

THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION PASSED!
MADE FINAL IMMEDIATELY!
COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT AT THE BAR OF THE SENATE!
ARTICLES TO BE DRAWN UP AND TESTIMONY TAKEN FORTHWITH!
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE!
THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE READS THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION TO THE SENATE.
IT IS RECEIVED IN SILENCE, AND NO ACTION TAKEN.

Washington, 24.—The House is in consideration of the impeachment resolution. Ashley, of Ohio, opened the debate with the reiteration of the charges against the President which he made when the proposition to impeach was before the House previously. Cook followed, declaring that the President had not only violated the tenure of office law, but had exercised powers unwarranted by the Constitution and laws. Boyer spoke against the resolution, saying the House was debarr'd from reviving any charges already passed upon. He did not believe the people would sustain this new proceeding, which he characterized revolutionary, and proclaimed the law had not been violated, because Stanton was not appointed by Johnson. Kelsey supported the resolution. As to the appointment of Stanton, Johnson was only Vice-President acting as President, therefore there was no force in Boyer's point. He argued that the case of impeachment was a criminal case, and the court must have jurisdiction of the person of the criminal, and control of his movements; the criminal then had no power to perform official functions. He argued this point at some length. Cook advocated impeachment. He believed the public mind ready for the event. Beaman and Price followed on the same side.

House.—The debate on impeachment commenced at 10 a.m., and they were in session till twelve, being technically considered a continuation of Saturday's session. Washburne of Illinois followed Price in favor of impeachment, made a severe and violent speech in denunciation of the President. Woodward spoke against the resolution and denied the right of the Senate to try impeachment. The House is not composed, as the Constitution required, of members chosen by the people of the several States, nor was the Senate composed of two Senators from each State. He declared were he the President's counsellor he would advise him if articles of impeachment were preferred to demur both to the jurisdiction of the House and the Senate, and issue a proclamation that while he held himself impeachable for misdemeanor in office, before constitutional tribunals, he never would subject the office he holds in trust for the people to constitutional fragmentary bodies, who propose to strip him of it. With the army and navy to sustain him he would meet popular response that would make an end of impeachment and impeachers. Wilson, Woodbridge and Butler followed in favor of impeachment. Fernando Wood and Pruyn spoke against it; Poland, Stokes and Judd made strong speeches in favor of the report of the committee. Eldridge, Cary and Haight sustained Johnson on legal grounds.

The impeachment resolution was adopted in the House by a vote of 126 against 47.

San Francisco.—Late advices from Lower California say the Mexican government has granted to the United States the unqualified right of establishing coal depots for all time on the island of Pichilingue, or if preferred at La Paz, coal to be used for naval vessels of the government of the United States, deliverable, free of all duties, charges or import. The concession has been repeatedly refused to the British government.

The whaling bark *Harrison* struck on a reef outside the harbor of La Paz and was taken into Pichilingue bay. The damage is considered irreparable.

Chicago, 25. 10 a.m.—The following is the vote on the impeachment resolution:

Yeas:—Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley (Ohio), Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Brownell, Brownell, Buckland, Butler, Calkins, Churchill, Clark (Kansas), Clark (Ohio), Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cornell, Corvado, Callum, Dawes, Dodge, Drake, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliott, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Gravelly, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (West Va.), Hulbert, Hunter, Ingerson, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey,

Ketchum, Kitchin, Ladin, Lawrence (Penn.), Lawrence (Ohio), Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Mallory, Marion, McCarthy, McClary, Mercey, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrill, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Pennington, Peters, Pike, Platts, Poland, Polley, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Seely, Shanks, Smith, Spaulding, Starkweather, Stevens (N.H.), Stevens (Pa.), Stykes, Taffe, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Arman, Van Horn (N.Y.), Van Wyck, Ward, Washburn (Mass.), Washburn (Ill.), Washburn (Mass.), Walker, Williams (Pa.), Winslow, Woodbridge, Mr. Speaker, 126.

Nays:—Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Cary, Chandler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Haight, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Conn.), Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, McDougall, Morgan, Morrison, Morley, Munger, Niblick, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Randall, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Tabor, Trimble (Ky.), Van Arken, Van Trump, Wood, Woodward; 47.

The announcement of the result elicited no manifestation but the immense audience which filled the galleries and corridors all day gradually disappeared till reduced to less than one fourth of the original number.

Stevens of New Hampshire, moved to reconsider the vote, by which the resolution was agreed to; also, to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table. The latter motion was agreed to, this being the parliamentary mode of making the decision final.

Stevens of Pennsylvania, then moved the following:—Resolved, that a committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate and at the Bar thereof, in the name of the House and of all the people of the United States, to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that the committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson, to answer said impeachment. Resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, with power to send for persons and papers, and record and take testimony under oath.

The democratic members attempted to resort to filibustering, but were cut off after an ineffectual effort on the motion to suspend the rules so as to bring the House immediately to vote on the resolutions. The rules were suspended and the resolutions adopted: yeas 124, nays 42.

The Speaker then announced the two committees as follows:—

The committee to announce to the Senate the action of the House: Messrs. Stevens (Penn.) & Bingham (O.) Committee of seven to prepare articles of impeachment, Messrs. Boutwell (Mass), Stevens (Penn.), Bingham (O.), Wilson (Iowa), Logan (Ill.), Julian (Ia.) and Ward (N.Y.)

The House then at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock adjourned.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday a lengthy message giving his reasons for the removal of Stanton, which was read and ordered to be printed. The document is in the President's own hand writing. A large portion of the message is devoted to arguments showing the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War. He quotes section II from the act of August 7th, 1789, creating the department of war, to show that Congress recognized the power of the President to remove the Secretary without their concurrence, or any such measure of government as the tenure of office act; declaring that Stanton was not appointed by him, and therefore does not come within the scope of its provisions. He says Stanton only remained in office by his (Johnson's) sufferance, and the law is not intended to protect such an incumbent by taking from the President the power to remove him. He says, however, there were doubts as to the proper construction of the law, and therefore deemed it feasible that the doubts should be settled at the earliest possible moment, and the reconstruction act fixed by the Supreme Court. His order suspending Stanton in August last was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to the judicial decision both necessary and proper. His understanding and wishes, however, under that order were frustrated, and the late order for Stanton's removal was a further step towards the accomplishment of that purpose. Repeats that his own conviction as to the true construction of the law and its unconstitutionality, were well settled and sustained by every member of the Cabinet, including Stanton himself. In respect to his designation of the officer to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, he says he expressed that power of attorney under the provisions of the first section of the act of Feb. 15th, 1785. He argues the case

at great length in the message, and concludes as follows: "It may be, however, that in this as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the subtle and debatable questions which arise in the construction of statutes. If upon such a question I have fallen into an erroneous construction, I submit whether it should be characterized as a violation of official duty and of law. I have deemed it proper in vindication of the course which I have considered it my duty to take, to place before the Senate the reasons upon which I have based my action, although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire tenure of office act is unconstitutional and therefore void, and although I have expressly concurred in that opinion in the veto messages which had been submitted to Congress when I returned the bill for consideration, I have refrained from removing any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. Stanton, which in my judgment did not come within its provisions. I have endeavored to proceed with the greatest circumspection. I have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case, carefully following the course which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, faithfully to execute the laws though passed over my objections, on the ground of constitutionality. In the present instance I have appealed or sought to appeal to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the demonstration of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by solemn obligations which rest upon me to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hands. Whatever be the consequences merely personal to myself, I could not allow them to prevail against a public duty so clear to my own mind, and so imperative. If what was possible had been certain, if I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. Stanton, that in thus defending the great trusts committed to my hands my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated. Actuated by public consideration of the highest character, I earnestly protest against the Resolution of the Senate, which charges me in what I have done with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

Chicago, 25.—Specials say the Committee have positive evidence that Johnson endeavored to excite a conspiracy against Stanton and Congress, and one article to be presented will arraign him on that charge. Gen. Emory, District Commander at Washington, will be summoned on this charge. Andrew Johnson, on Saturday, during the interview, made such a proposition as to show such a conspiracy only wanted the assistance of the military to carry it out. This fact may delay the Committee reporting the articles for several days, although efforts will be made to get them before the House to-morrow, as it is the only day on which the rules can be suspended before next Monday again; and now that the impeachment is a foregone conclusion, parties say the quicker it is ended the quicker will the country return to a state of tranquility. Prominent parties are of the belief that about three weeks will be occupied before the final vote is reached in the Senate. The President is despondent tonight, and irritated because Stanberry has made no application for *quo warrant* to: says his positive orders have been disobeyed.

General Emory to-day, refused to detail a guard for the funeral of Major Kelly, saying that all the troops must be kept together in anticipation of possible trouble.

St. Petersburg, 23.—The Russian Admiral commanding the squadron on duty in the Grecian Archipelago, has demanded from the Porte an explanation of the report prevalent in Turkey, and published in a recent issue of the *Servant Herald*, to the effect that a vessel of the Russian fleet had offered material aid and comfort to the Cretan insurgents. The Porte replied that the Sultan has received no such charge against a Russian official. The Turkish Government seizes the opportunity to express a censure on newspaper writers who publish such statements.

New York, 25.—The *Herald's* Havana special gives news of another battle fought in Yucatan in which the rebels were defeated.

The people of St. Croix are anxious for annexation to the United States, and revolution is threatened if they fail in this object. An editor has been arrested for circulating a petition in favor of annexation.

Continued on Fourth Page.

For Sale.
President of the National Republican Convention for the election of Delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1868.
20,000 Pounds NAILS,
20,000 Pounds SUGAR,
30,000 Yards DOMESTICS,
40,000 Yards PRINTS,
Besides a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of
General Merchandise!
CALL AND SEE US.
WE WANT TO SELL,
And will make it ADVANTAGEOUS to
CASH BUYERS.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
YEAR 1868.
DESERET MILL
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We return our sincere thanks to this People for the liberal Patronage we have received, and in view of the great scarcity of money and the decline in the value of some kinds of Goods east, we have determined to offer our Stock at a heavy Discount for
CASH!
We will allow a Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Groceries, except Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Candles and Soap.
A Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Dry Goods, Clothing and Hardware, except Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes.
A Discount of TWENTY PER CENT. on Hoods, Nubias, and all Goods of this description, including Hats and Caps.
A Discount of from TEN to TWENTY PER CENT. on all kinds of Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Glassware, Castors, &c., &c.
ARGUMENT:
THIS we think better for the Customer than Enterprises on the Lottery Plan, these having been tried elsewhere and not found profitable to the investors.
The People know quite well already who sells the Cheapest and Best Goods, and when they get them, knowing them to be cheap, and then get a Discount of from Ten to Twenty per Cent, we think they will come to the conclusion that it is better to have the full benefit of what they spend at once and on the spot, than take ONE Chance in FIFTY of drawing something some time in the future.
You are not required to purchase "Ten Dollars" worth to entitle you to the Discount, but we will allow it in all cases, whether the purchase be large or small.
This is to give the poor man or poor woman, who cannot get hold of "Ten Dollars," a chance to buy Goods Cheap.
COME AND TRY IT.
WHY DO WE OFFER THESE TERMS?
Because we are the most of our neighbors wanting money badly.
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