The Star & Sentinel.

Wednesday, February 26, 1868.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 10,000 persons.

☞ Advertisements, to secure immediate attention, must be handed in on or before Tuesday morning.

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.

Our news columns contain the papers upon which the proposed Impeachment is based. The PRESIDENT has undertaken to remove Secretary STANTON, during the session of the Senate, without the consent of that body. This action is in violation of the Constitution. Its words are:

ART. 2, SECT. 2. The President shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint all other officers whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law.—The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

In this instance, the PRESIDENT has attempted to create a vacancy during the session of the Senate by making a removal, and to fill the vacancy without the advice and consent of the Senate! No such exercise of authority has ever before been attempted by any President; and, we hope, none will ever be again, for it is essentially and exclusively a usurpation of authority not granted by the Constitution or the laws, which Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, it is expressly provided in the Constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land.

But the PRESIDENT's action is also in direct disregard of the Civil Tenure Act, passed March 2, 1867, the *first* section of which provides,

"That every person, holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office and shall become duly qualified to act therein, IS, AND SHALL BE ENTITLED TO HOLD SUCH OFFICE UNTIL A SUCCESSOR SHALL HAVE BEEN, IN LIKE MANNER, APPOINTED AND DULY QUALIFIED, except as herein otherwise provided. Provided, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to be removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. STANTON was Secretary of War when this act was passed; and the term of the President by whom he was appointed," runs to March 4, 1869; so that, under the law, his right to remain Secretary of War was defined as continuing till March of next year, and one month thereafter. In disregard of this law, President JOHNSON attempted to remove him, "without the advice and consent of the Senate."

The PRESIDENT also attempted to designate a temporary successor, and ordered the Adjutant General of the Army to act as temporary Secretary of War, issuing to him a letter of authority to that effect. By the *sixth* section of the Civil Tenure Act, the issuing of such commission or letter of authority, is made a "high misdemeanor," for which also the House of Representatives will arraign the PRESIDENT at the bar of the Senate for trial.

The legal question is clear. There is no division among Republicans; and we hear of several leading Democrats at Washington, who say they cannot justify this last action of the PRESIDENT.—The Constitution is explicit. The law passed under it is upon the Statute-book, and both are binding upon President JOHNSON, as binding upon him as upon the humblest citizen. He has attempted to violate it; he has purposely and manifestly disregarded it; and he will be held to answer therefor.

There is little doubt what will be the verdict of the jury. There is no room to doubt the guilt, and the guilty purpose of the culprit. And the country will be relieved when sentence shall have been pronounced and executed, and this bad man paid the penalty of his many conspiracies, treacheries and crimes. For this, a few weeks will, we trust, suffice.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON's long course of perfidy, violence, and usurpation, culminated on Friday last in deliberately trampling on the laws of the land, and has compelled the House to impeach him at the bar of the Senate. In consequence of the all-absorbing interest growing out of this new complication, we surrender a large portion of our columns to-day to Washington news, to the exclusion of other matter.

THE name of our Representative, Hon. Wm. H. KOONTZ, does not appear in the list of yeas and nays on the Impeachment resolution on Monday. It is due to him to explain that he was absent, attending Court in Somerset. Had he been present, he would have voted FOR impeachment.

VALLANDIGHAM is growling over his defeat in Ohio, like a bear "with a sore head;" and hurls back defiance at the New York *World* which has undertaken to read him out of the party. What a pity these men will have to wait at least four years before their hunger for office can be fully gratified. But so it has been pre-ordained.

THE Copperheads of Tennessee have recommended the nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON as the Copperhead candidate for the Presidency. JOHNSON is exceedingly anxious for the nomination. We hope he will get it.

A PROPOSITION to move the Capital from Washington City to the Valley of the Mississippi, was lost by but 20 majority last week. The movement shows great strength, on this first demonstration.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY vs. DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

Out of power the Copperheads profess to be very, economical. What they are when in power, the people may see from these official statements made on Monday of last week in the House, by Mr. LAFLIN of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Printing. He said:

Comparing the expenses for public printing, for the year 1859–'60 and the year 1866–'67, he found that the cost of printing for the House of Representatives for the year 1859–'60 was $855,210 00
And the cost of like printing for the year 1866–'67 was 454,339 00
Showing a diminution in the latter year of $200,871 00
And the cost for 1859–'60 was on a gold basis. If the extra cost of material was added, the figures would be, for the year 1859–'60, $862,365, or within $15,814 of double the amount paid for printing for the House last year. During the Thirty-third Congress, when Lynn Boyd was Speaker of the House, there had been paid for printing for the Senate and House of Reps., $2,290,715 00
And during the 39th Congress, with Schuyler Colfax Speaker, 1,535,791 00
Or a diminution in favor of the Republican Administration of $684,924 00
If to the cost of printing for the Thirty-third Congress were added the extra cost of material paid by the Thirty-ninth Congress, it would make the expenditure for the Thirty-third Congress amount to $3,886,251 against $1,535,791 for the Thirty-ninth Congress, showing a saving in favor of Republican economy over Democratic extravagance for one single Congress, in the item of printing only, of $2,350,460. In making this statement he had not taken into account the increase growing out of the war, of the internal revenue, or of population.

These figures tell the whole story. In old Democratic times, CORNELIUS WENDELL, GEO. W. BOWMAN, and other party hacks, had to be enriched at the public expense, and they were made Public Printers for the purpose. The Republicans abolished this system, and established a Government Printing office, in which the work has been done with the admirable results above stated.

If the people wish to restore the Democratic leaders to power, in the face of such facts, they may be sure they'll have "to pay for it."

THOMAS W. CONWAY, who has been in the Southern States several years, writes as follows to a leading Republican in Washington:

You are well aware that I have traveled extensively over the Southern States, under the auspices not only of your Committee, but also of the National Council of the Union League, and that I am enabled to give something like an intelligent opinion on this whole subject. I will state several facts which Congress and the loyal people of the country had better know now than at a later day:

First—The rebels of the South are determined to defeat, if they can, any plan of reconstruction coming from the present Congress, especially if the right to vote is given to the negroes.

Second—They are as thoroughly organized, and maintain as effective a political and party union among themselves and their Copperhead allies throughout the North as before the rebellion.

Third—They have the entire control of the Associated Press in all the South, and are loud in their boasting over the advantage which that instrumentality affords them over their political opponents.

Fourth—During the past few months they have formed special combinations for the purpose of destroying the vote of the newly enfranchised class; first, by an avowed determination to discharge from employment any negro who votes for the constitution; second, by branding as a traitor any white man who should so vote; third, by removing laboring men from the plantations in the districts where they had the right to vote, to others where they could not exercise that right. In many cases planters living remote from each other agree to make an exchange of their laborers for the purpose of destroying their votes, though I have heard of but few cases where the latter would consent to the removal, and in these nothing but starvation prompted them to it.

Fifth.—Notwithstanding the poverty of the South, and the frequent applications made by the people of that section to Congress for help, large sums of money have been raised for the one purpose of defeating the work of reconstruction in which Congress is engaged.

As showing the temper of Southern Copperheads, we annex a paragraph from a late number of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Times*:

There is not a man who will pay any tax imposed by this convention, and if their tax collectors undertake to enforce collection by seizing and selling the property of the people they will be *shot down like dogs, as they are!* They will deserve to be shot, and we advise every man to resist the payment of such a tax by all the means God has given him. The Mygatts and Orrs, the Hansers and Gibbs, the Aldersons, and all the other scavengers, may make a note of it.

THE Kentucky "Democracy" are representative of what the "Democracy" would be everywhere, if the Southern States were restored on the Rebel basis. One of their principal organs (the Lexington *Observer*), has recently declared that the negro ought to be treated as an alien, and that he ought not to be allowed to become an owner of the soil! In Mississippi and several other States, similar legislation was enacted under the JOHNSONIAN system of Reconstruction, showing the malignant spirit of the Secessionists.

If these men are knaves, their policy can be understood; for it would inevitably lead to a rekindling of the fires of civil war. FOUR MILLIONS OF PERSONS CANNOT, in a Republic, be thus outlawed and outraged. A like attempt has shaken many a throne. Its repetition here would be not only a shameful abandonment of every principle of free government, but a wilful imperilling of free institutions themselves.

The country can have peace—ONLY *by doing justice*. Let the *practices* of slavery cease with the overthrow of its *principle*. Herein is the key to the true policy of Reconstruction. Here only is the path to peace and prosperity.

THE Rebels have inaugurated a reign of terror in Alabama; and the outrages perpetrated by them daily are monstrous, and almost beyond belief.

The Montgomery *Sentinel* gives a table of the vote, not official, showing that 79,909 votes were polled for the Constitution, and 409 against it. In two counties polls were not opened, but will be, and the vote will be over 81,000. The entire registered vote is stated 165,813. It is possible that a majority of the entire registration will prove to have been polled. The Legislature will soon meet, and the State machinery put in motion.

A bill will soon pass both Houses, requiring a majority vote of those polled for ratification, instead of a majority of the entire registration. This is the true principle of elections, is in universal use in the North; and under it, the friends of Reconstruction will have an equal chance with its enemies. At present, the latter have very great advantages, which they use remorselessly for factious purposes.

THE indications are that Gen. GRANT will be unanimously endorsed by the Republican State Convention, which meets in Philadelphia next month. The contest for the Vice Presidency will be between Gov. GEARY, Mr. GROW, and Ex-Gov. CURTIN, with chances in favor of the latter. Gen. HARTRANFT will be renominated for Auditor General, and Mr. CAMPBELL for Surveyor General.

FROM WASHINGTON

JOHNSON vs. CONGRESS

HE RESUMES ACTIVE HOSTILITIES.

DARING USURPATION OF POWER.

REMOVAL OF SECRETARY STANTON.

STANTON STILL IN OFFICE—REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

ARREST OF GENERAL L. D. THOMAS.

TENURE OF OFFICE ACT VIOLATED.

GEN. GRANT AND THE ARMY STAND BY CONGRESS.

Impeachment of the President ordered by the House.

President JOHNSON is again on the war path. On Friday last the country was startled by the announcement that the President, in deliberate violation of the laws of the land, had undertaken to depose of Secretary STANTON, and instal Adjutant General LORENZO THOMAS as Secretary of War. The Senate was engaged on the Reconstruction bill, when about 2 P. M. an Executive Communication was received, announcing that the President had removed Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and ordered Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas to assume the duties of the War Department, under the authority of an old statute exhumed for the occasion, and which dates prior to the Tenure of Office bill. The news of this action of the Executive flew rapidly over the Senate, and soon a motion was made to go into Executive Session, which was carried by a party vote.

Accompanying the above was also a communication nominating Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas to be Lieut. General and General by brevet—the President being determined to force a collision with Gen. GRANT by bringing some officer to Washington to rank, and probably to supplant him. Lieut. General SHERMAN indignantly declined to be so used, and the President fares no letter with the gallant Thomas, who immediately telegraphed to Washington declining the proffered honor and asking the Senate to refuse to confirm. The President will find it difficult to get any reputable army officer to do his dirty work. Poor old Lorenzo Thomas, without brains and without a military record,—a personal enemy of Gen. Grant—would, if he could.

The Senate immediately went into executive session, and after several hours discussion, adopted the following by a vote of 29 to 6:

Whereas, The Senate has received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of war, and had designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and to designate any other officer to perform the duty of that office *ad interim*.

Simultaneous with the departure of the President's Secretary for the Capitol, Adjutant General Thomas called upon the Secretary of War and read him his order from Mr. Johnson to take possession of the War Department, all papers, &c., and a letter to Mr. Stanton, from the President, to surrender the office. Mr. Stanton of course declined, and transmitted to the House a copy of the President's order, viz:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication.

You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

The reading of this order, coupled with the President's evident purpose to degrade Gen. GRANT by persisting in his efforts to create a General by brevet, produced intense excitement. The House immediately reversed its previous order to devote Saturday to speeches, and determined to meet for such business as the exigencies of the hour might demand. The order of removal, with a resolution of impeachment, was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, by a strict party vote, and the House adjourned, many Senators and Members repairing to the War office to counsel Secretary STANTON to stand firm in resisting Executive usurpation.

During Friday night the City of Washington was in a state of feverish excitement, Secretary STANTON remaining in his office all night.

Saturday—Arrest of General Thomas.

Washington, Feb. 22d, 1868.

Early this morning, Adjitant General Lorenzo Thomas was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District, on an affidavit made by Secretary Stanton, charging him with a violation of the 5th section of the Tenure of Office Bill, which provides that—

"If any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment to or employment in *any* office, or shall hold or exercise, or attempt to hold or exercise, any such office or employment, he shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be guilty of high misdemesnor; and, upon trial and conviction thereof, he shall be punished therefor by a fine, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding five years, or both; said punishment according to the disposition of the court."

The warrant was served at 7 A. M., and General Thomas, after a private interview with the President, appeared in Court and gave bail in $5,000 for a hearing on Wednesday morning at 10 A. M.

Scenes at the War Department.

About 11.30 A. M., General Lorenzo Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Cartter, presented himself at the door and told Mr. Stanton he would like to see him.

Mr. Stanton requested him to proceed with anything he had to say. General Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States. Mr. Stanton replied that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as Adjutant General. General Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, and he intended to do so. Mr. Stanton again replied that he should not; and ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order. General Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President and not obey the orders of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton remarked: "As Secretary of War, I order you to repair to your own place as Adjutant General."

General Thomas—I shall not do so.

Mr. Stanton—Then you may stand there as long as you please, if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War.

Gen. Thomas—I shall act as Secretary of War.

General Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being Gen. Schofield's room. Mr. Stanton immediately followed him. After some conversation Mr. Stanton said, "Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War and refuse to obey my orders."

General Thomas—I do, sir. I shall require the aids for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all the business of the War Department.

At this juncture Gen. Grant and an Aid came in. Gen. Grant said, playfully, to Mr. Stanton—Friends, I am surprised to find you here. I supposed you would be at my headquarters for protection.

Gen. Thomas' Subsequent Proceedings.

The Sunday *Chronicle* says:

The arrest of Gen Thomas did not seem to inspire him with greater respect for the law against which he had already offended, for after calling at the White House and drawing fresh counsel and inspiration from that source, he proceeded to the War Department, and, entering the office of the Secretary, announced himself as the Secretary of War *ad interim*, and stated that he was ordered to assume the functions of that office. Gen. Thomas subsequently called at the White House, probably for the purpose of explaining his failure to "take possession of the War Office at all hazards," as he had engaged to do. He had another interview with the President, but what passed between them is not known, unless it be to some of Mr. Johnson's confidential friends. During the afternoon he made another effort to enter the Department building, but the doors were closed by previous order, and the *ad interim* aspirant was treated like any other intruder having no legitimate business inside—refused admission. A person who subsequently called at the Department with a communication addressed to General Thomas as Secretary of War, was informed by the officer of the guard that no person by that name was there recognized as acting in that capacity. The officers of the Department have all recognized Mr. Stanton as the proper source of authority, and paid no attention to the claims of Thomas. This fact tends to illustrate the difficulties which beset an official in this country who enters upon a course of usurpation.

The Crowd at the Capitol.

Long before the hour for the assembling of Congress an anxious throng of people crowded the passages and corridors of the Capitol, all drawn as it were by one common conviction that the President was about to be impeached. Every available inch of space in the galleries of the House of Representatives was quickly occupied, and the doorways blocked up with an anxious mass of people struggling vainly to gain admittance.

Impeachment Decided Upon.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the members of the Reconstruction Committee, who had held a final session at 1 o'clock, were seen to enter the House. The venerable "old commoner," Thaddus Stevens, presently occupied his seat, and just as General Butler moved that the Committee of the Whole House should rise from the consideration of a bill then before it and report to the House, Mr. Stevens rose and stood by, awaiting the resumption of the chair by the Speaker. Immediately there was a hush and the murmurs and buzz of conversation ceased as if by one instinct, and all eyes and ears were strained to watch and hear the momentous proceedings that seemed destined to open a new chapter in the history of the present eventful epoch.

Speaker Colfax having resumed the chair "recognized" the gentleman from Pennsylvania as having the floor. Before Mr. Stevens proceeded, the Speaker earnestly admonished all present that during the proceedings which might take place, no expressions either of approbation or disapprobation could be tolerated. As Mr. Stevens proceeded, as Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, to present the report, a silence most profound pervaded the vast assemblage; and, weak and tremulous as were the utterances of the venerable statesman, he was distinctly heard throughout the greater part of the hall.

The report submitted by Mr. Stevens having been read, concluding with a resolution "that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors," Mr. Stevens made a few brief remarks. He said the report spoke for itself. He did not desire to discuss the question.—All understood it, and he was prepared to vote upon it without debate. If, however, the other side desired to discuss the measure, he was ready to hear whatever they might have to say.

The resolution was debated to a late hour, when the House adjourned with the understanding that a vote should be taken on Monday at 5 P. M. Messrs. Spaulding and Bingham, who have resolutely opposed impeachment heretofore, lead off in earnest and eloquent denunciation of the President's attempted usurpation of power, in flagrantly trampling on the laws of the land and the prerogatives of Congress, which left no alternative but a resort to the Constitutional method of redress, an impeachment at the bar of the Senate. During the discussion the following telegram was read from Gov. Ogelsby, of Illinois:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
"SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 22, 1868.

"The usurpations of Andrew Johnson have created a profound sensation in this State.—His last act is the act of a traitor. His treason must be checked. The duty of Congress seems plain. The people of Illinois attached to the Union, I firmly believe, demand his impeachment, and will heartily sustain such action by our Congress. The peace of the country is not to be trifled with by that presumptuous demagogue. We know the National Congress will proceed wisely and cautiously, but let it proceed. Millions of loyal hearts are panting to stand by the Stars and Stripes. Have no fear. All will be well.—Liberty and order will again triumph.

R. J. OGLESBY Governor."

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, also telegraphed as follows:

Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.: The news to-day has created a profound sensation in Pennsylvania. The spirit of '61 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the laws. Let Congress stand firm. JNO. W. GEARY.

Temper of the Soldiers.

General Emery and Col. Wallace, in command of the department and the troops in the District, have both had interviews with Mr. Johnson to-day, and informed him that they would only obey orders received through Gen. Grant, and the latter informed a New England Senator to-night that the army was a unit, and there would be no probability of any difficulty of orders going to them, except through him.

The President Surprised.

Mr. Johnson never believed, until late yesterday, that the House really meant to impeach him, and even now he hopes to arrest it in the Senate, but in this he will certainly be disappointed.

Senators Hendricks and Dixon were in the House yesterday complaining that the President had entangled himself unnecessarily, without any consultation with the men who alone could protect him, and they could not be responsible for the result.

The following is Maj. Gen. THOMAS' despatch, declining the brevet nomination tendered him by the President. There is marked significance in its being addressed to Senator WADE, instead of the President:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1868.

To Hon. B. F. Wade, President of the Senate:

The morning papers of Louisville announced officially that my name was sent to the Senate for confirmation as brevet lieutenant general and brevet general. For the battle of Nashville I was appointed a major general U. S. A. My services since the war do not merit so high a compliment, and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment if conferred for service during the war. I therefore earnestly request that the Senate will not confirm the nomination. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General.

Impeachment Resolutions adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

The House of Representatives having taken a recess on Saturday until 10 o'clock this morning, all Washington was astir after early breakfast to ascertain in the gallery of the House of Representatives. The hall and lobbies were thronged with people, a large proportion of them ladies, before the gallery doors were opened, and by half-past nine o'clock every seat was occupied, and thousands seeking in vain to obtain even standing room. The ladies' gallery presented an array never equalled during any preceding day of the session.—The members were also on the floor at an early hour, and were collected in groups, earnestly discussing the important business about to be considered, reading despatches from home, and listening to various rumors that are afloat as to the probable action of the President and the course to be pursued by Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant.

The debate was opened by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, in support of the Impeachment resolution, followed by Messrs. Kelsey, Washburne, Wilson, Woodbridge, Boutwell, Cook, Blair, Poland, Stokes, Judd, Pike, Harding, Broomall, and Benton—while Messrs. Woodward, Wood, Pruyn, Sitgreaves, Eldridge, Marshall, Haight, and Niblack, of the Democratic side, opposed. The speech of Gov. Boutwell was a terrific arraignment of the President in his long career of Executive encroachments on the prerogatives of Congress, while the speeches of Judge Wilson and Washburne attracted much attention—the former having hitherto resolutely opposed impeachment, and the latter being the confidential friend of Gen. Grant. He made a telling speech in support of the impeachment of the President. The longer occupation of the office of President by Andrew Johnson was a perpetual menace against the peace and good order of the country, and would keep us in perpetual turmoil, to the derangement of all manner of business. He had disgraced and brought contempt on the American name. He had defied the Constitution and the laws, and the best interests of the country demanded that he should be removed from the high office that he had dishonored and abused.

Mr. Stevens rose to close the debate, but owing to his feeble health obtained permission from the House to have his speech read by Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House. The reading of the speech occupied scarcely twenty minutes, and was concluded just as the hands of the clock indicated two minutes of five. The speech was closely listened to, being a calm but incisive statement of the grounds on which the Committee had recommended impeachment, and a fervid appeal to the House to rise to the dignity of the solemn obligations devolved on them.

Mr. Stevens having concluded, the Clerk read the resolution in clear and ringing tones:

"*Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors."

The roll was then called amid profound silence—126 members voting for the adoption of the resolution, and 47 against. The vote was a strictly partizan one, every Republican member voting for impeachment.

Messrs. Stevens and Bingham were then appointed a Committee to proceed to the United States Senate, and in the name of all the people of the United States impeach the President of the United States of high crimes and misdemeanors; and Messrs. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Bingham of Ohio, Wilson of Iowa, Logan of Illinois, Julian of Indiana and Ward of New York, were appointed a Committee to prepare the articles of Impeachment. Whereupon the House adjourned.

Message from the President.

The President sent to the Senate this morning a message, nominating Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to be Secretary of War, in place of Mr. Stanton, removed, and explaining the appointment of Adjutant General Thomas as Secretary *ad interim*. It is much more respectful in tone than similar documents heretofor sent in, and may be regarded as in form of apology. He claims to have acted within the sphere of his constitutional prerogatives, and argues at length the unconstitutionality of the Civil Tenure Act. The message was read quietly, without eliciting debate.

The War Department.

There was no special excitement around the War Department this morning. Mr. Stanton still occupies his room, not having been home since Friday, and is almost constantly in consultation with Senators and members of Congress. About eleven o'clok, General Thomas, the would-be Secretary *ad interim*, appeared at the door, having come direct from the President. He was stopped by the guard at the door, and sent in his card to Mr. Stanton. He was immediately admitted, and going to Mr. Stanton's room, where Judge Fisher, General O. O. Howard and several members of Congress were assembled, addressed Mr. Stanton, saying:

"Mr. Stanton, I have this morning again received orders from the President directing me to take charge of the War Department and the records thereof, and discharge the duties of the Secretary of War *ad iterim*.—In obedience to that order, sir, I am here to take charge of the Department and assume the duties of Secretay of War *ad interim*."

Mr. Stanton replied: "I do not acknowledge the authority of the President to give any such order, and refuse to surrender the Department to you. You will proceed to your room, sir, and discharge your duties as Adjutant General of the Army."

General Thomas replied: "I will not do so, sir. I have been ordered by the President to discharge the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and I will obey that order."

On leaving the building, soon after, he went directly back to the Presidential mansion, where a Cabinet meeting was in progress.

Significant Order From General Grant.

General Grant has issued an important and significant order, calling the attention of the commanders of posts to the recent act of Congress that *all orders to the army must pass through his hands, that his headquarters are in Washington, and that orders emanating from any other source must not be obeyed*. General Grant has also removed the old guard of the War Department, the 12th Infantry, and detailed men of his own body guard, the 5th Cavalry, to do the duty.

The Indifference of the Democrats.

One of the most striking features in the position of affairs here is the indifference which the Democrats manifest toward Mr. Johnson, and the little sympathy they possess for him. In private conversation Democratic Senators to-day have declared that he acted foolishly in bringing his quarrel with Congress to a point where an indictment for impeachment would be legally sustained; that he has gone too far and too fast, and that having acted without consultation with them, the Democratic party is in no way responsible for his defence.

One thing is certain, that no attempt will be made to get up a revolution in Mr. Johnson's favor, and that the impeachment will be brought to a peaceful and deliberate close in the Senate.

There are various opinions as to how long the trial will last. Mr. Stevens said to-day it ought to be carried out in three days, but he supposed it would take three weeks. The general opinion is that it will not be allowed to extend over a month.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

Numerous despatches have been received from the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret military organization with posts established in all parts of the country, endorsing the action of Congress. The general tenor of these despatches is that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic will not see Congress overthrown, and if violence is used in the city of Washington, 100,000 men are ready to come to Washington and purge back.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—The Union League of the 24th ward, of this city, fired a salute of fifty guns this evening in honor of the passage of the impeachment resolution of the House of Representatives.

READING, Pa., Feb. 24.—The news of the prompt action of the House in the impeachment movement was received here with great rejoicing. One hundred guns were fired in the square in honor of the event.

AS MATTER of special information at this crisis we present, without note or comment, the text of the law of impeachment as it is found in the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen that Chief Justice CHASE will preside at the trial.

ARTICLE I. SEC. II. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, *and shall have the sole power of impeachment*.

ARTICLE I. SEC. III. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.—When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE II. SEC. IV. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The present Senate is composed of 42 Republicans and 10 Democrats, with one vacancy in Kentucky and one in Maryland. The former will be filled, but the latter will hardly be filled in time to be of avail in this case; and all voting, thirty-six will be necessary to convict. The only point to be made is: Did Mr. JOHNSON violate any law by issuing the commission to LORENZO THOMAS to assume the duties of the War Department?—Thirty Senators have already voted that he did, three more were absent who believe that he did, and five were paired, making thirty-eight. The other four Republicans are almost certain to vote with their colleagues.

GEN. HALPINE, writing from Washington to the N. Y. *Citizen*, over the familiar signature of "Miles O'Reilly," refers to the miserable slanders current in Copperhead papers, charging General GRANT with drunkenness. Gen. HALPINE is a prominent Democrat, but an honorable man. He thus disposes of the infamous charge:

"It is altogether probable, so far as I can now see, that the *Citizen* may be obliged to oppose the election of Gen. Grant, in consequence of the platform upon which the Radicals are endeavoring to place him; but it is no part of the Democratic creed, as it was taught to me in the old-time councils of Tammany Hall, to fight with poisoned arrows.—Let me, therefore, after full examination, denounce all these recent charges affecting Gen. Grant's habits as utter and DAMNABLE LIES."

THE clamor for the representation of the South in Congress, long and bitterly persisted in by Rebels and Copperheads, is now entirely at an end. The whole present effort is to keep those States in chaos in the hope of electing their candidate for President, and failing therein, to precipitate another war.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

BEDFORD.—The Republicans of Bedford county, at their late county meeting, declared their preference for Hon. John Cessna as the next Republican candidate for Congress.

DAUPHIN.—One evening last week, an employ in the Hardware store of Anthony King, in Harrisburg, went to the cellar with a coal oil lamp, to draw coal oil, when the lamp exploded, setting fire to some rubbish, followed by a terrific explosion demolishing the entire building, and injuring some 20 persons, some in the store and others passing at the time.

FRANKLIN.—Mr. George Colliflower, an aged citizen of Waynesboro, died at his residence in that place, on Thursday morning last, after an illnes of but a few hours. The cause of his death is supposed to have been heart disease.

LANCASTER.—On Wednesday last, Jacob Hostetter, of Manor township, committed suicide by hanging himself in the entry of the barn.

YORK.—Mr. Michael Wiley, of Warrington twp., has a cow which gave birth, a short time since, to two calves, one of which is perfect and still living. The other was perfectly formed, with the exception that it had two heads, each head having two eyes, mouths and nostrils. It was able to take nourishment with either mouth, and lived five days.—A Railroad is talked of from Hanover Junction to Peachbottom Ferry, on the Susquehanna.—Oliver Kramer, a brakesman on the N. C. Railroad had his right leg broken, last week at Goldsboro, while shifting cars.—Wm. Slagle, has sold a two story dwelling and lot in Hanover, to George Stahl, for $2,000; and Joseph Pfar a 1½ story log house to Mr. Gilbert for $575.—Gov. Geary has issued a death warrant for the execution of Donovan, the murderer of the Squibb family, to take place at York on the 31st of March.

GENERAL A. E. Burnside has been renominated for Governor of Rhode Island.

FRESH shad are now selling in the Baltimore market at from two dollars and a half to five dollars a pair.

THE Democratic National Nominating Convention will meet in New York on the 4th of July.

THE U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, refused to admit Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, on the ground of disloyalty by a vote of 28 to 21.

"THE SWEETEST THING IN LIFE"—Is good health and good spirits, and if you have them not, the next best thing is what will restore bloom to the faded cheek and happiness to the drooping heart. The great and sure remedy is Plantation Bitters, which our physicians recommend to both male and female patients as a safe, reliable, agreeable and cordial stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with the most delicate constitution, and have won golden opinions from all who have tried them; and probably no article was ever tried by so many persons. They elevate the depressed and give strength to the week. feb.26,2t

☞ Magnolia Water is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, at half the price.

☞ "Will wonders never cease?" is the uniform exclamation of the millions who constantly use "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative." One bottle will convince the most sceptical of its miraculous effect upon the human hair.—*Norfolk Virginian.* 1t

☞ Those who suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza, or whooping cough, will find sure relief in Dr. Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all the diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. 1t

Legal Notices.

Receipts and Expenditures
OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1867.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.,

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Relate County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to publish a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures yearly, we, the Commissioners of Taxes of said county, do report as follows, to wit—from the 7th day of January, A. D., 1867, to the 7th day of January, A. D., 1868, both days inclusive:

JACOB SHEADS, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the county of Adams, as follows:

DR.

To cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement	$2,131 50
Outstanding County Taxes and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors	10,492 69

County Rates and Levies assessed for 1867.

Borough of Gettysburg	$1,732 10
" Quit Rents	178 04
Cumberland township	1,538 56
Oxford "	1,439 90
Huntington "	1,589 90
Franklin "	1,764 17
Straban "	1,844 12
Mountjoy "	1,928 83
Mountpleasant "	1,835 80
Reading "	1,768 19
Latimore "	1,487 63
Butler "	1,678 35
Hamilton "	1,119 28
Union "	1,421 69
Mountjoy "	1,624 91
Conewago "	1,263 43
Germany "	1,264 36
Tyrone "	914 92
Liberty "	974 12
Berwick "	957 31
Freedom "	596 94
Highland "	955 07
Littlestown Borough	629 36
Berwick "	527 03
	335 92
Loans from Bank and sundry persons	29,383 93
Cash received per Philip Hass, Sheriff, for Jury fees	8,987 73
Cash received from James J. Fink, for coal for office	72 00
Cash received from J. A. Kitzmiller, for coal for office, 2 years	20 00
Cash received from A. W. Minter, for coal for office, 1 year	40 00
Cash received for old lumber from bridges	20 00
Cash received from J. M. Wolf, Esq., fines	25 00
Dividend from Water Company, 3 years	43 20
Exonerated Tax	2 64
Additional Tax	125 48
Balance due Treasurer by county	35 45
	$61,430 10

The outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appear to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz:

Yrs. Collectors.	*Bor. & Twps.*	
1865.		
Henry Butters, Huntington	$240 66	
1866.		
Henry Shultz, Huntington	191 99	
Michael Bender, Menallen*	667 87	
Frederick Quiggle, Straban	164 80	
A. Kekander, Mountpleasant*	134 98	
Daniel A. Bell, Union	133 73	
Henry Blaybaugh, Butler	96 26	
D. A. Conover, Mountjoy*	114 01	
F. H. Ebert, Tyrone*	54 11	
John Nunnemaker, Liberty	178 01	
T. Blocher, Littlestown	37 92	
T. Pfaliger, Berwick	111 58	
1867.		
Jacob Remmel, Gettysburg bor.*	811 97	
" Quit Rents	175 04	
John Keefauver, Cumberland*	317 61	
George Shane, Oxford	571 22	
John Stitzel, Huntington*	936 09	
Henry Deardorff, Franklin*	566 15	
T. Taughinbaugh, Straban*	856 76	
C. Eppelman, Menallen	866 34	
R. McGinley, Hamiltonban	666 17	
Jacob Mellhorn, Mountpleasant	638 07	
F. A. Orndorff, Reading	827 97	
Aaron Lefever