallel would be completed. He contended that for the safety of the people, the supreme law was the only law by which this case should be properly tried; it was belittled by trivial and imperfinent legal technicalities, and he besought the Senate to take a larger view in regard to the 11th article. He nad not the heart to dwell upon the disgraceful conduct which formed it subject. The President, like his counsel, made merry over it. He could only say that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and that one culprit would find in the Senate a censor more stern than Cato. In conclusion, he said the result of the trial would determine whether the President or the Senate would go down, and depicting a series of fearful consequences which would follow from an acquital, he contrasted, with the gloomy picture, the peace, prosperity and happiness to result from the President's conviction. The Senate took a recess.

On reassembling, Mr. Butler asked leave to make a personal explanation in regard to the Alta Vela matter, referred to by Mr. Nelson, and read a written statement in which he condemned in very severe terms, the introduction by Mr. Nelson of assertions unsupported by evidence, and irrelevant to the case, and went on to state the circumstances of his connection with the matter. He stated that he gave Mr. Shaeffer an opinion on the Alta Vela claim before impeachment was decided on or before the President committed the act which gave rise to it, and had never heard of it afterwards, until published in the New York papers.

Mr. Logan also signed it, but the other signatures were offered to the copy of his opinion long after the original was given the President. Neither he nor any of the Managers had any interest in the Alta Vela claim; the signatures were sent to the President in order to support him in doing what he had already declared his intention of doing.

Mr. Butler then read the affidavit of Chauncey F. Black and Mr. Shaeffer, corroborating these assertions. Mr. Nelson, by permission, replied, and reminded the Senate that the topic was not introduced by himself, and claimed that he had a right to vindicate his client from the aspersions cast upon him by the other side. He had brought no accusations against the Managers, and contended warmly that the imputation made against him just now was unjustifiable and outrageous. He had supposed that the original opinion was dated like the copy, and asked why he had not been corrected when he read the letters. If allowed, he would reproduce them to-morrow, and would show that the additional signatures were made after the trial had commenced and were used by Judge Black to influence the President.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Nelson was called to order by Mr. Yates and Mr. Logan stated that the signature was affixed before the impeachment commenced.

Mr. Nelson said the letter would show.

Mr. Evarts then at 2:30 rose and addressed the Senate and Chief Justice in behalf of the President. His opening remarks had reference to the grave character of the cause and the impossibility of human prescience for seeing the resbits which would flow from it. From these considerations he framed a strong appeal for circumspection and impartiality in its consideration. Briefly reviewing the issues involved in the few impeachment trials which have taken place in our country, he spoke of their utter insignificance in comparison with those now presented, and said he should call their attention to some of the probable results which would follow the decision either way; if the President is acquitted the government will go on as before, and Congress and the executive and judiciary will resume their proper functions; in case of conviction disturbances of various kinds will arise, and one branch of the government will be divested of its prerogatives and the President will be succeeded by a member of the body which deposes him. This he maintained was the trial of the Constitution, referring to the Supreme Court as the respected and cherished guardian of the people's liberty. He alluded to Congress as having recently prevented the exercise of its rightful jurisdiction in defense of a sacred right, and Congress was also attacking the other co-ordinate branch of the Government, and the people looked to this trial for a decision which would restrain that aggressive branch within its proper limits. The oath of the President was not merely the common oath, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, but included the unique and sublime obligation to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. The people have formed and will adhere to the determination that the oath shall not be taken in vain. They are converts to no theory of Congressional omnipotence, and when they hear this record of impeachment is drawn, they will wish to know the crime is with which the President is charged, and for which it is sought to depose him. They understand what treason and bribery are in all their ramification; but on going through with all their list, they are told his crime is having removed a member of his Cabinet, and are told it becomes a crime because Congress for the first time in the history of government has made it so; he undertook to make an *ad interim* Secretary of War, and now in consequence they are to have made for them an *ad interim* President; they also ascertain that no force was employed, and no removal was made except on paper, and that for the purpose of procuring a decision of the Supreme Court, to prevent which, vigorous action was at once taken by those who bring accusation. In short, said Mr. Evarts, the people see that it is a question of supremacy between Congress and the Constitution. They did not hold that the Constitution was made only for our infancy, but felt that it was to be the guide and bond of our maturest manhood, and were determined that the law should continue to be the guardian of liberty. Referring to the position assumed by the Managers, that their tribunal is not a Court; Mr. Evarts said it was the first time he ever knew a prosecutor to make the assertion that his case was *coram non judice;* but they probably felt that the only way to prevent their cause being out of the court was to turn the court out of the cause. As to the English precedents adduced to show that this body is not a court, he said Parliament was the Supreme Court of that nation, and that impeachment was only a part of its judicial function, in which view he was supported by the authority of Chancellor Thurlow. If this is not an altar of justice it is merely an altar of sacrifice. He said the managers had taken no pains to conceal the party spirit and party hate which had hurried through the preparations for this proceedure and read some decirations on the subject made by the Managers in the Peck trial. He called attention to the words of one of the Managers who spoke of the Senators as headsmen standing on the scaffold with their swords ready; they having tried the culprit on the night of February 21st, an assertion which he characterized as insulting to the Court, cruel, and unwarranted; he read from the debates on the formation of the Constitution, to show that the power to impeach and try the President was granted with hesitation by the Senate, and that only because of the reliance placed upon the observance of a judicial oath.

Mr. Evarts then dwelt on the tremendous power and meaning of the little words "truth, oath, justice, and duty," and appealed to the Senators to brace themselves by all their integrity, truly and justly to observe their oaths, and perform their solemn duty.

At the conclusion of his eloquent exordium, the Court and Senate adjourned at 4:20 p. m.

HOUSE.

A copy of the new Constitution of South Carolina was laid before the House, and was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

A bill admitting South Carolina, North Carolina and Louisiana, was introduced, and referred to the same Committee.

A resolution inquiring into the sale of the iron-clads Neota and Catawba to Alexander Swift, by the Navy Department, was introduced by Mr. Washburne, and agreed to.

The Speaker submitted a copy of the Constitution of South Carolina, recently ratified. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Paine introduced separate bills for the admission of the States of South Carolina, North Carolina and Louisiana. They are similar to that introduced by him yesterday in the case of Arkansas. The bills were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Pike introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Be it Resolved, &c., That the President be requested to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, adjacent to the British provinces, for the purpose of protection to American vessels in the exercise of their rights as recognized in the treaty of 1783, within one marine league of the line as it follows the indentations of the coast, and also for the purpose of taking care that the valuable property on ships shall not be confiscated for the alleged infractions of the provincial rights of the fishing grounds, and that whatever punishment for trespass inflicted shall be in proportion to the pecuniary injury occasioned by the offense.

The House then accompanied the impeachment managers to the Senate.

Horrible Tragedy.

UTICA, April 27.—A horrible tragedy was enacted Saturday last, at Sand Hill, four miles east of Camden Village in this County. About three o'clock a little girl eight years old, a daughter of Levi Sanders, was brutally outraged a short distance from her father's house. Her throat was then cut and her head smashed in with a stone or some other implement. Wm. Henry Casswell has been arrested for committing the horrible deed. Caswell is said to be a simple fellow, and there is little doubt that he is an irresponsible person.

River and Weather.

PITTSBURGH, April 28.—The river is 4 feet 10 inches by the pier marks, and falling. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The river has fallen 2 feet 2 inches, with 21 feet of water in the channel. Weather, wet; been raining for the last two hours. Thermometer 64°.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1868.

REGULAR REPORT.

COTTON—Dull and a shade lower; sales 900 bales at 33c for middling uplands; closing with sales reported as low as 32½c.

FLOUR—Closed dull and 5c lower on common and medium grades.

GRAIN—Wheat—Heavy and lower; holders are now disposed to realize. Rye—Dull at $2 20a2 25. Oats—Dull and very heavy at 83½a84c for western in store. Corn—Quiet and heavy at $1 15a1 16 for new mixed western afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet and firm; sales 500 bbls new mess at $29a29 06 cash and regular. Beef—Quiet and steady. Cut Meats—Steady with a moderate demand. Bacon—Quiet and firm. Lard—Firmer at 18½a18¾c for fair to prime. Eggs—Quiet at 24c.

DRY GOODS.

The trade to-day is a little more animated but is far from active, yet heavy brown sheetings are 1c firmer.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

GOLD—Steog; opening at 139 and closing at 139¾a139⅞.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Henry Clews & Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 prices: Coupons, '81, 113⅝a113¾; do '62, 112½a112¾; do '64, 110⅝a110⅞; do '65, 110⅝a110¾; new 108⅝a108¾; do '67, 109⅝a108¾; 10-40s, 102⅝a102¾; 7-30s, 107¼a107⅜.

CLOSING PRICES—5-30 P. M.

STOCKS—Pacific Mail 90⅛a90½; Atlantic Mail 31a34; Western Union Telegraph 37a37¼; New York Central 127¼a127⅞; Erie 70¼a70⅞; preferred 74¼a75; Hudson 125a126½; do preferred 120; Reading 89⅛a89¼; Wabash 51a52; Fort Wayne 104a104¼; Ohio and Mississippi 30⅞a31; Michigan Central 115¾; Michigan Southern 89⅝a89¾; Illinois Central 145a145¼; Toledo 106a106¼.

EXPRESS SHARES—Wells, Fargo & Co. 28a28¼; American 62a62¼; Adams 62¼a63; United States 61a62½; Merchants' Union 32¼a32½.

Cincinnati.

APRIL 28.—FLOUR—Firm; but quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; but quiet and unchanged. Corn—Advanced to 95c for ear; shelled sold at the same rate. Oats—Scarce and firm at 80c for No. 1. Rye and Barley unchanged and quiet.

COTTON—Dull and nominal at 30½a31 for middling uplands.

TOBACCO—In active demand at full prices; sales of 240 hhds, lugs at $4 50a 9 50, and leaf at $10a10 25.

WHISKY—Irregular and nominal at $2 10a2 15 for free.

PROVISIONS—Generally firm with a strong market. Mess Pork—held at $28 50, but without sales. Bulk Meats—In demand at 12½ for shoulders, and 14¾a15c for light and heavy sides, but holders asked ¼c higher. Bacon—Quiet at 13½a13¾c for shoulders, 15¾a16c for sides, 16¾a17c for clear rib, and 17¾ for clear.

LARD—Held at 18½c with buyers at 18¾c; it sold at 18¾c, delivered, at Richmond, Ind., and at 18c last evening, delivered, at Madison, Ind.

CHEESE—Firm at 15a16c for old; some new in market but the grade is poor, it brings 10a13c according to quality.

POTATOES—Scarce and advanced to $3 75a4 00 per bbl., on arrival.

APPLES—Firm at $6a7 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Firm for fresh grass at 36a40c.

EGGS—Firm at 21c.

OILS—Linseed—Firmer; selling at $1 15a1 17. Lard—$1 40a1 45.

GOLD—139, buying.

Chicago.

APRIL 28.—FLOUR—Quiet; but held firm for fancy brands of spring extra.

GRAIN—Wheat—Decidedly lower for No. 2 spring, but more steady for No. 1; $2 18 for No. 2; closes tame at $2 10a$2 10¼. Corn—Firmer; with good demand principally for May delivery cash; closes at 86¼a86½ for No. 1, and 84¾c for new. Oats—Better and more active at 63a63¾. Rye—Weak and lower at $1 84a1 85 for Fo. 1. Barley—Dull at $2 30a2 35 for No. 2 in store.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork—$28a28 25; some holders demanding $28 50 at the close. Lard—Firmer at 18a18¼c. Bulk Meats—Firm; shoulders, 12½a12¾; short rib, 15¾; short clear, 16¾a17; sweet pickled hams, 17½.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull and lower nominally; 7c for corn, and 8c for wheat to Buffalo.

Buffalo.

APRIL 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Inactive; the millers offer $2 25 for No. 2 spring. Corn—Sales of ear lots at $1 00. Later—Boat loads sold at 90a92c for new western. Oats—76c for western; market generally dull and unsettled.

Toledo.

APRIL 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; sales of amber at $2 71a2 73. Corn—1c better; sales of No. 1 at 92c. Oats—1c better; sales of No. 1 at 72a73c. Rye—Scarce.

SEEDS—Clover $5 50.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Nominal; 4c on corn to Buffalo; 8c to Oswego.

Milwaukee.

APRIL 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm; City XX $10a10 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Steady at $2 14 for No. 1.

Wheeling Lightning Rod Co.

MUNSON'S COPPER TUBULAR LIGHTNING ROD with SPIRAL FLANGES, has been erected on thousands of buildings in all parts of the United States, and in a test of ten years no instance of their inefficiency has occurred. This Rod has received the First Premium at the State Fairs of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, Fairs at Maryland Institute, Am. Institute of New York City and 'Mechanics' Institute of Cincinnati, at the National Fair held at Louisville, Ky.; and every place it was ever exhibited. It has been endorsed by over five hundred Professors in Colleges and other scientific men, as the best Rod ever invented, possessing all the elements necessary to protect buildings from lightning. It is made of copper because it is the best metalic conductor, except silver, and does not rust. Its spiral flanges and rough edges dissipate electricity and double its conducting power. Electricity uses only the surface, never the heart of a metal. One flange of the Rod being open, the inside surface is available as well as the outside; altogether its power surpasses twenty common iron rods or a solid copper rod an inch and a half thick, and has the additional advantage that it is continuous, and can never become disjointed or otherwise get out of order, but will endure as long as the building stands on which it is erected. Our points are made on the most approved method, and our Insulators are unsurp