

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.

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Poor House Business.
The Directors of the Poor meet at the Poor House on the 2d Tuesday of each month.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Milford, Centre and Huntingdon counties. my26

H. J. CULBERTSON,
Attorney at Law,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Milford county. Office with D. W. Woods, esq., Main street, below National Hotel. my2

DENTAL CARD.
R. M. KEEVER,
SURGEON DENTIST.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or Laughing Gas. Teeth inserted on all the different styles of bases. Teeth filed in the most approved manner. Special attention given to diseased gums. All work warranted. Terms reasonable.
Office at Episcopal Parsonage, Corner of Main and Water Streets. jyls

DR. S. G. MCLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. All in want of good, neat work will do well to give him a call. He may be found at all times at his office, three doors east of H. M. & R. Pratt's store, Valley street. apt-1y*

M. R. THOMPSON, D. D. S.

HAVING permanently located in Lewistown, offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of all the late improvements in the Dental Profession, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may need his services in all branches of his profession. References—best families.
Office west Market street, near Eisenbise's hotel, where he can be found for professional consultation from the first Monday of each month until the fourth Monday, when he will be absent on professional business one week. may10-1f

To Purchasers of Furniture.
R. H. McCLINTIC,
AT HIS
FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
West Market St., Lewistown,
HAS complete CHAMBER SUITS of Walnut, Var-nished and in Oil. Also,
COTTAGE & PARLOR SUITS,
together with a large assortment of Fashionable and Plain Furniture.

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. Mattie and Wood Bural Cases constantly on hand. Coffins also made to order, and Funerals attended with a fine Hearse, at short notice.
Lewistown, June 27, 1866-6mos

Lewistown Mills.
THE
HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR WHEAT, AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,
or received it on storage, at the option of those having it for the market.
They hope, by giving due and personal attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
COAL PLASTER, SALT and Limeburners COAL always on hand
WM. B. McATEE & SON.
Lewistown, Jan. 1, 1865-1f

Brown's Mills.
THE undersigned are prepared to buy all kinds of Produce for cash, or receive on store at Brown's Mills, Reidsville, Pa. We will have on hand
Plaster, Salt and Coal.
We intend keeping the mill constantly running, and have
FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c.
for sale at the lowest Market rates, at all times.
The public are requested to give us a call.
sep27 f
H. STRUNK & HOFFMANS.

WHAT'S ALL THIS?
Why, the Grain Business Revived at McCoy's old Stand.
THE undersigned, having rented the large and commodious Warehouses formerly occupied by Frank McCoy, esq., is now prepared to purchase or receive and forward
All Kinds of Grain,
for which he will pay market prices. Also, he will keep for sale, Salt, Plaster, Coal & Fish.
He returns thanks to all his old customers for their former patronage, and shall feel grateful for a renewal of past business relations. He has also accepted the agency for the celebrated
PORTAGE NAILS.
Merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
mar14-ly
W. M. WILLIS.

Caution.
HAVING bought the right and license to use and sell Seth S. Drew's improvement in mode of cutting boots, which patent consists of cutting with but one seam, and without crimping, we therefore caution all against using or selling boots of this make in the county of Milford, J. V. S. Smith and S. D. Bryan, Agents for Pennsylvania and assignors to P. F. Loop, Shop and Township Rights will be sold by P. F. Loop. All wishing to avail themselves of this new and desirable tool, which is at least twenty-five per cent. of an advantage to the wearer over the old, can do so, by writing to P. F. Loop. Call and see. June 12, 1866.

LUMBER.
JUST received, at the Lumber Yard of Wm. B. Hoffman & Sons, a full supply of Dry Lumber, including
PLASTERING LATH, PALING, BOARDS, PLANK, JOISTS AND SCANTLING.
Doors and Sash always on hand. Also, 25,000 two-foot sawed Shingles, all of which will be sold for cash.—Yard back of East Third street, Lewistown. jely

MISCELLANY.

Mr. Nasby at Last Gets his Post Office.

POST OFFICE, CONFEDERATE X ROADS, (which is in the State of Kentucky,) August 12, 1866.

At last I hev it! Finally it come! After five weary trips to Washington, after much weary waitin and much travail I hev got it. I am now Post Master at Confedrit X Roads and am dooly installed in my new position—Ef I ever had any doubts ez to A. Johnson bein a better man than Paul the Apostle, a look at my commission removes it. Ef I ketch myself a feelin that he deserted us unnecessarily five years ago, another look and my resentment softens into pity. Ef I doubt his Democriy I look at that blessed commission and am reassured, for a President who cood turn out a wounded Federal soldier and appoint sich a man ez ME, must be above suspicion.

I felt it wuz comin two weeks ago. I received a cirklar from Randall, now my superior in offfs, propoundin these questions:—

1. Do you hev the most implicit faith in Andro Johnson, in all that he hez done, all that he is doin, and all that he may hereafter do?
2. Do you believe that the Philadelphia Convention will be a convocashen uv saints all actuated by pure motives, and devoted to the salvation uv our wunst happy but now distracted country?

3. Do you believe that next to A. Johnson, Seward, Doolittle, Cowan, and Randall are the four greatest, and purest, and bestest, and self-sacrificinest, and honestest, and righteoustest men this country has ever prodoost.
4. Doo you believe that there is a partiklerly hot place reserved in the next world for Trumbull, a hotter for Wade, and the hottest for Sumner and Thad Stevens.

5. Do you approve uv the canin uv Grinnell by Rosso?
6. Doo you consider the keepin out uv Congris eleven sovrin States, a unconstooshnel and unwarranted assumption uv power by a seeshnal congris?

7. Doo you believe the present congris a rump, and that (eleven states bein unrepresented) all their acts unconstooshnel and illegal ceptin them wich provides for payin salaries?
8. Doo you believe that the Memphis and Noo Orleans unpleasantnesses wuz brot about by the unholy machinashens uv them Radical agitators, actin in conjunction with ignorant and besotted niggers to wreak their spite on the now loyal citizens uv these properly reconstructed cities?

9. Are you not satisfied that the African citizens uv Amerikin descent kin be safely trusted to the operations uv the universal law wich governs labor and capital?
10. Are you willin to contribute a reasonable per cent uv yoor salary to a fund to be used for the defeat uv objectionable congrismen in the disloyal States north?

To all uv these inquiries I not only answered yes, but went afore a Justis uv the Peace and took an affidavit to em, forwarded it back and my commission wuz fourthw sent to me.

There wuz a jooilee the nite it ar-riv. The news spread rapidly through the four groceries uv the town, and sich another spontaneous outburst uv joy I never witnessed.

The bells rung, and for a hour or two the Corners wuz in the wildest stait uv eggstement. The citizens congratulated each other on the certainty uv the aceshun uv the President to the Democracy, and in their enthusiasm five nigger families were cleaned out, two uv em, one a male and the tother a female, wuz killed.—Then a percheshun wuz organized as follers:—

Two grocery keepers with bottles. Deekin Pogoram.
Me, with my commishun pinned onto a banner and under it written:—"In this sign we conker."

Wagon with tobacco onto it. A nigger on the bottom boards, Bascom, the grocery keeper, with one foot onto him, holdin a banner inscribed:—"The Nigger where he oughter be."

Citizen with bottle. Deekin Pogoram's daughter Mirandy in a attitood uv wallopin a wench.—Banner:—"We've Regained our Rites."

Two citizens with bottles tryin to keep in percheshun.
Two more citizens which hed emptied their bottles, fallin out by the way side.

Citizens two and two with bottles. Wagon loaded with the books and furnitur uv a nigger skool, in a stait uv wreck, with a ded nigger layin on top uv it, wich hed bin captured within the hour. Banner:—"My Policy."

The percheshun moved to the meetin in hous and Deekin Pogoram takin the Chair a meetin wuz to wunst organized, wich passed the followin resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President hez in a strikly constooshnel manner, relieved this commonity uv an offensive Abilishunist appointed by that abhorred tyrant Linkin, and appointed in his place a sound constooshnel Democrat, one whom to know is to lend, therefore be it

Resolved, That we greet the President and ashoor him uv our continyood support and confidence.

Resolved, That we now consider the work uv Reconstruction, so far ez this community is concerned, completed, and that we feel that we are wunst more restored to our proper relations with the federal government.

Resolved, That the glorious defence made by the loyal Democracy uv Noo Orleans agin the combined conventioners and niggers shows that freemen kin not be conkered and that white men shel rule America.

Resolved, That on this happy occasion we forgive the Government for what we did and cherish nary resentment agin anybody.

The resolutions wuz adopted and the meetin adjourned with three cheers for Johnson and his policy.

Then came a scene. Every last one uv em hed come there with a note made out for the amount I owed him at three months. Kindness of heart is a weakness of mine, and I signed em all, feelin that of the mere fact of writin my name wood do em any good, it wood be croel in me to object to the little labor required. Bless their innocent soles, they went away happy. The next mornin I took possession uv the offfs. "Am I awake or am I dreamin," thought I. No! no! it is no dream. Here is the stamps, here is the blanks and here is the commishun! It is true! it is true! I heard a child across the way singin:—

"I'd like to be an angel,
And with the angels stand."
I woodn't, thought I. I woodn't trade places with an angel, even uv.—A offfs wich but little to do, with four groceries within a stone's throw is ez much happiness my bilers will stand without bustin. A angel 4sooth!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

SPEECHES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Immense Meetings were held in Philadelphia, during the session of the Southern Loyal Convention last week, which were addressed by many prominent men.

Speech of Senator Harlan.

Senator Harlan said: I doubt not a large majority of the multiplied thousands here to-night aided in 1864 in the election of the lamented Lincoln, as President of the United States. That by their votes a Congress met and enacted laws that resulted in the suppression of a gigantic rebellion, and as they stand here to-night, have no reason to change their political affiliations.

When individuals commit great crimes and offenses, they sometimes seek to avert the odium by changing their names. So it is with parties.—Thus I am not surprised that the Democratic party, one wing of which, at the South, turned Rebel, and one other, at the North, sympathized with treason. Thus it was appropriate for them to change their name. But we have done nothing odious, unless we sinned in elevating into power some of those who are now at the head of the National Union party. But we remember that in the band of the twelve Apostles there was one Judas.

Fellow citizens, those who became traitors and denied their principles as in the past, were those who had been trusted, for Judas carried the bag and distributed patronage (laughter); and the other valiant one, who carried a sword, said he would never desert his Lord, or, in later words, "Here I take my stand, and there is no power on earth to move me." ("Hit him again.") Would it not be well to ex-amine to-night, very briefly, the record of "the humble individual" who now occupies the Presidential chair? (Laughter.)

Now, having had some good fun, we will have some earnest words. When we elected Andrew Johnson, we believed him to be reliable. He did run well for a season.

If the seed did not wither after it was sown and had not sprung up, it was not so much the fault of the sower as of the soil. Some of the gentlemen here served with him in the fall of 1861, when Secession Senators were absconding from the halls of legislation. We well remember how he pointed his finger of scorn, and recollect how he would hang them "by the Eternal!"

He even went so far as to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright for having written a letter recommending a lad to the Rebel service. He voted for all the war measures; he consented to serve on the committees where work was needed. When our armies

through their General had become McClellanized, he consented to withdraw from the Senate and accept the position of Brigadier General and Provisional Governor of Tennessee.

In that position he sustained all the great acts of Lincoln's administration. He declared to a negro audience that he would be their Moses, if no other should arise to lead them out of bondage.

When he knew of his nomination as Vice President, he declared that if there were but five thousand loyal men in a State, they should be the State.—These opinions, my countrymen, were announced by him on every stump, until through the machinations of the Rebels, inspired by the devil, he became President of the United States.

In reply to speeches made to him in the Executive Chamber, he reiterated these opinions.

In a speech to the Indiana delegation he said, larceny, burglary and murder, were each and all crimes with fixed punishments, but that treason was a far weightier crime and must be heavily punished. Murder, he said, was but an offense against an individual; while treason was an offense against the State.

He also declared that, as a Tennessean, he would be willing to admit to the ballot box all colored men who had served in the Union army, who could read and write, and who were worth two hundred and fifty dollars in property. Now, I ask, gentlemen, were not the radicals justified in claiming him as a radical.

More than this; he, as President, signed hundreds of bills with his own hand, having the power then in his own mind to ratify the measures of what he did not then denounce as a false Congress.

The object of the Civil Rights bill was to provide tribunals in the Southern States where could be heard the cases of oppression against Union men, be they white or black.

Congress thought that if such courts as military tribunals were necessary, (such being then in existence, condemning prisoners to the penitentiary, to the Dry Tortugas, and to the galleys, all receiving the approbation of the President,) they should be placed under the jurisdiction of law, and thus be rendered responsible for their actions.

I ask you now, what was the occasion of the breach between the President and Congress? You may say that the rupture came from Congress, by joint action, submitted to the States in a Constitutional amendment for their action.

Four principles are expressed in that amendment.

First. That every man born in the United States, or alien who becomes naturalized shall be a citizen of the United States. Well, the principle is avowed by every country, that all within her limits are subjects.

Second. The bill provides that this main principle shall be part of our Constitution.

Third. That if any class were not allowed to vote they should be excluded in the apportionment of representatives.

Fourth. It is proposed for the adoption of a proviso, that if any person had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards drawn their sword against the Government, should never be allowed to hold office.

Which one of these is against the provisions of Tennessee, where no one is allowed to vote or hold office who is not a loyal man? But, for enforcing these laws, ratified by Andrew Johnson, these loyal Tennesseans are denounced.

If I understand it correctly, he desires all men that were elected to Congress from the disloyal States shall be admitted. But Congress is determined not to admit men who preceded treason by perjury. (Cheers.)

But what do they mean by the word loyal? They mean those who are now willing to support the Constitution, though their lips may be polluted and their hands polluted with Union blood.

Does any one here doubt this? If there were any room for doubt left, I ask you to read a paper recently drawn up in Washington, signed by a few generals, who, imitating the President, say Congress is tyrannical in prescribing conditions which would be humiliating to Rebel generals. That is, the men who signed that paper see no distinction between treason and loyalty; that is between themselves and traitors, and I confess I see precious little.

You now comprehend my countrymen, I think, what is meant by "My policy." It is to annihilate the distinction between loyalty and treason. To succeed in these objects what acts were done by the President? The first thing was to call a Convention in this godly Quaker City, which adopted a platform on which the whole world

could stand, and I believe it. They say the greatest harmony prevailed. "Why," they say, "can't you trust them?" They promise well, I say, because once, with hands uplifted to high Heaven, they profured themselves. Well, at the Wigwam they gave a simple promise. Is that more binding than their oath was?

It is said they were very harmonious. Well, very natural. My toy book in my boyhood told me there was some slight disharmony in every class of animals except the snakes. Yes, the malignant copperhead could coil itself and lie down with its comrades, like Massachusetts and South Carolina.—Why, my friends, these men in Massachusetts and South Carolina were in harmony throughout the entire war, and I appeal to my honored friend General Butler to confirm the fact.

The great bon-constrictor from the South, I believe, stretched himself out in the Wigwam, and the Northern delegates being very lank and lean, in consequence of their long absence from the public crib, crawled down in search of post offices. But I may be asked, what harm can result from the admission of Rebels into Congress when they will be largely in the majority?

I will tell you. The President and his recent friends are endeavoring to elect in these loyal States sufficient Congressmen to make a majority of all. Then they will meet in caucus, decide on their measures, and declare themselves the Congress. In that caucus the South will have a majority, and the Northern men there will yield to them.

Do you promise me they shall fail in this? ("Yes." Cheers.) Judging from this vast assemblage I believe they will.

Further, the President calls this the "So-called Congress," and declares that they are interposing every possible obstacle to the restoration of the Union. He tells us he will stand by the Constitution to preserve it. He declares that he has been making war on the enemies of the Union South, and that now he is warring against the disloyalists of the North. Notice, he denounces Congress as illegitimate, and tells the soldiers at home to hold themselves in readiness.

Furthermore he says he has examined, and found he could declare himself dictator, possess himself of sixty million dollars, trench himself at Washington, and defy the world.—Thus he declares, saying that he loves the people too well to do so, acknowledging no superior but the people and his God.

I ask you, young men, is not this the language used in history by all the upstart kings who overturned their Governments, and created themselves dictators.

First he declares that he means to overturn Congress, which he says is violating the Constitution. Does he intend to exclude all the powers of Congress from the Constitution which gives Congress the power to elect the President, when the people fail? also to impeach all officers who render themselves liable to it? Yet he declares that he has no superior but the people and Jehovah.

I have detained you too long. I will simply say that, citizens of Pennsylvania, you cast your votes for Clymer for Governor and you support the President as the supreme ruler. If you will elect your gallant Gen. Geary you will strengthen Congress and declare it the rulers of the land.

Speech of Hon. J. M. Botts.

Mr. Chairman and the hundred thousand citizens here—I did not expect to make a speech to night, having accepted an invitation with a promise not to be called upon. I am too poor in the command of language to express to you the appreciation of this cordial reception. With Daniel Webster I will say, "I still live!" and will add to it, "I live to support the Stars and Stripes!"

When I passed through your streets in the great reception procession, I felt that I would willingly give five years of my life to see a like loyal demonstration in my native State, though, on reflection, I should prefer to give the last five years. We are witnessing a singular spectacle in beholding the President and his Secretary of State parading through the country. While the President is warring upon Congress, the Secretary is uttering puerile jokes in revealing Cabinet secrets at banquet boards.

Here you have but now heard a late Cabinet officer speaking earnest words to you. Who is the greater man and patriot, the minister who remains in office to eat the bread and butter of dependency, or he who resigns his position for the love of his country?

Fellow-citizens, we are all desirous of seeing the Union restored. We want it established on a solidarity. We want it permanent, to abide with

us forever. We want a Union that will allow every man, woman and child to go where and when he pleases and say what he thinks is the truth. The other demands the reconstruction on terms that surrenders the fruits of victory to Rebel hands.

The President is engaged in an electioneering tour, to the sorrow of loyal men, and to the rejoicing of copperheads and traitors. I have never before denounced President Johnson, but I must say he is dishonoring his country and disgracing himself.

Who can read without a blush of shame for the disgrace he has done to our own manhood, to speak such a speech as he did at Cleveland yesterday.

What a speech to send abroad to Europe.

President Johnson said he had left behind "his dignity." He told the truth then, I am sure. (Laughter.) He said he had "left the President behind." I am sure he had more the tailor with him than the President.—(Cheers.)

With all the talk from the Rebel adherents they do not care a straw about representation in Congress unless they are sent themselves. And I, fellow-citizens, do not want to be represented, or my State to be represented, if it must be by a secessionist or traitor.

With God for my support, I will ever stand up for my country. I have served forty years in public life, and have tried to live for my countrymen. I have been imprisoned eight weeks and a day in a Rebel dungeon, and I am willing to go to the gallows, if need be, for my country. While I endorse and will support all that Congress has done, I condemn them because they have not done enough; have not used all the power rightfully ready to their hands. I will now tell you how to do it.

Declare by law that every man in the South and in the North who has made himself voluntarily a citizen of the Confederate Government, *de facto* not *de jure*, has disfranchised himself and renounced his country. These men have forfeited all rights to citizenship, and to be restored they must accept whatever terms you propose. As a condition of restoration make it obligatory that no man who voluntarily rebelled shall ever hold an office.

(Suppose the President pardons Jeff Davis, what then?) He cannot make a foreigner a citizens. He may pardon a felon, but cannot make him an honest man. That is the remedy.—Let me tell you while you talk about the pardoning power, that for the last six months I have been working to prove that there is no power to pardon any Rebel citizen. I do not ask that Congress shall consider that question, or refer it to the Courts for their decision.

That mischievous plotter, Montgomery Blair, has told you again and again that there may be two Presidents and two Congresses. It is upon great constitutional grounds I stand here to declare that if President Johnson intends any such an act of treason, he is guilty of the foulest treason. I have been established in my views by studying the decisions of Chief Justices Marshall and Taney, and by reading the deliberations of the great men who framed the Constitution.

I say to every Congressman within the reach of my voice, that if they do not, on their assembling, investigate closely the acts of the President, respecting the massacre of New Orleans, and they do not impeach him, they will signally fail in their duty.

Secretary Haman referred to the "pow-wow" Wigwam. They showed their weakness by putting muzzles like dogs upon the Southern men; thus compelling them to remain as they had never been before in a Democratic convention—silent. But when they made the platform they did, it was a magnificent cheer, and an insult to the intelligence of our loyal men.

We have heard in the afternoon papers that the Rebels had seized the Capital of Tennessee, that is not true. But Gov. Brownlow has received a dispatch stating that the Rebels have called a Convention for the 15th inst., to receive possession of the State.

Oh, if my words could only reach my deluded countrymen, I would warn them in thrilling tones of the dreadful nature of the exterminating contest they are drawing upon themselves.

The Rebellion is crushed as far as arms and ammunition are concerned, but truth to God and justice to my country, compels me to declare that the spirit of rebellion is tenfold greater than in 1861, secession times. I do not think that in Tennessee they will dare to attempt it while Gen. Thomas is there; nor will the president dare to do treason while Gen. Grant remains at the head of the army. (Three groans for Johnson and three cheers for Gen.