

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. (Laughter among the Democratic members.) Ward objected to the introduction of the resolution. The Speaker stated that the resolution was a question of privilege. The resolution was referred to the committee on reconstruction; adjourned.

New York.—The Papal Zouaves from Montreal have arrived and will sail tomorrow for St. Thomas; there is no truth in the rumor that Iturbide will join them.

The famous prize case of the steamer *Peterhoff* has been settled by the payment to the English claimants of 200,000 dollars.

Chicago.—The *Republican* special says that soon after the Senate went into executive session, the committee, consisting of Senators Cameron, Chandler, Cotten and Thayer, proceeded to the War Office and informed Stanton, that pending any action it was the desire of the Senate that Stanton retain office and disregard any orders from the President to the contrary. The committee also waited upon Gen. Grant, and had an interview with him, expressing themselves entirely satisfied with his position regarding this matter.

London.—The coroner's jury on the Clerkenwell explosion, have rendered a verdict of murder against the prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mulla, ney the two Desmonds, the woman Ann Justice, and others whose names have not yet been made known.

London.—The *Globe* has a report that an alarming revolt has broken out among the prisoners in India.

Paris.—The *Patrie*, speaking under reserve, says it has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is massing troops near the Danube.

London.—In the Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli gave a personal report, that the expenditures already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceed the estimates laid before the House at its last session by the Government. Lord Stanley made an explanation in regard to Mexico; he said that diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican government declined all intercourse with those powers which recognized the late empire. Sir Stafford Prescott, secretary of state for India, said the latest letters received from General Napier gave no hope that the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season. Tuesday, Feb. 25 has been assigned as a day for the consideration of the state of Ireland in the Commons.

Chicago, 22.—Specials say that the Senate adjourned after over seven hours in executive session. The excitement in Washington is greater than since the assassination of Lincoln. The Senate passed, by a strict party vote, a resolution declaring that the President had no authority for his course in the removal of Stanton. They ordered copies of the resolution to be sent to the President, Stanton and General Thomas. After adjournment a number of the Senators went to the war office to consult with Stanton. The latter avows his determination not to leave the office. He remained there during the night; he has his meals sent in. It is generally believed that the reconstruction committee will carry the report in favor of impeachment. It is reported that Thomas says he will seize the office by force if necessary, but it is not believed that such a measure will be resorted to. It is supposed the matter will be brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *quo warranto* on Stanton, requiring him to make answer why he does not deliver the War Office to General Thomas.

Latest, midnight.—Several Senators have appeared before Chief Justice Carter of the District Court, and made affidavit charging General Thomas with violation of the tenure office law, and asking a warrant for his arrest. Justice Carter immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Thomas, which will probably be served in the morning.

New York, 22.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent had an interview with President Johnson late last night relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton. The correspondent remarked that the country was surprised at his action. The President smiled and said, "well what do people say? I suppose they are surprised, but I have only done what I determined on long ago." The correspondent said, "the removal then, is not in pursuance of a recent determination on your part Mr. President?" The President replied "not at all sir, the people seem to have mistaken my course altogether in the matter. I never had but one determination on the subject, but I have acted carefully, prudently, and moderately. Perhaps I have been too

slow about removing Mr. Stanton, but not because I feared the bug bear of impeachment, or that I dreaded anything that Congress might do. Nothing that body could do, attempt or carry out would intimidate or surprise me, for I know they are capable of doing anything. I delayed final action, solely, to let the country see and understand the position of Mr. Stanton. We first intimated to him that we would like him to withdraw from our privy council; he did not take the hint. We then requested him to resign, he refused; we then suspended him under the constitutional power which we have to suspend or remove a member of our cabinet. The act of suspension was also not in conflict with the tenure of office bill, though, we did not therefore recognize its constitutionality, but as a matter of courtesy, we sent reasons for our action to the Senate. That body pretended not to consider those reasons sufficient and assumed to reinstate Mr. Stanton in office. Well, we still waited, hoping Mr. Stanton would see the propriety of resigning himself. Generals Sherman and Grant offered to go to Stanton and advise him to resign. Here is a letter which indicates what they proposed. The President read part of the letter from General Sherman, dated January 18th, saying, Gen. Grant and himself proposed to go to Mr. Stanton and say for the good of the service of the country he ought to resign, and that it would be time after that to contrive ulterior matters.

The President then continued, "after waiting a reasonable time, we thought proper to-day to order the removal of Mr. Stanton and to appoint Gen. Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, this is the whole story."

The Correspondent, "Was this step discussed in the cabinet council?"

President, "No, sir, not precisely; the general policy was agreed upon some time ago, and the removal to-day is in accordance therewith. I have just received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate, to-night, in executive session," the President here read the resolution.

Correspondent, "What will the Senate do, Mr. President, under that resolution if you still insist upon having Gen. Thomas act as Secretary *ad interim*?"

President, "I do not see that they can do anything; the resolution itself is the end of the matter so far as the Senate is concerned, unless the House presents articles of impeachment and the Senates undertake to try the executive, and resolves itself into a high court of impeachment."

Correspondent, "Do you think Congress will really attempt impeachment?"

President, "I don't know indeed, nor do I care, it would make very little difference to me." The correspondent here asked what the President would do in the event of the passage of Mr. Edmund's bill of suspension, to which the President answered subsequently as follows: "Sir, I would not obey the law if they attempted to suspend me. The law is clearly unconstitutional; there is a point against it, which you gentlemen of the press seem to have altogether overlooked. The bill of Senator Edmunds to suspend, pending the trial, would undoubtedly be an *ex post facto* law. So far as my case is concerned such a law is declared unconstitutional by the very law of the Constitution itself. My offence, we will suppose, is the removal of Mr. Stanton; that is an accomplished fact. Any law prescribing a penalty for that act would be *ex post facto*, and therefore unconstitutional. How, therefore, can Congress legally pass a bill of such a character. The correspondent remarked, that certain radicals might argue that a persistence in keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, after the Senate had declared his removal contrary to law, and after the proposed passage of Mr. Edmund's suspension bill, would be bringing the question out of the operation of the *ex post facto* law. The President replied, that could not alter the case, as the offence charged would still be the removal of Mr. Stanton, an act performed before the passage of the proposed law. In reply to an inquiry as to whether the President had seen Gen. Thomas since the interview of the latter with Mr. Stanton, he said, "yes," and then proceeded to state what had occurred at that interview. Gen. Thomas, he said, waited upon Mr. Stanton and showed to him the President's order, removing him and appointing Gen. Thomas, Secretary of War, and *ad interim*. Mr. Stanton read the order and asked Thomas whether he would be obliged to vacate the office forthwith. Thomas replied, his instructions were to assume control immediately. Stanton then said he would

like to have time to arrange and take away his papers and documents; to which Thomas replied, that considerable time would be allowed for such purposes; no time, however, was fixed for Mr. Stanton to finish his arrangements. The President repeatedly expressed his utter indifference as to what course Congress might adopt on the impeachment question, and in answer to a parting remark of your correspondent, that the President might sleep soundly in spite of the threatened impeachment, said, laughing, "I don't think my slumber will be much disturbed by that fear. I shall sleep soundly and awake refreshed."

San Francisco, 22.—The first annual convention of the grand army of the republic, department of California, met yesterday. Delegates were present from nearly every part where the order exists in the State. Col. James was elected department commander for the ensuing year. The convention indorsed the first general order issued by General John A. Logan, grand commander of the order their United States.

The Italian bark, Maria Guiseppeppina, from Genoa, via Montevideo, has arrived. The crew mutinied during the voyage from the latter place; two of the sailors were killed by the first mate. Business generally, is suspended to-day. Mining stocks have advanced during the week and a further rise is anticipated.

PERSONNEL

OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE UTAH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. JOHN TAYLOR, the Speaker, is so well and favorably known, that comment from me on his qualifications and merits as a legislator, would be entirely superfluous.

ORSON PRATT, SEN.—The best read man in the House. Like other great men, he don't indulge much in nonsensical, light speeches, but deals entirely in the substantial; is positively against extending charters for toll roads, ferries and bridges; argues that the Legislature has the same constitutional right to charter a hotel, and prevent another party from building one within twenty miles, as it has to regulate ferries in that manner; can't see the plea of companies who ask for unusually liberal charters, on the ground that they are exposed to Indian depredations, when at the same time they provide in their charters that not a white man shall establish himself within twenty miles of them; a well posted and useful man.

A. P. ROCKWOOD.—Notwithstanding the fact that he spends the most of his time in the Penitentiary, he is nevertheless a member of the House. If he were a convict, instead of Warden, it might be otherwise. "Taking him all in all," he is undoubtedly the busiest and hardest working member in the House. There is a story extant that the people elect him, with the understanding that he must find fault with everything presented, and continue to ventilate the subject until every possible technicality is thoroughly eradicated. The people can assure themselves that his part of the agreement will be attended to. Nothing escapes his notice, and each member who makes a speech expects the Hon. member from the Penitentiary to reply. He never failed but once, and then the matter was reconsidered for his accommodation. When a measure is cut down, crossed out, and amended to his liking, it speedily passes both branches of the Assembly, and never fails to receive the Governor's signature.

ENOCH REESE.—A good and useful member; generally quiet, except when raids are proposed by chartered companies on the public pocket, without provisions being mentioned for a fair division of the spoils with the Territory or school fund. His head is located for the good of the people, the protection of travelers and the health of the finances.

B. YOUNG, JR.—This is his first term in the Legislature, and he promises to be a useful and safe legislator; he works more with his brain than he does with his mouth; goes in for the destitute of Sanpete and other counties who have been robbed by the merciless savages the last few years. Ain't much in favor of seeing the widows and orphans starve, while the general government is making up their minds whether they will constitutionally pay the expenses of that war, or otherwise appropriate the means to reimburse McGrorty for not being in any better standing with the qualified voters of this Territory.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.—The young apostle and respected of the community. Decisive in his remarks, contending for the right without fear or favor from any

party. He is the right man in the right place anywhere—and especially active at wrestling. Unless you want a fight, do not be prevailed upon to call him a liar.

CHRISTOPHER LAYTON.—Nearly everybody knows the Bishop of Kaysville for his benevolence and magnanimity. He is the proprietor of the Kaysville toll road, but manifests repentance by offering to sell out to the Territory at a discount. He never would be convicted on a charge of "over labor" in a legislative capacity. Still waters, however, some times run deep.

C. W. WEST.—A whole-souled, congenial friend, liberal to a fault and a useful legislator. Don't say much, as a general thing, but speaks to the point when he does waltz in. He leaves his two candles allowed each member weekly, from Government, on the outside of his desk, which shows he is not suspicious of his surrounding associates.

LORIN FARR.—A clear scrutinizer of bills and the first to detect a fault; informs the House of how it ought to be, and battles for his judgment, which is oftener right than wrong; is good natured in his attempts to convert the members, and invariably concurs in the action of the Council.

JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, was last winter the *heaviest* man in the House; but is now about seventy-five pounds lighter, owing to a lean meat, fish and chicken diet. Can make a speech that would bring the House "up standing." He manages to think that his side of the subject is the reasonable one and then he wades in. Box Elder should be proud of their representative.

P. C. MERRILL.—Goes very slow on motions and speeches, but don't neglect the interests of his constituents. He hasn't been excited by any measure brought before the House during this session.

PETER MAUGHAN.—As the renowned northern warrior, Po-ca-tello, when the recipient of his commissary blessings, has so often remarked, "Peter Maughan, Injin friend;" is also well disposed towards the white fraternity; expresses his opinion on its merits, pitying those who "can't see it in that light;" he admires a man of public spirit, and likes to see a great amount of work done independent of the Territorial Treasury. Phrenologically he is sound.

C. C. RICH.—A backwoods Kentuckian with a correct judgment and a clear conscience. Used to the rough and tumble of life, with a large stock of useful experience, he is a father in council and always on the right side of the fence. He is an apostle, weighs over two hundred pounds, can ride, when actually necessary, a stiff-legged bronco, walk 25 miles a day on snow shoes, and has thirty or forty children; which, in my estimation, is qualification sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious.

DAVID EVANS.—Perfectly radical on "home manufacture;" would not wear "store clothes" on any consideration; would rather die on the spot than see Lehi made the subject of contempt. When he gets warmed up on the subject, he is very noisy, managing to wake up what few members may be "laying around asleep." Opposition don't scare him a bit, as he is sure to have the last and best say in the discussion.

W. B. PACE.—Author of "Mormon" military rules and regulations that regulate the rules that rule and regulate the regulators; don't "orate" much, but works well in the committee room. His reports are generally accepted.

A. K. THURBER.—A modest Bishop,—there may be a doubt of the existence of a modest Bishop, but this need not be the case. He wants to see the why and wherefore, and reasons at long range, voting after the dictates of his own conscience. While others are gassing, and telling how absurd the matter under consideration is, in their estimation, Thurber is busy with the pen, prescribing a remedy for the disease.

JOHN ROWBERRY.—A *heavy* Representative, of good abilities and fair judgment. Always presents "House File, No. 1," and makes his own motion for reference or table. Don't like to see his bills too badly butchered, and "fights it out on that line" if it takes forty days. He goes in for the appropriation bill, saying something about the road leading from Salt Lake to Tooele.

JONATHAN MIDGLEY.—The quietest man in the assembly; wants the committee on Education to define the term "common schools" as used in the laws of Utah.

REDICK N. ALLRED.—A splendid chairman of committee on roads, bridges, &c.; don't forget to report back his business; is patriotic on the subject of