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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1885. VOL. XLV—NO. 261

ANDREW JOHNSON

Completely Vindicated from the Charges Made by Chauncey M. Depew on the Authority of Gen. Grant.

A Careful Review of the Stormy Period When Reconstruction Was Being Incubated and Pending

The Impeachment Trial—How Mr. Johnson Treated the Leading Southerners Who Applied for Pardon.

His Purpose of Restoration the Policy that Mr. Lincoln Mapped Out and Intended to Follow.

Why He Wanted Troops Sent to Maryland—The Mexican Mission and Grant's Course of Action.

The Question of Veracity Between Grant and Johnson—The Cabinet's Indorsement of the President.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

GREENVILLE, EAST TENNESSEE, October 30.—Greenville, which is now famous as the last resting place of Andrew Johnson is pleasantly situated in a valley near the Nollachucky, a small stream, the waters of which empty into the French Broad, and thus find their way to the Gulf by the Tennessee, the Ohio and the Mississippi. It is so deeply buried among the surrounding hills as to be completely shut in from any point of view on the railroad, from which may be seen away to the East the Unaka range and nearer Paint mountain. It is a rich region of country and healthy, and being close to the Wautauga settlement and part of the original foundation of the State, is among the oldest places in Tennessee. It is directly on the highway from the Mississippi Valley to the Eastern States, and is not many miles distant from the war-path by which the Indians, before the discovery of America, went up from the Tennessee Valley to the great hunting grounds, in what is now Kentucky and East Tennessee, and which was almost central to the great rich valley that is watered by the Clinch, the Holston, the French Broad and their many tributaries. It is an inviting spot. Attracted by its beauties, hither came many years ago, while Tennessee was still young, the future President of the United States, when merely an humble journeyman tailor he perhaps dreamed of being an alderman as a great ambition. Here he began his life work, and here he closed it, and here on a hill overshadowing the home he built with so much care and labor he lies buried, his monument being a conspicuous object from the railroad.

Andrew Johnson was a great personality, a great power in the politics of Tennessee and of the nation. Dominated by an irresistible will, and with a purpose to fix himself in public life in subserviency to the best interests of the people, he could not have been other than a leader of men and a guide. Faithful and honest, he could not help taking the high position he held in the public confidence—a confidence he retained to the last, and of which no combination of political influences could rob him. With strong attachments, such as still characterize the Scottish people from whom he traced his descent, he could not be otherwise than he was—a lover of the people. He was of them, and from them, and was with them. Step by step he mounted the ladder of fame, sustained always, willingly and cheerfully, by those whom he served with unswerving fidelity, and who found him, whatever his weaknesses otherwise might be, as true to them as the needle to the pole. No better proof of this intense devotion to the people could be offered than his persistent efforts for the Homestead law, which made free homes available to millions. It is a monument to his memory that must live so long as the Union endures. Prudent, cautious and careful in reaching conclusions, he was always prepared to defend his positions, which were generally fortified by the public needs. A man of simple habits and limited tastes he lived within his means, and thus avoiding debt, was free of any sense of obligation, and was therefore independent. His integrity was unassailable. He could not be bought. Thoroughly self-reliant, he made no compacts, entered into no combinations and scrupulously avoided entangling alliances. He was an earnest friend and formed strong friendships. On these he relied, and was seldom disappointed. He had no concealments, and was always frank and open in sustaining his party and party nominees, standing squarely upon its platform until the civil war came to separate him from that party and temporarily ally him, for the sake of the Union, with the ruling party of the North. When war was declared, he took his stand, alone of all the Democratic leaders of the South, and thus made a sacrifice in some respects greater than death. He stood by the Union. To that, the constitution and the laws he was always true, and for them was always an eager and willing advocate, believing as he did in a government of and for the people and by the people. A man thus so strongly equipped for the one great purpose of his life could not, under any circumstances, be a traitor to his convictions. Firmly bedded in his belief that the defense of the constitution and the Union was the defense of the people's dearest rights, and living up to that belief, he could not plot even for encroachments upon either, much less for their destruction. But such is the story that comes to us now, and that we are asked to believe, ten years after he has lain in his grave, a grave to which he was consigned by his fellow citizens of all the States as one not merely honored by the highest office they could confer, but as a man who in his rounded life had left the testimony of a faithful servant and honorable citizen. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central railroad, a gentleman of some influence in the Republican party, of which he is an ambitious leader, on the 20th inst. published an open letter addressed to Col. F. D. Grant, eldest son of Gen. Grant, in which, after reiterating the statement so often published that President Andrew Johnson was at one time, and before he was launched into the office and business of Chief Executive of the nation, an earnest advocate for the punishment of the principal Confederate officers, civil and military, he charged him with conciliating what are called the aristocrats of the South in exchange for social recognition, and that immediately upon, and as a result of such recognition, that he changed his policy, and thereafter not only became conciliatory, but was anxious to jeopardize the peace of the country to to secure to the South immediate representation in Congress, to force Southern representatives into Congress, and recognize only as the legally-organized House and Senate such "rump" or remainder as might indorse his plans of restoration, not reconstruction, by all needed and necessary legislation. Mr. Depew also accuses Mr. Johnson of a desire to send Gen. Grant to Mexico to get him out of the way, because he refused to be a party to his plan of restoration. If these charges rested on the unsupported testimony of Mr. Depew, high as his standing and position are, they might be considered sufficiently answered in what has been said by Gen. Sherman and others, but he has found many supporters in men of eminence in the military and civil branches of the national service, and their testimony to the correctness of his statement makes it necessary that it shall be met by documentary evidence that shall forever set at rest not only these but other and similar charges affecting the character of an eminent citizen who, whatever his failings, peculiarities or idiosyncracies, is entitled to the justice of an impartial hearing by his countrymen. Such evidence Mr. Johnson fortunately left behind him, and in the orderly sequence that characterized him in the preparation of his speeches and addresses. As it was preserved by him so it shall be given in these columns, and with but the one purpose of honestly and honorably defending a statesman whose name and fame are forever linked with the State that honored him and made the highest honors he reached possible to him. Your correspondent has no purpose in view but that defense, and in presenting the evidence, which was placed within his reach by Mrs. Patterson, the only surviving child of the dead President, he must be acquitted of any purpose personally to reflect upon Gen. Grant, whose memory is the sacred legacy of his country.

Reconstruction.

Mr. Depew, in the letter in question, made the following statements as numbered:

1. This is the substance of the story: Johnson began, the day after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, to loudly proclaim at all times and places, with constant reiteration, the shibboleth: "Treason is odious and must be punished, and the chief rebels shall be hung." To give effect to this sentiment, as soon as he was inaugurated he insisted upon the United States courts in Virginia finding indictments against all the leading members of the Confederacy. He also wanted the officers in the rebel army, who had left the regular army to join the rebellion, to be summarily dealt with by court-martial. These movements of the President produced the greatest consternation throughout the South. The Confederate leaders appealed to Grant to protect them in the parole he had given. He saw Johnson on the subject, only to be informed that the President was, by the constitution, commander-in-chief of the army, and that everything done by the commanding general in the field was done subject to his approval or rejection, and he rejected the terms. Gen. Grant urged that the rebels had surrendered on these conditions, disbanded their organizations, submitted universally to the situation, and were carrying out in good faith their part of the agreement, and every consideration of both honor and expediency demanded equal good faith on the part of the government. The other course would have led to an endless guerrilla warfare conducted in a country admirably adapted for it by desperate and hopeless men. Johnson obstinately adhered to his view, and assumed the authority of commander, when Grant finally told him that if there were to be any court-martials one must be called to try Gen. Grant first; that he would by every means in his power protect his parole, and appeal to Congress and the country. In the halt ended by the attitude of Gen. Grant a very remarkable change occurred in the views and policy of President Johnson. Gen. Grant discovered that the most frequent and favored visitors to the White House were the men the President had proscribed. In the general's opinion, Johnson's loyalty was subordinate to, if not entirely dependent upon, his intense hatred of the slave-holding oligarchy. He was a poor white, had been a journeying tailor, and, notwithstanding the distinguished public positions he had held, he could not break through this class barrier, and was treated socially with contempt by the proud aristocracy. When they plunged into the rebellion he saw his opportunity. He believed in the power of the Government, and thought that the time had come when he could defeat its enemies, confiscate their property, humiliate their pride, and, possibly, destroy them. The absorbing ambition and passion of his life had been to be received and treated as one of them by the oligarchy. Having failed in that, and suffered insult and indignity in the effort, he became one of the most vindictive of men. He saw them foiled in their rebellion, defeated and impoverished, and now he wanted to kill them. While he was devising means to overcome Gen. Grant's resistance to this last purpose, the leaders of the old feudalism called upon him. They admitted their former treatment of him and justified it. They said that in all ages and countries where caste distinctions existed, conditions were always possible which promoted men who had achieved success from the lower into the nobler order. As President of the United States he became, regardless of birth and ancestry, not only a member of their order, but its leader. Johnson was wild with delight; ambition and pride were both satisfied. He became as anxious to sustain and perpetuate in some form a system which had given the highest social and political distinction to a few great families as he had been to destroy it. Grant did not have long to wait for the formulation of his plan. The President sent for him and said the radical measures of Congress were revolutionary and would destroy the country. The war was over and the republic wanted peace and that was possible only by a union of all sections. The provisional governments provided for the seceded States were only temporary expedients, without constitutional authority, and the States had all the rights and should possess all the powers they had before the war. He had perfected a scheme to accomplish this result, and with Gen. Grant's assistance, its success was assured. He would, by proclamation, direct the rebel States to send to Washington their full quota of Senators and Representatives. He had assurances from enough members from the North, who, united with them, would make a quorum of one house at least, if not of both. The Congress thus formed he would recognize and instal it at the capitol. If the other Northern members did not choose to join there would be a genuine Congress meeting in some hall. To the general's suggestion that this would start civil war afresh, the President replied: "They who do it will be the rebels, but if you sustain me, resistance is impossible." He appealed to Grant to stand by him in the crisis, and they would be the saviors of the republic. After endeavoring for a long time in vain to convince the President of the folly of such a course, and its certain failure no matter who sustained it, Grant finally told him that he would drive the Congress so constituted out of the capitol at the point of the bayonet and give possession of the building to the Senators and Representatives from the loyal States, and protect them. If necessary, he would appeal to the country and to the army he had so recently mustered out of service. Mr. Johnson asked him if he did not recognize the power vested in the President by the constitution, and if he would refuse to obey the commander-in-chief. Gen. Grant said that under such circumstances he most certainly would.

In making answer to this, it will not be necessary to say more as to the absurd statement about President Johnson's conciliation of Southern aristocrats than that, if by aristocrats Mr. Depew or Gen. Grant meant the Confederate leaders, most if not all of them who approached the President for pardon, expressed themselves indignant at the lectures he delivered to them whenever they called at the executive office, and at what they deemed his unnecessary delay in granting pardons. They regarded his manner as anything but conciliatory. Many of them described it as arrogant and dictatorial, and a few of them as insulting. He kept them, to use his own phrase, on the "tenter-hooks of doubt and anxiety," and thus made enemies of many of them for life. In his own State this was made manifest when, in 1872, he was a candidate for election to the United States Senate. Almost the whole strength of what was termed the Confederate Democracy was opposed to him, and it was encouraged and helped by many of the most pronounced Union men in the State, who, to use their own expression, "never had any use for Andy." Even during Mr. Johnson's contest with Congress to preserve the integrity of the constitution and the laws he had no help and but little countenance from what were considered the official classes at the South. This was due largely to their feeling against a man whom they considered and held to be a traitor to his principles, and in part to the fact that under the political disabilities that environed them they could do nothing for him, and any advice they might proffer would be a hindrance rather than a help, coming from "ex-rebels." To help any members of these classes back to power was no part of Mr. Johnson's purpose, although he would not have interposed to prevent it. Early upon succeeding to the place made vacant by Mr. Lincoln's assassination he ascertained from some of the ablest lawyers of the country, among them Chief-Justice Chase and Mr. O'Conor of New York, that the "traitors" whose treason he was anxious should be made odious could not be punished, and he realized, as his lamented predecessor had, that under our form of government reconstruction could not be effected save by continued violations of the constitution of the United States. The States were indestructible political entities and were so recognized during the war, which when it ended practically restored them to their places in the Union, and in the Union they were entitled to representation in Congress without let or hindrance of any party or body in Congress. The war was waged on the part of the United States not to coerce the States, but to bring them back from a condition of defiance of the national authority to their normal relation to it under the constitution. Acting upon this rational and legal view Mr. Lincoln proposed, and Mr. Johnson after him, that the people who formed the States should elect Congressional Representatives and Legislatures to elect Senators, and put themselves at once in full relationship with the Federal Government. In recommending and urging this course Mr. Johnson had no design or desire to force or coerce Congress to an acquiescence in it. On the contrary, as will be seen from the following memoranda from the diary kept by Col. Moore, the President's private secretary, he deprecated anything in that direction and preferred to rely upon the constitution:

THE SOUTHERN PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

January 30, 1867.—Gov. Orr of South Carolina, Gov. Marvin of Florida, Gov. Parsons of Alabama, and Messrs. Haines and Boyden of North Carolina, had a protracted consultation this afternoon with the President as to a proposition to amend the constitution, which should be submitted to Congress as the Southern plan of reconstruction. It was proposed that North Carolina should take the initiative by the adoption of a proposition first to amend her own constitution, and then that of the United States. The draft of the proposed amendments was in the handwriting of Mr. Lewis C. Haines, and after some discussion it was modified in several particulars upon the suggestion of the President.

January 31, 1867.—The above named subject was again considered, the same persons being present except Gov. Marvin. The President suggested the omission from the plan of the request that an assurance should be given the State that upon the adoption of the proposed amendment to the constitution, Representatives and Senators should be admitted to Congress; and, further, that it should be simply a proposition to amend the constitution of the State, and to submit to the several States an amendment to the Federal Constitution, similar in very many of its provisions to that proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress. The President sent me in the evening to call on Messrs. Orr, Haines and Boyden, at the Ebbitt House, with the suggestion that the proposition should contain (1) the amendment to the Federal Constitution, and next, the suggestions in reference to the constitution of the State. Gov. Orr told Col. Moore in the evening that he had been informed by Representative Bingham of Ohio that the article for the exclusion of certain persons from office, embraced in the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, was the work of Thad. Stevens, but that it had been defeated in a full committee, but that in the absence of Fessenden and Washburne of Illinois, on account of sickness, Stevens had succeeded in obtaining a reconsideration of the vote, and the adoption of the article as a part of the plan of reconstruction.

It will be seen from this that the Radicals in Congress, under the leadership of Thad Stevens, whose hatred of the South was personal, intense and bitter, did not want the Union restored. They wanted rather to retain power, to keep possession of the national government and perpetuate themselves in authority. Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, in the memorandum that follows, expressed the fear of his party to this effect, and that Mr. Johnston's method of restoration would open a way for the admission of the "rebel element" to the councils of the nation, and as it was a brainy and intelligent element, it would have been a hindrance to Radical plans and purposes. This was really the point of difference between the President and Congress. Col. Moore writes:

FEBRUARY 14, 1867.

Mr. Banks of Massachusetts called on the President, and before being admitted to the executive office said to me that in his view there should be some one in the cabinet who could be approached by those who were in opposition to the President, and who could thus become a channel of communication between the executive and Congress. He suggested Horace Greeley as Postmaster-General in place of Mr. Randall, and his great anxiety in reference to reconstruction seemed to be lest, by admitting representatives from the "Rebel States" the disloyal element might again preponderate in those States and perhaps in Congress. He gave the South credit for having men of great ability, who would be able to exercise much influence in the legislative councils of the nation. At lunch I mentioned the subject to the President. He said it would not take him long to send for Mr. Greeley. He believed that by appointing Grant as Secretary of War, Farragut as Secretary of the Navy, Charles F. Adams Secretary of State, and Greeley as Postmaster-General he could settle the question in two hours. He said, however, that such a course would occasion hard feelings on the part of some of the Cabinet officers, who would thus be relieved and to whom he was much attached. I asked him if there was no way in which he could carry out such plans. He replied that he did not know that there was, and as the subject was evidently painful to him I let the matter drop.

No better evidence than is here contained could be furnished of the unselfishness of President Johnson, who could at any time, by the sacrifice of a few friends and the abandonment of his purpose to save the South from the ravages of reconstruction, have reconciled himself with Congress and saved himself from the troubles and annoyances of impeachment. He preferred to be right and to be guided by the laws and the constitution for which he so heroically struggled. Even when liable to be misjudged he contended for the law, as is evidenced in this memoranda from Col. Moore's diary:

Friday, April 5, 1867. Cabinet met at 9 o'clock this morning in accordance with a request of Attorney-General Stanbery made the evening before. The object of the meeting was to decide what should be done upon the application made to the Supreme Court of the United States by Gov. Sharkey and R. J. Walker for an injunction to restrain the President from executing the military reconstruction act. It was agreed by the Cabinet that the Attorney-General should appear before the court at 12 o'clock to-day and resist the motion, the only Secretary not expressing an opinion being Mr. Stanton, who said he was willing to defer in the matter to the judgment of the Attorney-General. The President considered this another attempt at evasion, and reiterated the belief that if it had not been for the pernicious influence excited by the War Department over the "extreme gang" in Congress during the past session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress all the trouble that now divided the people would long since have been brought to a close.

The Military Reconstruction Act was on the statute books, and as the Chief Executive it was his duty to enforce it and defend it. But even in thus following the plain line of duty he was liable to be misunderstood and misrepresented. Col. Barr of Philadelphia, a journalist of repute who, with others, has helped to confirm the statements of Mr. Depew as true, quoting from a book, *The Life and Times of Gen. Grant*, which he is shortly to publish, says:

Gen. Grant's differences with Andrew Johnson were continuous, without an open conflict, during all of his term as President. As the difficulties between Grant and the President grew, Gen. Grant was informed that an arrangement was being made in Maryland for an organization of a force to support the President in case there was an open rupture between himself and Congress. He directed the officer commanding in Washington at the time to send a trusted officer into Maryland to ascertain the strength of the force, and what was being done in the way of arming and drilling it. It was the duty of the first officer sent only to report as to the strength of the force, and he performed that duty; and his present recollection is that the militia force of the State did not exceed 5000. After this officer had reported upon the strength and location, another officer was dispatched, who reported upon its operation, how it was handled, etc. Both of the officers are still living who were sent upon this duty. Only a day or so after the report of the last officer upon this subject, Gov. Tom Swan of Maryland made a requisition for all the field artillery to which the State was entitled. This requisition Gen. Grant pigeonholed, and remarked to a friend, an officer of high standing, and who was sitting near: "I have a mind to write to Gov. Swan and notify him that I am fully aware of what is going on, and intend to keep my eye upon it." After a moment's thought he said: "No, I think I had better keep still." Only a day or two after this, President Johnson came over to his office and spent an hour talking about commonplace matters. But just before he started to go he hinted to Gen. Grant, and said: "General, I am very anxious to know, in case there should be an open rupture between myself and Congress, with which will you be found?" "That will depend," said the general, with some earnestness, "upon which is the revolutionary party." While all this was transpiring, Gen. Grant was made aware of the fact that, in the City of Washington, there was an organization of 5000 veteran soldiers, under the command of a major-general who is still living and is one of the most conspicuous volunteer officers of the late war. The organization was well officered and ready to be armed at the declaration of hostilities between the President and Congress. Mr. Stanton was the master spirit of the organization, and its purpose was to be ready to meet any emergency that might arise. The President was commander-in-chief of the army, and neither side was able to find out what Gen. Grant would do in an emergency—whether he would obey Congress or the President—so each side had its little hostile force prepared for the clash, and Gen. Grant, fully aware of this state of things, stood between the two like an impassable barrier, warning both sides to keep the peace.

Let the reader patiently contrast the above with the following from Col. Moore's diary, which proves plainly that so far from being privy to the organization of a force in Maryland for the purpose of supporting himself, the President was urging upon Gen. Grant the sending of troops into Maryland for the purpose of preventing anarchy, riot and bloodshed during the November elections in that State in 1866. Col. Moore wrote:

October and November, 1866.—The package of papers marked "Maryland and the District of Columbia," show the anxiety and determination of the President to preserve the peace in Baltimore when serious troubles were threatened just prior to the November elections. Gen. Grant was opposed to the interference of the military, his position being explained by his letter to the President, dated October 24, 1866, which concludes as follows: It is a contingency I hope never to see arise in this country whilst I occupy the position of commander-in-chief of the army, to have to send troops into a State *in full relations with the general government* on the eve of an election, to preserve the peace. If insurrection does come, the law provides the method of calling out troops to suppress it. No such contingency seems to exist now. After some correspondence between the President, the War Department and army headquarters, the President, on the 1st of November, 1866, requested the Secretary of War to take all measures necessary to insure the safety of the seat of government, and on the next addressed another communication to that officer, desiring that the attention of Gen. Grant should be called to the state of affairs in Baltimore in order that measures of preparation and precaution might be adopted. Gov. Swan was much in consultation with the President in reference to the threatened trouble in Baltimore, saying that a knowledge of the fact that the government was prepared to suppress disorder would prevent any serious riot. Recruits embarked at New York for Texas were ordered to stop en route at Fort McHenry, there to remain until all apprehensions of difficulty had passed away.

TENNESSEE TROUBLES—JULY, 1867.

The following telegram of Gen. Grant was deemed in striking contrast with his views in reference to Federal interference for the preservation of peace in Maryland:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 23, 1867.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Gent, with dispatches for Gen. Thomas, arrived before your telegram. I directed Gen. Thomas to give orders for the most vigorous of the military to preserve order on election day, and not to wait until people are killed and the mob beyond control before interfering. I will direct Gen. Thomas to go directly to Memphis in person, but do not think there is any need of my going to Nashville.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Tennessee had been, by act of Congress approved July 24, 1866, restored to her relations to the Union, and occupied precisely the same position to the government as Maryland, when Gen. Grant declared his abhorrence to sending "troops into a State in full relations with the general government, on the eve of an election, to preserve the peace."

Mem. by Moore.

When the President read me the dispatch of Gen. Grant to Mr. Stanton, I at once inquired if the first-named had given any instructions upon the subject. He said none whatever, but that on the preceding Cabinet day (Tuesday, July 23d,) the subject of the Tennessee troubles had been mentioned, when the Secretary (Mr. Stanton) proposed to use the military for the preservation of order. "This," said the President, "was the very thing I desired, but I said nothing, and could scarce keep from smiling at the readiness with which the Secretary proposed to do in Tennessee what he and Grant earnestly opposed doing, under similar circumstances in Maryland."

Mem. by Moore.

March 27, 1868.—The President said that ever since Mr. Stanton's removal the President had been kept in ignorance of the military preparations and precautions that had been going on, and he ought to have an officer in command here who could investigate what had been done and inform him of all that transpired. At any rate, he continued, the order would be issued before Monday, the day set for the [impeachment] trial, as its effect might be good.

It will be observed from the above that Gen. Grant's position as to Maryland was one of policy. Maryland, in the Radical view, was only a semi-rebel State to be treated with, whereas Tennessee was wholly and entirely rebellious, was not to be treated with, and had no rights that he was bound to respect. It was under the ban of reconstruction. Gen. Grant did did not always so feel or express himself, but under the guidance of Secretary Stanton he changed, and continued thereafter steadily to change until at last he became the tool of the Radical leaders, and helped to postpone restoration and prolong reconstruction, to the serious detriment of all the best interests of the South and of the Union. But enough has here been given to disprove the assertions of Gen. Grant, through Mr. Depew, that President Johnson was truculent and basely subservient to the interest of any class or classes at the South, aristocratic or otherwise, and to prove that while he was anxious for and urged the restoration of the States to their places in the Union he continued to enforce the repugnant measures as a sworn duty, and that he did this consulting always with his Cabinet; that he had no policy or purpose that its members did not share, and that he was loyal even to stubbornness in the performance of his duty as the Chief Executive of the nation.

The Mexican Mission.

2. Shortly afterward the President sent for Gen. Grant, and said to him that the relations of our government with Mexico were very delicate and he wished him to go to the City of Mexico at once on a very important mission. The general knew that this was to get him out of the way and put it in the power of the President to call, as his successor, to Washington some officer upon whom he could rely. He replied that if the appointment was a diplomatic one he declined it. If it was a military one he refused to obey, because the general of the army could not be ordered to a foreign country with which we are at peace. The interview was a stormy one, but the subject was dropped. One day the general was sent West on a tour of inspection. He knew that Gen. Sherman was to be his successor, and in him he had absolute confidence. The outspoken loyalty of that great soldier prevented the project ever being renewed. It is at this date needless to speculate upon what might have happened had Gen. Grant actively assisted, or possibly obeyed, the President. No one doubts the courage and obstinacy of President Johnson, and only a man of equal firmness and determination could have prevented a most calamitous and unfortunate strife at the most critical period of the reconstruction of the republic.

In support of this from Mr. Depew on the authority of Gen. Grant, Gen. Horace Porter of New York, vice president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and at one time president of the West Shore railroad, said recently to a reporter of the New York *Herald*:

Gen. Porter generally corroborated Depew's story and said: "Secretary Seward and Gen. Sherman praised Gen. Grant for not accepting the mission to Mexico. A curious complication lay in the fact that Gen. Sherman had already been ordered to Washington to take Gen. Grant's place, it being taken for granted that Gen. Grant would go upon this mission, and Sherman was already on his way to Washington. Gen. Grant communicated with him and asked to see him as soon as he arrived in Washington. Gen. Sherman arrived in the morning and went to Gen. Grant's house, where the General told him of his alarm in regard to the state of things at Washington, mentioning what had transpired with the President and the stand he had taken in the matter. Gen. Sherman's patriotism was at once aroused, and with the promptness and frankness characteristic of the man said: 'You did right, Grant; you did exactly right.' The question with the executive then was what excuse he could make for having ordered Sherman to Washington. As he had arrived there he was ordered on a mission to Mexico, accompanied, if I remember rightly, by Lew Campbell of Ohio. That is about the secret history of the matter. There is no doubt that Gen. Grant, by his force of character and determination and the strength he had on account of the confidence of the people in him, prevented occurrences at that time which might have been very disastrous."

The answer to this statement of Mr. Depew, thus embellished by Gen. Horace Porter, was found already prepared in Col. Moore's Diary as if in anticipation of this wanton, unprovoked and wholly inexcusable attack upon the character of Andrew Johnson. It covers and controverts all the points raised by Mr. Depew, and is as follows:

THE MEXICAN MISSION AND GEN. GRANT, OCTOBER, 1866.

The Cabinet had for some time had under consideration the question of the occupation of Mexico by the military forces of the French. It was fully determined that definite instructions should be given to Lewis D. Campbell, who had been some time before appointed Minister to Mexico, but had been prevented from proceeding to that country by its disturbed condition. Upon the President's own suggestion it was decided that, in order that prestige might be given to his mission, he should proceed in a war vessel and be accompanied by Gen. Grant. This, however, was defeated by the general who, although he had been consulted upon the subject by the President, and when he had urged that he desired to be in Washington upon the assembling of Congress, had been told that he could easily do so (the moral influence of his presence with our Minister and his advice being all that was desired), declined to receive instructions from the Secretary of State at the hands of Mr. Campbell, alleging that, being in the military service of the United States, he was not subject to orders from the State Department. The letter of Secretary Seward, however, expressly stated, "By direction of the President, I request you to proceed to Mexico, or its vicinity, to act in concert there with and as an adviser of Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico." Mr. Seward's letter bore date October 20, 1866.

To meet this objection of Gen. Grant, on the 25th of October, 1866, the President proposed a letter to the Secretary of War (Mr. Stanton) in these terms: "You will please instruct Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, to proceed to Mexico, or its vicinity, there to act in concert with and as an adviser of L. D. Campbell, Esq." This letter, however, was submitted to the Cabinet on the day next preceding its date, when, after full consideration, it was decided as the opinion of the heads of departments that, as the duty asked of Gen. Grant was of a civil character, and might, if questioned, give rise to doubts as to the authority of the government to send him on such a mission, the communication for the Secretary of War was modified so as to state the object of the embassy, and "to ask that you will request Gen. Grant to proceed to some point on the Mexican frontier most suitable and convenient for communication with our Minister, or (if Gen. Grant deems it best) to accompany him to his destination in Mexico, and to give him the aid of his advice in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State," etc.

The above quoted letter was dated the 26th of October, 1866, and was sent to the War Department the succeeding day. In the afternoon of the same day the Secretary of War inclosed the reply of Gen. Grant as follows:

"The same request was made of me one week ago to-day, verbally, to which I returned a written reply, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. On the 23d instant the same request was renewed in Cabinet meeting, where I was invited to be present, when I again declined, respectfully as I could, the mission tendered to me, with reasons. I now again beg most respectfully to decline the proposed mission for the following additional reasons, namely: Now whilst the army is being reorganized, and troops distributed as fast as organized, my duties require me to keep within telegraphic communication of all the department commanders and of this city, from which orders must emanate. Almost the entire frontier between the United States and Mexico is embraced in the departments commanded by Gens. Sheridan and Hancock, the command of the latter being embraced in the military division under Lieut. General Sherman—three officers in whom the entire country has unbounded confidence. Either of these general officers can be instructed to accompany the American Minister to the Mexican boundary, or the one can through whose command the Minister may propose to pass in reaching his destination. If it is desirable that the Minister should communicate with me, he can do so through the officer who may accompany him with but very little delay beyond what would be experienced if I were to accompany him myself. I might add that I would not dare counsel the Minister in any matter beyond the stationing of troops on United States soil without the concurrence of the administration. That concurrence could be more speedily had with me here than if I were upon the frontier. The stationing of troops would be as fully within the control of the commanding officer as it would be of mine. I sincerely hope I may be excused from undertaking a duty so foreign to my office and tastes as that contemplated."

The President expressed some surprise at this result. He said that when on Wednesday, October 17, 1866, he sent for Gen. Grant and mentioned the subject to him, he thought the general evinced satisfaction, if not pleasure, at the proposed arrangement. Immediately after the interview the President visited the State Department, and informed the Secretary of the result. The next morning, according to appointment, Gen. Grant called at the Executive Mansion, and Col. Moore was dispatched to the State Department to notify Mr. Seward that the general would either await him at the President's or call on the Secretary at any time he might designate. The Secretary requested Col. Moore to say to the President and Gen. Grant that the instructions had just been completed, and that he would at once bring them to the President. The Secretary accordingly made his appearance, and the instructions prepared for Mr. Campbell were read to Gen. Grant to ascertain whether or not he had any suggestions to make. He said he had none to submit. On the succeeding Sunday Gen. Grant addressed a letter to the President, dated October 21, 1866, stating:

"On further and full reflection upon the subject of my accepting the mission proposed by you in our interview of Wednesday, and again yesterday, I have most respectfully to beg to be excused from the duty proposed. It is a diplomatic service for which I am not fitted either by education or taste. It has not necessarily to be conducted under the State Department, with which my duties do not connect me. Again, then, I most urgently but respectfully repeat my request to be excused from the performance of a duty entirely out of my sphere, and one, too, which can be so much better performed by others."

It was subsequent to the transmission of the above letter to the President that Gen. Grant declined to receive from Mr. Campbell the instructions of the Secretary of State. Reasons other than those stated by Gen. Grant were by some assumed to have influenced his action in the matter of the mission to Mexico, and prominent among these was supposed jealousy of Sherman. Just about this time the papers had published a rumor that Mr. Stanton would resign and be sent as ambassador to Spain and that he would be succeeded in the War Department by Gen. Sherman, who, in February, 1866, had addressed a letter to the President strongly indorsing his policy of reconstruction. The fact that such a letter had been written by him to the President had not generally become known, and but a short time had intervened since Mr. Johnson had read the communication to Gen. Grant, at its conclusion remarking that he thought of publishing it—a suggestion which the President said the General did not appear to relish. It was, therefore, concluded by some that Gen. Grant was afraid that should he leave the country Sherman would first be exalted to his position as the head of the army and thence transferred to the office of Secretary of War, and thus become his (Grant's) superior in office. October 26, 1866, Lieut. Gen. Sherman called upon the President. After the positive declination or refusal of Gen. Grant to go to Mexico, the President sent for Gen. Sherman and found that he was entirely willing to undertake the duty. The President asked him when he would be ready to go. "At once," was the prompt and soldier-like response. A letter was, on the 30th of October, sent to the Secretary of War, saying that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, having found it inconvenient to assume the duties specified in my letter of the 25th inst., you will please relieve him from the same and assign them in all respects to W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States.

There is in this no hint of a purpose to get rid of Gen. Grant; on the contrary the President desired through him to make an impression upon Maximilian's government that would be impressive of the purpose of this government to assist the Mexicans in freeing themselves of all foreign control, as it was bound to do by virtue of its declarations under the long ago promulgated Monroe doctrine. But in those days of reconstruction, falsehood, where the South was interested or to be affected, had a higher value than the truth, and nothing could be charged against Andrew Johnson that would not be believed by the rabid followers of Thad. Stevens.

The Question of Veracity Between the President and Gen. Grant.

Senator Henderson of Missouri stated in a recent interview, pertinent to the statement of Mr. Depew, the enmity that existed between President Johnson and Gen. Grant grew out of a question of veracity. This is true, the difference growing out of the following facts: Late in July of 1867, "the President mentioned to Gen. Grant his intention to remove Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, and make him Secretary pro tem on account of his knowledge of the army and the business of the department, and he asked Grant if he would accept. The latter replied that of course he would obey orders. The President then said," adds Col. Moore, "that he thought he had the right to ask if there was anything between them (the general and himself). He had heard it intimated, he said, that there was, and he would now really like to know how it was. Gen. Grant replied that he knew of nothing personal between them, and then alluded to the difference of opinion between the President and himself respecting the constitutional amendments and the reconstruction acts." Col. Moore continues:

[Extract from the Washington Intelligencer, January 15, 1868.]

* * * Some time after the appointment of Gen. Grant as Secretary of War *ad interim* he had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the probability of the refusal of the Senate to recognize the suspension of Mr. Stanton, when Gen. Grant stated that in such event he might not wish to identify himself with either party in the controversy, but added, in effect, "I shall in that event either hand you my resignation as acting Secretary, or let a mandamus be issued against me to surrender the office."

This conversation was renewed from time to time, and on last Saturday, when Howard's report from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in favor of Stanton was under discussion, Gen. Grant was pointedly asked by the President if he had changed his mind in reference to the course he would pursue if the Senate should refuse to sanction Stanton's suspension, when he reiterated the promise previously made, that he would either hand in his resignation as Secretary of War *ad interim* early enough for the President to appoint his successor or take any other action he might deem requisite, or allow a mandamus to be served upon him for the surrender of the office, adding a promise to the President that he should hear from him on the subject on Monday. Monday passed without the promised communication. On Monday evening, after it was known that the Senate had passed Howard's resolution refusing to recognize the suspension of Stanton as Secretary of War, Gen. Grant was present at the reception at the Executive Mansion, where he greeted the President, but mentioned nothing of any change in the determination previously declared. The President heard nothing whatever from Gen. Grant upon the subject until 11 o'clock Tuesday, two hours after Mr. Stanton had taken possession of the War Office, when the following communication was delivered to him by Maj. Comstock, one of Gen. Grant's staff officers:

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1868.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR—I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of an official notice received by me last evening of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, according to the provisions of section 2 of "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices." My functions as Secretary of War ad interim ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 13, 1868.

Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of the 12th of December, 1867, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension. JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary.

Headquarters Armies of the United States, January 14, 1868.

Attest: GEO. K. DENT, A. A. G.

Soon after the delivery of this communication Gen. Grant called upon the President during the meeting of the Cabinet, and upon being reminded by the President of his reiterated promises, and especially of the promise made early on Saturday morning last, Gen. Grant admitted that promise in the presence of members of the Cabinet.

WHAT THE CABINET SAID OF GRANT'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

After Cabinet meeting to-day the President caused to be read an article from the *National Intelligencer* of January 15, 1868, in the presence of Secretaries McCulloch, Browning, Welles and Postmaster-General Randall. Each asserted to the accuracy of its statements respecting the interview between the President and Gen. Grant during the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, the 14th instant, but at the same time held that it fell short of what really then occurred. The following conversation then ensued:

Mr. Browning—Gen. Grant acknowledged that he had promised to retain the office, or to tender his resignation in time to enable the President to appoint a successor. He said his opinion at the time was that the "ins" must stay in until the "outs" could get in by due course of law. I wrote a full record of what occurred here on Tuesday.

Mr. McCulloch—Your record, then, agrees with the newspaper statement excepting that it is more full?

Mr. Browning—Yes; it gives a much more detailed account of what occurred here. Speaking of his withdrawal from the War Department, Grant said that he bolted one door of the Secretary's office on the inside, locked the other and delivered the keys to the Adjutant-General. He did not profess to know what transpired afterward.

Mr. McCulloch—It is not at all surprising that he did not recollect. He was evidently too much confused to remember much.

Mr. Welles—He says that the discussions in the papers had caused him to look over the [tenure of office] law, and he had feared trouble in the second and fifth sections. He remarked that he did not want to be subjected to imprisonment and fine, when the President replied: "Why, I told you, general, that I would take all the imprisonment and pay all the fines that might be imposed upon you."

Mr. Browning—He admitted all, and made a stammering excuse that had in it no intelligibility. He admitted that when the interview terminated Saturday he was to have seen the President Monday upon the subject.

Mr. McCulloch—He admitted that if he changed his views the President was to be notified in season, to enable him (the President) to put the office in the same position as it was when he (Grant) was appointed Secretary ad interim.

Mr. Welles—The President said to Gen. Grant: "I expected to see you Monday. Why did you not call?" Gen. Grant replied that he was too much occupied by Gen. Sherman and "many little matters."

Mr. McCulloch—I think he was engaged in the preparations necessary to an abdication of the War Office.

Mr. Randall—And the fact was developed that Gen. Sherman was here on Monday.

Mr. Welles—Yes, Grant inquired of the President, "Didn't you see Sherman yesterday? He was to have come."

The President—Saturday, when he referred to the tenure-of-office act, I told him that I would take all the imprisonment and pay all the fines that might be imposed upon him under its provisions. When he rose to leave the room, I repeated the remark, for I wanted to know whether or not he intended to hold on to the office, designing to relieve him if it was his purpose to yield it.

Mr. Randall—Tuesday you told him that was the object of your conversation with him Saturday.

Mr. McCulloch—He did what I expected he would do.

Mr. Randall—I did not suppose that a man occupying his position would so speak and prevaricate. He knows now that we all know that he lied and played the sneak. That is the unadorned English of it.

Mr. Welles—My idea is that he supposed the Senate would act on Saturday, and he intended to carry the President over until Monday. The Senate not having acted then, he did not come to see the President Monday, not wishing to see him until the whole thing had been consummated.

The President—I desired to know what he would do, and did not think it possible that he could act in such bad faith.

[Memorandum by Moore, January 15, 1868.]

Secretary Welles and the President both verified the article in the *Intelligencer* as literally correct, and on the following day (16th), Secretary McCulloch, in describing the same at the Cabinet meeting to Attorney-General Stanberry, (who was not present on the occasion), conveyed the same idea as that expressed by Secretary Welles yesterday.

February 3, 1868.—The correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant was read to-day to Gen. Sherman, and he (Sherman) corroborated the statement made by Gen. Grant in his letter of the 28th respecting the conversation which took place on Saturday, the 11th of May between the General, Lieutenant-General and some members of Grant's staff, in which the latter expressed his views as to his duty under the tenure of office law, and said he would at once see the President upon the subject. Gen. Sherman told the President that Gen. Grant seemed to have made up his mind to await Mr. Stanton's written demand for the office, and then to have referred the subject to the President, thus, as the President held, conclusively showing that the General did contemplate holding on to the office for the President's instructions, and that for some cause or other he suddenly changed his intention. Gen. Sherman further said that Gen. Grant was very much angered at the course of Mr. Stanton, and seemed to have been thwarted in his plans by the action of the Secretary in taking such early possession of the War Office. Gen. Sherman also said that Gen. Grant had told him that Tuesday morning when Mr. Stanton took possession of the War Department the Secretary had sent for him in the usual manner, by an orderly; that Gen. Grant was indignant against him, declaring that he would never again enter the department while Mr. Stanton was at its head unless sent for, and that Gen. Grant was deeply humbled by the condition which affairs had now assumed, and had become very obstinate in reference to the matter.

[Memorandum by Moore.]

January 14, 1868: Gen. Grant attended Cabinet meeting to-day, and the President, in the presence of the Secretaries, referred to the War Department matter, asking the general if he did not distinctly tell the President that should the Senate reinstate the Secretary of War, and he (Grant) should not feel himself at liberty to resist such action, he would at least leave the office at the disposal of the President. This, the President said, the general acknowledged before the entire Cabinet with an abashed look never to be forgotten.

This is the story that has hitherto been only vaguely hinted at by newspapers and by politicians. It is ample for Mr. Johnson's vindication. He is sustained by all the members of his Cabinet and by Gen. Sherman, who makes it plain that Gen. Grant, had he made the same statement to the President as to Stanton's conduct that he had made to him, he (Grant) would have, if he did not entirely exonerate himself from blame, have saved himself at least the humiliation which originated his dislike to Mr. Johnson, forced him into antagonism and enmity to the President, and induced him subsequently to indorse the impeachment and urge it upon his friends in Congress. Thus Mr. Johnson is fully exonerated from all the charges brought against him by Mr. Depew and his friends. Whatever mistakes he made, it can never be successfully maintained that he was a traitor in the faintest degree to his country or its constitution, or even harbored a thought that was in the least opposed to the perpetuity of the Union in its original integrity. When impeached by the party that could not use him he said: "I have taken a step which I believe to be right, and I intend to abide by it. I do not want to see this government relapse into a despotism. I have ever battled for the rights and liberties of the people, and I am now endeavoring to defend them from arbitrary power. * * * I have been struggling ever since I occupied this chair to uphold the constitution, which they (the Radicals) are trampling under foot. * * * The defense I desire to make is not merely for the Senate. I care nothing for conviction by that body if I stand acquitted by the people." His thought was always on his duty to the people. He wanted above all things to stand well with them and to be true to his friends. When suggestions and overtures were made by Senator Pomeroy and others, that he could buy his safety from Radical malevolence by changing his Cabinet, he became indignant, and said, as Col. Moore notes in his diary: "I will have to insult some of these men yet. * * * I had rather be convicted than resort to fraud, corruption and bribery of any kind. Conviction with a clear conscience is far, far preferable to acquittal with a knowledge of guilt." He was full of the courage of truth and rectitude of purpose, and he was appreciated for this and other good qualities by all the members of his Cabinet except Mr. Stanton. Overtures were made to Mr. Seward to the effect that in the event of a change of administration (Johnson's removal from the Presidency) he should be retained in office, provided he did nothing to interfere with the progress of impeachment. To this the venerable Secretary replied: "I will see you damned first. The impeachment of the President is the impeachment of the Cabinet." Attorney-General Stanbery who had some misgivings at the first of impeachment, said as to the trial, as Col. Moore reports him in a memorandum of date the 16th of March, 1868:

I see in it nothing but good. It gives you the great opportunity to vindicate yourself as President against every charge made against you. It gives you an opportunity to do so not only before the American people, but before the entire world—an opportunity such as you could never otherwise have had, to search and probe everything connected with your official life—to show whether or not your policy when contrasted with theirs is not the policy of wisdom; to show what would have been the result if it had been carried out, and to bring before the public the results of the course which your political opponents have pursued. Why, Mr. President, they call you a traitor to the party which elected you. I am one of that party. When I put the question to myself as to services, I find that I am far behind you in good works, for what did I do? All that I did was without loss or peril, while what you have done has been in the face of all sorts of dangers and difficulties. From the first a Union man, do I feel that you have disappointed me in any hope I had in you? So far from it, if you had taken any other course, I should have been sadly disappointed and grieved. When you succeeded Mr. Lincoln I said that the danger was that in his death the South had lost its best friend, and that you, stimulated by the injuries you had received from the Southern people, would not deal with them mercifully. That, Mr. President, was my fear, and entertaining this idea, I would not have entered your administration at the time it was first formed. I came here the succeeding winter. I found you doing your best for reconciliation, and when you called me to Washington I did not hesitate a moment. I have watched you day and night; I have been with you under all circumstances and have been consulted by you upon every subject, from the beginning to the end of my connection with your administration, and I have seen nothing which [illegible] in your place, I would not have done myself. This impeachment trouble grows out of Mr. Stanton's removal. When I came here I found Mr. Stanton in perfect harmony with you. While you were absent on your Western tour, Mr. Stanton and I rode to the Arsenal. We commenced talking about matters, and I said, "The President seems to confide more in you than in Mr. Seward." "Well," he replied, "I believe he does." That was in August, 1866. Mr. President, if I can only keep well for this trial, I will be willing to be sick during the balance of my life. I know, sir, that you will come out of it brighter than you have ever shone.

This testimony to his fidelity as the highest officer in the republic by those who were closest to President Johnson, who shared with him in its responsibilities, ought to be final with all fair-minded and patriotic citizens, North or South, East or West, who value character as the noblest achievement of men. It rebukes the slanderers and makes an end of all doubt. It dispels the cloud that temporarily obscured an honestly and honorably acquired and well-won reputation, and makes for truth and justice. Andrew Johnson belongs to history. In time to come it will deal with him as he deserves, fairly and impartially, but the men of his time who have survived to this day, and those of this generation, may be sure that whatever its judgment, it will never charge him with being corrupt, dishonest or unpatriotic, and will write of him that he was the unswerving, uncompromising and unconquerable friend of the people, the defender of the constitution and laws, and that his policy of restoration has been justified by events since 1866 and by the prosperity that has come to the South and the whole Union since reconstruction ended.

J. M. KEATING.

The Hon. S. S. Cox's Book—What President Cleveland Thinks of It

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1885.

From an examination of a portion of Mr. S. S. Cox's book entitled *Three Decades*, I deem myself able conscientiously to commend it to my fellow-citizens. It deals with great historic epochs, and the experience and ability of the author cannot fail, it seems to me, to make this volume a pleasing source of very valuable information.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Dead Omaha Highwayman.

OMAHA, NEB., October 31.—The highwayman killed by the street-car driver Thursday night now proves to be Walter Ruckel, half-brother of W. F. Martin, a furniture dealer of this city. Ruckel had been a cowboy in the Territories, came to Omaha a few months ago, and worked for Martin, collecting bills. Recently he was discharged for drunkenness. The coroner's jury not only exonerated Wooldridge, the street-car driver, but recommended him to the highest position he is competent to fill in the service of the company.

Scenes in Siam.

In Siam they cut the tails of the cats so as to leave each tail an inch long. Then they dye the animals a bright yellow, which makes them look very gay. The ten-inch lizards of Siam crawl on the ceilings and eat flies and mosquitoes. Siamese princes of royal blood wear less clothes than a New York street arab. The doctors in Siam prescribe such queer things as crushed spiders, pieces of reptiles, ground serpents, bones, scrapings of the horns of wild goats, stags and rhinoceroses, and the scales of fishes and insects. How much better to tell their patients to take Brown's Iron Bitters and be well.

Mortuary Report.

Mortality report for the week ending Saturday, October 31, 1885, at 6 o'clock p.m.:

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Cause Death.
J Southern	24 dys	male	white	convulsions.
W J Archard	24	male	white	consumption
†M Connerton	51	male	white	ch diarrhea.
†G Mathes	20	male	white	typhoid fev.
†F Bolds	22	male	white	septicemia.
*C Dhilke	38	male	white	heart disease
Ch W Piper	19 dys	female	white	pneumonia.
A Gallity	45	female	white	pemphigus.
S W Roper	4	female	white	cong. chill.
W H Dorsey	16	male	col'ed	r. r. accident
Ch E Mundy	......	male	col'ed	prem. birth.
†W Johnston	22	male	col'ed	coma.
†A Water	23	male	col'ed	paralysis.
*M Sharks	25	male	col'ed	heart disease
A Carnes	85	female	col'ed	gastritis.
B Stran	1	female	col'ed	dentition.
†M Kelly	29	female	col'ed	pelvic cell'tis

*Inquest. †City Hospital.

G. S. GRAVES, M.D., Secretary.

Distribution by Wards—First, 1; Second, 0; Third, 0; Fourth, 0; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 0; Seventh, 0; Eighth, 2; Ninth, 1; Tenth, 4. City Hospital, 6. Still born, 1. White, 9. Colored, 8. Total, 17.

MRS. LAWRENCE BARRETT will not travel with her husband this season, but remain at the Hotel Vendome, Boston. She is an accomplished gentlewoman, and the Barrett family circle is one of the most lovable in the profession.

SENT INTO EXILE.

Ward's Motion for a New Trial Overruled, and the "Little Napoleon of Wall Street"

Sentenced to Ten Years' Confinement, at Hard Labor, in Sing Sing Prison—The Prisoner

Apparently Indifferent as to His Fate, Receiving His Sentence Without Moving a Muscle.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Ferdinand Ward, smiling and perfectly self-possessed, came into the crowded court-room this morning to receive the sentence of the law for one of the many crimes which he has committed in the world of finance. The sheriff and the warden of Ludlow street jail accompanied him. Throwing off his overcoat with an easy air, he bowed to and shook hands with his counsel. As he looked around the room he saw a few familiar faces. The jury by which Ward had been found guilty was not present in a body, but a number of the jurymen occupied seats in the court-room. The box, however, was not empty. It was occupied by court attaches, budding limbs of the law, and others who had dropped in to hear the little Napoleon of Wall street sentenced. The court clerk was promptly on hand with his assistant. The judge, however, was late, and did not arrive until twenty minutes after the appointed hour.

AN INTERRUPTION.

When the machinery of the law was set in motion, a persistent lawyer arose and asked for a proceedings in a rape case. Judge Barrett tried in a gentle way to persuade the lawyer to wait until later in the day, but the latter was so earnest and bound to have his own way, that the court was compelled to listen to the lawyer then and there. Judge Barrett granted the stay of proceedings.

WHEN THE MATTER

had been disposed of, the District Attorney arose and said: "Ferdinand Ward, the prisoner at the bar, has been found guilty of the crime with which he was charged. The counsel at the last session of the court gave notice that at this time a motion for a new trial would be made. I move that the motion be made at this session."

GEN. TRACY

of Ward's Counsel arose and in a low tone, scarcely audible ten feet away, said: "The defendant, Ferdinand Ward, moves this court that judgment in this action be arrested. First—On the ground that the facts stated in the second count of the indictment do not constitute a crime. Second—On the ground that the defendant, being a director of a national bank and the evidence charges him with procuring the unlawful certification of his own check by that national bank, this court has no jurisdiction of the bank subject of the indictment. The bill of exceptions upon which the defendant asks for a new trial reads as follows: First—In charging the jury that there was sufficient evidence to convict. Second—In charging the jury, the several propositions to which upon the trial exceptions were taken and noted on behalf of the defendant as appears upon the minutes of the trial. Third—In refusing to charge the jury the several matters requested by the defendant to which refusal exceptions were then and there taken and noted. Fourth—In refusing to advise the jury to acquit the defendant and to which refusal the defendant duly took exceptions. Fifth—In refusing to direct the jury to acquit the defendant, and to which refusal the defendant duly excepted. Sixth—In refusing to direct the jury to acquit the defendant on the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment, and to which exception was duly taken.

WHEN GEN. TRACY

had finished reading this bill of exceptions and had taken his seat, District-Attorney Martine made this motion:

"I move that Ferdinand Ward be now sentenced by the court."

Ward arose and stood in front of the bar by the side of his counsel. His face was pale but firm. He did not flinch as Judge Barrett pronounced the sentence, but stood unmoved while the court poured upon his head the words of condemnation. The court-room was hushed, and an almost oppressive silence fell upon the several hundred men who watched the prisoner with feverish eagerness.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

"Ward, you have been convicted by an intelligent and conscientious jury of the crime of which you have been charged," began the judge, directing his gaze upon the prisoner, who stood before him. "You have certainly had a fair and impartial trial. The jurors were most carefully selected, and came to the trial of your case with apparently unprejudiced minds. The Court guarded all your rights and privileges from infringement to the best of his ability. You were convicted because you had no defense. You offered no defense to the facts. It is only a matter for conjecture why so intelligent a jury should have taken so long a time to decide your case. If your case had been that of a person wholly unknown, the jury needed not to have left their seats; on the contrary, your case has had the benefit of a more than careful consideration. You have been most ably defended by your counsel, and an address as brilliant and scholarly as any ever heard in this court-room was made in your defense. You were not convicted on popular clamor. The jury probably delayed in its judgment because they were afraid that in some way they might be accused of being influenced by popular clamor, which tended to make that conviction doubtful. I have nothing to say to you in the way of a homily, because I think it would be wholly useless. You have shown yourself to be wholly indifferent throughout this trial of the charges which have been brought against you. You seem to experience no remorse whatever over the ruin and sorrow which you have brought to hundreds of people in this country. You have done more to unsettle public confidence in moneyed institutions than any other man of this generation, and yet, throughout this entire trial, you have shown yourself to be wholly unrepentant for the sins you have committed. This being the fact, I must simply content myself with pronouncing the sentence of the court, which is that you shall be confined in the State's prison at hard labor for the period of ten years."

TOOK IT COOLLY.

Not a muscle of the prisoners face changed while these scathing remarks were made. He bowed his head but did not tremble or show any evidence of feeling. Ward was quickly surrounded by his friends. He put on his overcoat, took his Derby hat, and left the court-room accompanied by his keepers. Ward was taken from the court-room to the sheriff's office, whither District Attorney Martine soon followed. The latter had a consultation with Sheriff Davidson, and it was decided that Ward should be taken to Sing Sing by the first train from the Grand Central depot. The time for departure was 2:30 o'clock. During the time intervening, nearly three hours, Ward's movements were kept secret, but it was understood that he was being accorded the privilege of attending to some private affairs. He was not returned to the Tombs, and Warden Finn turned over his effects, contained in two satchels, to a friend, who came with an order from Ward.

DEPARTURE FOR SING SING.

Ward was taken to Sing Sing prison on the 2:30 o'clock p.m. train train to-day from the Grand Central depot. He was accompanied by Sheriff Davidson and Warden Kernan.

One of the Most Inhuman Deeds Ever Perpetrated.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 31.—Recently a most horrible outrage was committed in Tabasco, the details of which have horrified the State. Juan Vicente Palavicini was traveling with his wife and child to his hacienda. On the way a bandit, Manuel Padron, came out on horseback and tried to carry off the wife of Palavicini. A fight took place between the two men and Padron was killed. After the former had left his family at the hacienda he returned toward the town of Tiepa to advise the authorities of what he had done. On his return he was captured by a brother of the dead bandit, assisted by three desperadoes. They took Palavicini off his horse, stripped off his stockings, flayed the soles of his feet and then made him walk with the raw flesh nearly a mile. They then cut off his ears and wrists, in which condition he was obliged to walk some more. They then took out his eyes and lashed him to make him run. Finally, they dragged him at the head of their saddles and then tore him in two. The perpetrators of the outrage escaped, but a feeling has sprung up that if they are caught it is likely that they will suffer in the same manner.

The Hon. S. S. Cox's Book—What Mr. Blaine Thinks of It.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1885.

My Dear Mr. Cox:

I have read the twelfth chapter of your forthcoming book with great pleasure, and I thank you sincerely for sending it to me. It is written in clear, graphic style, and presents with fresh interest the details of the Trent affair. Your personal incidents and anecdotes in connection with that grave conflict of opinion and action are extremely entertaining.

I wish, and with the utmost confidence predict, a great success as the reward of your literary labor. With sincere regard, your friend, JAMES G. BLAINE.

Hon. S. S. Cox.

MARRIED.

DUNNAVANT—LARKIN—Wednesday evening, October 28, 1885, at St. Patrick's (residence), by the Rev. Father Veale, Mr. ROBERT DUNNAVANT and Miss MARY LARKIN. No cards. [Nashville papers please copy.]

DIED.

HANAUER—At her home on Kerr avenue, at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, October 31, 1885, Mrs. SUSAN C. HANAUER, wife of Louis Hanauer.

Funeral from residence to-morrow (MONDAY) afternoon, November 2d, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. Carriages at Holst's.

ANGERONA LODGE, No. 168, F. and A. M.—Will meet in stated communication MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2d, at 7:30 o'clock, for dispatch of regular monthly business. Visiting brothers fraternally invited.
By order of S. A. TAYLOR, W.M.
Attest: DODGE C. TRADER, Secretary.

Memphis Lodge No. 27, B.P.O.E.

MEETS at Odd-Fellows Building this (SUNDAY) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
CHAS. BORNER, Secretary.

Memphis Building and Loan Association.

THE regular monthly meeting of Directors will be held MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2d, at 7:30 o'clock, when the funds on hand will be offered as usual to borrowers. New series open.
By order JAS. S. ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HIRSCH, Secretary.

A Valuable Patent.

Dancy's (Horse) Corn and Pea Planter.

HAVING perfected my invention, I wish to place it before the public, especially manufacturers. As a Corn Planter, it is a perfect success—opens the drill, distributes the seed accurately, uninjured, and covers the same, thereby one man performing the work of three. They have been used in this section for over a dozen years with perfect satisfaction. Can give responsible testimonials. Address
JOHN H. DANCY, Dancyville, Haywood county, Tenn.

HOPKINS' MILLINERY!

GREAT BARGAINS.

Black Straw Hats.....35, 50, 75c and $1.00
Felt Hats, all colors.....From 75 cents up
Extra Fine French Felt Hats.....$1.50
Silk Plush Hats.....From $1.00 to $2.00
Small Velvet Bonnets.....From 75 cents up
FINE TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS At $2, $3, $4, $5, and Above.

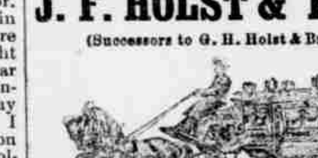
Feathers!
At Ridiculously Low Prices.
Real Ostrich Tips, all colors, 3 in bunch...35 cents
Extra Fine Ostrich Tips.....From $1.00 up
Real Ostrich Long Plumes.....From 75 cents up
Real Ostrich Pompoms.....From 35 cents up
Wings.....From 10 cents up
Birds of All Colors, Quality and Sizes.

Hats Reshaped, Feathers Cleaned, Dyed and Curled.
GOLDEN HAIR WASH, by the Small or Large Quantity.

We Make a Specialty of Millinery.
Employ the best hands in the city, give our whole attention to it, and we defy competion in that line

The Mirror is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

J. F. HOLST & BRO.
(Successors to G. H. Holst & Bro.)



Funeral Directors,
320 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

A FULL and complete stock of Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets, Cloth-Covered Caskets and Burial Robes always on hand.
Orders by telegraph promptly filled.

PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

WILL sell or exchange for desirable city property the two finest Cotton Plantations on the Arkansas river, known as the Mitchell and Goodloe places, containing in all about 4000 acres, under good state of cultivation, substantial buildings and improvements, and well stocked with labor. I will be at the Gaston Hotel, Memphis, Friday and Saturday, November 6th and 7th.
R. H. LANGDALE.

Removal.
J. W. CLAPP
HAS changed his office to No. 6 Madison street, over Murphy & Murphy.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders
OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO., 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, October 3, 1885.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in HUNTSVILLE, ALA., on
Thursday, November 12, 1885.
Transfer books close October 10th, and reopen October 13, 1885.
L. M. SCHWAN, Secretary.
The agents of the several stations will furnish stockholders with free tickets to and from the meeting. H. C. WILTON, Treasurer.

Mississippi & Tennessee R. R. Co
Stockholders' Meeting.
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company will be held at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.,
Wednesday, 25th day of November, 1885,
at which time Directors will be elected for the ensuing year.
S. H. LAMB, Secretary.

Oliver, Finnie & Co.
ONE CAR Load New York State Buckwheat,
ONE CAR Load Best California Fruits,
ONE CAR Load California Salmon,
ONE CAR Load Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Etc.,
ONE CAR Load Cocoanuts,
ONE CAR Load Nuts, Currants, Figs, Etc.,
ONE CAR Load Fire-Works, Fire-Crackers, Etc.,
ONE CAR Load Fancy Candies,
ONE CAR Load Krout, Pickles and Pigs-Feet.
Oliver, Finnie & Co.

KREMER
CLOAKS! WRAPS! JACKETS!
NEWMARKETS!
3000 GARMENTS!
UNRIVALED IN ELEGANCE, MATERIAL & CHEAPNESS.
This Week, commencing MONDAY, will witness a sale of these Garments, that for values offered, has never been equaled.
Garments from the Celebrated Houses of Prugat, Jourdan, Aubrey and Mouret.
Berlin and London Garments.
Children's and Misses' Cloaks from $1.50 up.
PLUSH GARMENTS
LIGHT WEIGHT GARMENTS!
Novelties and Bargains Immense! Life, Beauty and Selection in
KREMER'S CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Sale Starts Early Monday Morning.
KREMER.

DEATH TO HIGH PRICES
Gratifying Success of the First Week at the
Boston Square Dealing Clothing House
226 Main Street.
In addition to our 3 Great Drives of last week, we are in receipt of an Avalanche of Bargains, which we now offer to the public. Read carefully and note the prices:
138 Cassimere Business Suits, at $9.00, worth $13.50.
119 Cassimere Suits, superior quality, at $12.50, worth $18.00.
96 Straight-cut Sack Suits, at $16.50, worth $22.50.
67 4-Button Cutaway Suits, Tailor-make, at $18.00, worth $25.00
SPECIALS IN BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.
EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES—ONE PRICE TO ALL.
Boston Square Dealing Clothing House,
226 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

HIGHEST HONORS AT WORLD'S FAIR, NEW ORLEANS
FOUR GOLD MEDALS.
Garland Base Burners and Ranges
OFTEN IMITATED—NEVER EQUALED.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of
LOW BASE BURNERS IN THE MARKET
H. WETTER & CO.
SOUTHERN AGENTS.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.
Distillers,
OFFICE AND STORE, No. 297 MAIN ST MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
OLD YANNISSEE WHISKEY OUR Ueuq TRADE MARK REGISTERED DISTILLED ONLY BY B. J. SEMMES & CO.
Distillery and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Green Brier, 5th District, Tenn.

SCHOOL SHOES
FOR
BOYS, MISSES & CHILDREN
Noted for Durability, Comfort and Style. Cheaper than anywhere.
ZELLNER & CO., 300 MAIN ST.
The Latest Fall and Winter Styles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Footwear.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO EVERY ADDRESS SENT US

LEMMON & GALE,
WHOLESALE
Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Nos. 326-328 Main Street Memphis, Tenn.
WE ARE IN DAILY RECEIPT OF DESIRABLE FALL AND WINTER GOODS, WHICH we offer to the trade upon the most favorable terms. Our prices will compare favorably with those of any market in the United States. Special inducements to Cash Buyers. LEMMON & GALE.

P. McCADDEN. W. P. DUNAVANT. MARTIN KELLY.
P. McCADDEN & CO.
GROCERS & COTTON FACTORS,
No. 366-368 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.