CABINET RUPTURE.

Important Correspondence Between Audrew Johnson, Edwin M. Stanton, and General U.S. Grant-The Protest of Mr. Stanton Against the Action of the President.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Rumored Removal of the Southern Commanders.

PAST CABINET RUPTURES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, August 13 .- The following are correct copies of all letters upon the subject of the suspension of Secretary Stanton, which I have been permitted to make this morning:-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.—Sir:—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War as interim. all records, books, papers, and other public property now in

your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867,—Sir:—Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and ail functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me at once to transfer to U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and con-sent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from the office of Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers, and public pro-perty in my custody as Secretary of War; but, inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed ad interim, and has notified me that he has accepted that appointment, I have no authority but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

Very respectfully, yours,
E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.—Sir:—The Hon. E. M. Stanton having this day been suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interum, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge. Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHrngton Ciry, August 12, 1867.—Sir:—Enclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a etter just received from the President United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I caunot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriousm, firmness, and ability with which you have discharged the duty of

With great respect, your ob't servant, U. S. GRANT, General. Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.—General:—Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you August 12 by the President, appointing you Secretary of War ad interim, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right under the laws of the United States to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you, or to any person, the ecords, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but inasmuch as the President has assumed to sus pend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim, have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President. You will accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appoint ment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed. I am, with sincere regard,

truly yours, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. To General U. S. Grant.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS ON THE REMOVAL OF SECRETARY STANTON.

A Grand Coup d'Etat at Washington-A New Political Departure. From the Herald.

The President has struck a decisive blow. Stanton, as Secretary of War, has been super-seded, and General Grant, for the present, is appointed to take charge of the War Departappointed to take charge of the War Department. We presume that before making this change Mr. Johnson had a full understanding with General Grant, and that the latter, without hesitation, will enter upon his new duties. We know that his appointment, if accepted, will command the confidence of the country, and that thus no apprehensions of any serious to the public service, will arise from Mr. will command the confidence of the country, and that thus no apprehensions of any serious loss to the public service will arise from Mr. Signton's suspension, Moreover, by the explanatory Reconstruction bill, passed at the late extraordinary seasion of Congress, Grant is specifically charged with the general management of the work of reconstruction. In being advanced to the head of the War Department, therefore, he will only have a larger discretion in the discharge of these important duties.

So far, then, the President has properly met the issue raised by a defiant subordinate in his refusal to resign when politely requested to leave. But Mr. Johnson must not stop here. He has only crossed the Rubicon; the greatight is still before him, and he must fight it out. The broad and general lasue between him and the rampant radicals is still between his policy and their policy, although reduced to the application of the Reconstruction laws of Congress. He proposes a liberal interpretation whereby the Southern whites will have a chance in this business of the reorganization of the ten outside Southern States. The radicals propose

From the World.

the President.
When President Johnson had brought himself to the determination which he has now

and have inaugurated a rigid and inflexible enforcement of the laws against the Southern whites, and have shown liberality only to the blacks, whereby the political destinies of the several States concerned may fall into their hands. The question thus presented is whether the ten excluded Southern States, as a pational political balance of nower. may fall into their hands. The question thus presented is whether the ten excluded Southern States, as a national political balance of power, shall be controlled hereafter, for ten, twenty, or lifty years, by their five hundred thousand nigger voters, as they were for seventy years before their rebelion by their three hundred thousand nigger drivers. Is the country at large prepared and ready for the transfer of the political power of the South from the late cligarchy of slaveholders to their emancipated negro slaves? Is there no half-way house of safety between the one extreme and the other? President Johnson thinks there is, while Stanton and his radical supporters hold that there is not, and are resolved that there shall not be,

while Stanton and his radical supporters hold that there is not, and are resolved that there shall not be.

Upon this broad and general issue Stanton has been displaced, and General Grant, in stepping into the vacancy, takes the popular influence with him from Stanton and his radical faction over to the side of the Administration. This is an important point gained. But it is only the beginning of the work required of Mr. Johnson to clear the track of radical obstructions. We have heard enough within the last iew days of the want of backbone and harmony in his Cabinet, to satisfy us that the suspension of Stanton will only weaken the Administration if not followed up by other suspensions. "In for a penny, in for a pound." From the State Department down to the Attorney-General, a new Cabinet is wanted to sustain and strengthen General Grant and the President in this new political departure. The Cabinet under Mr. Johnson has been a patchwork Cabinet long enough, and, having broken ground for a decisive reconstruction, he ought to make of it a clean piece of work, beginning, if not already written, with a courteous letter, embracing many thanks, requesting Mr. Seward to retire. That old "Paul Pry," Thurlow Weed, among other things to be considered, will thus be got rid of, in a similar step whereby "Honest Old Abe" was relieved of the annoyances of the Blair family.

Matters at Washington.

Matters at Washington.

From the Times.

Mr. Johnson is vindicating his reputation for obstinacy. He has resolved to rid the Government of all who refuse to support his policy, and has begun with Mr. Stanton. Warnings and remonstrances have been disregarded. The danger of doing that which exhibits the Executive in an attitude of implacable hostility to Congress is unheeded. He insists upon his right to throw down the gauntlet, and must take the consequences.

How long other members of the Cabinet can afford to share the odium which attaches to Mr. Johnson's present course, is a problem which their friends find difficult in solving From the Times.

afford to share the odium which attaches to Mr. Johnson's present course, is a problem which their friends find difficult in solving. To sympathize with the principles professed by the President, and to concede the propriety of the views on which his policy has until recently been supposed to rest, is one thing. To divide with him the responsibility of a gratuitous and unprofitable war upon the measures of Congress—to take issue with the Republican party on the fundamental points of its policy, and identify themselves with the enemies of that party and of the Union—is another and totally different thing. The latter, however, is undoubtedly the position which every Cabinet officer must hold who, actively or impliedly, makes himself in any which every Cabinet officer must hold who, actively or impliedly, makes himself in any manner a party to the purpose manifested in the suspension of Mr. Stanton. Are Mr. Randail and Mr. Seward prepared to encounter this responsibility? Are they willing to be suspected of participation in a course which aims at the decapitation of tried servants and champions of the Union to gratify the maliguity of Mr. Johnson, and give effect to the suggestions of the Jerry Blacks from whom he now seeks counsel? These inquiries are echoed by thousands, who, amid the conflict of the last few months, have never lost faith in the Unionism of these departmental chiefs.

Meanwhile General Grant administers the affairs of the War Department. An attempt will be made to invest the circumstance with a significance wholly unwarranted. Through

a significance wholly unwarranted. Through many channels it will be asserted that General Grant's compliance with the call indicates his approval of Mr. Stanton's removal, and consequently of the policy which exacts that proceeding. On this head, fortunately, there is no room for misrepresentation. General Grant ing. On this head, fortunately, there is no room for misrepresentation, General Grant has not allowed his habitual reticence to leave the country in doubt as to his position on the great occasion of difference between Congress and the Executive. He supports the plan of Congress, and is in favor of its prompt and vigorous enforcement. The Copperhead counsellors of Mr. Johnson will derive no second sellors of Mr. Johnson will derive no succor from General Grant. His acceptance of the duties as Secretary is temporary and formal, and will neither blind him to the mischlef-breeding tendencies of the President's action, nor impair the efficacy of the backing he gives to Sheridan, Pope, and other objects of executive bestiller.

Other attempts will probably be heard of de signed to damage Mr. Stanton's departmental reputation, and produce an impression that the suspension proceeds from other than political suspension proceeds from other than political causes. But this manœuvre will avail Mr. Johnson nothing. It is too late to push this or any similar pretense. For the fact stands out sharp and clear, that Mr. Johnson found no fault with Mr. Stanton until the positive adhesion of the latter to the policy of Congress brought down upon him the vengeance of his superior. No amount of ingenuity on the part of the President or his friends will hide or alter the complexion of the act of vesterday or of the the complexion of the act of yesterday or of the programme into which it enters. Mr. Stanton s removed, not for mal-administration, or corruption, or any wrong-doing of any sort, but solely and simply as a punishment of his sturdy Unionism and his unyielding antagonism to the pro-Rebel policy of the President.

Mr. Stanton Removed.

From the Tribune. Mr. Stanton has been removed from office, but the principles he represented remain. We repeat that, although the President's action is unjustified, and likely to have evil results, yet on the whole the country may gain by it. Mr. Stanton's presence in the Cabinet may have restrained the President, but did not change the policy of the Administration. It was a negative protection. At the same time Mr. Stanton shielded Mr. Johnson from a great deal of indignation that justly belonged to him, and prevented his policy from fully working out its own destruction. Now we are to have the lines tightly drawn. The President has resolved upon opposing reconstruction; Congress has resolved that the laws shall be executed, and there is no longer a power in office to intervene. We are well satisfied to abandon Mr. Johnson's Administration to its own devices; it is useless to longer hope that a Republican in the Cabinet could patch it up, and make it worthy of the people's confidence. "Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

We know now where we stand. There is no complaint that Mr. Stanton had not discharged bit duties faithfully: it is plain that he is sus-Mr. Stanton has been removed from office, out the principles he represented remain. We

We know now where we stand. There is no complaint that Mr. Stanton had not discharged his duties faithfully; it is plain that he is suspended simply because he is a Republican. Mr. Johnson could not endure that the Secretary of War should be resolved to execute the laws in the spirit in which they were laid down. Mr. Stanton's offense was that he chose to obey the laws, even if in doing so he disobeyed the President. The Senate will determine whether his suspension was legal; and in the meanhis suspension was legal; and in the mean-mile Mr. Stanton has put it on record that he has yielded only to superior force. He could not resist the combined authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the General mander in the Army and the General of the Army. When General Grant agreed with the President, and sent word to the Secretary that he had accepted from the President the position, Mr. Stanton had no enoice left. Had General Grant refused to have anything to do with the arbitrary and possibly the illegal sus-pension of an officer whose only crime has been idelity to his duty, Mr. Stanton might have taken another course. As it was, resistance

would have been useless. Suspension of Secretary Stanton.

From the World.

This welcome act of vigor, though tardy, will strengthen the confidence of the country in President Johnson's energy and firmness. It is a more meritorious exertion of executive independence by the fact that it crosses the wishes, and is understood to have been done against the remonstrance, of some nominal friends of the President.

consummated, two courses were open to him:consummated, two courses were open to him:—
either to remove the contumacious Secretary
outright, under the somewhat ambiguous language of the first section of the Tenure of Office
act, or to suspend him under the explicit authority conferred by another section of the same
act. An absolute removal would have been
bolder; but the course adopted is perhaps more
prodent and wise. As to the power of removal,
the law is susceptible of two interpretations.

Had Mr. Stanton been notified that he was
removed, he would have contested the interpretation of the President, and have held on in
a spirit of sullen defiance until a tardy decision pretation of the President, and have held on in a spirit of sullen defiance until a tardy decision could be had in the courts. By merely suspending him, the authority of the President is not open to that kind of resistance, and he gets rid of Stanton at once. But in this case, the President is obliged to communicate his reasons to the Senate, and if that body should judge them insufficient, Mr. Stanton will be reinstated in his place with a sort of triumph. The chances of reasonable action by the Senate are probably greater on a suspension than they would be on of reasonable action by the Senate are probably greater on a suspension than they would be on a removal. Had the President removed Stanton, the Senate might have decided that he acted without authority, and have felt it necessary to vindicate its own interpretation of the law. No prejudicial somplication of that kind can now arise, and the Senate, which was never in favor of restraining the discretion of the President in respect to his Cabinet, will doubtless accept the reasons given for suspension.

If this expectation be well founded, a suspension is better than a removal, since it will uitimately accomplish all that could be done by a mately accomplish all that could be done by a removal without obstruction in any stage of the proceedings. This expectation is not a gratultous conjecture, but an opinion resting upon a solid reason, which we will state The Tenure of Office bill originated in the Senate, and, as it passed that body, it expressly excepted all the members of the Cabinet from its operation. The House amended the bill by striking out the exception. The Senate refused to concur. In this tossing of the bill back and forth from one wing of the Capitol to the other, the House, when it received the bill the second time, athered to its amendment. The consequence was a committee amendment. The consequence was a committee of conference, which, in a crude and clumsy attempt to split the difference between the two Houses, adopted the ambiguous, ill-worded proviso which forms part of the law. It having been, then, the deliberate, persistent judgment of the Senate, at the time of the passage of the law, that the President ought not to be deprived of the power of removing his Cabinet officers, the Senate will probably act in that sense when they come to pass upon Mr. Johnson's reasons for the removal of Stauton. In fact, the House gained nothing when it extorted from the Senate a Committee of Conference and the ambiguous proviso, since the Senate alone judges of the sufficiency of the President's reasons for suspension, by endorsing which it can gain the amendment. The consequence was a committee suspension, by endorsing which it can gain the same end it proposed in the bill. Being thus satisfied that stanton is not merely

Being thus satisfied that Stanton is not merely out till Congress meets, but out for good, we congratulate the President and the country that this infamous man is no longer in a position to do mischief. In reviewing his career we will not go back of the accession of Mr. Johnson, for it is only since that date that President Johnson has been responsible for him. The first conspicuous thing that Stanton did after Mr. Johnson became President, was his attempt to ruin General Sherman and to lower and disparage General Grant. Telegrams were attempt to ruin General Sherman and to lower and disparage General Grant. Telegrams were sent to our generals in the South to disregard the orders of Sherman, He was publicly accused by the Secretary of War of disloyalty and perfidy. A most elaborate and persistent attempt was made by Stanton and his satellites to poison the public mind against that illustrious soldier, who showed his indignant resentment, on his return to Washington, by refusing the hand and repelling the advances by refusing the hand and repeiling the advances of Stanton. Had this attempt against Sherman succeeded, Grant was to have been involved in the same ruin. The generosity of the terms granted to Lee was spurned by Stanton, whose ingenuity suggested a method of circumventing General Grant's promise of immunity to the surrendered Rebels. Stanton sought to ruin those illustrious soidiers in the very hour of their triumph, as he had previously ruined General McClellan; because he hoped that if the prestige of military success made anybody President, it would be himself, whose servile flatterers were pleased to call him "the Carnot of the war," and "the organizer of victories." by refusing the hand and repelling the advances

the war," and "the organizer of victories."

After this ignoble attempt to ruin the reputation of our great generals, the next infamy perpetrated by Stanton was packing a Military
Commission to try Mrs. Surratt and the other alleged conspirators, in time of peace, and in violation of law. At first he had this Military Commission, which was packed with his creatures, sit as a secret Star Chamber with closed doors; but after a few days, the public indignation compelled him to throw open the proceedings to publicity.
When Stanton saw that the President was

likely to adopt a healing and conciliatory feeling towards the South, he slunk out of public view, like a snake in the grass, and plotted the political destruction of the President and General Grant. It seemed to Stanton in the autumn of 1865, that if Mr. Johnson's reconstruc-tion policy succeeded, it would make him Pretion policy succeeded, it would make him President again, if any civilian; while if a military man was preferred, no claims could compare with General Grant's. In either contingency, Stanton would not be President himself. He therefore used his influence with leading Republicans to sour them against Mr. Johnson and his policy, in which he succeeded; and at the same time he conducted a counter-plot to get General Grant committed to the policy of the President, in the hope of thus removing two supposed rivals at once. General Grant was sent South on a tour of observation, that he might report favorably on the fitness of the might report favorably on the fitness of the South for immediate readmission, while Stevens, Sumner, and the radical cabal in Conwith reports of malignant Southern disloyalty.

All this time Stanton kept out of view, pretending to devote himself to merely adminis-trative duties, and to stand aloof from politics. He did not wish to commit himself until the near approach of the Presidential election disclosed the final temper of the public mind. But he is now suddenly flung out of office against his expectation, and all his aspirations have miscarried. Even in the recent transactions, Stanton has disclosed the same persistent wish to head off the pretensions of every popular General. He feared that if Sheridan were removed, the removal would make him the radical candidate. Stanton therefore angrily remonstrated hoisted the radical captures and remonstrated, hoisted the radical colors, and made himself as insolent and offensive as pos-sible to the President, for the purpose of dividing and weakening the radical sympathy for Sheridan by drawing a large part of it to him

self.

The War Department is, for the present, in the discreet and able hands of General Grant. As Congress is to meet in November, we wish that General Grant might superintend the De-partment during the short intervening period, and until the Senate shall have decided on the lency of the President's reasons for removing Stanton.

The Plot Against the President-Important Letter from the Secretary of Butler's Assassination Committee. rom the National Intelligencer, August 12.

The development of the conspiracy against the President of the United States is growing hourly. A large portion of the evidences of the criminality of the conspirators we do not a present deem necessary or expedient to pub-lish. There has evidently been somehow a providential break in the great conspiracy, and each one of the subordinates is trying to save each one of the subordinates is trying to save himself by an early confession. The testimony already accumulated is fearful. The parties implicated may seek in vain to hide their heads behind the epithets of partisan newspa-pers, but this will avail them nothing. Their guiltiness is acknowledged by their confede-rates, and they must abide the issue and con-sent to be held up to public scorn and execra-tion, as well as punishment for their attempted crimes.

The Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, the trusted and valued friend, counsellor, and coadjutor of the treacherous Secretary of War, who has been plotting the ruin of the country in this matter, appears to be deeply and irrevo-cably implicated in this conspiracy with his old associate and manager of testimony-Con-

old associate and manager of testimony—Con-over, alias Dunham.

The original of the following letter, in the handwriting of the Reverend Mr. Matchett, will be produced whenever necessary. We have seen it, and had it identified by more than one witness as the handwriting of the reverend associate and alder and abettor of perjury and conspiracy. It will be seen that this letter, con-

of Military Justice, shows a guitty compileity with Conever, the great manager of perjured testimony, particularly in reference to this case. It is evident that there were some apprehensions in reference to letters and documents that might be used. It was desirable on the part of the conspirators to get them back into their possession; therefore the terms were made with Conover's wife—Mrs. Dunham—that "the letters and documents were to be retained by us"—that is, by Matchett, Holt & Co. Matchett is understood to be the clerk of the assassination committee. He is the man who was sent to bring on the professional witnesses, who were to be examined by Asbley and Butler, to see if they and their testimony would suit the purpose. From this letter it is evident that he was acting under instructions and as agent of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. The letter bears internal evidences of its authenticity, but if that should be doubted, it can easily be proved. Neither Holt nor the reverend Matchett, the operator and manager of the gang of perjured witnesses, can deny its authenticity. The letter is as follows: of Military Justice, shows a guilty compiletty with Conever, the great manager of perjured

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1867.-Dear Sir:-I received WARHINGTON, August 5, 1867.—Dear Sir:—I received the "copy" sale, for which I am obliged. The case slands as yet untouched, waiting, I judge, for the termination of the trial now going on. Mrs. D. still is waiting the result and hopeful. The terms are as I stated—the letters and documents to be retained by us, and letters gotten for us in either case. She visited me yesterday and seemed quits cheerful with nore pects of the case, as your letter and Mr. Riddle's has given her great confidence that you are not the persecutor you have been represented, and that if she should fall there (in getting the purdon), she shall not fall finally in getting him out, at least under a change of office.

I am trying, as ordered by Judge C., to get the letter.

fall finally in getting him out, at least under a change of office.

I am trying, as ordered by Judge C., to get the letter, I think we shall at length succeed. I think Mrs. D begins to show symptoms of "returning reason," and that her husband was guilty of a great crime, and ought justly to suffer a little! Your endorsement seems to have settled her mind very much, and she feels that you have done all you could, and all you ought to do. She is satisfied perfectly. I think thay be held that there is both dignity and power in the law yet, and that it is daogerous work to treat it with contempt. I believe it will be all for the best that he has gone up awhile. She knows not how long. I do, it she will bring me the letters.

I will inform you of any movements the moment necessary. I am, very truly. W. B. MACHETT. Addressed "Hon. Judge Holt, Judge Advocate-General, present." Marked "personal."

Cabinet Removals-Some Historical Examples. From the National Intelligencer, August 12.
In every administration of the executive government since the Union was formed there have occurred some differences or misunderstandings among its members, or between some one or more of them and the President. Po-litical jealousies and aspirations for the Presi-dency sometimes disturblis harmony; while ever-changing party relations are also a prin-cipal source of dissension. Social relations, too, have not always been observed among heads of departments, and these have, at least in one prominent instance, combined with po-litical influences to produce a Capinet crisis.

In the administration of General Washington there occurred only one instance of a personal and political character causing the dismissal of a member of the Cabinet. Edmund Randolph a member of the Cabinet. Edmun Randolph, Secretary of State, was dismissed on account of an alleged correspondence in connection of some sort with Citizen Genet, the French Min-ister, who had placed himself in hostility to the government and neutral policy of the United

In the administration of John Adams dissen-In the administration of John Adams dissen-tions arose not only in reference to the succes-sion, but the President's policy in relation to France. This difficulty resulted in the abrupt dismissal of Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, and James McHenry, Secretary of War. Mr. Adams' anxiety to conciliate France, at a Mr. Adams' anxiety to conciliate France, at a time when war was expected, and by the Federal party even courted, was the chief cause of this rupture. It produced a great ferment in the public mind, and brought upon Mr. Adams the censure of the Federal party.

In the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams, there occurred ruptures on every difficulty, causing a dismissal of every member of the Cabinet.

In the midst of these contentions the public were surprised by the announcement that the Cabinet Ministers had all resigned. The Secre-

Cabinet Ministers had all resigned. The Secre-tary of War, General Eaton, led the way, assign-ing no reason. He was followed by Mr. Van en, who assigned as a reas Burch, who assigned as a reason that circumstances had presented him as a candidate for the succession to the Presidency, and that it was highly improper for one in that situation to remain in the Cabinet. Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, then resigned their commissions which were accepted by the President.

missions, which were accepted by the Presi-dent in a formal letter, expressing his satisfaction with their official conduct. Mr. Berrien, Attorney-General, was absent, but on his return he also resigned. General Jackson soon after stated in a public form, that he had come to the conclusion that he must entirely renew his Cabinet. It came to-gether, he said "in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I nound myself I could not but perceive the pro-priety of selecting a Cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect, at least, to command public con-fidence and satisfy public opinion." Two months afterwards Mr. Berrien made a communication to the public which threw much light upon the real cause of the deposition of the Cabinet. He also showed that the want of harmony ending in the dissolution had existed for some time, and that it was caused by a social question that had arisen respecting the families of the several heads of departments

families of the several heads of departments and that of the Secretary of War. Soon after the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, the question of the succes-sion to the office, at the next term, before pro-minent, between the friends of Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State, and those of Mr. Calhoun, the Vice-President, though all were sup-porters of General Jackson's administration, began to move on different lines towards the next election. The occurrence of this lifficulty in the party rendered it desirable that General Jackson should serve a second term, and he was persuaded to yield to the request of State Legislatures, and other public bodies, to that

In General Jackson's second term the controversy between him and the United States Bank culminated in his determination to deprive it of the public deposits on the various grounds alleged. After the veto of the bill renewing alleged. After the veto of the bill renewing the charter, Congress refused, by a decisive vote, to comply with the President's recommendato comply with the President's recommenda-tion that the deposits be removed. Mr. Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, who had declined to sanction the removal of the de-posits, was transferred by the President to the State Department. William J. Duane, of Penn-sylvania, was appointed his successor, and it was thought be would concur with the President was thought he would concur with the President on this subject. But Mr. Dunne avowed his unwillingness to act in the matter. The Presi-dent, in his Northern tour in 1833, urged Mr. Duane to remove the public moneys from the obnoxious institution, but failed to convince Mr. Duane of the propriety of the measure. The Secretary was soon after informed that the President would take the responsibility of removing the deposits at all hazards. Mr. Duane explicitly refused to be the agent of the act. He agreed only that he would remove the agreed to be the agent of the act. deposits when Congress should authorize him

to do so.

The President announced in the Cabinet his letermination of removing the public deposits determination of removing the public deposits from the United States Bank on the 1st day of October, 1833. This was on the 10th of September. Mr. Duane took the matter into consideration, and on the 21st of September announced to the President his determination: first, that he would not remove the deposits; and second, that he would not remove the deposits;

that he would not resign.

In this dilemma, the President, on the 2d of September, dismissed Mr. Duane from office, and appointed Roger B. Taney, then Attorney-General, in his place. The new Secretary promptly issued an order for the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank to the several local banks that were to receive

Great financial and political agitation fol-iowed. Mr. Clay's resolution, declaring the Pre-sident had assumed power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both passed the Senate. Roger B. Taney's nomi-nation as Secretary of the Treasury was rejected. The President protested against the course of the Senate, and that body refused to enter it on

Subsequently the obnoxious resolution was expunged, and it has not been restored. The country overthrew the banks and the parties of that day, and developed and improved its strength in the struggle,

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to

London, Aug. 13—Noon.—Consols, 34% Five-twenties, 74%; Illinois Central, 7734; Erie 4434; Atlantic and Great Western, 22%.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—Noon.—Cotton firm at 1034, for miduling uplands, and 1034, for Orleans. Sales of 11,000 bales. The wea her is favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged. Linseed Cakes, £10.

Antwerp, Aug. 13.—Petroleum unchanged.

Disaster to a Boston Vessel. London, August 13-2 P.M.—Despatches have been received here stating that the steamer A. J. Ingersoll, of Boston, which left Hong Kong on May 29, for Shangine, recently struck a rock near Shantung, on the Chinese coast. Though the vessel was badly injured, she will be saved, with her cargo.

The Edinburgh Arrived Out. QUEENSTOWN, August 13.—The steamship Edinburgh, from New York August 3, arrived here to-day,

Two o'clock Market Report. London, August 13-2 P. M.-American secu-LIVERPOOL, August 13-2 P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day will probably reach 12,000 bales, Wheat declined to 13s. 8d. Oats, 3s. Id. Peas advanced to 42s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Cabinet Rupture, Washington, August 13.-Secretary Stanton remains here. He insists that he is only suspended, and that he will be restored to his office by the Senate.

The President will appoint ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Secretary of War, in the hope of having him confirmed by Congress, as he is a staunch radical.

General Steedman will be appointed Assistant Secretary of War, probably,

It is generally believed that Generals Sheridan and Pope will be relieved of command in the South in a few days.

The reports that Seward and McCulloch were at variance with the President is hardly correct. Mr. Seward did not wish to have Stanton removed on personal grounds. Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Randall have been con-templating resignation for some time past. The Cabinet is now in session, and it is reported that quite exciting controversies are in progress. The President remains cool and

The Position of Postmaster-General Randall.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The National In-telligencer of this morning says it has authority for stating that the report telegraphed hence, that Postmaster-General Randali entertains or has expressed an intention of resigning, is without the least foundation.

Arrival of European Steamers. NEW YORK, August 13—Arrived, steamships Tarifa, from Liverpool, July 30, and Periere, from Havre, August 1. Their dates are antici-

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Result of a Family Fend-Bold Robbery and Murder in Indiana—Suicide of an Alleged Murderer.

Louisville, August 12.—A serious fight oc-curred here yesterday between two brothers named Redding, resulting from a family feed. Several persons were stabled and injured by A gang of thieves last night entered a farmer's

house, whose name is unknown, near Green-wood station, on the Jeffersonville, Ind., Railroad, in quest of plunder. The farmer was murdered and his house and several other farm, houses were robbed.

William James, of Utica, Ind., committed suicide by poisoning yesterday. He was under indictment for killing a soldier.

FENIAN BARBECUE NEAR TROY.

Sham Fight in Imitation of the Limestone Ridge Battle-Twelve Thousand People on the Ground.

TROY, N. Y., August 12.—There was a Fenian barbecue on Green Island, opposite this city, to-day. More than twelve thousand people were in attendance to witness a sham fight in imitation of the Limestone Ridge affair. Major-General Sam Spear appeared in full Fenian uniform, mounted on his grey charger, and was warmly welcomed by Major-General Wool, United States Army, who also wore the full uniform of his rank, and who subsequently re-viewed the troops. There was a considerable turnout of Fenian soldiery.

Sad Accident at Long Branch.

ONE LADY KILLED-OTHERS INJURED. A very sad accident occurred at Long Branch, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Two gentlemen and three ladies were return-ing home from a drive, and when near the Stetson House the horses took fright and dashed off in such a way as to frighten the ladies. They on in such a way as to inginent in addres. They jumped from the carriage, and where all quite seriously injured. The excitement called forth aid from the few stragglers that were lingering about the hotel, and soon the injured ladles were placed on cots in the parior. Medical attendance was summoned, and numerous grests offered their services for the relief of the suffering. One of the ladies, a daughter of Mr. Murphy, the stage man of this city, is not likely to recover. Miss Mohn, another of the ladies, died yesterday morning. The gentlemen were uninjured.—N. Y. Tribune.

Spurious Champagne - Trade Mark In San Francisco on the 18th ultimo, Alolne Finke and Gustave Valentine were brought up for sentence in the Police Court, having been convicted of counterfeiting the trade marks of

Colleguot and Heldsleck on champague of native manufactures. There were two charges against each defendant, but Judge Rix dismissed the second, and on the first fined Finke \$300, in de-fault of payment 150 days' imprisonment. Val-entine was fined \$100, or 50 days in the county jail. The penalties were at once paid by the defendants. The United States authorities took possession of Finke's wine manufactory, and intend to sell it off.

Cincinnati, August 12.—The Journeymen Tailors' International Union, of the United States and Canada, assembled here to-day to hold its third Annual Convention. There are thirty one Unions composing the body, which now numbers about three thousand members throughout the country. About a hundred delegates from all parts are present. Convention of Journeymen Tailors.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEETING AT THE

Soldiers' and Sailors' Meeting at the Horticultural Hall.—The following call for a meeting at this hall is circulated throughout the city, as follows:—

Perladelphika August 13, 1867.—The undersigned respectfully suggest that the honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors of Philadelphia do assemble in lown meeting at Horticultural Hall on Broad street below Walbut, for the purpose of expressing their condemnation of the act of the President of the United States in removing from the War Owce the Hon. E. M. Stanton, who during the war of the Rebellion has conducted the affairs of that Department with such distinguished ability.

conducted the affairs of that Department with such distinguished shilty.

It is deemed eminently proper that those who served in the army, and were cognizant of the efficiency with which Mr. Stauton managed his Department, should give public expression of their indignation at his removal without any alleged cause, after so faithfully serving the country and the army in the extremities of war. (Signed by many citizens.)

The meeting is to be held on Saturday evening next, and will be addressed by Colonei J. T. Owens, and Colonei Given, and others.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 18, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in fair deman!. 1023 was bid for 10-40s; 1113 for 6s of 1881; 1073621077 for June and August 7-30s; 1132 for 1862 5-20s; 1102 for 1865 5-20s; and 1082 for July 1865 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

for July 1865 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1612; and old do. at 97.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania sold at 53\$\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; and Reading at 52\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{52}\$. As slight decline. 126\$\frac{1}{2}\$ was bld for Camden and Amboy; 27\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 28\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Catawissa preferred; and 27 for Philadelphia and Eric.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Thirteenth and Fitteenth sold at 20, no change. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 29 for Spruce and Pine: 68 for West Philadelphia;

for Spruce and Pine; 66 for West Philadelphia; 134 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard Coilege.

26 for Girard Coilege.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 107 for Seventh National; 163 for Philadelphia; 95 for Northern Libertles; 32 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 92 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal sold at 514, no change, 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 46f for Lebigh Navigation; and 16 for Susquehanna Canal.

hanna Canal The Money Market rules quiet, with a moderate demand at bank, where the rate is 6 per cent. All the really prime short time business paper offered is discounted. The paper that finds it way to the street is generally irregular in its character, and cannot be placed better than 7 to 9 per cent.

than 7 to 9 per cent. Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140%; 11 A. M., 141; 12 M., 140%; 1 P. M., 140). PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street

BEFORE BOARDS. 12 sh Penna R..

#1000 N Penna 23 90 100 sh Volcante Oil... %

- Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@112; old 5-20s, 1134@114; 5-20s, 1864, 110@1104; do., 1865, 1104@111; do., July, 1084@109; do., 1867, 1084@109; 10-40s, 1024@103; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@108; do., June, 1074@108; do., July, 1074@108; do., 1864, 1114@112; do., 1862, 1134@114; do., 1865, new, 1084@1104; do., 1867, new, 1084@109; do. 5s, 1040s, 1024@1024; do., 1867, new, 1084@109; do. 5s, 1040s, 1024@1024; do., 1867, new, 1084@109; do. 5s, 1040s, 1024@1024; do., July, 1074@1074; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., August, 1865, 1164@1174; do., Aug., 1865, 1154@1164; do., September, 1865, 1164.

140f. Silver, 133½@135.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12½ o'clock:— C. S. 6s, 1881, 111½@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113½@114; do., 1864, 110@110½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do. new, 108½@109; 5s, 10-40s, 102½@102½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107½@108; do., 2d series, 107½@107½; 3d series, 107½@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 13.-The Flour Market has not yet shown any signs of returning vitality, but holders confidently look for an improved demand after the lapse of the summer season, but at lower figures. The demand is circumscribed within the limits of home consumption. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.75@8 for superfine; \$8.25@11 for old and new wheat extra; \$10@11:50 for old stock Northwestern extra family; \$10@12-50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio de. do.; and \$12@14 50 for new wheat do. do., and fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7 75@8-25. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a fair feeling in the Wheat Market, and more inquiry from the millers, who purchased 4500 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.25@2.35 for fair and good, and \$2.25@2.40 for choice. Rye is unchanged. We \$2.38@2'40 for choice. Rye is unchanged. We quote at \$1.30@1'40 for new, and \$1.40@1'45 for old. Corn is dull. Sales of yellow at \$1.21, and Western mixed at \$1.16@1'18. Oats remain as last quoted. Sales of new at 75c. last quoted. Sales of new at 75c.
Whisky—Common is offered at 25@30 cents \$\pi\$ gallon, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 18. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, J. Dallett & Co.
Bohr E. L. B. Wales, Leach, Providence, Hammett &
Neill. Schr David S, Siner, Huntley, Boston, Wannemacher Schr J. Maxfield, May, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Prus. barque Industrie. Bischoff. 58 days from Leghorn, with marble, etc., to L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Ceresi. Boit. 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br brig Eolus, Forbes, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Boston.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Boston.
Steamer H. L. Gsw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A., Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 11-8 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—Barques Excelsior, for Liverpool; Andes, for Portland; Wastlor, for Pictou; Anna and Ernst, for Montevideo, via St. Marys, Ga.; Oriental and Barlow, for St. John, N. B.; Thomas Whitney, for Barbados; brigs O. C. Clary, for Madranilla; Essax, for Monteval; H. G. Brooks, for Dighton; C. V. Williams, for Charleston; and Benj. Carver, for Portland.

Barque Desiah, Glikey, hence, was below Boston Brig Fanny, Turner, from Marseilles, at New York Brig Trenton, Norwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

Schra Black Diamond, Young, and Herschell, Birdsail, hence, at Newport 19th inst.

Schr Monteyne, Sioan, hence, was below Providence Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, hence, at Portsmouth chr Albert Pharo. Shourds, hence, at Providence Schr Anset Phard. Shourds, hence, at Providence iith inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 34. Burke, hence, at Pawtucket joth inst.

Schrs Wm. F. Burden, Adams: J I. Worthington, Schrs Wm. F. Burden, Adams: J I. Worthington, Terry: M. Hand. Brooks: A. Falkenberg. Ferrall: I. C. Runyon, Miller: Evergreen, Belloste: and Westmoreland. Rice, hence, at Providence 10th last.

Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, for Philadeiphia, salled from Pertsmouth 8th inst.

Schr Undine, Martin, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 10th inst. Schr Undine, Martin, hence for Pawtucket, at Proyidence 10th inst.
Schra Village Queen. Tillottson. and A. E. Safford.
Hanson, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.
Schra R. H. Wilson, Mull, and B. H. Jones, Davis,
hence, at Fall River 10th inft.
Schra J. W. Hall, Cain; M. D. Haskell, Williams: E.
De Hart, Low: W. D. Cargill, Kelly: Plyaway, Kelly:
M. Williamson, Lake; and A. Haley, Haley, hence, at
Boston 11th inst.

REW YORK, August 12.—Arrived, Br. war steamer Delight, Larcone, from Nassau.
Ship Carrier Dove, Balley, from Callao.
Barque H. D. Brookman, Savin, from Havre, Brig Elsabes, Kehn, from Nagasaki.