

FIRST EDITION. TWELVE O'CLOCK M. FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The High Court of Impeachment. Mr. Everts' Conclusion. Mr. Stanbery Begins His Argument. Synopsis of the Whole.

Veto Resolution in the House Laid on the Table.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1888. SENATE. Mr. EVERTS continued his argument. He commenced with an apology for having so long occupied the time and attention of the Senate. Saying he would claim their indulgence but a little while longer, he proceeded to consider the power of the President to fill vacancies under the acts of 1792 and 1795. He admitted the act of 1863 limited the choice for appointments of Secretaries of War in certain cases to the heads of other Departments, but he argued that under the act of 1795, which allowed him to choose from all the officers employed in the Department, the President had full power to appoint General Thomas, who was then Adjutant General. Referring to the act of Mr. Lincoln, appointing an interim successor to Mr. Blair, Postmaster General, he said that the appointment was made under authority of the act of 1792 and 1795, which did not relate to the Postoffice Department at all. He asked why that conduct was not considered impeachable. He then said that the act which made no difference, either in the theory or practice of the Government, whether the temporary appointments were made during a session or a recess of the Senate, and instanced the four examples of Nelson in 1834, Stanton in 1850, and Kelly and Holt in 1861, as ample warrant for his assertion.

Passing to the first article, he said he should consider at the outset the nature of the positions occupied by the members of the Cabinet. He would not again refer to the opinion of Mr. Boutwell, except to say he might be wrong, but he would refer to him, who would share with others what he had mentioned in the opinion upon such positions by the honorable manager. He then read the opinion of Mr. Blair, signed by thirty-eight Senators, written in 1862, to urge his removal from Mr. Blair, so as to secure harmonious relations between the Executive and the Cabinet. He then read the opinions therein expressed by fifteen of the Senators now present on the subject of Cabinet relations. He then read the opinions of Messrs. Schenck and Williams on the subject, which he claimed had bound the House to the conclusion that the removal of Mr. Blair was not impeachable. He then read the report of Messrs. Schenck and Williams on the subject, which he claimed had bound the House to the conclusion that the removal of Mr. Blair was not impeachable. He then read the report of Messrs. Schenck and Williams on the subject, which he claimed had bound the House to the conclusion that the removal of Mr. Blair was not impeachable.

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exercise his independent right of choice. Then, if a man has the right, how can he exercise it, if, as in the case of Stanton, the Cabinet officer holds on after he has been rejected by the President? He made no reply to the President to avail himself of his independent right, when such an officer refuses to resign. None other than the process of removal, for he cannot put the man of his choice in until he has put the other out. We have seen that the Tenure-of-Office Act, as exercised at all, without the corresponding right of removal, and the one necessarily implies the other. We have seen that the Tenure-of-Office Act, as exercised at all, without the corresponding right of removal, and the one necessarily implies the other.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER said Mr. Brooks had given notice of a resolution in opposition to the resolution relative to the Alta Vista affair. Therefore business would be transacted on this subject, members from the Senate being present. The members then proceeded to the Senate. On returning from the Senate the House took up the resolution offered by Mr. Brooks, relative to the signing of the Alta Vista letter by the Managers of the Irish Church. The debate thereon was lengthy and very personal. Finally the House tabled Mr. Brooks' resolution by yeas 68, nays 25. Adjourned.

METHODISM. General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chicago. CHICAGO, May 1.—The fifteenth quarterly annual session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened at nine o'clock this morning. In the presence of the Moderator, the Rev. Bishop Meade, Scott, Ames, James, Clark, Thompson and Kingsley. A half hour was spent in devotional exercises by the older members of the body, the venerable Peter Cartwright, the secretary of the last General Conference, presiding. The prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Reid, of Cincinnati, urged the immediate admission of the representatives of the Southern States to the conference. The matter to a committee finally prevailed by a large majority.

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sanction, your votes have been cast, and the doom of the President is sealed; then let that judgment not be pronounced in this Senate Chamber. No, here, where our Cantinas, in the hour of our great peril, single-handed met and baffled the enemies of the Republic. Not here, where he stood faithful among the faithful, here, where he fought the good fight for the Union and Constitution. Not in the Chamber, where swarms of reptiles with their claws and fangs, and their great gaudy feathers, and their long and many a desponding heart, strong as an army with banners. No, here. Seek out rather, the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean chambers of this capital, where the cheerful light of day does not reach, erect the altar and immolate the Victim.

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Mr. ELCHO opposed the resolution, and Mr. Gladstone closed the debate on the Liberal side with a powerful speech against the continuation of the Irish Church. He also defended himself from personal attacks made upon him for his course, denying he had any part or lot in the matter, either the Ritualists or Roman Catholics. In the late debate on the Irish Church in the Commons last night, Mr. Walpole, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, said these attacks on a clergy such as that of the Irish Church, who are noted for the purity of their doctrine, and the earnestness, learning and christian zeal, was sure to lead to the most disastrous results. He declared the introduction of the resolves at the present time was unnecessary and unfortunate. The Roman Catholics of Ireland would never be satisfied with any form of supremacy in ecclesiastical matters. He regards the issue presented to the House as an imperative one, for the Church of England, and of Scotland were menaced, as that of Ireland. These blows were struck at the whole system of the union of Church and State in Great Britain.

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PORTUGAL. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, May 1.—Evening—Consols, 93 1/2. Bonds, 70 1/2. Illinois, 94 1/2. Erie, 45 1/2. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PORTUGAL. LISBON, May 1.—Farrago's squadron has arrived here and was warmly welcomed. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, May 1.—Evening—Consols, 93 1/2. Bonds, 70 1/2. Illinois, 94 1/2. Erie, 45 1/2. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEXICO. The Rebellion of General Negrete. Buenos Aires. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) LONDON, May 1.—Advices from the City of Mexico are to the effect that Congress had finally passed a condemnation on the concession to the English company for the building of the Vera Cruz and Mexico City Railway. The rebellion of General Negrete was still unsuppressed. It was reported that he was raising troops in the North. Canales was reported as about to make common cause with Negrete. The settlement of the rebellion is not expected to be permanent. Several officers have been arrested, among whom was Colonel Meyers, late of the United States army. Minister Romero was about to publish a manifesto of Gen. Banks, and to send a communication from Gen. J. G. Ortega, dated in Monterey, and signed as President ad interim, has been published. He urges his resignation. The communication was at first discussed in secret, and afterwards in open session of Congress. It was signed by a special committee, who at once shelved the document.

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THE CAPITAL. WASHINGTON, May 1, 1888. CUSTOMS RECEIPTS. The receipts of customs from April 20th to 26th, inclusive, were \$3,481,441.

CABINET MEETING. At the Cabinet meeting today there were present the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General and Adjutant General Thomas. Nothing beyond ordinary department matters were considered. BRIEF NEWS ITEMS. —E. L. Davenport, the tragedian, called yesterday for California. —Odds are freely given at Baltimore on bets that the President will be convicted. —John Brooks, a well-known bird and hawk fancier, in Baltimore, died on Thursday from the bite of a rattlesnake. —Robert Notman, convicted at Montreal, Canada, of procuring abortion, was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. —Miss Reynolds, U. S. A., was married on Thursday to Miss Ella de Saury, a belle of Baltimore, and went South on a bridal tour. —In a prize fight at Saugers, Mass., yesterday, between George Chas. and Mike O'Brien, the latter was awarded the victory in consequence of a foul blow. —Three members have been expelled from the First Branch of the City Council in connection with the issue of Western Maryland Railroad bonds. —A great East, Burlington, New Hampshire, on the night of the 28th, destroyed Sherwood's Hotel, the Episcopal Church, several stores and dwellings, including all the business portion of the village. —John V. Kendall, sentenced in October last, at Baltimore, to pay a fine of \$400 and to an imprisonment of one year, for carrying on a distillery without a permit, has been pardoned by the President. —During an altercation at Dismouth, Maine, between David Monk and Quimby Kinney, the latter was a long standing of the former. There was a long standing feud between the families. The boy was arrested. —Edwin Kelly, the minstrel, just acquitted of the murder of Sharpley, a brother "professional," is going to Paris to have extracted from the fracture in which Sharpley was killed. —General Meade has declined to sign the trial by Military Commission of a rebel officer, for an affair with a negro, though Judge Seward, of the United States Court, had issued a writ of habeas corpus. The trial commences at Selma today. —Brown, Messenger of the Merchants' Union Express Company, was robbed by unknown parties on the Hudson River Railroad train, on Thursday, of \$200 in gold, \$100 in currency. The thieves were seen about midnight, and were found in the morning in the car on the arrival from New York.

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