VOLUME XVI-NO. 46.

FOR THE ABBEVILLE PRESS. The Aerial Velocipede.

Non usitats, non tenui ferar

Penna biforrmis per liquidum others. HORACE, Book II, 20. From the very first, the writer has felt the deepest interest in the velocipede, regarding it, not as an ininvention. Hence he read with the most intense delight and satisfaction the account of its introduction into this country, confidently anticipating that it would be greatly improved by his ingenious countrymon. It did not occur to him as at all probable that he would be able to suggest any improvement, either in the construction or application of the machine, The idea of a track, however, occurred to him at a very early day; as, he doubts not, has been the case with most persons who have bestowed more than a passing thought on the subject. Further reflection led him another step. It occurred to him that the best road of earth or stone would offer considunavoidable irregularities or inequalities of surface) than a rail, either of wood or iron, experience having demonstrated that the latter, especially, is this kind of transportation could be admirably adapted to the purposes of rendered perfectly safe. The large transportation on a much larger scale. But, besides the cost of the material, and the amount of labor necessary in the preparation of the track for the unlties. reception of the rail, there was the manifest difficulty of preserving an equilibrium, and consequent danger of running off the track when the ma- the cranks with pistons instead of the chine was in rapid motion ; going, for instance, at the rate of fifteen, twenty or even thirty miles an hour, which velocity (he supposed) might easily be attained. It occurred to him, therefore, as a very desirable improvement to have some support so as to prevent

templated, Having originated the idea of a support or frame in which the wheel might revolve rapidly and easily without danger of getting off the track, the next step was obvious to dispense thus becoming a safe, comfortable, and with one of the wheels altogether- decent conveyance for riders of either thus diminishing the amount of resistance to be overcome in propelling the machine, which would manifestly be less in this case than as originally constructed. But here a very formidable difficulty suggested itself-how to prevent the seat or upright frame, in which the axes of the wheel must revolve, from falling either forward or backward. To meet this new difficulty recourse was had to the expedi-

the danger of running off the track

(especially in the case of inexperienced

riders); and that hand-rails at a dis-

tance from the ground proportioned

to the radius of the wheel, and with

sufficient space between them to allow

the easy movement of the latter, would

be very suitable for the purpose con-

ent of projectors attached to the exy of the frame immediately e, and parallel with, the lateral Supports, pointing in directions diamet rically opposite, and terminating in small grooved whicels, which, on the slightest inclination of the driver's seat, would run on the rails, and thus restore the equilibrium. This, of course, would increase the amount of friction, to a certain extent; but any loss in this respect would be more than compensated by the diminished resistance below, as the machine would now run on one wheel instead of two. The superincumbent pressure exerted by the seat and driver would be sustained almost entirely by the large wheel, as the latter would be directly under the centre of gravity, the office of the smaller wheels being simply to restore the equilibrium, for which purpose the slightest reaction would be sufficient. The machine, therefore, instead of being a bi-circle (as it was appropriately designated by the ingenious Frenchman who invented it) might, with perfect propriety, be called a onewheeled carriage.

Having arrived at this point the began to estimate the cost of his novel mode of conveyance, including in the calculation the machine itself and the material employed in the construction of the track, and soon satisfied himself that it would be a mere triffs compared with the advantages to be guifned by this extraordis navy mode of locomotion As the weight of the wheel would be very siderable, if properly adjusted, he thought a dommon plank would selient tricks and since, last, when life and death when the muchine should have acquired its greatest velocity, the press. In would be scarcely par. stible althou in a literal or ye he had our shrift shot she are shtorief would be suff-

wooden track and hand-rails. He believed that it would be as safe and cheap; and that the resistance arising from friction would be still further diminished, At this point, for the first time, by a natural transition, he grasped the magnificent conception of the Aerial Velocipede, of which he claims to be the inventor; and which, genious toy to amuse children, but as with the blessing of God, he fondly likely to praye an exceedingly useful believes is destined to lead to the most astonishing and unprecedented results, and to inaugurate a new era in social

and commercial intercourse.

The first plan which suggested itself the employment of three wires: a ing interesting extracts; large one (about the thickness of the Atlantic cable), and two smaller ones (somewhat larger than the ordinary ready specified, To support these he conceived the idea of an iron frame, consisting of three pieces, all springing out of the same shaft, one in the middle for the cable or large wire, and one on either side at a convenient distance over the smaller wires, the whole bearing some resemblance to supporting shaft was to be of any dewheel was to be furnished with a deep groove, say six inches, so as to prevent all ordinary possibility of cas-

Another advance, as the writer supposed, on the original French and improved American model, was to work feet, somewhat after the manner of a steam engine; thus rendering it endiameter of the wheel to any extent desired. This seemed a considerable point gained, since the greater the circumference, the greater the distance accomplished by a single revolution of the wheel. It has been suggested to the writer by an ingenious friend to whom he communicated his plans, and valuable hints, in the progress of his electric battery, after acquiring sufficient momentum to move almost sua very satisfactorily by hand and piston,

With regard to the safety of these aerial conveyances, which is certainly a most important consideration, the writer is persuaded that the risk to great. The cable may be made of any desirable thickness and strongth, as well as perfectly inflexible. The construction is quite simple and may be easily understood even without the assistance of a model. Of course it is not expected that heavy freight will pass over these wires, the Aerial Velocipede being designed principally for passengers and mails.

The velocity may be increased to almost any extent. If there were a continuous track from New York to San Francisco, the writer sees no. reason why the continent might not done as neatly thoroughly as possibe crossed in forty-eight hours.

But the future must develope. It is for others to judge of the value of this invention. The writer is sanguine of ancoess. The only satisfactory test. however, is the experimentum orucis, which he hopes to apply very soon.

A CITIZEN OF ABBEVILLE. March 6th, 1869.

Woman.-Look at the career of a m is he passes through the world, at a man visited by misfortune! How often he is left by his fellow men to sink under the alone? One friend of his own sex forthird, perhaps, betraya him ; but a woman, faithful woman, follows him in his affliction; she braves the changes of feel ings; of temper embittered by disappoint ment of all virtue; in resigning patience, ministers to his wants, even when her own are hard and pressing; she weeps with him, tear for tear, in his distress, and is the first to catch or reflect a ray of joy, should but one light up his countenance in the midst of his sufferings; and she nover leaves him in his misery while there remains one act of love, duty, compaction to be performed. And she follows him to the tomb with an of affection which death itself cannot do-

Reference Charab, at the country of France the same way. I will then throw still in povery from the effects of war present Surest she from the same way. I will then throw still in povery from the effects of war process (which then therefore the same process of this with a furning still in povery from the effects of war povery from the effe

The Experience of Another Successful Planter.

portunity of presenting the views and experience ef an intelligent and successful planter to our readers. A letter before from Maj. R. A. Griffin, of Ninety Six, in Abbeville District, gives his experience in regard to the use of fertilizers, their mode of application and other to his mind was (as already intimated) community. We make the follow-

"I always roll my seed in some of the Phosphates, and often mix | ing ?" with Peruvian Guano, (two-thirds telegraphic wire), for the purpose al- Phosphate and one-third Peruvian.) and frequently with Peruvian Guano and Plastor, all with good effect. If I could afford to do no more, I would always roll as above. It brings up the plant strong and vigorous, and facilitates the cultivation, and would pay in this way, erably greater resistance (owing to the branches of a chandelier. The if the yield was not increased one pound. Dr. Blake mixed Peruvisirable height-five, ten, fifteen or even an Guano and ashes, and rolled his twenty feet-as it was supposed that seed in the morning sufficient for all day's planting. When the time arrived for it to come up, he found the forenoon's planting of each day, throughout the crop, a good stand-the evening's planting on stand at all. How do you account for that? Ashes and guano should never be mixed, which you already know.

"I am now top-dressing my wheat with Baugh's Rawhone Phospate, tirely practicable to increase the at the rate of 160 lbs. to the acre; would mix Plaster if I had it on hand, though I don't know that it would be of much benefit, unless the grain covered the ground, as the Plaster possesses no fertilizing qualities, except through the blades of plants. It might fix the anito whom he is indebted for many other mouia in the Phosphates. The land I am now dressing will be experiments, that the machine might sown in clover, and when it covers be worked like a clock, or even by an the ground will dress with plaster. You might mix one-third Peruvian Guano and two-thirds Phospate, sponte. However this may be, it is and say one bushel of l'laster mixabsolutely certain that it can be worked ed with all you apply to an acre, with good effect. I have tried it on clover, and its effects were marked.

"I applied the Wando, Soluble turnips, five hundred pounds of leading questions agitating the public the three altogether, applied sepa- mind, I will always express my views to rately, but the worms destroyed life or limb would not be greater than them. I then sowed three bushels judgement, and when I think it advisable. by the ordinary rail, if, indeed, so of barley per acre on the lot, which is now very fine, high enough to cut with reap hooks. I see no difference in the different plats.

"I am planting quite largely this year; propose to plant three hundred acres in cotton, and apply Phosphate and Guano to the entire crop. At my plantation, I am turning over some bottoms and uplands with the Brinly and Watt two horse plows, and they work beautifully. I cannot experiment much there, but am trying to have things ble. I will only plant about eighty acres in corn, mostly bottom: have thirty bushels of barley and

two hunpred and twenty-five bush-

els of red oats sown. "On this farm. I have seven hands hired for wages and five on shares. With my seven I propose to plant only thirty-five acres in cotton, to which I am applying all my manures, and four hundred bushels of cotton seed, laying off with two horses. On ten acres. weight of his affliction, unheeded and will apply 250 lbs. Peruvian Guano and 100 lbs Plaster. When I ape gets him and another abandons him, a ply barn-yard manure, will use about half the quantity as above, putting it in as I plant, besides rolling the seed. A part of my rows are four feet and some three

and a half feet. Thave ten acres to which I am applying forty bushels of cotton throws out a wide and deep furrow strict accountability to the treasury ting in all my domestic manure in

too early and have all applied in good up in the sterile mountains of the far We are again favored says the horses and follow with subsoil, and that is now upon us. Anderson Intelligencer with an op- ridge with scooters as above. Then if it approaches say 25th of March to 1st of April, scatter your fertilizers along this ridge, which will be below the surface level, (and if a considerable portion scatters in the open scooter furrows, it is no disadvantage,) and then bed on this with the turning plows. Don't we concentrate our ma matters of interest to the farming Where do the long fibrous fruits get nures in too narrow a drill? Where nourishment from? Would it not be better to scatter half of these heavy application at second or third plow-

GRANT'S INAUGURAL.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- General Grant was inaugurated as President of the United States shortly after noon, in the presence of the most immmense assemblages ever gathered in the national

The display was magnificent. The procession which escorted the President elect from his beadquarters to the capitol was the grandest ever seen here. The whole city was gaily de corated with flags and the accession of the new President was welcomed by salvos of artillery both at the spot and at the military posts in the neighborhood.

The weather was bad, but not enough so to interrupt the ceremonies. Early in the morning a band of thieves attempted to rob the street cars, but after a severe fight they were dispersed by the police, several being captured. Otherwise porfect order was maintained.

The ceremony of awearing in General Grant took place on a raised platform on the east front of the capitol, where thougands could see, but few could hear what was said. Here Grant delivered his inaugural as follows:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Citizens of the United States .- Your suffrages having elected me to the office Passident of the United States, I have in conformity with the constitution of our reservation and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it equires of me.

The responsibilities of the position I office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring mate citizenship. to it a conscientious desire and determina- The question of s Pacific and Baugh's Phosphate to the satisfaction of the people. On all Congress and urge them according to my will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they my ap-

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike, those opposed to, as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it it desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, bill to reduce the navy and marine; bill hate or sectional pride-remembering that the greatest good of the greatest number is the object to be attained, of person. property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudices Laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contract ed in secur ing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished without mate rial detriment to the debtor class or to he country at large, must be provided for To protect the national honor, every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly alipulated in the contract.

Let it be understood that no repudi tor of one farthing of our public debt seed to the acre, and running off will be trusted in public place, and it wil first with a two horse shovel, and go far towards strengthening a credit following with a long bull tongue; which ought to be the best in the world then open again with two horses to and will ultimately enable us to replace what I call a double twister, (looks the debt with bonds bearing less interest like two twisters welded together, than we now pay. To this should be adwing on both sides.) which ded a faithful collection of the revenue, in which the seed are deposited. I every dollar collected, and the greatest then ridge with a long scooter, practical retreachment in expenditure in without wing. In fact I am put every department of the government

time. I propose the following plan; West, which we are now forging the key Lay off all your lands now with two to unlock to meet the very contingency

ABBEVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY. MARCH 12, 1869.

Ultimately it may be necessary to in crease the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the general government should give its aid to secure the access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures the dollar to us now, and not before. While the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future, and the nation should

A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in this common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid or specie payments resumed is not so important as that a policy should be adopted and acquiesced in. The determination to do is worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable; but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels.

It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed.

I will, to the best of my ability, appoint o office only those who will carry out this

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires indiyiduals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of drinking, or if they had not commenced native or of foreign birth, wherever his they must not begin. They ought also to rights are jeopardized or the flug of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule country, taken this oath without mental in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupation of this land, the Indian, is one a printer. He would have every boy bedeserving of careful study. I will favor eel, but accept them without fear. The any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ulti-

likely to agitate the public so long as a ed by speaking of the great opportunities portion of their people is to be excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems and especially for farmers, under the home to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one towards another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union; and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

President Johnson did not occupy the place reserved for him in the inauguration ceremonies, but remained at the White House signing bills.

Among the spectators on the foor of the Senate to day, were the negro bishop, Campbell, and the woman's rights miss, Dr. Mary Walker.

The President has pocketed the following bills : Bill to reorganize the judiciary ; for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia; bill strengthen ing the public credit. The Indian Appropriation bill failed to

reach the President. Johnson remained at the White House until noon.

Grant went direct from the Capitol

the White House. The delegation from Alabama was the only Southern organization in the inaugural procession,

Grant's father fell down the Capito teps and was considerably injured. The utmost good humor prevailed hopghopt the day. On reaching the White House Grant r

selved the following dispatch : BERLIN, March 4 .-- My congratulations on the solemn day. (Signed).

A BEAUTIFIL EXTRACT.—A DAVAL OFF car being at sea in a dreadful storm, his wife, who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety, of the vessel, was so surprised at his compo sure that she gried : "My dear, are you not afraid ! How is it possible you can be calm in such a dreadful storm ?". Harross from the chair, lashed

deck, supporting himself by a piller of the bed place, drew his sword, and, pointing it at the breast of his wife, exclaimed "Are you not arraid of that sword !" She instantly answered, "No."

"Why?" asked the officer. "Hecause," rejoined the lady "L know

Horace Greely to the New York News

Hon. Horace Greely, editor of the New York Tribune, delivered an address recently to the New York newsboys. The following abstract of it contains much wholesome advice:

As the result of many years' experience he believed a man should not be poor all his life, and unless poverty was the result of misfortune, it was unjustifiable. By riches he meant enough to satisfy all proper wants and guard against contingencies. He believed every boy before him could be rich and ought to be rich. He cited John Jacob Astor, as an exam ple of a poor boy who had by industry all industries encouraged. The young men and honesty succeeded in life. It was of the country, those who from their age honesty and industry, said Mr. Greeley, must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, that gave Astor his success, and it is the have a greater interest in maintaining the patient, plodding careful, industrious men national honor. A moment's reflection as that succeed. Stephen Girard, who by his great wealth left a noble college to the country, was another example of industry and perseverance. He advised the boys inspire them with national pride. All to begin by saving ten cente, and adding as often as possible, and the boy who should save one hundred dollars by the time he was twenty one years old would pretty surely be a rich man. He told the boys men got rich by doing right, and not by doing wrong. Men who sold rum or kept gambling houses didn't often get rich, and none of them were ever able to found a library like Mr. Astor, or endow a college like Girard. He believed one thing essential in getting rich was to be an honest man. The most of the men who had become rich since he had been in New York were honest. All the thieves in New York had never ecquired as much wealth as John Jacob Astor, Evil causes did not lead to wealth, although they might seem to do so.

Another thing necessary in order to get rich was to be temperate. He had known many men with great abilities and fine prospects to fail because of intemperance. If they resolve to be rich they must stop resolve to be industrious, and when resolved on that, make up their minds to learn a trade. Mr. Greeley spoke at length on the evils of being without a trade, and related his own experience and his satisfaction at having followed out an impulse which he formed at ten years of age, to be fore him either learn a trade or become a farmer. He commended farming as a afforded in this country for young men, stend law, and urged the boys to resolve to embrace these opportunities, and while they sought to live in accordance with the moral teachings they received, to gain riches and honor, and true manhood.

FRUIT TREES .- When fruit trees occupy the ground, nothing else should-except very short grass.

Fruitfulneess and growth of the tree sannot be expected the same year. There is no plum that the curculio will

not take, though any kind may some: imes escape for one year in one place, Peach borers will not do much damage when stiff clay is heaped up round the tree a foot high.

Pear blight still puzzles the greatest nen. The best remedy known is to plant wo for every one that dies-If you don't know how to prune, don't

ire a man from the other side of the sea hat knows less than you do. Don't cut off a big a lower limb ess you are a renter, and don't care what

becomes of the tree when your time is

the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on till they are not weath anything Trim down not up.

Shorten in, not lengthen up. If you had your arm cut off, you rould feel it to the heart a tree will

feel, but rot to the heart. When anybody tells you of a gardene that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that he can be hired. don't believe a word of itt for there are no such to be hired. Such a man make more than you can afford

give him, and if he has sense enough to understand the business, he will also have

mough to do this - Massachusetts Plouak A gentleman had two children the pe a daughter, who was considered plain ope a daughter, who was considered plain in her person, the other, a son who man reckoned handsome. One day they ware playing together, they saw their faces in a looking glass. The box was charmed with his beauty and spoke of it to his sister, who considered his remarks as so many

To the First Bird of Spring.

Pretty little song bird. Sitting in the hedge—
mbing out your feathers with your bill;

Oh, don't begin to flutter, (How rude in you to splutter!) Stay, pretty song bird, I would not do you ill I heard you little piper,

A whistling like a fifer, a I wandered through the heather picking flowers; So I thought to haste along-Stop, and ask you for a song,

nd together we would spend the sunny hours Oh, cunning little picksy-You coquettish little elf. be combing out your feathers with your bill; Then, to hop and hop-uneasy, Just because you chanc'd to spy me When you know that I could never do you ill

Would you know how much I love you. Little songster in the hedge ; o you know what I would give to be your I would give a Fairy's portion-

I would give my heart's devotion. nd I'd have you pipe and warble-withou Does it please you pretty warbler-

Will you have me for your friend, Thistle, won't you, little chip that I know : Don't keep pecking at your coat, Just be clearing out your throat,-

and oblige me with a song before you go. Bless you little song-bird, Sitting in the hedge;

You shall be my sweet-heart from this day :

While the daisy loves the showers,

And the sunbeams love the flowers,

will love you, little beauty-aye and aye! Good-bye, little song bird. Sitting in the hedge, omb away your feathers, with your bill, May your life be-Oh-so long! Sweet and merry as your song, and may angel birds defend you from all ill

WILLIAM W. HICKS.

THE INAUGURATION.

THE THRONG AND THE CEREMONY.

HE END OF THE OLD ADMINISTRATION AND THE OPENING OF THE NEW.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The Northern papers come to us laden with details of the proceedings in Washington on the day of inauguration. The immense crowd of visitors had their high spirits checked and their fond hopes dashed healthy and honorable employment, saying when it was discovered that an upexpected that if he could have his life to live over change in the weather would in a great outdoor exercises exceedingly unpleasant. That the crowd in attendance on the inauguration to-day was unprecedented is admitted by all. It is officially stated that thirteen thousand persons from points north of Baltimore, and thirteen thousand more from Baltimore and the West, were landed at the depot in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to accommodate the return of these parties sixteen sleeping cars left Washington on Thursday night for the North, and the same number will leave each

evening as long as may be necessary. GRANT'S HEAD QUARTERS, The first point of interest in connection with the inauguration ceremonies seemed to be about the White House and army headquarters. No visitors were admitted to Grant's residence this morning, and he spent the early part of the morning with his family and guests. At half-past nine o'clock the General's carriage drove up to the door, and the General and General Rawlins entered it and drove to army headquarters, where they at once ascended to Grant's

Soon after General Grant and his staff had arrived quite a commotion was raked by a telegram from Europe -addressed to President Grant-which being opened and read, ran thus: "In bonor of the man and the day three cheers for the President." Signed-Members of the Berlin Exchange. The General listened to the reading by General Rawlins, and quietly remarked: Determined to be in time."

PAR OF PAR BRADE Shortly after Grant's arrival Mr. Colfax came in and joined the General and his staff in the office. No person was present in this room with Grant except Mr. Colfes. the officers of the staff, and General Day to distinguish them from previous proces ton, et. Sherman's statis. Shereral Grant ings of a similar acture. The President was dressed in a black cloth fruck coat, and Vice-President sleet were both remarkably calm and self possessed during booth, and yellow, kid, glones. Speaker the ceremony of being amorn into their new Colley was attired precisely the same, as official positions. After the delivery of his General Grant, except, that he wore se thought address which was overpost. This little party not conversing written slips the new President in Characta office. the General smoking the generated by Only Justice Char while most the committee purchasing of minutes before eleven o'clopic the Gen and his friends descended to the scar-Grant and Bawlins sealed themis the General e partinge, which was drove up to the Escentise Massier, and the part, while General Bent, Bent, Bent and representatives but the Parting and Rebooks, and Golonde were not attained.

THE PROCESSION

was a mast slim and beggarly affair, being far inferior, in every respect, to former processions on similar occasions. The only marked characteristic it had was the colored element, which constituted quite one-half of the whole stragling line. With the exception of the cavalry escort and the 12th United States infantry, the military feature of the procession was a burlesque, and it was only the fine appearance of the Philadelphia firemen that saved the whole movement from ridicule.

The sidewalks along Pennsylvania aveaue, through which the procession was to move presented solids walls of humanity, well cemented with mud. The windows of all the buildings along the line of march had been engaged in advance, many of them at fabulous prices, and these were filled by the more fortunate of the gentler sex, and presented a pleasant contrast with the sunless, raw, cold and muddy spectacle on the sidewalks.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE,

When the head of the line reached the front of the White House it stopped to wait for the carriages of President Johnson and his Cabinet to join it, and one of the guns of Dupont's battery was loaded, ready to fire the signal gun announcing that the President of the United States had entered his carriage and started for the capitol. But a messenger arrived from the Executive mansion and informed the chief marshal, General Webb, that President Johnson would be unable to take part in the inauguration ceremonies, as he would be engaged in considering and signing bills until the hour of noon, when his official term would expire. The signal gun was then fired, and the procession started for the capitol. As the President elect passed along the avenue he frequently responded to the waving of handkerchiefs by lifting his bat (a regular stovepipe) and alightly bowing. 'The head of the procession had reached the Capitol long before one half of it had formed in the western part of the city according to the programme; but this great "length of line" resulted from the scattered character of the procession-which was emphatically Washingtonian, there being numerous "magnificent distances" between the several parts. The whole procession in a proper, compact form, would probably have extended a mile including the backs, fireman's parade and negroes?

CLOSE OF THE OLD ADMINISTRATION. At the White House the President applied himself at an early hour to disposing of the business remaining yet undone, and clining to sign, such bills as were laid before him. All the members of his Cabinet assembled at half-past ten, and assisted the President in the transaction of the business before him. At half-past twelve the President's carriage drove up to the door. Mrs. Johnson, who was in such feeble bealth that the had to be assisted to the carriage, entered, followed by Mr. Johnson and his son Frank, and were driven to the residence of Mr. John F. Coyle. Secretary Weller and Mrs. Patterson, with her chidren, entered Mr. Welles' cavriage and proceeded to hie house, on H street opposite Lafayatte Square. The other Cabinet ministers drove off to their respective residences, and the White House was left in possession of the police and attendants, Mr. Johnson's administration was at an end, and the new order of things had begun.

AT THE CAPITOL Meanwhile the impatient crowd throng ing the east grounds of the capital were eagerly awaiting the opening of the main door to the Senate. At 11.80 this door was thrown wide open upon its binges; and then began a fearful struggle for precedence of entrance. The police was of so avail. Every one sought by pushing and crowding his neighbor to be the first inside knowing as they well did, that thousands would necessarily be excluded. The fortunate few, comparatively speaking, who secured sents in the galleries, patiently awaited with interest and curiosity the beginning of the official ceremonies. The outsiders attempted to force an enfrance by storm, but signally failed, as the doors and been again bolted and barred militaring being along

THE INAUGURAL PROCERDINGS Within sthe capital were of a continu character, and without incident of any kind gentalated by Obler Justice Office

not him to the capital sands are loves a transmission bearing returned from the applicate driller