BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wednesday Morning, March 10, '69.

The Inaugural Address.

We have devoted considerable space to the Inaugural Address of Presid't. GRANT, and a brief history of each of his Cabinet officers. We need hardly tell our readers that we are *not only* pleased, but delighted with the address. It is short, strong, plain and emphatic. Every sentence means something, and that meaning cannot be misunderstood. It sounds like GRANT and is GRANT all the way through. He says he takes the oath without mental reservation, with the determination to do all that is required of him. He feels the responsibilities of the position, but does not fear to meet them. He did not seek the office, and therefore commences its duties untrammeled. He will express his views on all questions, and exercise the veto power whenever he thinks it desirable. He will, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. He will execute all laws whether he approves of them or not. Remembering that the "greatest good to the *greatest number*" is the object to be attained, he will enforce all laws securing the rights of persons, property and free religious and political opinion in every part of our common country. He will provide for the payment of every dollar of the National debt so soon as it can be accomplished without detriment to the debtor class, or to the country at large. No *repudiator can obtain a place* in the Government under him. In our foreign policy he recommends the golden rule, and intimates that it will be best for England to observe it faithfully. In this he covers the whole "Monroe Doctrine."

On the suffrage question he is clear, and entertains the hope and expresses the desire that it may be settled, by the ratification of the 15th article in amendment of the Constitution.

He closes by asking the patient forbearance of one towards another thro'out the land, and the prayers of the Nation to Almighty God towards this consummation. In this he follows the example set him by the immortal Lincoln.

We hope the churches and christian people will grant his request.—They have faith in the efficacy of prayer. Let all, therefore, join in the earnest prayer that we may have peace throughout the land; that the special blessing of heaven may rest upon Gen GRANT and those in authority over us. That President GRANT'S Administration may be a success, and that the humblest American citizen, native or foreign born, black or white, may have an equal chance in the race for life under our Government, as he undoubtedly has an equal interest in the atoning blood of the worlds Redeemer.

To this end, and on account of its great strength and beauty, we copy the following prayer for the inauguration occasion, written by Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, A. M. Let every christian and loyal man in the whole country read it in the spirit and with the understanding also:

I.

"Our Country's God, to thee
This day we bow the knee,
Thy grace t' implore
For him, our Nation's choice,
Called by thp mighty voice,
While millions, free rejoice
From shore to shore.

II.

When Freedom's traitor foes
In War's dread carnage rose,
When battles roared,
Thou, by his mortal hand,
Did'st save Earth's beacon land,
Till now, redeemed, we stand,
Praising the Lord!

III.

Thou whose Almighty power
Shielded in Peril's hour,
Shield him in peace;
Save from Ambition's spell,
Save from temptation, fell;
Save him from earth and hell;—
Let love increase.

IV.

Now, while he swears God's oath,
While sea and shore peal forth
Freedom's great chant,
Hear, from Heaven's firmament,
With our glad thunder's rent,
GOD BLESS OUR PRESIDENT!
GOD BLESS OUR GRANT!!

JOHN J. PEARCE, formerly a member of Congress from this Congressional District, is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Surry Land and Lumber Association of Virginia. We hope he will "make a grand thing of it."

We learn from our exchanges, just before going to press, that Mr. STEWART, in consequence of the law of 1789, rendering him ineligible, has resigned, and that Boutwell of Mass., has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in his stead.

—The train bound west on the Union Pacific Railroad, which has been so long blocked by snow in the Black Hills, passed through to the terminus Saturday. The eastward bound through train reached Laramie Saturday afternoon.

The best thing the Democrats can do, now since Grant has refused to have anything to do with them is, to resolve in edge to come over to Grant and the Republican party. The books are open.

Election Frauds.

It is passing strange that, in all the cases of election frauds examined by Congress, not a single case of fraudulent voting has been discovered on the part of the Republican party. The Republicans rely simply upon the strength of their principles, and the intelligence of their adherents. The Democratic party, knowing that the people had lost confidence in the organization, determined to carry Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey by fraud. How nearly they succeeded in our State, and the means employed by WALLACE & Co., last October, are known to all.

The facts brought to light by the investigation of the Committee of Congress fully demonstrate that New York was carried for Seymour and Hoffman by fraud, the most wicked and damning. They demonstrate fully that GRISWOLD was fairly elected Governor of that State, and that Gen. GRANT had a large majority over Seymour, of all the legal votes cast. Out of the great mass of evidence taken by the Congressional Committee, we select the following as a sample:

"My real name is Williamson; don't remember by what names I voted; I did not register; the names I was to vote were handed me on a slip of paper by some party in Nineteenth st.; don't know his name; twenty five or thirty went in a party as repeaters; one was John Smith, and another by the name of Austin; don't know the names of the party that led the gang; we started from Wilkinson's liquor store, and voted at half past one o'clock at first polling place, and at two P. M. at the second; I was not challenged; saw no one in the Sixteenth Ward I knew; the polls were held in a feed store between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; I read and write very well, and am a carpenter."

This shows how it was done. It shows to what extremes of wickedness the leaders of the so-called Democratic party will go, to accomplish their treasonable purposes. It proves that they have not the fear of God before their eyes—that they do not respect or obey the laws, and that while they may escape the charge of having perjured themselves, they cannot deny that they held out to the "repeaters," and "blind followers" of their party, inducements sufficient to lead them to commit perjury, and thus these leaders, to say the least of it, stand charged before the world of the crime of subornation of perjury. These are charges that the *Watchman* cannot, and *dare* not attempt to answer.

How then, we ask, can any honest, upright christian man, or true patriot, continue to act with that party, with these facts constantly staring him full in the face?

A certain man, when upon his dying bed, said to his son, "John, get money; get it honestly if you can; but get money!" The Democratic leaders acting upon the same principle, have resolved to get power, and failing to get it honestly, have resorted to ballot-box-stuffing, perjury, and all the other diabolical crimes of the catalogue.

Thanks to an over-ruling providence and the intelligence of the people, they did not succeed, and their corruption and wickedness have been exposed.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Old and forgotten laws, says the *Commercial*, are inconvenient sometimes. The law of 1789, which makes Mr. STEWART, as a shipper and as negotiator of public securities, ineligible to the position of Secretary of the Treasury, is the latest instance. Of the existence of such a law, neither President GRANT, Mr. STEWART nor the Senate, appear to have been aware—a fact that is suggestive of disuse and perhaps misuse, in the past. However this may have been, it must be repealed, or the country cannot have the services of Mr. STEWART, for he cannot be expected to divest himself of his vast business to accept an office which, at best, must impose a greater sacrifice than men usually make, even to get into the Cabinet. A bill to repeal the resurrected law having been objected to by Mr. SUMNER, who, it is said, will resist, with all his power, it may, perhaps, be considered yet doubtful who will be the Secretary of the Treasury, especially as there may be Senators who will vote to retain the law, because they do not like Mr. STEWART. It cannot be disguised that the proposition to repeal the law is one of much importance. Its object appears to have been to prevent the possibility of a Secretary of the Treasury interested in commercial or financial transactions relating to the revenue, whereby the power of the position could be used to advance personal interest. But it does not appear to be absolutely necessary to retain the law as it is, to realize its original object. We presume that few men entertain the suspicion that Mr. STEWART would, under any circumstance, act corruptly.—So much of the law as imposes pains and penalties for so doing might be allowed to stand, and thus the services of Mr. STEWART be obtained and the essential of the law secured. Either this, or the total repeal of the law, we are inclined to expect, will be the result of the Senate's action.

Greely Endorses the Cabinet.

HORACE GREELY telegraps from Washington city to the *Tribune*, his entire approval of the new Cabinet. He says the Cabinet means business, emphatically. Each man was chosen by Gen. GRANT expressly to aid him in carrying out the programme of economy and integrity embodied in the inaugural.

In relation to Mr. STEWART, he telegraphs as follows: "Mr. A. T. STEWART was selected as that man whose very name would give another assurance that our debt would be paid to the utmost, and as fast as our creditors can desire. Mr. STEWART has only to apply to the collection and disbursement of the revenue, the same principles and methods which have secured him such eminent success as a merchant, to restore the Government to solvency and financial prosperity. He is not a politician, and he will manage the Treasury purely as a business concern, with intent to raise the largest possible revenue at the smallest cost, whether to the people or the Government. He cannot fail."

Of Hon. E. B. WASHBURN he says: "He has fought so vigorously and successfully in Congress against corruption and prodigality that he could not be spared from a reforming Cabinet. His health is very poor, and he is most reluctant to take any appointment that keeps him in Washington. On these grounds he at first resolved not to accept, but it is hoped that his repugnance will be overcome, even though he should not be able to serve through Gen. GRANT's term."

Mr. GREELY's unqualified approval of Mr. STEWART's appointment sho'd settle all idle rumors set afloat in relation to Mr. STEWART being a "Free Trade" man. No man can be sounder on the doctrine of Protection to American Industry than Hon. HORACE GREELY, and therefore we can safely infer that he would not give his sanction or approval to the appointment of any free trader to so important a position as Secretary of the Treasury.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the REPUBLICAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mar. 4th, 1869.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—

Thinking that perhaps you might have space enough in your columns for another contributor from the "City of Magnificent Distances," I concluded to drop you a line this evening, concerning things in general, here.

The "Glorious Fourth" of March is nearly past, the inauguration is over, and thousands of the strangers who, for the past few days, have found a resting-place in our midst, are already speeding homeward. Our timid ones are felicitating themselves that no hostile hand has been raised against the newly inducted President, and inflicting upon such listners as they can find, a recital of their apprehensions and anxieties as to the result of the future.

But to all, these has been momentous hours. Thousands have this day witnessed such a sight as, in all probability, they will never look upon again. The incidents of this day will survive, not only as chronicled in the press of the country, but in the fireside traditions of countless families scattered over the length and breadth of the land. The spectacle presented by a Chief Magistrate of a mighty nation quietly retiring from his lofty position and giving place to a successor chosen, as were he and his predecessors, by the people, cannot fail to be an intensely interesting one to every reflecting mind; it is an instance of the transcendant power possessed by *the people of the United States* under their Constitution and the laws enacted in accordance therewith.

The Inaugural of the President will, no doubt, meet your eye long before you receive this letter, and therefore my comments upon it will be very few. It is plain, brief and to the point, as all of Grant's communications are.—No flowery passages aiming only at well-turned periods; no brilliant flights of oratory causing the multitudes to stand with bated breath, but a simple comprehensive statement of the views of a clear head and a practical mind on the national situation. While not hesitating to claim the powers justly due to the Executive, he never once forgets *the people* whose *servants* all officers of the Government are, are more especially represented by the National Congress. Two passages in his address will especially commend themselves to the hearts which are still true to the principles for which the loyal millions bled. The first is that in which he gives his views upon the question as to whether the Nation shall pay its debts according to both the letter and spirit of its promises, or sully its fair fame forever by adopting a system of *quasi* Repudiation, which would prove but a stepping-stone to the great "enormity" itself. The other is that in which he refers to SUFFRAGE. Fully recognizing the principle embodied in *the Declaration of Independence*, that "all men are created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights," and feeling that for security of those rights the ballot is a mightier power than surried files of soldiers or humanitarian doctrines as enunciated from Pulpit, Bench or Desk, he plants himself a standard-bearer's distance *in advance* of the bulk of the Republican party. Will the party follow and sustain him?—The cry now is, "*to the front!*"

Our Democratic friends who have been so sedulously endeavoring to prove that they, notwithstanding their little escapade last summer and fall, are better Grant men than we, and consequently more in sympathy with his purposes, gave us a demonstration to that effect in Indianapolis to-day. The Democratic members of both Houses of the Legislature *resigned in order to prevent a vote* on the Fifteenth amendment, the passage of which President Grant has *recommended* in his Inaugural. *What sympathy!*

The details of the inauguration passed off very well indeed. The procession was marshalled by Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb, whom the veterans of the Third Corps will readily remember as one of the heroes of Gettysburg. The General is now Lieut. Col. of the 44th Infantry, U. S. A. His many friends will be pleased to know that there is a prospect of his speedy promotion.

Among the most noticeable organizations in the procession were the "Washington Grays," "Philadelphia Fire Zouaves," and "Republican Invincibles" of Philadelphia, the "Albany Burgess Corps," of Albany, N. Y., the "surviving soldiers of the war of 1812," and the "Printers' Grant and Colfax Club" of the District.—The latter organization had a press in full blast, mounted on a wagon, and distributed the sheets thus printed, (containing a brief history of the Club) among the crowds on the street. The huge bear-skin Shakos of the A. B. C's., attracted much attention, and their uniforms were very neat indeed; but in general it was conceeded that, in appearance, the 'Grays" and "Fire Zouaves" of Phil'a., divided the first honors. Lancaster, Harrisburg, Buffalo, New York and Baltimore were all creditably represented. The Fire Department was out in full force, the Good-Will Engine Co., of Philadelphia, carrying off the palm, we think. Of the crowds of strangers I need say nothing more, when I tell you that at least 100,000 were here, independent of the usual floating population. Pickpockets and roughs were plenty; detectives and police were busy, and as a consequence, the jail and station-houses were full.

The procession moved from the front of the White House a little before 11 o'clock, A. M., Gen. Grant taking a seat in an open carriage with General Rawlins. (A. J. taking no part whatever in the procession,) and passing down Penn'a. Avenue and around the South side of the Capitol grounds, formed in the square, facing the East front of the Capitol, about 12 M. A few minutes later, in the presence of the assembled multitudes, Grant took the oath to "faithfully execute the office of President of the U. States," and to the best of his ability "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He then in a clear, though not loud voice, read his inaugural address, and shortly after the procession returned up Pa. Avenue, Grant and Colfax riding together in an open carriage. Along the whole route every inch of ground from which an eligible view could be obtained was crowded. Upper windows and roofs were in demand.—Store windows were filled with more marketable goods t' an they generally boast of, and trees were prevented from "towering heavenward" by their loads of living fruit. The enthusiasm as the Presidential carriage entered the White House grounds was intense. The organizations filed past, were dismissed, and in the space of an hour or two "order reigned in Warsaw." The weather, while not all that might have been wished, was still not sufficiently unpleasant to affect the crowd to any extent.

The Inauguration Reception and Ball is in progress as I write, but of that it was predestined that I was not to be an eye-witness. I trust, however, you may obtain an account of the same from some more favored individual.

I cannot say that some of the good people of Centre were down "to see things done up right;" but I am sorry to say I saw *none*, except such as temporarily reside here. "Why was this thus?"

I had intended to say something in relation to other matters in addition to writing about the inauguration, but lest I should weary your patience, and that of your readers, I will postpone my "further say" until another time.

Truly Yours,
KAPPA.

The New Cabinet.

The President of the United States, says the Phil a. *Press* of the 5th inst., nominated to the Senate yesterday afternoon the following constitutional advisers:

ELIHU B. WASHBURN, of Illinois, Secretary of State.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

ADOLPH E. BORIE, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy.

GEN. JACOB D. COX, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.

HON. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, of Maryland, Postmaster General; and

EBEN ROCKWOOD HOAR, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

GEN. SCHOFIELD retains his position at the Head of the War Department.

The name on this list that will give peculi r pleasure to the Republican party is the first, that of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. He has signal claims upon the confidence of the country. The earliest friend of Gen. Grant in Congress, he is also the oldest member of the House. Born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, on the 23d of September, 1816, he served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Kennebec Journal* at Augusta, in that State; studied law at Harvard University, and removed to the West, practicing law at Galena, Illinois, where he made the acquaintance of the new President.—He has been a member of the House in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and was re-elected in November to the Forty-first Congress, and has, therefore, served in the National Legislature a longer continuous term than any other citizen, not excepting Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. Always an advanced Republican, heartily co operating with the active men, and earnestly supporting the vigorous measures of that party, he will be a popular Republican member of the Administration. Especially qualified by his recent travels in Europe to Administer the Department of State, we look to him not only to purify that long-perverted branch of the Government, so far as its officials abroad are concerned, but earnestly to second the comprehensive foreign policy of President Grant.—Nothing would give greater satisfaction to the people than his willingness to remain in his new position.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, is well known as an enterprising, successful, and benevolent merchant in the city of New York.—Heretofore indentified with no political organization, his summons to the second post in the Cabinet has evidently been prompted by a desire on the part of the President to do honor to an interest not often represented among the constitutional advisers of the Executive. This new business, in all its vast details, requires extraordinary talent, and his experience abundantly qualifies him for the new position to which he has been called.—There is one incident in Mr. Stewart's history which deserves to be reproduced, as showing where he stood at the commencement of the rebellion, and that is his letter to a Southern merchant who threatened him early in the war because of his determination to support the Union and save the American Republic. The following is the letter referred to. A man who was true at that time, and who would write so brave and noble a letter, must be true now under the gallant leader who has selected him as his financial chief; and what will strike the country with the most effect is the singular resemblance of Mr. Stewart's delarations against repudiation and the declarations of General Grant on the same subject in his inaugural address. On the 29th of April, 1861, he wrote the following letter to Mr. J. P. Sprague, of Memphis:

NEW YORK, April 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter requesting to know whether or not I had offered a million of dollars to the Government for the purposes of the war, and at the same time informing me that neither yourself nor your friends would pay their debts to the firm as they matur ed, has been received. The intention not to pay seems to be universal in the South, aggravated by the assurance in your case that it does not arise from inability; but, whatever may be your determination, or that of others at the South, it shall not change my course. All that I have of position and wealth I owe to the free institutions of the United States, under which, in common with all others North and South, protection to life, liberty and property have been enjoyed in the fullest manner. The Government to which these blessings are due, calls on her citizens to protect the capital of the Union from threatened assault, and although the offer to which you refer has not, in terms, been made by me, I yet dedicate all that I have, and will, if needed, my life, to the service of the country to which I am bound by the strongest ties of affection and duty. I had hoped that Tennessee would be loyal to the Constitution, but however extensive may be secession or repudiation, as long as there are any to uphold the sovereignty of the United States, I shall be with them, supporting the flag.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Mr. Adolph E. Borie, the new Secretary of the Navy, is the President of the mangnificent loyal Union League of Philadelphia, and one of the old-established firm of McKean, Borie & Co., long associated with the East India trade. An original Old Line Whig, he became a Republican in the natural course of things, and he and his business partners have been among the freest voluntary contributors to the great Union cause during the rebellion. Perhaps no man is more surprised than Mr. Borie at this appointment. Chosen, like Mr. Stewart, from a heretofore neglected class, we do not doubt that he will make an excellent Cabinet minister.

Ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, the new Secretary of the Interior was a Union soldier of distinction. A gentleman of high and irreproachable character, a fine lawyer, his experience as Governor of his State will well qualify him for his duties.

Hon. John A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland, the new Postmaster General, will be recollected with pleasure as a Representative in Congress from the Elkton, Maryland, district, in the XXXVIIIth Congress, and as United States Senator, from the same State, for the unexpired term of ex-Governor Hicks. His eulogy on his friend and colleague, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, on the 22nd of February, 1866, in the House of Representatives, was a masterly presentation of Republican doctrine; and duties, and this, together with his address as chairman of the Philadelphia Southern Loyalist Convention, in September of the same year, reproduced as the final indictment of the South against Andrew Johnson during the impeachment trial, are among the promises of radical administration of the Post Office Department—a department which needs an active and earnest politician to effect a thorough and lasting reform of the many abuses which have grown up under the recent corrupt Administration.

Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, the Attorney General, is a native of Massachusetts, and is in the 52d year of his age. He is a son of the late Hon. Samuel Hoar, who was driven from Charleston by the violence of a mob, some twenty years ago, where he was sent as a special commissioner of the State of Massachusetts to test the constitutionality of their black laws. He is an able lawyer, and has for the past fifteen years been connected with the Common Pleas and Supreme Court, on the bench of the latter of which he is the oldest Associate Judge. Mr. Hoar is a brother of the new member of Congress from the Worcester, Mass., district, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, and resides in Concord in that State, where the first blood of the Revolution was shed. He was an original member of the Freesoil party and a sound Republican, although he has not recently taken an active part in politics.

The Senate of the United States unanimously confirmed these several nominations, together with those of Columbus Delano, of Ohio, as Commissioner of the Internal Revenue; General William T. Sherman, as General-in-Chief of the Army, and General Philip Sheridan, as Lieutenant General.

Of Mr. Delano's high capacities for the new and delicate duties to which he has been invited, we spoke in a previous article, and of the great soldiers who have been promoted by their illustrious leader it is unnecessary to speak. Their great deeds are their best eulogy.

Considering these several appointments, the country will not fail to recur to the emphatic and significant utterances of President Grant in his inaugural address. They constitute the granite foundation upon which he stands. In calling to his side the representative men of different sections, and different interests, he has certainly been true to himself, and has, perhaps, done better than if he had imitated his predecessors, and taken his constitutional advisers from the profession alone.

Inaugural Address
OF
Preside't Grant.

MARCH 4, 1869.

Citizens of the United States:

Your suffrage 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 presented therein.—I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that is required of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but I accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people. On all 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 desirable, 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, 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 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 should 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 security of person, property and free religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice.—Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing 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 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 tolerated in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a full and faithful collection of revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury of every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditure in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust to 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 useless luxuries. Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box—the precious metals locked up in the sterile 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 give its aid to secure this access; but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now, and not before. Whilst the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all the industries encouraged. The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All 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 plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or 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 to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to our foreign policy. I would deal with all nations as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indian, is one deserving careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope, and express the desire, that it may be, by the ratification of the 15th article in the amendment of 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 towards this consummation.

Editorial and Other Items.

—The small-pox is disappearing from Cincinnati.

—The Lindell Hotel is to be rebuilt in St. Louis, at a cost of $900,000.

—The Legislature of Oregon adjourned Friday till September 20th.

—The Wisconsin Senate concurred in ratifying the constitutional amendment.

—A fire at Austin, Minnesota, on Wednesday, destroyed property worth $30,000.

—There were eight fires in Chicago on Friday, the losses footing up fully $200,000.

—A destructive fire occurred at Allegan, Michigan, Friday night. Loss $70,000; no insurance.

—J. W. Todd and wife were found murdered near Lebanon, Ind., on the 6th inst. No clue to the perpetrators.

—The Manufacturers' Board of Trade of Cincinnati organized Saturday. Miles Greenwood is President.

—Detachments of militia have been sent to Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., where martial law has been declared.

—The North Pacific Steamship Company was organized at San Francisco on Friday, with a capital of $5,000,000.

—Governor Hoffman has resigned the Grand Sachemship of Tammany, and Commodore Tweed elected his successor.

—The fifteenth article of the constitutional amendment was ratified by the Michigan Legislature on Saturday the 6th inst.

—The Ku-Klux bill passed the Arkansas Senate on Thursday, and goes to the Governor. It will undoubtedly become a law.

—The Louisiana Legislature adjourned *sine die*, Thursday evening, after passing a resolution indorsing Grant's inaugural.

—The Sullivan county *Democrat* says that the continuous discovery of coal has caused the price of land to go up in that county.

—Joseph Little, of the Arkansas militia, was executed at Marion on Friday for the murder of John Davis, a citizen of Mound City.

—The Hackensack Railroad of New Jersey was on Saturday transferred to the Erie Road, and is to be extended to the end of the Erie Road.

—John McDevitt, of Chicago, proposes to challenge the winner of the championship at the forthcoming billiard tournament in New York.

—It is stated several boxes of guineas of the coinage of George the Third have been recovered from the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, sunk in East river in 1784.

—The Boston *Journal* learns that among the last acts of President Johnson was to pardon James D. Martin, the defaulting cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank.

—The Georgia Legislature on Saturday tabled a resolution for the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment. A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 12th passed both houses.

—The jury in the case of James Grant, charged with the murder of Rives Pollard, at Richmond, Virginia, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

—All the buildings on the south side of Market, between Canal and High streets, Akron, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. Loss about $100,000; insurance light.

—J. H. Carraway, who has charge of the lands on President's island, near Memphis, was shot by a party of negroes whose house he had burned in order to get them off the land.

—Rev. Dr. Charles Gillette, of Brooklyn, New York, agent of the American Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, fell dead Saturday morning in Baltimore.

—A bill appropriating 500,000 acres of internal improvement land to the payment of the old Minnesota State Railroad bonds was passed by the Legislature of that State on the 6th inst.

—Ernest Shirenberg, editor of a German paper in Jefferson City, Mo., and enrolling clerk in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, was killed Thursday night at Hermen, on the Pacific Railway.

—An organization under the name of the "Excelsior Colony of Nebraska," now about fifty strong, intend to start from New York with their families in April, to settle on Government lands in the southern part of that State.

—Wendell Phillips, in a lecture at Jersey City, Saturday evening, commented on Grant's inaugural rather favorably. He urged a vigorous and if necessary a sanguinary policy towards the South, as the only means to secure lasting peace.

—Geo. B. Davis, one of the parties awaiting trial on a charge of perjury against Collector Bailey, of New York, was released from arrest by order of Attorney General Evarts, on the ground that he was induced to come from Canada as a witness under the pretence of protection, and then thrown into jail.

—The steamship Pantheon, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with 16,000 bushels of bulk wheat and 600 bales of cotton, sunk on Friday night just outside of the bar at South West Pass, in consequence of a collision with the towboat Heroine. The Pantheon had been stuck on the bar for the last three days, and had just got clear when the accident occurred.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. J. KEALSH, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Deeds, Bonds, &c, executed in the best style. mar10'69 3m.

J. F. HOLAHAN, Physician and Surgeon, having removed from Emporium, Cameron county, has located in Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., where he will faithfully attend to all business entrusted to him in his Profession. Office in his residence on Main St., where he can always be seen unless professionally engaged. In his absence from home, orders may be left at the store of Thos. Holahan. mar10'69-1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Hugh Tonner, late of Potter Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle their accounts, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
H. P. CADWALLADER,
mar10'69.6t. *Executors.*

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Isaac Lose & George A. Lose have formed a partnership, trading as Isaac Lose & Son, in the business of keeping a Livery and Exchange Stable in Bellefonte, located at the Burnside stable, on the alley in rear of the Shoe Shop of Jno. Powers. The stable of George A. Lose & Co., in rear of the Brockerhoff House is abandoned, and the firm of Geo. A. Lose & Co., is dissolved. ISAAC LOSE.
mar10'69 3t GEO. A. LOSE.

The firm of George A. Lose & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent February 1st, 1869. The books of the firm are in the hands of George A. Lose for settlement.
GEO LOSE.
J. D. THOMAS.

WE do not wish to insult you, reader, but that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively cure the worst cases of Catarrh*, we only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. We will pay $500 Reward for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

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