

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, PA., MARCH 3, 1868.

The Impeachment Question.

In our grouping together the facts in last week's issue touching the impeachment of President Johnson, we closed with announcing that the House of Representatives had appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, to inform the Senate that the House had passed a resolution impeaching Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors. On Tuesday this committee reported to the Senate Chamber and what then occurred may be gathered from the following which is reported in the Senate proceedings:

At a quarter past one o'clock, while Mr. DAVIS was speaking, Representative Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Bingham, of Ohio, appeared at the door. A number of members of the House accompanied them to witness the proceedings on the subject they had in charge.

The developer announced a Committee from the House of Representatives, who were recognized by the presiding officer.

Mr. STEVENS then said: In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you in the name of all the people of the United States. We do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. SPEAKER, in obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate and in your name, and in the name of this body and all the people of the United States, we impeached as we were directed Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

February 26th. The proceedings on impeachment may be summed up for today in regular order as follows:

In the morning Gen. Thomas 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.

The sub-Committee appointed to prefer articles of impeachment, had a meeting this morning, and made good progress with their work. It is understood that other matters, beside the alleged violation of the tenure of office law will be presented against the President. The specifications will number six or eight. The Committee expects to be able to report to-morrow, and will probably have the case ready to go to the Senate on Monday next.

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The members were then called alphabetically, and each called stepped up to the area in front of the Speaker's chair and deposited his name in the box kept by the tellers. No Democrat voted.

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The Speaker announced that Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, Williams, and Logan having received a majority of the votes cast, were duly elected, March 3d. The impeachment articles were all adopted in the House to-day, by a party of 102 yeas, and 16 nays.

In 1868 we find this law in the Statute books of the country: That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, shall be duly qualified to act therein, and shall be entitled to hold office until a successor shall have been appointed and qualified, except as herein otherwise provided.

The Democratic party in 1868 stands in the same relation to the President that it did to the rebellion in 1861. At that time it did not conform to public opinion, legally pronounced; now it will not conform to law.

This Democracy, after hurrying President Johnson on to his ruin, appearing to desert him now, as a party, the slightest idea of endorsing his conduct. A few of them here and there rave at the "Radicals" and charge them with persecuting the President; but scarcely a mass meeting, and no State convention of the Democratic party has thus far extended its sympathy, or proffered a helping hand to the great usurper.

The High Court Impeachment. We publish a careful list of the Judges who are to try Andrew Johnson upon the articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. The politics of each Senator, and the State from which he is sent, are given. It will be seen that the Senate consists of fifty-three members. Two-thirds of the members present, in the language of the Constitution, are necessary to conviction, and should all the Senators sit during the trial, thirty-six will be the number required to convict.

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