The Pittsburgh Gazette
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868.

# PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 7. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

### CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

From the annual Report, just published, of the President and Directors to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, we learn that the gross earnings for the past year were, from passengers, $174,630; freights, $819,931; mails, $3,650; miscellaneous, $9,960—total, $408,180. The expenses were—Conducting transportation, $71,-349; Repairs of motive power, $99,240; maintenance of cars, $28,975; maintenance of road, $107,653; general expenses, $17,569—total, $325,208. Leaving net earnings, $179,972; equaling 34 73-100 per cent. which is 1 24 100 per cent. better than the previous year. A year ago the floating debt was $59,305; now $36,095.

Expenses have been increased to provide and impose the Company's property in Pittsburgh for parties engaged in the retail trade in coal and coke. Payment of forty thousand dollars in bonds, due in 1869, on purchase of this property, has been extended until the Company shall be in condition to meet it. Sums have also been expended in filling the various trestles. At Sand Hatch-tunnel $6,000 was used.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that the Beaver Canal Company are desirous of enlarging the capacity of their line of communication so as to admit the passage of ships between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. To this end the aid of the State is invoked in the form of a loan, either of cash or credit, to be secured by mortgage. MR. LOWRY has this project much at heart, and may press it upon the consideration of the Legislature.

GENERAL CAMERON, with that farsightedness which is one of his leading peculiarities, has, for a long period, advocated making a slack-water navigation on the Ohio, from the head at this city to the Falls at Louisville. If this idea shall ever be realized, or if it should be consummated so far as from this point to the mouth of the Beaver, this enlargement project would assume national importance.

We do not know what prospect of going through MR. LOWRY'S scheme has, but if he should succeed he would add vastly to the prosperity not only of Pittsburgh and Erie, but to the advancement of all the country intervening between the two cities.

THE PRESIDENT'S REJOINDER to Gen. Grant is given in our columns this morning. It contains nothing new; but only reiterates his former statements. He thought to make Gen. Grant a tool for the accomplishment of some of his purposes against Congress and the laws; and failed. That he is mortified at his lack of success is natural enough; but a sense of decent shame should have restrained him from accusing the General of deceiving him and betraying his confidence. The President is himself the most conspicuous and perfidious betrayer this age has produced. Receiving vast patronage and authority from the Republicans, he has used it all to defeat their plans and frustrate their principles. Under such circumstances what right has he to complain that the General "changed his mind?" But it so happens that the officer thus assailed stands firm enough in his integrity and in the confidence of all citizens who bear true allegiance to the country, to put all his accusers to complete discomfiture.

THREE STATE ELECTIONS occur in the spring. In New Hampshire on the second Tuesday of March; in Connecticut on the first Monday of April; and in Rhode Island on the first Wednesday of April. The Democrats have had no chance of success in the latter State for a number of years. Connecticut they have carried, and in New Hampshire have waged contests indicative of hopes. In these last two States, the present season, the canvass is unusually animated, and the look now is that the Democrats will be handsomely routed in both.

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate to authorize the construction of a boom and dam on the Allegheny river, in Corydon township, Warren county. This grant is conditioned by the bill on maintaining the descending navigation of the stream, and not raising the current above low water mark without the consent of owners first had and obtained. This boom and dam are to be located at or near the mouth of Willow Creek.

This is not the enterprise to which we referred some days ago, of booming the Allegheny at Freeport.

THE failure of three successive crops in Eastern Prussia has caused great suffering among the people. The typhus fever has broken out, and, owing to the miserable condition of the famine stricken people, has spread with rapidity. The Prussian Government and local authorities find it impossible to relieve all the sufferers and appeals for aid have been made to this and other countries. In New York a committee to solicit subscriptions to a relief fund has been formed, and doubtless our German fellow citizens will be called upon to contribute

THERE is on foot a strong movement to displace Mr. Seward from his position as Secretary of State. His principal enemies are the Blairs whose influence with President Johnson continues potent. Poor Seward! His dream of the presidency together with his brilliant name and fame have gone, and he stands a tottering wreck of what once he was, without the shelterin g wing of either party, or the remnant of any, to cover him in his hour of political despair. So much for mistaken and selfish ambition.

OUR regular Harrisburg correspondent gives a further account of the frauds by which the democrats defeated Mr. H. W. Williams last fall. From the Legislative proceedings it appears that one of the witnesses subpoenaed before the Investigating Committee, from Clearfield county, was waylaid upon his return and so beaten that he died. The frauds upon the ballot box, and the brutality towards the witness, are of one piece, and illustrate the depravity and recklessness of the democratic leaders.

THE new Constitution of Alabama has been rejected, it failing to receive one-half as many votes as there were voters registered. When the people down there hear of the decision of the Supreme Court as to the powers of Congress in the matter of Reconstruction they will comprehend the situation, and hasten to adopt an organic law that can pass muster as republican in form and substance as the federal Constitution now reads.

CONSIDERING how scrupulous and sensitive the members of the Pennsylvania Senate were a few days ago, their conduct yesterday amazes us. They actually accused one another of being "cut up;" that is, of acting under pecuniary or other mercenary influences. If the resilient newspapers had breathed that imputation, to what a towering height would the united indignation of the honorable gentlemen have risen!

WE have received from many kind friends copies of the missing weekly papers for which we advertised. We return our earnest thanks to those who have so generously responded to our advertisement.

THE astonishment of the Democrats is aroused by the announcement that the Supreme Court is unanimously of the opinion that it has no authority for adjudging political questions.

### RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, (main line), offer substantial aid towards constructing the proposed air-line between Omaha and St. Louis. By this line St. Louis will be one hundred and twenty miles nearer Omaha than Chicago is by rail.

An exploration has been commenced of the line of the proposed road from Cleveland to Zanesville. No serious obstacles to the construction of a road with low grades and with little curvature are anticipated, with the exception of one spot of a mile or two, and it is believed that there they can be avoided or so modified as to be of little moment. The indications are highly favorable for the early commencement and successful prosecution of this work.

The Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies are to build a joint roundhouse in Columbus, Ohio, next spring. It is to be large enough to accommodate twenty-five locomotives, and is to be situated on the lot owned by these companies in Lezelle's addition to the city. In connection with this improvement, each of the above companies propose to erect extensive shops on the same land.

The Hon. E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster, presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania a bill to incorporate the Lancaster and Delaware Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,600,000, and the right to construct a railroad from some point on the Delaware River near Point Pleasant, in Bucks county, by way of Phoenixville, Morgantown, and Churchtown, to Lancaster, with the right to bridge the Delaware. The arrangements include a road from the Delaware to Jersey City, thus opening a new line westward, and putting the garden of Pennsylvania in direct communication with New York.

A railroad has been projected from Toledo, via Massillon and New Philadelphia, to Wheeling. It is contemplated to make a connection at Wheeling with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The route would certainly be the most direct one between Toledo and Baltimore. It is said that the road will be finished during this year from the former city to Massilon, about sixty miles of the distance being already graded.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* always professes to be greatly shocked when bad motives are attributed to members of the Legislature, but it does not mind taking a hand at abusing the City Councils. Hear it:

"The Building of New Water Works and giving Councils power to sell the present Works, on which the city has expended from twenty thousand to fifty thousand dollars within the last four years, at private sale, is intended, no doubt, *to give some favorite an elegant opportunity for speculation.*"

Nor does it stop with this. It goes on and to declare that:

"The Councils are unable to account for some TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the present indebtedness of the city."

Even this is not enough to satisfy it, for it farther says:

"We have the positive assurance from persons in position to know, that the authorities of this city have issued more bonds than they have authority by law to do."

This is treading on somebody's corns, to be sure. We shall expect members of the Councils, at the next meetings of those bodies to tell the public what they think of the amenities of the Harrisburg press. If their stock of vituperative category is not equal to the occasion, they may be able to borrow a supply from the State Capitol.

We might avail ourselves of the occasion to tell our contemporary, in vehement language, (copying its recent example,) how mean such imputations upon public men are; but a decent self-respect restrains us from imitating it in any particular.

THE firm of August Belmont & Co., in behalf of the Rothschilds, sent a lot of Pennsylvania State stocks to the State Treasurer for redemption, and asked payment in gold. Mr. Kemble, the Treasurer, replied, declining to pay in gold, and concluded his letter as follows:

I have no doubt Messrs. August Belmont & Co., had many liabilities on hand when the Legal Tender Act was passed, which became due after gold had risen to a premium of eighty. I have not yet heard of their conscience compelling them to pay in gold instead of the Legal Tender. We are willing to give you the pound of flesh, but not one drop of Christian blood.

Whereupon Mr. Belmont responds, and after referring to the connection of the Rothschilds with the Pennsylvania indebtedness, he says:

August Belmont & Co. have never declined to meet any demand made by Government in coin of any liability contracted by them in coin, before or since the Legal Tender Act.

And then he adds for the especial benefit of the State Treasurer:

I take this opportunity to express my regret that the State of Pennsylvania should have for its Treasurer a person who could so far disgrace the State he assumes to represent, and forget the dignity of the office he holds, as to reply to a civil business communication in a manner which must raise the blush of shame on the cheek of every citizen of that great and honored State.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia seem to have taken on themselves part of the work there which several benevolent citizens are doing here. In Philadelphia the Association undertook to distribute tickets among the different station-houses and those homeless wanderers who take refuge for the night in those places receive these, and they represent meals, which will be given to the persons presenting them. Fifty persons partook of the first meal. Our philanthropists also provide lodgings for the destitute. It would be, perhaps, a good idea to limit the time which each wanderer can stay, as it is done in the various hospices of the Alps. In St. Bernard every traveller is allowed to remain three days, no matter what his station or class may be. Then he must depart unless he is ill; when the hospital will receive him and tend him as long as it is necessary. The Grimsel has adopted the same rule, allowing four days however; and so it is with the others. The rule prohibits laziness from quartering on charity, and a similar one would be good for Mr. Rabe's new and commendable enterprise.

—The funny man of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives several valuable hints to persons who are about to give presents: For your washerwoman or bootblack, buy some elegant trifle of Britannia. It is their affair if they haven't got a marble bracket or what-not to put them on, and not yours. If you have any strong Calvinistic friends, a pack of playing cards or an opera glass will be a very lively surprise for them; and a gift of a good heavy volume of dry sermons to your fashionable young friend, who delights in the theatre and ball masque, will very likely cause you to be remembered with strong expressions of some kind, if not of gratitude. In buying books for children, patronize those gloomy caverns in Cornhill, from which the literary wet blankets of childhood are issued, and select a good dismal story of an unnatural child, who puts his spending money in the missionary box, talks like a moral handkerchief, and is finally rewarded by being shipped off to Boorioboolah Gha as a missionary.

—The London *Saturday* twitty: "The land in England is said to be owned by some thirty thousand men. We have heard of a person who was awfully uneasy in his mind lest those thirty thousand, out of patience with strikes, disgusted with reform, worried by railroads, shocked at the increase of population, should one day combine and give the whole British nation notice to quit."

—To all who would be racing men, *Judy* offers a word of advice. Backing horses is a dangerous game! It was only the other day that a young man backed a horse—into a shop-front, and it cost him no end of money.

### NEWS FROM ABROAD.

—Napoleon has deprived that aged sinner, the Marquis d'Orvault, of his pension.

—Owen Meredith has written a new volume of poems, called "Chronicles and Characters."

—Most of Queen Isabella's children are very illiterate. The Queen herself is not a marvel of erudition.

—Switzerland still sticks to the old custom of beheading with a sword all criminals condemned to death.

—The Marquis D'Azaglia, the Italian Minister at the Court of St. James, has resigned and asked to be recalled.

—Lesseps, the man of the Suez Canal, has paid more than two hundred thousand dollars to the press of Paris for puffs.

—The Chinese rebels have an army of only thirty thousand men, but are successful in their battles with the Imperial troops.

—The Duchess of Genoa, the affianced bride of Prince Humbert, is older than the Prince, very pretty, and much too good for him.

—Gounod is much chagrined at the decidedly cold reception which his opera of Romeo and Juliet has met with in all parts of Europe.

—At last accounts Canzoos had just obtained possession of the presidential chair in Peru. Next week's President has not been named yet.

—Prince Napoleon pulled the nose of the Marquis de Caux, Patti's intended, at the Tuileries, in 1863, at the time of the Achille Murat scandal.

—The Baroness Eberzenyi has at length confessed that at the instigation of Count Chorinsky, who promised to marry her, she murdered his wife.

—Mr. Crawshay, the great Welsh iron merchant, who recently died, left some seven millions of pounds of personal property to his youngest son.

—The British Society of Foreign Missions distributed twelve millions of tracts at the great exhibition in Paris. How many of them were read is an entirely different question.

—The Chumara, a caste in India, numbering some 539,000 members, have deserted Brahminism and started a new religion, with a high priest and priesthood of their own.

The power of Juarez is strengthened in Mexico, and it would not be surprising to see him lift to his own head the crown which rolled from the corpse of the murdered Maximilian.

—Captain Jolkhas, the great bear of a Commodore of the Cunard fleet, has commanded the Scotia for six years, and during that time has conveyed 25,570 passengers across the Atlantic without a single accident.

—Louis Blanc has been nominated to the French Parliament by the Liberals of Marseilles. We think there will be another Louis, Louis Napoleon, at least, elected.

—Schneider the president of the corps Legislatif, the greatest iron producer in France, and the most extravagant exhibitor at the recent exhibition, is bankrupt, with liabilities of at least twenty millions of francs.

—The office of President of Venezuela has made another new cabinet, as once more most of the members of the old have been killed. It is not an altogether pleasant position, that of Cabinet Minister in a South American Republic.

—Frelligrath, the great German poet whose wonderful oriental poems are among the finest specimens of word painting extant, is at his old home in Thenish, Prussia, fat, and in the comfortable enjoyment of a sufficient income.

—Von Beust, who not excepting Bismarck, is probably, the most versatile, if not the greatest statesman of Europe, has advised Franz Joseph to cut down the expenses of the Court of Vienna to one-fourth of their present amount, and, the Kaiser has promised to do so.

—General Clusseret, who is now in Paris, was most virulently assailed by the government papers there, because he stigmatized duelling as a cruel, stupid and cowardly custom. Gen. Clusseret is now going to sue these papers for damages, an action which does not add much to his dignity.

—The so-called transfusion process has been revived in Vienna, by a physician who uses it with great success in cholera cases. The blood of healthy young persons is infused into the veins of the patients to the extent of about twenty ounces, and often the effect is instantaneous relief.

—The *British Medical Journal* is concerned about English workmen; it says that they wear out too soon and die too early, often of preventable diseases; and it is now publishing a series of essays on this subject, which will probably be read with interest, as a large class is vitally interested in the question.

—Count Vitz Thum, the representative of a family which is probably one of the oldest in Europe, and from which the old Saxon family, the Fitz Thums of England sprang, has been engaged by Prince Metternich to edit the memoirs of his father Prince Clement Metternich Count Vitz Thum is a member of the Saxon cabinet.

—The Russian government has founded a new military school at Orenburg on the borders of Turkistan. One hundred and twenty of the pupils are to be the sons of Tartar or Khirgis chiefs and the remainder are to be Russians, in which arrangement the desire of the government that the various nationalities should fraternize, is clearly shown.

—Since the increase in the pay of the Prussian army, a lieutenant gets twenty-five thalers a month and a small allowance for board. On a salary of this amount it is a wonder the officers are sought after for husbands, and it is not strange that the paternal government of Prussia forbids all officers below the grade of Major marrying without express permission.

—England has a new religious sect whose chief belief is, "cursed is the man that trusteth in man." They call themselves "peculiar people," and never call in the aid of a physician, praying over their sick and having faith. Several arrests of members of this sect have recently been made in London, for neglect of children who died for want of medical aid.

—Partly owing to the injury to the harbor by the recent earthquake, partly to the anticipated transfer of the island to the United States; British steamers from Liverpool no longer stop at St. Thomas to change passengers for Aspinwall to another steamer. Port Royal, Jamaica, is to be the future general depot for exchange of passengers and freight.

—A young woman was recently stabbed thirteen times by her lover, in London, and then forfeited her ball as a witness, and refused to appear against him at trial. Nevertheless, the brutal lover was sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. The girl was afterwards arrested for the recovery of the board, some $200. Contributions were made for her by various philanthropists, among whom was John Ruskin, and the requisite sum was raised, so that she could go free.

—The gossips at Berlin are somewhat exercised about the rumor that the famous "white lady," the apparition which is said to announce important events in the Hohenzollern family, has again made her appearance at the royal palace.

### THE SOUTH.

—A cotton factory is to be erected at Delhi, in Franklin Parish, Louisiana.

—Hannibal, Missouri, has but one steam fire engine, and that is broken down.

—General Leslie Coombs is trying hard to become United States Marshal in Kentucky.

—The Richmond Branch Railroad will soon be in running order to Lancaster, Kentucky.

—The New Orleans Normal School is doing remarkably well. There are at present one hundred and twenty-five pupils in attendance.

—An immense number of negro voters are leaving Mississippi for Alabama and Tennessee. Some four hundred have gone from Monroe.

—The North Carolina Convention has voted down a resolution making negroes and persons unable to read or write ineligible for the office of Governor.

—A Texas correspondent says that that State is full of idle men waiting for something to turn up, and says all this is the effect of training youth to live without labor.

—California, a town in Montean county, Missouri, has a new weekly called the *Pickwickian*, which is a comic illustrated and rather a foreign looking animal for the back woods of Missouri.

—Two brothers-in-law named Smith and Cotton quarreled a few days since at Franklin, Tennessee, and shot each other. Cotton received a slight wound, but Smith was shot in the abdomen and cannot recover.

—In some parts of Alabama snow fell during the last week of January to the depth of six inches, an occurrence so rare that some of the oldest inhabitants have found it remarkable.

—Large land holders in Greene County (Ala.) are offering to give the use of their plantations for the year to any persons who will pay the taxes on them; hoping thus to escape the necessity of selling.

—The Franklin (Ky.) *Sentinel* says that the farmers in that region complain that the series of sudden freezings and thaws this winter have killed off all of the wheat and materially injured the barley.

—Thirty-five thousand more white votes than colored ones were cast in North Carolina at the recent election, and the majority for a convention was almost equal to the whole number of colored voters.

—The Fort Smith *Herald* says that Arkansas is situated in the midst of one of the richest and most extensive coal fields in the country, requiring only labor and capital, and not very much of either to make it pay.

—The editor of the Batesville (Ark.) *Times* informs his readers that he got a whole hog from one of his subscribers for a single year's subscription to his paper, and he wishes all the others would go the same thing.

—The returns from Alabama still leave the ratification of the new Constitution of that State in doubt. The Montgomery *Mail* contains what it calls a *black* list, being the name of all whites who voted for the ratification.

—The Receiver of the First National Bank of New Orleans announces that he stands in difficulty to collect debts due the bank, but that if he succeeds he will be able to pay the stockholders a dividend of fifty-six cents on the dollar.

—Some rash, bold burglars broke into the State prison at Baton Rouge note stole the clothes of the convicts. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says they are a disgrace to the profession, and we think that it ought to know.

—Last Monday the scaffolding on the new school building in Gethsemane (Ky.) fell. Two men were on it at the time, one of whom was severely and the other fatally injured. The latter left but a few moments before the accident.

—On the last day of January all the gutters were frozen over in New Orleans, and there was some skating on shallow ponds. The *Picayune* says that for the first time in years people found solid ice in their pitchers in the morning.

—A negro girl at a Methodist Church in Nashville, Tenn., became so excited and screaming, under the injudicious appeals which were being made, that she swooned and fell onto a red hot stove, burning herself so badly that she cannot recover.

—Before the war Jacob Thompson was worth more than a million of dollars, he being the richest man in Mississippi. He is now an exile, living in Canada, where he recently received $80,000, being the entire proceeds of the sale of all his property.

—Castor beans, broom-corn and sorghum have been planted in place of cotton in De Witt county, Texas. Seventy thousand acres of castor beans alone have been planted, and a letter from there says that an oil press could do a fine business there in the coming fall.

—On Monday, February third, an extensive and destructive fire occurred in Galveston, Texas, resulting in the loss of property valued at some fifty or sixty thousand dollars worth of property. There was some seventy thousand dollars of insurance on the property, principally in Northern companies.

—The news from Louisiana is more encouraging. The precautions taken by the military and civic authorities have removed the apprehensions of attack from the bands of white and black marauders, and the peaceable portion of the population is at work, so that the fears of a lack of food are also disappearing.

—During the last two weeks some eighty Germans passed through Lexington (Ky.) *en route* for Woodford county, where they have engaged to work for the farmers. If this valuable element of our population were engrafted into all the counties of all the Southern States, reconstruction would lose many of its difficulties.

—An affray occurred on the 31 inst., in the dining room of the American Hotel, Atlanta, (Ga.) between C. C. Richardson, a member of the Convention, and Captain Timony, formerly of the United States Army. The Captain was at supper when Richardson came in with a friend and addressed him, a few words only passed between them when the Captain shot Richardson, wounding him fatally. Captain Timony immediately delivered himself up to the authorities.

—The young men of middle Tennessee have many of them organized into a society for political purposes, a sort of Rebel guerrilla band called the Ku-Klux Klan. The main object of this secret association is to so threaten and intimidate the negroes as to prevent them from voting at the next election. The organization is extremely popular with the disaffected portion of the State, and the Nashville *Press* fears that it will have a bad effect on the coming election.

—Thomas DuLa has recently been found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged in Raleigh, N. C. He was engaged to Miss Laura Foster, but his affections were weaned off by a young and pretty widow, named Anna Melton. These two plotted together the death of Miss Foster, who, one day rode out on horse back, and was found afterwards murdered, in the woods. Suspicion fell on the guilty couple, with the above result. Mrs. Melton is in jail awaiting her trial. The prominence, respectability and wealth of the parties have caused the affair to be of the profoundest interest in Raleigh.

## PRESIDENT AND GRANT.

### Additional Correspondence,

### Letters from the President and Five Cabinet Members.

### Grant Accused of Insubordination.

### Another Letter from Grant.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1868.

The President this afternoon sent the following letters to the House of Representatives, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10, 1868.

GENERAL: The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d inst. would seem to preclude any reply on my part, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence, of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the substance of the five members of the Cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th inst. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me upon the subject are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 1st ult. as a reiteration of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ult., adding (and here I give your own words,) "Anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties standing face to face with each other and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from those statements alone and from whatever intrinsic probabilities may afford in favor of or against either of the parties. I should not shrink from the controversy, but fortunately it is not left to the text alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, like in all of which is my letter of the 28th ult. you allow yourself to say contain many and gross misrepresentations. These gentlemen heard that conversation and have read my statement. They speak for themselves, and I leave the proof without a word of comment.

I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promises alleged to have been made by you to the President would have involved "resistance to the law and the constitution by the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton." You then state that you feared the President would on the removal of Mr. Stanton appoint some one in his place who would embarrass collections of money out the reconstruction acts, and add "it was to prevent such appointment that I accepted the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by means of withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or not doing so myself, surreptitiously to one who, on the statements and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought." First of all, I think it will be that from the very beginning of what you term the whole history of my connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intention that you undertook to accept the appointment. This was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was with that purpose in view that you wrote the letter of your superior, as heretofore had been supposed, that you assumed to be the President's superior. It was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose. You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose so entertained by you had been communicated to yourself, I think it would have prevented your accepting the office you had done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President. I have been at a loss to know by what ethics of some persons such course is allowable, but you cannot be ignorant, even upon that questionable ground. The history of your connection with this transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a different predicament and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but intended him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of the office, and, after Congress had taken an attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to reestablish his right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this history as written by yourself in your letter of the 3d inst.:

"Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War, you asked me what was my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of the office. My reply was in substance that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the ground I had taken in the case of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners."

Now at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d inst., you held the office for the very object of defeating an appeal to the Courts. You admit in your letter that in accepting the office one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some one who would obtain possession, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary. You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who could not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the Courts. You perfectly understood that in my interview, some time after the suspension, I had told the President, not consistent with your evidence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts. The President relying on your honor, came before he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been expected, involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statute that would have been violated, had you carried out your promise in good faith, and tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party to any legal proceedings.

You add: "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your request that I refrain from obeying the orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, until your subordinate, without having communicated his authority to issue orders I am to disobey."

On the 21st inst. you addressed a note to the President, requesting in writing, an order, given to you verbally five days before, to be disregarded orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, until you knew from the President himself that they were his orders. On the 22th, in compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writing not to give any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by direction of the President, unless such order was known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive. There are some orders which Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President. There are others which he issues simply as the agent of the President, and which purport to be by direction of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore know and understand what they are before giving such direction. Mr. Stanton, in his letter of the 4th instant, which accompanies the published correspondence, says he has had no communication with the President since the 12th of August last, and he further says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President, and he adds "no orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President, with my knowledge, or that I have received no orders from him." It thus seems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President and without using his name. My order to you had only reference to orders assumed to be issued by the President. It would appear from Mr. Stanton's letter that you have received no such orders from him. In your note to the President of the 12th ult., in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 12th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he has not received any order limiting his authority to issue orders to the army according to the practice of the Department, and state that "while this authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive." The President means an order to you to obey no order from the War Department, purporting to be made by direction of the President, until you have referred it to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President's order and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction if it comes from the War Department. You will obey no direct order of the President, but will obey his indirect order. If, as you say, there has been a practice in the War Department to issue orders in the name of the President without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and have received change the practice to the General of the Army? Could not the President countermand any such order issued in the name of the President? Have I been at a loss in the ethics of some persons, if such course is allowable, not you cannot be ignorant, even upon that questionable ground. The history of your connection with this transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a different predicament and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but intended him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of the office, and, after Congress had taken an attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to reestablish his right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this history as written by yourself in your letter of the 3d inst.:

"Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War you asked me what was my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of the office. My reply was in substance that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the ground I had taken in the case of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners."

Now at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d inst., you held the office for the very object of defeating an appeal to the Courts. You admit in your letter that in accepting the office one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some one who would obtain possession, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary. You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who could not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the Courts. You perfectly understood that in my interview, some time after the suspension, I had told the President, not consistent with your evidence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts. The President relying on your honor before he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been expected, involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statute that would have been violated, had you carried out your promise in good faith, and tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party to any legal proceedings.

You add: "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your request that I refrain from obeying the orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, until your subordinate, without having communicated his authority to issue orders I am to disobey."

On the 21st inst. you addressed a note to the President, requesting in writing, an order, given to you verbally five days before, to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, until you knew from the President himself that they were his or ders. On the 22th, in compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writing not to give any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by direction of the President, unless such order was known to the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive. There are some orders which Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President. There are others which he issues simply as the agent of the President, and which purport to be by direction of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore know and understand what they are before giving such direction. Mr. Stanton, in his letter of the 4th instant, which accompanies the published correspondence, says he has had no communication with the President since the 12th of August last, and he further says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President, and he adds "no orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President, with my knowledge, or that I have received no orders from him." It thus seems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President and without using his name. My order to you had only reference to orders assumed to be issued by the President. It would appear from Mr. Stanton's letter that you have received no such orders from him. In your note to the President of the 12th ult., in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 12th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he has not received any order limiting his authority to issue orders to the army according to the practice of the Department, and state that "while this authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive." The President means an order to you to obey no order from the War Department, purporting to be made by direction of the President, until you have referred it to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President's order and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction if it comes from the War Department. You will obey no direct order of the President, but will obey his indirect order. If, as you say, there has been a practice in the War Department to issue orders in the name of the President without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and have received change the practice to the General of the Army? Could not the President countermand any such order issued in the name of the President to do a special act, and an order directly from the President himself not to do the act? Is there a doubt which you are to obey? You answer the question when you say to the President, in your letter of the 3d inst., "the Secretary of War is my superior and your subordinate," and yet you refuse obedience to the orders of the President, and you refuse obedience to the orders of your superior, on the ground that you are his superior! Without further comment on the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, it is a loss to know how you can reconcile yourself from the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and is therefore the official superior as well of the General of the Army as of the Secretary of War.

Respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The letter of the President is accompanied by letters from the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, Interior, State, and Postmaster General, supporting his positions.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1868.

SIR—The *Chronicle* of this morning contains a correspondence between the President and General Grant, reported from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives. I beg to call your attention to this correspondence, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, to request you to state what was said in that conversation.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1868.

SIR—Your note of this date was handed to me this evening. My recollection of the conversation at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, corresponds with your statement of it, in the letter of the 31st ult., in the published correspondence. The three points specified in that letter, giving your recollection of the conversation, are correctly stated.

Very Respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1867.

SIR—I have received your note of the 5th inst., calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and General Grant as published in the newspapers of yesterday, especially to that part of it which relates to what occurred in the Cabinet meeting on the 14th ult., and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation which took place on that occasion. I state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying your account of that conversation is in your letter to General Grant on the 31st ult. substantially in all important particulars accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect,
Your obedient servt.,
HUGH MCCULLOCH.

To the President.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th of February, calling my attention to the correspondence between President and General Grant, and especially to that part of it which refers to the Cabinet meeting, to which the President answered the letter of General Grant's communication was delivered to him, the President simply replied he supposed Gen. Grant would be very soon at the Cabinet meeting. I regarded the conversation thus begun as incidental. It went on to what was considered a subsequent conversation on your part of your views in regard to your relations to the secure Gen. Grant had assented to hold the War Department *ad interim*, and to my recollection of the conversation that took place between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January last, in the presence of the Cabinet.

"The President said to Gen. Grant whether, in the conversation which took place after his appointments Secretary of War, he did not agree that the War Department *ad interim*, should not be entitled to resume the office of Secretary of War, even if the Senate should disapprove of the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and that you had proposed to have the question tested by judicial process, to be applied to the person in the office of incumbent of the Department under your designation of Secretary of War *ad interim* in the place of Mr. Stanton. You contended this was well understood between yourself and the President, that if you entered the department *ad interim*, he expressed his concurrence in behalf of Mr. Stanton's restoration. It would be a question for the Courts; that in a subsequent conversation, which followed the Cabinet meeting, you adverted to the understanding thus had, and that General Grant expressed his concurrence in it.

"I recall the same conversation which had been previously held Gen. Grant had to fill out understanding General Grant as having nor as explicit as these statements in the form and to the full extent to which you made them. His admission of them though I did not understand it to be an evasive one. He said that reasoning from what occurred in the case of the police in Maryland, which he regarded as a parallel one, he was of opinion, and assured you, that it would be his right and duty under your instructions to hold the War office after the Senate should disapprove of Mr. Stanton's suspension and the question would be decided by the courts; that he remained until very recently of that opinion, and that on the Saturday before the last meeting a conversation was held between yourself and him in which the subject was generally discussed. Gen. Grant's statement was that in that conversation he had stated to you the legal difficulties which might arise, involving fine and imprisonment under the civil tenure bill, and that he did not care to subject himself to these penalities; that you replied to this remark that you regarded the civil tenure bill as unconstitutional, and did not think its penalties were to be feared, or that you would voluntarily assume them, and you insisted that Gen. Grant should either retain the office until relieved by yourself or resign that you, (Grant) was the original understanding between yourself and him, or by reasonable notice of change of purpose so as to be part put you in the same situation which you would be in if he adhered. You claimed that Grant finally said in that Saturday's conversation that you understood his views and his proceedings thereafter would be consistent with what had been so understood. Gen. Grant did not controvert nor could he say that he admitted his last statement. Certainly Gen. Grant did not at any time in the Cabinet meeting limit that he had in the Saturday conversation either distinctly or finally advised you of his intention to retire from the charge of the War Department otherwise than under your own subsequent direction. He acquiesced in your statement that the Saturday conversation ended with an expectation that there would be a subsequent conference on the subject, which he as well as yourself supposed could be held on the next Monday. You then alluded to the fact that Gen. Grant did not call upon you on Monday, as you had expected from the conversation. Gen. Grant admitted that it was his expectation or purpose to call upon you on Monday. Gen. Grant assigned reasons for the omission. He said he was in the office when Gen. Sherman; that there were many little matters to be attended to. He had conversed up