The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Penna., March 10, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

The lower house of the Maine legislature, by a vote of 96 to 45, refused to abolish capital punishment.

On Wednesday night a severe snow storm prevailed about St. Hyacinthe, Canada, covering the railroad track to the depth of ten feet.

The Registrar General of London has adopted a new American word. In his weekly returns he says "two persons have died from alcoholism."

The proceeds of Gen. Kilpatrick's lectures this winter are, he says, $30,000, of which he received one-third and the G. A. R. the remainder.

A Richmond paper has discovered that it is an unfortunate affair when a white man stabs a negro in the heart, but a diabolical murder when the position of the parties is reversed.

W. T. Sherman has been made General of the Army; Philip H. Sheridan Lieutenant General; John Schofield Major General, and C. C. Augur Brigadier General. These promotions will content both the army and the people.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson gave the people of the United States a sort of a "farewell address" the day before he vacated the Presidential Mansion. He labored hard to vindicate his administration before the people, and wound up with a long list of grievances perpetrated upon the country by the law-making power—Congress. Exit Andy. Farewell Johnson party! May the like of either of you never be seen again.

Spring Elections.—The Spring elections in the respective townships throughout Beaver county, will take place on Friday the 19th instant. We cannot too strongly urge upon Republicans the importance of attending these elections and securing faithful and capable township officers as well as a firm and intelligent election board. The Democrats, under the especial instructions of Wallace, the Chairman of their State Central Committee, intend making these elections a specialty, and we should meet them with their own weapons.

President Grant, on the 5th of March, at 12 M., sent to the Senate the names of the following gentlemen as Cabinet officers:

Secretary of State—E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury—A. T. Stewart, of New York.

Secretary of War—J. M. Schofield, of Illinois, (temporarily.)

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph Borie, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland.

Attorney General—E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

That little group of seedy, scheming Republican politicians, in this State, who have been trying to defeat Governor Geary's renomination, are well nigh at their string's end. The M'Clure "tilt" with General Grant and Governor Geary has settled the "hash" for the whole batch of them. Henceforth their power for mischief will be gone, and we apprehend now that Governor Geary—the Executive in whom the people have confidence—will be nominated in June next with little or no resistence from any quarter.

The following named counties have already selected their delegates and instructed them to vote for General Geary's renomination, viz: Bucks, Crawford, Warren, Forest, Potter, Jefferson, Clarion, Schuylkill, Blair, Bedford, Mifflin, Greene, Berks, York, and others that we do not now remember.

A few pretended Republican papers in this State are, just now, playing a very contemptible part by having Gov. Geary's name for renomination at their editorial heads, while at the same time they are secretly doing all in their power to defeat him.—These papers belong to what is known as the "Curtin faction" of the Republican party; and their editors have been among the "onts" at Harrisburg, for some time past. This status is a very unsatisfactory one to them, and to change it they look upon the overthrow of Gov. Geary as absolutely necessary. To accomplish that, they have secured the services of a few loose correspondents at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Washington, &c., to vilify the Governor's character. In their lucubrations he is charged with falsehood, deception and intrigue in the Grant-Geary-M'Clure imbroglio, and the whole of them are unsparing in their denunciations, because, as Governor of the State, he refused to lend himself to the attempt to hoist Ex-Gov. Curtin to a seat in Grant's Cabinet, while other and equally meritorious Pennsylvania Republicans were being pressed for the same position. This non-action, on his part, is a mortal offence in their estimation, but in the estimation of all candid and honorable Republicans is precisely the course he should have taken. In revenge, therefore, they now desire his defeat, and to conceal their purposes and mask their plans, they meanly pretend they are his friends so that they can strike him the harder at the opportune moment. But will their intrigue succeed? We do not think it will. Gov. Geary's official acts are heartily commended by the great body of the people of the State, and his political conduct throughout is warmly endorsed by the whole Republican party, if we except that little faction which was ignominiously driven from Washington a few days ago, by Gen. Grant. That driving out has virtually "squelched" them in this State. The people now see "what manner of men" they are. If they possessed anybody's confidence before, they have certainly lost it now, and thus believing, we do not think they will be able—notwithstanding their contemptible mode of operating—to injure Governor Geary in the least. He is the people's Governor, and the people will see that a few disappointed politicians will work him no injury.

THE INAUGURAL.

We have read with heartfelt pleasure the Inaugural Address of President Grant. It is short, plain, positive, and to the point. It is honest, patriotic, republican. It is one of the most concise, yet sufficiently explicit state papers of the age. No one can be so obtuse as to misunderstand it. It is not susceptible of misconstruction; and embodies a policy at once judicious and feasible. He will always express his views to Congress and urge them with all his ability—will use the veto when he thinks the case requires; but will execute faithfully all laws passed, as the surest way of having bad ones repealed. He will "always have a policy to recommend but none to enforce against the will of the people." War has entailed upon us a heavy public debt, and it must be paid to the last dollar in gold, "unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." The national honor must be maintained. "Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of the public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which should be the best in the world." What a terrible blow is here dealt to the *quasi* Democratic repudiators whose cry is "greenbacks for bonds." There will be poor hopes for office for that party who have been surmising and praying that Grant would turn out a "very large elephant on the hands of the Republican party." He says we must return to specie payment as soon as it can be done without injury to the debtor, and without crippling commerce. He is in favor of building railroads to open out our western mines; but not until we are able by resumption to collect specie and pay it out. The revenue shall be faithfully collected, and he will appoint no one to office who will not carry out these principles. He will favor "any course toward the Indians which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship. The question of suffrage should be settled now by the adoption of the XVth Constitutional Amendment.

To all then love every Republican and every lover of his country can subscribe. The Inaugural is published in another column, and we hope and expect every one will read it.

THE CABINET.

The agony is over. The long suspense has been interrupted. The field of conjecture in relation to the chances of success of favorites has been broken up. Grant has announced his cabinet. Many are the disappointed ones, but they are such as looked for the instalment either of eminently talented, and not over scrupulously honest politicians, or of long tried and prominent leaders of the Republican army.

It was expected that President Grant would appoint E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, to a seat in his Cabinet. That gentleman had been his old and familiar friend. In fact General Grant declared several weeks ago that it could not be expected he should do otherwise than appoint him. He has accordingly announced his name for Secretary of State. Mr. Washburne is a man of ability and integrity. Those who think him unequal, as a statesman, to cope with the diplomats of Europe should suspend their judgment till he has had a trial. It is not always that the brusque, bold, off-hand man, in parliamentary debate, is but surface foam; often there is a solid, deep under-current of sound judgment and acute and critical perception of the laws which should govern the intercourse between nations, lying beneath; and this we believe true of E. B. Washburne. Above all, he is an honest man.

A. T. Stewart, the New York Mercantile millionaire, goes into the Treasury. He has financed himself from a poor street tape-seller to the greatest merchant prince in the world. If he brings his talents as sharply to bear in favor of the U. S. Treasury, we will soon be able to square up the public debt. Mr. Stewart bears the reputation of an honest merchant, and he is already too wealthy to think of purloining the treasury.

J. M. Schofield, the late Secretary of War, has been continued for the present in that position. He is well known to the country as an able officer and a talented man.

Adolph Borie, of Philadelphia, one whom Col. McClure denounced to Gen. Grant as not being "a representative man of the party," has been appointed to the office of Secretary of the Navy. With his antecedents we are not familiar; but, while we believe General Grant has set his face against appointing any of the political hacks who have grown old and corrupt in feeding from the public crib, we have an abiding confidence in his determination to fill his Cabinet with honest and capable men. We conclude, therefore, that Mr. Borie will prove to be of that class.

Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, has been nominated for the Interior Department. There could not have been a better selection made—a sound lawyer, an eminent Statesman and of indefatigable industry—just the man for the place. We would here remark, the men we are acquainted with are able, sound and loyal; and we take it for granted those with whom we are unacquainted, who have received appointments, are of the same class.

J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland, is in the Post Office Department. He is well known to fame as an able Statesman.

E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Attorney General.—He is an able jurist, a sound Republican, and a conscientious man. An excellent selection and one that will give dignity and character to his Department.

Take the Cabinet altogether, we think it an able, and certainly an honest one. That is what the country wants at present—retrainment of expenses—reduction of taxation—an honest and faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt. The ball has commenced rolling; let the evil disposed give it a wide birth; or, McClure like, it will crush them.

Gaines C. Baker, charged with embezzling funds of the Tradesmens' Bank, at New York, received the pardon of President Johnson wednesday, on the recommendation of a large number of merchants.

manders to the different Military Districts, the people generally, will be pleased with the new President for sending General Sheridan back to Louisiana and Texas. Order will reign there in the future.

The XLIst Congress met on the 4th instant, and the House organized by electing Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, Speaker, and the Hon. Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania, for Clerk. but little important business has thus far been transacted by either branch of Congress. The Standing Committees will be published next week.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, after attending the inauguration, reconvened at Harrisburg on the evening of the 8th. In the House, Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, offered a joint resolution ratifying the fifteenth Constitutional amendment. Adopted by a party vote. The Senate has not yet acted on the question.

The invitations to a "hard times party" in Wisconsin are issued on brown paper, and the instructions to each guest are to dress in every day clothes and bring crackers in his pocket.

Archbishop Whately says: "He that assails error because it *is* error, without respect of persons, must be prepared for a storm from the party who were funning him with the gentle breath of applause, so long as he had been dealing with the errors of the party who opposed them.

Captain Ford, of the tug Nettie Jones, who was arrested a few days since at Duvall's Bluff, was released, on Monday, at Little Rock, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and gave bail in $20,000 to appear at the May term of the Circuit Court of Phillips county to answer the charge of robbery.

William G. Battelle, Esq., died at his home in Wheeling, on Tuesday, aged about thirty-two years. He was well known among steamboatmen as a member of the firm of Booth, Battelle & Co., and was a promising young man. During the war he was connected with Captain F. W. Hurst, in the Quartermaster's Department in Cincinnati.

At the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a special committee reported adversely to the government giving subsidies to steamships or railroads, or for improving the Mississippi river, or reclamation of lands adjacent thereto, until the country is in a better condition to liquidate its indebtedness in coin. The portion in relation to the Mississippi river was struck out, and the report adopted.

After General Grant's Cabinet was announced and confirmed by the Senate it was discovered that an old law, passed in 1798, makes Mr. A. T. Stewart ineligible to the position of Secretary of the Treasury. The law referred to prohibits a shipper or a negotiator of public securities from serving in that capacity. Gen. Grant on last Saturday asked Congress to repeal the act, but as Mr. Sumner gave notice of opposition the request will hardly be complied with. In that event, Mr. Stewart will be obliged to resign the treasury portfolio. Who will then be chosen to fill the place is at the present time "unknown to thousands."

Retirement of Speaker Colfax.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives on the 3d instant:

Resolved, That the retirement of Hon. Schuylar Colfax from the Speaker's Chair, after a long and faithful discharge of its duties, is an event in our current history which would cause general regret, were it not that the country is to have the benefit of his matured talents and experience in the higher sphere of duty to which he has been called by a majority of his countrymen. In parting from our distinguished Speaker, the House records with becoming sensibility its high appreciation of his skill in parliamentary law, of his promptness in administering rules and facilitating the business of the body, of his urbane manners, and of the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House. He will carry with him into his new field of duty and throughout life the kind regards of every member of the Congress.

The Grant-M'Clure Controversy.

Col. A. K. M'Clure, in his card published elsewhere in the *Republic*, explanatory of his visit to Washington, and his interview with the President elect, says he told Gen. Grant that Governor Geary had promised to write him a letter on the subject of his Cabinet. The Governor, on the contrary, says to General Grant in a telegram that he has never so written, and although he does not say so in so many words, certainly conveys the idea that he did not make any such promise.

Governor Geary and Col. M'Clure are both recognized representatives of the republican party, and when a question of political veracity arises between them, that party is entitled to know all the facts, that it may decide who is at fault. As the matter now stands the friends of the Executive assert that Col. M'Clure has unwittingly or otherwise made statements to the President elect which are not strictly correct; on the other hand Colonel M'Clure's friends state that on Saturday week the Governor informed Messrs. Forney and Kauffman, of the Harrisburg *State Guard*, that he would visit Washington expressly to urge Ex-Governor Curtin's appointment to the Cabinet, or if anything prevented his so doing he would write to that effect. This conversation was communicated to Col. M'Clure, and he subsequently stated it to Gen. Grant. They say that, on the Monday following, the Governor changed his intention, and Colonel M'Clure's friends charge that after it had been positively ascertained that Mr. Curtin would not be appointed, he sent his telegraphic denial. We regret this unpleasant controversy, but the party will demand a full explanation shall be made.—*Sunday Republic.*

We are authorized by Gov. Geary, personally, to contradict the above in toto. Governor Geary never promised Messrs. Kauffman and Forney to write a letter or visit Washington for or against the appointment of Gov. Curtain, and if any person really told Mr. M'Clure that the Governor had said so, he told him an untruth. No friend of Gen. Geary would ask him to recommend either one of the many gentlemen proposed as members of Gen. Grant's Cabinet from this State. Since all of them, with a single exception, are to-day the warm friends of the Governor, it would not be proper to use his Executive influence with President Grant in any manner.

Col. M'Clure has now been repudiated in his statements to Gen. Grant, by Judges Agnew and Williams, of the Supreme Court, and by the Governor of the State. President Grant will, hereafter, place very little confidence in his statements.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Editor Argus:—Very great indignation has been created in all quarters among Republicans, by a very severe, wanton and unjustifiable attack made upon Gov. Geary by a Washington correspondent in the last issue of the *Beaver Radical* over the signature of J; and it is a query how a paper ostensibly supporting Gov. Geary and advocating his re-nomination, could admit such a grossly abusive article into its columns.

In relation to the authorship of the letter in question no one seems to have any doubt; and so well is the author's character as a politician known to the leading men of this county that they are but little surprised to see him thus attack one of the most acceptable Executives Pennsylvania has ever had.

This man J. charges Gov. Geary with a breach of faith in that he promised to advocate Mr. Curtin's claim to a seat in Grant's Cabinet, and then failed to write the letter, and adds: "Here it is said is where the Governor makes his mistakes. He promises and then very soon after sees occasion to change his mind, and forgets to do as he agreed."

By this severe charge we are forcibly reminded of the trite adage that men are apt to judge the motives and actions of others by their own. In J's. case the adage is well exemplified, for every one knows that as a politician he has gained a very unenviable reputation for the very sin with which he charges Gov. Geary.

We are disposed to think that J. speaks for Mr. Cameron and his friends in relation to Gov. Geary's renomination entirely at random, and totally without their authority or approval. We do not believe that Gen. Cameron has even made the declaration J. attributes to him; and further that the charge of disaffection toward Gov. Geary in Philadelphia is a bare assumption, and has no foundation in fact.

We have noted the politics of our State very closely for the past twenty-five years, and have taken some pains to make ourselves acquainted with the general history of our Governors back to the days of Mifflin, and we believe the testimony of every honest man in the State will justify the declaration that we have never had a Governor whose administration has been more generally acceptable to the people, nor one whose management of the finances of the State has exhibited more ability or produced more gratifying results than Gov. Geary's.

The very unequivocable manner in which he has been endorsed by those counties which have already chosen delegates to the State Convention is an unanswerable refutation of all such slanders as that which J. has uttered against him.

The fact of the matter is simply this: that J. has been greatly disappointed in his political aspirations by Curtin's failure to secure a place in the Cabinet. All his bright visions of a little consulship in Europe have been clouded; and hence in a fit of spleen he allowed his feelings so far to override his judgment as to maliciously attack the character of one whose sense of duty would not permit him to use the influence of his official position to the aggrandizement of unscrupulous and ambitious demagogues.

J. has committed a sin for which, *politically*, there should be, and we most sincerely hope there is *no pardon*. We hope our good Governor will spot this man J., and enroll him among those of his *very worst enemies*—an enemy who in one breath proclaims him as perfidious and totally unworthy of the high place he occupies; and in the next, with a dissimulation at which the Devil might blush, fawningly exclaims, "we regard Gov. Geary as an honest man, and would like to see him re-elected." What a shortsighted fool must he be who will wantonly defame one's character, and then upon the instant flatteringly say: "I was only joking; why bless my soul you are one of the best and most honest of men." J's. lack of wisdom in this instance is equalled only by his ignorance of the rules of syntax; and while in his overweening anxiety to be esteemed a leader in politics, he essays to rate himself as a man of wisdom, he will learn sooner or later that, by just such blunders as he has committed in his Washington letter of the 1st inst., he is forfeiting the respect and confidence of all his political associates.

We should (J. says *would*) like to see Gov. Geary re-elected; and if the popular sentiment of the State, as expressed by the Republican press, is to be taken as an indication of what the party intend to do, we confidently expect a realization of our desire, notwithstanding such men as "J." may, in the interests of *other aspirants*, malign and traduce a man who has proved to the satisfaction of his constituency that he is no less honest and efficient in the civil arena than he was brave and patriotic on his country's battle-fields. Justinus.

Gen. Grant Misrepresented.—In the published statement of Col. M'Clure's conversation with Gen. Grant, the latter has been grossly misrepresented, and we are gratified to observe that Gen. Grant has not hesitated to correct the same. On Saturday morning Gen. Grant remarked to Mr. Dickey (Mr. Stevens' successor), that he did not say he was not a representative of a political party; but that when Col. M'Clure mentioned the name of Geo. H. Stuart and others as not representatives of the Republican party, they being unknown to the politicians of Pennsylvania, Gen. Grant remarked: "On the same ground you might say that I am not a representative of any party, although I have been voted for by one."—*Har. Telegraph.*

Judges Williams and Agnew Impeach M'Clure's Veracity.

Gov. Geary's emphatic denial of having endorsed Gov. Curtin, for a position in General Grant's Cabinet, was published by us on Saturday evening, and now we have an equally positive denial from Judges Williams and Agnew. Neither of them has written a letter, as alleged by Col. M'Clure. A Philadelphia paper says that both of them, and Judge Read as well, were applied to several days ago by influential friends of Gov. Curtin, to commit themselves in this manner to his support. At repeated interviews they were urged to take this action. Judge Read yielded to the pressure, and wrote a letter urging upon Gen. Grant the appointment of Curtin to a Cabinet position.

But both the other judges declined to accede to the request from the first to the last, not deeming it consistent with their duties on the bench. In conversation, Judge Williams said emphatically:

"Such a thing as doing this never entered into my thoughts."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

President Grant and Vice President Colfax Installed—The Inaugural Address—Full Accounts of the Ceremonies and Incidents of the Occasion.

[From telegraph to Pitt. Gaz.]

Washington, March 4, 1869.

The day dawned with rain, but the route along which the procession was to pass was soon thronged with people.

The first appearance of troops at headquarters was company K, 5th United States Cavalry. Gen. Grant arrived shortly afterwards. The following Cable dispatch was placed in his hands:

"March 4, 1869.—*To President Grant, Washington:* In honor of the man and the day, three cheers for the President.

Members of the Berlin Exchange.
Fritz Mayer."

Vice Pres't. Colfax reached headquarters about 10 o'clock, and went immediately to Gen. Grant's office, and after a cordial greeting with the President elect and the members of his staff, entered into conversation with the gentlemen present, on ordinary topics.

In the meantime the troops and military organizations began forming and the crowd of spectators upon the streets grew more dense. At precisely eleven o'clock the Marshals entered Headquarters, and the troops were stationed at proper posts.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Gen. Grant, calm and composed as ever in his life, came from his office and entered his phaeton, accompanied by Gen. Rawlings. Vice President elect, Colfax, came next, and entered the next carriage, accompanied by Admiral Bailey, of New York. Next a committee of the members of the staff of Gen. Grant entered carriages with the Committees of Congress and and of different organizations present.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL.

As the procession started the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Regular and volunteer troops were drawn up along the square, and came to a present arms as the carriage containing the President elect, with his head uncovered, drove slowly along, while immense cheers rent the air on every side.

There were eight grand divisions in line, the first under Col. Wallace, and composed of regulars escorting the President and Vice President elect. The second division was composed of volunteers, including two colored organizations. The third division was composed of prominent civil officers of the Government, Foreign Ministers, Grant and Colfax electors, officers of the army, navy and marine corps, and the corporate authorities of this city and Georgetown. The fourth division was composed of Republican organizations of this city and elsewhere. The fifth division of sailors and soldiers, Union Grant and Colfax Clubs. The other divisions were composed of the United States Fire Department and its visitors, and the City of Washington Fire Department and its visitors.

Among the prominent objects of attraction was a minature ship, fully rigged and manned, and a printing press in operation.

The head of the parade having reached the Capitol, the President-elect entered to take the oath and deliver his inaugural address. The throng of human beings in front exceeded anything ever before witnessed here. The procession was about one hour in passing a given point.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

About 11:30 the unsuccessful attempt to take up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act was followed by a little period of inaction, and as there appeared to be no further business to transact, or at least no disposition to do anything else, apparently by common consent the Senators began to chat with each other and change seats.

In a few minutes the desks on the right hand side of the Chamber were left vacant for the occupation of the Diplomatic Corps and other invited guests, who kept coming. The Diplomats, however, entered in a body and attracted immediate attention by the splendor of their uniforms and dignified bearing. All Legations were represented and Ministers of the principal foreign nations were all present, except Baron Gerolt, of Prussia, who was detained at home by sickness.

Among those present who were particularly noticed were Edward Thornton, Minister from Great Britain; M. Berthency, French Minister; Chevalier Cerruto, Minister from Italy, and Blacque Bey, Turkish Embassador, who sat in the front line.

Behind the Ministers and Charge De Affaires were ranged a large number of secretaries and attaches of various Legations, who also, in many instances, were gorgeously attired.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Soon after a buzz of excitement called attention to the appearance at a side door of the President and Vice President elect, who entered arm in arm respectively with Senators Cragin and M'Creery, the Committee appointed to escort them to the chamber. Almost at the same moment, and before they had reached the open space in front of the chair, the door at the main entrance was thrown open and the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Chase, and clad in the robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber, walked in procession down the centre aisle and took the seats prepared for them in front of the rostrum.

General Grant had meantime been conducted to a chair immediately in front of the Clerk's desk, and sat facing the audience, the target for several thousand eyes, whose gaze he seemed neither to avoid nor realize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demeanor.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON NOT PRESENT.

A seat to the left of that prepared for General Grant was in readiness for President Johnson, but was unoccupied, nor was the latter in the Capitol this morning, but signed bills as they were sent to him at the White House.

INAUGURATION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The presiding officer having announced that all was in readiness for the inauguration of the Vice President elect, Mr. Colfax advanced up the steps of the rostrum, and facing the Presiding Officer, took the usual oath of office, which the latter administered.

Turning to the Senate, Mr. Colfax delivered the following address, which was listened to with the deepest attention and distinctly audible to all:

ADDRESS OF MR. COLFAX.

SENATORS: In entering upon the duties of this Chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position. Presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age, not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence. But pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy, not only of its historic renown, but also of those States whose commissions you hold, I am now ready to take the oath of office required by law.

SENATORS SWORN IN.

The Senators elect then came forward as their names were called and took the Senatorial oath of office, which was administered by the newly inducted Vice President, in the following order: Thos. F. Bayard, Delaware; Arthur I. Boreman, West Virginia; William A. Buckingham, Connecticut; Matt. H. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Eugene Casserly, California; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Alex. Ramsey, Minnesota; Carl Schurz, Missouri; John Scott, Pennsylvania; Wm. Sprague, Rhode Island; Wm. M. Stewart, Nevada; John P. Stockton, New Jersey; Charles Sumner, Massachusetts; Allen G. Thurman, Ohio; Thomas W. Tipton, Nebraska. Two of the Senatorial class, Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, and Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, were not present.

INAUGURATION OF PRESI'T. GRANT.

The oath of Gov. Colfax Stood having been completed, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited spectators would proceed to the east part of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President elect. A procession was accordingly formed and the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated, in the following order: The Marshal of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; President elect, with members of the Committee of Arrangements; the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate; The Diplomatic Corps; ex-members of House of Representatives and members elect to the Forty-First Congress; Heads of Departments; Governors of States and Territories; Officers of the Army and Navy, and all persons who had been admitted to the floor of the Senate.

In front of the portico, but about ten feet lower, being on a level with the first landing place of the first flight of steps, had been constructed a platform capable of accommodating together with the steps, about five or six hundred persons. It had a semi-circular front, which was covered with wreaths of evergreen. The National flag was also entwined with two of the columns supporting the foot of the portico. On reaching the platform the President elect took a seat provided for him immediately in front of the centre, Vice President Colfax and the Sergeant-at-Arms in charge of the ceremonies sitting on his right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left.—The Senate Committee of Arrangements were near at hand, and next in the rear were the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupying seats on the left, and the members and Secretary of the Senate on the right. The Diplomatic Corps were to have occupied seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court but were not sufficiently alert to prevent themselves from being crowded into the back ground by members of the House of Representatives and others, who secured the foremost places remaining, and left the Diplomats to take their chances with the officers of the army and navy and others on the steps and portico, where perhaps they fared better, being less crowded and having a better view of the surroundings.

This rain had ceased, and though the atmosphere was damp and heavy the weather seemed to have no chilling effect on the general enthusiasm. The grounds opposite and the streets adjoining were packed with human beings. Near General Grant, and a little behind him, sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Sharp, and Mrs. Casey her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gen. Dent and her children Jennie and Nellie, and Masters Fred and U. S. jr.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

The shouts and bursts of music from a dozen bands subsided as the President elect and Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously, and the latter commenced, in a clear and solemn tone, to recite the formula of the Presidential Oath of Office, which General Grant reverentially took. The boom of cannon and shouts of the vast multitude then burst forth. Partial quiet having been restored, the President rose and proceeded to read from manuscript his inaugural address.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Citizens of the United States:

Your suffrages having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservations, and with the determination to do, with the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire, and the determination to fill it the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people.

On all the leading questions agitating the public mind, I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment and when I think it advisable, will exercise the Constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people.

The laws are to govern all alike—those opposed as well as those who favor them. I know of no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a 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 is desirable that they be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride; remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires the security of persons, property, and for religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, and without regard to local prejudices. Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing 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 material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for.

To protect the National honor, every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to exchange the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in the expenditure in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now—with ten of its States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, to a greater prosperity than ever before—with the paying capacity of twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then, with more ease than we now pay for our useless luxuries. Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box of wealth—the precious metals locked up in the western mountains of the far west, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately, it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should aid in the construction of the railroads, canals, and other highways, which will be the channels of commerce between the different parts of our country, when the revenue from the same shall be more than required for the economical administration of the Government. When the ability of the country to pay shall be greatly increased by the development of the resources of the country, a portion of the revenue may be safely devoted to the construction of