

other man has an equal right to take the Tory lead; but it sees no reason, under present circumstances, why the ministry should be permanent.

There was a great meeting of the friends of the United States held to-night in St. James' Hall; John Bright was President, and made a powerful speech, arousing the sympathy of the audience for the American people, by eloquent allusions to their conduct during the war of the rebellion.

The Reverend Newman Hall followed, presenting with ability the American side of the Alabama controversy, and carried the vast assemblage with him. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and dispersed with repeated cheers for America.

New York, 27.—The *Herald's* special says General Thomas has sued Stanton for false imprisonment, with damages laid at a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A Havana special reports that the German Mercantile House, Keoble, Leitur, & Co., of Mantanzas, are acting as agents for strong London bankers, for securing a treaty to loan the Spanish government twenty millions on account of the Island of Cuba, the loan to be secured by a lien on the revenue of the Island.

Chicago, 26.—The *Tribune's* special says, the committee upon articles of impeachment have been in session most of the day. Generals Emory and Thomas are among the most important witnesses examined. The committee has virtually agreed upon five articles; there may be seven. An article, charging violation of the law, in creating the Department of the Atlantic, was discussed, but will probably be laid aside, as the purpose is to avoid all but the plainest questionable misdemeanors, also such as would call for summoning witnesses from a distance. A proposition to frame an article upon certain features in the removal of Gen. Ord, and the appointment of Gen. Gillem, involving a direct purpose on the part of the President to defeat reconstruction was under consideration. This will probably be ruled out because it might involve bringing witnesses from Cuba, if the President desired it. The expectation is to finish their discussion in the House on Saturday, and present the bills to the Senate on Monday next.

The articles thus far agreed upon are as follows: Article 1. That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that he removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, E. M. Stanton, while the Senate was in session and without its counsel. Article 2. Said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, committed a high crime in this, that on the 21st day of February, 1868, he did, in violation of the act concerning the tenure of certain civil offices, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Senate being then in session, and without the consent of the same. Article 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, was guilty of a high crime in this, that on the 21st day of February, 1868, he conspired, with Lorenzo Thomas and others unknown to the House of Representatives, by force of threats and intimidation to prevent E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, from holding said office, in violation of the act of July 31, 1867, defining conspiracies, and of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices. Article 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes in office in this, that regardless of his oath and in violation of the Constitution, he did, on the 21st of February, 1868, appoint a Secretary of War *ad interim*, to wit: Lorenzo Thomas, without the consent of the Senate, no vacancy existing in the said office of the Secretary of the War Department. The fifth article is not definitely defined, but it is supposed it will charge the President with attempting to induce the officers of the army to violate the articles of war, as authorized by Congress and approved by himself. Gen. Emory testified that the President had sent for him and inquired particularly about the forces under his command, and then asked him what he thought of the law requiring all orders to the army to pass through the army headquarters. Gen. Emory, in reply, told him his understanding was, that all orders must thus come to him.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention yesterday nominated delegates to the National Convention and Presidential election. They re-nominated Judge Dixon for Chief Justice, and Byron Payne for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Resolutions were passed which favor Grant, avoid the financial question, and demand Johnson's impeachment.

Washington, D. C., 27.—Gen. Thomas lays his damages against Stanton at \$250,000. The counsel for Thomas have decided to make application for a writ of *quo warranto* before the District Court, for Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department.

New York, 27.—The *World's* Buenos Ayres correspondence of Jan. 13th says, Gen. Ashboth, Minister of the United States, is lying very ill and certainly cannot survive many days. He has long been an invalid and a great sufferer. Some of the chief judges and lawyers, and many of the principal merchants of the city, have been victims to cholera. The pestilence has carried off in Buenos Ayres, in 40 days, 5,000. All work is suspended, and those who depend for food on daily labor, suffer much. Carts enough to convey the dead cannot be found, nor men to dig the graves. The churches are taken for hospitals, and many unable to be conveyed to them, die alone in their houses. took part in the alleged disturbance at the performance of Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*, at the Odeon Theatre, has been sentenced to six days' imprisonment with a slight fine.

Toronto.—A furious snow storm set in yesterday, the railroads are all blocked.

Philadelphia.—At a large Democratic meeting in the eighth ward, strong resolutions were passed; one, of Col. Sechler, said, that before many days, every lamp post would be converted into a gibbet for Republicans.

Jamaica advices state that the American Consul is acting vigorously to obtain redress for the outrage on the schooner *Hannah Grant*. The sugar crop is a quarter larger than usual.

Chicago, 26.—The Senate, yesterday, considered the supplemental reconstruction bill, allowing the majority of votes cast to decide the elections.

The select committee on the impeachment matter is as follows: Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Pomeroy and Johnson.

Charleston.—The convention passed a third reading of the entire executive article. There was considerable debate on the question as to whether the recognition of the Supreme Being was held to be a qualification for office, it was decided finally, in the affirmative.

London.—The House of Lords has agreed to the bill renewing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Atlanta.—Gen. Meade's order was read to the Convention to-day; it prohibits imprisonment for debt in the State and forbids the courts to issue bail for a process in civil actions.

San Francisco, 26.—The Legislative Assembly has adopted resolutions approving the action of the President and censuring Congress. The independent press of the coast, generally, support Congress. The leading Democratic paper of the city calls on the President to declare martial law in the District of Columbia, and to suspend civil business, including Congress, till the people can speak. A telegram from Victoria says it is reported that an arrived Fenian head centre is in receipt of dispatches from reliable parties in San Francisco, announcing that it is the intention of the Fenians to make a raid on British Columbia. This has caused considerable excitement. Said information is of such a nature that Admiral Hastings has deemed it prudent to take immediate precautionary steps. The banking houses have also taken action, securing themselves from the impending danger. The Supreme Court in British Columbia has decided that the property of Isaac Humphreys, an American citizen, who died intestate at Victoria, must revert to the Crown, should there be no heirs to the same. The Chief Justice said the office of Consul was created for commercial purposes only, and that no ministerial duties or privileges are attached. Consul Francis appeared on behalf of the United States. The property in question is considerable in amount.

Washington, 26.—Gen. Thomas appeared before the Supreme Court to-day, accompanied by his Counsel, Richard T. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph W. Bradley, sr., as advisory counsel. Judge Oliver Fisher occupied the bench with Judge Carter. A subpoena was issued for Stanton to appear and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and certain official papers. Judge Carter asked if counsel was ready to proceed with the case. Mr. Riddle introduced Mr. Carpenter of Wisconsin as associate counsel for Stanton. Mr. Carpenter, owing to illness and the importance of the case, asked for a continuance till to-morrow. Merrick objected on the ground of public interests. Judge Carter was disposed to grant the continuance, and

Merrick asked that the case be considered in a criminal court instead of in chambers. Judge Carter declined, as he sat merely as an examining magistrate. Mr. Merrick said Gen. Thomas was here and his bail had surrendered him into the custody of the Marshal of the district. He was therefore a prisoner, and his counsel asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge Carter declined to imprison Gen. Thomas, believing he would appear to-morrow, and informed him he could go home.

St. Louis.—A letter from Fort Berthold, of Dec. 23d, says the mail from St. Paul to Helena was partially destroyed by Sioux Indians near White Earth river, on the 19th. The mail carriers were warned that if they were again caught they would be killed. The hostile Sioux are endeavoring to induce the friendly tribes on the Little Missouri to join in a war on the whites.

A letter from Fort Berthold, of January 16th, says for two weeks previous the severest snow storm known for ten years has been prevailing. The troops at Fort Stevenson were obliged to burn the warehouse and all the lumber, to keep from freezing. Cattle and mules were actually buried in the snow, and a large number were frozen to death. The Indians in the neighborhood of the Fort are in a starving condition. The corner stone of a bridge over the Mississippi at this point was laid yesterday.

San Francisco, 27.—Late northern coast advices say the navigation of the Columbia river is open. The winter has been the severest since '43. At Camp Harney during January the thermometer had ranged from twelve to twenty-eight degrees below zero.

Great numbers of sheep, horses and cattle are dying from disease in Oregon.

A fire at Lewistown, Idaho, on Feb. 2nd, destroyed a row of buildings. A number of houses were demolished to prevent the spread of the fire.

Washington, 27.—The counsel for Gen. Thomas have decided to apply to the District Court for a writ *quo warranto*, for Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the War Office. No new developments to-day.

House.—Boutwell, from the committee to report articles of impeachment, offered a resolution permitting the committee to report in print. Adopted.

A motion was made to strike out the appropriation for the Washington metropolitan police. While the question was under consideration, the Speaker took the chair and announced that he had received a communication from Kennedy, Superintendent of metropolitan police in New York city, making so grave a charge that he did not feel justified in withholding it from the immediate knowledge of the House. The letter was read, directed to Maj. Richards, Supt. of metropolitan police, Washington, and was as follows:—

"Sir, I have just been called on by Col. Chaffner, President of the United States blasting oil company, with a request to look up five cans of nitro-glycerine, which were delivered on order from the regular custom, but which order is now pronounced to be a forgery. The quantity of oil in the cans is about 165 pounds, sufficient to blow up the St. Nicholas hotel in New York. He fears it may have been obtained in the way it was, for foul purposes, as he latterly has had some applications by unknown persons for the purchase of the article, to whom he refused to sell, owing to their being strangers and would not explain satisfactorily the purpose for which they wanted it. He informs me, although it was given out that the stone walls of Clerkenwell prison were blown down with gunpowder, the material used was glycerine. Now, sir, this 165 pounds has disappeared from New York, and if intended for mischief it is more likely for use in Washington than elsewhere. I give you this information to put you on guard.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN A. KENNEDY,  
Supt. Met. Police."

When the paper was read Ingersall said "Let's abolish the metropolitan police and see if we won't be blown up."

Albany, 27.—Resolutions impeaching canal Commissioner Dorn were reported to the assembly this morning. The convention resolved to submit the question of negro suffrage separately.

London.—Disraeli has gone to Osborne, where the Queen is now stopping. Parliament will probably adjourn for a week, to await the action of the Cabinet.

Berlin.—The obligations of the new treaty will apply reciprocally to Germans and Americans. All previous engagements between the two countries with regard to extradition are renewed, and the treaty made terminable at the end of ten years.

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