

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Proprietor.

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THE RADICAL REVOLUTION.

Articles, exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office:

ARTICLE 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office and of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, and said Edwin M. Stanton having been there duly appointed and commissioned, by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, as such Secretary; and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867, and during the recess of the said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafter, on the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice; and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reasons of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21st, 1868. }

SIR:—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued, with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War; whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 2. That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim* by issuing to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority, in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1868. }

SIR: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers,

and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in this: That, without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment so made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868. }

SIR: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

ART. 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the house of Representatives, unknown, with intent, by intimidation and threats to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there the secretary for the Department of War, appointed under the laws of the United States from holding said office of Secretary for the department of war, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high crime in office.

ART. 5. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days and times in said year before the said 28th day of February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the house of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the department of war, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 6. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of Feb. in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the house of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

ART. 7. The said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of Feb. in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days in said year, before the 28th day of said Feb., at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there

being Secretary for the Department of War, under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned; and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

being Secretary for the Department of War, under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned; and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

ART. 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to seize and take possession of the United States in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 9. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in writing in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868. }

SIR: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 10. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and the laws of Congress duly enacted, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, did bring before himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a major general by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the department of Washington and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such commander-in-chief, declare to and instruct said Emory that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides among other things that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the commission of the commission of the said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer of the army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the government and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emory in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of the said act; whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited

by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

THE EVIDENCE OF GENERAL EMORY.
On Wednesday last General William H. Emory, commander of the department of Washington, appeared before the impeachment committee of the house of representatives, and being duly qualified, was examined by the chairman of the committee as follows:

Question—What is your rank and command in the army? Answer—I am Colonel of the fifth United States cavalry, and brevet Major-general in the United States army. My command is the department of Washington.

Q. How long have you been in command of this department? A. I think since the 1st of September, 1867.

Q. During the month of February, 1868, have you had any conversation with the President of the United States in relation to military affairs or movements? A. Only once.

Q. When was that? A. That was on Saturday, the 22d Feb.

Q. Was the interview at your request or his? A. It was at his request.

Q. In what way was his request communicated to you? I have the note in my pocket. It is a letter from Colonel William G. Moore of the army, marked "personal."

Chairman—Read the letter. The witness read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

General: The President directs me to say that he would be pleased to have you call on him as early as practicable. Very respectfully and truly yours,
WM. G. MOORE, U. S. A.

Q. Did you call in consequence of that request? A. I did.

Q. State fully and literally, as far as you are able, what occurred at the interview. A. There is nothing more difficult than to repeat conversation.

Q. State the substance of it? A. The President asked me if I recollected a conversation I had with him when I first took command of the department, in reference to the strength of the garrison of Washington and the general disposition of the troops in this department, to which I replied that I did not recollect it distinctly. He said that there had been no material changes, but such as there had been I could state at once; I then went on to state that six companies of the twenty-ninth infantry had been brought here to winter, but that that had been offset by detaching four companies of the twelfth infantry to Charleston, on the requisition of General Canby; that two companies of the Fourteenth Artillery, which had been detached during General Canby's command of the department, one of them to the Northern frontier to assist in putting down the Fenian difficulties, had been returned to their regiment stationed at Fort Mifflin, Baltimore; that though the command had been increased in the number of companies, I was under the numerical strength of the command, growing out of the order which reduced the infantry and artillery companies from the maximum of the peace establishment more than offset what was gained by the additional companies; the President said, "I refer to more recent changes;" I said I did not know exactly what he referred to by recent changes; that none had been made to my knowledge; that if he would give me some idea of who had made the report to him, or what the report was which he had received, I could perhaps give him a more definite answer; he said reports had reached him that within the last day or two certain orders and new arrangements of troops had been made; I assured him that none had been made with my knowledge, and I did not believe any had been made without my knowledge; that under the recent orders, founded upon the laws of Congress, for the government of the armies of the United States, approved by him, no order would come to me except through general Grant, and that, reasoning from analogy, it was assumed in the army that no order could be given to any one under my command without coming through me; that if by any possibility an order had been given without coming through me, it was the duty of the officer receiving it to immediately notify me; he then asked me, "what order do you refer to?" I stated that I referred to order No. 15 or 17 I could not recollect which, that had been published to the army some time in May last; he said, "I wish to see the order;" I replied to him that I would send for it; he said, "No, I have all the orders about the house," and a messenger was sent for it; at that time Colonel Cooper came in and occupied the President's attention for some time upon another subject, as I supposed, for I withdrew to the other end of the room; while there the messenger came and brought the order; after Colonel Cooper had gone out I returned to the President with this order in my hand and said: Mr. President, I will

take it as a great favor if you will permit me to call your attention to this order, of act, passed in an appropriation bill, and it is possible you may never have seen it; he took the order and read it, and observed, "This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me commander in chief of the army and Navy, or with the language of the commission you hold." I stated to him that that was not a matter for officers to determine; there was an order sent to us approved by him, and we were all governed by that order.

Q. Do you mean that the order or the act was approved by the President?

A. I mean the act; but as far as that is concerned the order and the act approved by him are the same thing, for the order contained nothing but the act; he said, "am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order but through the general-in-chief or Gen. Grant?" I replied, "Mr. President that is the order which you approved, and which has been issued for the government of the army, and I think it due to you to say that when this order first came out, it was much discussed in the army, and some of the leading lawyers in the country were consulted as to what the duty of an officer was under that law and order; and, I observed, one of them whom I consulted, and I consider him one of the greatest constitutional lawyers of the country, gave it as his very decided opinion that we were bound by it; and I think it right to tell you that on this subject the army is a unit. He asked me who the lawyer was. I told him the one I consulted was a kinsman of mine—Robert J. Walker—and that I had understood, though I did not know of my knowledge, that others had consulted Reverdy Johnson, who it was reported held the same opinion. The President replied, "the object of the law is very evident." After a short pause, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the courtesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion, and left the house.

Q. Did the President in any form inquire whether you should obey an order if it was sent to you without going through the head quarters of the general?

A. As nearly as I can recollect there was not a word passed that I have not put down, though I could of course not swear that I had not put down every word uttered; you may see by my testimony that I myself introduced the subject of order No. 17, which involves this question, and that he had declared he was going to give orders, and I thought it my duty to state the matter fairly and squarely to the President.

TESTIMONY OF COL. WALLACE.
George W. Wallace, sworn and examined by the chairman, as follows:

Question. You are connected with the army?

Answer. I am Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, commanding the garrison at Washington.

Q. How long have you been in command of the garrison at Washington?

A. Since the latter part of August last.

Q. Have you at any time had any conversation or correspondence with the President of the United States in regard to military affairs or movements or operations?

A. I had a brief conversation with him on Sunday morning last.

Q. Had you the conversation at his request?

A. The circumstances occurred in this way: I was called to the Executive mansion to see one of his secretaries, Colonel Moore, and while in conversation with him I asked how the President was. He replied that he was very well, and asked if I would like to see him and pay my respects to him. I said certainly, and in a few minutes I was invited into his room.

Q. Did you have a conversation with him in regard to military matters?

A. Yes, sir, a brief conversation.

Q. State what that conversation was.

A. The President asked me if any changes had been made in the forces under my command. I replied that four companies of the 12th infantry, the regiment to which I properly belonged, had been sent to Charleston, or rather to that military district, the 7th of January; that beyond that there had been none.

Q. Had you any further conversation?

A. No, sir; that was all that occurred in reference to military operations.

—During the war it is said that Gillings, the radical candidate for governor of Florida, stole some title deeds from a lady who had treated him kindly, and that after the war closed he wrote to her son that he would deliver them up for \$10,000. He finally consented to take \$300. It is not known what sort of creatures the negro candidates with him on the same ticket for lieutenant governor and Congress are, but they can scarcely bear as bad a reputation as he does.

—A negro in Indiana has been sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary for marrying a white woman. We ask Sumner to have a Senatorial Committee appointed for the West to enquire whether Indiana has a republican form of government or not.

The Articles of Impeachment.

The ten articles, charging the President with ten different high misdemeanors, are all, with the exception of the last, founded on the one act of attempting to remove Stanton. This is as if the tenant of a shanty should get forth the abundance of his housekeeping utensils by an inventory, enumerating his wash-basin, his tea-kettle, his sauceman, his soup-tureen, his slop-bowl, his coffee-pot, his water-pail, his warming-pan, and his night-vessel, and it should turn out on inspection that all this wealth of domestic apparatus consisted of one tin kittle. The poverty of the impeachment charges is not concealed, but paraded, by this ridiculous multiplication of heads. It shows how desperately grounds of accusation are sought, and with what difficulty they are found. It is like the great feast given by Lord Peter in Swift's "Tale of a Tub," in which all the vands and all the beverages consisted of a single brown loaf. "Bread, my brothers," (said Lord Peter), contains the quintessence of beef, mutton, veal, venison, partridge, plum-pudding and custard, together with water, all the materials of malt, and the ingredients of all vinous liquors. And so with great ceremony, Lord Peter proceeded, with fork and knife, to carve slices from the loaf and offer them to his wondering brothers as the choicest bits in the whole shoulder of mutton.—And at a later stage of the feast, under pretence of a bumper of wine, he offered each of them a dry crust, bidding them to drink it off boldly, as wine, taken in moderation, was good for their health. But, in spite of Lord Peter's bullying attempts to convince them the incredulous brothers could see nothing but a simple two-penny loaf. And just as little will the country see anything in these multitudinous articles of impeachment, but the simple fact that President Johnson attempted to exercise a right which has been enjoyed by all his predecessors.—World.

Home Manufacturing.

No branch of industry is more neglected by the farming community than that of manufacturing their common wearing apparel and household goods, such as sheeting, toweling, blankets, carpet, grain sacks, &c., and yet there is no branch of industry that will pay the farmers' wives and daughters so well. Most of the farmers raise, all could raise, the material of which such goods are made; and, if manufactured at home, they would not cost more than half what they are now. Many will say that manufacturing has been brought to such perfection, and goods are sold at so small profits, that there is no advantage in manufacturing goods at home; but before deciding the question, let us see what is saved by so doing. First, you save the profit of the wool buyer; you save the manufacturer's profit, the six per cent Government tax, the commission merchant's profit, and lastly the retail merchant's profit, besides the freights, boxing, warehouse charges, &c.

Within a reasonable distance of most neighborhoods there are factories where wool can be carded and spun. Every family can get a loom. The old-fashioned hand loom, on which our grandmothers used to make all the clothing for the family, will pay, if you can do no better, but is very far behind the times. We know no loom for general family purposes that will compare with the Mendehall Improved Self Acting Hand Loom, sold by A. B. Gates, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. It is simple, easy understood, and easy to operate; all the operations of weaving are performed by simply turning a crank. It operates on the same principle as a power loom, and weaves nearly as fast. Farmers that are paying out from one to five hundred dollars each year for "store goods" should look to their interest and start manufacturing at home.—Rural New Yorker.

Gens. Grant and Sherman think Stanton ought to resign for the good of the Country.

In connection with the recent imbroglio in which the President, General Grant, and Gen. Sherman were parties, we publish the following letter from Gen. Sherman to the President, which speaks for itself:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

"I neglected this morning to say that I had agreed to go down to Annapolis to spend Sunday with Admiral Porter.—General Grant also had to leave for Richmond on Monday, at 6 a. m. At a conversation with the General, after our interview, wherein I offered to go with him on Monday morning to Mr. Stanton, and to say that it was our joint opinion he should resign, it was found impossible by reason of his going to Richmond and my going to Annapolis. The General proposed this course. He will call upon you tomorrow, and offer to go to Mr. Stanton, to say for good of the service and country, HE OUGHT TO RESIGN: This on Sunday. On Monday I will again call on you, and, if you think it necessary, I will do the same—call on Mr. Stanton, and tell him to resign. If he will not, then it will be time to contrive ulterior measures. In the meantime it so happens that no necessity exists for precipitating matters.

Yours truly,
W. T. SHERMAN, Lt. Gen."