THE CINCINNATI DAILY STAR.

VOL. 8. | TEN CENTS PER WEEK. | SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1875. | SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS. | NO. 27

WANTED---MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED--RUBBER STAMPS—[jy14-tf,W&S] at 201 Race street.

WANTED—TO HANG WALL PAPER—At 10c a roll, 283 Main st. jy26,31-2t*

WANTED—Four Ferrotypes for 50c. New York Gallery, 28 W. Fourth st. mh22-8tf

WANTED—Boston Gallery makes 4 Ferrotypes for 50c. 217 Central ave. mh22-8tf

WANTED—SHOES—Buy your SHOES at POTTER'S, No. 156 West Fifth street. jy24-10t

WANTED—GIRL—Good, for dining-room, at 201 West Third st. jy30-2t

WANTED—YOU TO GO TO—G. SCHILLING, Carpet Weaver, 281 West Sixth st. [jy30-tf]

WANTED — Clothes - wringers Repaired. F. TETTENBORN, 2 9 W. Fifth street. [jy31-S,Tu&Th,tf]

WANTED—GIRL—German, to do up-stairs work, washing and ironing; must bring reference, at 535 Court st. jy30-2t

WANTED — AGENTS—For "Odontaline." For particulars address, with stamp, J. P. BROOKINS & SON, Eaton, O. jy30-3t

WANTED—HOUSE—Of four or five rooms; must be in good neighborhood and condition. Address D H C, Lock-box 1,335. jy30-3t

WANTED—BUILDING—Large, airy and light, suitable for manufacturing purposes, without machinery. Address S K & W, City. jy30-2t

WANTED—COOK—One who understands her business, with experience in a private boarding-house. Call at No. 311 Walnut street. jy30-2t

WANTED — YOU TO KNOW — That B. CAVAGNA & SON have new Pine Apple and new Holland Cheese, and splendid line of Groceries. jy26-tf

Curiosities, Minerals, Old Coins, Indian Relics, &c., Bought and Sold. MERCER'S Stencil House, 117 W. 5th st. my29-8tf

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—Two good building lots in Leavenworth City for a horse and buggy, or a gentleman's fine pin. Address N. WHITE, city. jy30-3t

WANTED—HOUSE—Of four or five rooms, within four squares of Scott and Robbins streets, Covington. Call on or address W A C, Ticket-office, Third and Vine streets, Cincinnati. jy30-2t

WANTED—FRESH AIR! FRESH AIR!—Take the train at Plum-street Depot at 8:45 P. M. to-morrow (Sunday) for Shooting Park, Carthage and Lockland, returning to the city at 6 o'clock P. M. 1t

WANTED — THE PUBLIC TO KNOW—That KELLY'S Photograph Gallery, No. 529 Madison street, Covington, Ky., has been removed to 193 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ap5-4mo

WANTED—TO CLOSE OUT—A stock of first-class Sewing Machines in order to retire finally from the business. Will sell at COST for CASH. Call for AGENT, 230 Walnut street, first floor. je26-tf

WANTED—BUY YOUR HATS OF MARTIN, at 42 W. Fifth st. jy15-tf

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY—A country place, of 10 to 50 acres, well located and convenient to railroad and church. House and outbuildings must be in good order. Send full particulars as to house, grounds, outbuildings, fruits, neighborhood, &c. Address, for one week, J. H. S., Lock-box O, Cincinnati, O. [jy17-tf,ztw]

WANTED—DO YOU WISH—To save money? If so, buy your boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of S. MARX, 280 W. Fifth street. He not only sells retail at wholesale prices, but he receives daily job lots of custom made boots and shoes, which he can sell at half the usual price. It is therefore money in your pocket to go there before you buy elsewhere. 1t

WARRANTED TO CURE, or the money refunded. Dr. J. C. Kerr's Great System Renovator is good alike for child and adult. It is a preventive and cure of all fevers and small-pox. It cures all diseases arising from impure blood; cures all skin diseases, liver complaint, erysipelas, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, flux, dysentery, headache, neuralgia, debilitated constitutions, cough and weak lungs, chronic diarrhea, biliousness, fever and ague, and cholera morbus. Depot, No 139 W. Fourth st. Sold by all druggists. Jy31-4ts

WANTED—ALL THAT—Contemplate procuring homes in the suburbs of the city to call upon the undersigned, who will take pleasure in taking such out, free of expense, to the Linwood Land Company's subdivisions, of nearly 100 acres, at Linwood, one of the most desirable suburbs of the city, on the Little Miami Railroad, but seven miles from the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. This Company's second subdivision contains the most desirable building lots ever offered for sale, as a subdivision, in this vicinity. Streets will be graded and graveled, and shade trees set out in front of each lot, all free of expense to purchasers; prices low; payments easy. JOHN J. HOOKER, Sec'y. Office n. e. cor. Fourth and Walnut sts. [jy10-10t-S,M&Th]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COUNTER—Suitable for cigar stand; will sell cheap. Inquire at Indiana House, 168 Fifth st. jy30-2t

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS—Bought, Sold and Exchanged. HOW & CO., 80 West Third street. jy16-tf

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 143 acres, 18 miles from the city. Can be subdivided, if necessary. Title perfect. Inquire at STAR OFFICE. jy27-6t

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—New and second hand, in great variety. For bargains call at 19 and 21 West Seventh street. GEO. C. MILLER & SONS. sep7-tf

FOR SALE—WAGON, &c.—Wholesale Spice and Tea Wagon, Good Team and No. 1 Route, in southern part of Ohio; no opposition. Inquire of or address DR. W. M. COWMAN, No. 101 East Fifth street. jy31-2t*

FOR SALE—LAND—50 acres prairie land; good spring on same; in thickly-settled neighborhood, in Adair county, Iowa, near county-seat. Or will trade for horse and light spring-wagon. Address "W," this office. [jy14-tf]

FOR SALE—STORE-ROOM—With bakery attached. It is the only bakery in the place. A man who can do his own baking can do well in this town of 800 inhabitants. For full particulars address JAS. W. DAVIS, Box 109, Lynchburg, O. jy30-2t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT LOW—2 PLEASANT ROOMS and HOUSE with 3 rooms, cellar, &c. Apply to G. PITTS, Third and Bullock streets. [jy30-2t*]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Brick, No. 28 Oliver street, of 5 rooms, in good order; good yards. Apply to E. MOGOLDICK, cor. Sixth and Mound. jy30-2t

LOST.

LOST—CANARY BIRD—One foot slightly disabled, from 497 Seventh st. Finder will be rewarded by returning to above number. [jy31-2t]

LOST — BRACELET — Gold link, either at Barnet Woods or on Clinton road; $5 reward, if returned to 87 Clark st. jy31-2t

RELIGIOUS DIRECTORY.

OUT-DOOR SERVICES will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4:30 P. M. at East Columbia, near tollgate. Good speakers in attendance. 1t*

SEVENTH-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — Rev. Eben Halley, Pastor. Services To-morrow at 11 A. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. All are invited. 1t

ST. PAUL M. E. CHURCH, corner of Seventh and Smith streets.—Preaching To-morrow, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. 1t

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Ninth street, between Central avenue and Plum, W. T. Moore, Pastor. Morning subject: "Family Government." Evening: "Liberal Liberalism." Seats free. 1t

VINE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., Pastor. Preaching To-morrow, at 11 A. M. All are invited. No evening service. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. 1t

TABERNACLE CONGREGATION—Robinson's Opera-house, corner of Ninth and Plum.—Rev. Henry D. Moore, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning, August 1st, at 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Future Life; the Mansions Prepared; the Recognition and Reunion of Friends in the Everlasting Home; and the Relations of these Questions to the Comfort, Hopes and Happiness of the Sinning and Sorrowing Children of the Earth." The hymns to be sung, accompanied by the band of brass and reed instruments, will be "Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah," "Home, Sweet Home," and "Shining Shore." All who do not attend Church elsewhere are cordially invited. Young men and strangers most welcome. 1.

WANTED---SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—As cook, by an experienced person; can give good references. Apply at No. 76 Bank st. jy30-3t

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of 28, to learn carriage trimming; will work for board. Address P. O. Box, 435 Hamilton, O. jy30-2t*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a single man, 27 years old, with 4 years' experience, in grocery or notion store; references. Address P. O. Box 467, Brazil, Ind. jy30-3t

WANTED—SITUATION—In some undertaking establishment; have had about 8 years' experience in the business, in a city of 15,000 inhabitants. Address J. H. KINKEAD, Portsmouth, O. jy30-2t

WANTED — SITUATION — As clerk or salesman in grocery or variety store, or anything else so it is not dry goods; best of reference. Address J. M. D., in care of E. C. Johnson, Newark, O. jy30-1t

WANTED—SITUATION—As clerk or assistant book-keeper by a practical accountant. Willing to work for a moderate salary, provided the employment be permanent. Can give good city references. Please address LOUIS J. NADAUD, No. 121 Central avenue. jy30-2t

WANTED — SITUATIONS — By a mother and daughter, intelligent and well educated, to take charge of a house or offices, where they can have a room in the building; able and willing to work; best of references given as to honesty and reliability. Address S.W.C., Enquirer office, for one week. jy30-2t

WANTED---TRADES.

WANTED—PAINTING—C. F. Lautenschlaeger, house and sign painter, works for small profits. Try him. No. 12 W. Sixth street, Covington, Ky. ap5-4mo

LAST EDITION.

Latest from Washington

Fleeing from Yellow Fever—Court Martial, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The following dispatch was sent from here this morning to General P. H. Sheridan, Chicago:

"The General of the Army directs me to say that the commanding officer at Fort Barrancas should be authorized to remove the whole or any part of his command to the pine woods of Florida, or to any point the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf may appoint and approve, regardless of department lines.

[Signed] "JOHN M. BACON,
"Colonel and Aid-de-Camp."

A general court martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Whipple, Va., on the 20th of August, for the trial of such officers as may be brought before it.

Governor Wells, the successor to Judge Fisher, will assume the duties of his new position on the first of September.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is stated that the next Congress will be called upon to abolish the Bureau of Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Secretary Bristow left for his home in Louisville last night, and Judge Burnam, Second Assistant, is the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The President has appointed Luther S. Trowbridge Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Michigan; James H. Moe, of Nebraska, Register of the Land Office at Helena, Montana, and Wm. R. Strawn, Postmaster at Edinburg, Ind. Alfred E. Mason has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of $1,016,472 of legal tenders, that amount being eighty per cent. of the additional National Bank notes issued last month. Until further orders the out-standing legal tenders will be $374,755,108.

A dispatch from Fort Barrancas reports two new cases of yellow fever today, and three yesterday, and two deaths, a laundress and Mrs. Ingalls, wife of Lieutenant Ingalls. No new cases from Fort Pickens. Dr. Stornburg, Post Physician at Barrancas, who is down with the fever, is doing well.

In the indictment Avery is mentioned as William C. instead of William O.

The work of printing fifty-cent notes will be immediately resumed. The old plates will be used with some modification.

Gen. Garfield walked out yesterday for the first time since his recent illness.

Latest from Abroad.

ABOUT THE VICKSBURG DISASTER.

LONDON, July 31.—A report made to the Board of Trade by the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the steamer Vicksburg, of the Dominion Line, is published. The Court is of the opinion that if, when ice was reported at night on both sides of the bows, the Master of the Vicksburg had hove to until daylight, according to the Company's instructions, the catastrophe would, in all probability, have been avoided. The evidence shows neglect of practice in manning boats, which is prescribed in the Company's rules. Had these been carried out, the boats would have been lowered earlier, and the Court is strongly of opinion that every life would have been saved. Further delay is attributed to a reluctance of the Captain to abandon his vessel while hope of saving her remained.

NOW FOR BLOOD.

The Times reports that Henri Rochefort on the 10th inst. sent to M. Paul De Cassagnac calling him to come to Geneva immediately with his seconds. The cause of the challenge was certain articles which appeared in Le Pays in 1872. M. De Cassagnac replied with an excessively abusive letter, giving Rochefort a choice of weapons, and appointing Prince Alexandre De Wagean and Count Harrison his seconds.

MM. Perin and Ordinaire, having consented to act as Rochefort's seconds, have met those of M. De Cassagnac in Paris to arrange the terms of the duel. They claim that as their principal is the insulted party, he has not only the choice of weapons but the right to determine the distance. They then demanded that the men should meet with pistols at a distance of five paces and shoot at the word of command.

M. De Cassagnac's friends said that this was simply murder, for when the arms of the combatants were extended the muzzles of their weapons would almost touch. M. Rochefort's representatives refused to admit these objections. They said their principal, considering the importance of the case, had been very particular about conditions. The friends of M. De Cassagnac then proposed that the distance be thirty paces, each combatant to be allowed to advance five steps after the word is given, to be optional, and shooting to continue until one of the parties fall. M. Rochefort's seconds declined this proposition, and the matter rests there.

The Daily News has a dispatch stating that the minute has been drawn up and signed by the seconds of both parties, declaring it impossible to settle the conditions of the duel.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A Havana letter says that an immense convoy was captured by the rebels between Puerto Principe and Guamaro, half of its escort being placed hors du combat, and that near Remidos the Cubans drove a Spanish column back to their intrenchments, after capturing their baggage and military supplies.

The Spanish lost in a former engagement one hundred and fifty killed, including their commander, and $150,000 in gold.

It is reported that the Spanish Bank refused to loan the Government another two million of gold, giving as a reason the non-payment of previous loans, and especially the last loan of two millions of gold, only five hundred thousand of which has been returned to the bank.

A serious insult to the British flag was perpetrated by the Spanish officials at Porto Rico. The English mail steamer, Elder, while touching at that port, was brought to by a Spanish gunboat, and the captain compelled to deliver up a passenger accused by them of having violated certain Spanish laws.

Mountain Meadows.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 31.—The defense called several witnesses yesterday, and an effort was made to show that the emigrants poisoned an ox and sold it to the Indians at Corn Creek; also, that George A. Smith, one of the Presidents of the Mormon Church, went south advising the people not to sell grain and provisions, on account of an invasion from Johnson's army, but did not refer to or know anything about this train. No evidence was offered to clear Lee of his connection with the massacre. The defense expect to close to-day.

A. & P. and Western Union.

NEW YORK, July 31.—No new developments have been made to-day regarding the rumored proposed consolidation of the W. U. and A. & P. Telegraph Companies.

Many well informed persons express in decided terms the opinion that no consolidation will take place, for it is known that a certain portion of the stockholders of both companies would be gratified to see an amalgamation, as the working in continuation of both companies would increase their returns from the capital invested.

The First Cotton.

BOSTON, MASS., July 31.—The first bale of the new cotton crop received here was sold at auction at noon to-day for the benefit of the Home for Aged Men. The bale graded strict middling, and was raised on the Rio Grande. The cotton brought fourteen cents per pound.

The Perfumes We Love.

Science is doing much for civilization, but it is to be regretted that it doesn't keep many of the details by which it accomplishes so much a secret from the world at large. Of course, everybody knows that most of the flavoring extracts used for soda water are made from animal fats decayed or otherwise, and that these preparations of butyric ether doctored with dye-stuffs and other materials are those often given to lovers of the sirup-flavoring drink of summer. It is also generally known that science has produced table-sauces and bullocks' livers of questionable freshness, spiced and duly seasoned. Some of the most popular perfumes which scent the air of fashionable boudoirs are extracted from the drainage of stables and cow-yards. Hence it is that perfumery is going out of fashion and is voted vulgar. But how much more vulgar will it be voted when it is known that science has discovered a means of utilizing that species of vermex which haunt old houses and old beds, and has necessitated the invention of an insect exterminator! A delightful scent, it is stated, is obtained from this sanguinary insect after it is treated to a saturated solution of nitrate of potash in water exposed to the air for several days. The scent is said to be as delicate and delicious as its origin is repulsive.

There are two hundred and fifty female students in the college of medicine and surgery of the St. Petersburg University.

The people of France now take their bathing houses with them from Paris to the seaside. They are made portable and can be packed in a trunk.

In the march of life, do not heed the order for "right about," when you know you are about right.

An Expert Thief—Died of his Injuries—High Street Commissioners, etc.

Special to the Star.

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—A thief last night succeeded in stealing a coat belonging to S. H. Hutchinson, at 129 West Court street, using a pole for the purpose through the open window. The pockets of the coat contained $100 in money.

George Lowrey, one of the boys injured some days ago by the falling of the shed at the base-ball grounds, died yesterday.

Messrs. H. M. Neil, John G. Mitchel, E. L. Hinman, John R. Hughes and Fred. Marshal have been elected Commissioners under the Penn Act for the North High street improvement.

The friends of Mr. Clark White have formally announced him as a candidate for Representative. They claim that he was in fact nominated for that position instead of Converse.

FLASHES.

Thieves are doing lively work at Gallipolis.

The steamer Ohio, from Bremen, arrived at Baltimore yesterday.

The Pacific Mail steamer Dakota sailed from San Francisco yesterday.

General Geo. E. Pickett died last night, after a brief illness, at Norfolk, Va.

The Wabash is rising rapidly and farmers in the bottoms are taking to the hills.

The Toledo Knights Templar are making earnest preparation for the National Encampment at Put-in-Bay.

Part of the residence of T. Farrell, at Sandusky, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Cause, defective flue. Loss $2,500, insured.

The State Department has received a pamphlet from the German Government giving a list of the bodies recovered from the Schiller.

The building and stock of the Sterling Organ Company, in Birmingham, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

The funeral of Rev. Father O'Kean, pastor of the Catholic Church at Little Rock, took place yesterday, and was the largest ever witnessed in the city.

The Oregon Democratic Convention nominated Lafayette Lane, son of Gen. Joe Lane, for Congress, and declared in favor of a coin standard of currency and against inflation.

A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, reports that by a cave in Eureka Consolidated Mine, at Ruby Hill, five miners were killed. Two bodies have been recovered and search is being made for the others.

Miss Shaw, daughter of a farmer living near Bellefontaine, committed suicide yesterday by hanging. She was found in her father's barn in the evening dead, and had probably been hanging some hours. No cause is assigned for the deed.

STORY OF A PIONEER.

Golden Wedding Reminiscences of an Old-Time Cincinnatian.

No. 25 West Seventh street is a neat two-story frame dwelling, owned and occupied by one of Cincinnati's old pioneers, Henry R. Smith, who with his good wife, but three years younger than he, are walking cheerfully to be called home at God's appointed time. A STAR representative called on the aged couple this morning and gathered the subjoined notes:

Henry R. Smith was born on the 12th day of June, 1799, in Plymouth, England. When he was five years of age his father brought his family to New-York, arriving on the 9th day of August, 1804. On the 15th of April, 1811, they left New York for Cincinnati, coming in wagons over the mountains to Pittsburg, and from there to Cincinnati in a flat-boat. The journey between the two places lasted six days, which was then the quickest trip that had been made up to that time. In 1814 his father bought the lot on Seventh street and made a home, which Mr. Smith now occupies and has lived here just sixty-one years this fall.

When the property was bought by the elder Smith his friends told him he was getting too far out of town. The family used to sit in the front door and watch the buzzards feeding on the carcasses of dead horses that were thrown on the commons at what is now the corner of 7th and Vine, then a briar patch. At that time Walnut street was not opened above 7th. It was then called Cider street, probably taking its name because of the existence of a large apple orchard on the southwest corner of Columbia and Walnut, owned by Mr. Cullom. (By the way, another old pioneer, Mr. John Jackson, was born just opposite this orchard in November, 1806.) Mr. Smith's father worked at his trade (cabinet making) in a little shop on his lot, and here Henry learned his trade, but soon afterward worked at the carpenter's bench, and has continued that trade up to within a few years.

In the spring of 1821, Collins and Jones, managers of the Columbia-street Theater, on Columbia between Main and Sycamore, engaged him as a stage carpenter, and he worked for them during the seasons until Samuel Drake, father of Alexander Drake, succeeded them as manager, for whom he still worked. The site of the old theater is now occupied by the store of Mears & Olnhaber.

Mr. Smith was married to Elizabeth D. Ham, at his father's house, on the 31st of July, 1825, by Rev. Wm. Burke, who lived on Vine, between Fourth and Fifth, close to the church of which he was pastor. The church, a frame building, stood originally on the ground now occupied by the First Presbyterian on Fourth street. Rev. Burke bought it, and had it moved to Vine, where he preached for a long time afterwards.

On the ground from which Burke's frame church stood—before the frame had been built—was the "Two Horned Church," so called from its having two steeples. But before the "Two Horns" had been built, the old settlers used to worship in a little frame shanty which they erected near an old corn mill run by horse power, on Main, near Hopple's alley, on the site of which stands the warehouse of Chatfield & Woods.

Originally the south half of the square bounded by Main and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth, was dedicated to the use of the Presbyterian Church; the north half was occupied by the Court-house and Jail. The former was burned in 1818.

Mr. Smith remembers that when he first came to Cincinnati, there were but three 3-story brick buildings in the town; one of them was the Columbian Inn, southwest corner of Columbia and Main; another, the Miami Exporting Company's Bank, on Front, near Sycamore, and the third stood on the lot now covered by the Spencer House, corner Front and Broadway.

He says in those days politics were not heard of. "No log-rolling; no conventions; candidates stayed at home, and stump-speaking was unknown."

He belonged to the Hose Company No. 1, of which John C. Avery was the first foreman. In 1826 Mr. Smith was elected foreman, which position he held about three years. About this time he went to Louisville, where he lived some time, but still retained his home here.

He is a member of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association, organized at the Dennison House November 24, 1866. He says that since that time nearly 200 of the members have passed away.

To-day at their neat little home on Seventh street this venerable gentleman and his amiable wife will celebrate in a quiet way their golden wedding. Six children were born to them—only three of whom are now living. These and the grand children, eleven in number, will meet there to cheer with their presence and loving attentions a couple of good old pioneers that in the nature of things must soon pass away.

OFFICER CUSHMAN this morning arrested a man named John M. Martin on a warrant sworn out by his wife, Lizzie Martin, charging him with having deserted her and lived in a state of adultery with one Kate Smith. Martin was locked up in Ninth-street Station, and will explain matters on Monday before Judge Lindeman.

Death of Andy Johnson.

Partial Recovery of the Old Statesman,

And then Comes Death.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—A Greenfield (Tennessee) special to the Avalanche says: Ex-President Johnson received a very severe stroke of paralysis at 4 o'clock on Wednesday at his daughter's residence in Carter county. Feeling has been partially restored to his left side. He speaks intelligibly, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

GREENVILLE, TENN., July 31.—Senator Johnson, after a perceptible improvement last night, began again to sink a little after midnight, and died at fifteen minutes of three o'clock this morning.

OBITUARY.

Andrew Johnson was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29th, 1808, and was, consequently, nearly 67 years of age. His father apprenticed him to a tailor in early manhood, and in 1826 he removed with his mother to Greenville, Tenn. Here he pursued his trade for some years, and improved his education, which had been neglected in early life.

He soon became interested in local politics; was in 1835 elected in the Democratic interest to a seat in the lower House of the State Legislature. This position he held for two years, but at the expiration of that time failed to be re-elected till 1839. During all this period he was acquiring a reputation as a strong and eloquent speaker, and as an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1841 was elected to the State Senate. He remained a Senator till 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee.

In 1855 he was re-elected to the same office, his opponent on this occasion being Meredith P. Gentry. At the expiration of his term of office he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1861, when the Legislature of Tennessee voted that State out of the Union, Mr. Johnson gave his firm adherence to the Northern Government. It would have been dangerous for him to have ventured into Tennessee, and he was burnt in effigy in every city.

One year later he accepted the appointment offered him by President Lincoln of the Military Governorship of Tennessee. In this position he conducted himself with so much firmness, and at the same time with so much humanity, that his rule was highly acceptable. At the Baltimore Convention in 1864 he was nominated as Vice President, and was inaugurated in March 4 of the succeeding year.

On the evening of April 14, President Lincoln was assassinated, and at ten o'clock on the next morning Mr. Johnson took the oath of office. The advent of a Democrat to supreme power was necessarily a sore point with the Republican Cabinet, and frequent quarrels between him and his Ministers, in which the latter were severally sustained by Congress, ensued.

In consequence of the refusal of certain military commanders, who were acting under Secretary Stanton's instructions, to carry out President Johnson's orders, he, on the 17th of August, 1867, removed Stanton from office. Stanton went out, protesting that the "Tenure of Office Bill" prevented the President having the power of dismissal, and as Congress entertained the same views, he was reinstated.

A little later, Andy again removed Stanton, whereupon proceedings in his celebrated impeachment were commenced. The vote to impeach him was carried by a large majority in the House, but in the Senate the two-thirds vote necessary under the Constitution was not obtained. The close of Johnson's Presidency was not marked by any events of great importance, and at the expiration of his term he retired to private life.

Two years later, in 1870, he was again a candidate for the position of United States Senator from Tennessee, but was defeated by only two votes. In 1872 he was again defeated, but in 1874 was elected, and his appearance upon the floor of the Senate last winter was, as will be remembered, the signal for an ovation to him such as is seldom witnessed.

THE CAMPAIGN.

General Hayes Opens To-day at Marion.

MARION, O., July 31.—Governor Hayes opened the campaign on the part of the Republicans here to-day. After expressing his gratification at meeting the public of Lawrence county and many of his old comrades in arms, and referring incidentally to the history of the party and the country for the last ten years, he passed on to the currency question and the platform of the Democratic party in this State. Speaking of the latter, he said:

"This Ohio Democratic doctrine inculcates the abandonment of gold and silver as a standard of value. Hereafter gold and silver are to be used as money only 'where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.' The only currency for the people is to be paper money, issued directly by the general government, 'its volume to be made and kept equal to the wants of trade,' and with no provision whatever for its redemption in coin. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who opened the canvass for his party, states the money issue substantially as I have.'

Here he quoted from General Cary's speech, and continued:

"This is the financial scheme which the Democratic party asks the people of Ohio to approve at the election in October. The Republicans accept the issue. Whether considered as a permanent policy or as an expedient to mitigate present evils we are opposed to it. It is without warrant in the Constitution and it violates all sound financial principles.

"The objections to an inflated and irredeemable paper currency are so many that I do not attempt to state them all. They are so obvious and so familiar that I need not elaborately present or argue them. All of the mischief which commonly follows inflated and inconvertible paper money may be expected from this plan, and in addition it has very dangerous tendencies which are peculiarly its own. An irredeemable and inflated paper currency promotes speculation and extravagance, and, at the same time discourages legitimate business, honest labor and economy.

"It dries up the true sources of individual and public prosperity. Over trading and fast living always go with it. It stimulates the desire to incur debt. It causes high rates of interest. It increases importations from abroad. It has no fixed value. It is liable to frequent and great fluctuations, thereby rendering every pecuniary engagement precarious and disturbing all existing contracts and expectations. It is the parent of panics. Every period of inflation is followed by a loss of confidence, a shrinkage of values, depression of business, panics, lack of employment, and wide spread disaster and distress. The heaviest part of the calamity falls on those least able to bear it. The wholesale dealer, the middle man and the retailer always endeavor to cover the risks of the fickle standard of value by raising their prices. But the men of small means and the laborer are thrown out of employment and want and suffering are liable soon to follow.

"When Government enters upon the experiment of issuing irredeemable paper money there can be no fixed limit to its volume. The amount will depend on the interest of leading politicians, on their whims, and on the excitement of the hour. It affords such facility for contracting debt that extravagant and corrupt Government expenditures are the sure result. Under the name of public improvements the wildest enterprises, contrived for private gain, are undertaken. Indemnity extension becomes the rule, and in the end bankruptcy, ruin and repudiation.

"During the war for the Union, solely on the ground of necessity, the Government issued the legal tender, or greenback currency. But they accompanied it with a solemn pledge in the following words of the act of June 30, 1864: "'Nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued ever exceed four hundred millions, and such additional sum not exceeding forty millions as may be temporarily required for redemption of temporary loans.'

"But the Ohio inflationists, in a time of peace, on grounds of mere expediency, propose an inconvertible paper currency, with its volume limited only by the discretion or caprice of its issuers, or their judgment as to the wants of trade. The most distinguished gentleman whose name is associated with the subject once said 'the process must be conducted with skill and caution, * * * * by men whose position will enable them to guard against any evil,' and using a favorite illustration he said, 'The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be able to judge. His hand is upon the pulse of the country. He can feel all the throbbings of the blood in the arteries. He can tell when the blood flows too fast and strong, and when the expansion should cease.' This brings us face to face with the fundamental error of this dangerous policy. The trouble is the pulse of the patient will not so often decide the question as the interest of the doctor. No man, no Government, no Congress is wise enough and pure enough to be trusted with this tremendous power over the business and property and labor of the country. That which concerns so intimately all business should be decided, if possible, on business principles, and not be left to depend on the exigencies of politics, the interests of party, or the ambition of public men. It will not do for property, for business or for labor, to be at the mercy of a few political leaders at Washington, either in or out of Congress. The best way to prevent it is to apply to paper money the old test sanctioned by the experience of all nations—let it be convertible into coin. If it can respond to this test it will be as nearly as possible sound, safe and stable.

"The Republicans of Ohio are in favor of no sudden or harsh measures. They do not propose to force resumption by a contraction of the currency. They see that the ship is headed in the right direction, and they do not wish to lose what has already been gained. They are satisfied to leave to the influences of time and the inherent energy and resources of the country the work that yet remains to be done, to place our currency at par."

After following this line of argument still further, he next took up the financial and other affairs of the State, and argued that for the last two years Ohio has greatly suffered in all her interests, and referred especially to the corruption of the rulers of Cincinnati and the members of the State Legislature, and asserted that the aggregate taxation in Ohio in 1874 was over $27,000,000, a larger sum than was ever before collected by tax-gatherers in Ohio.

He concluded his speech with a discussion of the Public School question and the Geghan Law, and laid down as a motto for the campaign, "honest money for all, and free schools for all. There should be no inflation which will destroy the one, and no sectarian interference which will destroy the other."

MAYOR JOHNSTON IMPEACHMENT CASE

The Rollwagen Motion Considered.

The petition of Casper Kellar and George Schlee, asking that Mayor Johnston be removed from office on the grounds of misfeasance and malfeasance, came up for hearing before Judge Matson in the Probate Court this morning.

The petition of Louis Rollwagen that his name be stricken from the indorsement of the said petition for the impeachment of Mayor Johnston first came up for consideration. Mr. Higley opened the case by stating its purpose, and then added that this complaint, according to the statute, requires that it shall be indorsed by the signatures of four citizens.

Among them appears Louis Rollwagen, with a motion that his name be stricken from the list, on the ground that he misapprehended the object of the paper which he signed.

To this the following affidavit was subjoined: Louis Rollwagen, being sworn, states that his signature to the complaint filed in this proceeding was obtained by the representations that the paper when he signed was a mere matter of form, nothing more; that it would be to apply for the appointment of a policeman; that he was not acquainted with the facts stated in said complaint and not able to prove the same; that if he had known that the object of the complaint was to impeach the Mayor he never would have signed it.

He further stated that he did not know that the effect or object of his signature was to approve a proceeding for impeachment; that he has never approved such proceeding, and did not when he signed said paper, nor did before.

Affiant says further that his knowledge of the English language was so imperfect that he never understood what he signed, that the paper was never properly explained to him, and that its object was misrepresented to him by concealment of the facts.

After the affidavit had been read Mr. Higby subjoined that he would put Mr Rollwagen on the witness-stand. Mr. Isaac Miller, attorney for the plaintiffs in the petition, objected to this proceeding.

Mr. Strong then arose and stated that, as City Solicitor, he was here in obedience to a statute that required him to appear in this case and conduct its prosecution, and in that light he objected to Mr. Miller as attorney on the side of the complainant.

The matter was submitted to the Court, who held that according to the statute the Solicitor alone had a right to conduct the prosecution of the case. Mr. Miller then took exceptions to the Courts ruling and retired.

The matter of Rollwagen's motive was taken up, and the affidavits of William Guentsch, Ed. Massey and Ed. Adleta were read in response to that of Mr. Rollwagen's. In them was deposed that Mr. Rollwagen knew when he was signing, when he placed his signature to the complaint, that he was thoroughly conversant with the English language, and that the subject of the complaint was clearly explained to him.

Mr. Warrington and Jordan then submitted the following motion. Now comes G. W. C. Johnston, Mayor, by his attorneys, and moves the Court to dismiss the complaint herein for the reason that said complaint is not now approved by four electors or citizens of Cincinnati other than complainants.

Paxton & Warrington, and Jordan, Jordan & Williams, counsel for Respondent. After the motion was read, the Court took a recess for half an hour, when the argument will commence. The probability is that the motion will be granted, and the complaint against Mayor Johnston be dismissed.

Convention of Colored Editors.

A number of colored editors have arrived in our city to attend a convention of colored journalists, to be held at 7 o'clock Monday, at the colored church, corner of Seventh and Plum streets.

Among those that have arrived are Hon. David Young, editor of the Concordia Eagle, and Senator elect from the State of Louisiana; W. G. Brown Esq., Superintendent of Public Education, State of Louisiana; J. Selm Martin Esq., and Hon. Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana.

We enjoyed a few moments' conversation with Mr. Young, who is a fine looking and very genial gentleman, and among other things elicited the fact that Mr. Young was on his way to Europe in pursuit of health and pleasure.

WORK is progressing rapidly on Route No. 10, and we may expect (so the contractor says) to see the cars running the entire circuit of the route by the middle of next week.

OFFICER SCHULTZ, one of our well-known and appreciated policemen, will report for duty to-morrow. Officer Schultz had been suspended, but on investigation of his case, was reinstated with an unblemished character.

A COLORED man by the name of Chas. Ferguson fell in an epileptic fit at the northwest corner of Sixth and Main streets, about 6 o'clock last evening. He was taken to the Cincinnati Hospital, and placed in the wards for medical treatment.

HENRY BURNS and Stephen Roberts were brought before the Police Court this morning on a charge of obtaining $15 by false pretenses from a lady at 13 Mill street. Burns was sent to the Work-house for thirty days and fined $50. Roberts was continued till next Monday.

THOMAS QUIGLEY was arraigned in the Police Court on the charge of stealing a silver watch from W. W. Kostenbader, on the corner of Fifth and Race streets. Quigley at the time of his arrest stated that he obtained the watch in Pittsburg, and on the witness stand this morning swore that he bought the watch from a man at the O. & M. depot. Quigley was adjudged guilty, and sent to the Work-House for thirty days and fined $10.