New-York Tribune.

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THE IMPEACHMENT.

"Then, too, sail on, O ship of State,
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

THE REPUBLICANS DO NOT SURRENDER THE SHIP—THE PEOPLE MAY YET WIN BY ONE OR TWO VOTES—MR. WILLEY THE PIVOTAL SENATOR—GRIMES, TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, FOWLER, HENDERSON, AND VAN WINKLE WITH THE MONARCHY—ANTHONY, SPRAGUE, WILLEY, AND ROSS IN DOUBT—HENDERSON'S CORRUPT AGREEMENT WITH THE PRESIDENT—MEETING OF THE DOUBTERS—THE VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15, 1868.

Speculation and rumor fill the Capital to-night, and it is all, of course, relative to the result of the expected vote on impeachment to-morrow. The Democrats are very confident that the Court will acquit the President; but Republicans have not lost all hope of conviction by the concentration of sufficient strength on the principal article to insure the removal of Mr. Johnson. Still the result is problematical, and I need not disguise the fact that the prospect is by no means bright. It may be added that if we succeed, it will be by only one or two majority. A careful canvass by some of the most sagacious members of Congress shows that the verdict hinges in a great measure on the vote of Mr. Willey of West Virginia. Grimes, Trumbull, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, and Van Winkle are counted certain for acquittal. The doubtful Senators are Anthony, Sprague, Willey, and Ross.

The indications to-night are that Mr. Anthony will vote for conviction on a majority of the articles. He has spoken very strongly on the subject, and made known his doubts of the wisdom of Impeachment; but, on the other hand, he is quite clear in his views of the President's guilt. He will, it is generally believed, vote with us. Mr. Sprague, too, is set down on the conviction side. Owing to his peculiar relations, he is placed in a very embarrassing position, and has been for weeks subjected to a pressure which would tend to lead him the other way. However, in the secret deliberations during the trial, he invariably took strong ground for conviction; and hence I infer that it is more than probable that he will vote that way. The grounds for supposing that Mr. Ross will vote for conviction are that within a short time a member of Congress gave him a piece of paper with the first, second, third, eighth, and eleventh articles marked. Mr. Ross drew his pen through the eighth, and said that he would go for the others. Col. Green, a member of the State Senate of Kansas, a resident of Lawrence, the home of Mr. Ross, called on that gentleman, yesterday, with resolutions which were adopted at a Republican meeting in Lawrence, urging conviction, and that he (Mr. Ross) stand firm on the people's side. Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. Clarke, member of Congress, called on Mr. Ross at the same time. "They have a funny way of doing things," said he, "but still I will take the resolutions into consideration." Afterward, in conversation with his visitors, Mr. Ross deprecated impeachment and defended the President. He thought it better for the country that his Excellency should not be convicted; but at the same time he added that he would vote for some of the articles. Mr. Green remarked that if he were to vote otherwise he could not expect to be received as a Republican on his return to the State. Mr. Ross replied that that was not a matter of much importance to him. He was not particularly desirous to return. The Kansas Republicans count on Mr. Ross as sure on the articles on which he has pledged himself.

Mr. Anthony remarked to an intimate friend to-day that he would vote for the second, eighth, and eleventh articles, but at the same time some doubt is felt in his case, and the President's friends claim him. The remaining doubtful Senator is Mr. Willey. He said to a member of the House to-day—one of his most intimate friends, by the way—that he would vote for conviction on the first and eleventh articles, and that he might be able to vote for the second, but that he could not go for conviction on the eighth. He and his colleague (Mr. Van Winkle) had enjoyed several conversations and Mr. Van Winkle had said that he (Van Winkle) might be able to vote for the eleventh, but that he could not vote to punish the President on the others. He could vote for the first, if it were slightly amended in phraseology; but on that point he was still undecided. The "Conservative" doubtful Senators were to have another meeting this evening, and after that he could tell. That was Mr. Van Winkle's opinion. Mr. Willey said to his colleague that if the President is not convicted on the articles which he had mentioned he would resign his position as soon as the Legislature of his State should meet. Mr. Willey exhibited an opinion in favor of conviction to a number of Senators a few days ago.

Henderson's letter has been discussed in all circles to-day, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that the movement of the Missouri delegation has afforded him an opportunity which he might not otherwise have had. Mr. Henderson is very sanguine that acquittal will be to the advantage, finally, of the Republican party. He said, a few nights ago, that it would gain the Republicans 300,000 votes. He chatters in this strain, while all his former friends continue to tell him that they will have nothing to do with him in future. A rumor has been current in town to-day, for which there is some foundation, that an effort will be made to expel Senator Henderson from the Senate, on the ground that he made an arrangement with the President in effect that if he (Mr. Johnson) would cease his opposition to Congress, appoint a Republican Cabinet, and join in harmony with the Republican party, throwing the Democracy overboard, he (Henderson) would vote for his acquittal. Mr. McClurg is authority for the assertion that Henderson told this to him, and that the President accepted the terms laid down to him. The leading members of the Senate and House hold that this amounts to malfeasance, and it is not at all improbable that it may be brought before the Senate.

Several of the Iowa Delegation called on Grimes since his illness, and had a long interview with him. He endeavored to justify his course, and said that he could go home and stump the State. He was assured by an influential Republican, who has just arrived from Iowa, that he could not get fifty Republicans in any one County to listen to him and that it would be waste of time to attempt it—that they would far prefer to listen to the most villainous Copperhead in the country.

Fowler met a prominent Republican yesterday, and said to him, "You are the very man I want to see. I have been looking for you for several days. Go to your room, and I will meet you there in half an hour. I am in great trouble, and I want to consult you." The gentleman thus addressed went to his rooms, and Mr. Fowler arrived in a short time. He then spoke two hours on impeachment. He dwells on it incessantly, and cannot determine what to do. He remarked that he and his colleague had been considering the whole subject (his colleague is Patterson, the President's son-in-law), and that he does not know what course to take. He driveled on in this vein, and finally, on his friend's departure, left the impression that he would vote for acquittal.

A meeting of the doubtful Senators was held in Senator Van Winkle's rooms, last night, the purpose being to determine how they should act in Court, and on what articles they would agree to vote in a body; but no conclusion was reached. Trumbull is the master-spirit of the conspiracy. He is extremely active in seeing all the doubtful Senators, and impressing on them his arguments and notions. Wherever two or three "Conservative" Senators are to be found, Trumbull is sure to be in their midst. He works like a Trojan for acquittal, as, also, does Fessenden, who cannot forget the castigation which Ben. Wade gave him in debate on the Sherman amendment some time ago. In a conversation with another Senator, within the last six weeks, Mr. Fessenden denounced Mr. Wade in the most unmeasured terms. Trumbull is accused of recreancy and treachery on every side by Republicans. Ingersoll is the only man of the Illinois delegation and the only member of the House who follows him, so far as I have been able to gather.

As the opinion in official circles goes to-night the Court will take the vote to-morrow. Senator Conkling is still ill, but he will attend to-morrow. Mr. Howard will also be present, but there is little chance that Grimes will be able to be out for weeks to come. His absence cannot change the result.

The very latest advices are that the Court will not think of postponement. Our men are determined to end the suspense to-morrow. The proposal to vote on the eleventh article first has been abandoned. The Court will vote on the articles in their regular order.

At this hour (midnight) the friends of impeachment feel sanguine of success. Willey has not spoken definitely, but the chances are that he will vote for conviction. A suspicion is still felt of Ross, which only to-morrow can clear up. He has pledged himself, but his friends doubt him.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE VOICE OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In the Minnesota Republican State Convention resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. Grant for President, and the Hon. Henry Wilson for Vice-President. Resolutions were also passed declaring that Andrew Johnson should be convicted, and condemning the course of recreant Senators.

WILL TRUMBULL HEAR HIS OWN STATE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committees of all the Grant Clubs in Chicago on the 13th, resolutions were adopted denouncing Senator Trumbull for his course on the Impeachment, and declaring him false to his constituents, and adding that if he is unable to vote for the conviction of Mr. Johnson, he should abstain from voting at all.

UNION LEAGUE OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENN.

At a meeting of the Union League in Williamsport, Penn., on Thursday evening, strong resolutions were passed condemning the action of recreant Senators, and sustaining the friends of impeachment.

A HINT FOR MR. FESSENDEN.

A large meeting was held in Bath, Me., on Thursday night. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of Senator Morrill, and repudiating Fessenden.

ANOTHER WORD FOR FESSENDEN'S EAR.

A mass meeting was held in Bangor City Hall on Thursday evening. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, in substance, that the evidence against Mr. Johnson is conclusive, and hoping, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, that both of the Senators from Maine will vote for conviction.

JUST AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

At a Democratic meeting in San Francisco on Wednesday night, Eugene Casserly, United States Senator elect, and the Hon. S. B. Axtell, Representative in Congress, severely denounced the efforts in Washington to coerce Senators in the Impeachment. *The San Francisco Times* and *The Evening Bulletin* deprecate outside partisan pressure, and hold that the question is above party considerations.

INTERESTING TO SENATOR HENDERSON.

The Republicans of St. Joseph, in convention, on Thursday, declared that the conviction of Andrew Johnson is demanded by the interest of the nation; and that under the evidence adduced every Senator who votes for acquittal, forfeits the confidence of loyal men.

ACTION OF THE AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The clergy and laity of the African M. E. Church assembled in the Wesley Zion Church edifice to-day, and offered prayers for the Senate of the United States. The invocations were many and fervent.

INDIGNATION OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The "Boys in Blue" held a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night. Gen. Joshua T. Owen presided, and, in seconding the following resolutions, said that there seemed to be every indication that certain Senators would "go back" on their original position. If such was the case, he trembled for our public men. It showed a want of moral vitality not only among them, but in the nation. He desired an expression of sentiment in Philadelphia. He believed that the Republican party could appeal to the nobility and generosity of all men. The liberties of the people were imperiled. It is possible that this condition of affairs may lead us to new difficulties. If so, let us be prepared. [Hearty applause.] Gen. Charles H. F. Collis then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, James W. Grimes, William P. Fessenden, and Lyman Trumbull, purporting to represent the loyal people of the United States, as well as Iowa, Maine, and Illinois, PROMPTED BY MALICE, JEALOUSY, DISAPPOINTMENT, AND PERHAPS A BASER MOTIVE, WHICH WE BLUSH TO NAME, HAVE CONSPIRED TOGETHER TO PLACE THE GOVERNMENT WHICH WE HAVE SAVED FROM HER ARMED FOES ABSOLUTELY IN CONTROL OF HER REBEL ENEMIES;

Resolved, By the soldiers and sailors of Philadelphia that to citizen defenders of this redeemed land such crime is far more heinous than the surrender of an outpost to the enemy, and no punishment known to them would express their utter detestation of the three recreants who are today branded with an infamous notoriety.

Resolved, That, recognizing in this execrable scheme a plot to augment the forces of the common enemy, we warn them that their perfidy has but intensified our devotion to the great party which sustained us during the war, and though the chieftain selected by these arch conspirators wear the ermined robes of high office or bear the insignia of distinguished service in our ranks, they will find us in the future as we have been in the past, faithful, fearless, and invincible.

Resolved, That the declaration of the heroic statesman from Michigan, that "he would be carried to the Senate to vote though it cost him his life," has awakened the warm sympathy and thrilled the loyal heart of every citizen soldier in the land. Far better thus to have died rich in the esteem of his countrymen, than have lived a degraded outcast and friendless, like James W. Grimes, William P. Fessenden and Lyman Trumbull.

MESSRS. DANA AND SCHOULER ON THE VOTE.

BOSTON, May 15.—In the House of Representatives here to-day the following resolution was offered by Mr. R. H. Dana, jr., of Cambridge:

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts has carefully abstained from the expression of any opinion as to the impeachment of the President pending in the Senate of the United States and from any act that might have even the appearance of an attempt to influence the result of that judicial proceeding, and we intend to adhere to that course to the end. We do not consider that we depart from this our course and policy, but rather affirm and carry out the same, by deprecating, and we do solemnly deprecate, all attempts to bring to bear upon Senators in the discharge of their judicial duties the force of asserted local opinions, and still more the force of the organization, discipline, opinion, or wishes of political parties. We believe that such action, by whatever parties attempted, is an impeachment of the character of the Senate, will destroy the moral effect of judgment, whichever way it may be rendered, and is subversive of our entire political system.

The House voted by 100 to 89 to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

In the Senate a preamble, with the following resolution, was offered by Gen. Schouler, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That standing firm upon the principles of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, refraining from even the appearance of influencing by our action the vote of any Senators, and withholding any expression of opinion upon the question involved in the trial of the President, we nevertheless enter this our solemn protest against the means taken by irresponsible parties to affect, by party machinery the result of the trial, and to influence the vote of Senators, whose sworn duty it is to render their judgment according to the law and evidence, as it shall appear to them.

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICANS SPEAK.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Republicans of this city held a mass meeting to-night, to ratify the nomination of J. Sayles Bowen, candidate for Mayor. Senator Harlan and Representatives Stokes, Hines, and McKee made speeches, several of which were in favor of Impeachment. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of Andrew Johnson has been an incubus on the prosperity of our city, as on that of the nation at large, and that we look to the just and speedy verdict of the United States Senate, which is now sitting in judgment upon his course, to relieve the National Capital of his presence and the loyal heart of the nation from its stifling blanket of injustice and shame.

CONVICTION IMPERATIVELY DEMANDED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—At a meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee to-day, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the conviction of Andrew Johnson by the High Court of Impeachment is imperatively required by the evidence submitted to the Court and to the world; and all loyal men will regard with detestation any recreant Senator who, from selfish considerations, refuses to vote for the conviction of the great criminal whose guilt has been made manifest to every honest mind in the country, and whose offenses have seriously interfered with the industry of the people, marred the public prosperity, and made treason and traitors again defiant.

The Secretary was directed to furnish a copy to Senator Cameron and to each of the Republican Members of the House from the City of Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT'S BID TO THE CHURCH.

EXECUTIVE MANSION—WASHINGTON, May 14.—Teachers of Sunday-Schools and others connected therewith, employed in the several Executive Departments, and in the various branches of the public service in this city, will be permitted, so far as it may be consistent with law and the public interests, to absent themselves from their duties on Monday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of participating in the anniversary of the Washington City Sunday-School Union, fixed for that day. By order of the President. WILLIAM G. MOORE, Secretary.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Impeachment, the the Radicals admit, looks blue this morning. Even the most sanguinary and courageous impeachers give it up. The "defection" among the Republican Senators is said to be extending, and one or two additional names are mentioned this morning as having gone over to the enemy completely and without reservation. It is asserted by some that as high as 11 or 12 Republicans will go for acquittal on all the articles. There are those, however, who seem to hope against hope, and they still maintain that Mr. Johnson will be convicted by the Senate on at least two articles. The Senators upon whom they count to vote for conviction are at the same time the ones relied on by the President's friends to vote for acquittal. The friends of impeachment are considerably exercised. They cannot get any expression of opinion out of them, either for or against acquittal, although efforts to do so are not lacking. All eyes and expectations are turned toward the result to-morrow. Some fears are entertained that another postponement will take place, but it seems to be the general understanding to-day that the vote will be taken, no matter what may be the result.

DISPATCHES TO THE EVENING EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON, 12:30 P. M.—The Impeachment Managers are very gloomy to-day, and most of them declare that if a vote is had to-morrow it will certainly result in the acquittal of the "great offender."

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House Managers of Impeachment are claiming the right to try the President over again, either upon new charges or the enlargement of the old ones by the introduction of fresh evidence. Hence the introduction of new witnesses and new issues. All here who know what is going on admit that an acquittal is certain on Saturday, if the case is pressed and the Senate full.

MR. JOHNSON TO BE THE SENATE'S MOSES.

The Washington correspondent of *The Evening Telegram* says: "A portion of the Missouri delegation in the House called upon Senator Henderson last night, whereupon he showed them the letter which appeared in the Associated Press dispatches this morning over his signature. After reading a copy of the letter he said they must not think it hard of him for pursuing the course he had chosen in impeachment. They would, he said, have failed without his vote, and conviction could not have been secured with it. He could tell them that the second article would be defeated by two votes, and the 11th by four votes, even if he did not vote. Acquittal, in his opinion, would not result disastrously to the country. The President had promised those who would vote for acquittal that he would immediately send in a new Cabinet, all Republicans; that he would execute the laws passed by Congress; that he would no longer obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction acts, and that he would endeavor to bring his administration into harmony with Congress. He further promised to support those Republican Senators who would vote for acquittal, with the whole power of his administration before the people. These facts I gather from members of the Missouri delegation, who say that they received them late last night from Senator Henderson. They were communicated to the members on the floor of the House to-day, and produced a sensation."

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. WADE.

Correspondence of The Syracuse Journal.

A story has been circulating, I see, that Wade, Wilson, and Colfax had made a bargain, by which the former was to vote for conviction and resign, leaving the temporary Presidency to Colfax; both the latter withdrawing from the canvass, and urging Wade's name for the Vice-Presidency. The story hath this foundation. In telling this, I speak whereof I know. In the early part of the week there was a general depression. Senator Wilson authorized a friend of Mr. Wade's to say to him—it being understood that the Senator would consider it his duty, in such a contingency, to resign his position as President of the Senate—that if he would see that the wished-for result was not lost by default of his vote—the way in which he would vote being well understood—he, Mr. Wilson, would see that the sacrifice should not be all on one side. On Tuesday Senator Wilson told Mr. Wade that, in the event of the suggested contingency, he, Wilson, would write a public letter withdrawing from the canvass, and urging that all his friends at Chicago support Mr. Wade. Mr. Wilson said he had been presented by his own State for the Vice-Presidency, and had delegations, in whole or part, in 17 States. It was a good deal more important to remove Mr. Johnson than it was to make himself Vice-President. Mr. Wade's response was that he should do his whole duty, if needed. The default should not be his. But he did not want Mr. Wilson to do as he so generously suggested. He himself would bear all his duty might cost. That's the whole story.

ACQUITTAL MEANS A NEW PLATFORM FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Wilkes' Spirit has a leader in which Fessenden, Trumbull & Co.'s treachery is termed a lawyer's conspiracy for the destruction of the youthful Republican party, by the reconstruction of the rotten old thing that styles itself a Democratic party. Wilkes says:

We know of what we speak, and we say authoritatively that the Democratic platform will be so amended as to recognize the national progress of the last seven years, and to suit the progressive temper of the time. On the Fourth of July next that programme will be enunciated in Tammany Hall, in the City of New-York. Its main planks will be a denunciation of the principle of Human Slavery, and an acceptance of all the legislation of the period on that subject; the repudiation and extinction of the Confederate debt; the equality of all men before the law; and *impartial* suffrage. It is shrewdly calculated that in view of such a programme, the alienated Democratic element, which now constitutes the Republican majority, having become disgusted with a party which is incapable of government, or even of defending its own life, and perceiving, moreover, in other and vigorous hands, a platform covering their old principles, will at once flock to the new standard, and leave the Republican party to sink to ruin. This is a plausible conception, and will be sure to win if Andrew Johnson is acquitted; though it is not so certain that the Democratic party, after having profited by the treachery of —— Fessenden & Co., will choose to win with Republican traitors at its head. It is true, its case is desperate enough to drive its leaders into any bargain, but as it can lose nothing by breaking faith with men who are foresworn, it is very doubtful if they will keep their word. But the true obstacle to all this plot is the sound patriotism of the great body of the Senate. That body, repudiating the infamous legal heresies put by Mr. Stanbery and his associates to the *lawyers* of the Senate, and spurning the proposed supremacy of the Executive, will find Andrew Johnson guilty by a vote of *thirty-six*, and will thus save the country from the aristocratic revolution for which Mr. Seward has been laboring for years. When this is done, and the people have a chance to survey tranquilly the dangers they have passed, they will perceive that this last contemplated treason was a conspiracy of lawyers to subvert the Constitution in the interest of Monachy. And there will be a wide-spread feeling that the degenerate Americans who contrived such a revolution, and who, in support of it, voted deliberately that the President should judicially suspend the execution of all laws which do not suit his pleasure, should be put to death. Of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is, that these defeated traitors to the Republican party should be tried at Chicago on the 20th inst. by drum-head court-martial, and, being convicted of their treason, brought to the head of the column and shot.

STUFF FROM THE BOSTON POST.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—* * * But the screws have been applied and the whole machinery of party pressure is being brought to bear upon the recreant Senators, as the Secretary of that august body denominates them, and rumors are flying about as to what this Senator or that one has said in extenuation of his position. An individual rushed into the room of Gen. Pelouse at the War Department, yesterday, and, without waiting to recover his breath, demanded an interview with the Secretary of War. Gen. Pelouse politely informed him that he could send his card. "Oh, I must see him," exclaimed the excited individual: "I am just from Senator Henderson's room, and he has promised to vote for conviction on the 11th article, and I want to tell Mr. Stanton." The messenger was directed to carry the card in, but whether the gentleman himself was admitted to an audience your correspondent saith not, as he left him anxiously awaiting an opportunity to communicate the glad tidings to his matter. Hundreds of politicians who have been telegraphed for by Schenck, the Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, are hourly arriving here from all directions, and these are the men who are expected to overawe and browbeat Senators into a proper sense of duty. Greeley has arrived and is working hard to restore an unbroken front to Radicalism. He was on the floor of the House to-day conversing freely with the disheartened and demoralized impeachers whom he had induced to rely upon having Anthony, Sprague, Fowler, Van Winkle and Ross with them in their hour of peril. Greeley was evidently not aware that Van Winkle had been in close consultation to-day with Fessenden, Trumbull and Grimes—bad company for Van Winkle if he desired to have his determination to vote for conviction strengthened and fortified. Yet Greeley may be right, if he did go to sleep in the House to-day, as white men are very uncertain. Senator Fessenden has been furnished with a copy of the following telegram:

"LEWISTON, Me., May 13, 1868.

"*Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM, House of Representatives.*

"Immense mass meeting last night. Impeachment demanded. Resolution by mail. J. S. PARKER, Mayor.

Mr. Fessenden very quietly remarked that it might do to operate upon Mr. Perham in this way, but he did not regard the effort as complimentary to himself. Senator Trumbull has received the following:

"CHICAGO, May 13, 1868.

"Your course on Impeachment is fully indorsed by *The Chicago Tribune* (Republican). The end is not yet."

THE CASE OF TRUMBULL AND FESSENDEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You do not put the case against Senators Trumbull and Fessenden as sharply as, I think, the facts justify. It would not be enough that they have "denounced the President's course," and "given votes against his policy," for old dead Grimes still denounces him, and perhaps would vote against his policy should he be acquitted. Fessenden, in his famous report as Chairman of the Committee, I think, on Reconstruction, nearly two years ago, spoke of the "*monstrous wickedness*" of the President's policy, and Trumbull has been no less emphatic. It was to defeat the triumph of this monstrous wickedness that the Reconstruction acts, the Civil Tenure bill, and the provisions of law placing Gen. Grant between the President and the execution of the laws, were enacted. To check his flagrant abuse of the appointing power, Congress made legally criminal what all the Republican Senators had already denounced as morally criminal. They therefore made removal from office in violation of law a crime by statute. They did this, let it again be observed, to prevent the use of this gigantic engine of power and corruption to effectuate this policy of monstrous wickedness, and to defeat the will of the nation on the most momentous question a Government was ever called upon to decide, viz.: How, under the complex condition of the Southern population, shall twelve millions of people be restored to the status that had been forfeited by the treason of their ruling class? For this great, transcendent purpose was this penal statute, aimed directly at the President, passed. No official under the Government occupied a position of so much influence in enforcing the will of the nation as the Secretary of War. Did he come within the terms of the Civil Tenure act? The President admitted it by suspending him under it, and he is remembered that every Republican Senator, on the solemnity of his oath, had voted that he did. That the President violated the law in furtherance of this policy of monstrous wickedness, there can be no pretense of a doubt. Are not, then, these two distinguished Senators, by the votes they have given on their oaths, bound to vote for conviction? They are as much bound to do so as a jury is to convict a criminal when the proof has brought him within the penal statute. Take the broker's case under our statute referred to by Mr. Evarts. Suppose the statute had made a violation of it a penal offense, and the prisoner had been indicted for its violation, what consideration would the defense that he did so in order to test its constitutionality receive on his trial? None whatever. By their oaths they must convict. This is the Senate's position. In a criminal case, if the prosecuting attorney, representing the complainant and the State, in his discretion demands a conviction on the ground of public policy, the jury, no matter how great the hardship, must find according to the law and the evidence. They cannot look at the motive; they must be governed solely by the intent. So the House of Representatives is the sole judge whether the President shall be impeached for his crimes. The policy of enforcing that remedy, that is, of determining whether the public good demands him conviction for a crime committed, is lodged by the Constitution with the House of Representatives. The commission of the act complained of in the articles of impeachment is admitted. The Senate, by a vote of over two-thirds, has solemnly decided that the officer removed was within the statute, and the statute makes that act a high crime. By their votes, given on their oaths as Senators, both Trumbull and Fessenden have already decided against the President on every proposition they have any jurisdiction to consider now. The policy, the discretion, the responsibility of applying the law to the President, the House of Representatives alone have any right to consider and take. This it has done, and the Senators, by their oaths, are bound to convict. LEX.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION LEAGUE.

At a public meeting held last evening, under the auspices of the Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward, John R. Russell presided, and Geo. W. Bungay delivered a stirring address. The following resolutions, offered by David B. Mellish, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of President Johnson clearly shows that he has been prompted by an unholy ambition to keep himself at the head of the Government during the next Presidential term, at whatever cost to the interests of the country. That to this end he attempted to establish State Governments on a Rebel basis, thereby to make them a quit in his support. That while thus intending to prevent the existence of a loyal Republican party at the South, he plotted to divide the Republican party at the North. That failing in his effort to set up Rebel State Governments by executive fiat, he next tried to get absolute control of the army through its generals and the War Office, and so manipulate affairs in ten States as to secure their support in the July National Convention.

Resolved, That not only by obstructing the execution of wholesome laws, the abuse of the pardoning power by setting at large a horde of counterfeiters and other felons to prey upon society, has he shown his unfitness to be trusted as an agent of the people, but by violations of law has done criminal acts for which dismissal from office is but a mild penalty.

Resolved, That the President in his answer having substantially pleaded guilty the "confesses and avoids"), and his counsel necessarily taking the same ground in the denial of guilty intent—their arguments really amounting to this and nothing more: an appeal to the clemency of the court—we are forced to the conclusion that any Senator voting Mr. Johnson innocent of an impeachable offense thereby places himself on record as upholding the doctrine that the President is above all law.

Resolved, That the arguments of Senator Grimes, and other recreant Senators for upholding the now dangerous enemy of his country, Andrew Johnson, are as specious and unsatisfactory as were those of Toombs & Co., in 1860 for joining their fortunes with the then dangerous enemy of his country, Jefferson Davis, and the indignation of a loyal people is justly visited on both alike.

Resolved, That if an agent of the people does not mean to carry out the known wishes of a loyal constituency, it is his duty to resign.

WHY THE DEMOCRATS LOVE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The following are the pardons granted by the President to persons convicted of Perjury, Passing Counterfeit Money, and Forgery:

John Frommer—Perjury, June 15, 1865.
L. I. Steele—Forgery, June 12, 1865.
Casper A. Hollenbeck—Forgery, June 12, 1865.
James Lewis—Passing counterfeit money, June 12, 1865.
A. H. alias J. A. Smith—Presenting a false claim to a U. S. Paymaster, July 3, 1865.
George W. Hood—Attempting to pass counterfeit money, July 20, 1865.
William Rogerson—Making counterfeit money, July 27, 1865.
Charles Francis Howard—Making counterfeit money, August 11, 1865.
John Rigby—Passing counterfeit money, October 20, 1865.
William Odell—Having in possession counterfeit money, Nov. 8, 1865.
Aristele Rass—Counterfeiting, Nov. 15, 1865.
William Brown—Passing counterfeit money, Dec. 15, 1865.
Robert M. Lee—Forging substituted papers, Dec. 25, 1865.
William Russell—Making and having in possession counterfeit coin, Jan. 4, 1866.
Warren Latting—Making counterfeit coin, Jan. 13, 1866.
Horace Howard—Forging and altering United States Treasury notes, Jan. 20, 1866.
John J. Shutterly—Forging, Jan. 22, 1866.
August Telfort—Passing counterfeit money, Feb. 24, 1866.
John Beale—Having in possession counterfeit money, February 27, 1866.
George E. Buckingham—Passing counterfeit money, March 8, 1866.
John Phillips—Passing counterfeit money, March 9, 1866.
Albert G. Clark—Forgery, March 15, 1866.
John Cook—Passing counterfeit money, March 17, 1866.
Henry J. Brown—Passing counterfeit money, March 21, 1866.
Eugene Warfield, alias Joe E. Graham—Passing counterfeit money, March 31, 1866.
Charles H. and Albert T. Gilman—Passing counterfeit money, March 31, 1866.
Amos Listner—Passing counterfeit money, April 11, 1866.
Richard Clayton and Barzilla Grover—Passing counterfeit money, April 26, 1866.
Andrew Slatter—Forgery, April 26, 1866.
John H. Phillips—Forgery, April 26, 1866.
Eli Robinson—Passing counterfeit money, May 7, 1866.
Stewart J. Mallett—Having in his possession counterfeit money, May 8, 1866.
William A. Harts—May 18, 1866.
William Tilton—Passing counterfeit money, May 23, 1866.
Asher Warner—Passing counterfeit money, May 31, 1866.
John B. Snyder—Forgery, June 2, 1866.
John Cella—Passing counterfeit money, June 9, 1866.
Orin D. Goff—Counterfeiting, June 11, 1866.
Peter A. Kline—Passing counterfeit money; June 16, 1866.
Solomon Tobias—Counterfeiting; June 25, 1866.
Lewis A. Garrett—Having in possession counterfeit money; June 29, 1866.
William R. Boyce—Passing forged vouchers; July 2, 1866.
Isaac E. Clark—Passing counterfeit money; July 9, 1866.
John Hollister—Having in possession counterfeit money; July 11, 1866.
Calvin Reams—Passing counterfeit money; July 11, 1866.
George H. Masson—Passing a counterfeit note; July 31, 1866.
James Norris, jr.—Passing counterfeit money; August 2, 1866.
George W. Schlecht—Passing counterfeit money; August 10, 1866.
Lorenzo L. Gibbs—Passing counterfeit money; August 18, 1866.
Acton Brown—Passing counterfeit money; August 20, 1866.
Solomon Butler—Passing counterfeit money; August 22, 1866.
David Donaldson—Passing counterfeit money; August 24, 1866.
Mathew Bostwick—Making and passing counterfeit coin; Sept. 20, 1866.
Benjamin F. Clark—Passing counterfeit money; Sept. 27, 1866.
Peter Repp—Passing counterfeit money; Sept. 28, 1866.
James Towers—Forgery, October 2, 1866.
J. R. Rickaby—Forgery, October 8, 1866.
Michael Kilrain—Passing counterfeit money, October 15, 1866.
Johnson Winn—Passing counterfeit money, October 24, 1866.
James Cutter—Making counterfeit money, October 29, 1866.
Jeremiah Sullivan—Attempt to pass counterfeit money, October 29, 1866.
William H. McCown and John S. Kilby—Fraud, November 1, 1866.
Charles Teitgen—Having in possession counterfeit money, November 19, 1866.
Joseph McCleery—Passing counterfeit money; Nov. 20, 1866.
Jacob M. Wood—Having in possession counterfeit money; Nov. 30, 1866.
Egiste Delabarre—Having in possession counterfeit money; Dec. 17, 1866.
Stephen Smith—Passing counterfeit coin; Dec. 29, 1866.
Sylvester C. Cook—Passing counterfeit money; Dec. 31, 1866.
Albert C. Stanton—Having in possession counterfeit money; Jan. 3, 1867.
G. P. Harrington—Passing counterfeit money; Jan. 4, 1867.
Henry Little—Passing counterfeit money; Jan 5, 1867.
Lawrence and Austin Keene—Having in possession counterfeit money, Feb. 16, 1867.
A. G. Johnson—Having in possession counterfeit money, Feb. 16, 1867.
Henry Beason—Passing counterfeit money, Feb. 22, 1867.
Martin L. Stewart—Passing counterfeit money, Feb. 27, 1867.
William Dunn—Passing counterfeit money, March 11, 1867.
J. W. Dolson—Making counterfeit coin, March 16, 1867.
Fenton A. Settle—Passing counterfeit money, March 22, 1867.
Joseph Light—Passing counterfeit money, April 2, 1867.
William Wermuth, jr.—Passing counterfeit coin, April 9, 1867.
James Bond—Passing counterfeit money, April 15, 1867.
William Rabe—Forgery, April 16, 1867.
Fred. Townsend—Passing counterfeit money, April 17, 1867.
Solomon Kohnstamm—Passing false and fraudulent claims, April 29, 1867.
Elijah Johnson—Passing counterfeit money, June 5, 1867.
John McLuns and James Dunkie—Forgery, June 1, 1867.
James H. Mangum—Passing counterfeit money, June 11, 1867.
Jos. McCoppin—Passing counterfeit money, June 13, 1867.
Jas. Wiley—Passing counterfeit money, June 17, 1867.
Wm. Watson, alias Amos Cross—Forgery, June 17, 1867.
Jno. McGinnyer—Passing counterfeit money, June 17, 1867.
Edward Deady—Forgery, June 28, 1867.
Benj. J. Schamp—Passing counterfeit money, June 29, 1867.
George Hommel—Passing counterfeit money, July 1, 1867.
James Irwin—Passing counterfeit money, July 2, 1867.
Jos. Hayes—Passing counterfeit money, July 8, 1867.
Charles King—Passing counterfeit money, July 12, 1867.
Charles F. Newman—Forgery, July 22, 1867.
Jackson Wesler—Having in possession counterfeit money with intent to pass, &c., July 22, 1867.
Daniel S. Cade—Making counterfeit coin, July 23, 1867.
Samuel Stewart—Passing counterfeit money, July 23, 1867.
Daniel A. Yeager—Forgery, July 24, 1867.
George E. Conklin—Passing counterfeit money, July 25, 1867.
David McLeod—Passing counterfeit money, July 26, 1867.
Joseph Griffin—Passing counterfeit money, July 27, 1867.
William Jackson—Passing counterfeit money, Aug. 7, 1867.
Jos. Little—Having in his possession counterfeit money, Aug. 13, 1867.
Chas. Perkins, alias Charles Peck, passing counterfeit money, Aug. 16, 1867.
Thomas Ira Johnson—Making and passing counterfeit money, Aug. 21, 1867.
Absalom Liggett—Passing counterfeit money, Sept. 3, 1867.
Philip Lasher—Passing counterfeit money, Sept. 3, 1867.
Benjah Woodbury, passing counterfeit money, Sept. 3, 1867.
John H. Rogers, making a false entry in bank-book, Sept. 5, 1867.
Lewis W. Gibbison, passing counterfeit money, Sept. 21, 1867.
Michael Harrington, forgery, Sept. 21, 1867.
William Lacy, passing counterfeit money, Sept. 21, 1867.
Perry Murphy, dealing in counterfeit money, Oct. 8, 1867.
Benjamin F. Williams, attempting to pass counterfeit money, October 10, 1867.
Samuel Bussel, forgery, Oct. 22, 1867.
Henry Cotter, passing an altered Treasury note, Oct. 22, 1867.
William Johnston, selling, &c., counterfeit money, Nov. 6, 1867.
Alonzo Hayes, forgery, Nov. 12, 1867.
Benjamin S. Wilson, passing counterfeit money, Nov. 12, 1867.
William S. Vinton, passing counterfeit money, Nov. 12, 1867.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION—A WARLIKE SPEECH.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PARIS, May 15.—In the Corps Legislatif the debate on commerce, which commenced early in the week, with a speech from M. Thiers in favor of protection, was continued in yesterday's session by M. de Forcade la Roquette, the Minister of Commerce, who made a reply to the argument of M. Thiers. M. de Forcade deprecated the reopening of the commercial question, and the creation of a crisis in trade when peace and industrial prosperity were sure and undisturbed. He declared that France would not adopt a retrograde policy either on the question of commerce or on any other public question. Gen. Failly, commanding the encampment of Chalons, in an address to the troops, says, war being possible, the labors of the camp must be serious and unremitting.

AN ULTIMATUM TO TUNIS—COUNT SARTIGES.

EVENING.—An ultimatum has been dispatched by the French Government to the Bey of Tunis. It is rumored that the Count de Sartiges, Min