

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

A. BARKER, Editor and Proprietor.
TODD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

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DIRECTORY.

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Allegheny,	J. Houston,	Wash'tn.
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CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. T. M. Wilson, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

Episcopal Church.—Rev. A. Barker, Pastor.—Preaching every alternate Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. L. R. Powell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting on the first Monday evening of each month, and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening, excepting the first week in each month.

First Baptist Church.—Rev. Morgan Ellis, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock. P. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

First Methodist Church.—Rev. W. Lloyd, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

EBENSBURG MAILED.

MAILS ARRIVE.
Daily, at 8:30 o'clock, A. M.
Daily, at 6:25 o'clock, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
Daily, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Daily, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The mails from Newnan's Mills, Carver, &c., arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Express from Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRESSON STATION.

Balt. Express leaves at	9:13 A. M.
Phila. Express	9:55 A. M.
East Line	10:35 P. M.
Mail Train	9:02 P. M.
R.R. & Erie M.	7:45 A. M.
Allegheny Accom.	4:32 P. M.
Phila. Express	8:31 P. M.
East Line	2:21 A. M.
Day Express	6:45 A. M.
Cincinnati Ex.	1:11 P. M.
Mail Train	5:21 P. M.
Allegheny Accom.	12:36 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Hon. Geo. W. Huntington; Associates, George W. Deane, Henry C. Devine.

County Clerk.—Geo. C. K. Zahm.

Register and Recorder.—James Griffin.

County Treasurer.—George C. K. Zahm.

County Surveyor.—Henry Scanlan.

Coroner.—William Flattery.

Mercantile Appraiser.—John Cox.

Supt. of Common Schools.—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

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Ward Treasurers.—Geo. W. Oatman.

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Judges of Election.—Wm. D. Davis.
Assessors.—David E. Evans, Daniel J. Davis.
Assessor.—Thomas J. Davis.

WEST WARD.
Town Council.—John Lloyd, Samuel Stiles, Harrison Kinkaid, John E. Scanlan, George W. Deane.
Constable.—Barnabas M' Dermitt.
Judges of Election.—John D. Thomas.
Assessors.—William H. Sechler, George W. Deane.
Justice.—Joshua D. Parrish.

SOCIETIES, &c.

A. Y. M.—Summit Lodge No. 312 A. Y. M. meets in Masonic Hall, Ebensburg, on the first Tuesday of each month, at 6 o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—Highland Lodge No. 428 I. O. F. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Ebensburg, on Wednesday evening.

W. M. A. S.—Highland Division No. 84 Sons of Temperance meets in Temperance Hall, Ebensburg, every Saturday evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO THE ALLEGHANIAN.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE,
OR
\$3.00 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Loyal Men of the State in Council Assembled—Harmony and Enthusiasm—A Good Man for Governor, on a Good Platform—Full Report of the Proceedings.

The Union State Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Wednesday, March 7, at 12 o'clock, m., and was called to order by Hon. John Cessna, Chairman State Central Committee.

The roll of delegates was called, for the purpose of securing seats for those entitled thereto, the floor of the House being crowded to suffocation.

The Chairman announced that the election of a temporary Chairman was in order.

Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, nominated Hon. W. B. Mann, of Philadelphia. Hon. O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, nominated Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Blair county. A vote of the Convention was had, which resulted as follows: Mann, 57; Hall, 80.

Mr. Hall was declared elected, and Messrs. Mann, Dickey and Lawrence were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair.

Temporary Secretaries were appointed, and a committee on contested seats.

Mr. Lawrence announced the presence of a delegation from the Loyal League of Washington city, who were admitted to seats on the floor of the Convention.

A committee on permanent organization, consisting of thirty-one members, was appointed.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of one member from each Senatorial district, was announced.

After which, the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock, p. m.

Evening.—The committee on permanent organization reported Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland county, as permanent Chairman.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. Resolved, That this convention, representing the Union loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion, whose sons fought on every battle field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation, whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State where they fell under the folds of the national banner, here renew their pledges of unflinching devotion to the Federal Union and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2d. That it is the most imperative duty of the present to gather the legitimate fruits of the war in order that our constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3d. That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession, and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4th. That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the national Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct, by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country. His bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who, remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic actions, appeal to him to firmly stand by the side and repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unwavering support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized, and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5th. That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law making power, and that until such action be taken, no State lately in insurrection shall be entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States; to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration, and that to deny this necessary constitutional power, is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of Government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6th. That no man who has voluntarily

engaged in the late rebellion or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union, and that the law known as the test oath should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7th. That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress the rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void, and of no obligation, shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidence of so vile and wicked engagements.

8th. That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection, in the enjoyment of all their natural rights,—of their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9th. That protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—is the true plan of restoring the losses and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government or confirm our national power or authority, which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10th. That the administration of public affairs of Pennsylvania by Gov. Andrew G. Curtin during the years of trial, toil, responsibilities and anxieties which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost. His enviable title of the soldier's friend is in itself expressive of the highest eulogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer; and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person, and make his name memorable.

11th. That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12th. That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring again a long-settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the Government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13th. That the services, labors, consummate ability and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14th. That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the republic.

15th. That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unflinching and uncompromising loyalty of Lieut.-General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16th. That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchial government on this Continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic, demands that no such an attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17th. That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18th. That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said Committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this Convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member to be appointed by their delegates present.

The resolutions were adopted.

BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor.

General John W. Geary, of Cumberland; Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne; Hon. Kennedy Moorhead, of Allegheny, and Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, were placed in nomination.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Geary	81 votes
Ketchum	29 "
Moorhead	19 "
White	3 "

Sixty-seven votes being necessary to a choice, General John W. Geary was declared the nominee, amid great applause and enthusiasm.

The nomination was made unanimous.

RESOLUTION OF ENDORSEMENT.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention having completed its work by the nomination of Maj.-Gen. John W. Geary for the office of Governor, cordially and confidently recommend him to the people of the State for their suffrages. His long devotion to the welfare and honor of his native State—his unqualified support of the principle of protection to American industry—his early espousal of the part of opposition to the extension of slavery over free territory, and his faithful attachment to the cause of human freedom, advancing with every opportunity to extend and enlarge the boon of liberty to the oppressed and enslaved—his patriotism, valor and military skill first displayed in leading her sons to maintain the national controversy with Mexico, but signally and most gloriously in the deadly contest with armed treason on Southern soil, above the clouds, and in the grand march from Atlanta to the sea, as well as in the fierce and bloody battle on Pennsylvania soil at Gettysburg, when the haughty invader was hurled, defeated, from her borders—his pure integrity and high personal character commend him for Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to all who honor sound principle, generous feeling and heroic conduct, and cherish grateful emotions toward those who exposed their lives for their country and to maintain the honor of its flag.

GEN. GEARY'S ADDRESS.

At the request of the Convention, addresses were delivered by Thomas M. Marshall, Hon. John Cessna, A. K. McClure, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, Hon. John Scott, Wm. B. Mann, Thomas E. Cochran, and others. Gen. Geary was introduced, and said:

"Mr. President, gentlemen of the Convention and fellow citizens, I meet you under circumstances that fill my heart with the deepest emotion and the profoundest awe, and I know of no language by which I can adequately express to you the feelings which this signal and most emphatic manifestation of your favor and confidence has impressed me. And, indeed, I think I would be wanting in the great characteristics of our nature if I were not deeply affected.

"If a stranger had entered this city today, he would scarcely have failed to be impressed by the enthusiasm and earnestness with which the deliberations of this Convention have been characterized. The enlivening strains of music, the tumultuous cheers of the crowd, the exultant roar of artillery, and the general enthusiasm which has everywhere pervaded the people around us, may well be taken as indicative of the general endorsement which the people of the State at large will accord to your action. And among your own assemblage, as well as in the streets of this city, you may readily recognize many of the men who have done battle for the country and her institutions amid the curling smoke of well contested fields. Under all these circumstances, you, gentlemen of the Convention, induced, no doubt, by considerations which you considered satisfactory, have chosen me as the standard-bearer of the great Union National Republican party in the coming contest for Governor of Pennsylvania. [Great applause.] And you have thus selected me from among the many worthy, honorable, patriotic and intelligent gentlemen who were my competitors for the nomination—gentlemen whose patriotism and intelligence no one can doubt. I feel, therefore, that you have imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which long years—aye, a life time—devoted to the public service and the interest and honor of Pennsylvania can never cancel. I have to ask, in all humility, that I may be made fully sensible of the great responsibilities which devolve upon me, and that I may be strengthened with sincere, determined purposes to advance all the true principles of humanity and the best interests of the country in every worthy, honorable and patriotic enterprise. Profoundly sensible of and grateful for so distinguished an evidence of your esteem and confidence, with a firm and unwavering determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underlie our republican institutions, with a hearty endorsement of the principles embodied in the platform, I accept the nomination. I accept it, not in the belief that in my own person I possess any intrinsic merit, or have rendered any services to my country which entitled me to receive the nomination, but I accept it as a matter due to 350,000 soldiers of Pennsylvania, who have done battle for their country and have rendered services whose value can never be estimated, and to whom we are indebted for a home and a country. On their account, as one selected by them to accept and receive this matter at your hands, and viewing it as a compliment to them, I thank you most heartily. And I assure you, my fellow citizens and gentlemen of the Convention, that as far as I possess the ability, and with the aid of the powerful and eloquent Union men of Pennsylvania, the coming grand political battle shall be fairly and honorably conducted to its legitimate termination and still grander victory.

"I beg to again return you, fellow citizens and gentlemen of the Convention, my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me."

The new State Central Committee was then appointed; after which, the Convention adjourned sine die.

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER'S SENTIMENTS.

During the sitting of the Convention, the following dispatch, from Gen. Joseph Hooker, endorsing the nomination of Gen. Geary, was read amid loud applause:

New York, March 7, 1866.
To Hon. John W. Forney, Harrisburg:
My acquaintance with Gen. Geary is of long standing. I knew him in California, in Mexico and during the rebellion. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his most excellent character as a military leader and as an honorable man. I know of no officer who has performed his whole duty more faithfully than General Geary. JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj. Gen.

Horace Greely's Ride.

When Mr. Greely was in California, omissions awaited him at every town. He had written powerful leaders in the New York Tribune in favor of the Pacific Railroad, which had greatly endeared him to the citizens of the Golden State. And therefore they made much of him when he went to see them.

At one town, the enthusiastic populace tore his celebrated white coat to pieces, and carried the pieces home to remember him by.

The citizens of Placerville prepared to fetter the great journalist, and an extra relay of horses was chartered of the California Stage Company, to carry him from Folsom to Placerville, a distance of forty miles. The extra was in some way delayed, and did not leave Folsom till late in the afternoon. Mr. Greely was to be fettered at 7 o'clock that evening by the citizens of Placerville, and it was altogether necessary that he should be there by that hour. So the Stage Company said to Henry Monk, the driver of the extra—"Henry, this great man must be there by 7 to-night." And Henry answered—"The great man shall be there."

The roads were in an awful state of repair, and during the first few miles out of Folsom, but slow progress was made.

"Sir," said Mr. Greely, "are you aware

that I must be at Placerville at 7 o'clock to-night?"

"I've got my orders!" laconically replied Henry Monk.

Still the coach dragged slowly and sleepily forward.

"Sir," said Mr. Greely, "this is not a trifling matter. I must be there at 7."

Again came the answer—"I've got my orders!"

But the speed was not increased, and Mr. Greely chafed away another hour; when, as he was about to remonstrate once more with the driver, the horses suddenly started into a furious run, and all sorts of encouraging yells filled the air from the throat of Henry Monk.

"That is right, my good fellow!" cried Mr. Greely; "I'll give you ten dollars when we get to Placerville. Now we are going!"

They were, indeed, going at a terrible speed.

"Crack! crack! went the whip, and again that voice split the air with 'Git up! hi yi! g'lang! yip—yip!'"

And on they tore, over stones and ruts, up hill and down, at a speed never before achieved by stage-horses.

Mr. Greely, who had been bouncing from one end of the coach to the other, like an India-rubber ball, managed to get his head out of the window, and said:

"Do—on't—on't you—u—u think—k we shall get there by 7 if we do—on't go so fast?"

"I've got my orders!" That was all Henry Monk said. And on, ever on, tore the coach.

It was becoming serious. Already the journalist was extremely sore from the terrible jolting, and again his head might have been seen at the window.

"Sir," he said, "I don't care—care—sir, if we don't get there at 7."

"I have got my orders!"

Fresh horses. Forward again, faster than before. Over rocks and stumps, regardless of anything and everything.

"See here!" shrieked Mr. Greely; "I don't care if we don't get there at all!"

"I've got my orders!"—this is what Henry Monk said. "I work for the California Stage Company, I do. That's what I work for. They said, 'get this man through by seven.' And this man's goin' through. You bet! Ger-long—hi—whoo!"

Another frightful jolt, and Mr. Greely's bald head suddenly found its way through the roof of the coach, amidst the crash of small timbers and the ripping of strong canvas.

"Stop, you maniac!" he roared.

Again answered Henry Monk, "I've got my orders! Keep your seat, Horace!"

At Mud Springs, a village a few miles from Placerville, they met a large delegation of the citizens of Placerville, who had come out to meet the celebrated editor, and escort him to town. There was a military company, brass band, and a six-horse wagon load of beautiful damsels, in milk-white dresses, representing all the States in the Union. It was nearly dark now, but the delegation were amply provided with torches, and bonfires blazed all along the road to Placerville.

The citizens met the coach in the outskirts of Mud Springs, where Mr. Monk reined in his foam-covered steeds.

"Is Mr. Greely on board?" asked the chairman of the committee.

"He was, a few miles back!" replied the Monk. "Yes," he added, after looking down through the hole which the fearful jolting had made in the coach roof; "yes, I can see him. He is there!"

"Mr. Greely," said the chairman of the committee, presenting himself at the window of the coach; "Mr. Greely, sir, we are come to most cordially welcome you, sir—why, God bless me, sir, you are bleeding at the nose!"

"I've got my orders!" broke in Mr. Monk. "My orders is as follows: 'Git him there by seven.' It wants a quarter of seven! Stand out of the way!"

"But, sir," exclaimed the committee-man, seizing the off-leader by the reins, "Mr. Monk, we are come to escort him into town. Look at the procession, sir, and the brass band, and the people, and the young women, sir!"

"I've got my orders!" screamed Henry Monk. "My orders don't say nothin' about no brass band and young wimmen. My orders say, 'Git him there by seven.' Let go them lines! Clear the way there! Keep your seat, Horace!" And the coach dashed wildly through the procession, upsetting a portion of the brass band, and violently grazing the wagon which contained the women in white.

Years hence, gray-haired men who were little boys in this procession will tell their grandchildren how the stage tore thro' Mud Springs and along the road, and how Horace Greely's bald head ever and anon showed itself, like a wild apparition, above the coach-roof.

Mr. Monk was on time. There is a tradition that Mr. Greely was very indignant for awhile; then he laughed, and finally presented Mr. Monk with a brand new suit of clothes.

Mr. Monk is still in the employ of the California Stage Company, and is rather fond of relating the story that has made him famous all over the Pacific coast.—But he says he yields to no man in admiration of Horace Greely.