## American Wolunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, August 15, 1867.

## FOR SUPREME JUDGE. GEORGE SHARSWOOD

OF PHILADELPHIA. Democratic County Ticket FOR ASSEMBLY, THEODORE CORNMAN, of Carlisle FOR SHERIFF. JOSEPH C, THOMPSON, of Carlisle, FOR THEASURER. CHRISTIAN MELLINGER, of Newton, FOR COMMISSIONER. ALLEN FLOYD, of Monroe FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR. DAVID WOLF, of Middlesex. FOR AUDITOR. E. MOUNTZ, of Frankford. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN B. DRAWBAUGH, of Lower Atlen.

THE CONVENTION The deep interest manifested in the proceedings of our County Convention, on Monday last, by the crowds in attendance from all sections of the county, augurs well for a triumphant majority in October. We have never seen a larger attendance upon any of our Conventions; and the outsiders alone wouldhave formed a respectable mass-meeting. There was something, too, in the character of those in attendance. We saw in the Convention and in the growd around the Court House many grayhaired veterans, who have almost retired from the field of active politics, and have not attended our Conventions for years; and we feel assured that nothing but an overwhelming sense of the perilous situation of the country, and the leepest interest in the success of the party with whose welfare they believe the safety of the country to be allied. would have induced them to undergo the

inconvenience and annoyance of attending a county Convention This deep interest in the proceedings resulted in giving us an admirable ticket-one of the best we have had for years—one which has given universal satisfaction, and will be triumphantly elected. With such a multitude of acfrom, it would have been a difficult matter to make a bad ticket, and the unsuccessful in every instance have the satisfaction of knowing that they were beaten by "foemen worthy of their steel," We have nominated gentlemen of integrity, capacity and undoubted Democracy—men who will prove effi-cient and reliable public servants; and now that the Convention has done its work so well, we call upon the people to buckle on their armor and finish the good fight, so auspiciously opened, by a good round majority of 800 or 1000 at the

## coming election PACES FOR THE GERMANS.

When Judge Williams was nominated as the Radical candidate for the Supreme Bench "by the narrow-minded blockheads," assembled at Williams port, it was deemed a matter of surprise that no Pennsylvanian could be found by the Radicals worthy of being placed at the head of their ticket. The

Salem (Mass.) Journal fully explains this matter in the following article: true principles governing the rights of man, but that he steadfastly retains his affection for New England institution affection for New England institutions. Those are the sort of men whom we love to see elevated to power in the Dutch Middle States and over the half civilized people of the West. They constitute the ark of safety for the material interests of our section, and in no instance, where money can affect anything, should the people of New England be spuring of their means in securing the nomination and election of such men as Judge Williams.

We have no doubt the Geary Administration needs every cent of money it can get. We have no doubt the State can get. We have no doubt the Geary Administration needs every cent of money it can get. We have no doubt the Geary Administration needs every cent of money it can get. We have no doubt the State can get. We have no have to make a get. We have no doubt the State can get. We have no have no get can get. We have no have no doubt the State can get. We have no have no doubt the State can get. We have no have no doubt the State can get. We have no have no doubt the State can get. We have no have no doubt the State can get. We have no have no doubt the state can get. We have no doubt the state can

Williams.

Pennsylvania poor, ignorant, stupid old Dutch State—regardless of the hissing of copperheads, is now pretty thoroughly "Yankeeized." Thaddens Stevenst and a man oughly "Yankeeized." Thiaddous Stevens, a native of Vermont, and a man true to his faith, holds the political elements of the State in the hollow of his hand, and, on a fair ballot of the rank and lile of the party, would have been made United Stales Senator. The State Superintendent of Common Schools is by birth and education a New Englander, and it is fair to presume the by birth and education a New Englander, and it is fair to presume the next crop of Dutch voters will be as completely "Yankeeized" as it is possible to effect out of such unpromising material. We understand, also, that each annual Legislature is largely composed of New England men, and that more than one-half the present delegation in Congress are natives of our section, but of this we are not quite positive. Taking matters on the whole, the out-look in Pennsylvania is as favorable for New England ideas and supremey as could be wished.

Although the Radicals, characteristic

Although the Radicals characteristically postponed the claims of "the stolld Dutch element" on account of "the vast superiority of New England men," we presume they will expect. nevertheless, to reap a large "erop of members was largely increased—a Dutch voters" at the next election. How thankful the "Dutch Middle States," and "the half-civilized people of the West," should be to their New England patrons! Let the Germans of old Berks, and Lancaster, and Lebanon, and York, and Montgomery, and other sections of Pennsylvania, read this insolent slur of Radicalism, and remember the New England candidate at the bullot-box in October next!

terested, and we trust it will receive a THERE are more murders and other crimes in Brownlow's Radically "reconstructed" State than in all the ten and spy for the Radical traitors is eviexcluded States together. The negroes and white Rads think nothing, since the "election," of maltreating and not betray confidence when we say that murdering "rebels," and as for the de-

A NEW SWINDLE

The cormorants who prey around Capitol Hill" at Harrisburg have inaugurated another grand scheme to ider the tax-payers of the Commonwealth. Not content with carrying off wagon loads of valuable books and documents and selling them as waste paper -not content with borrowing \$23,000,000 at six per cent, interest, and making the loan free of taxation, to pay off a similar belling, sooner or later, against the oner-amount of the old loan, which bore only ous taxation necessarily levied to supfive per cent. interest and was subject to port the destruction and lavish expenses taxation—thus compelling the State to of breaking down our institutions by a pay one per cent. more interest and to sanguinary war. Hear what it says: lose the tax upon \$23,000,000 amounting in the agregate to at least \$450,000-not content with all this villainy, the Geary administration have just inaugurated a new swindle. We ask the honest tax payers of Cumberland county to look at the facts we present, and then to ask themselves how long the corruption and villainy which now run riot at Harrisburg, are to be suffered to con-Under the law of the State, the Board

of Revenue Commissioners assess a certain tax upon each of the counties which assessment is based upon the returns of the several boards of County Commissioners, giving the valuation of the personal property assessed in their respective counties. On the eighth day of June 1866, the Commissioners of Cumberland county, received a notice from Wm. II. Kemble, State Treasurer, that the State Tax and the half-mill tax for this county for the year 1866 amounted to \$6.687.18. This amount was prompt ly remitted, and Mr. Zeigler holds the State Treasurer's receipt for the same. Judge of the surprise of the Commission ers when a statement of account is received from the State Treasurer, bearing date July 9th 1867, which claims that the net State and half-mill fax assessed upon Cumberland county for 1866 was \$9,968,60 instead of \$6,697,18 and that there is consequently a balance due the State of \$3,271.42, for 1866 and a similar amount due for the current year. making a deficit of \$6,542,84, to be raised. if raised at all, by an extra assessment. Our Commissioners had laid their taxes in pursuance of the assessment sent from Harrisburg. They were collected in the usual manner and paid over to the State Treasurer. We should like to know where the Geary Administration ceptable and worthy gentlemen to choose | get the law for this new claim. As early as the 25th of April last, James Armstrong, clerk of the Commissioners. wrote to Wm. H. Kemble "to enquire whether there has been a change made by the last Legislature in the laws relating to state taxes," and if there had been, he requested the State Treasurer to furnish us information that we may be enabled to conform to the law." Mr. Kemble replied, on the same sheet, " No change made," If there has been no change in the law, we should like the State Treasurer or some one else to in-

enate at the time he was nominated form us how the State Tax of Climberfor Governor, in 1838. land county which was assessed by the Who is ir!-If a "religious" news-Board of Revenue Commissioners at saper speaks the truth, then some news-\$6,697,18, has increased to the modest apers and private persons have told little sum of \$9,968,60. And we should atruths more than once. also like to know what authority of law there is for the State Treasurer to inerease the assessment made by the

Had the latter project succeeded, Cum-

berland county would doubtless have had a deficit of \$12,000,00 to make up.

If remains for the people of Pennsyl-

vania to say whether they will submit to this wholesale robbery. By reference

to the appropriation bills of the last Le-

gislature they will see what has become

of the public money. A bonus of \$450,-

000 was given to the subscribers to the new loan of \$23,000,000—the pay of the

princely sum was voted to enlarge and

furnish a gubernatorial palace for Ste-

vens'" unhappy failure," Geary. These

and the thousand and one schemes of private plunder completely depleted the

treasury; and now the Geary administra-

tion is compelled to resort to this finan-

cial trick to "raise the wind" until the

next session of the Legislature. It is a

matter in which every tax payer is in-

horough investigation at the hands of

THAT Stanton has acted as a pimp

The Pittsburg Christian Advocate i our authority for saying, " that it has been ascertained that in the interior of Revenue Board. We do not profess to Louisiana, in proportion to the number, be booked upon the profound financial more blacks than whites write their names schemes of the inscrutable Geary, but to in registering." If this is so, what was our unsophisticated eyes this looks like the object of those who were from day an infamous swindle, and we believe o day, and from week to week declarthe honest and intelligent tax payers of this matter in the following article:

The nomination of Judge Williams for the Supreme Court, in Pennsylvania, by the Radical Republicans, is another acknowledgement on the part of the stolid Dutch elements of the superiority of New England men. Judge Williams is a native of Connecticut, and received his early training in the higher-law deetrines of our section. We have been reliably informed that he has in no wise apostaing in the face of these facts, that the and falsehood will come in contact. receipt to that effect. Louisiana being one of the Southern We have no doubt the Geary Adminintes—the question arises—how did the blacks learn to write their names if

the laws of the State forbade them edueation? THE people of Pennsylvania object o judge Williams, of Connecticut, not the people, who have to pay the piper simply because he was born in the Nutmeg State but because he still professes will they think of a half million addito believe in Radicalism. "Hereceived tional tax? What will the people of his early training," said the Salem Cumberland county think of the neat little item of \$6,842,84, to be raised by "in the higher-law doc-Journal. trines of our section, and he has never special assessment? How do they like the apostatized from the faith of his radical policy of "reducing taxation," fathers," Is it not probable that such as far as it has gone? In 1866 a law was man would decide all questions that passed relieving real estate from taxacame before him in accordance with the tion, and the Radical party made a progressive notions of his favorite secgreat boast about it during the last cantion, instead of being governed by the vass. Last winter an effort was made tnown and recognized principles of to abolish the tax on personal property, aw and justice: by apportioning it amongst the several counties, but it failed to become a law.

Stantons Dismissal and Response.

The following is in full the correspondence between the President and the "Skeleton" Secretary:
EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1867—Sir: Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation, as Secretary of that your resignation, as Secretary of War, will be accepted. Very respectfully,
Andrew Johnson,
To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To the Hon. Edwin Al. Stanton, Secretary of War.
To which 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 accorded. cepted.
reply I have the honor to say that

public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue as the head of this department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

Yery respectfully yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
To the President.
Stanton kept away from the office until the 7th instant, when, accompanied by a large number of disunion Radical Sympathizers he went to the office and held a "levee" all day.

A few months ago Mr Doolittle, in his

and spy for the Radical traitors is ovident from the following disgraceful place in the Senate, declared the reconstruction till to be "an act to organize but between modeling when we say that the "election," of maltreating and murdering "rebels," and as for the destruction of the property of conservatives, by fire and otherwise, little account is taken of such matters. Democratis and Conservatives have no remedy for loss or injuries in any of the courts. They are plainly told that such as they have "no rights except the right to be langed."

A RADICAL journal, advocating the election of Judge Williams, of Connecticut, for the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, said that "his nomination was "an acknowledgment of the superiority of New England men, on the part of "the stolid Dutch element" of our "State. The "stolid Dutch element" of Berks and York and Lancaster and Lebanon and other sections will not reserve the milation on the part of "would always secure the resignation of a Cabinet officer," Sherman forgot there was a Stanton when he uttered on the superior is the above.

The second Tuesday of next October of the pressult of the pressult of the present month that organization, so the thin the Southen States." On the first on the timely confidence when we say that on more chan one occasion the country. We do not belray confidence when we say that on more chan one occasion the country of the timely confidence when we say that on more chan one occasion the country. The time of the Inthe Southen States." On the first in the Southen States. On the first of the Inthe Southen Maintenance of the Inthe Sout ADDRESS OF THE

There is no more rabid publication of the Radical school than Harper's Week-DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. ly, and none which by words, caricatures and false representations by en-

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOM Controld, Pa., August 7, 1867. e 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 triumples and its heroism in disaster, and remembering that in the face of persecu-tion, of official frowns, of corrupt appli-ances and of successive defeats, its num-bers have steadily increased—again pre-sents to you its candidates for your suf-

sents to you its candidates for your suf-frages.
The Republican party has controlled the Government for six years, and we ac-cuse it before you, because:
In the sacred name of Union, it has per-We cannot help thinking, and saying, too, in strict confidence to the readers of this journal, that stupid, and dull, and volcedess as the public may be, he has some rights which politicians will sooner cuse it before you, because:
In the secred 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 platnest 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 subvorts 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 office and sit on juries in the Capital;
The destinies of ten States and of ten voiceres as the paone may be no may some rights which politicians will sooner or later have to recognize. He is now paying tax at the rate of seven per cent. more than is paid by the most heavily taxed people in Europe, and at the same time he is paying for commodities of all kinds and labor one hundred and fifty per cent. more than any other people in the world. In England the taxes are heavy, no doubt, but nood, clothing, and rent are cheap. In Russia living is expensive, but the taxes are light, but here in the United States the public grouns under the simultaneous burden of heavy taxes and high living. We have a notion that, sooner or later, he will rebel against this load, and that the party that faid it on his shoulders will itself be laid pretty low.

A "Loyal" Threat of Rebellion

gravings, has done more to deceive the

people, create a false public sentiment

and pander to bloody appetites, vitiated

by a cruel and needless civil war. Yet

that paper now talks of the people re-

If that bold journal would speak more

dainly, or more at large with the same

plainess, it would tell its readers that

he shortest and best way to relieve

tself of that burthen, would be to rebel

against the tyrannical Congressional des-potism, which has reduced "that stupid

and dull" public to the condition of

slaves, and established by usurpation a

government worse than is experienced

by the most heavily yoked people of

DEATH OF GOVERNOR PORTER

Tuesday, the 6th inst., aged 76 years.

as so long been conspicuous among the

public men of the State, whose welcome

presence will be missed by all who are

in the habit of visiting the seat of Gov-

ernment, and who have listened to his

intelligent conversation. His memory

was retentive, and having been a parti-

for half a century, his remarks upon

persons and events were of special interest and of endless variety.

He was born in Montgomery county. His father was General Andrew Porter,

vho commanded a regiment during the

Revolutionary war. The late Judge J.

M. Porter, of Easton, and Governor George Porter, of Michigan, were his

brothers. Besides being six years Gov-

ernor of this State, he has served in

both houses of the Legislature of Penn-

sylvania, and was a member of the

any European power.

in the Capital;
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.

blacks;
Their reckless expenditure of the public money in their conduct of the government, in the support and organization of hundreds of thousands of idlo 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 million dollars—to which the public faith s pledged;
Their gross mismanagement causes tax

Their gross mismanagement causes inxation to bear heavily upon the people.—
In 1860, one dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs; in 1860, fourteen dollars per head were drawn, mainly from the consumption and business of the poorer classes, through the customs and internal revenue. In 1860, each individual owed two dollars and six cents of the public debt; in 1867, each owes seventy-nine Ex-Govern'r David Rittenhouse Porter died at his residence in Harrisburg on Though full of years, we cannot but feel deep regret at the loss of a citizen who two dollars and six cents of the public debt; In 1867, each owes seventy-nine dollars and lifty cents therof. In 1860, the expenses of the government were sixty-two millions; in 1867, the Trensury 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 1800, your State government cost you four hundred and two thousand dollars; whitst in 1865, it cost you six hundred and sixty-nine cipator, or an observor, in State affairs

two thousand dollars; whitst in 1865, it cost you six hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars.

The pressure of these exhausting burthens and the suicidal policy of Congress, have caused uncertainty and depression to prevade all branches of trade and manufactures:

to prevade 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 interest 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 sill power in the legislative branch;

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 proceaim 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 HERMONY WITH
THE POLITICAL OPINIONS OF THE MAJO-THE POLITICAL OPINIONS OF THE MAIORY WITH PULL POLITICAL OPINIONS OF THE MAIORITY OF THE PEOPPLE." This destroys his independence and "holds the Judge nis 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

property. With 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. 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 thind. Arouse the singgish. Stop talking and go to work. The enemy are vulnerable at every point; attack them for their misdeeds.

Your phinciples are Eternal and MUST PREVAIL.

in many places it lies so deep as to render mining too expensive for profit

after sentence under a verdict found by

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT

Revelation by Sanford Conover A CONSPIRACT TO HANG PRESI-

everal Members of Congress Implie WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following locument has been obtained from official

sources:
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1867.
Mr. PRESIDENT: The application of C.
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 Incumbent of the Law Department, carefully to consider the case. In respectfully declining, as I do, to offer at present any recommendation in the premises, I beg to submit to your consideration the reasons which constrain me to reserve advice and suspend judgment until I 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.

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 ported 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 indorsement appear to inversence the office on Saturday, the 27th of July, 1807. 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,
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1807. J GENTLEMEN: I suggest that a petition, something like the inclosed be prepared and signed by you, for the purdon of Mr. Dunham. I think he is clearly entitled to it, and 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 would

It would seem from an expression used in this note that a draught of a petition was inclosed. 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 bar:
Washington, July 23, 1867.
To the President of the United States:
Six: I was, early in April last, retained to aid the Government in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, and took the general washes. tion 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 Chas. 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 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 Governmentshould mark its appreciation of them

ins services in this behalf, the Governmentshould mark its appreciation of them in a way not to be mistaken.

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 trial, excepting Mr. Riddle. The next recommendation is from the bureau of Military Justic:

They plot the destruction of our form of government, by destroying the independence of the Executive, attempting to subordinate the judiciary and by concentrating till power in the legislative branch:

Robbing the people of soverign power, they have united it with the government in Congress, and dealt a fatal blow at our liberties, for tyrauny 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 Gedeke Sharswood—a Pennsylvanian, a man of pure morals, a profound thinker, a sound lawyer and a jurist of interest of truth and justice, in connection with the dealest of the value and importance of the service of the value and i ion with one of the most important crit tion with one of the most important criminal trials which has occurred in the history of the country; and, although his disclosures were not directly connected with the criminality of which he limself has been convicted, yet it is believed that they do not the less bring his case within the spirit and reason of the rule of policy referred to, and hence it is, for the Executive to determine how far they shall be accepted at once, and as proof of his repentance and as an atonement to the law

accepted at once, and as proof of his re-pentance and as an atonement to the law for whose violation he stands convicted. for whose violation he stands convicted.

J. Holt.

It may be proper to remark that the recommendation of the Judge Advocate (seneral is written on one leaf of the same sheet with that of Mr. Riddle and not upon official paper. It will be observed that, notwithstanding, this man stood condemned for perjury Mr. Riddle, by actual experience, and Judge Holt, upon satisfactory grounds of belief, have fully realized his usefulness in promoting, by his cooperation with the public agents of justice, the cause of truthton the occasion of an investigation of na ional importance; and also that the latter intimates his opinion that he fairly atoned to the offended law, and had satisfactorily demonstrated his repentance. It is remarkable that Dunham himself, in his opinion (which purports to be in his own hand-writing) mentions no such grounds, but trusts mainly to a technicality: His petition is as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1867.

To His Ercellency Andrew Johnson, President of the Onlet States.

in the control of the desired special process of the control of th

trial or other relief by the Court, and that the only remedy for such an illegal convertion is 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 recited, they excite peculiar interest and command careful attention, and it is the extraordinary gravity of the

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 come, which makes it my delicate duty to submit their contents to your studious consideration, and to suggest that some proper disposition ought to be made of them in consonance with the digramment and in institute to made of them in consonance with the dig-nity of the Government, and in justice to all parties. I introduce them as follows: First: A communication addressed to the President of the United States, hear-ing date Washington, July 29, 1867, and signed Charles A. Dunham. It will be seen that this person, who is certified, by gentleman of official and professional re-spectability and of distinguished sugarity. gentleman of offent and professional re-spectability and of distinguished sagacity, to be capable of great and valuable service in the disclosure of crime, makes startling asservations directly against prominent members of the National Legislature. WASHINGTON, July 29, 1807. To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

the 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 the conspiracy of Ashly & Co. so far only as yould supper necessary to remove any would appear necessary to remove any unfriendly feeling that might have been 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, in the belief that the scrvices I had rendered the Government, as certified by Judge Holt, the Hon. Mr. Riddle and Mr. Ashley, would, in your view and judgment, render me deserving executive elemency, and because I desired that it should appear on the record, and on the face of my pardon, that elemency had been extended to me solely in consideration of my services to the Government, and exclusively on the recommendation of prominent Radicals, to the end that whon I should come to expose the atrocious plot of Ashley & Compose the atrocious plot of Ashley & Compose the atrocious plot of Ashley & Com-pany, the Radicals would not be in a po-sition 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 in-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 the 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 wider 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, explained to you how Ashley, first through his man Friday Matchett, and afterward in person, managed to make known to me his wishes, alms, and purposes, and enlist me—as far as a forced promise would go—in his enterprise. I shall therefore only advert here to somethings which have been said and done by the conspirators, which are susceptible of being proved against them by the most

the conspirators, which are susceptible of being proved against them by the most irrefragible evidence. After obtaining my promise to tender 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 must be very brief.) He thought it would be very plausible to prove.

standy out 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 visits.

Second: That you corresponded with Booth, which should be shown by one or more persons who had taken notes from Booth to you, and your replies (contents unknown) there 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.

have been intimate with Booth, and to have been enlisted by him to take part in the assassination.

Third: That the placing of Atzerodt with weapons at the Kirkwood House was only a sham—although Atzerodt with weapons at the Kirkwood House was only a sham—although Atzerodt 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, &c., 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 in the conspiracy who will now come forward, and declare their knowledge on the subject.

Fourth: That Booth, just before the 4th of March, stated to an intimate friend in New York, whom he had 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 Mr. 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 by the press; that you had 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 tonics not I compose and reve you for the event; and that you were not so much intoxicated as nervous and excited. I feel much delicacy in referring to such tonics not I compose

ment by the press; that you had 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, put 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 the 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 whose intelligence and qualifications they could satisfy themselves and whom they could paradebefore 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 inclosed 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. Matchett (B.) was sent for them, in order that it might be said that the agent for the impeachers, it was found the witnesses, and that their character was above suspicion. On arriving here, these persons were inspected by Ashley and Builer, and were found to possess the requisite qualifications as to intelligence and personal appearance; but, unfortunately for the impeachers, it was found necessary explanations in writing to effect of him to inflame. It being impractible for the me to see me at the jail on such business, and equally so for me to communicate

such a-jury, constitute a ground for a new parties themselves what was said and trial or other relief by the Court, and that the done by and between them in the matter. done by and between them in the matter. The statements they were desired to make were revised and corrected by Mr. Ashley, and they were assured by him that in case it should be determined to examine them before the Committee they should be splendfully rewarded. Ashley also discoursed to them on the propriety should be splendidly rewarded. Ashley and Justness of the course it was proposed to pursue to make certain the impeachment of the President. He declared that you were a traitor to your party and country, &c. &a.; that there was no doubts of your complicity in the assassination conspiracy, but that the evidence was in the hands of your friends and could not 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 those 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 Government, and that he (Mr. Ashley) would see them rewarded two-fold when your successor should come into power. Subsequently the parties were presented to Butler and after being inspected and passed by him, were introduced by him and Ashley to several prominent members of the House, who, it was understood, had hitherto doubted the existence of evidence implicating you in the assassination conspiracy, and who Informally interrogated them as to the matters upon which they had been instructed. [A] Butler desired to have taken the deposition of the men at the time, but I would not consent to its being done until I should be released, as at first agreed. These facts can be proved by these three persons, and also by my wife, whose character for truth and varacity is not inferior to Mr. Ashley's; and I shall take pleasure, if at liberty, in producing them before any committee or tribunal for the impeachment of the impeachers. But the evidence of this conspiracy does not depend entirely upon oral proof. The letters from Ashley herewith enclosed in themselves speak volumes. What statement B. from me could he have wanted, and for what purpose? A Anything it was also discoursed to them on the paramand justness of the course it was propos-

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 power to state to him, could have been stated to him orally a dozen times during his previous visits to me. The statement he wanted was this, and for this purpose. There were many prominent Radicals, and especially among his own constituents, who were lukewarm on the subject of impeachment, who were not prepared to believe that you were privy to the murder of Lincoln, and whose cooperation was greatly needed. Ashleya therefore, desired to be able to place before them assurances that the most unquestionable desired to be able to place before them assurances that the most unquestionable evidence of your guilt could be produced. He therefore requested me to prepare an elaborate statement setting forth that such and such persons would be produced who knew and would testify to this, that and the other thing, including the pretentions that Booth had been seen in the treatment of the produced the produced that the produced the produced the produced that the produced the produce tentions 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 those facts were of the most respectable standing and would come forward and tell all they knew, if protected by the Government. He wished was to put it in a stall way to the protected by the Government. He wished me to put it in a style and tone that would be sure to carry conviction with it. He desired 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

ors, and he gave me a memorandum of other points, which he requested me to incorporate in my statement. (B.) This memorandum I enclose and I believe it 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 enclosed worthy of attention. It is in pencil and was written at the office of Judge Carter. (EF.) After the failure, through the blundering of Matchett, to secure my release at the failure, through the blundering of Matchett, to secure my release at the improvided that I was going to expose the entire scheme to you. After the persons I had sent for to New York as witnesses had returned, Matchett endenvored, without my knowledge, to persuade them to come here again, and in his letters to two of them he thoughtlessly mentions some additions that it was desired they should make to their statements. He made these suggestions by letter, as 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. Matchett became frightned and several mental and the strength of all the papers or dhe radhering date, before he cquise and the lide the pardon of papers or dihering date, before he cycle from the Executive official examination here, were for very obvious reasons, associated with in considering the matter. Struck by their extritordinary character, yet remembering in how unexpected and casal a manner they had been received at the Executive official examination here, were for very obvious reasons, associated with its report, their official examination here, were for very obvious reasons, associated with its report, their extratordinary character, yet remembering in how unexpected and c verely on account of the failure to have me released at the time promised, D. F. Matchett became frightoned 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 had threatened as much. He therefore made known his fears to Ashley and Butler, and Ashley endeavored by this note to obtain the letters. I have just been ordered to get ready for the Penitentiary. Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. DUNHAM.

The following are the several papers.

CHAS. A. DUNHAM.

The following are the several papers which accompany the above. The letters of reference inserted are the foregoing, and annexed to the succeeding, are not upon the originals, but are introduced solely for your convenience in persuing this report. The subjoined paper, headed memorandum by the hand that wrote it hears internal ordered the subjoined paper.

ed 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 Confedracy, one of which was intended for Jeferson Dayis. These letters were home Booth, sent several letters to the Confedracy, one of which was intended for Jefferson Davis. These letters were borne by a messenger named Allen, who has been acting as a scout or spy for 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 emmissary at the North, to insure his proper treatment when he should enter the Confederate lines. After delivering his mall in Richmond, he returned, bearing several letters which he received from J. P. Benjiman. These letters were inclosed 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, frawing forth the package which had been brought from Richmond, selected a letter addressed to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President elect of the United States, and asked Allen to deliver it. Allen promised to do so, and then accompanied Booth to the barroom to first take a drink. Here Allen met a friend who was invited to join them in taking a drink, and afterward and then accompanied Booth to the barroom to first take a drink. Here Allen met a friend who was invited to join them in taking a drink, and afterward accompanied him to the Kirkwood House, and heard him inquire if Mr. Johnson was in, and saw him go to 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 with Johnson? If he was already buzzing for an office." Allen came produced as well as the friend who accompanied him to the Kirkwood House from Booth. Allen, before going to Richmond, had been led by Booth to believe that he was a confidential and secret agent of the Governments, and that the letters brought home by him had reference to peace propositions which would speedily lead to a suspension of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. Add, also, that it can be proved by two persons, formerly Rebel soldiers the Bestine. lead to a suspension of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. Add, also, that it can be proved by two persons, formerly Rebel soldiers, that Booth, on the first and second day before his death, fell in with them near Garrett's and asked their advice and assistance in his afforts to escape. He informed them that he had killed Lincoln, and thereby made a good Southern man President, he had done of the parties whose name is Dayson said to him that if he meant that he had done the worst possible 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 as President, he would do as I he pleased; that he was bound to be a friend to the South, and that if he went back on him (Booth) he would be hung higher than Haman. These men

belong to good families, and have excellent characters, and can be produced a witnesses.

Here the paper ends; but the following,

Here the paper ends; but the following which was originally the final clause, and is now canceled, 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, April 18, 1867

DEAR SIR: A telegram calls me to Philadelphia, and I go on the 11 o'cleek 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.

yours truly,

J. M. ASHLEY.

At and after the word statement, above, the words "incorporating the verball are stricken studio by out.

Toledo, Ohio, April 28, 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 say you that day or the next morning.

Truly your friend,

Truly your friend, J. M. ASHLEY. J. M. ASHLEY.
C. A. DUNHAM, Esq. Washington,
This letter seems to have come here in
a common envelope superscribed C. A.
Dunham, Present, which is much pocket,
soiled. The same applied to the follow-

ing: SATURDAY A. M., June 1, 1867: DEAR SIR: Your note is just received.
Let your counsel act as he deems 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,

DEAR SIR: I have just seen your wife and have your letter. You may rest as sured that I do not credit the false an

and have your lotter. You may rest as sured that I do not credit the false as supid reports made against you. If you can put the original in my hands, I will say that no one shall take or destroy them without you express orders in writing, except you are released. Will see your wife again this evening. Respectfully, J. M. ASHLY. C. A. DUNHAM.

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

(F) DUNHAM: It is all right. The matter will rest for the present, or until the thing is neared in May.

matter will rest for the present, or until the thing is argued in May. You will not leave the city ad interim. Mr. A. vill return next week, when other mat

will return next week, when other matters will be adjusted.
Yours,
Wo.B. M.
This is written on a small scrap in ink, superscribed "C. A. Dunham." On a still smaller and much soiled scrap, in pencil, but evidently by the same hand, is this memorandum or explanation:
(G) First. The Court cannot act without being a particeps criminis.
Second: Congress will, at the proper time, exercise its power.
Third: Witnesses will be first called before the Committee.

pefore the Committee.
This, Mr. President, completes the full and literal recital of all the papers or other adhering date, before me. The pared, comprising all but the pardon papers, reached this office in an envelope from the Executive mansion. The papers having come from the hands of a person white explication for manifesting the papers of the papers of

ngly resemble it.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express the profound sensibility with which I feel myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United States accusations and papers which must occasion him painful embarrassment. They expose prominent members of the Legislature of the Union to the shocking sur lature of the Union to the shocking supplicion of having conspired with a convicted purjurer 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 with what astonishment mankind would hear it charged that a scheme so abominable tonishment mankind would hear it charged that a scheme so abominable was hightened still by the peculiar wick-edness of attempting to induce the intended victim himself through appeals to his elemency, to qualify by a pardon, with competency 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 too generous in the premises to be indulged, merely because these adventitious data have been thrust upon his casual notice by a party who has 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 But impossible as the existence of such

Excellency for your better judgment: In the meantime the application for pardon will be suspended. Very respectfully, will be suspended. Very respectfull your obedient servant.

JOHN M. BICKLEY, Acting

Attorney-General.
To Andrew Johnson, President of the

PRESTON KING AND MRS. SURRATT.

The Evening Telegraph of monday appeared very indignant and very much shocked in consequence of a statement in some paper to the effect that ex-Senator Preston King, of New York, drowned himself because of remorse for his having persistently refused to admit Miss Surratt to see the President while her mother was under sentence of death—This is no new story; neither is it without foundation. It is well-known that Preston King was "on guard" at the White House at that time. Who placed him there or why he was placed there we Preston King was "on guard" at the White House at that time. Who placed him there or why he was placed there we know not: but he was there, and turned a deaf ear to all Miss Surratt's most earnest and located.

know not: but he was there, and turned a deaf ear to all Miss Surratt's most ear nest and eloquent pleadings to be permitted to see the President in behalf of her convicted mother.

The mother was executed—murdered.—Not even the recommendation to mercy, signed by a majority of even the military officers who condemned her on purchased testimony, was allowed to reach the eyes of the President. The White House hermetically sealed against any and all of her friends, even her weeping daughter, and Preston King was the instrument by which it was thus sealed—Not long after Mr. King drowned himself. Why? He had no other great cause of grief; nothing to make him desire we leave this world. He was in good health; he was wealthy; he occupied an honorable position in society, held a luorative and an honorable office, (the collectorship of the port of New York,) and was blessed with everything calculated to make life desirable. Why, then, did he commit suicade? Was it not the ghost of the murdered Mrs. Surratt and the grief-stricken form of her daughter, that drove him to the desperate deed?—Republican Paper.

SATRAP Sickles has ignored the State

SATRAP Sicties has ignored the State laws of South Carolina by giving a negro woman permission to marry a white man. Couldn't he ignore the laws of the Almighty, and allow every darkey to change his skin?