THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
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Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
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Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 120 00
GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Publisher.

Cards.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
9:30'74 CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1'72

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'75 Clearfield, Pa.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. april 1-6m*

JOSEPH K. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:74

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office).—Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. je11'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 3. Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 26,83:tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Hellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13-tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Weeds. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-72

G. W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
3:17 531 Market Street, Philadelphia. 75-tf

A. H. MITTON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vaseline, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils.
Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [4:14'75

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 49--WHOLE NO. 2433. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1875. NEW SERIES--VOL. 16, NO. 32.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*]y1672

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8.772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1073 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
je19'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
No. 4 Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

JAMES E. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let, Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my13'74y

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' store, Second street.
July 14, '75-y

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer. may 19, '75.

KRATZER & LYTLE,
AGENTS IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR
LORILLARD'S
Celebrated Brands of
Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos.
We are enabled to wholesale to dealers throughout the county at city prices.
KRATZER & LYTLE,
je3:74-tf Clearfield, Pa.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

LIME! LIME!
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of
Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime,
for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street.
oct1-tf L. K. McCULLOUGH.

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largeand small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr8'74 THOMAS REILLY.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 18-'75.

G. S. FLEGAL,
Ironsides Store,
PHILLIPSBURG, PA.
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
AND MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPERWARE.
Prospekt Street,
Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.
26,May 1875.

OVER THE RIVER.

On the banks beyond the stream
Where the fields are always green,
There's no night, but endless day;
There is where the angels stay.
There's no sorrow, pain or fear;
There's no parting, farewell tear;
There's no cloud, no darkness there;
All is bright, and clear, and fair.

Flowers of fadeless beauty there,
Trees of life with foliage rare,
Fruits the most most inviting grow,—
There is where I want to go.
Hark! I hear the angels sing;
Heavenly harpers on the wing,
Throng the air and bid me rise
To the music in the skies.

Soon from earth I'll soar away
To the realms of endless day;
Soon I'll join the ransomed throng,
And sing with them redemption's song.
Pearly gates stand open wide,
Just beyond death's chilling tide;
There my mansion bright I see;
There the angels wait for me.

Earthly homes, adieu, adieu!
Earthly friends, farewell to you!
Softly breath your last good-by;
Jesus calls me, let me fly.
Hallelujah! Christ has come;
Hallelujah! I'm near home;
Friends and loved ones, weep no more;
Meet me on the other shore.

DEATH OF ANDREW JOHNSON

HIS SUDDEN ILLNESS—THE EX-PRESIDENT'S DEATH DUE PARTLY TO DELAY IN OBTAINING PHYSICIANS—HIS FAMILY ALL PRESENT AT HIS BEDSIDE.

Ex-President Johnson died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Brown, formerly Mrs. Col. Stover, in Carter county, in East Tennessee, at 2:30, A. M., on the 31st of July, 1875. Mr. Johnson was in his usual health up to the Wednesday previous. It appears that he left Greenville on that day to go to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Brown, where Mrs. Johnson had been sojourning for the past six weeks. He rode in a hack from Carter's depot to her residence, some six miles distant, and seemed in good spirits on his arrival. He ate a hearty dinner, and after a few minutes in general conversation retired up stairs, and conversed with his granddaughter, Miss Lillie Stover. While thus engaged, his tongue refused utterance, and to her great consternation he fell from his seat to the floor. Help was instantly summoned, and almost as soon as raised he expressed, indistinctly however, that his right hand was paralyzed. After being taken to bed, when the family spoke of sending for a physician, he forbade it, saying that he would soon recover. On this account the summoning of medical aid was deferred twenty-four hours, when Doctor Jobe was called from Elizabethtown, two miles distant. He instantly began heroic treatment, aided by Dr. Cameron, and seemed at one time the next day to be succeeding. The patient conversed imperfectly in regard to domestic matters, and did not seem conscious of approaching dissolution; but his case was beyond the skill of physicians, and at 7 o'clock on Thursday night he became unconscious.—Mrs. Patterson and Andrew Johnson, Jr., arrived an hour later, with two physicians from Greenville, Drs. Brey and Taylor, but he did not recognize any of them. After seven hours and a half of unconsciousness, he peacefully breathed his last, surrounded by his wife, children, and all of his grandchildren, except the son and daughter of ex-Senator Patterson.

THE FUNERAL.

Ex-President Johnson was buried at the village of Greenville, East Tennessee, on Tuesday, August 3d, with Masonic honors. According to his dying request, the National flag was wrapped around him, and there was a copy of the United States Constitution in his clasped hands. He was buried on a commanding knoll, chosen by himself, and which during the war was used as a cemetery for the Confederate dead. The village of Greenville was heavily draped in mourning. The ritual of the Masonic fraternity for the burial of the dead was read by Eminent Sir Knight Nathaniel Woodruff, of Knoxville, and Deputy Grand Master Conner. Strict silence was preserved except by those called upon to make the prescribed responses. This was the only service at the grave. At its close, sprigs of evergreen were showered upon the casket. The graved was filled by the loving hands of the Masonic friends of the deceased. Some of the visitors expressed surprise that there were no services by a representative of the Church. But it was explained that Mr. Johnson was a devoted Mason and believer in the Christian religion. The great truths of the latter as to death, and resurrection through faith in Jesus Christ, are fully embraced in the burial service of the Order of Knights Templars, and the reading of this was deemed all that was necessary or expedient.

THE CAREER OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father, Jacob Johnson, was city constable, sexton and porter of the State bank. At the age of four he lost his father, who died from injuries received while attempting to rescue a man from drowning. Being in needy circumstances, his mother was unable to provide for his education, and accordingly at the age of ten he was apprenticed to a Raleigh tailor, in whose employment he remained seven years. Leaving Raleigh in the latter part of 1824, the young tailor settled at Laurens Court-House, in South Carolina, where he worked at his trade two years, when, it is said, being disappointed in a love affair, he moved to Greenville, East Tennessee, where he settled, in company with his mother and step-father. It was this last change of residence which probably determined the course of his after life; at all events, it led to his being identified with the politics of Tennessee, and the consequences resulting therefrom. Here he married an excellent and well educated woman, who, stimulating his thirst for knowledge, was instrumental in teaching him to read and write. Impulsive, ardent and good-natured, young Johnson became popular among his fellow-citizens, and in 1828 was elected Alderman, defeating a candidate of aristocratic pretensions. He held this office three years when he was elected Mayor, and retained that position for the same period. In 1835 Mr. Johnson was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, where he made his mark by opposing a scheme of internal improvement which he considered would entail upon the State a large debt. Rendered unpopular by this act, Mr. Johnson received his first defeat at the next election in 1837. Unsubdued, he re-entered the political field again in 1839, when his forebodings regarding the improvement scheme having proved correct, he was re-elected by a large majority. In 1840 he supported Van Buren for President and took an active part in the campaign. The year following the Democrats recognized his services by electing him to the State Senate for the Greene and Hawkins County District. In 1843 Mr. Johnson entered the arena of national politics and began that career of preferment which resulted in his attaining the highest office in the gift of the people. Nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District of Tennessee, he was elected by a vote of 543 over Mr. Aiken, his Whig opponent, the votes being 5,495 and 4,952, for each candidate respectively. He retained his seat by successive re-election ten years, being elected for the last time to the House in 1851, when his majority was 1,694. During these ten years he supported the leading measures of the Democratic party. He advocated the bill refunding the fine imposed on Andrew Jackson at New Orleans in 1815, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, and the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration.

In 1853 Mr. Johnson was nominated for Governor of Tennessee, and after a spirited contest with G. H. Henry, "the eagle orator of the South-West," he was elected by 2,250 majority, over 60,000 votes being polled on each side. Mr. Johnson took an active part in the campaign, and owed his election to his personal popularity and the support of the laboring class, with whom he was in hearty sympathy. Renominated in 1855, he entered the field against Meredith P. Gentry, who was sustained by the Whigs, but was actually the nominee of the American or Know-Nothing party. The campaign was attended with great popular excitement. Threats of violence were freely made, and Mr. Johnson's life was felt to be in danger. On one occasion he gave these reports credence so far as to appear at a meeting with a revolver in his hand. Laying it upon the table, he said that he had been informed that his assassination was part of the business to be transacted. If any one had come for that purpose he challenged him to shoot. Pausing a moment with his hand still on the pistol, he coolly observed that he must have been misinformed, and began his address. His usual good fortune attended him, and on election day he was 2,167 votes ahead of his opponent.

In 1857, when his term as Governor was approaching its close, Mr. Johnson was elected to the United States Senate for the six years ending March 3, 1863. During the early part of his Senatorial career he was mainly in accord with his party, but earnestly supported the Homestead bill, to which the Southern Democracy were opposed.

The advent of the war aroused the ambition of Mr. Johnson and gave him an opportunity for acquiring a questionable fame. Like most Democrats, he favored compromising measures, and even supported Breckinridge for President in preference to Douglas, on the ground of expediency. But when Lincoln was elected and the Senate reassembled in December, 1860, he placed himself firmly on the side of the Mongrels. He made in February, 1861, a stump speech of two days, wherein he arraigned the seceding Senators as traitors, and declared that he preferred Mr. Wade to Jeff. Davis. Assailed by Senator Lane of Oregon, he replied to him with great vigor and eloquence. These speeches made the speaker intensely popular in the North. He was burned in effigy at Memphis, and at Liberty was treated with personal violence. Coming northward, a fugitive, as he said, not from justice but from tyranny, he was received with great enthusiasm by the people, who were reanimated by his so-called loyal sentiments.

Before Senator Johnson's term had expired the victories at Forts Henry and Donelson had loosened the Confederate hold upon Tennessee, and as Gov. Harris had gone over to the South, it became necessary for the President to establish a Provisional Government. Mr. Lincoln naturally appointed Senator Johnson Governor, and gave him the rank of Brigadier-General in the volunteers. Repairing to Nashville, Gov. Johnson entered upon his duties, and until March, 1864, he ruled the State with an iron hand. "During that time, (in the language of one of his admirers), he repressed sedition, arrested Secessionists, protected fugitive slaves, and levied contributions for the impoverished Unionists." He also co-operated actively with the Union forces, and contributed greatly to the success of the Federal arms in that quarter. When Nashville was besieged, and it was proposed to abandon the place, he replied with characteristic firmness, "I am no military man, but any one who talks of surrendering I will shoot." His policy of "blood and iron" succeeded, and in March, 1864, Tennessee re-entered the Union.

Desiring to recognize his services and at the same time conciliate the war Democrats, the Republican convention, which renominated President Lincoln in June, 1864, named Andrew Johnson as its candidate for Vice President. He had received 200 votes on the first ballot, which were increased to 492 on the second, being 211 more than were needed. Both candidates were popular and carried all except three of the States which voted, at the ensuing election.

Vice President Johnson took the oath of office on the 4th of March, 1864, making on the occasion an incoherent and bombastic speech, which was deemed in very bad taste. President Lincoln, however, in his good-natured way, said that Andrew Johnson was too much of a man to be repudiated for a single fault. On the 14th of April Lincoln was assassinated, and Andrew Johnson became President of the United States. He at once said that "he intended to do his utmost toward punishing secessionists, and would make treason odious." In May he appointed a commission to try the persons engaged in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, offering at the same time a reward of $100,000 for the arrest of ex-President Davis as abettor in the crime. He appeared to be in accord with the devilish spirit of the time, and was regarded by the victors as well as the vanquished as a man of ruthless severity. Turning his attention, however, to the graver task of reconstructing the Union, he acted on the assumption that he was empowered to establish provisional governments with a view of enabling the Southern States to resume promptly their former position in the Union. Holding as a cardinal principle that these States could not secede, he was intent on allowing them all the independence they had formerly enjoyed. Accordingly, when Congress assembled in December, 1865, he sent a message announcing that eight of the Southern States had thoroughly been reconstructed.—Dissatisfied with this course, which threatened to restore the old order of things in the South and place the Democratic leaders in power, the Republican majority repudiated the President's acts, and proceeded to re-organize the South after its own fashion. Then began that conflict which was waged with relentless bitterness during the remainder of his term. Congress passed bill after bill designed to cripple his power and assert its authority in the subjugated States. The President answered by vetoing each hostile measure, making his message the occasion of an elaborate defence of his policy. Before the close of his term he had vetoed no less than nineteen bills. Among the more important of these measures were the Civil Rights bill, March 28, 1866; the Freedmen's Bureau bill, June 17, 1868; the Military Reconstruction bill, March 3, 1867; the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, July 20, 1867, and the admission of Southern representatives, June 26, 1868.

Seeking for popular support in this warfare, President Johnson encouraged the holding of a convention at Philadelphia in August, 1864, at which many Republicans and Democrats were present. This convention approved of his policy and sent a deputation to assure him of its confidence. Replying to the delegates, Mr. Johnson spoke of Congress as "a body hanging upon the verge of Government," and declared that it was "a Congress of only part of the States," while it assumed to represent the whole. Confiding still further in the people whom he supposed were with him, Mr. Johnson made a tour through the Middle and Western States with the view of affecting the result of the approaching elections. This "swinging around the circle," as he termed it, however, had no sensible effect on the popular mind, and at the State elections Congress was sustained, and his supporters were placed in a hopeless minority. Encouraged by the tone of popular sentiment, the Hon. James A. Ashley, of Ohio, at the instance of leading Republicans, moved a resolution in the House of Representatives on the 7th of January, 1867, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if there was not cause for the impeachment of the President, which resolution was adopted by a vote of 107 to 39. The matter remained in abeyance until November 25, 1867, when the House, by a vote of 108 to 57, refused to adopt a resolution impeaching him. The significant removal of Secretary Stanton in January, 1868, however, was more than the Mongrels could endure, and on the 24th of February the House, by a vote of 128 to 47, resolved to impeach Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors.

In accordance with this resolution Thaddeus Stevens and John A. Bingham appeared (Feb. 25) by order of the House at the bar of the Senate and formally impeached the President. The charges comprised the removal of Secretary Stanton, the public expressions of the President's contempt of Congress, and his declaration that it was not a constitutional assemblage. The Senate organized as a High Court of Impeachment (March 5), with Chief Justice Chase as its presiding officer. The President declined to appear in person and was represented by his counsel. In reply to the articles of impeachment he plead that he was only carrying out the purpose of President Lincoln, and that Secretary Stanton had impliedly confirmed the legality of his construction of the Tenure of Office act. The trial lasted until May 11, when the Chief Justice proposed to put the question of guilty or not guilty to the Senate. On the 16th of that month the vote was taken, and he was acquitted on the eleventh article by a vote of 35 (guilty) to 19 (not guilty), one vote more being required to convict. On May 26th the Senate voted on the second and third articles, with the same result, and then adjourned *sine die* as a High Court of Impeachment. In the minority of nineteen were seven Republicans.

During the remainder of his term President Johnson continued hostile to Congress, but was less aggressive. He crowned his defiant course, however, by proclaiming at Christmas, 1868, a general amnesty to all who were engaged in the late Rebellion. During his term of office Mr. Johnson's Cabinet was composed of Republicans, to whom he allowed considerable scope so long as they acted in general accord with him. The foreign as well as the financial policy of the country was therefore in little respects his own. Returning to Tennessee, the ex-President re-entered State politics with his former vigor, and was a candidate for Congressman-at-Large, but was in a considerable minority, owing to a Democratic candidate being in the field. Last Summer, however, he again entered the field as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and after a spirited contest he was elected on the 19th of January last on the fifty-fifth ballot, when he had two more votes than were needed. Mr. Johnson occupied his seat during the brief extra session of the Senate in March last, and spoke on a resolution, against recognizing the Kellogg Government. His re-appearance at Washington was received with favor throughout the country, and several years of usefulness were hopefully predicted for him.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

There is already a great deal of speculation as to who will be the successor of ex-President Johnson in the United States Senate. It is said that great pressure has already been brought to bear upon the Governor, who has the appointing power. Among the prominent candidates are ex-Gov. Brown and General Bate, both of whom are ex-Confederates, and Mr. Stephens, of Memphis, brother-in-law of ex-Senator Cooper and Edmund Cooper. The chances at present seem to be in favor of General Bate, who was Mr. Johnson's most formidable competitor in the late great contest, and who once came within one vote of election. It is still too early, however, to predict the result of Governor Porter's deliberations.

CHRONOMETER BANK LOCK.—The chronometer bank lock, which saved the Barre bank so many thousand dollars, is thus described: The important part of it is a sliding bolt on the inside of the safe door, which is so constructed as on the locking of the safe door, to be thrown into a position where it effectually prevents the unlocking of the safe by anyone—cashier and all locked out. But connected with this bolt is a system of clock work, which, before the door is locked, is wound up till it marks the number of hours it is wished to have the safe remain unlocked. At the appointed time a pin on the dial plate strikes upon a lever which in turn moves the obstructions away from behind the sliding bolt first mentioned, and allows the cashier to unlock the safe. There are in the lock two clock or watch movements that work simultaneously but independent; either will withdraw the obstrucion from behind the sliding bolt, so that the bank officers are not in danger of being locked out permanently unless both watch movements should fail at once, a thing not likely to happen in a dozen lifetimes.

ASTOR AND HIS MONEY.

HOW HE MADE IT AND HOW HE KEPT IT—THE LOVE OF IT RULED HIM LIKE A TYRANT.

The ancient city of Heidelberg is famous throughout the world no less for its silk stocking and handkerchief manufacture, cotton, wax-lights, etc., than for its institutions of learning.—And who has not heard of the *vin du Neckar*, pressed from grapes grown on both sides of the mountain in its capacious tun, originally containing five hundred and twenty-eight hogsheads, and, when rebuilt, enlarged to six hundred, which is still shown to strangers?—Though the castle and the garden are in ruins, the statues of the ancient electors and Count Palatines are still to be seen on the front of the castle, and the remains of the hall of the chevaliers are still visible: while the granite columns formerly supporting a part of the imperial palace at Ingelheim, near Mayence, are seen supporting the roof of the fountain of the castle.

It was near this historic city, in the little village of Waldorf, not quite a decade over a century ago, that the light of the world first shone upon a person who was destined to a remarkable career in the New World: for here John Jacob Astor was born on the 17th of July, 1763.

His father, Jacob Astor, was a butcher of that village, and a "ne'er-do-well" of the *Rip Van Winkle* kind, who having little to do in his line of business in a village where animal food was considered a luxury, spent his leisure time, which was pretty much all of it, in about the way poor *Rip* did, though we are not informed that he ever became the worse for liquor, excepting to become as idle as the beer-guzzling gossips did who spent their time in the beer-house, where the father of the future wealthy New York merchant made merry over his troubles, and forgot them in the hilarity surrounding him.

Yet there was one season of the year when business was brisk with old Jacob, and that was during the harvest time. It was then the custom in Germany for the farmers to each set apart a bullock, calf, sheep or pig, and fatten against the harvest season; and these animals the village butcher was called upon to kill and prepare. So this season found jolly Jacob Astor on his journey from house to house, making sausage-meat of the big, or otherwise preparing the flesh of the other animals in the way the owner desired, frequently spending from one to several days at the house where he was engaged, according to the length of time it took him to accomplish his work.

Jacob Astor's wife, and the mother of our hero, was, however, a different person than her shiftless husband.—She was thrifty, hard-working, saving, and as devoted to her family as her husband was to the beer-house. If the truth must be told, Dame Astor was blessed (?) with a peculiarity of the *Van Winkle* household, as well as her husband,—a somewhat free use of the tongue, which she used in a vixenish manner at times, with much the same result that attended *Dame Van Winkle's* exercise of it, though in this case it drove the boys from home to seek congeniality in the world at large, and seemed to have little effect on the easy-going husband and father.

So out from beneath the parental roof went the Astor boys at a comparatively young age, and, inheriting their mothers's thrift and business qualities, fought their way successfully. Two of the brothers of our hero had preceded him—one to become a dealer in musical instruments in London, and the other to follow his father's calling in Baltimore.

It had been the intention of the father to have John Jacob follow his own calling; but the soul of the youth rebelled against the "uncanny" business, and so at the age of sixteen he was allowed to go out into the world to seek his fortune; but not till after the death of his mother, and the marked dislike to him taken by the step-mother his father brought home subsequently to the event.

With two dollars in his pocket, and his scanty wardrobe swung over his shoulder on a stick, the future millionaire passed the confines of the Black Forest, and reached the Rhine, where he was soon in negotiation with some of the lumbermen for a chance at the oar of one of the immense rafts of that region, which, instead of floating down stream, as on our rivers, are rowed by a large number of men, sometimes seventy or eighty to a craft; and as the work is hard, and disasters often overtake the laborers, the wages paid are high for that country—at that time being about ten dollar's for the two weeks' passage, in addition to the coarse fare furnished.

But what were either labor or danger to young Astor? His eye was upon London, and America invited him smilingly at a future day, when the war should cease its ravages; for ever since his elder brother had been in America, it seemed to him as though that was to be his future home.

Hence it was with enthusiastic earnestness that our future merchant labored at the oar that was to aid in carrying him to his destiny, and with pride he took his first-earned ten dollars when the raft arrived at the little Dutch seaport of Katwykaan Zee, at the mouth of the Rhine, where he was not long in engaging passage for London. Here, in his brother's manufactory, he went to work at once; but worked as hard in learning the English language as in making musical instruments, so that in six weeks' time he could speak it sufficiently well to make himself understood, though to the day of his death he could not rid himself of the Germanic accent.

In September, 1783, news of the peace between Great Britain and the colonies was published in Europe, and young Astor immediately made preparations to emigrate to the Old World. He paid twenty-five dollars for a steerage passage to Baltimore, saved the same amount to serve him after arrival, and the balance of his earnings in London he paid his brother for seven German flutes, taken with him on speculation.

A characteristic story is told of the future merchant on the voyage. Toward its close, while they were weathering a violent storm at the entrance to Chesapeake bay, he suddenly appeared on deck in his best suit of clothes.

"What does this strange freak mean?" one of the passengers asked, smilling at the singular sight, though all were expecting momentarily that the vessel would go to the bottom.

"Why," said he, "if I save my life, it will probably be all that I shall save, and it will be in my best clothes. If I perish, it is no matter what becomes of them."

His coolness and foresight when others were wild and forgetful with apprehension could not be better illustrated. Years after, it is stated, after a disaster befell him through the treachery and mismanagement of others, he attended the theater on the evening of the day in which he received the news, and no one would have known of his trouble from anything observable in his manner.

On the vessel, young Astor had made the acquaintance of a German who a few years before had emigrated to America, and had made considerable money in trading in furs. Astor became interested, learned all he could pertaining to the trade, and resolved to engage in it. His first thing to do on arriving in New York was to find employment in a fur-dealing house, and thoroughly master its details, beginning his labors at two dollars a week and his board. Here he began to amass new knowledge about furs, and the habits and retreats of fur-bearing animals, questioning all who came in with skins to sell, as many of the hunters did in person.

He only staid with his employer until he had mastered the business, and then began for himself. He had during this time, however, made one voyage up the Hudson, and across the unsettled country to Lakes George and Champlain, and finally to Montreal, where he proved more than a match for the shrewd Indians, and brought back a reputation for "driving a hard bargain," which he always retained.

In 1786, in a small store on Water street, Mr. Astor's first entrance into business took place. His store was furnished with a few toys and notions which would prove attractive to Indian eyes, and there he began "dickering" for skins. His entire capital consisted of only a few hundred dollars, part of which had been loaned him by his brother. Here he bought, cured, beat and sold skins himself, having no assistant, and made several journeys on foot during the year through Western New York, buying skins from trappers, settlers, savages, or wherever he could find them. He also kept a few musical instruments from his brother's London manufactory, he being the first person to establish a musical instrument store in New York.

His wife, maried shortly after he entered the business world for himself, had a thorough knowledge of furs, and entered heartily into business with him, for a long time doing much of the buying and beating, and assisting him materially in many ways.

After a time Mr. Astor found he had quite a lot of unsalable furs on hand, such as beaver and other high-priced ones. Accordingly it was not long before he found it necessary to go to London with them, as he had no agent there to consign them to. He went out as a steerage passenger, fearing the result might prove unsuccessful; but on his arrival his venture was crowned with more success than the most sanguine would have prophesied. Beaver skins which had been bought from the trappers in Western New York for a dollar sold in London for six, and sometimes higher; and this six dollars, invested in English goods, netted him ten in New York. The reader will readily see what an immense margin of profit was here open.

As though this was not sufficiently promising, Mr. Astor, during his rambles about London, waiting for the vessel to sail on her return to New York, visited the East India-house, and incidentally asked one of the porters the name of the governor. The man replied, giving a German name familiar to Mr. Astor.

"Is he an Englishman?" inquired Mr. Astor.

"No; he came from Germany when quit a small boy."

Mr. Astor was satisfied he was an old acquaintance, and entered his presence, asking him.

"Isn't your name Wilhelm ——? And did you not attend school in Waldorf when a boy?"

"I did. And your face is familiar. I ought to know you well. I remember you now. Your name is Astor."

The two then had a long chat on school matters, &c., and, two days before the vessel sailed, the two having met several times, the governor asked him:

"Will you accept any present I make you?"

Mr. Astor, seeing the gentleman's earnestness and good feeling, finally responded that he would; and so, when he called to bid the governor good-by, the latter, quite affected at parting with his German school-mate, said, handing him a couple of papers:

"Take these: you may find them of value."

One of them was simply a Canton prices-current; and the other was a carefully-prepared document, written on parchment, giving to the ship that bore it permission to trade without molestation at any of the ports monopolized by the East India company.

Giving the paper no serious thought, as he had no ships, and not only had no trade with the East Indies, but never expected any, he returned to New York, little dreaming how important a part that parchment was to play in his future career. The permit was numbered 68, and it afterward opened up to him a trade where millions were made with the ease of previous thousands.

Talking over the matter of the documents with his wife after his return, they decided it would be a good plan to open the subject to a celebrated merchant of the day named James Livermore, who was largely engaged in the West India trade, and owned many large ships. So Mr. Astor called on Mr. Livermore, and showing him the document, said:

"Now, if you will make up a voyage for one of you largest ships, you can have these, provided I have half the profits for them and my suggestion."

"Pooh! pooh!" exclaimed the great merchant. "A ridiculous proposition! It is altogether too one-sided."

He thought Mr. Astor would come down on his figures. But he found he would not, and so after thinking over the matter some weeks, and reflecting on the fact that no vessel at that time traded to Canton, and that the East Indian ports were as hermetically sealed to American commerce as though such a thing were not in existence, he called at Mr. Astor's store, and asked—

"Were you in earnest the other day when you showed me the pass of the East India company?"

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