The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

A. B. & CO.

WE call attention to the exposure of the villainy of Ashley, Butler & Co., made by an accomplice, as printed in another part of the COLUMBIAN. Mr. Sanford Conover, who has been a pet of P. John and other like Radicals, for months past, and defended as an honest and virtuous man, exposes the Conspiracy and Impeachment plot, to the utter disgrace and complete annihilation of all concerned.

Read it and see to what depths of villiany Radicalism will descend; subornation to perjury, and kindred crimes are familiar to them as household words.

HOW IT IS VIEWED.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer*, one of the ablest Democratic newspapers in the State, has a scathing article exposing the leading Radical ring in Lancaster county. After showing the manner in which Stevens and his followers pack the conventions of the party and make nominations; already the people have really no voice in the selection, and are expected of course to support Stevens and his coterie. The *Intelligencer* adds:

"Such having been the rule in the party, it was but natural that the Thug faction should strenuously oppose the introduction of what is known as the Crawford County System at the present time.

The chief of that organization and his interested followers have the whole ticket made up for this fall, and they feel confident of being able to carry it through with ease under the old delegate system."

EXIT STANTON.

THE following is the correct text of the correspondence which recently passed between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1867.

SIR: Public consideration of a high character constrain me to say, that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. Very respectfully,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To which Mr. Stanton replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 5, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this department, constrains me not to resign the Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress. EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President.

On Monday morning the President sent a communication to Mr. Stanton, suspending him from office as Secretary of War, and instructing him to transfer all records, books, etc., in his custody to General U. S. Grant. The Secretary was, at the same time, informed that General Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. A communication was at the same hour sent to General Grant, authorizing him to act as Secretary *ad interim*, and directing him at once to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. Shortly after noon Mr. Stanton sent a reply to the President, in which he denied that without the consent of the Senate and without legal cause the Executive had any right under the Constitution and laws to suspend him from office. Inasmuch, however, as the General commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that he had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Secretary concluded by saying he had no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force. General Grant has, therefore, assumed charge of the Department of War and appeared at a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday.

THE Surratt trial was temporarily concluded on Saturday. Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon the jury came into Court and announced their inability to agree. Judge Fisher then discharged the members and remanded the prisoner to jail. As soon as the jurors had left the court-room Judge Fisher said he had an unpleasant duty to perform in dismissing Ms. Bradley, Senior, counsel for Surratt, from the Bar, on account of the assault committed upon the Judge on the second of July. Mr. Bradley attempted to reply, but the Judge left the bench and, surrounded by a crowd, walked into the street and entered a car. Mr. Bradley followed him, and in presence of a large gathering drawn up around the vehicle, handed Judge Fisher a letter, which, it is supposed contained a challenge. The aggrieved party offered the magistrate no violence and at once left the car immediately after delivering the note.

The jury, it is said were eight for acquittal and four for conviction, and not a single change was produced during the whole time they were shut up.

A meeting of the Washington bar has been called, to take into consideration the fact of Mr. Bradley's being struck from the rolls. A committee of investigation has been appointed. Thus ends one of the most important criminal trials in the history of our country, leaving the main facts of Mr. Lincoln's assassination as much in the dark as ever.

RATTLESNAKE.—On Sabbath morning last, as Mr. Joseph Hiks, of Beach Haven, was driving through Salem township, near the stone church, he discovered a huge rattlesnake lying by the road-side. He alighted, and soon succeeded in dispatching his snakeship. He proved to be a monster, measuring three feet and a half in length, and had some seven or eight well developed rattles. Those who can discover beauty in these reptiles were charmed—as for ourself, we could look upon it only with feeling of horror and disgust.—*Berwick Gazette.*

The *Age* says: The Crawford County plan of nominating local candidates by a popular vote, instead of by delegates, has been adopted in several counties this year in wich the experiment was

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 7, 1867.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

THE Democratic organization, devoted to the maintenance of its immortal principles; conscious of its duty to them, and to the Republic; proud of its years, its triumphs and its heroism in disaster, and remembering that in the face of persecution, of official frown, of corrupt appliances and of successive defeats, its numbers have steadily increased; again presents to you its candidate for your suffrages.

The Republican party has controlled the government for six years, and we accuse it before you, because:

In the sacred name of Union, it has perpetuated disunion;

In the room of the blessings of peace, it has given us hate, discord and misery;

It has violated the plainest principles of free government, broken the written Constitution, and only yielded obedience to the behests of party;

The people are denied the attribute of sovereignty; the military subverts the civil power; generals remove governors elected by the people, and a despotism reigns in ten States;

Congress assumes the right to say that negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania, and denies to us the right to regulate our own rule of suffrage;

The negro is, by law, made the equal of the white man in all public places, and authorized to hold offices and sit on juries in the Capitol;

The destinies of ten States, and of ten millions of white people therein, are, by Congress and the military power, placed under the control of four millions of blacks;

Their reckless expenditure of the public money in their conduct of the government, in the support and organization of hundreds of thousands of idle negroes, in the employment of hordes of unnecessary spies and officials, and in maintaining military power over the submissive South, endangers and delays the payment of the public debt of twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars—to which the public faith is pledged;

Their gross mismanagement causes taxation to bear heavily upon the people. In 1860, one dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs; in 1866, fourteen dollars per head were drawn, mainly from the consumption and business of the poorer classes, through the customs and internel revenue. In 1860, each individual owed two dollars and six cents of the public debt; in 1867 each owes seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents thereof. In 1860, the expenses of the government were sixty-two millions; in 1867, the Treasury estimates them at two hundred and twenty-five millions, *independent of interest on the debt, both being periods of peace.* Pennsylvania's share of the public debt is two hundred and seventy-five millions, her own debt thirty-five and a half millions, and her city and county indebtedness will swell the total to four hundred millions. Twenty-five millions annually come from your earnings to pay the interest thereon. In 1860, your State government cost you four hundred and two thousand dollars, whilst in 1866 it cost you six hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars;

The pressure of these exhausting burthens and the suicidial policy of Congress, have caused uncertainty and depression to pervade all branches of trade and manufactures;

Our commerce is suffering, the enterprise of our people is repressed and business interests languish;

The revenues of the government are less than its interests and expenses, and the financial officer foreshadows an increase of the public debt;

They plot the destruction of our form of government, by destroying the independence of the Executive, attempting to subordinate the Judiciary and by concentrating all power in the Legislative branch;

Robbing the people of sovereign power, they have united it with the government in Congress, and dealt a fatal blow at our liberties, for tyranny may be as absolute in a number of persons as in an individual.

Unblushing corruption stalks through every department of the government under their control.

For these and kindred wrongs we arraign them, and as the representative of antagonism to each of them, we present to you our candidate for the Supreme Bench:

George Sharswood—a Pennsylvanian, a man of pure morals, a profound thinker, a sound lawyer, and a jurist of national reputation. It has been the rule of his official conduct to yield obedience to written law, and neither party necessity nor corrupting influence can sway him from his duty to fearlessly proclaim it.

His opponent, Henry W. Williams, is a native of New England, and is comparatively unknown to our people. Prior to his nomination he was said to be a worthy gentleman and an able lawyer. He has accepted a nomination upon a platform by which he is pledged "*to place the Supreme Court in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people.*" This destroys his independence, and "holds the judge accountable to a political party for his construction of the law, and inevitably tempts him to sacrifice his integrity; to become the meanest of all creatures—a sworn minister of justice obedient to the dictates of politicians."

The independent and fearless judge protects your life, your liberty and your property. With which of these men will you trust them?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA: We call upon you to organize in every section of the State. Act for yourselves, promptly and vigorously. Wait for no man. The government you love is in danger, its great cardinal doctrines are daily attacked, and "treason in peace may prove more deadly than treason in war." Individual exertion is the duty of every man. Canvass your school districts. Form clubs. Circulate your local papers. Teach the people. Counsel with the aged. Encourage the timid. Arouse the sluggish. Stop talking and go to work. The enemy are vulnerable at every point; attack them for their misdeeds.

YOUR PRINCIPLES ARE ETERNAL AND MUST PREVAIL.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

COL. Morlarty, the Fenian leader who was arrested during the first out break in Kerry, has been convicted, and sen-

CONSPIRACY!

Startling Official Documents from the Attorney General.

Alleged Conspiracy to Fabricate Impeachment Testimony.

FULL DETAILS OF THE PLOT.

Terrible Charges Against Congressmen Ashley and Butler.

Mr. Johnson to be Implicated by Suborned Witnesses in the Lincoln Assassination.

HOLT'S ENDORSEMENT OF THE INFORMER.

The Whole Diabolical Scheme Revealed in Extenso.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1867.

The following document has been obtained from official sources:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 5, 1867.

MR. PRESIDENT: The application of Charles A. Dunham having been referred to this office, in the customary order of Executive business, for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney-General, it has become my duty, during the indisposition and absence of the distinguished incumbent of the Law Department, carefully to consider the case. In respectfully declining, as I do, to offer at present, any recommendation the reasons which constrain me to reserve advice and suspend judgment until I shall have been further instructed by your Excellency.

Dunham, the person applying for pardon, is the same who has become notorious under the name of Sanford Conover. He was recently convicted of perjury in the District of Columbia, and is, as I am informed, now incarcerated, in accordance with the sentence of the Court. His application seems to be predicated, in part, upon a supposed technical irregularity in the constitution of the jury, and is supported mainly by the services which he is alleged to have rendered the cause of justice in aiding the prosecuting counsel in the collection of evidence and otherwise upon the trial of John H. Surratt for murder.

The papers upon which his application is grounded, and by which it is sustained, consist of four in a parcel, which, by endorsement, appear to have reached the Executive office on Saturday, the 27th of July, 1867. The first is dated the 22d of July, and is written upon the ordinary note paper used by members of the House of Representatives, with an engraved vignette caption. The following is a copy:

"FORTIETH CONGRESS UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1867.

"GENTLEMEN: I suggest that a petition something like the enclosed be prepared and signed by you in the pardon of Mr. Dunham. I think he is clearly entitled to it, and I hope you will aid him all you can.

Respectfully, "J. M. ASHLEY.

"Hon. J. Holt, Hon. A. G. Riddle."

It would seem from an expression used in this note that a draught of a petition was enclosed. It does not appear what petition was thus designated.

The next paper is the following from a late Representative in Congress from Ohio, now a member of the Washington bar:

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

"*To the President of the United States:*

"SIR: I was early in April last retained to aid the Government in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, and took the general management of the preparation of the case.

"The labor and difficulties of the case were great, and the government is under great obligations to Charles A Dunham for much valuable information, both as to the facts and witnesses for the United States and for the history of and facts concerning the witnesses called for the defense. Although in jail he managed to keep informed of the progress of the case, and from time to time communicated important facts and suggestions, and seemingly for the sole purpose of a fair investigation of the case, whether it would work for his benefit or not. It seems to me that for his services in this behalf the Government should mark its appreciation of them in a way not to be mistaken.

Very respectfully,
"A. G. RIDDLE."

Nothing is among the papers from the office of the District Attorney or from any of the counsel in the Surratt case, excepting Mr. Riddle.

The next recommendation is from the Bureau of Military Justice:

HOLT'S RECOMMENDATION.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1867.

"*To His Excellency Andrew Johnson: President of the United States:*

"The petition of Charles A. Dunham respectfully shows that in the month of January last, he was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for perjury, alleged to have been committed before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, during the investigation by said committee of charges against Jefferson Davis, of complicity in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln.

"That the perjury assigned in the indictment against your petitioner was in having falsely testified that he had no reason to doubt, and did not doubt, the truthfulness of certain depositions made by two persons, called Campbell and Snevel, at the time said depositions were given in the Bureau of Military Justice, and in testifying that he had last seen said Campbell in Canada, in June, 1865, and said Snevel in Wilmington, N. C., in August, 1865.

"That on the trial of your petitioner, said Campbell and Snevel declared that they never were House and Rob-

erts, and that the depositions they had made and sworn to in the Bureau of Military Justice were absolutely false from beginning to end, and were known to be so by your petitioner, and that they were not at ——; said Campbell in Canada in June, 1865, or said Snevel in Wilmington in August, 1865, the places at which your petitioner claimed to have last seen them.

"That it was entirely upon this testimony of said self-confessed perjurers that your petitioner was convicted, and that without the said testimony of said persons, the jury before whom your petitioner was tried could not possibly have found a verdict of guilty.

"Your petitioner further says that he was tried and convicted by a jury not qualified to try him. That the jurors before whom he was so tried and condemned, were illegally selected and drawn, as decided by the Court in the case of John H. Surratt—the manner and form of selecting the jurors in the case of Surratt and your petitioner being identical—that in the discussion on the opening of the trial of Surratt, as to the legal qualifications of the jurors that had been empanelled to try him, it was contended by the prosecution and decided by the Court, that said jurors were informally and irregularly selected and drawn, and that any verdict they might render upon any trial would be absolutely void.

"Your petioner further says that under the rules and practice of the Supreme Court of this District, the above informality in the selection and drawing of a jury does not, after sentence under a verdict by such a jury, constitute a ground for a new trial or other relief by the Court, and the only remedy for such an illegal conviction lies in an application to the Executive for pardon.

"CHARLES A. DUNHAM."

The above are all the papers which have come to my knowledge in relation to the application for pardon. When, considered in connection with other papers, adventitiously received, they excite peculiar interest and command careful attention, and it is the extraordinary gravity of the import of these papers last mentioned in connection with the source whence they came, which makes my delicate duty to submit their contents for your studious consideration, and to suggest that some proper disposition ought to be made of them in consonance with the dignity of the government and in justice to all parties. I introduce them as follows:

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION FROM CONOVER.

First. A communication addressed to the President of the United States, bearing date Washington, July 29, 1867, and signed Charles A. Dunham. It will be seen that this person, who is testified to by gentlemen of official and professional responsibility and of distinguished sagacity to be capable of great and valuable service in the disclosures of crime, makes startling asseverations directly against prominent members of the National Legislature.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1867.

"*To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States:*

"In applying to your Excellency for pardon, I had not intended to offer any disclosures concerning the plotting of your enemies against you, which could be regarded as an inducement for granting my application. I instructed my wife, in presenting the petition, to refer to conspiracy of Ashley and company, so far only as appeared necessary to remove any unfriendly feeling that might have been engendered within you toward me by the newspaper reports that I had engaged to assist your enemies in their nefarious designs. I adopted this reserve in the belief that the services I had rendered the government, as certified to by Judge Holt, the Hon. Mr. Riddle and Mr. Ashley, would in your view and judgment render me deserving of Executive clemency, and because I desired that it should appear on the record and on the face of my pardon that clemency had been extended to me solely in consideration of my services to the government, and exclusively on the recomendation of prominent Radicals, to the end that when I should come to expose the atrocious plot of Ashley and company, the Radicals would not be in a position or able to charge me with doing so in consideration of a pardon; or that the President had pardoned me on condition of my implicating his enemies in an infamous conspiracy.

"From the moment I was forced into association with these traitors and conspirators I determined, as soon as I should be released, to place in the hands of your Excellency or lay before the public a complete exposure of their diabolical designs and most astounding proceedings. This I believed would be my sacred duty; for, although accused of crime, I am not so destitute of honor and patriotism as not to feel some interest in and obligations to my country.

"The interest these persons have felt, and the efforts they have made (which would have succeeded ere this but for the blunder of one of them) and which they still propose to make for my release (F. G.,) I know were prompted by the most selfish motives, in order that they might use me as an instrument to accomplish their devilish designs; and I shall not, therefore, be guilty of ingratitude in abandoning and exposing their villainy.

"My wife has, I believe, complained to you how Ashley, first through his man Friday Matchett, and afterwards in person, managed to make known to me his wishes, aims and purposes, and enlist me, as far as a forced promise would go, in his enterprise. I shall, therefore, only advert here to some things which have been said and done by the conspirators, which are susceptible of being proved against them by the most irrepressible evidence.

"After obtaining my promise to render all the assistance in my power, Mr. Ashley explained to me the kind of evidence he thought it most advisable to present against you (I remember very brief.) He thought it would be very plausible to prove:

"First. That Booth had on several occasions paid you familiar visits at the Kirkwood. This, it was hoped, I might be able to induce some of the old female servants to testify to. If this could not be done, then it should be proved by some of my friends who happened to be at the house at the time, who knew Booth, &c., and saw the visit.

"Secondly. That your correspondence with Booth, which should be shown by one or more persons who had taken notes from Booth to you, and your replies (contents unknown) thetto to Booth. The witnesses should be persons who would profess to have been intimate with Booth, and to have been enlisted by him to take part in the assassination.

"Third. That the placing of Atzerott, with weapons, at the Kirkwood House, was only a sham-although Atzerott was not aware of it—to make it appear that you were intended as a victim, and thus distract all suspicion from you of conniving at Lincoln's murder. This, also, it was suggested, could be proved by persons who could testify that they had been induced to enter into the conspiracy with Booth, and had performed a part in organizing it, etc., which persons, it was to be understood, were induced to testify under an assurance from the government that they should not be prosecuted for any part they had taken.

"The resolution under which Butler's committee was appointed, it will be observed, provides for the protection of such persons—who are furnished with a good excuse for not coming forward before—by offering immunity to all who were connected with the conspiracy who will now come forward and disclose their knowledge on the subject.

"Fourthly. That Booth, just after the 4th of March, stated to intimate friends in New York, whom he endeavored to enlist in the conspiracy, that he was acting with the knowledge of the Vice-President, and that it had been arranged to kill Lincoln on the day of the inauguration, which would account for Mr. Johnson's strange conduct on that occasion, which had provoked so much comment in the press. That you expected the tragedy to be enacted then, and had taken several potations to compose and nerve you for the event; and that you were not so much intoxicated as nervous and excited.

"I feel much delicacy in referring to such topics, but I cannot inform you of your enemies' plans and projects without being plain, and I am obliged to write in too great haste to be choice in my language.

"I assured Ashley that I should have no difficulty in finding persons of good standing and moral character to prove these matters, and it was agreed that I would do so as soon as released. [A.F.G.]

"As an earnest that I possessed that ability to do what I engaged, and in order to satisfy some of their party who doubted the existence of evidence to connect you with the assassination conspiracy, Ashley and Butler desired and pressed me to send for two or three persons of whose intelligence and qualifications they could satisfy themselves, and whom they could parade before their incredulous friends.

"I consented, and Ashley supplied the facts it was desired they should know and repeat, and I forwarded them to a trusty friend, with secret explanations as to my own purposes, and instructions for him to procure two other friends to commit to memory the statements enclosed to him, and when sent for to come here and repeat them (but not under oath) to such persons as I should indicate.

"After allowing my friends sufficient time to learn their parts, the Rev Mr. Matchet (B) was sent for then, in order that it might be said that he, agent for the impeachers, had found the witnesses, and that their character for veracity was above suspicion.

"On arriving here these persons were inspected by Ashley and Butler, and were found to possess the requisite qualificatsons as to intelligence and personal appearance, but unfortunately for the inspectors, it was deemed necessary to make so ne changes, to modifications in some and additions to other portions of their statements, before presenting them to the lukewarm Radicals it was their intention to inflame. It being impracticable for the men to see me in the jail on such business, and equally so for me to communicate to them the desired changes and necessary explanations in writing to enable them to incorporate these changes in their original statements without leading to confusion or contradiction, it was found necessary for somebody else to take my office of preceptor, etc. This, with slight hesitation, was done by Mr. Ashley, on my assurance that the parties were Radicals, dyed in the wool, and men of honor in whom he could safely repose confidence.

"I have learned both from Ashley and the parties themselves what was said and done between them in the matter. The statements they were desired to make were revised and Mr. Ashley and they were assured by him that in case it should be determined to examine them before the committee they should be splendidly rewarded.

"Mr. Ashley also discoursed to them on the propriety and justice of the course it was proposed to pursue to make certain of the impeachment of the President. He declared that you were a traitor to your party and country, &c., That there was no doubt of your complicity in the assassination conspiracy, but that the evidence was in the hands of your friends and could not all be got at. That enough, however, had been secured to satisfy most reasonable men of his guilt; but that in order to satisfy the most exacting, the statements of these persons before the committee would be requisite. That the end fully justified the means, and that every man who contributed in this way to the impeachment of the President would deserve well of the country, and that he (Mr. Ashley) would see them rewarded tenfold when your successor should come into power.

"Subsequently the parties were presented to Mr. Butler, and after being inspected and passed by him, were introduced by him and Ashley to the several Radical members of the House who it was understood, had hitherto cabled the existence of evidence implicating you in the assassination conspiry, and who informally interrogated them as to the matters upon which they had been instructed. [A.]

"Mr. Butler desired to have taken the depositions of these men at the time, but I would not consent to its being done until I should be released, and first agreed.

"These facts can be proved by these three persons, and also by my wife, whose character for truth and veracity is not inferior to Mr. Ashley's, and I shall take pleasure, if at liberty, in producing them before any committee or ribunal for the impeachment of the impeachers.

"But the evidence of this conspiracy does not depend entirely upon cal proof. The letters from Ashley, herewith enclosed in themselves speak volumes. What statement (B) from me could he have wanted, and for what purpose? Anything it was in my powe to state to him could have been state to him orally a dozen times during th previous visits to me.

"The statement he wante was this, and for this purpose. There were many prominent Radicals, and specially among his own constituents, who were lukewarm on the subject o impeachments, who were not prepare to believe that you were privy to the murder of Lincoln, and whose co operation was greatly needed. Ashley therefore desired to be able to place before them assurance that the most unquestionable evidence of your guilt could be produced. He therefore requested me to prepare an elaborate paper, setting forth that such and such persons could be produced who knew and would testify to this, that and the other thing, leading the pretensions that Booth had been seen in your room several times that you had corresponded with him, and with parties in Richmond; and that the persons who could testify to these facts were of the most respectable standing, and would come forward and tell all they knew, if protected by the government. He wished me to put it in a style and tone that would be due to carry conviction with it. He stated that in addition to the points of evidence we had conferred about, my statement should contain others, and he gave me a memorandum of other points, which he requested me to incorporate in my statement (B). This memorandum I believe is in Matchett's handwriting (A). After preparing the statement I sent it to him, at Toledo, where he wished to make use of it (C).

"There is another note from Ashley inclosed worthy of attention. It is in pencil, and was written at the office of Judge Cartter, (EF.) after the failure, through the blundering of Matchett, to secure my release at the time promised because angry, and used pretty severe language to Matchett. He went to Ashley and Butler in alarm, and reported that I was going to expose the entire scheme to you.

"After the persons had sent for to New York as witnesses, had returned, Hatchett endeavored without my knowledge to persuade them to come here again, and in his letters to two of them he thoughtlessly suggested some additions that it was desired they should make to their statements. He made these suggestions by other, and his letters explained, because he was not certain that he should be here when they arrived, or they might meet Judge Bingham, or some other person they had been introduced to when previously here, before he could see them and give them points, and he therefore wanted them "posted."

"After my talking to him so severely on account of the failure to have me released at the time promised, [D. F.] Hatchett became frightened, and seemed to get the idea that I had his letters to those parties, and had sent them, or copies of them, to you. Possibly, in my anger, I thus intimated as much. He therefore, made known his fears to Ashly and Butler, and Ashley endeavored by this note to obtain the letters.

"I have just been ordered to get ready for the penitentiary.

"C. A. DUNHAM."

The following are the several papers which accompany the above. The letters of reference inserted in the foregoing and annexed to the succeeding are not upon the original, but are introduced solely for your convenience in perusing the report.

The subjoined paper, headed memorandum by the hand that wrote it, bears internal evidence of having been furnished as a guide to some person or persons who were expected to fabricate corresponding testimony:

"(A.) Memorandum—Shortly before the inauguration of Lincoln and Johnson, the latter, through or in connection with Booth, sent several letters to the Confederacy, one of which was intended for Jefferson Davis. These letters were borne by a messenger named Allen, who had been acting as a spy for one of the Union generals. Allen was provided with a safe conduct through our picket lines, and was supposed to have been sent on secret duty in connection with his command. He was also provided with papers from a rebel emissary at the North to insure his proper treatment when he should enter the Confederate lines. After delivering his mail in Richmond, he returned, bearing several letters, which he received from J. P. Benjamin. These letters were enclosed to Booth.

"On returning to Washington Allen called on Booth and delivered the package, and Booth, after examining some of the letters, went out, as he said, in search of his messenger. The messenger could not be found, and Booth asked Allen if he was too tired to walk as far as the Kirkwood House. Allen replied in the negative, when Booth, drawing forth the package which had been brought from Richmond, selected a letter addressed to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, and asked Allen to deliver it. Allen promised to do so, and then accompanied Booth to the bar-room to first take a drink.

"Here Allen met a friend, who was invited to join them in taking a drink, and afterwards accompanied him to the Kirkwood House, and heard him inquire if Mr. Johnson was in, and saw him go into his (Johnson's) room. This friend waited until Allen came down stairs, when he asked him jocularly, what in the devil's business he had to do with Johnson; if he was already begging for an office.

"Allen can be produced as well as the friend who accompanied him to the Kirkwood House with Booth. Allen, before going to Richmond had been led by Booth to believe that he was a confidential and secret agent of the government, and that the letters home by him had reference to peace propositions which would speedily tend to a suspension of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. Add also, that it can further be proved by two persons, formerly rebel soldiers, that Booth, on the first or second day before his death, fell in with them near Garretts, and asked their advice and assistance in his efforts to escape. He informed them that he had killed Lincoln, and thereby made a good Southern man President.

"One of the parties, whose name is Dawson, said to him that if he meant that he had made Andy Johnson President, he had done the worst possibe thing for the South; as he was more extreme in his views, and a greater enemy to the South than Lincoln. Booth replied that it was a mistake; that Johnson as a candidate or office-seeker had to say a great many things, but that as President he could do as he pleased; that he was bound to be a friend to the South, and that if he went back on him (Booth) he would have him hung higher than Haman. These men belong to good families and have excellent characters, and can be produced as witnesses."

Here the paper ends, but the following, which was originally the final clause and is now cancelled, is still legible.

"For the names of Dawson and Allen, used above, leave blanks, or substitute the names of such persons as you know will take their parts."

"(B.) THURSDAY MORNING, April 18, 1867.

DEAR SIR: A telegram calls me to Philadelphia, and I go on the 11 o'clock A.M. train. I therefore send you an envelope in which you can send me by mail your statement.

"I hope you will be able to put it in the office this evening, so that I can get it next Monday. Wishing you every success, I am yours truly,

"J. M. ASHLEY."

[At and after the word "statement" above, the word "incorporating the verbal" are stricken studiously out.]

"(C.) TOLEDO, Ohio, April 24, 1867.

"MY DEAR SIR: On my return home to-day I found your favor and the promised statement inclosed. I expect to be in Washington on Thursday, and will see you that day or the next morning. Truly your friend, J. M. ASHLEY.

"C. A. Dunham, Esq., Washington."

This letter seems to have come here in a common envelope subscribed "C. A. Dunham, President," and is much pocket-soiled. The same applies to the following:

"(D.) SATURDAY, A.M., June 1, 1867.

"DEAR SIR: Your note is just received. Let your counsel act as he deem best, taking advantage of every legal point which may be presented, I think the course proposed by them is all that we want. Truly, J. M. ASHLEY."

Next we have the following:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 8, 1867.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have just seen your wife, and have your letter. You may rest assured that I do not credit the *false* and *stupid* reports made against you. If you had the letters I know you would never send copies to J——. If you can put the originals in my hands I will say that no one shall take or destroy them without your express order in writing, except you are released. Will see your wife again this evening. Respectfully, "J. M. ASHLEY.

"C. A. Dunham."

This note is not written in ink, but in pencil, and though dated "House Reps," is upon a half sheet of plain note paper, apprently torn from some note which had been carried in the pocket. It comes here in an envelope, superscribed "C. A. Dunham, Esq., Present." The envelope also shows apparently idle scribbling.

"(F.) April 25, 67.

"DUNHAM: It is all right. The matter will rest for the present, or until the thing is argued in May. You will not leave the city *ad interim*. Mr. A. will return next week, when any other matters will be adjusted.

"Yours, W. B. M."

This is written on a small scrap, in ink, superscribed "C. A. Dunham, present." On a still smaller and much soiled scrap, in pencil, but evidently by the same hand, is this memorandum, or explanation:

"(G.) "1. The Court cannot act without being a *particeps criminis*.

"2. Congress will, at the proper time, increase its power.

"3. Witnesses will be first called before the committee."

This, sir, completes the full and literal recital of all the papers or other adhearing data before me. The parcel comprising all but the pardon papers reached this office in an envelope from the Executive Mansion, endorsed, "Received from Mrs. Dunham, July 30, 1867." The papers having come from the hands of a person whose application for pardon was undergoing official examination here, were, for very obvious reasons, associated with it in considering the matter. Struck by their extraordinary character, yet remembering in how unexpected and casual a manner they had been received at the Executive office, I immediately determined that, until I should have made this report, their quality and significance, whatever these may be, should remain unchanged by investigation, or by any extraneous connection or association whatever, not only of record, but, as far as practicable in my own mind. This course it is necessary to bear in recollection in the act of estimating the probable weight or value of the allegations. Never having seen the handwriting of the Hon. Mr. Ashley, I thought it due to him that I should not proceed without acquiring a notion of his genuine chirography. I therefore, exhibited that letter, which was written by Mr. Ashley to recommend the pardon of Dunham to a gentleman acquainted with his handwriting. The latter without hesitation recognized that letter as genuine. The others strikingly resemble it.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express the profound sensibility with which I find myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United State accusations and papers which must occasion him painful embarrassment. They expose prominent members of the Legislature of the Union to the shocking suspicion of having conspired with a convicted perjurer for a stupendous imposition, first upon the House of Representatives, then upon the people and then upon the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of effecting the impeachment and removal from office of a President of the United States solely upon suborned testimony. I need not say how greatly astonished mankind would be, was it charged that a scheme so abominable was heightened by the peculiar wickedness of attempting to induce the intended victim himself, through appeals to his clemency, to qualify by a pardon, with consequent competence to act and testify, the principal instrument of the imposture.

But, impossible as the existence of such a conspiracy may seem, is not the President exposed to a grave accountability for whatever consequences may possibly follow an incredulity far too generous in the premises, to be indulged merely because these adventitious data have been thrust upon his casual notice by a party who have been dishonored by a criminal verdict, but who is still, in the expressed opinion of competent professional persons, qualified to be a vehicle of truth in a court of justice?

I thus lay the whole matter before your Excellency for your better judgment. In the meantime the application for pardon will be suspended.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BRINCKLEY,
Assistant Attorney General.

"To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 10
Flour per barrel	11 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	25
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	15
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	7 00
" " 2 " "	4 00
Siding " "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, August 14, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@7.25
Northwestern extra	8.00@8.50
Northwestern family	10.00@11.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.00@9.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10.00@13.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.00@14.50
Rye flour	7.75@8.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus	$2.30@2.35
Southern " "	$2.00@2.25
California " "	$2.50
Southern white "	$3.15@3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1.30@1.40
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.20@1.21
White, "	$1.20@1.21
OATS—⅌ bus	70@72c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$21.75
Mess Beef, "	$22.00
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ ℔	$14@9c
Smoked Hams "	16@17c
" Shoulders ⅌ ℔	13@14c
Lard, ⅌ ℔	12@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	8½@9c
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$3.50
Flaxseed "	$2.80@2.90
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42.00
" No. 1 American	$40.00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ ℔	10@17c
Cows, ⅌ head	$40@$70
SHEEP—⅌ ℔	5@6c
HOGS—⅌ 100 ℔s	$10.00@$10.50

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,—*Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy,* and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs*, in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year; few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUTTO,

OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.—Writes: "I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at the time was so low with what physicians termed SCATED CONSUMPTION, as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operations that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The third bottle entirely restored her to HEALTH, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

ACROSTIC.

O ntiy it penetrates through every pore,
It relieving sufferers from each *inward sore*;
A ll *wounds it heals* with certainty and speed;
C *oughs, Burns*, from inflamation soon are freed;
It explores, at its presence *Hoppers*
S kins lose each stain, & the complexion's clear!

S ALVE, such as GRACE'S every one should buy,
A ll to its wondrous merits testify,
L et those who doubt, *it single bottle try*,—
V erily, then its true desert they would be,
E ven unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE