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. Unlike similar addresses from Washington to Lincoln, it betrays no want of self-confidence in his ability to bear the heavy burden which has been imposed upon him, and in that respect is in bad taste. Gen. Grant's professions of retrenchment and reform are common to all such productions. Indeed, an Inaugural Address without a declaration of rigid economy and vigorous retrenchment would be ike the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. Gen. Grant is no doubt sincere in this regard, but we look upon Congress as so essentially and hopelessly corrupt that, in order to carry out his honest purpose, he will have to resort to a very liberal exercise of the veto power. That he will avail himself of this constitutional right, so much denounced by the radicals, is not to be doubted, because he brandishes the veto power in the very face of Congress. As to the manner of paying the public debt he is heart and hand with the bondholders, and therein differs materially from the views of many of the prominent leaders of his own party, for Senator Morton and other radicals in the Senate, and Gen. Butler and others of his faith in the House, have peclared within the last two weeks that to pay the debt in gold was no part of the contract.

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 upplied us with the means of doing so, and hat 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 Rail Road to the Philadelphia mint, and the question is solved at once .-The debt of no nation in the world was ever paid in this way, and General Grant will discover before his term of office expires that the public debt of the United States cannot be liquidated by any such process. A careful reading of any treatise on Political Economy will very speedily cure him of this delusion.

We did not expect from General Grant an unqualified endorsement of the universal negro suffrage amendment. When he accapted 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. It is not in character with the honor of a gallant soldier thus to repudiate his own deliberate act. But in this respect Gen. Grant only follows in the footsteps of his party, and both have kicked the platform from beneath them. While he expresses the "hope" and "desire" that the right of suffrage may be conferred upon all the negross in the North, Gen. Grant has not one word to say in favor of removing the political disabilities which stand between twentyfive thousand intelligent white men in the South and the ballot-box. As the majority of the popular vote in his favor was made up entirely of the negro vote which he received in the South, it is fair to conclude that his ' hope" and "desire" on this subject spring from a lively sense of gratitude for

lent on the subject of protection to American fadustry. This is certainly a poor way of this country stand in great need. Mr. Haven backing up his friends and ought to create a | is one of the most eloquent and powerful howl in the camp of the protectionists. But | preachers in the Methodist Church ; and his the most noteworthy feature in the whole aldress is, that from the beginning to the is the glory of the age and the ripest and end of it he does not once make use of that | best result of free institutions. sterestyped but much abused word loyalty. Nor does he make the slighest allusion to the "slaveholders' rebellion," that prolific and inexhaustible source of radical buncombe .-These are offences not to be condoned by a

loyal league association. We now have Gen. Grant's professions. Let us patiently wait for his practice.

# GRANT'S CABINET.

An unusual degree of curiosity existed in reference to the Cabinet of General Grant,

Secretary of State-Elihu B. Washburne, Ill. Secretary of War-Maj Gen. Jno. M. Schofield. Secretary of Navy--Adolph E. Bor'e, Phila. Secretary of Treasury -- A. T. Stewart, N. Y. Secretary of Interior-Jacob D. Cox, Ohio. Postmaster General-J. A. J. Cresswell, Md.

Attorney General .- Samuel T. Hoar, Mass. in labor and brought forth a mouse," was never more fully verified than when the this reform. Let him make Frederick Dougforegoing names, excepting that of General lass a member of his Cabinet, and the nation Schofield, were sent over the telegraph wires | will commend and imitate his courage. on last Friday. It surprised both friends and foes alike. It is unquestionably the tives will enter Congress of the condemned weakest Cabinet that has been selected by bue. They have already become Mayors, any President rince the formation of the Secretaries of State, Lieutenant Governors: government. The Radicals may affect to be satisfied with it, and some may even culothe entertainment to which they hoped to pected to be lovely.

Heretofore it has been supposed that a ly been filled by our most able and distin- nance. How few are insti

even pretended. In Illinois he has occupied a respectable position as a stump orator. In Congress he has been perhaps its most windy and turbulent member. His selection betrays a sad dearth of first-class intellect in the Radical party, or a lack of judgment on the part of Gen. Grant, or perhaps

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 martle of Alexander Hamilton. His reputation is based simply upon his enormous wealth. We admit that because he is rich, it does not follow that he is either fit or unfit for the position. But from his antece-

Adolph E. Borie, the Secretary of the Navy, is from Philadelphia. He is no doubt a respectable gentleman. But what Radioutside 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. Such a termination to the Cabinet drama must be especially mortifying to Curtin and his man Friday, Col. A. K. M'Clure. That all the acknowledged leaders of the Radical party in the State should have been ignored, and that one so utterly obscure in politics as Adolph E. Borie should be thrown to the surface, is a curiosity in Pennsylvania politics. It shows that professional politicians are not trump cards with Grant. If a Cabinet so weak in the brain element can manage to keep both its head and Grant's above water for the next four years it will have accomplished a task for which it is not now regarded as competent.

# AMALGAMATION.

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. But now, so rapid has been our progress under the benignant sway of radicalism, the advocates of this infernal doctrine are not only tolerated in respectable circles, but they have even entrenched themselves in the pulpit. It is a wonder to us Representatives, has at last assumed a defithat the avenging wrath of Jehovah does | nite form and shape. It is as follows: not smite these clerical reformers in their impious attempts to change and set aside His wise and salutary decrees.

Mrs. 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. A short time ago he published a sermon on "America's Past and Future," delivered by a man who disgraces his sacred office and who has a local habitation and a name somewhere as the Rev. Gilbert Haven. The following is an extract from this sermon, prefaced with Tilton's remarks endorsing it as "a fine spewhich the people of this country stand in unutterable loathing and disgust?

The sermon on "America's Past and Fu-In his address Gen. Grant is painfully si- earnestly commend to the attention of our readers. It is a fine specimen of the sort of 'political preaching" of which the people of fine powers and wide culture are all made tributary to that Christian Radicalism which

The Reverend gentleman is speaking of the bright future of America under Grant, and among its blessings he thinks is to be the the union between the white and black races:

But equality at the polls is not the only work laid upon the coming government. There must be such a disposition of its patconvictions, such an employment of its influence, as will tend to the abolition of the whole mass of prejudice that still defiles the national heart. I am aware that this evil cannot be utterly abolished by any enactments. The leprosy lies deep within. It dwells in our churches, in our souls, in our from the fact that he was resolved not to education, in society. It still makes us look make it public until the names of its mem- at a face with repulsion which is of the very bers were sent to the Senate. The following complexion of the mother of our Lord-nay of the Lord himself. It still leads us to erect barriers between us and our kindred, and to make us and them talk of "our race" as if they and we had a different parentage. end. It is coming to an end. This election they will hereafter be given to understand. is a great advance towards that end. If the Administration as faithfully adhere to its The old saying that "the mountain was raling idea, and put men into office everywhere without regard to color and with re-

But under it, as well as through it, will the they hold no small influence and office in

the uplifted South \* . . Yet more: our feelings of aversion will gise it, but to the leaders of the party it change to feelings of regard. The comcannot but be deeply humiliating. It is not | plexion at which we now profess to revolt we shall look upon with pleasure. Vice is not the only thing that is at first bated and be invited, and cancet fail to produce weep- afterward embrased. Virtue is more freing and wailing where every thing was ex- quently subject to this experience. It is very rare that a real gift of God is fallen in love with at first sight. How few behold in Heretofore it has been supposed that a religion all the charms with which she is Secretary of State ought to possess the very divinely invested. How many turn with disruary, Judge Woodward made an able Eckerson's death, gave him fifty dollars as highest order of intellect. It has according gust from her pleading, pleasing counteguished statesmen. We need only mention temperance, to study, to work. The world

he is a man of any decided ability is not of that religion. If he says, "I will be anything sooner than a Congregationalist," you may mark him as foreordained to be a sober deacon of that orthodox church. When the young lady says, "I'll marry anybody but Mr. Simperton," she will soon be found casting her most languishing meshes around that just despised youth. When pompous young Jones says, "I hate the very looks and even name of Miss Marigold," be you certain he will ere long say to her, "Your face is angelic, your name is sweeter than the lutes of paradise. I can only live in the light of your affection." So shall we treat our brethren of color. We shall "see Helen's beauty in the brow of Egypt." brown skin." "It is Italian, Greek, Oriental. perfect. How far it excels our chalky hue." already paint our houses after their color. Our girls crinkle their hair after the natural outlines of their sister's locks. This is one of God's modes of curing us of colordents we infer that he is not the right man | blindness. We shall see, as Mrs. Kemble in the right place, and we think it safe to says, that there are qualities in the human predict that he will prove a stupendous skin superior to a pink and white tint, and that in velvety softness, in fineness of fiber, in richness of tone this despised flesh surpasses our own.

Already, too, our romancers and poets, the naginative foreflyers of the slower-footed fact, 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 stage makes an octoroon a heroine, and wins thousands to the admiration of a color on the boards which they still falsely profess to detest in the parlor. Mrs. Child, in her "Romance of the Republic," gives a vivid portraiture of the wrongs and rights of this married life and love, in conflict with the curse of caste. Anna Dickinson waxes yet bolder, and, in her "What Answer?" shows how inevitable, how beautiful is this true affection, despite, nay, including this difference of color. And the hour is not far off when the white-haed husband shall boast of the dusky beauty of his wife, and the Caucassian wife shall admire the sun kissed countenance of her husband as deeply and as unconscious of the present ruling abhorrence as is his admiration of her lighter tint .-Desdemona was as deeply fascinated by Othello's visage, as was he by Desdemona's. That hour is not coming—it already is. Not a few of these marriages which God has made, and whose legal validity man, in a few instances, has reluctantly acknowledged, are already filling homes with happiness, and both prophesying and leading the way to the future unity and blessedness of America. Amalgamation is God's word, declaring the oneness of man, and ordaining its universal recognition. Who art thou that fightest

#### THE AMENDMENT.

The negro amendment to the Constitution, having been kicked to and fro like a football between the Senate and House of

BE IT RESOLVED, &c., Two-thirds of both ment 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. ART. 15 .- The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State. on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC 2. The Congress shall have power to Many of the radical Senators voted for it | for any further advancesunder protest, in order that it may be sub-Chicago platform, in plain and unmistakable willows. ture," by Rev. Gilbert Haven, which fills so | terms, pledged the Republican party not to favors received from the "man and brother." large a portion of our space to day, we very interfere with the question of suffrage in the Northern States, and on that distinct promwith shameless duplicity does the very thing which it had selemnly pledged itself not to do. After having obtained the support and of March, 1869. confidence of the people, and secured another lease of power, it deliberately betrays them.

Some of the radical Legislatures in the exinauguration of this greatest of all Unions, treme 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 Legislarouage, such a steadfast expression of its tures of Louisiana, Nevada and Kansas, and on that information they proceeded to ratify it. Their action in the premises is simply null and void, for the reason that the law requires the Secretary of State to give to the different Legislatures official notice of the passage of the resolution. When that has been done the jurisdiction of the Legislature over the question commences, but not before. What siana of the passage of the amendment? They had none at all, and consequently their Savior and eternity. It must come to an action was premature and of no effect, as

We suppose it is safe to assume that the | all who will canvass for us. radical Legislature of this State is prepared to eat the dirt that is set before it. Judging gard only to capacity, it will greatly prosper from the past, it is very evident that the majority of that body are fully prepared to sound all the depths and shoals of political means. Are there not twelve thousand neture ratifies the amendment it will perpebe a flagrant usurpation of legislative power.

following extract:

and for that he is entitled to credit. That | that he will yet be of the most earnest type | 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 into the support of such a measure as this; if they are ready to have the negro thrust into political partnership in contempt of their solemnly recorded will, why then, sir, a sad and sickening degeneracy has come upon my native State, and, for the first time in life, I shall blush to own myself her son. Africa never so demeaned herself. The hardy savages of the mountain slopes in the interior of that continent never debased themselves to the level of the Bushmen and Hottentots of the Cape of Good Hope. No, no, sir, they could be torn shall say, "What a rich complexion is that from kindred and homes by the cruel slave trader, and borne away to distant lands to be slaves, but they never would, and never did, voluntarily surrender to an inferior tribe of their own race, much less to an inferior race. And have we, proud Americans, so lost our ancestral traditions that we can no longer be

inspired even by African example ? "We have seen in history the proud Roman refusing citizenship to the most illustrious aliens : we have seen the Goth and Hun and Vandal trample Roman grandeur into dust; we have glowed over the struggles between the Norman and the Saxon, the Cavalier and the Roundhead, the Briton and the Scot, all of them jealous of their nationalities and ready to shed their blood in defence of what they had inherited from their ancestors. But now, in this nineteenth century, we are to be held up as the first example in the world's history of a great people surrendering political trusts to one of the lowest and feeblest races of the world's population. The Anglo-Saxon of American descent giving up the inheritance which has made him great to the African? Not to the African in the wild freedom of his native jungles, but to the enfeebled, timid, ignorant de scendant of a race of slaves! And these are to be made voters and law-givers, to be our judges and representatives. Is there any pro-founder depth of self-degradation than this? If there be I have not courage to explore it.'

#### Bates' History Cuce More.

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 that if Bates concludes his work in four volumes the entire cost wili amount to one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, as follows: for printing, binding, etc., one hundred and forty thousand dollars; and for expressage, ten thousand dollars. The Committee furto two hundred and seven thousand dollars. The Committee also say, as we understand "shall not be paid unless the proposed history the very terms of the act that Bates, not having finished the job as he was bound to

This leak in the treasury must be stopped. mitted to the Legislature now in session for The Legislature will surely not make another ratification, and for the additional and appropriation to this useless project, in view weightier reason that their party would not | of this startling report of the Committee .cimen of the sort of 'political preaching' of have a two-third majority in the next House By stopping it now the State will save about of Representatives. As a conspicuous in one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while great need." Can any decent white man or stance of violated faith, the passage of this the muse of history will not be seriously ofwoman read it without a feeling of the most amendment by Congress has no paralled in fended. Let this huge swindle have a qui the political history of the country. The etus now and forever, and let the irrepressible Bates hang his historical harp upon the

Leading Magazines of the South Consolidaise it went into the canvass and elected its | Land We Love and The New Electic Magacandidate for President. It now repudiates zine will be united; Geneaal D. Hill rethis prominent feature of its platform, and maining an Editor and partner in the consolidated magazine, which will be published by the undersigned from their office, where all letters must be addressed after the 1st

There will be no change in the character of The New Eclectie Magazine, except that to its present features will be added such characteristics of The Land We Love as have heretofore made that publication so

acceptable to military readers. The obligations of The Land We Love to subscribers and advertisers will be assumed by the undersigned. General Hill will continue to reside in Charlotte, N. C., where all personal letters

and correspondence relative to the military department of the magazine should be ad-With the increased facilities thus secured, we feel confident of being able to make our magazine the most interesting published in

this country. Under the new arrangement, the circulation of the Magazine will be larger than the official notice had Nevada, Kansas or Loui- combined circulations of all the Magazines of the South; it thus becomes a most valuable medium for advertisers.

> The terms of the Magazine will remain as heretofore, \$4,00 per annum in advance.-We are offering very liberal premiums to Address Turnbull & Murdoch, 54 Lexington street. Baltimore.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.-Kissing a Wife while Dying of Hydrophobia.-Mr. Ecker-son, who died of hydrophobia at Saddle river, had to be held by five or six men, infamy. What do they care for plighted and during his lucid intervals begged to work go forward. Senators and representa- faith or violated pledges? Their rule of kiss his wife, who was very ill in another political action is that the end justifies the part of the house. Just before his last dreadful fit he pleaded so piteously to kiss her once more before he died, that, risking groes in this State ready to vote the radical the consequences, they took her to his bed. ticket when this amendment becomes part The dying man carefully wiped the froth of the constitution? If the present Legisla- from his face, and compressing his teeth tightly to prevent any of the poisonous salivs exuding from his mouth, kissed the lips trate a gross and unpardonable fraud upon which he had so often pressed in leve and the people. It was not elected on any such affection, and then, resolutely turning away, issue, and to settle that question now would after bidding her adieu forever, relapsed into a dreadful paroxysm and died. man who kept the dog which bit Mr. Eck-When the amendment was before the erson, after knowing that it had been bitten speech against it, from which we make the compensation for injuries sustained, and

### President Grant's Inaugural.

Citizens of the Uniten States :- Your sufrage having elevaten to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the cath of office prescribed herein. I have taken the oath without mental preservation, and with the determination to do, to 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 concientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of

public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to any public office they could get. Elibu my judgment, and when I think it advisalege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I compose. But all laws shall 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 .-Laws are to govern all alike-those opposed to, as well as those who favor them. know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their strin- of his fellow-townsman, he now becomes gent 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 predjudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be obtained. This requires security of per- barked in trade. He has amassed an enor son and property, and for religious and political opinion, in every part of our common country, without regard to prjudice, and all laws to secure these ends will receive my

best effort for enforcement. A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union .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. To drotect the national honor every dollar of gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in merited obscurity. The Committee report in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of the farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, For compilation, twenty thousand dollars; and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than

To this would be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability ther report that if it takes five volumes to to the Treasury for every dollar collected, complete the work, the total cost will amount | 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 the matter, that in as much as the Governor the ten States still in poverty from the efdirected the work to be done the Legislature | fects of war (but soon to emerge, I trust, is bound to comply with his order. But into greater prosperity than ever before), with its paying capacity twenty-five years this cannot be so, because it is expressly stip- ago, and calculate what it probably will be the 27th of October, this access, but that should only be when a and first served in the Kanawha Valley .-

> true to themselves, should inspire them declined. with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join faith, to collect the revenues assessed, and who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires indi- | Since then he has been an active, but unviduals to deal with each other, and I would successful radical politician of Maryland. protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are joepardized 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 dealngs with us, we may be compelled to fol-

low their precedent. The proper treatment of the original occupaut of this land, the Indian, is one decourse towards them which tends to their eivilization, Christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate, the public so long as a It seems to me very desirable that this it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Article of the Amendment to the Constitu-

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance. one towards another, throughout the land, and a determined effort in the heart of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the

-There was a strange and startling exaded Mr. Eckerson to sign a paper of cended some ladders which still remained guished statesmen. We need only mention.

Clay, Livingston, Forsyth, Webster, Calhoun, Clayton, Everett, Marcy, Cass and Seward. When compared with such intelligence of the state of the s

#### THE CABINET.

We present this morning, says the Harrisburg Patriot of the 8th inst., the following | ed a verdict of not guilty. brief biographical shetches of the members of General Grant's cablust. The lives of few of them present any points that are of much real importance to the public, but as they have been suddenly elevated into prominence, any facts concerning them, the dates and places of birth, even, may not be with-

THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Elihu B. Washburne was born in Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, September 23, 1816. Two of his brothers, Israel, my ability, to the satisfaction of the people. Jr., and Cadwalader C., have been members On all the leading questions agitating the of Congress, and many cousins and half cousins of the same name have taken nearly | was twice Speaker of the House. He is an served an apprenticeship at printing, studied ble, I will exercise the constitutional privi- law at Harvard University, and commenced practice in Galena, Illinois. He was elected by the Whigs tothe XXXIIId Congress and has been elected ever since. He was chairman of the Committee on Commerce from the XXXVth to the XXXIXth Congress. At the death of Thaddeus Stevens he became chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. At the Senatorial election in Illinois in 1860 he was beaten by Yates. By favor the chief member of the cabinet. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Alexander T. Stewart was born near Bel-

fast, Ireland, about the year 1802. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. He is said to have taken his degree at Trinity College, Dubliu, about the year 1822. In 1823 he landed in America, and commenced teaching school. He afterwards inherited a considerable sum of money, with which he emmous fortune in business, estimated by many to be as great as fifty millions. In 1847, when the Irish were suffering from famine, Mr. Stewart chartered a ship, and filling it with provisiohus, sent them as a gift to Ireland. In 1862, he contributed \$10,000 to the relief of the Lancashire op-The payment of this, principal and interest, eratives. He was one of the earliest supporters of Grant for President, He is a rather tall slim man, with sharp, cold, avaricious features; a countenance furrowed with age and care; a voice harsh and un friendly in is mildest tones. He has found Government indebtedness should be paid in delight, in business alone, throughout a long life. He now proposes in his extreme age, to amuse himself with politics. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Adolph E. Borie was born in Philadelphia in 1809. When 16 years of age he graduated at the Pennsylvania University. and completed his education in Paris. Af ter traveling in Europe, he returned to Philadelphia and became a member of the firm of M'Kean, Borie & Co., in the India and China trade. He amassed a large for tune in business. Mr. Borie was one of the founders of the political club known as the Union League, and is now Vice President of that association. It was at the Union Leage rooms in Philadelphia he made the acquaintance of General Grant. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Ex Governor Jacob Dolson Cox, of Ohio, was born in Montreal, Lower Canada, on Houses concurring, that the following amend. ulated in the appropriation bill of Aprill 11, in twenty-five years hence, who can the were natives of the United States, his father, 1868, that the amount then appropriated | feasibility of paying every dollar then with | who was a master builder in New York. more ease than we now pay our useless lux- having taken the contract to build the Cauries? Why, it looks as though Providence | thedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, tempoof the Pennsylvania volunteers be completed had bestowed upon us a strong box, the rarily residing there when his son was born. within one year from the date of the passage | precious metal locked up in the sterile | In 1846, he removed to Ohio, and graduatof this act." It is perfectly manifest from mountains of the far West, which we are ed in 1852, at Oberlin College. He studied now forging the key to unlock, to meet the law and began the practice in the town of very contingency that is now upon us. Ul- Warren. In 1859, he was elected by the timately, it may be necessary to increase republicans to the Ohio Senate, and was enforce this article by appropriate legislation | do, has no claim whatever against the State | the facilities to reach these riches, and it | soon recognized as one of the leaders of that | either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread may be necessary also that the General body. He was appointed by Governor Government should give its aid to secure Dennison a Brigadier General of volunteers, dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely | He was afterwards at the battle of Autiethe same sort of dollar to use now, and not tam. He served subsequently under Burnsides, Thomas and Scofield. He participa-Whilst the question of specie payment is | ted in the whole of the Atlanta campaign. in abeyance, the prudent business man is from Kenesaw to Lovejoy's. He commandearcful about contracting debts payable in ed a division under Scofield in the splendid the distant future. The nation should fol | battle of Nashville, and afterwards took low the same rule. A prostrate commerce part in the movements in North Carolina at is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. the close of the war. In 1865 he was elect-The young men of the country, those who ed Governor of Ohio, but having opposed to from their age must be its rulers twenty- negro suffrage in his inaugural, in 1866. five years hence, have a peculiar interest in be was not renominated. Since retiring maintaining the national honor. A mo- from office he has practiced law in Cincinment's reflection as to what will be our nati. He was requested by President commanding influence among the nations Johnson, during the trouble with Stanton. of the earth in their day, if they are only to take the post of Secretary of War, but

John A. J. Cresswell was born in Elkton, in this common sentiment. How the pub- Cecil county, Maryland, in 1828; was lic debt is to be paid, or specie payment re- graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, sumed, is not so importent as that a plan | Pa., in 1848; was admitted to the bar in should be adopted and adhered to. A uni- Maryland in 1850. At the outbread of the ted determination to do is worth more than war he was so violent a rebel as to raise a divided councils upon the method of doing. | company for the Confederacy. But Henry Legislation upon this subject may not be Winter Davis succeeded in converting him necessary now, nor even advisable, but it to the Union cause. He was elected to will be when the civil laws are more fully Congress in 1862, and afterward, in the restored in all parts of the country, and death of Senator Hicks, was elected by the trade resumes its wonted channels. It will Maryland legislature to the Senate of the be my endeaver to execute the laws in good | Unitee States to fill the vacant term. In 1866 he was a delegate to the convention of to have them properly accounted for and southern Loyalists in Philadelphia, and drew aconomically dispensed. I will, to the best up the platform and address of that body. of my ability, appoint to office those only | When John W. Forney resigned the Secretaryship of the Senate, Mr. Cresswell was urged to be a candidate, but declined .-

ATTORNEY GENERAL. Samuel T. Hoar is a son of Samuel Hoar, of Massachuetts, 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 being non-intoxicating. For the cure of investigations prother of the new Attorney Geneneral .-Judge S. T. Hoar, was born at Concord, Massachusetts in 1816. He graduated at serving of careful study. I will favor any Harvard College in 1835. Immediately after leaving College, he engaged in teaching at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and for two or three years lived there and in other Western towns. He was admitted to the bar in 1840. After a few years, he was appointed portion of the citizens of the nation are ex-cluded from its privileges in any State.

April, 1859, he was appointed a Justice of ue. The Tonic is used for the same diseases the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and as the Bitters; in cases where some Alcoholic question should be settled now, and I enter- has held the office until summoned by Prestain the hope, and express the desire, that | ident Grant to take a seat in his Cabinet.

-The Society of the protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children of New York city, in its sixth annual report, states that, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purlfier over all during 1868, it has received and taken care other remedies, prepared to relieve suffering of 1304 children, mostly boys, and has now humanity, is shown in many ways, but especial under its charge 867 children, of whom 702 ly is it evinced in this important fact : That re nation to Almighty God in behalf of this total expenses of the institution were \$178,- to their best customers and friends, while, at are boys and 165 are girls. In 1858, the 500, of which \$107,380 was defrayed by the same time, it is quite as much to their perthe city of New York, and \$4,905 by the cuniary interest to recommend other medicine hibition at Laconia, N. H., a few Sundays ago. As the people were assembling for worship a well-dressed stranger coolly asclethed and fed, but are taught useful structions of the bowels, and, in fact, in all release from further claims. The neighbors upon the new Unitarian Church, mounted are very indignant, and talk about clubbing to the very top of the steeple, surveyed for

Seward. When compared with such intellectual giants Elihu B. Washburne assumes the dimensions of a mere dwarf. He has acquired some notoriety in Congress as the acquired some notoriety in Congress dred yards off, causing death in a few hours. much real good in the world-

-At Richmond, Va., on Saturday, the nry in the case of James Grant, indicted for the murder of H. Rives Pollard, return-

-Mrs. Straddon, of Downington, while removing the carpet in her kitchen upset the cooking-stove, spilling a pot of hot water on her little child causing its death ton

-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, in this State, in 1830. After graduating at Washington College, he emigrated to Maine where he successively edited the Portland Advertiser and the Kennebeck Journal. He was elected to the State legislature, and active politician, and has borne a prominent part in the business and delates of Congress

#### NO NAME.

It is a common thing now-a-days to here 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. Oue has no satisfy ing rest at night, another is always poevish and despondent, still another takes no delight in society, and others again find no compensating leasures in labor, exercise, or even life. No name is given in pathology for their ailments. nevertheless, the CAUSES are always present. They simply lack vital power, and Prof. Baker says that "the best remedy for this class is MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS," which he has "used for several years, and with uniform success," as it tones the Stomach and Liverthe seat of the complaint -- and reconstructs the shattered constitution. This vitalizing tonic speedily removes the cause of languor and discontent, imparts a calm force to the nervous system, rouses the dormant organs of the body, and blesses the sufferer with perfect and last-

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