THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Anchor building, on THIRD STREET BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local of general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a warranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

For Sale.

PHILLISEE ISLAND, CONTAINING 108 ACRES, 1,000 Peach Trees, bearing, 150 Apple Trees, bearing, choice fruit, 10 D. Plum Trees, 15 Cherry Trees, 8 Quince Trees, 1 Pear Tree, and Grape Vines, all bearing, with 50 Acres of tillable ground, good House with 6 rooms, good Barn and Stable, with all the necessary Out Houses connected.

TERMS. $1,000 down, the balance in two years.

HENRY KINSEY.

jan29:6t]

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

JA30'61—1y.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater; or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Seely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER,
Bridgewater, Pa.

jy17'67:1y.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His warerooms is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to 85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.

He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH BRAUN.

sept19'67:tf.

Polly Bouton vs. James Allen. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 141 September Term, 1867.

Summons Ejectment for a lot or piece of land situate in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of Mullen's lot, thence along said lot 150 feet to Locust alley, thence south 55 ½ degrees east to said alley, thence south 57 degrees west to Walnut street, thence by said Walnut street to the place of beginning, containing one fourth of an acre or thereabouts.

And now, to wit: Jan. 15, 1868, on motion of Plaintiff's attorney the Court grant a rule on defendant to appear and plead on or before the fourth Monday of March, 1868.

Beaver County, ss:

A true extract from the record.

Attest:

SEAL

JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.

jan 22 '67.

SPRING FASHIONS 1867.

FRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Daly, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

MRS. S. REES.

ma. 13'67:1y.

Joseph Kelly, Mortimer Jenkins, Byron Jenkins, Jack Boice and James Buchanan, partners under the name and style of the Vienna Oil Co. } Attachment in assumpsit for $192 28, bail. Book acc't. Jan. 15, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against the defendants. Jan 27, 1868, affidavit of claims being filed, rule on the Prothonotary to assess damages on the judgment in the case.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1868, at two o'clock.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.

Jan 29'68.

Hearing is Believing, but Seeing is the Naked Truth.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING STORE. New Brighton, Pa., have just received from the East, a large and well assorted Stock of

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Underclothing, which they intend to sell 20 per cent. less than any Store in the county. Give us a call and see before going elsewhere and bet your cash to be a dollar saved, a dollar earned.

JOSEPH SNELLENBURG, Broadway and Falls street, New Brighton, Pa.

nov27'67:3mos.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSORS TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COURT OF APpeals for the several Townships and Boroughs of Beaver county, will be held by the County Commissioners, at the time and places as follows, viz:

1867.	Townships & Boro.	Pl'ces of hol'ng Appeals
Feb 17,	Moon,	William Elliott's,
" 18,	Hopewell,	Calvert's Patton's (Shef)
" 19,	Independence,	Alex. Thompson's,
" 20,	Hanover,	John Porter's.
" 21,	Frankfort boro.,	" "
" 21,	Glenfoe tp.,	Elijah Niswinger's.
" 21,	Hookstown boro.,	" "
" 22,	Raccoon,	David Ewing's.
" 24,	Economy,	Geo. C. Minis'.
" 25,	New Sewickley,	Geo. C. Rauscher.
" 26,	Marion,	William Habl.
" 27,	Franklin,	E. Autenrath's.
" 28,	North Sewickley,	Nathan Hazen's.
Mr. 2,	Pulaski,	Dougherty's S. house.
" 3,	Industry,	John Aber's.
" 4,	Georgetown boro.,	C. Calhoon's Store.
" 5,	Glasgow boro.,	Jesse Smith's.
" 6,	Ohio,	Jamison Elliott's.
" 7,	South Beaver,	John Rowe's.
" 8,	Darlington tp.,	Anderson's Hotel.
" 8,	Darlington boro.,	" "
" 9,	Big Beaver,	Johnston's House.
" 10,	Brighton tp.,	Richey Eakin's.
" 10,	Chippewa,	Azariah Inman's.
" 11,	Patterson tp.,	J. Sterling's Store.
" 12,	New Brighton,	Keystone Hotel.
" 13,	Fallston,	Edgar's Hotel.
" 14,	Bridgewater,	Alcorn's Hotel.
" 15,	Rochester boro.,	Ankeny's Hotel)
" 15,	Rochester tp.,	" "
" 17,	Freedom boro',	Wagner & Lowery's B.
" 18,	St. Clair boro',	" "
" 19,	Phillipsburgh,	Capt. J. Shrodes'.
" 20,	Beaver boro.,	Commissioner's office.
" 21,	Borough tp.,	" "

By order of Board.

JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, REMOVED to Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [mayr6m

$60,000 ! $60,000!! $60,000!!!

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,

City of Allegheny, December 12th, 1867.

THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY DESIRES TO REject a LOAN OF $60,000. Bonds for which will be issued in sums of $1000 each, maturing 20 years from January 1st, 1868, with coupons attached for the payment of interest semi-annually in July and January, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

For terms apply to or address

R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

dec18'67:3m.

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN,

Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware, Carbon, Lubricating and Lard Oils.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT RETail or to the trade all styles of goods in our line, which for quality and price defy competition. Our No. 1 Carbon Oil, we warrant to be pure and at least 115 degrees fire test. We have also on hands, the new patent SUN and SOLAR burners and chimneys.

J. SMITH & CO.,

Liberty St., head of Fifth,

jan21'68:1y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Vegetable & Flower Seeds.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,

NO. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa., opp. the P. O.

ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c., Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality, Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other variety of seed potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for seeds to the amount of one dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

jan29:3t.

T. E. BATEMAN & SON

THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM HAVE RECENTLY opened a Drug Store, on Main street, BEAVER FALLS, Pa., where they may constantly be found, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASS, PUTTY, LAMPS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, TOBACCOES. CIGARS, STATIONERY, &C.,

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Will be carefully compounded at all hours, and all business in their line attended to promptly.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 16, '67.—nov27'67:1y.

R. A. Wilson,

(Late WILSON & STEWART,)

DEALER IN

Boots Shoes & Rubbers,

OLD STAND,

DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

R. A. WILSON. R. A. WILSON.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50—No. 7. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, February 19, 1868. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to two lines of this type measured as a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged fourty cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, February 19, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

Geography.

Geography, as a science—as a branch of common-school education—is comparatively new. It was not, says a recent author, until the first quarter of the present century, when Ritter's great mind made its power felt in his remarkable generalizations on the facts given to the world by Humboldt, that it began to be suspected that geographical facts could be reduced to *a science*, in which hold good the same laws of mutual dependence of cause and effect that prevail in all the other physical sciences. It was much later that the spirit and result of Ritter's labors found their way to the English mind; and it is to their influence, continued and extended by his pupils that we owe the interest in this subject which is now so generally awakened throughout our educated population.

We venture to assert that twenty years ago, this branch of science was not taught in one-tenth of the schools in this State, and that not one teacher in ten knew as much about it as many of our school children of twelve years know now. And even at the present time, in many schools, it is either wholly neglected, or so carelessly and indifferently taught as not only to render it very dry, irksome, and repulsive to the pupil, but to accomplish no profitable or permanent results. In fact most, or quite all, textbooks upon this subject, consist of nothing more than a collection of isolated facts so arranged and presented as to call into requisition no faculty of the mind save memory.

Our live, earnest teachers have, for several years, felt that the subject is a difficult one to teach—to render attractive to pupils. The text-books give us nothing but the abstract ideas of mathematical, and the dry facts of political—statistical—geography. Of physical geography we have little or nothing; unless it be in one or two books which treat exclusively of that branch of the subject, and which have fallen under the notice of very few of our country teachers, and of still fewer school directors.

We are glad to know, however, that there is now before the public a text-book (Guyot's School Geography, by A. Guyot,) not only [illegible] of science to the youthful mind.

Every intelligent person knows that to teach successfully—to educate in the true sense of the term—we must begin with the *perceptive faculties*. These faculties are, as all know, very active and acute in young children; and by them, through the medium of thesenses, they take cognizance of the objects of the external world. By this means the images of these objects enter the mind of the child and give rise to thought.

The next step in mental training is the development of the power of *analysis*—the power by which the mind grasps and retains the impressions received through the preceptive powers, and by which it is enabled to recall them at pleasure and to clothe them in words—give expression to them.

After this, follows the development and exercise of the *reasoning faculties*. By the use of these faculties the mind rises to generalizations, attains a knowledge of general principles and laws, is able to ascertain the causes of phenomena observed, and from known causes predict results, or, as the logicians tell us, it is able to proceed from one judgment to another,—to deduce unknown truths from principles already known. The work to which we have referred presents the subject in the manner we have indicated—presents it in a way that cannot fail, in the hands of an intelligent teacher, to prove attractive to his pupils, and to result not only in thorough mental discipline, but in such an acquaintance with the subject as shall prove both permanent and beneficial.

In order to give a general outline of the subject as treated in this new work, let us begin with the continent of North America. We are first, however, to give the child a correct idea of *the form* of the earth, and the use of maps. We are not to leave this point until we are sure that we have created a true impression upon the pupil's mind. It will not do to leave him with the impression simply that a zigzag line on a piece of paper—on a map—is called a river, or that a certain portion of the paper is called Pennsylvania. He must have a true conception of what these actually represent. What has he learned, unless he is able to see behind the one the beautiful Ohio in its peaceful windings through the fruitful valleys of the Southwest, and symbolized by the other the beautiful villages, the rich fields, the green hills and lofty mountains of his native country?

Now we can look at the continent on which we live. The extreme southern point we earn is Punta Mariato, the eastern point Cape Charles, and the western Cape Prince of Wales. The general form of the continent is that of a triangle. The longest side is bounded by the Pacific Ocean. That side is comparatively little broken, whereas the northern and eastern sides are much broken by gulfs and sounds. We notice Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico—both inland seas. We speak of the mountain and river systems, and talk of their influences upon the climate of the country, and its natural productions. We tell our pupils what a desert the country now embraced in the Mississippi Valley would undoubtedly be, were it not for the warm waters of that great inland sea, the Gulf of Mexico; and impress upon his mind the evident design of the Creator in thus pro- [illegible] 6 is 5 5-9 1 is as many as 5 is contained th[illegible] In 5 5-9, equal 1 1 9 times, then if 1 is 1 1-9, 6 1-9 is 6 1-2 times 1 1-9 equal 6 2-9. If 6 1-2 is 7 2-9 and 7 2-9 is 11, one is as many as 7 2-9 is contained times in 11, equal 1 34-65. One-half 26 is 13, but if 1 is increased in value to 99 sixty-fifths, 1-2 of 26 becomes 13 times 99 sixty-fifths, equal 1287 sixty-fifths or 19 4-5. By a similar process we find 1-4 of 27 to be 10 72-260.

[illegible] riding for his subsist[illegible] the valley inhabit[illegible] ing a great nation.

After having carefu[illegible] many other points wh[illegible] themselves to the [illegible] the influence wh[illegible] of the earth have upon [illegible] We look at the Rocky [illegible] include a rocky, [illegible] ble portion of country [illegible] ter power. In Maine [illegible] lumber, and on the co[illegible] the world. Hence [illegible] England States are [illegible] ufacturing, fishing and [illegible] living as they do [illegible] board, are seamen. [illegible] States lying between t[illegible] sissippi. These, we [illegible] most arable lands in t[illegible] is that the inhabitants [illegible] ly all engaged in farmi[illegible] Nevada are inexhaustib[illegible] cious metals; hence th[illegible] wealth of those States [illegible] mines, and most of the [illegible] ly those of the latter [illegible] working the mines.

We must not fail to [illegible] regions in the Rocky [illegible] lack of rain, the earth [illegible] therefore, be rendere[illegible] wealth to the husband[illegible] crevices of the rocky [illegible] that these are attract[illegible] grants, and that in t[illegible] dernesses are soon to [illegible] States, whose inhabitan[illegible] ed, and engaged in mi[illegible]

Thus far we have [illegible] to those things which call into exercise only the *preceptive faculties*; and, although we have treated the subject very cursorily, giving the merest skeleton of the new [illegible] teaching geography—we think we have given enough to satisfy the reader that the [illegible] presented in the manner indicated, can[illegible] to interest the pupil, and to render ge[illegible]phy a study which he will pursue with [illegible] pleasure and profit.

In subsequent articles we shall present the subject in its *analytic* and [illegible] phases.

Mathe[illegible]

When A was married [illegible] three times as old as his wife; but [illegible] he had been married 10 years, two [illegible] his age equaled his wife's age; [illegible] his wife's age when they were [illegible]

A written analysis [illegible]

If 2 be 8, [illegible]
the ½ of 28 is [illegible]
Analysis [illegible]

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, inclosing the following document:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th, I transmit, herewith copies furnished me by Gen. Grant of the correspondence between him and the President relating to the Secretary of War, and which he reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject. I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last.—After the action of the Senate on his alleged reason, for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President, with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives. I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1868.

His excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

SIR: On the 24th inst. I requested you to give me in writing the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order from the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless I knew that it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message that has left doubt in my mind of your intentions; to prevent any possible misunderstanding, therefore, I renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and until they are received will suspend action on your verbal ones. I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations affecting my personal honor, circulated through the press for the last fortnight purporting to come from the President, of conversation which occurred either with the President previously in his office, or in Cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to it will be well to state the facts in the case.

Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstal him, illustrating my position by citing the grounds I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical right of Gov. Swann to remove the old Commissioners and to appoint their successors, as the old Commissioners refused to give up. However, I contended that no recourse was left but to appeal to the Courts. Finding that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not, I stated that I had not looked particularly into the Tenure-of-Office bill, but that what I had stated was a general principle, and if I should change my mind in this particular case, I would inform him of the fact. Subsequently, on reading the Tenure-of-Office bill closely I found that I could not, without violation of the law, refuse to vacate the office of Secretary of War the moment Mr. Stanton was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President ordered me to retain, which he never did. Taking this view of the subject, and learning on Saturday, the 11th inst., that the Senate had taken up the subject of Stanton's suspension, after some conversation with Lieutenant Gen. Sherman, and some members of my staff, in which I stated that the law left me no discretion as to my action, should Mr. Stanton be reinstated, and that I intended to inform the President. I went to the President for the sole purpose of making this decision known, and did so make it known. In doing this, I fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The President, however, instead of accepting my view of the requirements of the Tenure-of-Office bill, contended that he had suspended Mr. Stanton under the authority given by the Constitution, and that the same authority did not preclude him from reporting, as an act of courtesy, his reasons for the suspension to the Senate.—That having been appointed under the authority given by the Constitution, and not under any Act of Congress, I could not be governed by the act. I stated that the law was binding on me, constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal. An hour or more was consumed, each reiterating his views on this subject, until, getting late, the President said he would see me again. I did not agree to call again on Monday nor at any other definite time, nor was I sent for by the President until the following Tuesday.—From the 11th, to the Cabinet meeting on the 14th inst., a doubt never entered my mind about the President's fully understanding my position, namely: That if the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my powers as Secretary of War *ad interim*, would cease, and Mr. Stanton's right to resume at once the functions of his office, would, under the law, be indisputable; and I acted accordingly. With Mr. Stanton I had no communication, direct or indirect, on the subject of his reinstatement, during his suspension. I knew it had been recommended to the President to send in the name of Gov. Cox of Ohio, for Secretary of War, and thus save all the embarrassment, a proposition that I sincerely hoped he would entertain favorably. Gen. Sherman seeing the President at my particular request, to urge this on the 13th inst. On Tuesday, the day Mr. Stanton re-entered the office of the Secretary of War, Gen. Comstock, who had carried my official letter, announcing that with Mr. Stanton's reinstatement by the Senate I had ceased to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me, from the President, a message, that he wanted to see me that day at the Cabinet meeting, after I had [illegible] That fact I read in [illegible] your communication some time after you had assumed the duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, we interchanged views respecting the course that should be pursued in the event of the non-concurrence by the Senate in the suspension of Mr. Stanton. I sought that interview, calling, myself, at the War Department. My sole object in then bringing the subject to your attention was to ascertain definitely what would be your own action, should such an attempt be made, for his restoration to the War department. That object was accomplished, for the interview terminated with the distinct understanding, that if upon reflection you should prefer not to become a party to the controversy, or should conclude that it would be your duty to surrender the Department to Mr. Stanton, upon action in his favor by the Senate, you were to return the office to me prior to a decision by the Senate, in order that if I desired to do so, I might designate some one to succeed you. It must have been apparent to you that had not this understanding been reached, it was my purpose to relieve you from the further discharge of duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and to appoint some other person in that capacity. Other conversations upon the subject ensued, all of them having, on my part, the same object, and leading to the same conclusion as the first. It is not necessary, however, to refer to any of them; excepting that of Saturday, the 11th inst., mentioned in your communication, as it was then known that the Senate had proceeded in the case of Mr. Stanton. I was anxious to learn your determination. After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure-of-Office bill were fully discussed, you said that as it had been agreed upon in our first conference, you would either return the office to my possession in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate upon Mr. Stanton's suspension, or would remain at its head awaiting a decision of the question by judicial proceedings. It was then understood that there would be a further conference on Monday, by which time I supposed you would be prepared to inform me of your final decision. You failed, however, to fulfill the engagemen, and on Tuesday notified me, in writing, of the receipt of your official notification of the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton, and at the same time informed me that, according to the act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, your functions, as secretary of War, *ad interim*, ceased from the moment at receipt of notice. You thus, in disregard of the understanding between us, vacated the office without having given me notice of your intention to do so. It is but just, however, to say that in your communication, you claim that, you did inform me of your purpose, and thus fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The fact that such a promise existed is evidence of an arrangement of the kind I have mentioned. You had found in our first conference that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not. You knew what reasons had induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also knew that in case your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, it was his purpose to fill [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] alluded to already, [illegible] asserted that in both conversations I had agreed to hold on to the office of Secretary of War until displaced by the courts, or resign, so as to place the President where he would have had I never accepted the office.—After hearing the President through, I stated our conversation substantially, as given in his letter. I will add that my conversation before the Cabinet embraced other matters not pertinent here, and are therefore left out. I in no wise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of our conversation, though to soften the evident contradiction my statement gave, I said, alluding to our first conversation on the subject, the President might have understood me the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1868.

His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

SIR: I have the honor very respectfully to request in writing the order which the President gave me verbally on Sunday, the 10th inst., to disregard the orders of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, until I knew from the President himself that they were his orders. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the indorsement on the above note:

"As requested in this communication, Gen. Grant is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President unless such order is known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

January 29, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1868.

His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my note of the 24th inst., with your indorsement thereon, "That I am not to obey any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by the directions of the President, unless such order is known by me to have been authorized by the Executive," and in reply thereto to say that I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the Army, as has heretofore been his practice under the law and customs of the Department. While his authority to the War Department is not countermanded it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War department, by direction of the President, are authorized by the Executive. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1868.

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 28th inst., renewing your request of the 24th, that I should repeat in a written form my verbal instructions of the 10th inst., viz: "That you obey no order from the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, unless you have information that it was issued by the President's direction." In submitting this request, with which I complied on the 20th inst., you take occasion to allude to recent publications in reference to the circumstances connected with the vacation by yourself of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and with the view of correcting the statements which you term "gross misrepresentations," and give at length your own recollection of the facts under which, without the sanction of the President, from whom you had received and accepted the appointment, you yielded the Department of War to the present incumbent. As stated in [illegible] place to my possession, [illegible] own statement, placed yourself in a position where, could I have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you as I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or else to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by the appointment of a successor. As stated in your letter, the nomination of Gov. Cox of Ohio for the office of Secretary of War was suggested to me. This appointment as Mr. Stanton's successor was urged in your name, and it was said that his selection would save further embarrassment. I did not think that in the selection of a Cabinet officer I should be trammeled by such considerations. I was prepared to take the responsibility of deciding the question in accordance with my ideas of Constitutional duty, and having determined on a course which I deemed right and proper, was anxious to learn the steps you would take; should the possession of the War Department be demanded by Mr. Stanton. Had your action been in conformity with the understanding between us, I do not believe that the embarrassment would have attained its present proportions, or that the probability of its repetition would have been so great. I know that with a view to an early termination of State affairs so detrimental to the public interests, you voluntarily offered, both on Monday, the 15th inst., and on the succeeding Sunday to call upon Mr. Stanton and urge upon him that the good of the service required his resignation. I confess that I considered your proposal as a sort of reparation for the failure on your part to act in accordance with an understanding more than once repeated, which I thought had received your full assent, and under which you could have returned to me the office which I had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment and leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the President! who is accountable for the faithful execution of the law. I have not yet been informed by you whether, as twice proposed by yourself, you had called upon Mr. Stanton and made an effort to induce him voluntarily to resign from the War Department. You conclude your communication with a reference to our conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet held on Tuesday, the 14th inst. In your account of what then occured you say that "after the President had given his version of our previous conversations, you stated them substantially as given in your letter, and that you in no wise admitted the correctness of his statement of them; though, to soften the evident contradiction my statements gave, I said, alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood in the way he said, viz., that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise." My recollection of what then transpired is diametrically the reverse of your narration. In the presence of the Cabinet I asked you, first, if, in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, you did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should you wish not to become involved in such a controversy to [illegible] me in the same position with respect to the office as I occupied previous to your appointment, by returning it to me in time to anticipate such action by the Senate? This you admitted. *Second*: I then asked you if at the conference on the preceding Saturday I had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested you to state what you intended to do; and, further, if in reply to that inquiry you had not referred to my former conversations, saying, that from them I understood your position, and that your action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached? To these questions you also replied in the affirmative. *Third*: I next asked if, at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday, it was not understood that we were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate on the case of Mr. Stanton? You replied that such was the understanding, but that you did not suppose the Senate would act so soon, that on Monday you had been engaged in a conference with Gen. Sherman, and were occupied with "many little matters," and asked if Gen. Sherman had not called on that day. What relevancy Gen. Sherman's visit to me on Monday had with the purpose for which you were to have called I am at a loss to perceive, as he certainly did not inform me whether you had determined to retain possession of the office, or to afford me an opportunity to appoint a successor in advance of any attempted reinstatement of Mr. Stanton. This account of what passed between us at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th instant widely differs from that contained in your communication, for it shows that, instead of having "stated our conversations as given in the letter," which has made this reply necessary, you admitted that my recital of them was entirely accurate. Sincerely anxious, however, to be correct in my statement, I [illegible] day read this narration of what occured on the 15th inst. to the members of the Cabinet who were then present. They, without exception, agree in its accuracy. It is only necessary to add that on Wednesday morning, the 15th, you called on me in company with Lieut.-Gen. Sherman. After some preliminary conversation you remarked that an article in *The National Intelligencer* of that date did you much injustice. I replied that I had not read *The Intelligencer* of that morning. You first told me that it was your intention to urge Mr. Stanton to resign his office. After you had withdrawn, I carefully read the article of which you had spoken, and found that its statements of the understandings between us were substantially correct. On the 17th I caused it to be read to four or five members of the Cabinet who were present at our conference on the 14th, and they concurred in the general accuracy of its statements respecting our conversation upon that occasion. In reply to your communication, I have deemed it proper, in order to prevent further misunderstanding, to make the simple recital of facts. Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE U. S. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1868.

To His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., in answer to mine of the 28th ult. After a careful reading and comparison of it with the article in *The National Intelligencer* of the 18th ult., the article over the initials "J. B. S." in *The New York World* of the 27th ult., purporting to be based upon your statement and that of the members of the Cabinet therein named, I find it only to be but a reiteration, only somewhat more in detail, of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in these articles, and which my statement of facts set forth in my letter of the 28th ult., was intended to correct; and here I reassert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding. I confess [illegible] that the Cabinet collected [illegible] accuracy, as you affirm they do, or your account of what occurred at that meeting. You know that we parted on Saturday, the 11th ult., without any promise on my part, either expressed or implied, to the effect that I would hold on to the office of Secretary of War *ad interim* against the action of the Senate, or, declining to do so myself, would surrender it to you before such action was had, or that I would see you again, at any fixed time, on the subject. The performance of the promises alledged to have been made by me would have involved a resistance of the law, and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton. Every conversation and my written protest of August 1, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known that my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relation to the Government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton, by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law or, not doing so myself, surrender to one who, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought; and it was to avoid this doubt, as well as to relieve you from the personal embarrassment in which Mr. Stanton's reinstatement would place you that I urged the appointment of Gov. Cox, believing that it would be agreeable to you and also to Mr. Stanton, satisfied as I was the good of the country, and not the office, the latter desired. On the 13th ultimo, in the presence of Gen. Sherman, I stated to you that I thought Mr. Stanton would resign, but did not say I would advise him to do so. On the 18th I did agree with Gen. Sherman to go and advise him to that course, and on the 19th I had an interview alone with Mr. Stanton, which led me to the conclusion that any advice to him of this kind would be useless, and so informed Gen. Sherman. Before I consented to advise Mr. Stanton to resign, I understood from him, in a conversation on the subject, immediately after his reinstatement, that it was his opinion that the act of Congress entitled "An Act temporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Department in certain cases," approved February 20, 1863, was repealed by subsequent legislation, which materially influenced his action. Previous to this time I had no doubt that the law of 1863 was still in force, and notwithstanding my action, a fuller examination of the law leaves a question in my mind whether it is or is not repealed.—This being the case, I could not now advise his resignation, lest the same danger I apprehended from his first removal might follow. The course you have understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law, and that without orders from you, while the course I will pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law and not in disobedience to any orders of my superior. And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter from beginning to end as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, and which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I am, in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent order directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority. I am to disobey. With assurance of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part, I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant, General.