

The Advocate.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor.

SATURDAY:

February, 20th, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1868,

GENERAL GREENBACKS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL LOW TAXES.

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8, 1868.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH (4th) DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., as the time, and the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as the place for holding the annual Convention of the party.

It is ordered that this Convention be composed of one member for each Senator and Representative, who shall be elected in the usual manner and they will meet at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and of selecting delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

The members and committees of the organization and all conservative citizens who can unite with us in the support of constitutional principles are requested to proceed to the election of the delegates in their respective districts.

By order of the Democratic State Committee,

WM. A. WALLACE,

G. O. DEISE, Sec'y. Chairman.

THE SITUATION.

In the present crisis all thoughts are turned towards the Supreme Court. The Radical members of the Rump Congress are making every exertion in their power to have the President tried and found guilty before a decision on the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Bill can be obtained. If that decision should be adverse to President Johnson, we will not, nor will any man who respects the laws of his country, demur. But, if on the other hand, the Radicals persist in their schemes before a decision has been reached, and if the decision should be in favor of the President when obtained, we say that the President would then be justified in using every means within his power to crush the infernal fanatics and revolutionists to eternal perdition.

We hope and trust, for the sake of humanity, that civil war may be averted. Yet it were better to lose our lives than transmit to posterity such a government as Stevens, Sumner, Wade, and others of that ilk, would make this if they succeed in their hellish designs against the constituted authorities.

A. T. Stewart and a number of other millionaires of New York are flooding the country with the printed proceedings of a meeting held in Cooper Institute, where they nominated Gen. Grant for the Presidency. These proceedings are generally accompanied by a printed circular signed by Stewart and some dozen others, as an executive committee. These men can count their government bonds by the million—hence it is no difficult matter to tell why they are so anxious to secure the election of their favorite, to whom they, some time ago, presented with a hundred thousand dollar mansion in Fifth Avenue. Sharp fellows, these. They know how to get their money back.

We understand that the project of constructing a railroad from Buffalo to Washington City, is again revived at the National Capital. When it is considered that this route—via Warren, Elk, Clearfield, Blair, Huntingdon and Franklin counties to Point of Rocks to the Potomac—is the shortest from the Lakes to tide-water, the wonder is that the Government has delayed so long. But the eternal negro is in the way, and the majority of the present Congress thinks it far more important to secure the next President by the aid of negro votes, than they do of developing the resources of the country, and preparing it for defence in case of a foreign war, and hence we need not look for any help from that quarter.

One of the very best things President Johnson has done was the tendering to Gen. McClellan (who is still in Europe), the appointment of Minister to England in place of Mr. Adams, resigned. Will the Senate meanly reject him?

During the month of January last the national debt was increased almost twenty millions of dollars. Is it any wonder that gold is still going up; or rather greenbacks going down?

THE RUMP REBELLION.

EXCITING NEWS!

Resumption of the Irrepressible Conflict.

THE RUMP PASSES A RESOLUTION IMPEACHING PRESIDENT JOHNSON OF HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

WILL THE PEOPLE SUBMIT?

A Peaceable and Lawful Effort of the President to secure a Judicial Decision upon a Rump Act, which Fetters him in the Discharge of his Duties and Deprives him of one of his Constitutional Privileges, is met by the Rump Traitors with Violence, Treasonable Resistance and the Most Infamous Star-Chamber Proceedings.

On the 21st, inst., President Johnson, removed Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, from which position he had been suspended on the 12th of August last by order of the President, but into which he was thrust, a few weeks ago, through the action of the Rump Senate and the duplicity of Gen. Grant. The following is the order removing the interloper.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1868.

Sir: By virtue of 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 the Department 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 and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,

President of the United States.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton,

Washington, D. C.

Upon the receipt of this communication Stanton manifested a willingness to retire, merely asking time enough to gather up his private effects. He, however, immediately had a copy of the order written out and sent to his backers in the Rump Congress, where it created a great hubbub. The usurpers saw at once that the principal lever for carrying on successfully their party schemes, both in the North and South, was in imminent danger, and Thayer, Cattell, Chandler and Cameron—whose corrupt practices, more obliquity, and malignant fanaticism, would well fit them to act as a deputation to the infernal regions—at once started off in vehicles to the War Department. Their mission, of course was to order Stanton to remain. After posting Stanton in his line of conduct, this precious freight of treason-batchers was driven to Grant's office, where, of course, also, he was told what he had to do. Then they returned to their den, and the whole band of traitors went into secret session. At the end of seven hours of secret plotting they concocted the following:

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 designate any other officer to perform the duties of that officer.

A copy of this resolution was immediately sent to Stanton by his son, and thus fortified, he determined to retain his position, and accordingly took up his lodging for the night in the office. In the meantime the Rump House rescinded its resolution for adjournment till Monday, and, on motion of Glory-to-God, Covode, received and referred to Thad Stevens' Destruction Committee a resolution declaring that the President be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. In the Rump Senate a committee was appointed to wait on Judge Carter, the Radical tool of the District Court, and make affidavit in Stanton's name against Gen. Thomas for violating the Tenure of Office Act. This duty they performed, and the warrant was immediately furnished and placed in the hands of an officer. These constituted the principal events of Friday and Friday night.

On Saturday morning General Thomas was arrested on the warrant issued by Carter, which charges him with "a high misdemeanor," in this "that he did unlawfully accept the appointment

of the office of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and did then and there unlawfully hold and exercise the said office, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867." The penalty fixed by the bill for this very singular high 'misdemeanor' of accepting an appointment (a proceeding which cannot be construed into a criminal act by any court in Christendom) is a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding five years. General Thomas gave bail in \$5,000 to appear on Monday morning at ten o'clock. This hostile action of the Rump traitors put the whole gang of conspirators in good humor. After his release, about noon, Gen. Thomas again visited the War Office (where were assembled Stanton, Grant, Howard, of the Negro Bureau, and a lot of Rumpers) and demanded the keys. Stanton refused to give them up and ordered General Thomas from the office, which order was complied with, but the General did not threaten to employ military force, before night, to secure possession. About three o'clock Thad Stevens' destruction committee, which had been sitting for several hours, reported to the Rump House a bill of impeachment against the President for appointing General Thomas in place of Stanton. The House at once took up the bill and it was discussed till adjournment at a late hour on Saturday night, without coming to a vote, although the Ashleys, Schenks, Covodes, and other desperate characters, were ripe for its passage. It is supposed the bill will pass to-day, but it is likely the usurpers may delay it until they pass Edmond's bill, so as to depose the President during trial, and enable them to get control of the Army and Navy, Treasury and the whole civil machinery of the Government.

A few remarks upon these exciting events and desperate movements upon the part of the Rump traitors may not be out of place. The indecent haste with which the Rump acted upon this matter, upon a simple announcement of the Executive action and without a request to confirm the appointment of a successor to Stanton, shows how much of party success the Radical leaders base upon the retention of that individual. The manner in which they acted, too, is entirely original, and it would puzzle a constitutional lawyer to find authority anywhere in the Constitution and laws for the resolution which they passed. Such a resolution might possibly come with propriety from the Supreme Court, whose duty it is to define, expound and interpret the Constitution and laws, but not from a branch of a legislative body whose only duty is to make laws in conjunction with another branch, and, with the assent of the President. But, being hard up, they no doubt concluded to do as they have so often done heretofore—to legislate "outside the Constitution." The only form in which the matter could properly appear before the Rump Senate is in a Presidential request to confirm the appointment of Stanton's successor; but they did not wait for such a request—their fears overcame their regard for regularity and legality. Their extrajudicial action may be viewed from another standpoint. Stanton may have committed some act or crime against the peace, welfare and dignity of the Government, which would perfectly justify his immediate removal by the President. The Rump Senate does not wait, however, to hear reasons, but declares, blindly and recklessly, that the President has no power to remove him. Common sense at once condemns such action on the part of the Rump Senate, as wrong and unlawful. The President is required to keep watch over the laws to see that they be faithfully executed, and he is held responsible for the acts of the Secretary of War as well as of all his other subordinates. If he is to be debarred, without a hearing, from discharging a contumacious or faithless subordinate, wherefore is he made the executor of the laws and wherefore is he held responsible for their faithful execution?

It is evident to every calm observer that the action of the President meant nothing unlawful or forcible. Had he desired to secure possession of the War office by force, he would have taken it by force, and Gen. Thomas would not have gone twice to ask for possession. A mere order from him to Gen. Grant to oust Stanton would have compelled the General to perform that duty or render himself liable to court martial

for disobedience to the order of his superior. The cool and deliberate manner in which the President and General Thomas proceeded convinces us that the whole and sole object of the President was and is to get the Tenure of Office Act before the Supreme Court to have its constitutionality tested by that tribunal. The arrest of Gen. Thomas under that act will, of course, open the way, and therefore was, no doubt, desired by the President and the General. This being the object aimed at by the President, the country must and will justify him in his peaceable action to recover his lawful authority.

As to the matter of impeachment against the President, for taking his lawful course to test the constitutionality of a law that fetters him in the discharge of his sworn duties, that movement must fail, or honest, propriety and justice will be a badge of dishonor to the President. He is debarred from taking peaceable measures to secure possession of an office a gift and to appoint subordinates to assist him in his duties, what other course is left to him; of what use is there, in fact, for a President? Locust without the right to do that the Presidential office most amount to a mere clerkship under Congress. The present impeachment movement, as we have stated, will and must be based entirely upon the President's lawful and peaceable action to test a law passed to prevent him from selecting and controlling his subordinates, and for the following reasons: For many months a select infamous committee of the Rump Congress, sat, taking testimony of thousands of sources; from high places and low places; (even from the post-offices;) but, after taking thousands of pages of testimony and spending an immense amount of the public money in subsidizing witnesses, they were compelled to report, not long ago, that there was not evidence to warrant the impeachment of the President. A few weeks ago, when Grant delivered the War Office up to Stanton, in violation of his promise to the President, the same committee resumed investigations, and again reported that there had been nothing in the acts of the President to warrant the report of a bill of impeachment. This, then narrows the whole question of impeachment down to the President's present peaceable and lawful movement to bring the Tenure of Office Act before the courts. If this is a "high crime and misdemeanor," then what is not, in Radical estimation, a "high crime and misdemeanor?"

These few simple facts show clearly how disreputably the Radical leaders are acting, and how necessary it is for the people to check their daily auguring desire to usurp every function of the Government, and to subsidize every department to the vilest party purposes. Let every good man sustain the President because he is right, and condemn the Radical leaders because they are wrong—infernally wrong.

THE RADICAL CONSPIRATORS PASS THE IMPEACHMENT BILL.

[Special Dispatch to the Patriot Union.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House at five o'clock this afternoon, passed the bill to impeach President Johnson for the "high crime and misdemeanor" of removing one subordinate and appointing another. The vote—a strict party vote, was yeas, 125, nays, 47. The lash was applied unmercifully to some of the following Radicals, whilst, it is said, brilliant promises of future benefits were held out to others. The removal of the President would open thousands of avenues to Radical office seekers, and provide immense patronage for Senators and Representatives.

It is estimated that the trial will be finished by a conviction in less than a week, it being claimed that two thirds of the Senate are already committed to a conviction. Some ten or a dozen Radical Senators have already announced their decision against the President, apparently feeling no disgrace at declaring judgment, although they are the same persons who were lately shocked at the premature announcement of opinions adverse to the Reconstruction acts by certain Supreme Judges, and moved to have them impeached for so doing.

Considerable excitement was occasioned by the vote of the House, but no other result was expected—as many of the extreme Radicals freely and publicly declared their purpose, during Saturday and Sunday, to secure possession of the Executive branch at all hazards and at every sacrifice. A large number of Radical members have been under the influence of liquor for the past three days, and have been outspoken in the determination of their party, to "run the Government to suit themselves."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President has directed Attorney-General Stauber to apply to the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, for a writ *quo warranto* against Mr. Stanton, thus

bringing the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law directly before the court, and obtaining a speedy adjudication of the conflict.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, senior, will be today nominated by the President as Secretary of War, vice Stanton, removed. This nomination was ready on Saturday, but the Senate adjourned before the President's secretary, Colonel Moore, reached the Capitol.

Mr. Ewing is well known as an old-line whig, was Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor, is a lawyer of distinction, was a supporter of the war for the Union, and is one of the most prominent members of the Union conservative party.

The excitement has slightly abated. Mr. Stanton is still lodging and feeding in the War Department.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—At 10 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m., to-day, Thaddeus Stevens, leaning on the arm of Judge Bingham, entered the Senate, made a single step forward, and handing his cane to the doorkeeper, in a loud and distinct voice, said:

"Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, and all the people of the United States, [Thad. lied when he said "all the people."] we do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives in good time make good the same, and we do demand that the Senate take order of the same.

Wade then said, "The Senate will take such order."

Stevens then took his seat, and Howard moved that a committee be appointed to take charge of the matter. Howard's resolution that the President of the Senate, appoint a committee of seven was then adopted.

The course heretofore pursued in cases of impeachment, and which will be followed now, is as follows: The committee of seven appointed by the House will proceed to the bar of the Senate and inform that body that the House of Representatives have impeached Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors, which they are prepared to maintain by proof. The committee will then retire, and the Senate will notify the House that they are prepared to receive any further communication on the subject. After receiving such messages from the House, the committee of seven appointed by the House will prepare the charges and specifications, and present them to the Senate, and the trial will then commence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The delay of the House committee of seven in framing articles of impeachment against President Johnson, is said to be owing to the fact that an impression exists that he cannot be convicted by the Senate with violating the tenure of office act. Hence the committee were to-day engaged in framing the articles with a view to secure a united party vote, and if possible to avoid all doubt.

The committee of seven appointed to prepare articles of impeachment was in session all this afternoon, and it is said, examined General Emory to ascertain whether the President made an effort to go to the garrison of Washington for the advance of his purposes. Adjutant General Thomas was also examined with reference to the President's order to him directing that he take possession of the War Department.

Later dispatches from Washington state that General Thomas was taken before the District Criminal Court, on the 26th inst., and on motion of his counsel, was discharged from custody. This looks as though somebody was backing down.

LATEST ITEMS.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, has brought suit against Stanton for false arrest and imprisonment, and claims \$150,000 damages.

The Radicals are not confident now that they can have President Johnson out of the Presidential chair before the 1st of April. At first it was to be done in ten days. This will give time to have a decision reached in the Supreme Court as to the legality of the Tenure of Office bill.

New York City has been selected as the place, and July 4th as the time, for holding the Democratic National Convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

Attention is called to the two Denial cards which appear in our columns to-day. Both of these gentlemen understand their profession thoroughly, and will no doubt render satisfaction.

DEMOCRAT'S YOUNG AMERICA.—This popular little periodical has been greatly enlarged and improved with the new year. Twice as much reading matter is given as formerly. It is a great favorite with the children, always supplying them with a fund of amusement and instruction, conveyed in an attractive way. Parents cannot do better for their children than subscribe for it. Publication Office, 473 Broadway, New York. \$1.50 yearly, with premium.

The Democrats of Lancaster county have selected Gen. Wm. Patton as one of their Senatorial delegates to the 4th of March Convention. "Billy" will be remembered by many of our citizens as a Democrat of the right stripe.