

By Telegraph.

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.

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, (La.) and Ward (N.Y.)

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

The Pres. 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 exercised that power of attorney under the provisions of the first section of the act of Feb. 13th, 1795. 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.

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.

Washington.—Senate.—Sumner read a number of dispatches sent in March 1861 by Minister Harvey to Governor Magrath, informing him of the intended action of the administration relative to Fort Sumter, which were obtained from the Secretary of War.

Chandler presented a communication from the Governor of Michigan, which the Secretary proceeded to read. It expresses a hope that the Senate will not falter in executing the law against the Executive, as well as against all who sympathize with treason. Hendricks interrupted by inquiring by what authority the document was before the Senate. Several Senators spoke with regard to it, and finally the Chair put the question on the reception of the paper, and the Senate refused to receive it.

After some other business, while Davis was speaking, at a quarter past one, Representatives Stevens and Bingham

appeared at the door. A number of members of the House accompanied them to witness the proceedings. The doorkeeper announced a committee from the House of Representatives, who were recognized by the presiding officer.

Stevens then said: "In obedience to an order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, 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 will in due time exhibit articles against him and make good the same; and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the apprehension of Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment."

Presiding officer Wade replied, that the Senate would take action in the premises. Howard desired to offer a resolution in connection with the matter. Davis objected, and wished to continue his remarks. Howard said the questioned the propriety and delicacy of his asserting his right under the present circumstances. Davis said if the Senate decided he was not entitled to the floor, of course he should give way; but if they decided otherwise he should exercise the privilege of waiving his claim or not, as he saw fit. The Chair put the question to the Senate, and it was decided that the Senator had the right to the floor. Davis said as the question was now settled he would give way to Howard. (Laughter.)

While this discussion was proceeding, Stevens occupied a chair at the end of the middle aisle of the chamber, surrounded by a large number of representatives who had come over from the House to witness the scene. He spoke to no one, and kept a fixed and steady eye on Davis, who was claiming the floor. The audience in the galleries manifested considerable interest.

When Davis gave way, Howard offered the following: Resolved that the message from the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, be referred to a select committee of seven, to consider and report on the same.

Bayard said the Senate had no Constitutional jurisdiction to appoint a select committee for this case, and contended it could only resolve itself into a high court of impeachment, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. It had no right, he maintained, to anticipate the trial in the case of impeachment. The resolution was adopted, whereupon the greater number present on the floor took their departure.

Patterson next took the floor and made a long speech on reconstruction.

House.—Under calls of States, a large number of bills were introduced. At 25 minutes before 2 p.m., the doorkeeper announced the presence of Stevens and Bingham, who reported they had impeached Andrew Johnson at the bar of the Senate, and the President of the Senate had replied that the Senate would take action thereupon.

Washington.—The excitement over impeachment has sensibly diminished. The business at the War Department is being attended to as usual. Gen. Thomas having made no further demand for the records of the Department, but merely called at the Adjutant-General's office, and after receiving the private mails, went home. Great interest is manifested in the result of Thomas' examination before the Supreme Court of the district to-morrow.

Chicago.—There is an immense meeting to-night to sustain the action of Congress in impeaching the President.

Augusta.—The House of Representatives have passed resolutions sustaining Congress in impeaching the President. It was a party vote.

Philadelphia.—Democratic meetings have been called in nearly all the Wards in the city. The Democratic organization in the State has resolved itself into a military organization.

London.—The Earl of Derby has resigned the Premiership. His resignation has been accepted by the Queen. It is ascertained that Disraeli succeeds as Prime Minister, instead of retaining his present office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Stanley announced Derby's resignation to the House of Commons; Gladstone responded, and with much delicacy expressed his sorrow for the cause which compelled the resignation.

San Francisco 25.—The Mexican Company have commenced running steamers from Mexican ports under the new contract. The Mexican government's terms require the Company to send a steamer every twenty days from

San Francisco to Mazatlan—semi-monthly from Mazatlan to Acapulco carrying the Mexican mails for which it receives a government subsidy. Heretofore the Company has been compelled to place the vessels under Mexican colors; the new arrangement permits the steamers to sail under the American flag. The contract provides among other things, that the Company shall within sixty days, from the day of sailing the first steamer under the present arrangement, donate to the Mexican government, for its armed government steamers four twelve pounders guns, and two twenty-four pounders with a full compliment of small arms.

Havana, 24.—Mexican advices state that the government has recognized the English and Spanish debt.

London, 25.—It is now thought that Disraeli will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Stafford Northcote will take his place. Nobody is yet named to succeed Northcote as Secretary of State for India. Official dispatches from Gen. Napier say that the envoys sent to Prince Kassala were well received. The Prince has 2,000 warriors assembled at Edmas.

Paris.—Mr. Packer, the American who Washington, 26.—Senate.—The Chair submitted a communication from the German Emigration Union of Cincinnati, with regard to the treatment of emigrants on ship board; referred to the committee on commerce.

Yates presented a memorial from citizens of Utah, praying for the erection of the Territory of Wyoming, and the annexation of Utah and Idaho thereto; referred to the committee on territories.

Howard, from the select committee, to whom was referred the message from the House on the subject of impeachment, reported the following resolution: "Whereas the House of Representatives, on the 25th day of the present month, by two of their members, Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, at the bar of the Senate, impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and likewise demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson: Therefore,—Resolved, that the Senate will take the proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives." The committee also recommended that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the passage of this resolution.

The resolution was adopted without dissent, and the order was made accordingly.

House.—Williams presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, complaining of the burden of taxation, and praying for a reduction of the Government expenses; referred to the committee on ways and means.

The House received the Senate message relative to the action of the impeachment committee.

On motion of Paine, the Senate substitute for the supplementary reconstruction bill was concurred in. Yeas 96; nays 32.

Harrisburg.—The Senate has passed a resolution endorsing the impeachment of Johnson. The resolution will probably pass the House to-day.

Washington.—The delay of the House committee in reporting articles of impeachment, is said to be owing to the fact that an impression exists that he cannot be convicted by the Senate on the prominent charge of violating the tenure of office act, hence the committee to-day are engaged in framing articles with a view to secure a united party vote, if possible, and avoid all doubts.

Justice Carter has fully discharged Gen. Thomas to-day, giving as his reason that "it is well known that Thomas does not seek to evade the process of law in any regard, and will be ready to answer when called upon. The Grand Jury convenes in the district on Monday next, which is the tribunal charged with the presentment of this and all other like cases. Under the avowals made to-day, I think my duty is discharged in discussing the case upon the motion of counsel for defendant; Gen. Thomas, you can go home."

Thomas, on leaving the court, was received with cheers by a crowd outside.

London, 25.—Lord Chelmsford has resigned his position as Lord Chancellor; Sir Hugh Cairns will be his successor.

The Times commenting upon the cabinet changes says, Derby's resignation was a foregone conclusion, and so also was the accession of Disraeli, for no