

2d Extra.

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR.

This Afternoon's Dispatches.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

(By Cable to the Associated Press.)

Remarkable Scene in the French Chamber.

The Sitting Dissolved by the President.

London, Feb. 24.—A remarkable scene occurred at the last session of the French legislative body.

While that body was engaged in the discussion of the Press bill, Mr. Havet, of the right, introduced an explanatory document.

It was the judgment of the court, created himself and Guérin from the charges brought against them by the Government.

The President interrupted Havet, and refused to allow him to proceed.

Mr. Havet insisted, and a much disorder and confusion followed, whereupon the President declared the sitting dissolved.

The Government members retired, but the Liberals remained, loudly protesting against the arbitrary action of the President.

They were finally expelled from the building by the officers, and the gas extinguished.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—The commander of the Russian squadron in Greek waters has been arrested on Saturday last for a violation of the tenure-of-office act.

The case of General Lozano Thomas, who was arrested on Saturday last for a violation of the tenure-of-office act.

The details of the treaty between North Germany and the United States relative to the maintenance of the Turkish and Levant Herd, that has been given material aid to the maintenance of the Turkish and Levant Herd.

London, Feb. 23.—The Hon. Geo. Bancroft has been appointed Secretary of the United States and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States to the North German Confederation.

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MODE OF PROCEDURE IN TRIALS OF IMPACHMENT.

It now becomes matter of great interest to know what are the forms of procedure in trials of impeachment in view of the arraignment of the President.

The following is the text of the law of impeachment as it is found in the Constitution of the United States.

It will be seen that the Chief Justice presides at the trial. This provision was made by the framers of the Constitution as a check upon the Executive power.

The President, himself in the line of succession, the conduct of a proceeding which might result in making him President, and more, the Speaker of the Senate must be present.

The Chief Justice always must be present. Article I, Section II, The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Article I, Section III, The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation.

When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be a member of either House who has held any office under the United States during the term of which he was impeached, or afterwards.

Article II, Section IV, The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

In the case of the impeachment of President Johnson, on an appointed day the Senate will convene at the President's residence.

Each Senator will take an oath as a juror in the case. The Secretary of the Senate will forthwith inform the House of the readiness of the court.

The managers appointed by the House will appear and seat themselves within the bar. The Chairman will read the articles of impeachment.

The Chief Justice will advise the managers that the Senate will take proper action. The managers will withdraw. A summons will be sent upon the President, and eventually the trial will go on.

At the conclusion of the trial, the Chief Justice will direct the Secretary to read the charge, and each Senator will be asked in turn, by the Chief Justice, whether he believes the President to be guilty, and will answer. The next question asked of every Senator will be whether the President shall be disqualified to hold any office of emolument or trust under the United States.

The Senate, it will be seen, sits as a jury in the case. They will establish rules regarding argument and evidence, and must decide all points of law without debate.

The rules for proceedings in impeachment trials are well defined. In fact, in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, the Senate made an elaborate investigation into all the precedents, and established a full code of rules for the government of such cases.

These rules have since been applied in one or more cases, and it will not be necessary to spend any time in preliminary matters, but to get down to the merits of the case. While the Senate is sitting as a court of impeachment, the House of Representatives is constructively present, and can do legislative business.

The House acts as prosecutor in the case. It should not be understood, however, that the House is to organize a grand jury, and the impeachment trial is going on. On the contrary, it is probable that Congress will devote only certain hours of the day and certain days of the week to the impeachment trial, proceeding with usual business at the same time.

It is stated on authority that the length of time over which the trial will extend, and this will depend greatly upon the number of articles of impeachment presented. Should but one article be found, viz: that touching the violation of the tenure of office act, it is stated on authority that the trial will not extend beyond the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's term.

The question has been raised whether the other engagements of Chief Justice Chase would not compel him to defer the impeachment trial until after the expiration of his term, but it is stated on authority that no such obstacles will intervene to prevent the speedy commencement of the trial whenever the House Committee of seven, charged with the preparation and prosecution of the presentment of the President before the Senate to-day, and announce to that body that they have been instructed by the House of Representatives to present against the President, Andrew Johnson, articles of impeachment, which they are prepared to maintain by proof. The committee will then retire. The Senate will then notify the House that they are prepared to receive any further communication from the Senate, the House through their committee of seven, (whose names are published elsewhere,) charged with the preparation and prosecution of the presentment, will draw up the charges and present the same in form to the Senate. It is understood, however, that the articles will not be presented before Saturday, when upon a final trial may be said to have been initiated. The trial will then proceed at the pleasure of the Senate.

THE REMOVAL OF MR. STANTON.

We published in the STAR of last evening a brief abstract of the message sent by the President to the Senate yesterday, in reply to the resolution of that body passed on Friday night, relative to the appointment of General Thomas as Secretary of War.

The resolution, which was adopted by a long and unanimous vote, and we have not space to give the whole of it, but, being a subject of great importance, we give the following summary of its leading features.

The President's brief refers to the fact that each of his predecessors had exercised the prerogative of removal, and the Senate had decided that the authority was lodged in the Executive by the Constitution. He then says:

It is necessary, then, that I should refer to the power of the Executive, under the laws of the United States, to remove from office a Secretary of War. The resolution, which was adopted by a long and unanimous vote, and we have not space to give the whole of it, but, being a subject of great importance, we give the following summary of its leading features.

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NO SUSPENSION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Much of the feverishness in the public mind in regard to the impeachment proceeding, arises from the supposition that Congress will attempt to suspend the President while the trial is in progress, that he will resist the same, and that serious difficulties will ensue.

From what we can learn, there is not the least ground for belief that it will be attempted to suspend the President; on the contrary, the indications are that the impeachment trial will go on under the usual well-established forms of procedure, and with full time allowed for deliberate consideration, such as is due to the importance and dignity of the question and the office.

THE CASE OF GEN. THOMAS.

The case of General Lozano Thomas, who was arrested on Saturday last for a violation of the tenure-of-office act by accepting the position of Secretary of War *ad interim* and held to bail for a hearing, will be before Chief Justice Chase to-morrow morning in chambers; but the President's objection to the removal of his former President, beyond one month after the expiration of his official functions. The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office to any one who is appointed to any office during the term of the President, beyond one month after the expiration of his official functions.

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THE QUESTION TO GO TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

It is said to-day that if Chief Justice Chase should to-morrow decide to hold General Thomas for his appearance at Court to answer the charge of violating the Tenure-of-Office bill, no bail will be offered, hence the General will be committed to jail to answer the charge before the Criminal Court. An application will then be made before one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and General Thomas will be brought before that judge, who will immediately act in the case, and thus have the matter brought directly before the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE HOUSE IMPACHMENT COMMITTEE.

The House Committee of seven, appointed to draft articles of impeachment against the President, held their first meeting this afternoon at two o'clock, Hon. Thad. Stevens presiding. The meeting was brief, and the discussion confined to the point as to whether the charges should simply embrace the official record of the course of the President in removing Stanton, and thus make the trial brief before the Senate, or whether other charges should be brought up, involving the attendance of witnesses.

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