IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Report of the Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution of the 7th of March last, authorizing inquiries into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, charged with the present duties of the office of discharging the duties of President of the United States, with power to report in their opinion the said Andrew Johnson, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to strip the Government of its character as a government of the people, have respectfully report:

That by a public proclamation and other wise, he did, in the year 1865, write, solicit and procure to be written and published many acts of rebellion, conventions of persons, many of whom were known traitors, who had been captured in arms in attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, and urged and directed acts and ventions for the formation of new States.

In that he thereupon assumed to accept, ratify and confirm certain so-called Constitutions framed by such illegal and treasonable assemblies of persons, which Constitutions were not submitted to the people of the respective States, nor ratified and confirmed by the United States, thus usurping and exercising powers vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States exclusively.

In that he pardoned large numbers of public and riotous traitors with the design of receiving from them aid in his contemplated acts of usurpation, and in order to secure for the purpose of organizing a new party, in aid of his usurpation, a majority in the Congress of the United States from persons who had been guilty of treason, and who had been pardoned by him, that the interest upon certain bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Tennessee in aid of certain railroads, that had been due and unpaid for a period of four years and more should be first paid out of the earnings of the roads in whose behalf said bonds were so issued or guaranteed. In that, in violation of the express direction, the collection of moneys payable and due to the United States was delayed and prevented, and the interest on such bonds, of which he himself was a large holder, was paid according to the case of his own order, in fraud of, and by refusing to enforce the rights of the people of the United States for his own personal advantage. In that he has not only returned to claimants thereof large amounts of money and other abandoned property that had been seized and taken by the officers of the Treasury in conformity to law, but has paid and directed the payment of the actual proceeds of sales made thereof, and thus in violation of a law of the United States which orders and requires the payment into the treasury of certain United States of all money received from such sales, and provides for loyal claimants to such property a speedy remedy in the Court of Claims, and in manifest violation also of the spirit and meaning of the Confiscation Acts, which declared that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and in furtherance of the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, authorized the use of the army of the United States for the dispersion of a peaceful assembly of citizens of Louisiana, convened and this by virtue of a despatch addressed to a person who was not an officer of the army, but who was a public and notorious traitor, and with the intent to deprive the loyal citizens of Louisiana of every opportunity to frame a State government, Republican in form, and with the intent further to continue in places of trust and emolument, persons who had been engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, expecting thus to conciliate such persons to himself, and secure their aid in support of his alleged plans of reconstruction. All of which conclusive of duty, usurpations of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws and of the Constitution of the United States by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States remaining in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between the classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the rebellion, humiliated the nation, dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union, and have postponed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the Government of the United States. The committee therefore report the accompanying resolution, and recommend its passage. Signed, Thomas Williams, Chairman, Thomas Williams, William Lawrence and John C. Churchill.

Resolution proposing for the impeachment of the President of the United States.

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

The Minority Report.

VIEWS OF MESSRS. WILSON AND EVERHART.

Representatives James F. Wilson and Frederick E. Woodbridge handed in a report dissenting from the conclusions reached by a majority of the committee. They say:

That on the third day of June, 1867, it was declared, by a solemn vote in the committee, that from the testimony then before them it did not appear that the President of the United States was guilty of such high crimes and misdemeanors as could be ground for an exercise of the impeachment power of this House. The vote stood, yeas 5, nays 4.

On the 21st inst., this action of the Committee was reversed, and a vote of 5 to 4 declared in favor of recommending to the House the impeachment of the President. Forty-eight hours was not yet allowed to elapse to ascertain what the character of the report which represents this change of sentiment of the Committee. Meanwhile, the country has even compels a general treatment of some features of the case, it is proper to state the method by which otherwise would have been treated of more in detail. The report of the majority presents all prevarications against the President, closes the door against his explanations, affirms facts as established by testimony, in support of which there is not a particle of evidence before us which has been subjected to by any court in the land. We dissent from all of the facts and from the temper and spirit of the report. The cool and unbiased judgment of the country, when the excitement of the present hour we live shall have passed away will not fail to perceive and feel that the political bitterness of the present time has in no inconsiderable degree given rise to the conclusions which we deem not to prove.

Dissenting as we do from the report of the committee, both as to the law of the case, and by the conclusions drawn from the facts by the committee, we deem it our duty to the body which imposed on us the high and responsibly important duty involved in an investigation of the charges preferred against the President, impels us to present at length our views of the subject which has been committed to us by a mean estimate vote of the House of Representatives. In approaching this duty we feel that the spirit of the parties should be laid aside, and that the instincts of the Republican party are measured by the Constitution and laws, alone should guide us; and we most sincerely regret that in this regard we cannot approve the report of our colleagues who constitute the majority of the committee. While we would not charge them with a design to act the part of partisans in this grave proceeding, we nevertheless feel that the tone, temper and spirit of their report. But regret will not suffice, the demands of the present grave and commanding occasion, and we therefore respond to them by presenting to the House the results of our labors, deliberate, and, as we hope, a conscientious investigation of the case before us.

Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge then proceed to discuss the constitutional questions with regard to impeachment, showing, by reference to legal authorities, that an impeachment cannot be supported by any act which falls short of an indictable crime or misdemeanor.

English precedents are referred to at length, and extracts from the same are made from the history before the committee, in order to refute the reasoning and conclusion of the majority. They conclude as follows:

A great deal of the matter contained in the voluminous testimony reported to the House is of no value whatever. Much of it is of mere hearsay, of opinions of witnesses, and no little amount of it utterly irrelevant to the case. Comparatively a small amount of it could be used on a trial of the case before the Senate. All of the testimony relative to the failure to try, and admission to bail of Jefferson Davis, the assassination of President Lincoln, the day of J. Wilkes Booth, his place of burial, the practice of pardon brokerage, the Sherman correspondence of the President with Jefferson Davis, may be interesting to a reader, but is not of the slightest importance so far as a determination of this case is concerned. Still, much of this irrelevant matter has been introduced into the report of the majority, and has served to heighten its color and deepen its tone.

Strike out the stage effect of this irrelevant matter, and the prominence given to the Thadeus, the Sinarts and Michael Soran, and much of the play will disappear, settle down upon the real evidence in the case, and which will stand in view of the attending circumstances a substantial crime, by making plain the elements which constitute it, and the case in many respects dwarfs into a political contest. In approaching a conclusion we do not fall to recognize the stand-points from which the case can be viewed—the legal and the political.

Viewing it from the latter, the case is a success. The President has disappointed the hopes and expectations of those who placed him in power. He has destroyed their confidence and forfeited their support. He has proved false to the express and implied conditions which underlie his elevation to power, and in view of the case deserves the censure and condemnation of every well-disposed citizen of the Republic. While we acquit him of Impeachable crimes, we cannot but believe that the evidence in this contest with Congress has delayed reconstruction and has put back the prosperity of the people of the rebel States. He has been blind to the necessities of the times, and has contributed to the war, and afterwards repaired at great cost by the United States, such transfers each corporation being made without authority of law, and in violation of law.

In that he directed and authorized the sale of large quantities of railway rolling stock and other railway property of the value of many millions of dollars, the property of the United States by purchase and construction, to corporations and parties that brought to him in behalf of their debts then payable and due, and this without exacting from said corporations and parties any securities whatever.

In that he directed and ordered subordinate officers of the Government to postpone and delay the collection of moneys due and payable to the United States on account of such sales, in apparent conformity to an order previously made by him, that the interest upon certain bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Tennessee in aid of certain railways, then due and unpaid for a period of four years and more should be first paid out of the earnings of the roads in whose behalf said bonds were so issued or guaranteed. In that, in conformity to such order and direction, the collection of moneys payable and due to the United States was delayed and prevented, and the interest on such bonds of which he himself was a large holder, was paid according to the case of his own order, in fraud of, and by refusing to enforce the rights of the people of the United States for his own personal advantage. In that he has not only returned to claimants thereof large amounts of money and other abandoned property that had been seized and taken by the officers of the Treasury in conformity to law, but has paid and directed the payment of the actual proceeds of sales made thereof, and this in violation of a law of the United States which orders and requires the payment into the treasury of certain United States of all money received from such sales, and provides for loyal claimants to such property a speedy remedy in the Court of Claims, and in manifest violation also of the spirit and meaning of the Confiscation Acts, which declared that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and in furtherance of the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, authorized the use of the army of the United States for the dispersion of a peaceful assembly of citizens of Louisiana, convened and this by virtue of a despatch addressed to a person who was not an officer of the army, but who was a public and notorious traitor, and with the intent to deprive the loyal citizens of Louisiana of every opportunity to frame a State government, Republican in form, and with the intent further to continue in places of trust and emolument, persons who had been engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, expecting thus to conciliate such persons to himself, and secure their aid in support of his alleged plans of reconstruction. All of which conclusive of duty, usurpations of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws and of the Constitution of the United States by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States remaining in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between the classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the rebellion, humiliated the nation, dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union, and have postponed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the Government of the United States. The committee therefore report the accompanying resolution, and recommend its passage. Signed, George S. Boutwell, Benjamin F. Wade, Thomas Williams, William Lawrence and John C. Churchill.

Resolution proposing for the impeachment of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives impeach for high crimes and misdemeanors the President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Minority Report.

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Dissenting as we do from the report of the committee, both as to the law of the case, and by the conclusions drawn from the facts by the committee, we deem it our duty to the body which imposed on us the high and responsibly important duty involved in an investigation of the charges preferred against the President, impels us to present at length our views of the subject which has been committed to us by a mean estimate vote of the House of Representatives. In approaching this duty we feel that the spirit of the parties should be laid aside, and that the instincts of the Republican party are measured by the Constitution and laws, alone should guide us; and we most sincerely regret that in this regard we cannot approve the report of our colleagues who constitute the majority of the committee. While we would not charge them with a design to act the part of partisans in this grave proceeding, we nevertheless feel that the tone, temper and spirit of their report. But regret will not suffice, the demands of the present grave and commanding occasion, and we therefore respond to them by presenting to the House the results of our labors, deliberate, and, as we hope, a conscientious investigation of the case before us.

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Last Night but Two of the Great Comedy Success,
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Every evening until further notice.
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In her great character of
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
In an English translation of the celebrated Madame Ristori's great Italian name, rendered so famous by her wonderful genius.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR as KEEN.
THE LAURA KEENE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Will present the Comedy of
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Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Dress Circle, 75 cents. Gallery, 50 cents. Proscenium Boxes, $5.
Commencing Monday, November 25, and THIS FRIDAY MORNING, November 29, at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 924 Chestnut street.
NOTICE.—Great care is exercised in the dance, the management begs to announce that under no circumstances will any person be admitted to the dance after the hour of 10 o'clock.

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RICHMOND HILL PROPERTY.
Directors—Messrs. Thomas Cunningham, Thomas Kelly, Hamilton Wills, Jacob Fry, Jr., Jacob Schumacher, Jr., and Wm. Ashton Fox.
Of Beneficiary Interest in the Property of the Late Stephen Girard, Deceased.
Consisting of
Nearly 1,000 Lots, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Loans, Stocks, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Loans, Stocks,
Of Beneficiary Interest in the Property of the Late Stephen Girard, Deceased.
Consisting of
Nearly 1,000 Lots