BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE. A. BUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert A. block, Main'st, west of Market. vi-ner

D. door above American bouse. Vinf

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail deal or in clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Mair DRUGS, CH EMICALS, &C. I. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecory, Ex-change block Main st. vi-na

E. P. LUTZ, drugg of and apotheenry, Ruper block, Main st., west of Market, vi-us CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C. LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock makes

R CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market BOOTS AND SHOES.

PROFESSIONAL.

I R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

PORRS HOTEL, by G.W. MATGER, east end of B. STOHNER, refreshment saloen, Main st., jus

W H. GR.LNORE, refreshment saloen, Shive's block south side Main'st, vi-uti

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

MENDENHALL, general stock of merchan-dise and lumber, corner of Main street and wick road, VI-n43

J. K. EVER, preseries and general merchandles Vienti T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, stores, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORFLL, fugaiture reoms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. visits E. J. THOUNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vi-ri-H. Busk NSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main'st, opposite court house, visual J.F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's build-ing northeast corner Mannual Market st. vl-nia

J B. PUBSELL, saidle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below sourt, house, where C. PUSTER, Glue Maker, and White and finey

A, with Man, markle works, near southwest

CHEST & WEBER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868.



A Democratic Newspaper IN PURESCHIED BYERY PRIDAY SUBSING AT BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Counct Mither, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vi-nf.

if paid in advance. If not said in advance two diars and fifty cents will be invariably charged. THESE OF ADVERTISENCE-One square (ten line less one or three insertions \$1.50; each subse-

| 150 | 254 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Corporary and Bullders, Main Street, helow Pine litor's Notice \$2.50. Other advertisements insered according to special contract.

ents per line. Transient advertisements payable in advance Il others due after the first insertion.

#3- It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisful

my, both to subscribers and to the Publishers. hat remittances and all commun ing the business of the paper, he sent direct to the o the editorial or business concerns of the paper nd all payments for subscriptions, advertising, BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"Columbian Office," Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Cou CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER,

BUSINESS CARDS.

PRINTING

M. M. L'VELLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

E. JACKSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn's. M. TRAUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW CENTRALIA, PA.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

e corner of Main and Market streets, First National Book, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

MOSES COFFMAN

ate Assistant Medical Director C. S. Army.)

ear Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, comsburg, Pa.

CABINET MAKER,

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS.

WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

BLOOMSHURG, PA.

FARHIONABLE

SHAMPOOING SALCON,

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

DEPKIER, THUNES, LOOKING GLASSES, MIC.

MANUFACTORY, NO. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET, Second Door below Wood, PRILADELPHIA.

Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West f the American House. [my21'67.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

B. ROBISON,

LOUIS BERNHARD

Bloomsburg, Jun. 18, 1867,

S. c. shive,

S. c. collins,

AUCTIONEER.

sats in good order will be kept for the a solution and amusement of guests, eith ling or pleasure excursions upon this bend W. MILLER. ATTORNEY AT LAW

inded by an extensive Forest, there is a the huntsman a splended field for his ar sports, and excretse with his Office with E. H. Little, in brick building ad-outing Post Office. #2 identities, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. #20767. DOG AND GUN DAG AND GUN,

Illis Larder will be always provided with the
definedrs of the sense our and his flar stocked with

FURE Lardwins. The House is large stal common

decay, the Stabiling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on

the House is reached from several points on

the House is reached from several points on

the House is reached from formaths of Suni
iner.

I. R. HAYHUHST,

May 17, 1807-110. JOHN G. FREEZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. dies in Register and Recorder's effice, in the basement of the Court House, Bioomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment sation, by Is-

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Say,

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

ONG POND HOTEL.
THE undersigned having leased and re-fornish
d in good style the above well-known House

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

e borders of Columbia and Sallivan count is of the most beautiful and healthful regi e State; is fully prepared to accommo

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

RERNARD STORNER. Having lately purchased and fitted up the eli-known Robison Hotel Property, located a Office on Main street, in brick building below t Court House, Bloomsburg, Ps.

n the same side of the street, in the town RESTAURANT,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor. for the comfort of the guests are second to more the country. His tuble will always be found on plied, not only with substituted field, but with a the delication of the causion. His wines and more exceept that possible becomes known. "McHoury", purchased direct from the important masses, are entirely pure, and free from all we selected the first the first transfer of the first property of the first transfer of the first property of the first transfer of the first property of the first transfer of the

THE SWAN HOTEL, THE PUPER BOUSE ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE, Bar well stocked with the lost of Liquors, ery effort will be made to render entire a very effort will be made to render entire action.
JOHN SNYDER.
Grangeville, Pa., March Li, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

ire Proprietor of the Exchange Salcon SUMMER REFRESHMENTS. LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

42" COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE, 163 Bloomsburg, May 8, 1867.

ESPY, COLUMNIA COUNTY, PA-

This subscriber respectfully informable friend and the pittile, that he has taken the above with income House of Finternalment, and with be-plement to receive the sustain of all scine will layer him with a cult. HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE, ther well stocked with the best of Liquors, a very effort will be tande to render entire sal action. WM. REMLEY Espy, Pas, April 12, 1887.

OMNIBUS LINE.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second dear from potentially (Sundays excepted, to connect with the northwest corner Main and Iron sts. Vi-nii W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast certier wises and Williamsport Bailroad, and with the WARTMAN & ENGELMAN, P. H.S. A. FUNSTON, maximal and east rates for Hindusters Railroad.
Hindusters company, northeaste stier Morn and Hindusters Railroad.
His tenultures on to good condition, common the state of the conductable, and charges reasonable.

S. KUHN, dealer in ment tallow, etc., Chem-berlin's alley, back of American house, vi-nui

W. WARTHAN, 11, P. ENGRIMAN

STANTON'S SUSPENSION.

The President's Communication to the Senate Giving his Reasons for Suspending Secretary Stanton.

To the Senate of the United States: On the 12th of August last I suspended Mr. Stanton from the exercise of the office of Secretary of War, and on the same day designated Gen. Grant to act as Secretary of War ad interim. The following are copies of the Execu-EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867,

Str.: By virtue of the power and aa-thority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and the Laws of the Uri ted 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 Gen. U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War adinterim, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

apers, and other public property now n your custody and charge.

Hon. Edwis M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Executive M. Assion,

WASEINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War and interim, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office. The Secretary of War has been in-structed to transfer to you all the rec-ords, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge, Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D.C.

The following communication wa received from Mr. Stanton :

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 17, 1867. | SIR: Your note of this date has been received informing me that by virtue of the powers 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 all functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me to at once to transfer to Gen. 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 custo-

dy 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 consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as 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

To the President. The suspension has not been revoked, business of the War Depart- The last is the public duty of resisting ment is conducted by the Secretary ad an act contrary to law, and he charges interim. Prior to the date of this sus- the President with violation of the law pension I had come to the conclusion in ordering his suspension. Mr. Stanthat the time had arrived when it was ton refers generally to the "Constitution" proper Mr. Stanton should retire from and laws of the United States," and my Cabinet. The mutual confidence says that a sense of public duty "under" and general accord which should exist | these compels him to deny the right of niention to resign, I addressed him the er law bearing upon the question is the following note on the 5th of August: Tenure-of-Office act, passed by Congress

To this note I received the following ion in this law which compels any officer

AN DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, cr. coming within its provisions to remain Sin: Your note of this day has been in office. It forbids removals not resignations of a high character constrain you ## Office Court House Alley, below the Co-mbins Office. [Jun197. to say that my resignation as Secretary his own motion, or in compliance with

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 constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

The reals of War Station was the public darget and the public darget of the public darget o

The regly of Mr. Stanton was not ty," not of legal obligation, compelling merely a declination of compliance him to hold on, and leaving him no with the request for his resignation; it | choice. The public duty which is upon was a defiance, and something more, him arises from the respect which he Mr. Stanton does not content himself owes to the Constitution and the laws, with assuming that public consideras violated in his own case. He is, there tions bearing upon his continuance in fore, compelled by this sense of public office form as fully a rule of action for duty to vindicate violated Law and to himself as for the President, and that stand as its champion. This was not upon so delicate a question as the fit- the first occasion in which Mr. Stanton, ness of an officer for continuance in his in discharge of a public duty, was calloffice, the officer is as competent and as impartial to decide as his superior, who that law. That Tenure of Ofis responsible for his conduct; but he fice law did not pass without notice goes further, and plainly intimates what | Like other acts, it was sent to the Preshe means by "public considerations of a | ident for approval. As in my custom, high character;" and this is nothing I submitted its consideration to my less than a less of confidence in his sur-Cabinet for their advice upon the quesperior. He says that these public con- tion, whether I should approve at or not. siderations have "alone induced me to II was a grave question of constitutioncontinue at the head of this Departs al law, in which I would of course rely ment," and that they "constrain me most upon the opinion of the Attorney not to resign the office of Secretary of General and of Mr. Stanton who had

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING rest Whitmeser & Involve Lee Cream Endoor, HEDOMSHIE REE, PA.

This Investor and Whiteless, colleted thack of sector. Here your to destroy dundruff and beautions to his ley will be restore hard to discordinal solar whiteless will restore hard to discordinal older whiteless who have been been constantly a beauti. No. 25 Nouris villed Striket,
(Noorly opposite Josics, Rost, Ambiec & Ob.)
Wholesair Donlers in
YARISS, INTERSO, WADDING, CARPETS,
OH, CLOTTIN, SHADES, FLY NETS, GHAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE, EVERY Customer may be sure of a War that Mr. Sinaton does not approve. Imposed by the Constitution itself. Af
Good Fit or monoical Chicagonian and the reconstruction acts of March 2d averted. There may be those ready

Congress is in session the President can-ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his and March 13, 1866, all passed over the to say that I would have given no tot appoint a Secretary of War which note of August 12th. I was not pre- veto. It was in Cabinet consultations structions even if the despatch had he Senate does not approve. Conse- pared to find him compelled, by a new upon these bills that a difference of reached me; but all must admit that I quently, when Congress meets, Mr. and indefinite sense of public duty un- opinion upon the most vital points was ought to have had the opportunity. stanten is ready to resign. Whatever der "the Constitution," to assume the developed. Upon these questions there ogency these "considerations" may vindication of a law which, under the was perfect accord between all the mem-acceptance of public duty, imbers of the Cabinet and myself, except Tuvestigation Committee as to the deshave had upon Mr. Stanton, whatever right he may, have had to entertain such | posed by the Constitution itself, he ad- Mr. Stanton. He stood alone, and the | patch : considerations, whatever propriety there vised me was a violation of that Con- difference of opinion could not be reconmight be in the expression of them to stitution. I make great allowance for ciled. That unity of opinion which, others, one thing is certain-it was offi- a change of opinion, but such a change upon great questions of public policy or parade them before his superior officer.
Upon the receipt of this extraordinary note I only delayed the order of suspension long enough to make the necessary arrangements to fill the office. If this were the only cause for his supension it would be ample. Necessarily it must end our most important official relay. cial misconduct to say the least of it, to as this hardly falls within the limits of administration is so essential to the Exeend our most important official relations, for I cannot imagine a degree of effortery which would embedden the head of a Department to take his seat at the council table in the Executive and the imagine and the construction at, that I requested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the detection at the council table in the Executive and the imagine and the council table in the Executive and the imagine and the full mastery of the question is that the President is the responsible manifested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the detection and the president is the President. What I do claim which it was received by you?

A.—That is the detection in the telegraph office on Saturday is that the President. What I do claim which it was received by you?

A.—That is the detection of the telegraph office on Saturday the opinions of the head of a department to take his seat at the council table in the Executive ing Reconstruction at, that I requested is has the President. What I do claim which it was received by you?

A.—That is the detection of the telegraph office on Saturday the opinions of the head of a department to take his seat at the council table in the Executive in grave matters of the President is the responsible manifested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the council table in the full mastery of the question is that the President. What I do claim which it was received by you?

A.—That is the detection of the telegraph office on Saturday the opinions of the head of the administration, and when the time so fully occupied with the president. head of a Department to take his seat at the council table in the Executive ing Reconstruction act, that I requested of the President, in grave matters of him to prepare the veto upon this Tenium agine a President so forgetful of the ure-of-Office bill. This he declined to one result which can solve the difficult to an other veto upon the pending after ward, along with all the other days afterward, along with all the other respective one result which can solve the difficult to one result which can solve the difficult to one result which can solve the official by me before that time; I suppose it ng to his office as to submit to such to undergo, at the time, the labor of the government, has always been the intrusion. I will not do Mr. Stanton nish what aid might be required in the trained any idea of offering to act as one of the Constitutional advisers after that note was written. There was an interval of a week between that date and the order of suspension, during which two Cabinet meetings were held. Mr. Stanton did not present himself at either, nor was he expected. On the 12th of August Mr. Stanton was notified of linetly decided. In the content of the paper. At the time this subject was before the preparation of materials for the paper. At the time this subject was before the must impair the efficiency of any administration. I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to be proper and it is a wise one; for such differences of opinion among its members of that despends must impair the efficiency of any administration. I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to be proper and it is a wise one; for such differences of opinion among its members of that despends must impair the efficiency of any administration. I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to be proper and in the preparation of materials for the paper. At the time this subject was before the must impair the efficiency of any administration. I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to be proper and interval of the paper.

At the time this subject was before the must impair the efficiency of any administration. I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to be proper and interval of the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to be proper and interval of the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration of the cable of the proper to have advised him of the of August Mr. Stanton was notified of tinetly decided; but I well recollect his suspension and that Gen. Grant had been authorized to take charge of the Department. In his answer to this no-tification, of the same date, Mr. Stan-pressed. Whether the point was well on expresses himself as follows: to expresses bimself as follows:

"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 consent of the Senate, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice or consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary. 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 the appointment, I have no alternaonsequence for the unanimous expresdon of opinion against the constitution-

ed the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to su public duty compels him to deny the President's right to suspend, him from office without the consent of the Senate.

would ever take refuge under its proisions. I now pass to another subject. When, on the 15th of April, 1865, the ceedings of the courts." duties of the Presidential office devol-Mr. Lincoln. I made no change. On the absence of General Sheridan) in the contrary, I shortly afterward ratified a change determined upon by Mr. leans: in such a relation had ceased. I supposed that Mr. Stanton was well addice. As to his sense of duty under the posed that Mr. Stanton was well addition, that will be considered in the sequel. As to his sense of duty under the law contrary to my wishes, for I had repeatedly given him so to understand by every mode short of an expressive press request that he should resign. Having waited full time for the voluntary action of Mr. Stanton, and seed in the sequel. As to his sense of duty under the laws of the United States," he certainly cannot refer to the law which a constitution, that will be considered in the sequel. As to his sense of duty under the law of the United States, "he define the law of the United States," he certainly cannot refer to the law which a specific at the time. The great duty of the time was to re-establish government, law and order in the insurrectionary states. Congress was then in recess, and the sudden overthrow of the rebellion required speedy action. This grave in orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countering no manifestation on his part of an head of the department. The only other than the constitution, that will be considered in the death. As to his sense of duty under the law and admitted his appointee, Mr. Hardon, Secretary of War.

Inheofin, but not perfected at his death. As doning death, and admitted his appointee, Mr. Hardon, Secretary of War.

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Inheofin, but not perfected at his death. As doning death, and admitted his appointee, Mr. Hardon, Secretary of War.

Inheofin, but Lincoln in the last days of his life, and telegraph. the plan, according to which it was to The 28th of August was on Saturday. Sin; Public considerations of a high over the Presidential veto, March 2, be managed, had been prepared, and The next morning, the 29th, this descharacter constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be sense of public duty, Mr. Stanton volsense of public

words became the basis of action in the following extracts;

ministration for which I have been President. I regret that no reply to my not to resign the office of Secretary of One War before the next meeting of Congress."

General and of Mr. Stanton who had once been Attorney General. Every originated by me; but I shrink from no reached me. General Sheridan is still responsibility on that account, for the The language is very significant, Mr. the proposed law was unconstitutional. plan approved its eff to my judgment, The despatch of General Baird of the Stanton holds the position unwillingly. All spoke without doubt or reservation; and I did not hesitate to carry it into 28th asks for immediate instructions, He is ready to leave when it is safe to but Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the effect. Thus far, and upon this vital and his letter of the 30th, after details lives in 1789, in the first organization of leave, and as the danger which he ap law was the most elaborate and empolicy, there was perfect accord between ling the terrible riot which had just hap the principal departments, Mr. Madison probends from his removal then will phatic. He referred to the constitu-not exist when Congress is here, he is blonal provisions, the debates in Con-necesssity for a change. As time pass-gret that the instructions which he askconstrained to remain during the inter- gress-especially to the speech of Mr. ed on there was developed an unfortu- ed for were not sent. It is not the fault What, then, is that danger which Buchanan, when a Senator-to the de- nate difference of opinion and policy be- or the error or omission of the Presican only be averted by the presence of cisions of the Supreme Court, and to tween Congress and the President upon dent that this military commander was Mr. Stanton or of Congress? Mr. Stan- the usage from the beginning of the this same subject and upon the altimate left without instructions; but for all ton does not say that "public consider- Government through every successive basis upon which the reconstruction of amissions, for all errors, for all failures ations of a high character? constrain him to hold onto the effice indefinitely. He does not say that no one other than himself can at any time be found to take his place and perform his duties. On the contrary, he expresses a desire to leave the office at the earliest moment consistent with these high public considerations. He says in effect that when Congress is here he can go. In other words, he has lost confidence in the President, He is unwilling to leave the War Department in him hands, or in the Interest the perform its duties. If he resigns, the President may appoint or designate to perform its duties. If he resigns, the President may appoint at Secretary of War that Mr. Stanton does not approve. ations of a high character" constrain Administration, all concurring to established these States should proceed, especially to instruct when instructions might have

tinctly decided; but I well recollect would vindicate my action. The santhat it was suggested by one member of guinary riot which occurred in the City the Cabinet who was appointed by Mr. of New Orleans on the 80th August, 1866, justly aroused public indignation and inquiry, not only as to those who were taken or not, did not seem to me of any engaged in it but as to those, who more or less remotely, might be held to responsibility for its occurrence. I need ality and policy of the act was so deci- not remind the Senate of the effort made led that I felt no concern, so far as the to fix that responsibility on the Presiact had reference to the gentlemen then | dent. The charge was openly made, present that I would be embarrassed in and again and again relterated all the future. The bill had not then be through the land, that the President ome a law. The limitation upon the was warned in time, but refused to inower of removal was not yet imposed, terfere. By telegrams from the Lieut. nd there was yet time to make any Governorandattorney Genaral of Liuisi-

changes. If any one of these gentle- ana, dated the 27th and 28th of August, sen had then said to me that he would I was advised that a body of delegates. avail himself of the provisions of that claiming to be a Constitutional Convenbill in case it became me a law .- tion, were about to assemble in New I should not have hesitated Orleans ; that the matter was before the It will not escape attention that in a moment as to his removal. No Grand Jury, but that it would be imcompel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers, and public property in my custody as Secretary.

But, insmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed ad interim, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest to superior force.

It will not escape attention that in a moment as to his removal. No Grand Jury, but that it would be impleaded was then expressly given or required. But there are circumstances when to give an express pledge is not "Is the millitary to interior to prevent quested to resign, by considerations of a high public character. In this note of August 12 a new and different sense of purview of the bill it was, as to them, the different sense of purview of the bill it was, as to them, the different sense of purview of the bill it was, as to them, the different sense of purview of the bill it was, as to them, the different sense of purview of the bill it was, as to them, the different sense of purview of the bill it was, as to them, the different sense of purview of the bill it was, as to them, the different sense of the continuous c purview of the bill it was, as to them, ty, and the answer sent by telegraph dead letter, and that none of them on the same 28th of August, was this: "The military will be expected to sustain, and not interfere with the pro On the same 28th August the follow

ved upon me, I found a full Cabinet of ling telegram was sent to Mr. Stanton even members, all of them selected by by Major-General Baird, then (owing to

be carried out by the Executive author- action upon it, and neither sent instructity, for, as far as I have been informed, tions to General Baird himself ner preneither Mr. Lincoln nor any member of sented it to me for such instructions. his Cabinet doubted his authority to act | On the next day (Monday) the riot ocr proposed to call an extra session of curred. I never saw the despatch from longress to do the work. The first bus- General Baird until some ten days or two iness transacted in Cabinet atter I be- weeks after the riot, when, upon my ame President was this unfinished call for all the despatches, with a view usiness of my predecessor. A plan or to their publication, Mr. Stanton sent it oln by Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of Judiciary Committee in the impeach-It was approved, and, at the ment investigation. On the 30th, the earliest moment practicable, was ap- day of the riot, and after it was supplied in the form of a proclamation to pressed, General Baird wrote to the State of North Carolina, and after- Stanton a long letter from which I make

President may appoint a Secretary of Was deemed so momentous that it is Weloped new complications when the the riot which arose on the assembling of the Convention would have been Mr. Sedowick in

The following is the testimony given

Q.—Referring to the despatch of the 28th of July by General Baird, I ask you whether that dispatch, on its re-

ceipt, was communicated?

may have been ten or fifteen days after-ward.

Q .- The President himself being in cor-

relations which exist between the heads of departments and the President. The iegal relations are well enough defined. The Constitution places these officers in the relation of his advisers when he calls upon them for advice. The acts of Congress go further; take for examole, the act of 1789, creating the War Department.

It provides that "there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the President of the United States;" and furthermore, "the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such a manner as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, order and instruct."

Provision is also made for the an-

Provision is also made for the appointment of an inferior officer by the head of the department, to be called the Chief Clerk, "who, whenever said principal officer shall be removed by the President of the United States." shall have the charge and custody of the books, records and papers of the depart-

The legal relation is analagous to that

of principal and agent. It is the President upon whom the Constitution devolves, as head of the Executive Department, the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed; but as he cannot execute them in person, he is allowed to select his agents, and is made responsible for their acts within just 11mits. So complete in this personal delegation of authority in the relation of a head of department to the President that the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that an order made by a head of department is presumed to be made by the President himself. The principal, upon whom such responsibility is placed for the acts of a subordinate, ought to be left as free as possidismissal. To hold him to the respon sibility for an officer beyond his control to leave the question of the fitness of such an agent to be decided for him and not by him; to allow such a subordinate, when the President, moved by "public considerations of a high character," requests his resignation; to as sume for himself an equal right to act upon his own views of "public considerations," and to make his own conclusions paramount to those of the President-to allow all this is to reverse the just order of administration, and to scheme of reconstruction was produced to me. These facts all appear in the place the subordinate above the superiwhich had been prepared for Mr. Lin- testimony of Mr. Stanton before the or. There are, however, other relations partment beyond these defined legal relations which necessarily attend them, though not expressed. Chief among these is mutual confidence. This relation is so delicate that it is sometimes turn for the other States.

Epon the examination of Mr. Stanton before the Impeaciment Committee, be was asked the following question:
Did any one of the Cabinel express a dank of the power of the Executive branch of the government to reorganize State governments which had been in rebellion, without the aid of Congress.

He answered:

None whatever, I shad, myself, entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the pany proposed, during the vacation of Sheriff would not attempt to serve it plan proposed, during the vacation of North Carolina.

There is, perhaps, no act of my administration for which I have been more denormed that I have been that I have been more denormed tha hard to say when or how it ceases. A respondence of the 5th of August withadministration, Mr. Stanton was equally unwilling to allow the President to carry on his administration without his presence. In the great debate which took place in the House of Depresenta-

spoke as follows: It is evidently the intention of the Constitution that the first magistrate should be responsible for the Executive Department. So far, therefore, as we do not make the officers who are to aid him in the duties of that Department responsible to him, he is not responsible to the country. Again, is there no danger that an officer, when he is appointed by the concurrence of the Sen.

Mr. Sodgwick, in the same debate, re-