

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

The Inaugural Address.

In another column will be found President Grant's Inaugural Address. It is brief and is not remarkable for either purity of style or originality of thought.

General Grant's theory or plan of paying the public debt is as novel as it is ridiculous. He seems to think that nature has liberally supplied us with the means of doing so, and that all that is necessary is to dig a sufficient quantity of gold and silver out of the bowels of the Rocky Mountains, transport it over the Pacific Railroad to the Philadelphia mint, and the question is solved at once.

We did not expect from General Grant an unqualified endorsement of the universal negro suffrage amendment. When he accepted the Chicago nomination he also gave his adhesion to the platform, which declared in language not to be mistaken that the question of suffrage in the Northern States, at least, was to be left exclusively to their own control.

Mr. Child and Anna Dickinson occupy the foremost place in this new field of social reform, while Theodore Tilton, a leading Radical, boldly endorses it in the New York Independent, of which he is editor.

The sermon on "America's Past and Future," by Rev. Gilbert Haven, which fills so large a portion of our space to-day, we very earnestly commend to the attention of our readers. It is a fine specimen of the sort of "political preaching" of which the people of this country stand in great need.

Some of the radical Legislatures in the extreme Western States have ratified the amendment with indecent haste. The fact of the passage of the amendment by Congress was sent by telegraph to the Legislatures of Louisiana, Nevada and Kansas, and on that information they proceeded to ratify it.

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and for that he is entitled to credit. That he is a man of any decided ability is not even pretended. In Illinois he has occupied a respectable position as a stump orator.

Of A. T. Stewart, the new Secretary of the Treasury, nothing more can be said than that he is a wealthy merchant of New York, and has never been supposed to have inherited the mantle of Alexander Hamilton.

Adolph E. Borie, the Secretary of the Navy, is from Philadelphia. He is no doubt a respectable gentleman. But what Radical outside of the loyal league club in his own city ever heard of him as a prominent party man? Borie is the tub thrown by Grant to the Pennsylvania radical whale.

We live in a progressive age, but whether our progress is downward, or upward and onward, admits of grave and serious doubt. Three years ago the man who would have been rash enough to even hint at the social equality of the white and black races in this country would have been excluded from all decent society.

By stopping it now the State will save about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the mass of history will not be seriously offended. Let this change swallow the irrepressible Bates hang his historical harp upon the willows.

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that he will yet be of the most earnest type of that religion. If he says, "I will be anything sooner than a Congregationalist," not even mark him as foredoomed to be a sober deacon of that orthodox church.

Already, too, our romancers and poets, the imaginative forefathers of the slow-footed, are putting this future into their fascinating tales, and all the greedy crowd of novel readers are finding their freshest morsels flavored with this celestial truth.

The Committee on Printing in the State Senate have made an investigation of the probable cost of publishing Bates' Military History. If this precaution had been exercised by the Legislature at the outset, the project would not have met with any encouragement, and Bates would have remained in quiet obscurity.

The negro amendment to the Constitution, having been kicked to and fro like a football between the Senate and House of Representatives, has at last assumed a definite form and shape. It is as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, ETC., Two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said Constitution.

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own party platform, and of the peace of our Commonwealth, you repeal our constitution without giving us a right to vote against your amendment. If such a high handed wrong does not wake up the people of Pennsylvania to the revolutionary schemes of the republican party; if they can be beguiled by fair speeches in the support of such a measure as this; if they are ready to have the negro thrust into political partnership with the owners of their soil, why then, sir, a sad and sickening degeneracy has come upon our native State, and, for the first time in life, I shall blush to own myself a Pennsylvanian.

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President Grant's Inaugural.

Citizens of the United States:—Your suffrage having elevated 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 the oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me.

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 I will exercise the constitutional privilege of proposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next few years which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with.

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 the country at large, must be provided for.

Whilst the question of specie payment 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 to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged.

Under the new arrangement, the circulation of the Magazine will be larger than the combined circulations of all the Magazines of the South; it thus becomes a most valuable medium for advertisers.

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THE CABINET.

We present this morning, says the Harbinger Patriot of the 8th inst., the following brief biographical sketches of the members of General Grant's cabinet.

ELIHU B. WASHBURN was born in Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, September 23, 1816. Two of his brothers, Israel, Jr., and Cadwalader C., have been members of Congress, and many cousins and half-cousins of the same name have taken nearly any public office they could get.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART was born near Belfast, Ireland, about the year 1802. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and is a graduate of the University of Trinity College, Dublin, about the year 1822.

ADOLPH E. BORIE was born in Philadelphia in 1807. When a young man he was sent to the University of Pennsylvania, and completed his education in Paris.

JACOB DOLSON COX, of Ohio, was born in Montreal, Lower Canada, on the 27th of October, 1828. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and he was educated in the common schools of his native State.

JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL was born in Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, in 1828; was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1848; was admitted to the bar in Maryland in 1850.

SAMUEL T. HOAR is a son of Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was expelled from Charleston, S. C., in December 1844. His mother was a daughter of Roger Sherman George F. Hoar, who is a member of the present Congress from Massachusetts, is a brother of the new Attorney General.

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At Richmond, Va., on Saturday, the jury in the case of James Grant, indicted for the murder of H. Rivers Pollard, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been six years a member of Congress. He was born in Washington County, Maine, in 1810. After graduating at Washington College he emigrated to Maine, where he successively edited the Portland Advertiser and the Kennebec Journal.

It is a common thing now-a-days to hear persons complain about their physical disabilities, which bring so much discomfort to both mind and body that they find no gratification in anything around them.

BALDNESS, GRAYNESS AND OTHER imperfections of the Hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING.

OUR NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!! The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

A NOBLE ARTICLE.—The testimony of intelligent men and women, in favor of any given thing, cannot be thrown aside, and regarded as worthless.

THE UNDISPUTED SUPERIORITY of the medicinal virtues of Robach's Blood Purifier, Stomach and Blood Purifier, over all other remedies, is shown in many ways, but especially it is evinced in this important fact: That responsible druggists and merchants all over the country take a keen interest in introducing their pills to their best customers.

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