\$40 25

Administrator's & Executor's Notices. 2 00 Auditor's Notices. 2 50 Business Cards, five lines, (per year). 5 00 Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged \$25. They will \$175 p. m., from Octo be entitled to 4 column, confined exclusively to their business, with privilege of quarter-Advertising in all cases exclusive of

subscription to the paper. JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlots, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER

Office has just been re-fitted with Power Presses, and everything in the Printing. line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Cards.

YEORGE D. MONTANYE. AT DOCTOR EDWARDS. PERKINS, Offers his professional services to the citizens of Frenchtown and vicinity. Calls prompt-

May 28, 1867.—1y* T. DAVIES, Attorney at Law, tins, Esq. Particular attention paid to Orphans' Court business and settlement of deco-

MERCUR & MORROW, Attorneys At Law, Towanda, Penn'a,
The undersigned having associated themselves
agether in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.
ULYSSES MERCUR P. D. MORROW.

DATRICK & PECK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Offices:—In Patton Block, Towarda, Patrick's block, Athens, Pa. They may be

nsulted at either place.

H. W. PATRICK, apl13 W. A. PECK. H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Toward Particular attention paid to business July 20, 1866. TENRY PEET, Attorney at Law, jun27, 66. DWARD OVERTON Jr., Attor-Incy at Law, Towarda, Pa. Office in the art House. July 13, 1865. TOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towarda, Pa. Also, Government Agent for the collection of Pensions, Back

he Post Office and News Room. Dec. 1, 1864. P. KIMBALL, Licensed Auctioneer, Pottersville, Bradford Co., Pa. tenders his services to the public. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. All orders by mall, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention. Oct. 2, 1867.-6m DR. C. P. GODFREY, PHYSICIAN

AND SURGEON, has permanently located at Wyshusing, where he will be found at all times apLis 68.6m.*

TOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT LAII', Towamia, Bradford Co. Pa.
General insurance and Real Estate Agent.—
Bounties and Pensions collectel. N. B.—All leasuress in he Orphua' Goort, attended to promptly and with care. Office first block couth of Ward Horise, up stairs. Oct. 24, '67. DARSONS & CARNOCHAN, AT-TORNEYS AT LAW, Troy, Bradford Co ections made and promptly remitted.

7. E. PARSONS, d12 w. H. CARNOCHAN.

R. PRATT has removed to State given to surgical cases, and the extraction of D. S. PRATT, M. D. TOCTOR CHAS: F. PAINE .- Of thee in Gone's Drug Store, Towarda, Pa. Calls promptly attended to at all hours. Tewarda, November 28, 1866.

R. H. WESTON, DENTIST.

DRS MASON & ELY, Physicians Wanda, MADON & ELLY, Physicians wanda, at the residence of Dr. Mason. Farticular attention given to diseases of Wolcon, and diseases of Eye, Far and Thrott.

1. MASON, M. D. HENRY OLIVER ELY, M.D. April 9 1368.

NOW'D MEEKS-AUCTIONEER. All letters addressed to him at Sugar Run, Budlord Co. Pa., will receive prompt attention. INRANCIS E. POST, Phinter, Tow-

R. VAUGHAN-Architect and • Builder:—All kinds of Architectural de-arcs broisled. Ornamental work in Stone, for, and Wood. Office on Main street, over seell & Co.'s Bank. Attention given to Ru-Architecture, such as laying out of grounds, Ac. April 1, 1863.—13.

J. NEWELL,

*COUNTY SURVEYOR,

the s. Also to surveying of all unpattented F B. FORD -Licensed Auctioneer,

TOWANDA, PA., dail attend promptly to all business entrusted to him Charges moderate. Feb. 13, 1868,

IOHN MORAY, ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

8 ill promptly attend to all business in his line. Shi promptly attend to all business in his line, pecial attention given to landscape and Stere-copic Photography. Views of Family Resistences, Stores, Public Baildings, Animals, Machines, etc., taken in the best manner. Particular attention given to the novel and feantiful sterescopic representation of objects. Orders received at Wood & Harding's Photographic Art Gallery, Towanda.

Towanda, April 23, 1867.—y1.

B. KELLY, Dentist. Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa.

All the various styles of work scientifically, done and warranted, Particular attention is called to, the Allaminum Base for Artificial Teeth, which is equally as good as Gold and far superior to either Rubber or Silver. Please call and examine specimens.

Chloroform or Ether administered under direction of a Physician when desired. etion of a Physician when desired.

Aug. 6, 1867 .- U. HERSEY WATKING, Notary

Public is prepared to take Depositions, Acknowledge the Execution of Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, and all other astruments, Affidavits and other papers may be sworn to before me.

Office with G. D. Montanye, corner Main and

I'me Strects. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 14, 1867. DEAL ESTATE AGENCY

B. MCKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Offices the following Farms, Coal and Timber taining 53 acres: Price \$1,325.

Sam in Asylum, containing 135 acres. Good build-ney. Under a fire state of cultivation. Mostly incroved. Price \$6,000.

care in West Burlington—on the Creek.—New house and barn. Under a fine state of callivation. \$5 acres: Price \$6,400.

Fains in Franklin. All under good cultivation. Good buildings. For sale cheap.

Everal very desirable Houses and Lots in lowands. A large tract of Coal Lands in Tioga county.

Cowanda, July 18, 1867.

Serviced to distingthe the former of particulation said and the state of being of be nand month and #8 per Annum, in Advance.

NUMBER 50.

VOLUME XXVIII.

O. OF O.F.—BRADFORD LODGE April 23, 1867.

E. O. GOODRICH. Publisher.

 $oldsymbol{W}$ ard house, towanda, pa On Main Street, near the Court House.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Having purchased this well known Hotel on Bridge Street, I have refurnished and refitted it with every convenience for the accommodation of all who may patronize me. No pains will be spared to make all pleasant and agreeable. May 3, '66.—tf. J. S. PATTERSON, Prop. DLWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.

Having leased this Hope, is now ready to accommodate the Trayelling public. No pains not expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give himmedial.

North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block [now building].

NEW ARRANGEMENT EWS ROOM AND BOOK STORE. The undersigned having purchased the BODK STORE AND NEWS ROOM of J. J. Griffiths, respectfully invite the old patrons of the establishment and the public generally, to call and examine our stock

ALVORD & BARDER. B. W. ALVORD. FASHIONABLE TAILORING LEWIS REHBEIN

Respectfully informs the citizens of Toward Borough, that he has opened a TAILOR SHOP.

In Phinney's Building opposite the Means House and solleits a share of public patronage. He is prepared to cut and make garments in the most fashionable style, and the most dara

Sept. 10, 1867. UNDERSIGNED HAVE

TEWELRY STORE AT DUSHORE

er Give men call, as many years' experience will enable me to give satisfaction.

Dushore, Oct. 9, 1867. HARDING & SMALLEY.

Having entered into a compartnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the rooms formerly occupied by Wood and Harding, would respectfully call the attention of the pablic to several styles of Pictures which we make specialties, as: Solar Photographs, Plain, Penciled and Colored, Opaltypes, Porcelain Pictures, &c., which we claim for elegrates and brilliancy of tone and Artistic finish, can not be excelled. We invite-all to examine them na well as the whre common kinds of Portraits which we make, knowing full well that they will bear the closest inspection. This Gallery claims the highest reputation to good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by a strict attention to business and the superior quality of our work, to not only retain but increase its very enriable regulation. We keep constantly on hand the best variety of Frances and at lower prices than at any other We keep constantly on hand the dest variety of France and at lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also Passepartous Card frames, Gard Easels, Holmes' Stereoscopie, Stereoscopie Vies, and verything else of importance pettaining to the business. Sive

A CARD. Dr. VANBUSKIRK has ob-tained a license, as required, of the Goodyear Vulcante Company, to Vulcanize Rubber as a base for Artificial Teeth, and has INMSON, M. D. HENRY OLIVER ELY, M.D. INMSON, M. D. HENRY OLIVER ELY, M.D. BY 19 1868.

DW'D MEEKS—AUCTIONEER MILET AND MEEKS—AUCTIONEER MILETERS addressed to him at Sugar Run, Miletters addressed to hi

liberal patronage agretofore received, he would say that by strict idention to the wants of his patients, he weall continue to merit their confidence and approbation. Office in Beidleman's Block, opposite the Means House, Towarda, 12, 20, 1837, 370

INWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERI
I ENCE IN DENTISTRY.

J. S. SMITH, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanently located in Towanda, Pa., He would say that irea; his long and successful practice of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS duration he is familiar with all the different styles of work done in any act all Dental Establishments in city or country, and is better prepared than any other Dental operator in the vicinity to do work the best adapted to the many and different cases that present themselves oftentimes to the Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, and has facilities for deing the same. To those trequiring under sets, of teeth he would call aftention to his new kind of work which consists of porcelain for both plate and teeth, and formism continuous gum. It is more durable, more narral in appearance, and much better adapted to he gum than any other kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and cuspine specimens. Teeth dilled to last for years and oftentimes for life.—Chloroform, Ether, and "Nitrous Oxide" administered with perfects aftery, as over four hundred-patients within the last iour years can testify.

Office in Patter's Bunk.

Jan. 23, 1868. TOWENTY FIVE YEARS EXPERI

Office in Patton's Book. Jan. 23, 1868.

BRADFOR COUNTY REAL ESTATE AGENCY. B. McKEAN BEAL ESTATE AGENT. Valuable Farms, him Front Valuable Farms, him Front Valuable Farms, having problety for sole will find it to their advantage by itaving a description of the same, with terms it sale at this agency, as parties are constantly equiring for farms & Valuable V Valuable Farms, All Properties, City and

Political.

On the Impeachment Trial. MB STEVENS ARGUMENT. Delivered April 27, 1868.

would ill become this occasion, this tribunal, or a proper sense of the pop sition of those who discuss this question on the one side or the other. To see the chief servant of a trusting community arraigned before the bar of public justice, charged with

high delinquencies, is interesting.

To behold the Chief Executive Magistrate of a powerful people charged with the betrayal of his trust, and arraigned for high crimes and misdemeapors, is always a most interesting THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name c. G. F. MASON & CO.

They are prepared to draw Bills of Except the high trust concluding and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England. Germany, and brance. To Loan money, receive deposite, and to do a general Banking business.

G. F. Mason was one of the late-firm of Laporte, v son & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowle go of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties, and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house r desirable one, through which to make collections.

G. F. MASON.

Towards, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

Towards, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

The Character of impeacement. speciacle. When the charges against

DR. T. B. JOHNSON, Towanda, has opened a Jewelry Store, in the building opposite Welles & Ackley's store, Dushore, when he will keep on hand an assortment of promptly attended to in or out of town. Office with J. DeWitton Main street. Residence at Mrs. Humphrey's on Second Street. In England the highest crimes may

> peadhment, and the severest punishments, even to imprisonment, fine, and death, may be inflicted. When our Constitution was framed, all these personal punishments were into execution, and to prevent Edwin excluded from the judgment, and the M. Stanton from executing the laws defendant was to be dealt with just appertaining to the Department of so far as the public safety required, and no further. Hence, it was made to apply simply to political offences —to persons holding political posi-

either by appointment or election by the people. Thus it is apparent that ne crime containing malignant or indictable offences, higher than misdemeanors, was necessary either to be alleged or scopes, Stereosopic Vies, and verything else injury of the people, for whom he us an early call.

N. B.—Solar Frinting for the trade on the most reasonable terms.

Aug. 20, 67. F. SMALLEY.

To be acusing ins omciat trust, to the geometrating that position was now, reasonable terms.

Aug. 20, 67. F. SMALLEY.

To be acusing ins omciat trust, to the demonstrating that position was now, reasonable terms.

I think, quity-fequal to his aspecity vided for, and was consequently empty in discovering where the great braced in the first clause of the first every expenses that every person holding any civil office not account of the provisor of decline with him and the first clause of the first every expenses.

Aug. 20, 67. F. SMALLEY.

Addition with him and the first clause of the first every expenses that every expenses that every expenses that every expenses the first expenses that every expenses that expenses the expenses that expenses the expenses that every expenses that expenses the expenses that expenses the expenses that expenses the expenses that every expenses the expenses that expense

which he was abusing. Nor does it as misdemeanors were perpetrated; make a particle of difference whether and in order to show that, he consuch abuse arose from malignity, from | tended that the term of office menunwarranted negligence or from de-

mischief upon the community, is quite

interests he is intrusted.

MISPRISON OF PERJURY maintain. That duty is a light one, a President shall be elected." enelly performed, and which, I apprehend, it will be found impossible

Before the Senate had concluded its nation of the President would mark examination of the question of the question of the question of the period of the operation of this law. If, then, Mr. Johnson was serving stimulation of the question of the period of the operation of this law. If, then, Mr. Johnson was serving tempted to contrive means to prevent the due execution of the law, and thus precided to execution of the law, and thus precided was so included with resuming the functions of his by the President in his notice of the Transury in which as attempt to defeat the execution of the law. He was so included to the two charges, that) he had attempted to contrive means to prefer, to dictate any terms, or to aid in reconstruction, further than they were directed by the sovereign power in this Republic is the Congress of the United States. Whoever, besides the matter to the Section of the law. He was so included to the two charges, that) he had attempted to contrive means to prefer, to dictate any terms, or to aid in reconstruction, further than they were directed by the sovereign power in this Republic is the Congress of the United States. Whoever, besides the research out for desident of the two charges, that) he had attempted to contrive means to prefer, to dictate any terms, or to aid in reconstruction, further than they were directed by the sovereign power in this Republic is the Congress of the United States. Whoever, besides the rement to relieve? Will he be so vent Edwin M. Stanton from forth; ing of the law. He was so included diction of his own letter to the Secwith resuming the functions of his by the President in his notice of reretary of the Treasury, in which, as

tween them, either in the mode of sion, and ordered him (the said Thomas) to take possession of the Department of War, and the public proper-

be tried before the High Court of Im- ty pertaining thereto, and to discharge the duties thereof.
We charge that, in defiance of frequent warnings, he has since repeatedly attempted to carry those orders

War, and from discharging the duties of the office. MR. STANTON'S DASS. The very able gentleman who ar gued this case for the respondent has contended that Mr. Stanton's case is not within the provisions of the act, "regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," and that therefore the President cannot be convicted of vio proved. If the respondent was shown lating, that act. His argument in to be abusing his official trust, to the demonstrating that position was not, of dealing with him was to impeach which embraced the Secretary War otherwise provided for comes within him for crimes and misdemeanors, did not include Mr. Stanton, because the provisions of this act. (and only the latter is necessary,) he was not appointed by the Presi-and thus remove him from the office dent in whose term the acts charged

tioned during which he was entitled high misdemeanor. But whatever provity, so repeated as to make his to hold meant the time during which may have been his views with regard provity, so repeated as to make his to noid meant the time during which continuance in office injurious to the President who appointed him according to the Tenure of Office acf, he knew people and dangerous to the public tually did hold, whether dead or welfare. The punishment which the law un- ed Mr. Stanton, and under whose ty, in a trial of impeachment, to der pur Constitution authorizes to be commission he was holding indefinite prove the wicked or unlawful inteninflicted fully demonstrates this argu- ly, being dead, his term of office re- tion of the respondent, and it is unment: That punishment upon converted to had expired, and that Mr. viction extends only to removal from Johnson was not holding during a office, and if the crime or misdemean part of that term. That depends up.

oner to suggest I am expected to ly until the disability be removed or tention. the same with trong or the respondent to answer or evade. accedes to the duties of President, is When Andrew Johnson took upon serving out a new Presidential term

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., MAY 7, 1868. On the 2d day of March, 1867, was it? Not Andrew Johnson's such practice is a most lame evasion. Congress passed a law, over the volte in whose term was he serving of the President, entitled. "An for he must have been in somebody's "take care that this Is w should be act to regulate the tenure of certain term." Even it it was in Johnson's faithfully executed !" He answers civil offices," the first section of which term he would hold for four years that acts that would have violated unless sooner removed, for there is unless sooner removed, for there is the law had it existed, were practiced by his predecessors. How does of the reply of U.S. Grant, General, of a shorter period for a Presidential that justify his own malfeasance! term than four years. But it makes

But there is still more conclusive answer. The first section provides that every person holding civil office who has been appointed with the adsuccessor shall have been in like man-ner appointed and duly qualified, exwas not embraced in the proviso, then he was nowhere specially pro-

THE QUESTION OF INTENT. The respondent, in violation of this law, appointed Gen. Thomas to office, whereby, according to the express terms of the act, he was guilty of a

or charged be one of a deep and wicked dye, the culprit is allowed to run at large, unless he should be pursued by a new prosecution in the pursued by a new prosecution in the ordinary courts. What does it mate the device of the devil, and so on; and you might as well of the united states, attempt to observe and interim, whose fendant, "instigated by the devil," of the United States, attempt to observe and interim, and disconnate the analysis of the united states, attempt to observe and interim, and disconnate and the laws indicate the states of the fact the averting of the fact the accordance of the fact that it is place the Secretary of war, and disconnate the accordance of the fact that it is place the Secretary of district the state of the said Andrew Johnson, in his official character of President of the United States, attempt to observe and interim, whose charged carries with it all that it is place the Secretary of duties were then to cease and terminate indicate the state of the said Andrew Johnson, in his official character of President of the United States, attempt to observe and interim, whose charged carries with it all that it is place the Secretary of duties were then to cease and terminate indicate were the the secretary of war, and disconnection in the charged carries with it all that it is place the Secretary of the secretary of war, and disconnection in the charged carries with it all that it is place the Secretary of the secretary of war, and disconnection in the charged carries with it all that it is place the Secretary of war, and disconnection in the charged carries with it all ter, then, what the motive of the re-spondent might be in his repeated nically used to designate the time of presence, shape and color of his maacts of malfeasance in office? Mere each. The first section of the second jesty as to call upon the Managors in functions of his office as Secretary of mistake in intention, if so persevered article of the Constitution provides impeachment to prove intention. I the Department of War; and has he in after proper warning as to bring "that the executive power shall be go further than some, and contend vested in a President of the United that no corrupt or wicked motive sufficient to warrant the removal of States of America. He shall hold need instigate the acts for which imthe officer from the place where he is working mischief by his continuance in power.

The optic great to warrant the removal of States of America. He shall not need insugate the acts for which im peachment is brought. It is enough of War, notwithstanding the Senate peachment is brought. It is enough decided in his favor? If he has, the law. The counsel have placed in the acts in violation of law, The only question to be considered be elected as follows," &c., Then it great stress upon the necessity of is: Is the respondent violating the provides that "in case of removal proving that they were willfully done. law? His perseverance in such a from office, or of his death, resignatiff by that he means that they were violation, although it shows a per tion, or inability to discharge the du-voluntarily done. It agree with him. verseness, is not absolutely necessaties of said office, the same shall dely a mere accidental trespass would not ry to his conviction. The great obvious on the Vice-President, and Conbe safficient to convict. But that ect is the removal from office and the greas may by law provide for the whis is volunta ily done is willfully arrest of the public injuries which he case of removal, death, resignation done, according to every honest defiis inflicting upon those with whose or inability both of the President and inition; and whatever malfeasance is interests he is intrusted.

Vice President, designating what of willingly perpetrated by an office-

ficer shall then act as President, and holder is a misdemeanor in office, The single charge, which I had the such officer shall then act according. whatever he may allege was his in-The President justifies himself by The learned counsel contends that asserting that all previous Presidents the Vice President, who accidentally had exercised the same right of reaccedes to the duties of President, is moving officers, for cause to be judged of by the President alone. Had

STEVENS: ABOUNDST.

Description of the first scipling of which is a fellower in the control of t

sufficient for such suspendion or removal, the officer shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and
the person appointed in his place
shall cease to discharge such duties.
On the 12th day of August 1967, to take Mr. Lincoln's term he would
the President suspended Edwin M.
Stanton, Secretary of the Department
of War, and appointed U. S. Grant,
General, Secretary of War at interim.
On the 12th day of December, 1867,
the Senate being the senion, being the second served the senion of the se reported, according to the require have been better expressed by sayments of the act, the causes of such ing that the President shall hold his suspension to the Senate, which only office during the term between two took the same into consideration. The suspension to the Senate, which only office during the term between two took the same into consideration. The president is removal from office.

The President is removal from office.

But the President denies, in his angle of the Born of the Senate, which only office during the term between two took the same into consideration. The suspension to the Senate, which only office during the term between two took the same into consideration. The president is removal from office.

But the President denies, in his angle of the Born of the Senate, which he intends is a joint and the intends is a joint and t

ed to act as Secretary ad interim.

Honorable Secretary of the Treasury. Wretched man! a direct contra- Edwin M. Stanton, and that the Gendiction of his solemn answer! How eral violated his promise; and U.S. of Congress, and to aid him in reptarnal machinery, and the disgrace necessary that a man should have a Grant, General, denying ever having reventing the nation. When Control of the trusted servants of his lavice and consent of the Senate and every person "that hereafter shall be every person "that hereafter shall be spointed to any such office, shall be entitled to hold such office until a lovely to contemplate what was so entitled to hold such office until a lovely to contemplate what was so entitled to hold such office until a lovely to contemplate what was so president did attempt to induce him to make such promise, and to enter ted Pagan into the mind of his son: Such an arrangement. Now, which gress. I have not time to enumerrecord and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided."

Wirtue is truth, and truth is virtue."

ever of these gentlemen may have
lost his memory, and found in lieu of defendant's counsel say does not employed brace Mr. Stanton, because he was estimated by the President in whose term he was removed. If he was removed. If he was removed. If he and the conscious the virtuous words of a gallant soldier and the mitted would have become the mitted.

and may they select only the brave

and the virtuous. Has it been proved, as charged in this article, that Andrew Johnson in M. Stanton and his resumption of the continued to attempt to prevent the discharge of the duties of said office by said Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary

complete. THE PRESIDENT DECLARES HIS INTENTION The proof lies in a very narrow compass, and depends upon the cred-bility of one or two witnesses, who upon this point, correborate each other's evidence.

Andrew Johnson, in his letter of the 31st of January, 1868, not only for declared that such was his intention, but reproached U. S. Grant, General,

functions of Secretary of War by

be executed, except by the virtuous and the conscientious.

Can nesuate to choose between the mitted, would have become their aband the conscientious.

You the people of the Republic records and the pettifogging of a political trickster solute ruler. This he preserved in powers would have been well exempted. May the people of the Republic reis wholly immaterial, so far as the member this good old doctrine when charge against the President is contracted to be word and of none of Senate for such a delinquent, and of none of Senate for such a delinquent, and of none of Senate for such a delinquent. President did attempt to prevent the created to be void, and of none ef-due execution of the Tenure of Office fect.

cient, whereby the said Edwin M. cating his reasons for the suspension Stanton became authorized to forth of E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, under the act entitled an act to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers

was as follows: WAS AS IOLIOWS:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATS OF THE |

UNITED STATES, Jan. 13, 1868

Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of Dec. 12, 1867, for the suapension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not

concur in such suspension. And the same was duly certified to the President, in the face of which he, with an impudence and brazen determination to usurp the powers following resolution:

United States, Feb. 21, 1868.

Whereas, The Senate has received sidered the communication of the Presiconsidered the communication of the Frest-dent stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and had des-ignated the Adjutant-General of the army to act as Secretary of War ad interim; there-

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATS OF THE

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
duties of that office ad interim.

but if Andrew Johnson be not wholly of them suffer himself to be cortured this he was suspended until restored destitute of truth and a shameless on the gibbet of everlasting obloquy. How long and dark would be the charges are clearly made out by his charges are clearly made out by his which must mark his parties and the motives of the Presiman and that of his posterity!

Whatever the respondent may say Nothing is, therefore, more certain a high-handed usurpation as well as

government as they might think liates the offence. The President is proper. This doctrine is as old as sworn to take care that the laws be nation of the President would mark cuses for others as well as himself, to swer to the two charges, that) he had the judiciary had any right to inter-States or to rebuild old ones, and fix good as to tell us by what authority

of the date heretofore referred to, He directed the defunct States to passed by the American Congres nothing is more powerful, for it is an argument by the party himself ments of the ext entitled "an act to regular an argument by the party himself ments of the ext entitled "an act to regular and unrepealed, let him resign the made an issue of veracity—the Prespectable in the same way, is just as potential in a case in pais as when pleaded in a case of record.

Single Medical Manager of the date heretofore referred to, the directed the defended to reduce the ments of the correction of the date heretofore referred to, and unrepealed, let him resign the come forth and live by virtue of his office which was thrown upon him breathing into their nostrils the breath of life. He directed them by a horrible convulsion, and retire what constitutions to form, and fixed to his village obscurity. Let him resign the defendance with the first of the date heretofore referred to, the directed the defendance with the defendance with the same way is just as the breath of life. He directed them by a horrible convulsion, and retire what constitutions to form, and fixed to his village obscurity. Let him resign the directed the defendance with the defendance with resign the directed the defendance with the defendance with resign the directed the defendance with the directed the defendance with the directed the defendance with the directed the directed them by a horrible convulsion, and retire what constitutions to form, and fixed to his village obscurity. Let him resign the directed the directed them by a horrible convulsion, and retire what constitutions to form, and fixed to his village obscurity. Let him resign the directed the defendance with the directed the directed the defendance with the directed the directed the directed the directed the defendance with the directed th the immediate resumption of the the qualifications of electors and of not be so swollen by pride and arrooffice-holders He directed them to gance, which sprang from the deep send forward members to each branch misfortune of his country, as to at-

finally made such a promise, although the agrees with the President that the President to induce him reventing the nation. When Confinally made such a promise, although these doings unconstitutional, and these doings unconstitutional, and advised the people not to submit to The gentleman (Mr. Grozeneck) advised the people not to submit to ate the particular acts which con-stitute his high-handed usurpations. is wholly immaterial, so far as the attempting, notwithstanding Con-

law by entangling the General in the arrangement; and unless both the President and the General have lost I should like the judgment of the this article, that Andrew Johnson in vacation suspended from office Edwin M. Stanton, who had been duly appointed and was then executing the daties of Secretary of the Department of the promises with ment of War, without the advice and ment of War, without the advice and the secretary stated these general stated these with the secretary of the daties of Secretary of the Department; and unless both Senate upon this, to me, seeming with regard to the promises with the secretary of the Department of the secretary of the Beautiful Senate upon this, to me, seeming with regard to the promises with the secretary of the Department of the secretary of the Beautiful Senate upon this, to me, seeming with the secretary of the Beautiful Senate upon this, to me, seeming with regard to the promises with the secretary of the Beautiful Senate upon this, to me, seeming the secretary of the Beautiful Senate upon this, to me, seeming the secretary of the Beautiful Senate upon this, to me, seeming the search other, then this charge is made out. In short, if either of these genconsent of the Senate; did he report the reasons for suc Issue pension to the Senate within twenty days from the meeting of the Senate; and did the Senate proceed to consider the sufficiency of such reasons []. Did the Senate declare such reasons insufficient, whereby the said Edwin M.

In short, if either of these gentlesses gentlesses at the sufficiency of such reasons of the law and of the Senate on the Senate declare such reasons insufficient, whereby the said Edwin M.

In short, if either of these gentlesses gentlesses gentlesses gentlesses at the substruction of the substruction of the sum and of the said the substruction of the law and of the senate on the senate of certain civil offices, becomisting of thirty millions of people, had fallen into conflict, which among other people always ends in anong other people always ends in the tentral people always ends in anong other people always ends in anong oth mitting to the conquerors. The law and issued letters of authority, laws were about to regain their ac both for the long and short term, to customed sway, and again to govern several persons under it, and it would the nation by the punishment of hardly lie in his mouth after that to treason and the reward of virtue. deny its validity, unless to confess Her old institutions were about to himself guilty of law-breaking by isbe reinstated so far as they were sning such commissions.

spplicable, according to the judg- Let us here look at Andre ment of the conquerors. Then one of their inferior servants, instigated that the laws be faithfully executed. by unholy ambition, sought to seize a portion of the territory according to the fashion of neighboring an archies, and to convert a land of freedom into a land of slaves. This

people spurned the traitors, and have given why it should not pass finally. determination to usurp the powers of the Senate, again removed Edwin M. Stanton, and appointed Lorenzo Thomas Secretary ad interim in his stead. The Senate, with calm manad his sentence inflicted without and his sentence inflicted without the stead. turmoil, tumult, or bloodshed, and more than two-thirds majority; and the nation will continue its accus, when the vote was announced the nation will continue its accus, when the vote was amounted to tomed course of freedom and property. Speaker, as was his custom, proclaim perity, without the sheding any factor of the vote, and declared in the lanther of human blood, and with a guage of the Constitution, "that two-milder punishment than the world, thirds of each House having voted that the constitution of the chieftons." has been accustomed to see, or per-haps than ought now to be inflicted. MR. STANTON BEMOVED. Now, even if the pretext of the

but reproached U. S. Grant, General, in the United States, the President has no in the following language:

"You had found in 'our first conference that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not." You knew what reasons had induced the President to ask from you a promise; you also knew that in case your views of duty did not accord with thus rebuked him in a constitutional let us again for a moment examine.

That under the Constitution and take the oath of office as President was the United States, "that he would violation with which he stands obey the Constitution and take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Yet he continued him in office—

Yet he continued him in a constitutional take the oath of office as President was the United States, "that he would be such an other of the United States, "that he would be such an other o thus rebuked him in a constitutional Let us again for a moment examine ing about to depart, he turns to the

man be found? None ever organize for lite subsistence and efficient action more rapidly than might, with more propriety, its said of this officer than of the celebrated. Frenchman, that he corganized vic-

tory." (He raised, and by his requisitions distributed more than a billion of dollars amusily, without ever with the malappropriation of a single dollar; and when victory cowned his efforts he disbanded that instense army as quietly and pescefally as if it had been a Summer purade. He would not; I suppose, adopt the personal views of the President, and for

than that it requires no gift of prophecy to predict the fate of this un-

ing to the learned and delicate coun-sel, until the mortal remains, everymuck yard, there was no removal But it is said that this took place merely as an experiment to make a is anybody who, with the facts before him, can believe that this was not an afterthought, let us see if that palcondition of this great Republic, as looked upon by an astonished and wondering world.

The offices of impeachment in England and America are very different from each other, in the uses made of them for the punishment of offices, and in further and the first of the punishment of offices, and the first of the same was then in sea
and he will greatly err who under and the will greatly err who under takes to make out an inalogy betempt an entire revolution of its in-

in his peroration implored the sympathy of this Senate with all the elegance and pathos of a Roman Senator pleading for virtue: and it is to be feared that his grace and eloquence turned the attention of the Senate upon the orator rather than CATO, the Censor, had been one of the Judges, his client would have soon found himself in the stocks in the middle of the forum, instead of receiving the sympathica of a vir-

tuons and patriotic audience. THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW. But_sgain, the President alleges his right to violate the act regulating

Let us here look at Andrew Johnson accepting the oath "to take care On the 2d of March 1867, he returnfor it, notwithstanding the objections of the President, it has become a

law." I am supposing that Andrew John-President were true and not a mere son was at this moment waiting to subterfuge to justify the chief act of take the oath of office as President