

TRIAL OF PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

ARGUMENT OF MR. GROESBECK

AN ABLE DEFENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. WASHINGTON, April 25, 1863.

The fact being generally known that one of the ablest of the counsel for the President would address the Senate to-day...

It was after the recess that Judge Groesbeck came out in bold relief as a skilful, farseeing and eloquent debater. His voice underwent a remarkable change for the better.

With the approximation of the termination of the impeachment trial the speculations as to the result assume a more earnest phase. Upon the hypothesis that conviction is sure to be the result when the time comes...

The strongest kind of pressure is still being brought to bear in order to assure success, as the radicals see in defeat nothing but an almost hopeless cause.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Twenty-third Day. SENATE CHAMBERS, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1863.

After the opening of the court the Chief Justice stated that the first business in order was the order offered by Senator Edmunds yesterday to admit the official reporters to report the proceedings on the final question.

call each Senator by his name, and upon each article propose the following question in the manner following:—'Mr. How say you?'

The Chief Justice then notified the counsel for the President to proceed with the argument. Argument of Mr. Groesbeck. Mr. Groesbeck—Mr. Chief Justice and Senators—I am sorry that I am not so well to-day as I should like to be; but I know the desire of the Senate to get on with this argument, and I have therefore prepared to come here this morning and attempt to present an outline at least of the views I have formed of the respondent in this case.

organization of our government we have had five trials of impeachment. One of a Senator and four of judges, who have held their office by appointment, and for the most part, not in a good behavior. It has not been the practice, nor is it to be the practice of a republic or a republican government, to avail itself of the remedy of impeachment for the regulation of all elective officers.

It is not a question of the removal of a man from office, but a question of the removal of a man from office who has committed a crime. It is not a question of the removal of a man from office who has committed a crime, but a question of the removal of a man from office who has committed a crime.

under the commission given him, and not under the commission given to the President. The President is not a party to the commission, and he is not to be held responsible for the commission.

lecturers in the passage of this very law had had almost the constitutional. In the undertaking of a commission of the President, the President is not a party to the commission, and he is not to be held responsible for the commission.

point of view, suppose Mr. Stanton was under the law and we had no excuse for what we are doing. The question is where in the condition of this question was the power of removal lodged.

From the foundation of the government, as you have been advised by my colleague, Mr. Curtis, and others, it has been the policy of the Government to have the President appointed by the Senate.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

heart, for it had become a thorn there and the Senate had made an *ad interim* appointment of a single day. You had only to take up the nomination which he had made, and which was a good nomination, and the *ad interim* would have vanished like smoke.

From the foundation of the government, as you have been advised by my colleague, Mr. Curtis, and others, it has been the policy of the Government to have the President appointed by the Senate.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

point of view, suppose Mr. Stanton was under the law and we had no excuse for what we are doing. The question is where in the condition of this question was the power of removal lodged.

From the foundation of the government, as you have been advised by my colleague, Mr. Curtis, and others, it has been the policy of the Government to have the President appointed by the Senate.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

heart, for it had become a thorn there and the Senate had made an *ad interim* appointment of a single day. You had only to take up the nomination which he had made, and which was a good nomination, and the *ad interim* would have vanished like smoke.

From the foundation of the government, as you have been advised by my colleague, Mr. Curtis, and others, it has been the policy of the Government to have the President appointed by the Senate.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

At this point of the argument the court, at a quarter-past two, took a recess for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chief Justice resumed the proceedings, maintaining that the power of removal was in the President.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, April 25, 1863. BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Syracuse and Liverpool Railroad Company; for a railroad from Fishkill to Matteawan; Incorporating the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company; for the more effectual protection of the city of New York...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...

Afternoon Session. The Militia bill was ordered to a third reading, and amended by reducing the pay of the Governor's staff to pay by month...