American Volunteer.

DEVERY THURSDAY MORNING ATTON & KENNEDY

OUTH MARKET SQUARE.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

DRY GOODS!!

Dry Goods.

HARPER'S

South Hanover St.,

NEW STOCK OF FALL GOODS

I take pleasure in offering to my patrons and ne public, a stock of

DRY GOODS,

complete in every branch, and not excelled in quality, beauty, and cheapness. I have now open a beautiful stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

comprising Black Silks, Black and Colored All-Wool Reps, Banck and Colored All-Wool Pop-lins, Black and Colored Mol Delaines, Black and Colored Merinocs, Rich Plaid Poplins, Ser-ges. Velours, Fine Tamise, Bombuzines, Pure Moharis, new brand of Double Warp Black Al-pace, for beauty of color, w Ight of texture, and price, it takes the lead of any Alpacas in the market.

Fashionable Shawls, in new styles of Stripes and Plaids.

BLANKETS,

White and Gray. Bargains guaranteed.

FLANNELS.

In every variety, LADIES (LOAKINGS-Black Beave)s, Velve-teens, White Corduroy, Opera Flanneis, Plaids

WATER-PROOF! WATER-PROOF!

House Furnishing Dry Goods, Table Linens Naphtins and White Goods, All the popular brands of Demestics, at prices to meet the lowest quotations Merino Vests, Shirts, and Drawers, for Ladies, Messes, Men and loys, Ruiting Yarus, Zephyrs, Germanfown Wool, Perstin Wool, and Balmonal Yarus, Hamburg, Fedgings and Inserting, Thread Laces, Gulpue Laces, Linen and Lace Collars, Kid Gloves, Trandkerchiefs, Felt, Balmoral, and Hoop Skirts, Corsets, and a general variety of notions.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Furs! Furs! Furs!

No hesitancy in saying that the prices will be

Slow as any in town. All goods bought at the head of the market, or cash, and superior inducements will be offer-d at the Cheap Cash Store,

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS,

WOOL PLAIDS.

MOURNING GOODS,

PLAIN AND FANCY SACKING FLANNELS

WATER PROOFS AND CLOAKINGS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

QUILTS AND COVERLETS,

Carpets and Oil-Cloths.

DOMESTIC GOODS

in great variety.

Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

We have as a whole the most splendld assort-ment of Goods outside of the cities. We have

SASH RIBBONS

in the town, all of which we are selling cheaper and at smaller profits than any other big store in the United States. Give us a call and you will save a good deal of money in your purchases.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

STOVE AND TINWARE STORE.

James McGonigal,

No. 83, South Hanover St.,

(Adjoining Blair & Sons' Grocery Store.)

CARLISLE, PA.

After an experience of over thirty, years in the Stove and Thiware business, in Carliste, the and dersigned feels confident that his recommende than of Stoves has some weight with the community. He now offers the celebrated

EMPIRE GAS BURNER

which he feels satisfied is the best Base Burne which he rees secured in the market. It is handsome, throwing a in the market lit is handsome, throwing a cheerfu! light around the room; there are no cheerfu! light around the worst coal; the heat is clinkers even with the worst coal; all

reflected to be floor and strikes the feet instead of the face; the gas is onlirely consumed; all dust is cur; the gas is onlirely consumed; all dust is cur; the gas is onlirely; consumed; all thoroughly vontillated; and it produces as great heat for as small a quantity of coal as any super offered to the public.

He also offers the "COZY LIGHT" and the "BEACON LIGHT," both Base Burners, highir recommended by all who have used them. All these Burners are insured for three years, and if they do not work satisfactorily may be returned. Also the following weil known

COOK STOVES:

NIMROD, IRONSIDES, FARMER, PARMER and others returne

These are all warranted and may be returned from satisfactory. Hundreds of them have been put up by me in this community, and their popularity is universal.

All these Bloves may been seen at my establishment and references can be given to parties using them.

SPOUTING AND ROOFING,

Nov. 10, 70.

BENTZ & CO.

SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES

(ALPACCAS AND DELAINES

Oct. 20 70

VOOL REPS.

NEA GOODS!

SILK POPLINS, of all shades.

g and Square Thibet Shawls, all of which exceedingly cheap.

DRY GOODS!

pollurs per year if paid strictly so bollars and Fifty Cents if paid mills: after which Three bollars Thesa terms will be rigidly ad-y instance, No subscription dis-all arrearages are paid, unless at e Edillor.

rotessional Caros.

ED STATES CLAIM ESTATE AGENCY! M. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, alla House, South Hanover Street by mail, will receive immediate

ention given to the selling or rent are, in town or country. In all let , please enclose postage stump, H. GRAHAM, JR.,

ORNEY AT LAW, H SOTUH HANOVER ST., CARLISLE, PA. ing Judge Graham's. ELTZHOOVER,

TORNEY-AT-LAW, CARLISLE, PA. South Hanover Street, op

CH & PARKER ATTOR NEYS AT LAW. Street, in Marion Hall, Car

S. EMIG. TTORNEY-AT-LAW, 😁 fire with S. Hepburn, Jr. East Main Stree ARLISLE, PA,

NEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

ORGE S. SEARIGHT; DEN

yats and Cays SHARRIVAL

NEW STYLES S AND CAPS.

her has just opened at *No.* 15 *North* , a few doors North of the Carlisle , one of the largest and best Stocks CAPS ever offered in Carlislo. full assortment of

BOY'S, AND
CHILDREN'S,
HATS,
ided to my Stock, notions of differ AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS

us, Sswing Silk. SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND. all, and examine my stock as I feel leasing all, besides saving you mo-JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hanover Street

AND CAPS!

VANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON J. G. CALLIO, 29. WEST MAIN STREET, e seen the finest assortment of TS AND CAPS to Carlisle. He takes great pleas-ng his old friends and customers, nes, to his splendid - ock just ro-New York and Philodelphia, con-D CASSIMERE HATS. dless variety of Hats and Caps of le, all of which he will sell at the briess. Also, his own manufacture s on hand, and IANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

ACCO AND CIGARS nd. He desires to call the attentio COUNTRYFURS mys the highest cash prices for the

call, at the above number, his old cels confident of giving entire sails-Ylumbers, &c.

MPBELL. | W. F. HENWOOD BELL & HENWOOD,

4 9 9 9 9 9 9

LUMBERS. ND STEAM FITTERS,

8 North Han ver St.

CARLISLE, PA.

LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, EERN AND DEEP WELL, PUMPS, GAS FIXTURES, DES & ND GLOBES & C. & C.

on and Terra Cotta Pipe INEY TOPS and FLUES,

All kinds of

ASS WORK ad Water constantly on hand.

N TOWN OR COUNTRY late attention given to vork from a distance. lal advantages we are prepared to OPPER WORK

ptions for Still Houses and other COPPER PIPE order either drawn or brazed.

8 8 8 8 8 8 8

I AND PRIME! AN, FAT AND JUICY.

SMITH'S

TER SALOON,

THE VOLUMTEER EUILDING South Market Equare, ith is now opening superior Oys-twice a week, which he sells at in price, e kept neat and clean and furthe necessity accompaniments, piled with this quality of Oysters ce. The celebrated NEWARK ATSEY & COLLINS' PHILADELtunia and he will endeavor to give and from the springs.

JNO. B. SMITH. | April 25, 1867,-4

he American Bolunter.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

Then, madam,—if I'm not too old— Rejoiced to oult this lonely life. . I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold And look about me for a wife. DO DEAD MEN TELL TALES? ivors with Clear Memories-Often Do-Jeremiah S. Black's Letter to Sonator Wilson, of Massachusetts.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

JOHN G. SAXE,

When do I mean to marry ?-Well-"Tis idle to dispute with fite; This lide to dispute with fite; But if you choose to hear me tell, Pray listen while I fix the date

an make the puddings which the And mend the stockings which

When gentle ladies who have got The offer of a lover's hand, Consent to share his "carthly lot," And do not mean his lot of land.

When young mechanics are allowed. To find and wed the farmer's gris, Who don't expect to be endowed With rubies, dlamonds and pearls!

When daughters haste with eager feet, A mother's daily tolls to share:

When maldens look upon a man As in blinself what they would marry, And not as army soldlers sean A sutler of a commissary,

STANTON EITHER A GREAT IMPOSTOR OR A HUMBUG Inside View of the Cabinet that Loyaldoni Honored, but Did Nat Trust—That Midnight Meeting at Sumner's—A Terrible Cabinet Scene, A COUP D'ETAT UNEARTHED!

[From The Galary for February.] Honorable Henry Wilson, Senator from Mas But let justice be done though the heavens should fall. Some at least of your statements are true, unless Mr. Dawes, Mr. Howard, Mr. Seward and Mr. Summer have volunteered to help you by sacrificing the character of the "great Secretary." I will not waste time upon the delails which your witnesses have given of his treachery. It appears to have sheen a free-will offering of his own, induced by no solicitation of yours, but tendered by himself or more matinbut tendered by himself ex mero motu. The moment be was inducted into office be looked about to ascertain who were the bitterest and nost malignant enemies of the men to whom be owed all his public importance and much of his private prosperity. He found them quickly—and though they were entire strangers to him—he put himself in one-diately into secret communication, with them—took service under them as their roughly say, and openied himself delir. regular spy, and exercised himself delic-ently in that base vacation, making reentry in that onse vocation, making reports to them daily, and sometimes twice a day, until the close of his official term, when his occupation necessarily ceased. This mean employment must have taken up most of the time which should have been devoted to the duties of an office on which the public business—always heavy—was then pressing with unusual weight. He did not communicate noy knowledge which was necessary to guide you in the discharge of your duties, for every fact of that kind was as accessible to you as to him: the admin accessible to you as to him; the admin-istration kept nothing back; the Presi-dent volunteered to give all he knew concerning the state of the Union; no department was closed against your in-vestigations; every call for information was fully and promptly auswored. If that had, not been enough, every member of the Cabinet would have been perfectly free to speak with any member of Con-gress, or to go in person before any comgress, or to go in person before any com-mittee. Mr. Seward did confer with me fully at the State Department in

instead of acting upon honest and legiti-mate evidence, he sent in pairies to this secret. Informer, who answered by giving laformation of "great importance." but his communications "were always indi-rect and anonymous!" If there he one sentence in your whole article which is marked more than another with your characteristic hardibood of assertion, it is that in which you try to make a merit

STANTON'S TREACHERY. It is curiously reckless, and for that It is currously regarders, and for casen worth giving in your very words, "These facts," say you, "were shited to illustrate Mr. Stanton's exalted patriotsm, which prompted him to rise above the claims and clamors of partisanship, and to invoke the aid of loyal men beand to invoke the aid of loyal men beyond the lines of his lown party, and outside of the administration of which he was a member to serve his imperilled country, menaced with a fouriand wicked revolt? Why, this is precisely what the President and all the honest members of the Whiteham was deline aponly. bers of the Cabinet were doing openly and above board. They had no legal power which could avail to serve the "imperilled country" without the co-operation of Congress, which was wholly entitled to be the co-operation of Congress, which was wholly uled by the opposition. They invoked the aid of loyal men beyond the lines of their own party and outside of the ad-ministration, because it was from thence only that aid could come. But with you and your associates the "claims and and your assentes the common damors of partisanship? were so much higher than considerations of public duty, that you not only refused all and to the country, but you insulted and abused and vilified the President and his friends for asking it. Was Stanton, like the other monthers of the administration invoking aid for the imperilled country Did he skulk about in secret to effect it hat way what his brethren were trying to accomplish by an open appeal to the reason and conscience of their political opponents? If so, how did he succeed? Did his secret, anonymous and indirect

Did his secret, anonymous and matrice communications ever-produce the slight-est symptom of patriotic emotion in the minds of those who received them?—What did you, or Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr Howard, or Mr. Seward do to avert the great calamity of civil war? What measures did any of you bring forward to serve the country? In bring forward to serve the country? In that how of peril what man among you acted like a man? Which of you "rose to the height of that great argument," or showed himself fit in mind an heart to meet the responsibilities of the time?—The Union was indeed "menaced with a foul and wicked revolt," and all you did was to "let the Union stide." The public danger excited no anxiety in your minds; public affairs received no aftention at your hands; but you were all the time mousing about after some personal time mousing about after some personal calumny by which you hoped to stir up catumny by which you hoped to stir up
the popular passions against the true
triends of the country; and Stauton,
unless you slander him, made love to the
infamous business of helping you. You
have given us but small samples of the
"Indirect and anonymous communications" which Stauton made to you and
your associates. The bulk of them must
be enormous. He was engaged for two
or three months fabricating at least one
tale every day for Mr. Seward, and
another consisting of "the most startling nother consisting of "the most startling octs" to suit the needs of Mr. Howard, attended to in town or country.
Repairing done on short notice.
JAMES McGONIGAL,
Oct. 13, 70-6m No. 83, South Hanover Bt.

J. STERNER & BRO.,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE
BETWEEN HANOVER AND BEDFORF ST
IN THE REAR OF BENTZ HOUSE
CARLISLE, PA.
Having fitted up the Stable with new Carriges, &c., I am prepared to furnish first-class-turn-outs at reasonable rates. Parties taken to and from the springs.

April 25, 1937.

ntheant; and of course the measures relating to it were not overlooked. It is known from the published statements of Mr. Welles, Judge Campbell and others, that Mr. Seward was deeply engaged in a plot to surrender that fort, which plot and Mr. Howard were in it, and no doubt that Air. Seward was deeply angaged to a plot to surrender that fort, which plot be afterwards brought to a head, and by sundry tricks very nearly made it suc-cessful. Stanton professed to agree with user that the form ought to be kept; cessul. Sunton projessed to agree who was that the form higher to be kepty but you have shown that his professions in the Cabinet were not very reliable, and Governor Brown has proved that he could be a secessionist as well as anything else, if occasion required it. Now, what did they settle upon about Fort Sumter? They were engaged at something which both knew to be disreputable if not criminal; their secrecy, their employment of a medium, their quick dodge when they meton the street, the mortal terror of detection which they manifested throughout, all show plainly manifested throughout, all show plainly enough that they had no honest object Tell us if they were contriving a plan to put the strongest military fortress of the government into the hands of its ene-

THE MIDNIGHT MEETING THE MIDNICHT MEETING between Messrs. Summer and Stanton is in all its aspects the most astounding of historical revelations. If you recall Mr. Summer to the stand, it is toped that he will see the necessity of being much more explicit than he has yet been. From what he has said it appears that Stanton "described to him the determination of the Southern leaders, and developed particularly their plan to get reloped particularly their plan to get possession of the national capital and possession of the national capital and the national archives, so that they might substitute themselves for the existing government." This is so extremely in teresting that it would be a sin against the public not to examine it further. Early in the winter somebody started the sensational rumor that on or before the 4th of March a riot would be got up in Washington, which hight seriously endanger the peace of that city. It was discussed and talked about, at d blown upon in various ways, but no tangible opensed and talker about, at how in partial ways, but no tangible evidence of its reality could ever be found. The President referred to it in a message to Congress, and said that he did not share in such apprehensions; but he pledged himself in any event to preserve the peace. When the midnight meeting took place, the rumor lived its life outhad paid its breath to time, and the mortal custom of such things at Washington; it was a dead canard, which had ceased to alarm even, women and child. This certainly was not the subjecof the communication made that night of the communication made that night at 1 o'clock. Stanton did not surround himself with all the adjuncts of secrecy, darkness and terror, to tell an old-story which had been in overybody's month before, of an impossible street riot by the populace of Washington. What he imparted was a secret not only new, but deep and dangerous, fit for the occasion, and worthy to be whispered confidentially at midnight. He disclosed "plan fit is the first barders to get prosession. of the Southern lenders to get possession of the capital and the archives, and to substitute themselves' for the existing government." It was a copy d'etat of the first magnitude—a most supendous treason. This plan Mr. Stanton "developed particularly," that is to say, gave all the details at length. Mr. Sumner manifestly believed what he heard; he received the revelation into his heart with perfect faith; and he did not un derestimate, the public danger; but he did nothing to defeat the treason, or even to expose it. He was thoroughly and of the Southern leaders to get possession did nothing to detent the reason, of evidence, expose it. He was thoroughly and minutely informed of a plan prepared by Southern leaders to revolutionize the evernment, and he kept their counsel as faithfully as if he had been one of themselves. He look Stanton's frightful me fully at the State Department in open daylight, without and dodging alout it; and he was always welcome, as he is now, to tell everything that passed, for he neither asked, nor could have asked any question, if the country had an interest in it, which I was not willing to answer. With all the channels of truthful information thus open and unobstructed, you preferred to get what you wanted from a spy. Mr. Howard has the cheek to proclaim that during the "labors" of his committee, instead of acting upon honest and legitimate evidence, he sent in juries to this secret informer, who answered by giving secret informer, who answered by giving the intended country? This knowledge be in particularly? This knowledge be so detailed that he was able to develop it particularly? This knowledge he comes astounding when we recolled that, so far as now appears, nobody else outside of the "Southern leaders" had the least inkling of it. It is possible that his connection with the secessionists, and his professed devotion to their cause, went so far that they took him into their confidence, and told him what hostile movement they intended to make on the government? How did he get these secrets if not from them? Or must we be

> not only who were the Southern transfer eneaged in this plan, but who were con-federated with them in Washington. I suppose Mr Sumner, as well as Mr. Sranton, had "iostinctive insight into men and things" enough to know that no government was ever substituted for no government was ever sinsituted for another by a sudden movement, without some co-operation or connivance of officers in possession. Who among Stanton's colleagues did he say were engaged in this affair? Did he charge the P esident with any concern in it? If he declared all or any of them to be innocent, does not Mr. Sumner see the injustice of keeping back the truth? Did Stanton tell him that be had communicated the facts to the President and Cabinet? If no, did he give a reason for withholding them? And, what was the reason? Was the guilty secret confined to his own breast, or did any other member of the administration share his knowledge of it? If yes, who? Mr. Sumner has struck so rich a vein of historical fact (or fiction.) that he is bound to give it some further exploitation. another by a sudden movement, without exploitation.
> 'The following passage in Mr. Sumner's The following passage in Mr. Sumner's letter to you excites the liveliest desire for more information. After describing his visit to the Attorney General's office, and Mr. Stanton's reception of him, he goes on thus: "He began an earnest conversation, saying he must see me alone—that this was impossible at his office—that he was watched by the traitors of the South—that my visit would be made known to them at once—and he concluded by proposing to call on me at my lodgings at 1 o'clock that night," &c., &c. Why was Mr. Stanton afraid of the Southern traitors? Why did they set a special watch over him? No other member of the administration was tormented with a fear like that. All of Mr Stanton's colleagues felt at perfect liber-Stanton's colleagues felt at perfect liber ty to speak out their opposition to the hestile movements of the South, and they hosilie movements of the South, and frey all did it without concealment or hesita-tion. But Stanton was put by the Southern traitors under a surveillance so strict that he could not speak with a Senator except at midnight, by stealth Senator except at midnight, by stealth, and in secrecy. At his own office it was impossible to see such visitors; the Southern eye was always on him. How did those traitors of the South manage to control him as they controlled nobody else? By what means did they "cow his bettar part of a man," and master all his movements? What did they do, or threaten to do, which made him their slave to such a fearful extent? His rethreaten to do, which made him their slave to such a fearful extent? His relations to them must have been very peculiar. The suspicion is not easily resisted that he had his nocturnal meetings with Southern men also, and that he feared simply the discovery of his double dealing. This is what we must believe if we suppose that he really was shaken by those unmanly terrors. But I confess my theory to be that he did not feel them—and that he made a proteuce of them and that he made a protence of them only that he might fool Mr. Sumner to the top of his hent. What does Mr. Sumner himself think? Was he or was he not the victim of a cruel humbug?

government? How did he get these secrets if not from them? Or must we be driven at last to the conclusion that the whole thing was a mere invention, imposed on Mr. Sumner to delude him?—But Mr. Sumner owes it to the truth to to make a fuller statement. Let us have the particulars which Mr. Stanton developed to him. We have a right to know not only who were the Southern trailors are said in this plan, but who were consequent.

and Mr. Howard were in it, and no doubt many others who have not confessed it themselves, or been named by you. But Mr. Stanton was not with you. The "Evul-fice" of "his "compiletry which "you produce is altogether too indefinite, in irect, and obscure to convict him of so damning a crime. The enormous atrooi-ty of the offence makes it impossible to believe in his guilt without the clearest and most indubitable proof. Stanton and Toucey were at that time acting together in perfect harmony, closely united in support of the same general measures and principles. Toucey, at all events, was sincere; and Stanton knew him to be a just, upright and honorable man, whose fidelity to the Union, the Constitution, and the aws was as firm as the foundation of the averlanting hills. the foundation of the everlesting hills.—
To Toucey himself, and to his friends, he never expressed any sentiment but esteem and respect, and he declared his confidence in him even to Mr. Seward, who was his enemy, as you yourself have taken the pains to prove. Was the destruction of this man one of the purposes for which the first law officer of the government sneaked about among your secret committee, met the plotters in their midnight lurking-places, employed as go between to fetch and carry his clandestine messages, and, like a treach-erous informer, wrote necusations which he trusted even to the hands of his confederates only while they were read in the light of a street lamp? There were

federates only while they were read in the light of a street lamp? There were two distinct and separate ways in which the conspirators could effect their designs upon the man whom they had marked out for their victim. One was to take him into custody under a legal warrant, regularly issued by a competent judicial efficer. But to get such a warrant it was absolutely necessary, that somebody should perjure himself, by swearing that Toucey had levied war against the United States. Was Stanton to make this false onth, in addition to the other proofs which he gave of his loyally. Or was it expected that Peter. H. Watson, who carried the charges, would swear to them also?—If you did not rely on stanton or Watson, was it you, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr. Howard—which of you—that meant to do the needful thing? Or was it intended that all three of you should entwine your consciences in the tender embrace of a joint affidavit? Or had you looked out for a common "man of Belial," who was ready to be suborned for the occasion? Ne, no: you may have been enter to feel at the ancient warder vou here against , no: you may have been eager to feed for the ancient grudge you hore against M: Toucey for belong a Democrat and a "Union saver;" but none of you would swear that he was guilty of any criminal offence. Nor could Stauton or Watson have been persuaded to encounter such peril of soul and body. Nor could you if you had tried your best have found any other persons to make the accusation in the form of a legal oath. The price of perjury was not then high enough in the Washington market to draw out from Vashington market to draw out from when their hiding places that swarm of godless crotches who afterwards swore away the lives of men and women with such fearful aincrity. From all this it is very clear that there was to be no swearing in the case consequently no indical warrant case, consequently no judicial warrant and no lawful arrest: But Toucey was to be arrested. How? Of course in the to be arrested. How? Of course in the only other way it could possibly be done. The conspirators intended to kidnan him. Mr. Dawes says that from the hour when the paper-directing his arrest was read under the street lamp, and "went back to its hiding place," the Secretary was watched. The members of the committee, or the hirelings they employed, dogged his footsteps, and were, ready to spring upon him, whenever they got, the signal. They could rush out as he passed the mouth of a dark alley, knock him down with their bludgeons, and dray down with their bludgeons, and drag blm off: Or the lawless and "patriotic" gang might burglariously break into his house in the night time, and, impelled, as you would say, by "high and holy motives." take him by the throat and carry him away. After troceeding thus far, it would be necessary to dispose of far, it would be necessary to dispose of him in some private dungeon (for you knew that the public prisons and forts could not then be prostituted to such base uses,) where no friend could find him, and whence no complaint of his could reach the open air. Even in that case, with

with all appliances and means to boot," his speedy liberation would be extremely probable, and the condign punishment of the malefactors almost certain, unless they acted upon the prudent maxim that "dead, men tell untales." The combination of the malefactors almost certain, unless they acted upon the prudent maxim that "dead, men tell untales." The combination of the com "dead, men tell notales." The combina-tion of Booth and others to kidnap Mr Lincoln was precisely like this in its or-iginal object; and it was pursued, step by step, until it ended in a most brytal mur-der Facilis descansus Averni, Was this a becoming business for Senators and Representatives to be engaged in? In that "hour of national agony," when hideous destruction stared the country in the face; when stout men held their breath in anxious dread; when the cry for relief came up to Congress on the wings of every wlad; when the warning words of the President told you that the public safety required your instant at-tention—was that a time to be spent in prosecuting plots like this? I will not ask you to repent of the wickedness; it is ask you to repent of the wickedness; it is not wrong in your eyes; it comes up to your best ideas of loyalty, patriotism and of high statesmanship. Your witnesses think of a syon do; they take pride and pleasure in their guilt, and wrap this garment of infamy about them with as much complacency as if it were a robe of imperial purple. But was Stanton in it? Was the Attorney General art and particle of sold consultance to kilman the Secre Was the Attorney General art and part in a faul conspiracy to kidmap the Secretary of the Navy, "his own familiar filend, his brother who trusted in him and with whom he ate bread"? If he had sent the paper which was read under the street lamp, why do you not produce it, or at least show by secondary cyclence that it was in his handwriting? If Mr. that it was in his handwriting? If Mr. Watson was the medium through whom he communicated his verbal directions to the committee or other persons confederated with him, why does not Mr. Watson appear and say so? To fasten this great guilt on Stanton will require evidence far better than Howard's small and silly talk about "a bird which flew directly from some cabinet minister," and stronger than his belief founded on the fact that Stanton was a "suspicious character," especially as Howard admits his own purificipation in the crime, and is therefore something more than "a suspicious character has the crime, and is therefore icipation in the crime, and is therefore something more than "a suspicious character" himself. But it is not merely the defects in the proof, it is the incredible nature of the story which counts against you. Stanton knew, if you did not, that the contemplated crime could not be perpetrated with impunity. Toucey breathed the deep breath and slept the sound sleep of a freeman under the guardianship of a law which Stanton at that time did not dare to violate. A Democratic adminislaw which Stanton at that time did not dare to violate. A Democratic administration still kept word and watch over the liberty of the citizen. A vulgar-tyranny which allowed abolitionists to do such things upon their political opponents was coming, but it had not come; the reign of the ruflian and the kidnapper was drawing near, but it had not arrived; the golden age of the spy and the false accuser was beginning to dawn, but it had not yet risen. You may think it

rived; the godern age to the span of the false accuser was beginning to dawn, but it bad not yet risen. You may think it some excuse for this false charge against Mr. Stanton that it is not much worse than others which you have proved to be true. But justice requires that even bad men shall suffer only for those misdeeds which they have actually done. One of the greatest among American jurists held a clauder to be aggravated by proof that the victim's character was bud before just as a corporal injury to a sick man or a cripple is a worse wrong than it would be to one of sound limits—and vigorous health. health. STANTON AS A CABINET OFFICER. V .- Mr. Stanton's personal behavior CONSPIRACY TO ARREST TOUCEY.

IV.—Did Mr. Stanton conspire with the political enemies of the administra
and bearing in the Cabinet have been much misrepresented by others besides the political enemies of the administra
you. I am told that Mr. Seward de
would corrosorate your version of it.—

After goolly striking out from the sen the new officer before the removal of the new officer before the removal of the political enemies of the administra
you. I am told that Mr. Seward de-

scribed the supposed "scene" in some speech, which I have never read. It was given at length, and very circumstantially, in a London paper, over the signature of T. W.; Mr. Attorney General Hoar, in a solemn oration which he pronounced before the Supreme Court last January, repeated it with sundry rhetorical embelishments; hearly all the newspapers of your party have garnished their mointless abuse of the Ruchanan their pointless abuse of the Buchanan administration with allusions to it more or less extended; and no doubt the book-makers in the service of the abolitionists have put it into what you call "contemporaneous history." So far as I have seen them, all these accounts differ from seen them, all these accounts other from one another, and none is exactly, or even very noarly, like yours. But they agree in presenting a general picture of Mr. Stanton as engaged in some violent con-flict which his colleagues were too duil, too unprincipled, or too thuid to under fake, though some of them atterward plucked up heart enough to follow his lead. They declare that Stanton took the most perilous responsibilities, boldly faced the most frightful dangers, and with heroic countries fought a desperate fight against the most feurful odds; that nght against the most learnin outs; that the other members of the Cabinet looked on at the awful combat as mere spectators of his terrific yalor, while the President was so frightened by the "flerce and flery" encounter that all he could do was no "tremble and turn pale." All this is

to "fremule and turn paie." At this is (fo,use Stantoh's own language "a tissue of lies;" a mere cock-and-bull story; a naked invention, purely fabulous; a falsohond as gross and groundless as any in the autobiography of Baron Munchauin the automorphy of paron autocian-sen. Mr. Stanton was never exposed to any danger whatever while he was a member of that Cabinet; never had any occasion to exhibit his courage; never quarrelled with any of his collegues; never denounced those he differed from, and never led those with whom he agreed and never led those with whom negatives, the expressed his dissent from the Southern members on several questions, but no man among us took better care than be did to avoid giving cause of personal effence. He acquired no ascendancy at the council board, and claimed none; he the council board, and claimed none; he proposed no measure of his own, and when he spoke upon the measures originated by others, he presented no views that were new or at all startling. He and I never once differed on any question, great for small; and this, though of course accidental, was still so noticeable that he said he was there only to give me two votes instead of one. He did not differ with Mr. Unit on any important the two votes instead of one. Its did not differ with Mr. Holt on any important question concerning the South more than once, and that was when the compact, afterwards called a truce, about Fort Pickens was made. He must have agreed with Mr. Holt, for the latter gentleman declared most emphatically that the President constantly gave him a "firm and generous support." He aever insulted the President. Mr. Buchanan knew how to maintain the dientity of his knew how to maintain the dignity of his shew now to maintain the deality of inspired and enforce the respect due to himself as well as any man that ever sat in that chair. It is most certain that Mr. Stanton always treated him with the profoundest deference. If he had been real enough to take on the airs of a bully, which to have the profoundest deference. or had ever made the least approach to the insolent rudeness for which you de-

only it was terrible. Was Mr. Stanton the hero of his own story, or was he relating the adventures of somebody else training or frighten the company? Mrs. Dawes is undoubtedly a lady of the very highest respectability; but with all that you will find it hard to convert the idle you will find to hard to converte the line conversations at her house into history; and the difficulty is much increased by the fact that neither side nor anybody else is able to tell what they were. The declaration of Mr. Holt that he would sire to credit him, he would instantly have lost his commission, and you would have lost your spy. Among the ver-sions which have been given of this false not reveal what he knew on this subject, and Mrs. Dawes's statement that Mrs. Dawes told him that she heard stanton tell something about it, which she does not repeat, is all the evidence you offer on the point. Yet you affirm that this most improbable and slanderous story is not only true but gustained by the Mega. sions which have been given of this false tale, yours is the most transparent absurdity; for you give dates and circumstances which make it ridiculous. At a time when Floyd was in disgrace with the whole administration—after all his brethren had broken with him, and he had been notified of the President's intention to remove him—when he was virtualty out of office and completely stripped of all influence,—Major Anderson removed his command from Fort Monltrie to Fort Sunter. You assert that Floyd, hearing of this, forthwith arnigned the President and Cabinet for the act of Major Anderson, declaring it to be a violation of their pledges, though it was not done by them, and they had not only true, but sustained by the "dec larations of Mr. Stanton to credible wit larations of Mr. Stanton to credible witesses, and the positive averagents of Joseph Holt." Can this be more ignorance?
I am tempted to believe that you have
gone about the business with n set purpose to make yourself ridiculous. I fear
very much that on this question, as on
so many others, you have been guilty of
a wilful suppressio vert. Did you not
know that Mr. Holt's testimony would
be against you, when you took advantage of his scruptes about giving it? Did
not Mrs. Dawes recollect more than you it was not done by them, and they had given no pledge on the subject. That he rould or would make an arraignment for any cause of the body by which he had not Mrs. Dawes recollect more than you not Mrs. Dawes recollect more than you have quoted? I may be wrong in this suspicion; but a man who mangles a public record must not complain if his good faith is doubted when he presents private evidence. Mr. Attorney tieneral Hoar, believing this scandal to be true. imself just before been condemned is peredible; that he would carraign it on incredible; that he would carraigh it on such a charge is beyond the belief of any same being. But such, by your account, was the occasion which Stanton took to display his super-human courage. It was then that be armed his red right ried in good faith to get the evidence which would prove it. When he found tried in good faith to get the evidence which would prove it. When he found it to be false he passed over to you the letters which he had got in the course of his search, and you printed them. The lawyer was too honest to reassert a tale which he discovered to be unfounded; but the politician had not magnanimity but the politician had not magnanimity but the postered it and therefore he let hand to execute his patriotic vengeance on that fallen, powerless, broken man.—
He must also have let fall at least a part of his horrible displeasure on the head of the President; else why did the President fremble and turn pale?" I said this narrative of yours was mere driveling, and I think I paid it a flattering compilment. But to explode the folly completely I-referred you to the record, which I maid would show that Maior Anderson neted in strict accordance with orders sent him through the War Department, of which Floyd himself was the bend; and this you contradict. It is and to execute his patriotic vengeance but the politician had not magnanimity
enough to retract it; and therefore, he let
you burn your fingers where he would
not put his own. This story of a Cabinet Scene," as it floated about among irresponsible newsmongers, seemed for a
while like a formidable slander; but you have made it utterly contemptible.

VI. Your account of Mr. Cameronle
retirement from the War Department and Fourteenent resulting was reputation and a Stanton a appointment on his suggestion demanded refutation, because it not only perverted and misrepresented a fact of he head; and this you contradict. It is

the head; and this you contradict. It is oerfeelly manifest that you examined the record, for you transcribe from it and print two telegrams exchanged between Floyd and Anderson after the removal of the latter took place. You saw on that same record the order previously given—the order on which Major Anderson was bound to act, and did act—and you have deliberately suppressed it. Nav, you go still further, and with the order hefore your eyes you substantially deny the existence of it. I copy for your special benefit the worlds which relate to this point: "The smallness of your force some general importance, but was a se-rious injury to Mr. Stanton's character rious injury to Mr. Stanton's character ingit then stood. Between these two men if did not seem as if there could be any relations which implied confidence or friendship. If Stanton himself was any authority for his own sentiments, he had no respect either for the horse contracts no request either for the house contracts or the "nigger arming" (as he called it) of his predecesor, and Mr. Lincoln had just as little. Stanton was appointed not to carry out but to put an end to Cameron's policy with all its corruptions. I admit that since the evidence you have furnished of Mr. Stanton's duplicity in other matters, it becomes possible to believe he may have been insincers about this also. Still, your attempt to decive special benefit the words which relate to this point: "The smallness of your force (so say the instructions) will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts; but an attack, or an attempt to take possession of either one of them will be regarded as an act of hoslieve he may have been instructed about this also. Still your attempt to deceive the public was inexcusable. Of my own knowledge I know mathing about Mr. Cameron's appointment or removal; but I will give you the main facts injefty and without the alia cnormia, as I have them on undoubted authority, and as I firmly believe them. A bargain was made at the Chicago Convention of 1860, that in case of Lincoln's nomination and election Mr. Cameron should receive a Cabiner appointment. Mr. Lincoln was no party to this contract; but after much persuasion and pressure he consented to ratify it tilty, and you may then put, your com-mand into either of them which you may mand into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act." There is the order in plain English words. To make out of a losine net. To make out your assertion it was necessary to conceal it, and you did conceal it from your readers. But that is not all. You find a telegram from Major Anderson, dated on the morning after the removed, in which he says simply that he had removed, but says nothing of the grounds on which he acted. On that same record, and right beside the telegram, you saw a letter from Major Anderson to the War Department, dated the same day, in which he does reter to his orders, and says: "Many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act," and then adds: "Under this impression I could not hesitate that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than farty-eight or sixty hours to this one, where my power of resistance is insion and pressure be consented to ratify it by trying Cameron as Secretary of War. Before the end of nine months the experiment ended, as you know, and as everybody else knows, in a complete and total follure. Mr. Lincoln, seeing this, determined to get rid of him, and expressed his resolution in a letter addressed to Cameron and carried by Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. That letter is not now in existence, but Mr. Chase described it as curt—that is to say, plain, short and direct. Mr. Cameron understood and felt it as an abrupt dismissal. He atterwards got it suppressed, sion and pressure he consented to ratify i nisent. He atterwards got it suppressed than furly-eight or sixty hours to this one, where my power of resistance is increased to a very great degree." You totally ignore this letter, in which Major Anderson justifies his removal in the very words of the order, and pick out a hasty telegram in which nothing is said of his orders for the purpose of proving that he noted without orders—an assumption which the record, if honesty cited, would show to be utterly false. You will bardly venture to reneat your denial: for

missal. He are warraged is suppressed, and a correspondence, different in its whole tenor and effect, substituted in its place. Ever since then he has been trying to create the opinion that he retired from a department full of rich jobs, not only without compulsion, but in spite of he President's affectionate desire that the President's antecomme easier that he should remain and manage them as he had done before; and he makes it a part of the story that he was permitted to designate his successor. He contrived to induce some belief of this on the mind of Mr. Chase; but if Mr. Chase had known have of the manage o would show to be utterly false. You will hardly venture to repeat your denial; for besides the original record there are thousands of authentic copies scattered over the nation, and anybody can find it in Ex. Doc., H. R., vol. VI., No. 29, p. 10. I do not trust myself to make any general remarks on this glaring instance of mutilated evidence. You are a Senator, and I acknowledge the Scriptural obligation of a private citizen not to "speak evil of dignities;" but of a dignity like you it is sometimes so difficult to speak well that my only refuge is silence. You grable my words so as to make them more of Cameron's character and previou history he might have been less credu-lous. Of the fact that Mr. Stanton was lous. Of the fact that Mr. Stanton was appointed on Cameron's suggestion, we have not a spark of direct evidence except Cameron s own statement, and all the circumstances make that impossible. If the President made up his mind to refer the believe by the provisible would and left it without any merit in your eyes. Thereupon you fly into a pand become abusive, which show or the President made up its mind to re-move the incumbent he certainly would not have proceeded to execute his reso-lution by writing him a curt letter of dismissal without having settled upon somebody to succeed him; for at such a time as that he could not mean to leave the War Department acephalous while elf that my only refuge is silence. You arble my words so as to make them well that my only relige is ancied. Too garble my words so as to make their appear like a denial that Mr. Stanton ever wrote any letter at all on the subject of the "Cabinet Scene," whereas I as-serted that no letter written by him would corroborate your version of it. that you are altogether incorrigible. This paper has grown much longer than I intended to make it, and I have no space for the exhortations I meant to give you in conclusion. I leave you, therefore, to your own reflections.

he would be hunting a head for it. But"

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VOL. 57.--NO. 36.

my proposition, you proceed to contra-dict it by the statement of Mr. Holt, who says that a letter was written, but

who says that a letter was written, but he declines to say what was in it. I knew that Mr. Schell had addressed Mr. Stanton with the object of getting him to tell the truth and tear away the "tissue of lies" which so many hands had woven about this subject. If he answered at all, the presumption was that he would answer truly; and if he answered truly instead of corroborating you he

truly, instead of corroborating/you, he

must have denounced the whole story as a mere fighrication. Do you think now that, in the absence of all evidence showing or tending to show the contents of the letter, we ought to assume that Stanton filled it with brauging lies? I

Stanton filled it with bragging lies? I do not mean to let this stand as a mere question of personal verneity between you and me, though I have the advantage, which you have not, of knowing whereof I affirm. But my denial throws the burden of proof upon you with its full weight. Accollect, also, that the strength of your evidence must be proportioned to the original improbability of the fact you seek to establish, and that the reasons a priori for disbelieving this fact are overwhelmingly strong. All presump-

overwhelmingly strong. All presump-tions are against the idea that a man

tions are against the idea that a man who dodged about among the abolition-lists as their spy, and vowed himself to the secessionists as their ally, and all the time manifested a dastardly dread of being discovered, would openly insult the President or do anything else that was hold and violent. But you have taken the task of proving it, and how have you done it? I certainly need not say that Mr. Holt proves nothing by writing a letter in which he declines to tell what he knows. His expressive

writing a letter in which he declines to tell what he knows. His expressive silence, on the contrary, is very con-vincing that he knew the truth to be against you. As Ittle, my, less, if less were possible, do you make out of his speech at Charleston. He deals there in glittering generalities, sonorous periods, and obscure allusions to some transac-tion of which he gives no definite idea.

tion of which he gives no definite idea

nust have denounced the whole story as

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDRILLS, CHROTLARS, and every other description of Jon and Card Printing. cided the whole question in favor of a cided the whole question in favor of a man never mentioned before on the mere suggestion of the officer he was discarding, and without seeking advice from those members of the cabinet who still retained his favor? The suppressed letter is, therefore, not only an important fact in itself, but it has the greatest influence on the credibility of Comeron's whole fale. Other questions signify but little in comparison to that. If the correspondence afterwards was not that which actually took place, we must presume actually took place, we must presume everything against the party for whom, or at whose instance, the spolation was committed. The short, plain, direct curt note, with which Mr. Lincoln opened the business, would have explained everything, if it had been permitted to see the light; and it could not have been deslight; and it could not have been destroyed except for the purpose of making a false impression. This compels me to show that your conduct in the affair has been such as admits of no justification except that burning loyalty and intense patriotism which converts all vice into parriotism which converts all vice into-virtue. After your firstarticle appeared, and before my answer to it, a leading and very distinguished member of the Ro-publican party in this State told you that you had misstated the facts concerning Cameron's retirement, and especially the important and principal fact of the suppressed note from the President; and he referred to the Chief Justice, who, upon being interrogated, gave you the authentic information that such a note had been written, delivered, and suppressed. Thereupon you sofemnly promised that been written, delivered, and suppressed. Thereupon you solemnly promised that if you ever had occasion to refer to the if you ever had occasion to refer to the subject ngain, you would tell the whole truth. Besides, Judge Chase, after my review of you, wrote me a letter from sandusky, Ohio, in which he said that he bore the note in question, and mentioned that he had also written to you. What, he wre to you of course I do not know, but he certainly did not give you one version and me another. You had, therefore, the written statement of the Chief Justice, in addition to his verbal assurance. With all these lights before you, and with all the obligations of comissurance. With all these lights before you, and with all the obligations of comnon-veracity, strongthened by an express from ise to tell the truth, what do you do promise to tell the truth, what do you do
in your second article? Why, you simply
stick to your first story. Nay, you take
great trouble to smuggle the truth away,
and bury it out of sight; for, instead of
producing Judge Chase's letter to yourself, in which the fact, no doubt, is fairly sett, in which the fact, no donor, is fairly stated, you give us an extract from another letter written by him to Cameron, from which you are "permitted to quote"—nothing, however, on the subject of that important letter. I forbear to say much, that output to be said about the much that ought to be said about this part of your behavior, because the dis-tinguished gentleman before spoken of tinguished gentleman before snoken of has taken you in hand, and will doubt-less jerk an acknowledgment of the facts out of you, in spite of all your shuffling. VII. A word before we part about the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars raised out of the Treasury for Governor Morton. Taking your account of that business as correct, I proved in my former letter that it was in the highest degree criminal. You left no escape from the conclusion that the parties were guilty of embezzlement under the act of 1846. ty of embezzlement under the act of 1846. Your parrative of the transaction impressed it with all the marks of what is called in the flash language of Washing-ron, "a big steal." You showed that the parties themselves so understood it at the parties themselves so understood it at the time, for you put a conversation into their mouths by which they were made to admit their liability to prosecution and imprisonment. I saw plainly that this could not be true. Mr. Stanton's worst enomies never charged him, with that kind of dishonesty, and Goy Merton had a reputation which placed him far above he suspicion of such baseness. Both of the suspicion of such baseness. Both of them may have had serious faults, but they would not rob the Treasury under any circumstances, or for any purpose. I asked three members of the Indiana de-logation whether there was any foundaton for your assertion; they all answered no, and gave me the explanation which I used in my published letter. Your replication to this point is one of the most assonishing parts of all your wonderful production. I denied that Messrs, Stanton and Mercan had committed to follow, and and Morion had committed a felony, and gave a version of the affair which showyou grow ill-tempered and vituperative upon this, and charge me with "unconceled, not to say, estentatious, malignity." I confess this is turning the tables upon me in a way I could not have expected. In general, the malignity is presumed against the party who makes an injurious charge, not against him who repels it. There might have him who repels it. There might have been some hope for you yet if you had recanted your first assertion, or admitted the errors of your statement, or made some effort to explain away the effect of it, by showing that you did not mean what you said. But you hold first to every word of it; not a syllable do you retract. On the contrary, you insist that it is effrontery in me to allirm that a debt was due to the State, and that it was paid according to haw. What you say in your last in addition to your first statement, makes the case look worse rebellious States, nor was the money given to the Governor, to be disbursed by him on his own responsibility, as agent of the President. That much I can say on the official authority of the present Secretary of War, who wrote ne on the 27th of last month that "the transaction appears to be based upon the claims of the State of Indiana for expenses incurred in raising volunteers." But Gov. Morton is still above ground, and can take care of himself. If he ance of the penal statutes in such case made and pro ided, he owes it to you to confess his guilt fully and freely. If he is innocent (as I believe him to be), it is due to himself and the memory of Mr. Stanton that he deny your allega-tions, and exhibit the true state of the facts, without delay. The sum of the case as it now stands, is this: Mr. Stanton put into the bands of Gov. Morton, not a warrant, as you say, but a requi-sition on which the Governor got out of the Treasury \$250,000. If this requisition was based on a just claim, and drawn against a fund appropriated to the payment of it, the whole transaction was perfectly honest, exceedingly common-place, and precisely similar to other acts done every day, before and since, by all the Scarteries. the Secretaries—a simple di-charge of routine duty, involving no responsibil-ity whatever, no honor, and no blame. But it suited your ideas to glorify Mr. But it suited your ideas to glorify Mr. Stanton by declaring that he took the great responsibility of helping Governor Morton to the money contrary to law, against the principles of common honesty, and in violation of his oath, thereby exposing both himself and his accomplice to the danger of prosecution and imprisonment in the penitentiary. This was the feather you stuck in his cap; for this you think him entitled to the "grateful admiration of his loyal c untrymen." I sought to deprive him of the decoration you best-wed on him, by showing that the money was paid according to law on a claim satisfactorily established, out of money regularly appropriated to that purpose. I tried to appropriated to that purpose. I tried to prove that it was not an embezzlement, and that there was nothing cria inal in it. But this took the loyalty out of it,

tion of which he gives no definite men, except that Stanton, was not an actor in it, but a spectator; for he mentions him only to say that "he looked upon that scene." What the scene was he declared to be a secret, which history will perhaps never get a chance to record. Pallhaps never get a chance to record. Falling wholly to get anything out of Mr. Holt, you naturally enough resorted to Mr. Dawes; and Mr. Dawes, willing but inable to help you, called in the ai and comfort of his wife. "She" her husband says; "distinctly remembers hearing Sunton tell at our house the story of that terrible conflict in the Cabinet."—
That is the langth and breadth of her that terrible conflict in the Cabinet."—
That is the length and breadth of her testimony. She remembers that Mr. Stanton told the story, but not the story itself. It was about a terrible conflict; but we do not learn who were engaged in it, who fell, or who was victorious—how the fray began or how it ended—only it was terrible. Was Mr. Stanton the her of his own story or was he re-

d them both to be perfectly innocent nity is presumed against the party who than it did before. But it is not true. The payment was not made on account of arms furnished to loyal citizens in made a raise out of the public Treasury without authority of law, and in defi-

your moral perceptions are very much distorted, and makes me fear indeed