

On Saturday, May 16th, the Senate proceeded to vote on the Eleventh Article of Impeachment. It has been generally understood that the Eleventh Article would get more votes in favor of conviction than any other. The result of the vote was as follows:

Guilty 35; not guilty 19.

The impeachment court thereupon adjourned to May 20th at 12 m., when the vote will be taken on the remaining articles. Nothing can be more humiliating to the Republican party and so fact to the lovers of liberty throughout the world, than the result of this vote. A few journals yet flatter themselves that somehow or in some way the great criminal will yet be convicted. We see no hope. The Republican party is betrayed—not by Andrew Johnson, and not by the traitors, but by men whom it has cherished up to the latest hour: Foster, Wilkie, Ross, Henderson, Fowler, Grimes, Trumbull, Fessenden, Salmon P. Chase.

Only a few days ago we placed the utmost confidence in their integrity, and numbered them among the pillars of the party. To-day they are our betrayers, selling us out like sheep in the shambles, at the bidding of Andrew Johnson, whom they have heretofore so loudly denounced. The air is thick with rumors. The impeachment managers claim that millions of money have been used upon the Republican Senators who voted for acquittal—and they are taking testimony upon the subject. The N. Y. Tribune charges the same thing, while others claim that it is a political coup d'etat to defeat Wade for Vice President and Grant for President—and to either foist Chase and Fessenden upon the Chicago Convention or destroy the party.

It is high time that the rank and file of the Republican party should look well to their leaders. This great party of Liberty and Human Progress belongs not to the comparative handful of sycophantic demagogues and office loaches, who have fastened themselves upon it to control it or to destroy it! No! It belongs to the great honest mass of American freemen who compose it, and to the cause of liberty throughout the world.

Minnesota has her share of disgrace in this shameful result. The vote of Daniel S. Norton could have turned the scales and convicted the betrayer that chokes in the White House.—Daniel S. Norton! a name only less infamous than that of Andrew Johnson.—Daniel S. Norton—sent to the Senate by the radical Republicans of Minnesota! Shame! Shame! Shame!

There are some facts connected with the election of Daniel S. Norton to the U. S. Senate, that we deem worthy to be generally known—not as illustrating the treachery of men whom the party has trusted in high places—but as showing the value of a single vote.

Mark how one vote through several successive steps has effected at last, in all probability, a momentous result, endangering not only a great political party, but the rights and liberties of the whole nation.

At the Wright county Republican Convention in the fall of 1864, H. L. Gordon, now of this city, was a candidate for State Senator. He was defeated by G. D. George, of Rockford, by one vote; (two years afterwards he was nominated by acclamation and elected by a very large majority, running five hundred votes ahead of his ticket in Wright county.)

The defeat of Mr. Gordon at the convention in 1864, was accomplished through the treachery of a delegate to that convention who was elected by Gordon's friends, and who got his election by express pledges to support him for State Senator at the convention.

After Mr. George's nomination, Mr. Gordon "took off his coat" and worked earnestly to secure his election. The district was at that time close. Mr. George frequently said that he felt under great obligations to Mr. Gordon for his effective aid in the canvass. Mr. George was elected by about 150 majority. When the Legislature convened, and the Senatorial contest between Wilkinson and Norton was fairly up, Mr. Gordon went to St. Paul and remained several days, working for Wilkinson. He labored specially with Mr. George who appeared inclined to support Norton, and before he left the city got a solemn promise from him, that he would support Mr. Wilkinson steadily throughout the contest. Returning home, he and nearly all the other leading Republicans of Wright county, in including all the county officers, signed and forwarded to Mr. George a letter urging him in behalf of the Republicans of that county to stand by Mr. Wilkinson.

The Senatorial contest terminated in the Republican caucus by the nomination of Dan. Norton over Mortor S. Wilkinson by one vote.

G. D. George, forgetful of his promise and against the wishes of the Republicans of his county, voting for Norton, and turning the scale in his favor. We all know the treachery of Dan Norton—his base betrayal of the Republican party that gave him his place. Only one vote more and Andrew Johnson would stand to-day before the city in a convicted criminal. One vote more! and Minnesota should have a name that would have rolled from the Em-

pire to the Rio-Grande! To-day the sad hearts of more than half the nation are almost despondent, and the muttered curses of an indignant people are heaped upon the heads of their betrayers.

Republicans—sterling Republicans, you of the rank and file, who love your party because it represents "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable," give *treachery its reward*. Look well to your leaders and your would-be leaders.

We have been crying "Death to traitors!" ever since the fall of Sumpter, but the *deadliest traitors* we have to fear are traitors in our own camps—captains, colonels and generals in our own ranks. "Spot the traitors!" and be careful to make no more mistakes.

A few more Andrew Johnsons, a few more Nortons, Trumbulls, Fessendens and Chases, and the Republican party will fight its Waterloo, and with it will fall "the hopes and hearts of freemen everywhere."

We wish that every Republican in the land could have listened to the eloquent and noble Wilkinson, as he addressed the late Republican State Convention in St. Paul. There was at least one delegate there, Mr. G. D. George, who must have felt uncomfortable. Wilkinson in his most impressive manner, told the Republicans of Minnesota to look well to their leaders and make no more mistakes—as the Opera House was trembling at the thundering applause of the assembled multitude of sterling radicals, cheering the sentiment, "No more mistakes!" We saw one delegate, sitting in full view and directly in front of Mr. Wilkinson, frowning, like a criminal in the dock, and a flush of shame upon it, that told us plainer than words could tell, that "treachery hath its reward."

Republicans, a great and vital contest is just before us; we must go forth again to battle for "Union and Liberty!" we must have leaders; choose with care, "no more mistakes!" From corporal to the general commanding, be sure that your leaders are leaders.

Choose sterling men for leaders in every department of your forces; don't trust a "quack" in the hands of a corporal who is tainted in the least with Chicanery or Johnsonism or "mania" of leaves and fishes. Let our motto henceforward be

"No more mistakes!"

"WHAT WILL YOU DO WHEN THE BLACK MAN COMES?"

The Pioneer of Sunday, concludes a stirring article upon the question of admitting colored men to the Chicago Convention as delegates from Southern States, with the above sentence, and then relates, evidently in jest, with the idea that an unanswerable conundrum has been propounded. Do, when the black man comes to Chicago? Why he will be admitted and welcomed—not because he is black—but because he is a man, with reasoning faculties, with an immortal soul, with more ability, than almost half of the writers that are continually abusing a race because of an unwholesome and unjust prejudice.

He will be admitted, because One Hundred and Forty Thousand of his color showed their devotion to our country, by enlisting in its service, upholding our flag upon its battle fields, and yielding their life blood freely, in order that white men north might remain at home, out of danger and unharmed, to come out after the war closed that a black man "swells bad."

Do with the black man! He will be admitted, because in the States he represents, thousands of white men stand aloof and refuse to participate in politics, decline to lift a finger to raise their country from its war-devastated condition, listen to Democratic counsels, to the treacherous voices of the same men who in 1861, urged and drove the Southern States into secession, promising to assist them fully if resulted, and after seeing it fully initiated, developed their cowardly character by remaining North, and making fortunes as quartermasters on the frontier, or in Government contracts.

He will be admitted, because the Republican party of the United States believe, as do our fathers in '76, "That all men are created equal," that the lessons of the war must be acknowledged, and that man should measure his fellow man in some other way than by judging his ability by his color, his hair or the length of his heel.

He will be admitted, Mr. Pioneer.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

The Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention assembled in the Turner's Hall at Chicago, on the 19th, at 12 o'clock. Various delegations arrived in a procession, headed by a brass band, and the famous old Wisconsin War Flag Old Abe, and marched to the place of meeting, where three cheers were given for Logan, Fenton and Grant, and three cheers for the recreant Senators, during which the song of "Old Grimes is dead," was sung by the assembly. Nearly all the States are represented.

Gov. Fairchild, of Wis., was chosen temporary chairman, and welcomed to his seat with enthusiasm and applause, and addressed the convention.

Chosen as President, with a Vice President and Secretary from each State. After some fitting remarks, receiving with the most enthusiastic and deafening cheers and shouts, Gen. Logan announced that Gen. Grant's father was present. Mr. Grant then came forward and was heartily welcomed. A number of resolutions were adopted, among them, one nominating Gen. Grant as President, and another as follows:

Resolved, That soldiers and sailors recognize no difference between the native and adopted citizens, and they demand that the government protect the natural rights of all citizens as well as those of native birth, and that they do not permit a committee of nine was appointed to wait upon Gen. Grant with a copy of the resolutions, after which the convention adjourned.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES CONCERNING A TRIP TO DAKOTA.

We have received lately several letters from parties in the East, making inquiries concerning the facilities for traveling north and west from this city, to various points in Dakota and on the Red River of the North. We would state for their information, that a daily line of stages runs from St. Cloud west to Fort Abercrombie, D. T. The distance is 190 miles; the fare \$21; and the time 3 days. There are hotels with good accommodations along the route. Persons desiring to visit Fort Ransom, will find no regular stage route from Fort Abercrombie; but, during the summer months there are opportunities to accompany the freighting and Government trains that are constantly going to the various posts in the Territory.

The distance from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Ransom is about 75 miles.—There are accommodations for travelers at the Forts usually furnished by the settlers.

A stage runs westward from Sauk Centre, to Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, distance about 180 miles.—The round trip is made in six days. Travellers on this route camp out two days.

Those wishing to go to Pembina or Fort Gary on the Red River of the North, accompany the transportation teams from Abercrombie, to which place the steamer International departs for the above points, if the stage of water admits, otherwise travelers go down by train, or in flat boats used for carrying freight. Distance 300 to 400 miles to Fort Gary.

A regular daily line also runs north from St. Cloud to Crow Wing on the Mississippi river, distance 50 miles—fare \$6; time one day.

All contemplating tripping across or about our beautiful State, we say come on, and the visit will amply repay the trouble and expense, in affording a view of a magnificent country, dotted with beautiful lakes, prairie and timber.

The finest opportunity is offered for hunting and fishing; game abounding plentifully. Our pure air, bracing Minnesota atmosphere will give health and strength to all who try it. Everything suitable and necessary for a trip westward from here, can be procured at this place at reasonable prices.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order yesterday at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock by Governor Ward, of New Jersey, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Bishop Simpson was then called upon to offer prayer and complied in a very appropriate petition to the throne of grace, closing with the Lord's Prayer, in which the audience joined.

Gov. Ward said, by direction of the Executive Committee he would nominate General Carl Schurz, of Missouri, as temporary Chairman. Motion carried unanimously.

After the usual preliminaries a committee on Resolutions was appointed, Gen. McLaren being the member from this State.

Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut is permanent President.

Speeches have been made by the President, Gen. Sickles, Fairchild and Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, who is a delegate. There is an immense multitude of people in attendance, enough to fill the Opera House half a dozen times. Grant will be the nominee and probably Fenton for Vice.

We had hoped to present the full proceedings, with the nominations in this issue, but at this hour, Thursday, 2 P. M., we are without the necessary information.

TELEGRAPH ITEMS.

LONDON, May 18.—The news of the 11th article created a profound sensation. Most of the journals have editorialized thereon. The Times says the articles are most too vague for substantial charges, but the vote corrects the fear of any party bias, and shows that the case was judged on its merits alone.

The Telegraph says dignity and decorum have marked the whole of the trial, and the non removal of the President is a most fitting close. Even the most ultra radicals will be compelled to admit this at no distant day.

The New York Times special correspondence says that Chief Justice Chase has placed himself in the hands of Democrats, who are conceiving measures to run him for President against General Grant.

Buckingham was elected to day as U. S. Senator from Connecticut, to succeed Dixon, on the 4th of March next. Dixon was nominated and supported by the Democratic members of the Legislature.

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Mr. Washburne presented a minority report declaring the country of no value, and that it was not expedient to make the appropriation.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requesting the Senate to furnish an official copy of the last two days' impeachment proceedings.

An exciting debate ensued, and Mr. Stevens said there had been deep denunciation somewhere.

Mr. Rose acquired if the Senators would persevere themselves.

Mr. Stevens said he did not think it would hurt them much. After some more sharp sparring the resolution was passed, and the House adjourned.

It is said that a new party is to be formed with Chase as its leader and candidate for President. The Democrats say, however, that while they are ready to give great praise to Chase and other Republicans for their attitude during the impeachment trial, they are not going to support him to office.

The Democratic party never make such mistakes, as putting new converts in places of trust.—ED.

DONNELLY AND WASHBURN.

We believe that all the Republican papers of Minnesota, with the exception of the St. Paul Press and Minneapolis Tribune—the editors of neither of which belong to themselves—sustain Mr. Donnelly in his caustic reply to Washburne, though depriving certain expressions used by him.

We give the following extracts from prominent Republican journals, all of which are published in the other Congressional District:

Certain passages, it is true, too much resemble the common Irish Pomeroy style; but otherwise, the speech of Donnelly is exactly what we should expect in reply to the personal charges of Washburne, and we see no need—on an exchange suggests, of sending south for Morrissey to go to Washington to teach Donnelly manners. Whatever may be said of certain passages, and the speech proper of Donnelly is pithy and to the point, and it is to be wondered the House was anxious to hear him out.—Winnebago Homestead.

Mr. Congressman Donnelly, of this State, is fighting a pack of aspirants for his seat. Among them is a Mr. Washburne, of Minneapolis, a member of the same family that has been made illustrious by his three brothers, one of whom from Maine is, or was, famous by reason of being named Washburne, another of whom, from Wisconsin, is famous as having been a member of Congress and as the General who climbed out of the back window of his office in Memphis in the first of his brothers, and the oldest and first of the family is an old and garrulous member of Congress who is famous as being from the same town in Illinois as Gen. Grant.

Old Washburne has come out in a savage letter on Donnelly, which calls him a Jew and bears other strong marks of having been written either at Minneapolis or somewhere near home than Washington.

As Washburne's letter charges Donnelly with corruption, lying and a choice variety of small offenses, it affords Ignatius a fine opportunity of flipping up the old chap's long Congressional career, in which it is strange if he has not done some things that look suspicious.

We do not pretend to disguise our satisfaction that the distinguished Representative from the sound drubbing that he has given his plucky young antagonist which the nature and extent of the protection in one sense justified. Mr. Washburne undertook to play the role of the bully, and his part in the most insulting manner, and while his fellow member with a degree of decency, a wanton falsehood utterly inconceivable in any man occupying a seat in Congress at the hands of the people.

The attack was made, to be sure, outside of the halls of Congress, but it was none the less a personal attack; and account; and Mr. Donnelly could not have done less, out of regard to himself and his constituents, than to resent the insult in a public manner. To what he has rendered himself liable to censure for consists in his declining to Washburne's dirty level, and thus disgracing not only himself, but his country.

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House long famed for rudeness both of speech and manner—we must remember that Mr. Donnelly would be an exception among men of the offensive meddling and meddling character of Washburne, and that he had not only him beyond prudent bounds. He has a hard fight of it with his personal opponents at home, and may be excused for fighting desperately when he is threatened to be assailed by the whole Washburne tribe.

Mr. Donnelly is, without dispute, the ablest political canvasser and the most popular man of his party in our State, yet a majority of the leaders of his party in and around St. Paul both hate and fear him. His ambition, though justified by his success before the people and the strong hold he has upon the voters of his party, is opposed to the schemes and interest of a clique of Republican leaders \* \* \* whose present rallying cry is "Washburne for Congress." Had there been no such feeling, who can imagine the seal with which his enemies have been gilded with words the Galena demagogue and appealed to Minnesotians, by their State pride, to resent with contumacious irreconcilable his atrocious slanders upon our honored representatives.

Red Wing Argus (Democratic).—We have his enemies before the people expressing an opinion upon the embargo of Donnelly and Washburne. It will be recollected that while Mr. D. was East, laboring hard for the success of the Republican party in New Hampshire and Connecticut, Mr. W. took advantage of the circumstance by writing and circulating in Minnesota a scurrilous letter, affecting the character of the former. It was doubtless designed to break down the character of Mr. Donnelly with a view of supplanting him in Congress, by a brother of Mr. W., who now lives at Minneapolis. It is natural that the greatest indignation should have been felt, and manifested at this unjust and uncalculated attack. In due time, after Mr. Donnelly had returned to Washington, he administered to his assailant a scathing rebuke, and although some of the language employed was not strictly in keeping with the dignity of the place, yet if ever pointed and strong words were justified they certainly were in this case.—Freeborn Co. Standard.

We close with a few extracts from the Eastern press:

Mr. Washburne at last secured a hearing, and spoke with a subdued air and propriety that led everybody to doubt his identity.—National Intelligencer.

The readers can judge for themselves of the style of debate. It is only fair to Mr. Donnelly to say that while his language is almost inexcusable, yet his provocation was great. The statement made by Mr. Washburne as to his character is utterly and entirely false.

The recent debate in the House of Representatives between Messrs. Donnelly and Washburne, however, violative of the proprieties of speech, was clearly provoked by Mr. Washburne. He attacked Donnelly in a private letter, which afterwards came to the hands of Donnelly, and he, of course, felt bound to defend himself against the gross imputations of Mr. Washburne, in the very forum in which they were made.

Washburne attacked Donnelly in a most bold and cowardly manner, by mail, and much that he got in return from the man he so cowardly and cruelly assailed, was well merited. The country, indeed, owes Donnelly no small debt of gratitude for the very effective manner in which he exposed the character of the man who claims to own Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, and whom Grant appears to recognize as his keeper and owner.

We give the above extracts as information that is due to the Republicans of this Congressional District quite as much as to Mr. Donnelly. The St. Paul Press and Minneapolis Tribune are adding to their vituperative denunciations every condemnatory paragraph that can be found in any sheet in Illinois or elsewhere controlled by Mr. Washburne. The first reports of Mr. Donnelly's speech were greatly mutilated; and the general sentiment as to the speech itself can be judged from the extracts given above.

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PHILIP FRANK'S COLUMN

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