

# Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875.

WHOLE NO 1891

## ANDREW JOHNSON

How the News Was Received in Knoxville.

Special Meeting of the City Council.

Interesting Facts About His Last Hours.

[From the Daily Chronicle, Aug. 1]

The information given in the columns of the morning papers yesterday, prepared our readers and the public generally, for the sad intelligence received here about the middle of the forenoon, that Ex-President Andrew Johnson had died at half past two o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Brown, in Carter county, Tennessee. But notwithstanding previous announcements the news of his death was quite a shock to the community, and soon the telegraph and newspaper offices were crowded with anxious inquiries for particulars of the sad event.

Mr. Johnson was born in Raleigh, N. C., on the 29th day of December, 1808, so that at the time of his death he was sixty-six years and six months old. His parents were poor, and when he was only four years old his father died leaving him to the protection of a widowed mother struggling with poverty.

At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life, but through his own efforts he secured the rudiments of an English education. Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, when he was sixteen years of age, lacking a few months, he went to Laurens C. H., S. C., where he worked about two years as a journeyman tailor. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he procured employment and remained until September. He then set out to seek his fortune elsewhere, taking his mother, who was dependent on him for support, with him, and stopped at Greenville, where he worked at his trade about twelve months. He then left there, but not finding a place that suited him better he soon after returned and has made that his home ever since.

Up to that time his education had been very limited, he being unable to write or cipher—could barely read. With that unconquerable will which has all through life been one of his strong characteristics, he set to work to learn this, which he did under the instructions of his faithful wife. He was forced to labor for his daily bread, so that the only time that he could devote to obtaining even this limited education was the dead hour of night, when men's ambitions and less industrious were asleep.

The first office he ever held was Alderman of the town of Greenville, to which he was elected in the year 1828. He was re-elected in 1829, and again in 1830. In that year he was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself by opposing a scheme for giving State aid to internal improvements. This was at a time when there were very few railroads in the State and his position was unpopular so that in 1837 when he was a candidate for re-election he was defeated. In 1839 he was again a candidate for the Legislature, at which time certain developments had made his former position on the internal improvement question more popular and he was elected. In 1840 he served as a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket and canvassed the State in the interest of Martin Van Buren as against William Henry Harrison. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. The Legislature that year was closely divided between the Whigs and Democrats, the former having one or two majority. A combination of Democrats was formed to prevent the election of a United States Senator, which combination was ever afterwards known as the "Immortal Thirteen." Mr. Johnson took a prominent part in the matter, and by his course incurred the displeasure of the Whigs to an extent perhaps that was not felt toward any other Democratic leader in the State.

In 1843 he was elected to Congress from the First District in this State, and was chosen to that position each successive election until 1853. His influence with the masses was now fully developed and understood, and it was impossible to defeat him. His competitor in one of these elections was Chancellor O. P. Temple, of this city, who received a larger vote than any one who ever ran against him for Con-

gress and came within a few votes of defeating him. During his Congressional career, he was conspicuous and active in the advocacy of a homestead bill, which was one of his most popular acts. He favored the annexation of Texas, and heartily supported the war measures of President Polk's administration consequent upon our troubles with Mexico.

In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, after an exciting canvass, defeating Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, whom the Whigs styled the "Eagle Orator." In 1855 he made his memorable canvass against the American, or, as it was more familiarly known, the Know-Nothing party. His competitor was Hon. Meredith P. Gentry. The canvass was one of the most exciting in the history of the State. The contest was close, but Mr. Johnson was elected Governor for a second term. At the expiration of his second term, in 1857, he was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of Hon. James C. Jones.

Nothing occurred in his Senatorial career worthy of special notice until the winter of 1860-'61, when the question of the war of the Rebellion came up. It was when Southern Senators were making defiant speeches in the Senate and talking about secession, that he, almost alone among Southern men of his party, took a bold stand in favor of the Union. The whole country was thrilled as by electricity with his speeches. So strong were his utterances that he after leaving Washington was in danger of personal violence from men laboring under the excitement of that ever memorable period. After Congress adjourned he came home and addressed the largest assemblages that ever met in Tennessee, and in his discourses denounced secession in his strongest style. He remained in East Tennessee until he could no longer make Union speeches, and then crossed the Cumberland mountains to Kentucky, where he took refuge within the Federal lines. He took his seat in Congress at the first session called by Mr. Lincoln, and until in 1862, was a leading supporter of all war measures for the suppression of the rebellion. In that year, on the 3d day of March, he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, and on the 10th day of September, 1863, he was empowered by President Lincoln to exercise such powers as he thought necessary to enable the "loyal people of Tennessee to present such a Republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and to be protected under such government," etc. He immediately assumed the duties of the position, and enforced his views so rigorously as to make mortal enemies of many of the residents of the State who had espoused the cause of secession. In recognition of his services in behalf of the Federal Government, he was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln, by the Republicans at Baltimore in 1864, and was elected. In December, 1864, upon his advice and at his suggestion, a convention was called to reorganize the State Government of Tennessee. On the 25th day of February, 1865, he issued his official declaration of the ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution, and immediately left for Washington, where he was installed as Vice-President on the 4th day of March. On the 14th day of April President Lincoln was assassinated and Mr. Johnson, by virtue of his office, became President of the United States, thus reaching the highest office within the gift of the greatest nation on earth.

His Presidential career is well known. He soon became involved in a fierce controversy with the leading Republican members of Congress on the question of the policy which should prevail in the reconstruction of the Southern States. Here, again, his strong will came in play, and with all the strength of his official position he fought the majority in Congress, a number of the most important reconstruction measures receiving his veto. His course on this question made him many friends in the South, and many of the leading Southern men forgave him for his former course while supporting the war against secession. At the expiration of his Presidential term he returned to his home at Greenville, where one might naturally suppose he would have rested quietly on his laurels. But he did not. His passion for active public life led him irresistibly into the arena, and in 1871 he was a candidate for the United States Senate. After an exciting contest he was defeated by Hon. Henry Cooper. In 1872, he made his memorable canvass for the Lower House of Congress from the State at Large, his opponents being Hon. Horace Maynard and Gen. B. F. Cheatham. Mr. Maynard was elected. In the canvass last fall he made several speeches in the State, and announced himself a candidate for the Senate. His successful contest and election to the Senate by the Legislature on the 53d ballot last winter will long be remembered. He went to the Senate and took his seat in March. He made one speech which disappointed his friends, and was evidently unsatisfactory to the country and even to himself. On the adjournment of the Senate

he returned to his quiet Greenville home, apparently in the best of health, and bid fair to live many years. In fact it was a common remark, that time had dealt very lightly with him, and he appeared much younger than he ever was. As we announced yesterday he had been enjoying his usual health, almost to the moment of his severe attack by the disease which proved fatal to his life. Ex-President Johnson was a strong type of an American self-made man. His early life was one continual—may we say a desperate struggle with poverty. He had everything to discourage him. He was not only poor, but he was absolutely without education, except that gained from a constant battle with the stern realities of an ill-favored life. But pluck, perseverance and indomitable industry overcame all in a measure, and he rose, step by step, until he gained the topmost pinnacle of fame's fair temple.

These struggles with fortune impressed his whole nature, so that throughout life his course showed the thorny path he had trod. He knew the innermost feelings of the mechanic's and laboring man's heart, and understood perfectly the main spring of their lives. It was this knowledge, which he made use of so skillfully, that gave him an influence over the class of our population that time with all its changes and evolutions could never shake. There are many things in his life eminently worthy of emulation. To these would we point the young men of our day, and ask them to remember only these and forget his faults. In his nature there were rugged points that did not always call for admiration, but when we reflect what he was and what he had passed through, is it any wonder? All these rugged points pass by (for who among us is without fault?), and we will remember and cherish only his virtues. All in all, it will be a long time before we shall behold his like again.

HOW THE INTELLIGENCE WAS RECEIVED.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock a telegram was received addressed to Perez Dickinson, from Andrew Johnson, Jr., at Bristol, stating that his father had died at half past two o'clock A. M., and requesting him to send a casket by express. He also mentioned that his father had desired that his winding sheet should be the flag of his country, and requested if possible that he should send a flag. Mr. Dickinson was absent at Montvale Springs, but the matter was attended to. Two flags were sent up, one a handsome silk flag and the other a very large one belonging to Major Sterl. Hambricht, which he furnished for use if desired. The flag on the United States Court House and Post Office building was placed at half mast, and the building itself draped in mourning. A large flag was suspended from the wholesale house of Cowan, McClurg & Co., and the flag over the wholesale drug house of Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers was lowered at half mast. The universal expression of citizens was one of deep regret at the Ex-President's demise.

Mayor Staub, on behalf of the people, sent a telegram of condolence to the family of the deceased, and also made a formal request that the remains should be buried at Knoxville.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Immediately on hearing of the death of Senator Johnson, Mayor Staub summoned the members of the City Council to meet in the evening at the Council Chamber for the purpose of taking action in the matter.

Obedient to the summons the Board met at half past 7 last night. Mayor Staub in the Chair.

The following Aldermen were present—Sullivan, Newman, Campbell, Glass, Shepard, Hommel, Albers, E. S. Sheppard, Martin, and Woody.

Mayor Staub stated the purpose of the meeting, and appointed a Committee to draw up appropriate resolutions, consisting of Aldermen Shepard, Hommel and Albers.

The Committee withdrew and returned with the following resolutions, which were read by Alderman Shepard:

"Andrew Johnson, the great Commander, is dead!" Such was the information which reached the city this A. M. by telegraph, and the news spread with lightning speed among our people, and cast its gloom over every man, woman and child within our boundary. Andrew Johnson, although a citizen of Tennessee, and especially the son of East Tennessee, belongs to the whole Nation. He was the representative type of an American, his career the illustration of the practical workings of our Republican form of Government. Born of humble parents, he attained almost mature man's estate without even having mastered the rudiments of a common school education. Imbued with a love for our Republican institutions almost sublime in its pure and strong devotion, and gifted by nature with remarkable talents, he entered the political arena upon the lowest round of the ladder, climbing upwards and onward until he reached the highest place in the Nation. His history, with its trials and triumphs, is written, as upon tablets of stone, in the hearts of the great mass of the common people; it would be impossible, as it is out of place to enter here upon the details of his career. He was peculiarly "the people's friend." Born and raised one of them he sympathized with them in all that pertained to their public welfare, ever ready to take up the gauntlet in defence of their Constitutional rights. He was a statesman and a patriot. Throughout the wide range of position, both of honor and trust, occupied by him, through his eventful life, Andrew Johnson preserved his character for uprightness, integrity, and honesty of purpose, spotless and pure. Although tempted by corruption in his various phases he remained an honest man; although identified with a political party, his aim was far beyond the ends of partisan purposes, his endeavors were those of the true statesman and patriot, for the country and the whole people." Often assailed in the heat of party strife, he bore his trials with resignation, trusting to time and calmer judgment for his vindication. In the evening of life he won the greatest victory of his eventful career in his own beloved State. Elected to the Senate by the voice of the people, as heard in thun-

der tones by the representatives assembled in the Capitol of the State, he promised to bring his powerful ability and influence to aid in the final scenes of reconciliation among the factions of the Nation. But Providence in its benign wisdom has removed him from our midst, and from the scene of earthly struggles. He is dead, but his memory will always live—and as such his being influences removes the dimness produced by prejudice and partisan strife, the example and life of Andrew Johnson will gladden as one of the brightest stars among the galaxy of American statesmen, an example to coming generations and proof of the inherent qualities of a true American citizen.

Be it therefore resolved, That in the death of Ex-President Johnson, the Nation at large, but especially the State of Tennessee, and particularly East Tennessee, have sustained a loss which will be felt throughout the remainder of its public affairs, more especially have been deprived of a citizen who, in his private relations, has always been an upright gentleman, a kind and warm friend, and an ornament to our community.

In token of respect which we entertain for the distinguished service and character of the deceased, it is further resolved that the Mayor and a Committee of the Aldermen of the city of Knoxville, as representatives of our citizens, attend the funeral obsequies in person; that the City Hall be draped in mourning for the space of thirty (30) days, and that the Mayor, by a suitable proclamation, request the citizens of Knoxville to assemble on the 8th day of August next, at 8 o'clock P. M., in some place to be designated by him, and there join in appropriate memorial services.

Be it further resolved, that these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of the Board; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded the widow and family of the deceased, in expression of sympathy entertained for them by the citizens of Knoxville, in their bereavement, and that the daily and weekly papers of this city be requested to publish these proceedings.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mayor Staub then stated that he had sent two telegrams to the family of the ex-President—one expressing the sympathy of the citizens with the bereaved family, and the other requesting that the funeral exercises be placed in our city. He also stated that he would like to have a large representation of the City Council to attend the exercises at Greenville, stating that there would be excursion rates to that place, but what the exact cost of a ticket would be was not yet known.

Thereupon a strong delegation promised to go.

No further business being before the Board, on motion, adjourned.

TO BE BURIED WITH MASONIC HONORS.

A telegram was received yesterday evening, by N. S. Woodward, Eminent Commander, of *Coeur de Lion* Commandery, No. 9, of this city to know if the Commandery would either conduct or aid in conducting the funeral ceremonies of the deceased Ex-President. This is the request of the family. The invitation will be considered and a reply given to-day. Should the Commandery conduct the ceremonies, all the other branches of Masonry will be expected to participate. Ex-President Johnson has taken the advanced degrees in Masonry, and has been a member of the Order a great many years.

Learning of the death of Ex-President Johnson, a *CHRONICLE* reporter was at once dispatched to Greenville, where he gathered the following

INTERESTING FACTS:

We learn that he has been complaining for weeks, and especially with a pain in the right side of his head, and his right eye has been effected. When at home he generally wore a small blister over his right eye, and only when away from home, or in company, he did remove it.

Dr. Marion Maloney has been prescribing for him lately, and only a few weeks ago he underwent a thorough examination. He has been suffering more or less ever since the close of the last session of Congress with weakness, and a few weeks ago complained that he had suffered more from heat this summer than any previous summer in his life. Seeing a young man with a white linen coat on, he remarked that he believed that he would have to wear a linen coat in the future, as the black cloth coat was too warm for him this year, and at once did send to Knoxville for the coat for his use.

On Tuesday night some friends were at his house, and he remarked that he felt right unwell, and feared that he would have a restless night, which would interfere with his intended trip to his daughter's, Mrs. Brown's, house, in Carter county. His son Frank urged him not to go if he did not feel better next morning.

Nothing occurred during the night worthy of note, and the next morning he prepared for the journey, although still feeling weak. His son Frank again urged that he had better not undertake the journey, but he insisted and started on the morning train at about six o'clock. Arriving at Carter's depot, he at once started across to his daughter's about eight miles from Carter's depot, on horseback, riding in the hot sun, which was very oppressive at the time, and reaching the house he expressed himself as very much exhausted.

His wife had gone to her daughter's, Mrs. Brown's, in Carter county some six weeks ago, and Mrs. Senator Patterson, his other daughter, as well as his son Frank followed on Thursday, after the news of Mr. Johnson's illness had reached this place.

WE CALLED AT HIS OFFICE,

and found his private desk just as he had left it. On the table were piles of letters, which had been carefully sorted and placed to suit his convenience. The book "Lincoln and Seward," by Gideon Wells, was also lying on the table, where he had been reading it. We learn that he had been reading this book considerably of late. Also a number of exchanges were lying on the table. He always planned everything on that table, as before stated, to suit his own convenience, and if anyone touched anything during his absence he could tell in a moment, hence everything was left just as he had arranged it.

He worked very hard of late, carrying on an extensive correspondence, receiving more than the usual amount of letter mail from prominent men throughout the United States, concerning government affairs, and with the mail that arrived at the same time we did, we noticed letters addressed to "Hon. Andrew Johnson." He generally worked every night in his office from 7:30 to 9:30 when he retired, and always rose early in the morning.

A PREMONITION.

From Dr. Maloney we learn that he had been attending him for some time for general debility and a broken constitution, and he says that Mr. Johnson, not long since, remarked that he did not expect to live much longer, and that his constitution was broken down, having been active man all his life. The Doctor says that the Senator did not show any paralytic symptoms whatever, and the likelihood of anything of the kind occurring did not enter his mind.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

After arriving, as above stated, at the residence of his daughter, he partook of dinner, which he seemed to enjoy, and about 4 o'clock in the evening he was sitting in an arm chair leaning forward, with his forehead resting on his hands, when he suddenly fell forward and being raised up by members of the family, it was found that his left side was paralyzed, and that he was speechless and unconscious. Dr. Jobe, of Elizabethton, was at once sent for and as soon as possible Drs. Broyles and Taylor from Greenville. Shortly after the stroke he recovered consciousness, and remained conscious until Friday evening at 7 o'clock. On Thursday afternoon, he had some use of his left side again and spoke freely, but

NOT AS A DYING MAN.

He conversed of family matters, and matters of State, with considerable freedom and did not seem to apprehend any danger. In fact did neither act nor talk like a man on his death bed. The last sign of consciousness was given by him late Friday afternoon, when some one asked one of the attendants, if one of his arms had not been broken, to which the attendant replied that he believed the left arm had been broken in a railroad accident, South, when the Senator quietly raised his right arm, and without speaking, signified that this was the injured limb. Soon after this he

BECAME UNCONSCIOUS AGAIN.

And thus remained until the hour of his death, which occurred about 2:30 A. M., Saturday morning. His dying bed was surrounded by his wife, two daughters, son Frank, three grand-children, Drs. Broyles and Taylor, of Greenville, Dr. Jobe, of Elizabethton, and probably a few others not connected with the family.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

When the news reached Greenville it created intense excitement, and many did not believe it. The telegraph wires were put in motion and the news spread throughout the United States, and before evening the orders for specials poured in from every direction and from every prominent newspaper in the United States. The *Chicago Times* wanted 4,000 words. The *New York Herald* wanted a full dispatch, without regard to expense, and numbers of them wanted from 500 to 1,000 words, and the operator was kept busy all night.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains will be brought to Greenville on the morning train, and the casket left on the 2:30 train this morning, and will arrive a short time after the body. The body will be brought to Greenville packed in ice, and will thus be kept from decomposition until it can be sealed up in the casket, when the remains will be in state until the ceremony of the funeral.

Capt. Ingersoll met Mr. Frank Johnson at Carter's Depot yesterday, and the two came to Jonesboro' together. At that time Mr. Johnson had not definitely decided on the day for the funeral, but thought it would probably take place on Tuesday, at any rate not before.

The following dispatch was afterwards sent from Greenville to this office:

GREENVILLE, July 31st, 1875.

Capt. J. Jaques, V. P.:

The funeral of President Johnson will take place here on Tuesday the 3d proximo. The hour of burial has not been decided upon, but will be tomorrow. W. P. CAMPBELL, Ag't.

THE KNOXVILLE MILITARY EXPECTED.

It is expected by the citizens of Greenville that there will be a large attendance at the funeral from different points of the State, and especially from Knoxville, and we heard a wish expressed by friends of the distinguished deceased that the Knoxville military companies attend the funeral in a body; and if the O'Conner Zouaves are not uniformed yet it is hoped that the Dickinson Light Guard will be present.

Conductor McDooley had orders to bring extra coaches from Bristol, and hence had a long train last night, and as will be seen elsewhere, excursion tickets will be issued along the line to all wishing to attend the funeral.

From later intelligence received, the funeral will come off at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, unless postponed, of which due notice will be given.

From all we could gather yesterday the attendance from Knoxville will be large.

An announcement in reference to the running of trains will be found elsewhere, and we are assured that ample accommodation will be provided for all who desire to attend.

Mr. Johnson to be Buried on a Spot Selected by Himself.

GREENVILLE, TENN., Aug. 2, 1875.

Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.

The arrangements for the funeral of the

ex-President are pretty much completed, and what remains to be done will be consummated in the morning after it is definitely ascertained who of the dignitaries of the Nation will be present. The selection of pall-bearers will be one of the matters to be attended to after this is ascertained. The place of burial is now settled, and is to be a spot selected by Mr. Johnson some years ago on a high hill, south-west of the village, about three-fourths of a mile, and commanding a magnificent view in every direction.

The casket, with the remains, lies in state in the main room of the Court house, which has been thronged all day with visitors. The features are not exposed, as discoloration is too general to admit the casket being opened. The room is hung about with portraits of Mr. Johnson, some seven in all, and is heavily draped, while from every projection hangs wreaths or festoons of flowers.

The town is draped from end to end, the Court house, especially, being literally swathed in black and white cotton, while flags by scores depend from windows and trees throughout the village.

The tailor shop where Mr. Johnson worked as a humble mechanic is fairly hid in drapery, and is visited by many, as is also his office, where the books and papers of the illustrious deceased lie on table and shelf just as he left them.

The President has been telegraphed to, inviting him to be present on the morrow, but up to this writing has not responded.

A meeting of citizens was held this morning at the Court House, and committees appointed, and speeches made appropriate to the occasion.

Indications are that the attendance will be immense.

From Another Correspondent.

GREENVILLE, Aug. 2—10 P. M.

Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.

The hour for the funeral of Ex-President Johnson has just been fixed by the committee of arrangements. The procession, with the remains, will move from the Court House at 11 A. M. The committee of arrangements are still at this hour working at the programme for the funeral. It will be ready for the printer in about 2 hours, but not in time to transmit you.

The President's Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1875.

The following Executive Order has been issued:

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1875.

It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his predecessors, which occurred in Carter county, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning. The solemnity of the occasion which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered, and occasion mourning for the death of a distinguished public servant. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all public business be suspended on that day. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

JOHN L. CADWALADER,

Acting Secretary of State.

How The President's Order is Carried Out.

An order was issued from the War Department, on receipt of the order of the President, directing that in compliance with his instructions the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day after the receipt of the order, at each military post, when the order will be read to them, and the labors of that day will thereafter cease. The National flag will be displayed at half-staff at dawn of day, and 13 guns will be fired; and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a National salute of thirty-seven guns. The officers of the army will wear crepe on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning, for the period of thirty days.

An order was issued to-day by Commodore Ammen, Acting Secretary of the Navy, directing, in pursuance of the President's order announcing the death of Ex-President Johnson, that the ensign at each naval station, and of each vessel of the United States Navy in commission, be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that a gun be fired at intervals of every half-hour from sunrise to sunset at each naval station, and on board of flag-ships and of vessels acting singly, on the day of the funeral, where

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)