

ANDREW JOHNSON VINDICATED BY GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

Whatever the Faults of the Great Tennessee He Was a Pure and Upright Patriot.

New York, June 30.—The Star publishes the following: Last autumn no little excitement was created by the statement which occurred in a speech made by the Hon. Clarence M. Dapew before the New York Chamber of Commerce to the effect that Gen. Grant had saved the Union twice; that after the war he had defeated a plot of Andrew Johnson to throw the government into the hands of the extremists.

Mr. Dapew's speech and a subsequent newspaper publication brought this private talk to a head, and made it a matter of keen public attention, for Mr. Dapew professed to have had the facts at first hand from no less great an authority than Grant himself.

Firstly—Andrew Johnson, as a firm believer that the States had never been constitutionally or legally out of the Union, was strongly of the opinion that, instead of the rebellion, was sustained, the latter should be treated as a Northern revolt against this monstrous reversal of the results of the war, as there would almost surely be.

Secondly—Mr. Johnson's political course, from the beginning, shaped itself to effect this result, which, if successful, would give the party of reason and disunion the North and South, the numerical majority, and enable the South to carry out by peaceful means what she had failed in doing by arms.

Thirdly—The President attempted to secure Gen. Grant's cooperation, as the General commanding the army, that the backing of Federal bayonets might be at his back in case there was a Northern revolt against this monstrous reversal of the results of the war, as there would almost surely be.

Fourthly—Mr. Johnson, seeing that Gen. Grant would be a deadly opponent to his plot, sought to remove him from the scene by sending him to Mexico on a semi-diplomatic mission, thus putting Gen. Sherman in command of the army.

Shortly after Mr. Dapew had stirred up the old issues the writer was in the West, and took occasion to call on Gen. Sherman at St. Louis, as this eminent man had been mentioned as one of those having unpublished proofs of Johnson's treasonable plot.

The gallant old soldier, on being apprised of the motive of the visit, burst into a loud laugh of derision, and said that such rubbish was not worthy of being discussed; that the matter had been settled long since, and that no man with two grains of sense in his skull really believed that Andrew Johnson, whatever mistakes he might have made, was animated by such but pure and upright motives.

"How then do you account for Gen. Grant's sincere belief that Johnson was plotting against the Union?" "That's very simple," said Gen. Sherman. "Mr. Johnson sometimes drank a little too much. There's no doubt that in some of his friendly chats over a bottle, an occasion occurred between two gentlemen, Johnson may have made some rash statements as to constitutional reconstruction, not clearly grasping the drift of his own remark, and that Gen. Grant may easily have mistaken the purport of them and so got very wrong impressions. It was only at the last drinking the Stanton-Johnson imbroglio that any ill feeling grew up between Grant and Johnson.

"Had Grant believed from the start that President Johnson was hatching such a plot, would it not have made some difference at once?" "Certainly, would be the General's reply. "That goes without saying. I do not believe that General Grant, at the outset, when the alleged conversations were held, thought of the speciality as being out of the common, even though he may have attributed to Johnson a predisposition to the Lincoln plan of reconstruction. It is perfectly well known that the theory of reconstruction favored by Johnson was that which Mr. Lincoln proposed to carry out in case he had lived. Not only this, but many of the leading Northern Senators and other influential politicians had put themselves on record as in a cord with it. Even Senator Morton, afterward the most bitter and radical of Johnson's enemies, made a speech shortly after Lincoln's death, strongly favoring this plan. (The war would remain, in essence, that, only two weeks before he died.) It is to this Hon. Joseph McDonald that the Indiana, and gave him an old copy of the speech, which he read and downed it. It is not to be supposed that Johnson could not have heard in the country."

"You have expressed, then, that Grant's views as expressed to Dapew were an error?" "I would not say that, but I think Grant, when in after times, was more active in political parties to put a different construction on his memories of the talks with Johnson that he entertained at the time."

"There can be no doubt I suppose, that Mr. Johnson would have carried out, if practicable, what may be called the Lincoln plan of reconstruction, afterward denounced by Republicans as rank treason against the Union?" "No doubt whatsoever," answered Gen. Sherman, "but it would never have been carried out through strictly legal and constitutional means. I don't believe any statesman ever lived in America who understood the constitution and all its powers and limitations better than did Andrew Johnson. It was his Bible, and he studied it as such. He loved the Union as passionately as he loved slavery and slave holders, but he was not the man to take any steps unless he believed fervently that he had good constitutional grounds for it."

"What do you think concerning Gen. Grant's statement that President Johnson asked him if he would support the Lincoln plan of reconstruction, and had long since been trampled out of existence in the minds of men not warped by partisan hate by the results of the impeachment trial. But ever since that time certain prominent radical Republicans had been waggling their heads sagely and whispering malignantly that there was testimony in existence which had never been made public, triumphantly proving Johnson's guilt. Such men as Blair, Logan, Boutwell, et id genus omne, did not hesitate to intimate this in private conversations among the witnesses whose testimony could be evoked to blast the memory of the dead Andrew Johnson, it was claimed, was Gen. W. T. Sherman, who had an active part in the imbroglio between Grant, Stanton and Johnson, though himself not implicated in any way as a principal."

Mr. Dapew's speech and a subsequent newspaper publication brought this private talk to a head, and made it a matter of keen public attention, for Mr. Dapew professed to have had the facts at first hand from no less great an authority than Grant himself. Of the accuracy of the Dapew quotation, there can be no doubt, as Col. Fred Grant and the Rev. Dr. Newman afterward told the writer of this that they had often heard Grant make practically the same statements in conversation. The readers of this journal will pardon the writer if he repeats briefly the substance of Gen. Grant's account, as uttered through the mouthpiece of Mr. Dapew.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES A SHARP CRITICISM OF THE EXECUTIVE BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS—Why the Evidence Does Not Always Agree.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The Senate Committee on Pensions, in its report recommending the passage over the President's veto of the bill granting a pension to Mary J. Nettie, says: "So great has become the number of such vetoes interposed by the present Executive, all within a few weeks past, and so extraordinary the character, some of them rudely expressed and in every way instances severely implied of the action of the two houses of Congress and of their committees, upon which has devolved the wearisome and generally unappreciated labor of investigating these cases, accompanied in many cases by such ridicule or evident disgust, with the claims themselves, that your committee feels that they are justified in a brief review of the circumstances involved. In doing this, a strong effort will be made to restrain an unseemly feeling of indignation, which, if permitted to assume extravagant proportions, would wholly destroy these respectful forms of expression which must be maintained in official intercourse between the different officers and departments of the government. It becomes the more necessary in proportion as it is rendered the more difficult by reason of the unjust and unexampled style in which some of the messages of the President are expressed. It shall be the effort of the committee to give on this difficult matter without violating the courtesy of official intercourse, by language as simple as possible, and as we are aware, is without precedent, and which, so far as we are concerned, shall remain so."

The committee proceeds to show that 26 per cent of the Senate bills, and only 84 per cent of the House bills submitted to the President, have been vetoed, and it says it is not unreasonable to assume that the number of vetoes is in the ratio of the number of bills which the President has refused to sign. "Much criticism," the report continues, "has been indulged in by the President of the methods of legislation pursued by the two houses of Congress, and however uninformed he may be upon the subject, and however unintentionally, by reason of want of knowledge, he may have misrepresented to the country the methods of legislation which have been pursued in like cases ever since Congress and Parliaments have existed, and which have, since Parliament became free, been safe from Kingly and Presidential interference, by reason of the people are misled by the unwarranted statement of the President as to the manner in which legislation upon pensions, claims and the like, is and of necessity must be conducted. The pension business of the Senate has never been better done than during the present session. Those members of the committee who have performed the most have been as careful as any, and derivation of their patient, conscientious and exhausting labors to help the noblest and best portion of good poor and the country's beneficiaries, can originate only in a wise and noble spirit, which is in itself, on a well formed, sadly needs reconstruction or recreation."

The report embodies a copy of the instructions by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Pensions, as follows: "Please cause the same to be critically examined, and report thereon to the committee in your opinion, any objections to their approval are known to exist. In cases where objections exist they should be specifically set forth."

This indicates, the committee says, unmistakably that the President relies upon the committee to report for him. The report continues: "Why the President should initiate this game of shuttlecock and pelt a co-ordinate department of the government with venom based upon the review of the action of Congress by some subordinate of the Commissioner of Pensions is a topic which will bear thoughtful consideration, and which is left without discussion. Why the findings of the two houses of Congress should be discredited and attributed to unworthy motives, indifference, or incapacity while the President's veto is accepted as the basis of fact, these numerous queries are hard to perceive. But all through these vetoes there seems to run the fallacy that the power of Congress to grant pensions is limited to what may already be done by the Pension Office under the general law. It is difficult to write in two other polities. The vetoes of pensions and the various grounds of compensation, charity and public policy which is necessary in order to remove this impression. It is sufficient to observe that the jurisdiction of the legislative power of this government is larger than that of the Executive, and that the President's power is not to be exercised until after a claim for pension or other benefit has been presented to the Pension Office. Consequently in nearly every case the Congressional statement stands upon a proper proof that the finding of facts which the President sets up in disapproval of the bill."

And Still Another. WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President today vetoed the Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. L. Bundy. In the veto message the President says that the claimant, who was a naturalist, after the settlement of his accounts was found to be indebted to the government. Thereupon he put in a claim for forage for horses more than sufficient to offset his indebtedness. There is no suggestion that he had or used any horses, and if he did and failed to make a claim for forage at the time he settled his accounts, then, says the President, he presents a case of incredible ignorance of his rights or a wonderful lack of that disposition to gain every possible advantage which is usually found among those who deal with the government. The claim is not allowed on the ground that it would set a precedent which should be ignored, and which, if followed, would furnish another means of attack upon the Treasury by the same means as many which are now in active operation.

A Couple of Youthful Murderers. NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Johnnie Cook, a Cuban girl aged 15 years, was killed yesterday by Felix Alvarez, aged 15 years. The children were playing together, when the girl commenced teasing the boy, who became angry and pulled a pair of scissors at the girl, one blade entering the carotid artery, inflicting a wound from which she bled to death in forty minutes. In a fight between two colored boys, Joseph Ellis, aged 14 years, and Zepher Ferguson, aged 11 years, the former was stabbed to death by the latter.

The First Sign

Of falling health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weakness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

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I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured. It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

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Guain's Pioneer Blood Renewer. "HENRY CHEVES, "No. 207 Second street, Mason, Ga." "Mr. Henry Cheves, the writer of the above, formerly of Crawford county, now of Mason, Ga., writes the contents of this interesting catarrh. W. A. HUFF, "Ex-Mayor of Mason."

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American Fish Schooners Captured. HALIFAX, N. S., July 3.—The cruiser Terror captured two more American fishing schooners last night at Sand Point, near Shelburne, and took them to the latter harbor, this morning. The schooners captured are the Geo. W. Chesling, and G. B. Harrington, both of Portland, Me.

Will Contest the Sunday Closing Law. BOSTON, MASS., July 3.—About forty-five boat barbers organized last evening to contest the order closing barber shops on Sunday. Their cause will be carried to the higher courts.

Specie Exports. NEW YORK, July 3.—The total exports of specie from this port during the past week were \$4,044,355.85. The total imports of specie at the port during the week were \$177,000.

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Non-Resident Notice. No. 554, R. D.—In the Probate Court of Shelby County, Tennessee.—Bernard Darrac et al vs. the Unknown Heirs of Arabelle M. Paquet, deceased. It appearing from original bill filed in this cause that the names and residence of the heirs at law of Arabelle M. Paquet, deceased, are unknown, but they are believed to be non-residents of the State of Tennessee; it is, therefore, ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Court-House of Shelby County, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in July, 1886, to show cause why they should not be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing at that time; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal. This 24th day of May, 1886. A copy—Attor: R. HUGH B. CULLERS, Clerk. J. L. G. McNEEL, Deputy Clerk. John Loague, solicitor for complainant.