

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

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

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

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NUMBER 49.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Office.	Post Masters.	Districts.
Allegheny	Steven L. Evans,	Carroll.
Ashtabula	M. D. Wagner,	Chest.
Beaver Springs	A. G. Crooks,	Taylor.
Beaumont	R. H. Brown,	Washt'n.
Beaver	John Thompson,	Ebensburg.
Beaumont	C. Jeffries,	White.
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Episcopal—Rev. DAVID EVANS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock. P. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 6 o'clock. Society every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Services at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.
From, through, daily, at 9.35 P. M.
From, way, " at 9.35 P. M.
From, through, " at 9.25 A. M.
From, way, " at 9.25 A. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

To, daily, at 8.00 P. M.
To, way, " at 8.00 P. M.

The mails from Carrolltown arrive on Sundays excepted. The mails from Allegheny, Grant, &c., arrive on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.
The mails for Carrolltown leave daily, Sunday excepted. Mails for Platteville, Grant, leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRONSON STATION.	Express leaves at
Balt. Express	8.25 A. M.
Phila. Express	9.23 A. M.
New York Exp.	9.52 A. M.
Fast Line	9.54 P. M.
Day Express	7.30 P. M.
Altoona Accom.	4.15 P. M.
Phila. Express	8.40 P. M.
Fast Line	2.30 A. M.
Day Express	7.16 A. M.
Cincinnati Ex.	1.55 P. M.
Altoona Accom.	1.21 P. 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.
Recorder and Coroner—James Griffin.
Assessor—James Myers.
County Attorney—John F. Barnes.
County Commissioners—John Campbell, Ed. Glass, E. R. Dunnegan.
County Surveyors—Barnabas M'Dermitt.
House Directors—George M'Cullough, J. Orris, Joseph Dailey.
House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahm.
House Fran. P. Tierney, Jno. A. Kennerly, Brallier.
County Surveyors—Henry Scanlan.
County Assessor—John Cox.
County Clerk—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

AT LARGE.
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Deputy Mayor—Harrison Kinkead, J. J. Waters.
Directors—D. W. Evans, J. A. Moore, J. Davis, David J. Jones, William M. Jones, Jr.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Oatman.
Comptroller—Saml. Singleton.
Commissioner—David Davis.
EAST WARD.
Council—A. J. Jones, John O. Evans, J. Davis, Charles Owens, R. Jones, Jr.
Stable—Thomas Todd.
Committee of Election—Wm. D. Davis.
Committee—David E. Evans, Danl. J. Davis.
Committee—Thomas J. Davis.
WEST WARD.
Council—John Lloyd, Samuel Stiles, Harrison Kinkead, John E. Scanlan, George M'Dermitt.
Committee of Election—John D. Thomas.
Committee—William H. Schler, George W. Jones.
Committee—Joshua D. Parrish.

SOCIETIES, &c.

Masonic Lodge No. 312 A. Y. M.—Masonic Hall, Ebensburg, on the Tuesday of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock.
O. F.—Highland Lodge No. 428 I. O. F. in Odd Fellows' Hall, Ebensburg, Wednesday evening.
Highland Division No. 84 Sons of Temperance meets in Temperance Hall, Ebensburg, every Saturday evening.
OF SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE ALLEGHANIAN" \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Address of the National Union Committee, to the American People.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Very grave differences have arisen between your immediate Representatives in Congress and the President who owes his position to your votes, we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render imperative.

We shall avoid the use of hard words. Of these, there have already been too many. And, that the matters in issue may be brought within the narrowest compass, let us first eliminate from the controversy all that has already been settled or has never been in dispute.

The Republic has been desperately assailed from within, and its very existence seriously imperiled. Thirteen States were claimed as having withdrawn from the Union, and were represented for years in a hostile Congress meeting at Richmond. Ten of these States were, for a time, wholly in the power of a hostile confederacy; the other three partially so. The undoubtedly loyal States were repeatedly and fearfully invaded by Rebel armies, which were only expelled after obstinate and bloody battles. Through four years of arduous, desperate civil strife, the hosts of the Rebel Confederacy withstood those of the Union. Agents of that Confederacy traversed the civilized world, seeking allies in their war against the Republic, and inciting the rapacious and unprincipled to fit out armed corsairs to prey upon her commerce. By State authority, and in the perverted names of patriotism and loyalty, hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into Rebel armies and made to fight desperately for our national disruption and ruin. And though, by the blessing of God and the valor and constancy of our loyal people, the Rebellion was finally and utterly crushed, it did not subside until it had caused the destruction of more than

Half a Million of precious human lives, not to speak of property to the value of at least Five Billions of Dollars. At length, the Rebel armies surrendered and the Rebel power utterly collapsed and vanished. What then? The claim of the insurgents that they either never reacquired or had never forfeited their constitutional rights in the Union, including that of representation in Congress, stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone who, after the Rebellion was no more, appointed Provisional Governors for the now submissive, unarmed Southern States, on the assumption that the Rebellion had been "revolutionary," and had deprived the people under its sway of ALL civil government, and who required the assembling of "a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of said State."

It was President Johnson who, so late as October last—when all shadow of overt resistance to the Union had long since disappeared—insisted that his voice not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her Ordinance of Secession as null and void from the beginning, and ratify the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery evermore, but she must also repudiate "every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the Rebellion." It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any legislative chosen under the Rebellion which should assume power to make laws after the Rebellion had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquirers as to the probability of Representatives from the States lately in revolt being admitted to seats in either House, and suggested that they should present their credentials, not at the organization of Congress, but afterward. And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who suggested to his Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, that

"If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than \$250 and pay taxes thereon, you would disarm the adversary, and set an example that other States will follow."

If, then, there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to exact conditions and require guaranties of those which plunged madly into Secession and Rebellion, the supporters respectively of Andrew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonist parties to that contest, since their record places them on the same side.

It being thus agreed that conditions of restoration and guaranties against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shaping those guaranties is plainly incontestible. Whether it take the shape of law or of a constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital. Even if they were to be settled by treaty, the ratification of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, would be indispensable. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nor in the nature of the case, that countenances an Executive monopoly of this power.

What, then, is the ground of complaint against Congress?

Is it charged that the action of the two Houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruction.

Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States and rejected by none. Under it, the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by Rebellion, including representation in either House of Congress. And the doors thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without.

Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable, or even humiliating? They are in substance these: I. All persons born or naturalized in this country are henceforth citizens of the United States, and shall enjoy all the rights of citizens evermore; and no State shall have power to contravene this most righteous and necessary provision.

II. While the States claim and exercise the power of denying the elective franchise to a part of their people, the weight of each State in the Union shall be measured by and based upon its enfranchised population. If any State shall choose, for no crime, to deny political rights to any race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste as a basis of political power in the Union.

III. He who has once held office on the strength of his solemn oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has nevertheless forsown himself and treasonably plotted to subvert that Constitution, shall henceforth hold no political office till Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall remove or modify the disability.

IV. The National Debt shall be nowise repudiated or invalidated; and no debt incurred in support of the rebellion shall ever be assumed or paid by any State; nor shall payment be made for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

V. Congress shall have power to enforce these guaranties by appropriate legislation. Such, fellow-citizens, are the conditions of reconstruction proposed by Congress and already accepted by the loyal Legislature of Tennessee. Are they harsh or degrading? Do you discern therein a disposition to trample on the prostrate or push an advantage to the uttermost? Do they embody aught of vengeance, or any confiscation but that of slavery? We solicit your candid, impartial judgment.

What is intended by the third section is simply to give Loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy, the rebels monopolize power and place even in communities where they are decidedly outnumbered. Their Generals are Members elect of Congress; their Colonels and Majors fill the legislatures, and officiate as Sheriffs. Not only are the steadfastly loyal proscribed, but even stay-at-home rebels have little chance in competition with those who fought to subvert the Union. When this rebel monopoly of office shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will doubtless make haste to do so.

We do not perceive that the justice or fitness of the fourth section—prescribing that the Union Public Debt shall be promptly met, but that of the Rebel Confederacy never—is seriously contested. There remains, then, but the second section, which prescribes in substance that political power in the Union shall henceforth be based only on that portion of the people of each State who are deemed by its constitution fit depositaries of such power. In other words: A State which chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassalage—powerless, uneducated, unfranchised—shall not count that portion to balance the educated, intelligent, enfranchised citizens of other States.

We do not purpose to argue the justice of this provision. As well argue the shape of a cube or the correctness of the Multiplication Table. He who does not feel that this is simply and mildly just, would not be persuaded though one rose from the dead to convince him. That there are those among us who would not have it ratified, sadly demonstrates that the good work of Emancipation is not yet complete.

"But," say some, "this section is designed to coerce the South into according suffrage to her blacks." Not so, we reply; but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer bribe them to keep their blacks in serfdom. An aristocracy rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive, from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent, palpable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore, to South Carolina, "If you per-

sistently restrict all power to your 300,000 whites, we must insist that these no longer balance, in Congress and the choice of President, 700,000 Northern white freemen, but only 300,000. If you keep your blacks evermore in serfdom, it must not be because we tempted you so to do and rewarded you for so doing."

Fellow-citizens of every State, but especially of those soon to hold elections! we entreat you earnest, constant heed to the grave questions now at issue. If those who so wantonly plunged the Union into civil war shall be allowed by you to dictate the terms of Reconstruction, you will have heedlessly sown the bitter seeds of future rebellions and bloody strife. Already, you are threatened with a recognition by the President of a sham Congress made up of the factions which recently coalesced at Philadelphia on a platform of Johnsonism—a Congress constituted by nullifying and overriding a plain law of the land—a Congress wholly inspired from the White House, and appealing to the sword alone for support. Seizing an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily, the People, by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal representatives, are rendering its initiation impossible.

We cannot close without a most deserved tribute to the general fidelity wherewith, in view of the President's defection, the great body of the People, and even of the Federal office-holders, stand fast by their convictions and their principles. The boundless patronage of the Executive, though most unscrupulously wielded against those to whose votes he owes it, has corrupted very few, either of those who shared or of those who would gladly share in its enjoyment. Not one of the 22 States which voted to re-elect Abraham Lincoln has given in its adhesion to the President's policy; while New Jersey—the only Free State that voted against him—has added herself to their number.

Our great war has taught impressively the peril of injustice; and the lesson has sunk deep into millions of hearts. The American people, chastened by suffering, are wiser and nobler than they were, with a quicker and more open ear for every generous suggestion. The fearful lessons of Memphis and New Orleans have not been lost on them, as is proved by the result of the recent elections in VERMONT and MAINE. We cherish no shadow of doubt that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa first, then New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota, will do likewise, and that a true restoration, a genuine, abiding Peace, will thus be secured to our country—a Peace that will endure because based on the everlasting foundations of Humanity, Justice and Freedom.

- MARSH L. WARD, New Jersey, Chm.
JOHN D. DEBBES, Indiana, Secy.
HORACE GREELEY, New York.
S. A. PURVIANCE, Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM CLAPLIN, Massachusetts.
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A. W. CAMPBELL, West Virginia.
S. JUDY, Wisconsin.
D. R. GOODLOE, North Carolina.
S. H. BOYD, Missouri.
W. J. CORNING, Virginia.
THOS. SIMPSON, Minnesota.
C. L. ROBINSON, Florida.
NEWTON EDMUNDS, Dakota.

A PASSAGE IN HISTORY CORRECTED.

—General Dix has had the exclusive credit of the famous dispatch to the naval commander at New Orleans: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" The Philadelphia Bulletin says: At the time the dispatch was written, General Dix was Secretary of War and Judge Holt was Attorney General.—When General Dix received the news of the rebel demonstration at New Orleans, he went to Judge Holt in much perplexity, seeking his advice. In answer to his anxious question "What shall I do?" the bold and patriotic Attorney General at once dictated to him the words of the famous dispatch. It seemed too strong to the Secretary of War, and he remarked: "Would you really send that order?" "Yes, sir," firmly replied Judge Holt, and the noble dispatch which has made General Dix so famous was sent. But the credit of it belongs to Judge Holt and not to General Dix.

"Taking all things into consideration," writes a correspondent, "the cable is working very well. As many as sixteen words per minute have arrived, but the average number is eight, and more may not be safely sent. Indeed, it can hardly be expected that even with the most delicate apparatus any great increase of power can be arrived at, as the loss by induction is so great. As to its monetary success, I, of course, cannot speak positively, but I am satisfied that up to the present it has not been so great as was anticipated."
—When was it ever known, in the history of the world, that after a great battle the defeated party was allowed to dictate the terms of peace?

Mr. Nasby Travels with the Presidential Party.

AT THE BIDDLE HOUSE, [which is in Detroit, Michigan,] September 4th, 1866.

Step by step I am ascending the ladder of fame—step by step I am climbing to a proud eminence. Three weeks ago I was summoned to Washington by that eminently grate and good man, Androo Johnson, to attend a consultation as to the proposed Western tour, which was to be undertaken for the purpose of arousing the masses of the West to a sense of the danger which wuz threatenin' uv em in case they persisted in centralizin' the power of the Government into the hands of a Congress, instead of diffusin' it throughout the hands of one man, which is Johnson. I got there too late to take part in the first uv the discussion. When I arrived they had everything settled, except the appointment of a chaplain for the excursion. The President insisted upon my fillin' that position, but Seward objected. He wanted Beecher, but Johnson wuz inflexibly again him. "I am determined," sez he, "to carry out my policy, but I hev some bowels left. Beecher hev dun enuff already, considerin' the pay he got. No! no! he shud be spared this trip—indeed he shud."

"Very good," said Seward, "but at least find some clergyman who indorses us without hev'in' P. M. to his honored name. It would look better."

"I know it wood," replied Johnson, "but where kin we find such a one? I hev swung around the entire circle, and haven't ez yet seen him. Nasby it must be."

There wuz then a lively discussion as to the propriety before the procession started, of removin' all the Federal office-holders on the proposed route, and appointin' men who believed in us, (Johnson, Beecher and me,) that we might be shoor uv a sootable recepshun at each pint at which we wuz to stop. The Anointed wuz in favor uv it. Sez he, "them ez won't support my policy shan't eat my bread and butter." Randall and Doolittle chimed in, for its got to be a part of their religion to assent to whatever the President sez, but I mildly protested. I owe a duty to the party, and I am determined to do it.

"Most High," sez I, "a settin' hen wuz is lazy makes a fuss—cut its head off and it hops about for a while lively. Lincoln's office-holders are settin' hens. They don't like you nor your policy, but while they are on their nests will keep moderately quiet. Cut off their heads and they will spurt their blood in your face. Ez to bein' enshoored of a recepshun at each point, you need fear nothin'. Calkerlatin' moderately, there are at least twenty-five or thirty patriots who feel a call for every offis in your disposal. So long, Your Highness, ez them offis is held just where they kin see em, and they don't know which is to git em, you may depend upon the entire enthusiasm uv each, individually and collectively. In short, of there's 4 offis in a town and you make the appointments, you hev sekkored 4 supporters—till you make the appointments you hev the hundred who expect to get them."

The President agreed with me that until after the trip the gullotine shood stop. Secretary Seward sected that a clean shirt wud improve my personal appearance, and accordingly a circular wuz sent to the clerks in the Departments assessin' em for that purpose. Sich uv em ez refused to contribute their quota wuz instantly dismissed for disloyalty.

At last we started, and I must say we wuz got up in a highly conciliatory style. Every one of the civilians uv the party wore buzzum pins, et settery, which was presented to em by Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, which wuz made uv the bones uv Federal soldiers which had fallen at various battles. Sam uv em were pertickely valuable ez anteks havin' been made from the bones uv the first soldiers who fell at Bull Run.

The Noo York recepshun wuz a gay affair. I never saw His Imperial Highness in better spirits, and he delivered his speech to better advantage than I ever heard him do before, and I believe I've heard it a hundred times. We left Noo York sadly. Even now, ez I write, the remembrance of uv that pereshun—the recollection uv that banquet fingers around me, and the taste uv them wines is still in my mouth. But we had to go. We had a mishun to perform, and we put our selves on a steamboat and started.

ALBANY.—There wuz an immense crowd, but the Czar uv all the Amerikas didn't get off his speech here. The Governor welcomed him ez the Chief Magistrate uv the nashun, and happened to drop in Lincoln's name. That struck a chill over the party, and the President got out uv it ez soon ez possible. Bein' rescued ez Chief Magistrate, and not ez the great Pacificator, ain't his Eggsency's best holt. It was unkind uv Gov. Fenton to do it. If he takes the papers he must know that his Mightiness ain't got but one speech, and he ought to hev made sich a recepshun ez wud hev enabled him to get it off. We shook the dust off uv our feet and left Albany in disgust.
SKENEADY.—The people of this delightful little village wuz awake when the imperial train arrived. The changes

heven't bin made in the offices here, and consequently there wuz a splendid recepshun. I didn't suppose there wuz so many patriots along the Mokawk. I wuz pinted out by sum one ez the President's private adviser—a sort uv Private Secretary uv State—and after the train started I found 211 petitions for the post-offis in Skenakedy in my side coat pocket, which the patriots who hed hurrahed so vociferously hed dexterously deposited there. The insident wuz a movin' one. "Thank God," thought I, "so long ez we hev the post-offises to give we ken alluz hev a party." The Sultan swung around the circle wunst here, and leaving the constitooshun in their hands the train moved off.

ROME.—Here we had a splendid recepshun, and I never heard His Majesty speak more felicitously. He menshured to the audience that he had swung around the Southern side uv the circle and wuz now swingin' around the Northern side uv it, and that he wuz fightin' traitors on all sides. He left the Constitooshun in their hands and bid em good bye. I received at this pint only 130 petitions for the post-offis, which I took ez a bad omen for the comin' election.

UTICA.—The President spoke here with greater warmth and jerked more originality than I hed before observed. He introduced here the remark that he didn't come to make a speech—that he wuz gone to shed a tear over the tomb of Douglas; that in swingin' around the circle he hed fought traitors on all sides uv it, but that he felt safe. He shood leave the Constitooshun in their hands, and ef a martyr was wanted, he wuz redy to die with netness and dispatch.

LOCKPORT.—The President is improv'in' wonderfully. He rises with the occasion. At this pint he menshured that he was set on savin' the country which hed honored him. Ez for himself his ambishun wuz more than satisfied. He hed bin Alderman, member uv the Legislacher, Congressman, Senator, Military Governor, Vice President and President. He hed swung around the entire circle uv offices, and all he wanted now wuz to heal the wounds uv the nashen. He felt safe in leavin' the Constitooshun in their hands. Ez he swung around the circle—

At this pint I interrupted him. I told him that he had swung around the circle wunst in this town, and ez yooseful ez the phrase wuz it might spile by too much yoose.

At Cleveland we begun to get into hot water. Here is the post to which the devil uv Abilishism is chained, and his chain is long enough to let him rage over nearly the whole State. I am pained to state that the President wuznt treated here with the respect due his station.—He commenced deliverin' his speech, but was made the subject uv ribald laffure. Skarsely had he got to the pint uv swingin' around the circle, when a foul-mouthed nigger lover yelled "Veto," and another vociferated "New Orleans," and another remarked "Memphis," and one after another interruption occurred until His Highness wuz completely turned off the track and got wild. He forgot his speech and struck out crazy, but the starch was out uv him and he wuz worsted. Grant, which he had taken along to draw the crowds, played dirt on us here, and stepped into a boat for Detroit, leavin' us only Farragut as a attraction, who tried twice to git away ditto, but wuz timely prevented. The President recovered his exanimity and swung around the circle wunst, and leavin' the Constitooshun in their hands, retired.

At the next pint we wuz astounded at seein' but one man at the station. He wuz dressed with a sash over his shoulder, and wuz wavin' a flag with wun hund, frin a saloot with a revolver with the other, and playin' "Hail to the Chief" on a mouth organ, all to wunst. "Who are you, my gentle friend?" sez I. "I'm the newly appointed Postmaster, sir," sez he. "I'm a pereshun a waitin' here to du honor to our Chief Magistrate, all alone, sir. There wuz twenty Johnsonians in this hamlet, sir, but when the commission come for me, the other nineteen wuz soured and sed they didn't care a d—n for him nor his policy, sir. Where is the President?" Androo wuz a goin' to swing around the circle for this I man and leave the Constitooshun in his hands, but Seward checkd him.

At Fremont we hed a handsome recepshun, for the offises hevn't bin changed there, but Toledo didn't do so well. The crowd didn't cheer Androo much, but when Farragut was trotted out they gave him a rouser, which wuz anything but pleasin' to the Chief Magistrate uv this nashun, who bleaves in bein' respected.

Finally we reached Detroit. This bein' a Democratic city the President was hisself agin. His speech here wuz wun of rare merit. He gathered together in one quiver all the sparkin' arrows he had used from Washington to this pint, and shot em one by one. He swung around the circle—he didn't come to make a speech—he hed been Alderman uv his native town—he mite hev been Dictator but woodent—and ended in a poetiokle ootshun which I coodent ketch, but which ez wuz ez I cood understand it wuz: "Kum wun—Kum all—this rock shud fly. From its firm base—in a pig's eye."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.