THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston.

are our Agents for the GAZETTE, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Supscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the year will be charged extra for advertisements out of their regular line of business.

GOV. SWANN AGAIN ON THE WING.—The Democratic party, no doubt, have been congratulating themselves upon the defeat of Swann for the Senate and the election of a *simon pure*. But just as they are about settling down into their easy chair, the Governor throws a bomb into their camp by refusing to commission Mr. Hamilton, who was elected over him, on the ground that it would be contrary to law and in violation of his oath of office. The Governor was once lauded to the skys for his "liberal construction" of a certain law, but we doubt whether the same party will think it necessary to return thanks for his present course. The following is the law and Mr. Swann appears determined to stand by it.

Be it enacted, &c., That in the *first election* of Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, which shall be held *after the first day of April 1867, the person elected shall be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore of this State,* and one of the Senators to be hereafter elected shall always be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore, and the other of the Western Shore of this State.

It will be observed that the above law required that on the first election held "after the first of April," the Senator to be chosen should be "an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore." On the 1st of March Mr. Swann, in consequence of paramount obligations to the people of the State," (or more correctly, in consequence of instructions from Washington that there was some doubt of his being admitted to the Senate,) declined the appointment, and another election became necessary, which was had on the 12th of March, an Eastern Shoreman, Ex-Governor Philip Frances Thomas, of Talbot county, being chosen. No mention was made in the Legislature of the law above quoted. The Legislature adjourned without any action whatever upon the subject, and this law passed unto the statutes of the State with the others passed at the memorable session of 1867. The Democrats almost went into ecstasies when they added Gov. Swann to their party, and they are now trying to get rid of him, but he sticketh closer than a brother.—We can conceive of no plan by which this party can rid itself of him, unless, as Mrs. Partington would say, he is sent off as Minister *Penapotentiary.*

☞ THE *Star* of Tuesday questions the correctness of the article which heaped upon Gen. Washington such an enormous mountain of Democratic abuse, copied in the *Gazette* of Saturday, from the *Herald and Eastern Shore Intelligencer*, because it was published after the death of Gen. Washington.

This is done merely to throw dust in the eyes of its readers and so completely blind them that they cannot see the fallacy of his argument.—It will be remembered that the *Herald* was a Federal paper and the article referred to was republished, after the General's death, just as the accusations against Mr. Lincoln, before his death, are re-published now by the *Star*. We hope this unravels the mystery to our contemporary.

THANKS.—O. Hammon, Esq., of the Senate will please accept our thanks for Legislative proceedings, report of the Comptroller and other valuable public documents.

A. Gassaway, Secretary of the Senate, has also favored us with the journal of the Senate, for which he will please accept our thanks.—Dr. C. H. Rose, of the House, also furnished us with a copy of Gov. Bowie's Message, in book form, for which we return thanks.

INCOMPARABLE.—*Grace's Celebrated Salve* is conceded by all to be the best preparation for the cure for cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, sprains, and cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and in the nursery it should always be at hand.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Geo. M. Davis, Druggist, at St. Michaels, has made great improvements in his store room. His business is rapidly increasing and we have no doubt by strict attention to business will soon build up a trade that will amply remunerate him for his industry.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. L. W. Bates will preach in the Methodist Protestant Church on to-morrow (Sunday) night. In the morning there will be no preaching, on account of the absence of Rev. H. E. Miskimmon, whose regular day it is to fill the pulpit.

☞ WE give considerable space this morning, to the correspondence between Gen. Grant and President Johnson. There is some plain talk on both sides. We give it for the benefit of those of our readers who have not access to the city papers.

NEW STORE.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of M. M. Higgins, Esq., in another column. It will be seen that he has the store room on the corner of Front and Dover Streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Tarr, and keeps groceries, notions, tobacco, cigars, &c. His room is fitted up very neatly and he invites the public to give him a call.

CLERK TO THE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners appointed Geo. E. S. Loveday, Esq., Clerk to the Board on Tuesday last, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. T. Benny, Esq.—We think the Commissioners made a judicious selection. Mr. Loveday is a young man of good business capacity.

A CASE IN POINT.—It will be remembered that in the late Paca case, after the acquittal of the eldest son, Judge Goldsborough ruled that he could become a witness and was placed upon the stand. There was much said about this decision and received the censure of not a few.—To show that Judge Goldsborough's decison was a just one, we take the following extract from the proceedings of the Baltimore Court, published in the Baltimore *Gazette* a few days since:

THE QUESTION OF SEVERANCE WHERE TWO OR MORE PARTIES ARE JOINTLY INDICTED.—In the Criminal Court, in the case of the State against Thomas Gaither and Jared Kidd, police officers, jointly arraigned on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill James McNally, the verdict in which was rendered on Thursday, an interesting point was raised as to the right of severance; as to whether the parties could be tried separately. The counsel for the prisoner contended that inasmuch as section 1st, of act of 1864, had not incapacitated parties from testifying in civil or criminal cases, by reason of interest or crime, and only by section 3, had provided that they could so testify except for or against themselves, that that act by necessity intendment gave the traversers jointly indicted, a right which could not be exercised but by a severance; that the right of severance arose "*ex debito justitiae.*"

The Court denied these points, and certified exceptions taken by counsel for the defence to the ruling, which brings the matter before the Supreme Bench. The Court stated the rule to be, that at any time of the trial either traverser could have a special issue joined and submit his case, and, if found by the jury to be Innocent, could then be placed upon the stand. A. Leo Knott, Esq., State's Attorney, and Geo. C. Maund, Esq., assisting for the State, argued that such a practice had not heretofore prevailed in that Court. At the close of the defence's testimony Kidd joined a special issue, and the several counsel argued his case before the jury, who rendered a verdict of not guilty. Kidd's testimony was then taken on the trial of Gaither, the jury finding the latter not guilty on the first count, but guilty of a simple assault, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court, which imposed a fine of $30 and costs.

Johnson and Grant.

Sharp Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Speaker to-day, laid before the House a communication from the War Department, inclosing the following documents:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868.—Sir:—In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th inst., I transmit herewith copies furnished me by General Grant of correspondence between him and the President relating to the Secretary of war, and which he reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject:—

I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last. After the action of the Senate on his alleged reason for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this department in the name of the President, with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 28.—His Excellency, A. Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—On the 24th inst, I requested you to give me in Writing the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of war, unless I knew that it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message that has left doubt on my mind of your intention. To prevent any possible misunderstanding, I therefore renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and till they are received, will suspend action on your verbal ones.

I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations, affecting my personal honor, circulated through the last fortnight, purporting to come from the President privately, in his office or in cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to, it will be well to state the facts in the case. Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War ad interim, the President asked 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 his 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 grounds I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical rights of Governor Swann to remove the old commissioners and to appoint their successors. The old commissioners refused to give up, however, and contended that no resource was left but to appeal to the courts.

Finding that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not, I stated that I had not looked particularly into the Tenure of office bill, but that what I had stated was a general principle, and if I should change my mind in this particular case I would inform him of the fact. Subsequently, on reading the Tenure of Office bill closely, found that I could not, without violation of the law, refuse to vacate the office of Secretary of War the moment Mr. Stanton was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President should order me to retain it, which he never did.

Taking this view of the subject, and learning on Saturday, the 11th inst., that the Senate had taken up the subject of Mr. Stanton's suspension, after some conversation with Lieutenant-General Sherman and some members of my staff, in which I stated that the law left me no discretion as to my action should Mr. Stanton be reinstated, and that I intended to so inform the President. I went to the President for the sole purpose of making this decision known, and did so make it known. In doing this, I fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject.

The President, however, instead of accepting my view of the action of the Tenure of Office Bill, contended that he suspended Mr. Stanton under the authority given by the Constitution, and the same authority did not preclude him from reporting, as an act of courtesy, his reason for the suspension to the Senate; that having appointed me under the authority given by the Constitution, and not under any act of Congress, I could not be governed by the act. I stated that the law was binding on me, constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal.

An hour or more was consumed, each reiterating his views on the subject, until, getting late, the President said he would see me again. I did not agree to call again on Monday, or at any other definite time, nor was I sent for by the President until the following Tuesday. From the 11th until the Cabinet meeting on the 14th inst., a doubt never entered my mind about the President fully understanding my position, namely that if the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my powers as Secretary of War ad interim would cease, and Mr. Stanton's right to resume at once the functions of his office would, under the law, be indisputable, and I acted accordingly.

With Mr. Stanton I had no communication, direct or indirect, on the subject of his reinstatement, during his suspension, and I knew it had been recommended to the President to send in the name of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, and thus save all embarrassments—a proposition that I sincerely hoped he would entertain favorably, General Sherman seeing the President at my particular request, to urge this, on the 13th inst. On Tuesday, the day Mr. Stanton re-entered the office of Secretary of War, General Comstock, who had carried my official letter announcing that with Mr. Stanton's reinstatement by the Senate I had ceased to be Secretary of War ad interim, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me from the President's message that he wanted to see me that day at the Cabinet meeting.

At this meeting, after opening as though I were a member of his Cabinet, when reminded of the notification already given him that I was no longer Secretary of War ad interim, the President gave a version of the conversation alluded to already in this statement. It was asserted that in both conversations I had agreed to hold on to the office of Secretary of War until displaced by the courts, or resign, so as to place the President where he would have been had I never accepted the office. After hearing the President through I stated our conversation substantially as given in this letter. I will add that my conversation before the Cabinet embraced other matters not pertinent here, and which is, therefore, left out. I in no wise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of our conversation, though to soften the evident contradiction my statement gave, I said, alluding to our first conversation on the subject, the President might have understood me the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1868.—His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—I have the honor very respectfully to request to give in writing the order which the President gave me verbally on Sunday, the 19th inst., to disregard the orders of the Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, until I knew from the President himself that they were his orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the indorstment on the above note;

"As requested in this communication, General Grant is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General commanding the Armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

(Signed) "ANDREW JOHNSON."

January 29, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1868.—His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my note of the 20th inst, with your indorsement thereon, that I am not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by direction of the President, unless such order is known by me to have been authorized by the Executive; and in reply thereto say that I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the army, as has heretofore been his practice under the law and the customs of the Department. 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. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1868.—General:—I have received your communication of the 28th inst., renewing your request of the 25th, that I should repeat in a written form my verbal instructions of the 19th inst., viz:—That you obey no order from the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, unless you have information that it was issued by the President's direction.

In submitting this request, with which I complied on the 29t inst., you take occasion to allude to recent publications in reference to the circumstances connected with the vacation by yourself of the office of Secretary of War ad interim; and with the view of correcting statements which you term "gross misrepresentations," give at length your own recollection of the facts under which, without the sanction of the President, from whom you had received and accepted the appointment, you yielded the Department of War to the present incumbent.

As stated in your communication some time after you had assumed the duties of Secretary of War ad interim, we interchanged views respecting the course that should be pursued in the event of non-concurrence by the Senate. In the suspension from office of Mr. Stanton I sought that interview, calling myself at the War Department. My sole object in then bringing the subject to your attention was to ascertain definitely what would be your own action should such an attempt be made to his restoration to the War Department. That object was accomplished, for the interview terminated with the distinct understanding that if, upon reflection, you should prefer not to become a party to the controversy, or should conclude that it would be your duty to surrender the Department to Mr. Stanton upon action in his favor by the Senate, you were to return the office to me prior to a decision by the Senate, in order that if I desired to do so I might designate some one to succeed you.

It must have been apparent to you that, had not this understanding been reached, it was my purpose to relieve you from the further discharge of the duties of Secretary of War ad interim, and to appoint some other person in that capacity. Other conversations upon the subject ensued, all of them having, on my part, the same object, and leading to the same conclusion as the first. It is not necessary, however, to refer to any of them excepting that of Saturday, the 11th inst., mentioned in your communication. As it was then known that the Senate had proceeded to consider the case of Mr. Stanton, I was anxious to learn your determination.

After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill were fully discussed, you said that, as had been agreed upon in our first conference, you would either return the office to my possession in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate upon Mr. Stanton's suspension, or would remain as its head awaiting a decision of the question by judicial proceedings. It was then understood that there would be a further conference on Monday, by which time I supposed you would be prepared to inform me of your final decision.

You failed, however, to fulfil the engagement, and on Tuesday, notified me, in writing, of the receipt of your official notification of the action of the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton, and at the same time informed me that according to the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, your functions as Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of the receipt of the notice. You thus, in disregard of the understanding between us, vacated the office without having given me notice of your intention to do so. It is but just, however, to say that in your communication you claim that you did inform me of your purpose, and thus fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on this subject.

The fact that such a promise existed is evidence of an arrangement of the kind I have mentioned. You had found in our first conference "that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not." You knew what reasons had induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also knew that in case your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, it was his purpose to fill your place by another appointment. Even ignoring the existence of a positive understanding between us, these conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations.

It is certain, however, that even under these circumstances you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but, according to your own statement, placed yourself in a position where, could I have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you, as I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or else to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by a successor. As stated in your letter, the nomination of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for the office of Secretary of War, was suggested to me. This appointment, as Mr. Stanton's successor, was urged in your name, and it was said that his selection would save further embarrassment.

I did not think that in the selection of a Cabinet officer I should be trammeled by such considerations. I was prepared to take the responsibility of deciding the question in accordance with my ideas of constitutional duty, and having determined upon a course which I deemed right and proper, was anxious to learn the steps you would take should the possession of the War Department be demanded by Mr. Stanton. Had your action been in conformity with the understanding between us I do not believe that the embarrassment would have attained its present proportions, or that the probability of its repetition would have been so great.

I know that with a view to any early termination of a state of affairs so detrimental to the public interests, you voluntarily offered both on Monday, the 18th inst., and on the succeeding Sunday, to call upon Mr. Stanton and urge upon him that the good of the service required his resignation, and I confess that I considered your proposal as a sort of reparation for the failure on your part to act in accordance with an understanding more than once repeated, which I thought had received your full assent, and under which you could have returned to me that office which I had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment and leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the President, who is accountable for the faithful execution of the law.

I have not yet been informed by you whether, as twice proposed by yourself, you had called upon Mr. Stanton and made an effort to induce him voluntarily to resign from the War Department. You conclude your communication with a reference to our conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet held on Tuesday, the 14th inst. In your account of what then occurred you say that after the President had given his version of your previous conversation, you stated them substantially as given in your letter; that you in nowise admitted the correctness of his statement of them—"though to soften the evident contradictions in my statement, I said, alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood it in the way he said, viz: that I promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise." My recollection of what then transpired is diametrically the reverse of your narration.

In the presence of the Cabinet I asked you, first, if, in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War *ad intermin*, you did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow non concurrence by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should you wish not to become involved in such a controversy, to put me in the same position with respect to the office as I occupied previous to your appointment by returning it to me in time to anticipate such action by the Senate. This you admitted. Second. I then asked you if, at the conference on the preceding Saturday I had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested you to state what you intended to do, and further, if, in reply to that inquiry, you had not referred to my former conversation, saying that I understood your position, and that your action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached to these questions, you also replied in the affirmative. Third. I next asked if, at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday, it was not understood that we were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate on the case of Mr. Stanton. You replied that such was the understanding, but that you did not suppose the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday you had been engaged in a conference with Gen. Sherman, and were occupied with many little matters, and asked if Gen. Sherman had not called on that day.

What relevancy Gen. Sherman's visit to me on Monday had with the purpose for which you were to have called I am at a lost to perceive, as he certainly did not inform me whether you had determined to retain possession of the office or to afford me an opportunity to appoint a successor in advance of any attempted reinstatement of Mr. Stanton. This account of what passed between us at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th inst., widely differs from that contained in your communication, for it shows that, instead of having stated our conversation as given in the letter which has made this reply necessary, you admitted that my recital of them was entirely accurate.

Sincerely anxious however, to be correct in my statements, I have to-day read this narrative of what occurred on the 14th inst., to the members of the Cabinet who were then present. They, without exception, agree in its accuracy. It is only necessary to add that, on Wednesday morning, the 15th, you called on me, in company with Lieutenant-General Sherman, and after some preliminary conversation, you remarked that an article in the *National Intelligencer* of that date did you much injustice. I replied that I had not read the *Intelligencer* of that morning.

You first told me that it was your intention to urge Mr. Stanton to resign his office. After you had withdrawn, I carefully read the article of which you had spoken, and found that its statement of the misunderstanding between us was substantially correct. On the 17th I caused it to be read to four of the five members of the Cabinet who were present at our conference on the 14th, and they concurred in the general accuracy of the statements respecting our conversation on that occasion. In reply to your communication, I have deemed it proper, in order to prevent further misunderstanding, to make this simple recital of facts.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Army

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1868.—To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., in answer to mine of the 28th ult. After a careful reading and comparison of it with the article in the *National Intelligencer* of the 15th ult., and the articles over the initials J. B. S. in the New York World of the 27th ult., purporting to be based upon your statement and that of members of the Cabinet therein named, I find it only to be but a reiteration, only somewhat more in detail, of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in those articles, and which my statement of the facts set forth in my letter of the 28th ult., was intended to correct.—And here I reassert the correctness of my statement in that letter, anything in your reply to it the contrary notwithstanding.

I confess my surprise that the Cabinet officers referred to should so greatly misapprehend the facts in the matter of admission alleged to have been made by me at the Cabinet meeting of the 14th ult., as to suffer their names to be made the basis of the charges in the newspaper article referred to, or agree to the accuracy, as you affirm they do, of your account of what occurred at that meeting. You know that we parted on Saturday, the 11th ult., without any promise on my part, either expressed or implied, to the effect that I would hold on to the office of Secretary of War *ad intermin* against the action of the Senate, or, declining to do so myself, would surrender it to you before such action was had, or that I would see you again at any fixed time on the subject.

The performance of the promise alleged by you to have been made by me, would have involved a resistance of the law, and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton. From our conversation, and my written protest of August 1, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known that my greatest objection to his removal or suspension was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him, in opposition to the law; or, not doing so myself, surrender to one who would, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate was sought. And it was to avoid this danger, as well as to relieve you from the personal embarrassment in which Mr. Stanton's reinstatement would place you, that I urged the appointment of Gov. Cox, believing that it would be agreeable to you and also to Mr. Stanton, satisfied as I was that it was the good of the country, and not the office, the latter desired.

On the 13th ult., in the presence of Gen. Sherman, I stated to you that I thought Mr. Stanton would resign; but did not say that I would advise him to do so. On the 18th I did agree, with Gen. Sherman, to go and advise him to that course, and on the 19th, I had an interview alone with Mr. Stanton, which led me to the conclusion that any advice to him of the kind would be useless, and so I informed Gen. Sherman. Before I consented to advise Mr. Stanton to resign, I understood from him in a conversation on the subject, immediately after his reinstatement, that it was his opinion, that the act of Congress entitled "An act to supply vacancies in the Executive Department in certain cases," approved Feb. 20, 1863, was repealed by subsequent legislation, which materially influenced my action.

Previous to this time I had no doubt that the law of 1863 was still in force, and notwithstanding my action, a fuller examination of the law leaves no question in my mind, whether it is or is not repealed. This being the case, I could not now advise his resignation, lest the same charges I apprehended from his first removal might follow. The course you would have it understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law, while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law, and not in disobedience to any orders of my superior. And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying, that I can but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility in orders, and thus to destroy my character before the country.

I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders, directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority, I am to disobey him.

With assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENK'S MEDICINES.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanses the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutricious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repell all diseases. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costie, they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœ they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the rich food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well. [2nd w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

In the whole history of medical discoveries no REMEDY has performed so many cures of the numerous affections of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, as this long-tried and justly celebrated *Balsam*. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of *Cold*—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Rev. FRANCIS LODELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

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

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. TUCKER, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass

"I have been troubled for years with a bad humor; sometimes outwardly and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting it inwardly, indicating, I think, the eradicating nature of the Salve.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Druggists at 25 cts. a box. Sent by mail for 25 cts. [Jan 25-1m

MARYLAND BOUNTY

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!

ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY,

THOMAS TIMMONS & CO.,

No. 19 South St., over Gas Co's., Office, Balto.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS, enlisted or drafted, and mustered into the U. S. service, after May 26, 1863, and credited to Maryland, are entitled to $300 State Bounty.

Additional U. S. Bounty.

Soldiers of 1861, 2, 3, 4, who have received not more than $100, are entitled to an additional $100.

Widows and heirs of soldiers, also soldiers who have lost their Discharges, are entitled.

PERSONS WHO FURNISHED

SUBSTITUTES

Between April 1 and December 18, 1864, will also be entitled to Bounty from the State of Maryland.

Discharges of Soldiers of 1861, 2, 3, 4, Wanted.

Owners of Enlisted Slaves

And heirs of deceased Soldiers may obtain valuable information free of charge at our office.

We make liberal advances, collect promptly, and if desired will cash claims for State Bounty at sight.

All letters promptly answered.

U. S. Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay, Prize money, &c., for Soldiers and Sailors promptly collected.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and bring it with you, or communicate by letter.

THOMAS TIMMONS & CO.

dec 14-4m

THE PUZZLE OF THE AGE!

The sharpest observers give it up. People who are proverbial for their critical perceptions, are utterly at fault.

NO LIVING EYE

can detect any difference between the richest blacks and browns that Nature has bestowed upon the hair, and the superb artifical tints conferred upon grey, red or sandy hair, by the incomparable vegetable agent,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

With the color it imparts lustre, and does not diminish the flexibility of the fibres. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Applied by all Hair Dressers. (feb 8 1-m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edwin A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

No. 165 South Second Street; Williamsburgh, N. Y. sep 14-7

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN, sep14 42 Cedar St., New York.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST, sep14 823 Broadway, New York.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D.

mar 26-1y EASTON, MD.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6, 1868.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—White—	
Red,	$2 70a3 10
CORN—White,	$2 85a2 70
Yellow,	$1 13a1 20
New,	$1 18a1 19
OATS—	$1 28
	75a76

MARRIAGES.

MATTHEWS—PRITCHARD.—On the 3d inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in Centreville, by Rev. J. B. Merrett, Mr. Thos. Matthews to Miss Morea Pritchard, both of Talbot county.

WRIGHTSON—HOLDING.—At Smyrna, Del., on the 16th ult., by Rev. John McCoy, Wm. T. Wrightson, of Talbot county, to Miss Sallie E. Holding, of the above town.

STEVENS—COOPER.—On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride, in Bay Hundred, by Rev. Thomas E. Bell, Wm. W. Stevens, of Queen Anne's, to Miss Mary E. Cooper, of this county.

DEATHS.

MARTIN.—In Springfield, Ill., on the 26th ult., at the residence of James Brown, Miss Ann Martin, formerly of this county, aged 68 years.

Valentines.

A COMPLETE assortment just received, and for sale at the Music Store, opposite the Talbot House.

feb 8 G. W. MINNICK.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. W. CHEEZUM

HAS just received, via Rail Road, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, an additional supply of

Domestic Goods,

consisting in part of

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLIN, BROWN AND WOOL FLANNELS, GINGHAMS and PLAID DOMESTICS,

with a handsome assortment of CALICOES, all of which have been purchased at reduced rates, and will be offered at small advance for cash.

feb 8

DARE, HULL & DIXON,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 95 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Consignments of Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Hay, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits and Produce generally, solicited; and orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, &c., promptly filled upon the most favorable terms.

REFERENCES:

R. B. Dixon, Easton, Md.
J. C. Bartlett, " "

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

CONVENIENT TO ALL.

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

M. M. HIGGINS, most respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the store room on the corner of Front and Dover Streets, opposite the market and during the past two years occupied by Mr. Tarr, has on hand a fine assortment of

Groceries, Ware,
Fancy Articles, Notions,
Confectionery,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,

My stand is convenient to the market especially, and all who stand in need of goods such as are kept by me, will find it to their advantage to give me a call. My stock was selected with an eye single to the wants and necessities of families and all who favor me with their patronage will find my assortment of goods such as are needed by housekeepers at all times.

feb 8-1y MARTIN M. HIGGINS.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

$500,00 For 25 Cents,

By subscribing for a beautiful illustrated book, something new and interesting, entitled

Ups and Downs in City Life.

Something for every body to read. It describes every character in a city of high or low standing in society, and is sure to please every body that reads it. It contains 250 pages of fine print and 30 beautiful life like cuts.

$12,000,00 HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATED

to be given away to the subscribers as follows:

First Prize	$500,00	in Greenbacks.
Second "	400,00	"
Third "	300,00	"
Fourth "	200,00	"
Fifth "	100,00	"

And 210 Prizes of $50.00 each, all in Greenbacks.

To every number of books a Prize is enclosed in the book, and all books are put up in strong wrappers, so they go safe through to the owners.

PRICE OF BOOKS—One book, 25 cts., Five books, $1.00, Fifteen books, $2.50, mailed to any address free, on receipt of price. Address

MONROE, ATKINS & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers,
111 & 113 Broadway, New York.

feb 8-2m