The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 12, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICANS, PREPARE FOR THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

If you have not already made your nominations make them at once—to-night! or to-morrow night! The League will be at every election precinct with a full ticket. Make your nominations and do not touch a man of them. They will try the old deception dodges. They will lie and swear to their lies to carry their point, but don't be deceived. They will try to control every dollar of public funds in the various districts, and you will have the rascality practiced in Porter repeated in every district in the county. There is no honest man belongs to the League! No honest man would take an oath to defraud his fellow Republicans, and this is what every scoundrel has done who has ever joined it.

The Thugs have come out of their holes, now let the honest people settle their little business for them! Get everybody out to the election! Honest Democrats are as much interested in this business as Republicans. They have to pay their share of the plundered taxes. They will give you a helping hand when you need it. Smite the scoundrels hip and thigh, and save your money and your liberty!

Go in! The Leaguers have come out!

A WORD TO OUTSIDERS.

"There is a bitter personal quarrel now being waged between the Republican journals of Huntingdon, that must be exceedingly agreeable to the leaders of each. Such encounters are very disgraceful to journalism, and the community, where they take place, ought to kick the belligerents beyond its limits."

We clip the above handsome compliment from the *State Journal*, for the double purpose of showing our readers how such encounters, as we have been compelled to engage in, for the past few weeks, are regarded in other communities and to explain our position. We feel keenly this thrust, and we think we have good cause to do so, and were it in reference to any shortcoming of ours, we would hurl it back with interest. But we wish to explain:

No one has done more, we believe, to elevate the character of country journalism, in this section of Pennsylvania, than the editor of this paper. He is confident, in making this statement, that he will be sustained by the senior editor of the *Patriot*, who has been his immediate opponent, for a number of years. We have made it a point never to attack the private character of any one, and on the other hand we have never replied to any attacks upon our private affairs. Political acts, and the conduct of officials, in the discharge of their official duties, we have always regarded as public property. In holding up to the public unfaithful officers and base politicians, we have sometimes invoked their malicious defamation in return. The only answer we have made to such attacks has been an effort to live right, to treat all who approach us as one gentleman should treat another, and to do our duty to the public. Now and then we have been obliged to do some unpleasant duty. We did this a few years ago when we discharged, from our board and office, a young student whose conduct became intolerable.—In revenge he commenced a malicious prosecution against us. If our clients had been the prosecutors the matter might have been differently regarded. But they were not. If we have been guilty of any thing that is discreditable we are perfectly satisfied that the community should know it. We do not seek to hide any public or private act of our life. We have struggled and fought the battle of life, with all the energy which we have been able to develope, and, though we have made, now and then, some unfortunate blunders, we have the satisfaction of knowing they were made on the side of mercy and charity.

A few words more. We have no "personal quarrel" with the *Globe*. We expected to treat the new editor courteously and gentlemanly. We had done so before his connection with it. But in the first issue of his paper he threw down the gauntlet and with it a positive insult. It was general. We determined to pay no attention to it. We were informed that he subsequently apologized to the editor of the *Monitor*, by stating that the insult was not intended for him. Week after week he assailed our friends and the leaders of the Republican party. Senator Scott was assailed outrageously. His friends felt the force of the outrage. Yet we did nothing more than publish what our neighbors said of these vile attacks.—We were badgered and bullied on every street corner. Taunted and rallied by the sneers of those who like this kind of thing, until we hardly knew whither to turn, yet we kept our peace. At last the author, of all this vileness and the disturber of the community, set himself up and by forged substitutions, had himself elected a delegate to the State Convention. We saw in this an effort to reinstate the infamous "Peoples' League." Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and we determined to show the honest people, whom we represent, the character of the men who, in sworn conclave, were sapping away their political and civil liberties; filling their offices, their places of trust and their jury box. We attacked the official and political character of the editor of the *Globe* and his confederates, and in return we have been slandered without measure. We care nothing about such trifles, but we mean to continue to show up, to the best of our ability, the infamous League. Editors who will not take the trouble to inform themselves in regard to the nature of the contest, we would suggest, will do well to attend to those things which immediately concern them.

☞ Woods calls his League the "Peoples' League." It were better entitled a "League to *cheat* the People!"

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The *Globe* of last week contains an article *purporting* to be editorial, which starts off by saying:

"There is a combination of corrupt politicians in this county who have been controlling its politics, in a great measure, for years, filling its offices of profit and trust, and who, during the last fifteen years, have taken from the public treasury thousands of dollars. It was done by giving the public patronage to their political favorites, making fealty to them the only road to public favor and by hounding and persecuting all who would not do their bidding."

Now, this is a fair description of the "combination" whose league and covenant we publish on the fourth page of this paper, and had the editor added, tampering with the jury list, and a regular "combination" with the leaders of the Democratic party to bribe and carry Republican Conventions, the picture would have been complete. The *Globe* man, whoever he is, goes back fifteen years, which is back of the period when he was spewed forth from Juniata county and wo were "imported from Bedford county," and we will be excused if we quote some history in addition to our own personal knowledge. The article referred to does not deny the existence and purpose of the "League," but by a perversion of facts, for which it has a wonderful capacity, attempts to excuse its formation. It is the snivelling of a convicted boy, "somebody else began it!" It was first the "McMurtrie ring" they pretended to be fighting, next the "Orlady ring," and now it is Senator John Scott.—It may as well be understood at once, however, that the leaders of the League mean to control the party and its nominations through their secret organization, and their alliance with Democrats, and their malignant attacks on Senator Scott and others, is only one of their measures to accomplish that object.

It is not a question of individuals! The public is not particularly interested in knowing how much Guss and his coadjutors hate Mr. Scott, or how hard Mr. Scott hit the League in 1869, when he appeared before the County Committee, at its request. The real issue now presented concerns the very existence of the party. No party, however strong, can afford to be ruled by such men as rule the League and the *Globe*. Intoxicated by a little temporary success, accomplished by the basest trickery and dishonesty, they seem determined to force the party, to which they profess to belong, to either kick them out or acknowledge them as rulers. No man, with a spark of self-respect can adopt the latter course.

In 1869 the League made its nominations before its existence was known or believed by the party at large. When its workings were exposed the party promptly repudiated a ticket made up in that way, not because of personal objection to the individuals nominated, but because the nominations had been made by a fraud on the party. Mr. Scott and his friends supporting John N. Swoope, Col. McCoy and every other man on that ticket, who had any claims to a fair nomination. When this expose was made Mr. Scott considered his duty done and from that time forward left the people to act as they saw proper.

Though some nominations have been made since, of the same men, and by the same means, those who took grounds against the ticket of 1869 have given them an honest support, believing the whole party was responsible for nominations made after the ventilation of the League through the newspapers. Now, gentlemen of the League, we have put up with a great deal at your hands. Every year, since 1869, you have done all you could, without coming out openly, to defeat every man on the ticket who did not bow to the supremacy of your band. It is only because you had not the numbers that you did not succeed in electing Democratic county officers as well as district officers. Your rotten system of pocket boroughs, petty bribery, and wholesale falsehood, aided by the "three to eight" native politicians in a township, has enabled you repeatedly to override the will of the majority, but there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue.—If you would but give us honorable, or even tolerably decent men, for our rulers, we might still wear the yoke, but when you set up for your leaders and our rulers such creatures as A. L. Guss, Robert A. Laird, John Logan, and that treacherous Dr. Dunwiddie, of Warriorsmark, who violated his positive instructions and misrepresented every man in his township, then you are asking a little too much.

Perhaps you are giving us the best men you have, but this only shows the desperate materials composing your organization. We are disposed to leave the whole matter in the hands of the people. If they are content to let a few political cut-throats rule them, and boast of it, while their hard-earned taxes are devoted to private gain and providing a corruption fund to bribe delegates and carry Conventions, then they have only to stand off and let these would-be rulers have their own way. They understand that business well.

☞ There are not less than half a dozen of men that W. H. Woods has promised the office of Sheriff to, for the next term, provided the parties will help him to elect delegates in anti-League districts. He has repeated this dodge fifty times over, and yet there any number of fools to be caught with this bait. *None but members of the League get his support*, or he violates his oath.

☞ The man who says he does not belong to the League, and yet acts with it, is either a very stupid fellow or a knave. Because if he does not belong to it, those who do, have *sworn to support ONLY their fellow members for office*, and no sensible man is going to act with a set of robbers unless he sees an opportunity to share the plunder.

☞ The What-is-It went to Washington last week, ostensibly to attend the inauguration, but more particularly to consult with R. M. Speer, the left-bower of the Peoples' League. No doubt he and R. Milton will devise plans to *save* the Republican party.

☞ Guss says that he is "sole editor and proprietor" of the *Thug's Own*, while Woods is soliciting subscribers to "*his* paper." Why is this thus?

THE WAY THE LEAGUE WORKS.

The idea of a secret, selfish organization, inside of a political organization, is exclusively American. It could not exist elsewhere. And the probabilities are that it would be impossible, outside of Huntingdon county politics, to find men, even in America, so dishonorable, so lost to all sense of justice, as to resort to such an infamous plan to defraud their fellow partisans. The worst band of cut-throats, highwaymen or out-laws, that ever cursed the world, would shrink from such conduct toward each other as they would from an apparition of death. Yet here this is practiced, year in and year out, and at last it is openly defended. A few years ago every Thug denied, until he was blue, the existence of such an organization; now, however, its existence is admitted and palliated. Since we have wrung out the admission let us show our readers exactly how it has been conducted.

The idea originated with the man who desired to dictate the politics and transact the business of the county. It was entirely a matter of personal preferment with him. He cared only for himself. The party was only a vehicle to advance his selfish ends. But without the aid of others he could accomplish nothing. He cast about him to find material to suit his purpose. He saw that every election district contained a few who conducted its politics. Such men are generally aspirants. This is so in two cases out of three. It was these aspirants that he wanted. If he could control these, and get them to enter into a solemn oath to support none but those who were similarly bound, he would be able to accomplish his designs. The machinery was manufactured and the League was put to work. It was only to contain from three to eight in each precinct. This number would cover every active man in nine-tenths of the districts. One of the first and greatest duties devolving upon them was to carry out the following provision of the Constitution, viz:

"12. It is the imperative duty of each member of the League to attend all delegate meetings of the Republican party and take with him all he can influence to vote as he does, and elect as delegates to the county convention members of the League, whenever it is possible, and in default of this try to secure the election of such delegates as the League can control."

This was the chief end of its being.—And with all the active men in the respective precincts, in the organization, there was no trouble in carrying out this mandate. The people knew nothing of it; they were in Egyptian darkness. And if some old, broken-down party hack was announced for delegate, at whose very name the people revolted, fresh members of the League were set up, so it made no difference who were elected, they were members of the League! If now and then an honest man turned up, who could not be induced to join, in defrauding his political partisans, he was urged to be a candidate for some important office, and the League pledged him its support, on condition that he would secure certain delegates. These tactics were used successfully with a dozen men for the same office, and over and over again, in the face of the glaring fact that these men had sworn to support only members of the League! Thus they controlled the entire politics of the county.

Its head, Wm. H. Woods, not satisfied with this triumph, in the political arena, determined to control the business of the county. Having secured an admission to the bar he determined to control the jury in all cases in which he was concerned.—For this purpose, he handed the Jury Commissioner, who was one of his sworn confederates, a list of his conspirators, throughout the county, and had them placed in the jury-box. In doing this he overreached himself. It was in this connection that the conspirators drew the attention of Hon. John Scott, who was loath to believe that any apparently honorable men would band themselves together for such an infamous purpose. Mr. Scott saw the jury-box however, filled with the men who rumor said belonged to the League. He, in behalf of his clients, moved to quash the array of jurors, and in the examination of the matter, before the Court, his suspicions were fully vindicated and the array was quashed. Mr. Woods' testimony, before the Court, on this occasion, was the subject of universal comment. The League had sworn him to secrecy and he determined not to violate his extra-judicial oath. From this moment the iniquity began to decline. A short time afterwards the whole plot, to deceive and defraud the honest voters, was exposed. [See Mr. Scott's speech on the fourth page.]

It is this organization, in all its naked ugliness, that the honest people, both Republicans and Democrats, are called upon to strike down. No man will be safe until this is done. There is scarcely a case tried in our Courts that is not influenced by these men. Hundreds of cases have been influenced by them. An oath has lost its sanctity. They lie and swear to their falsehoods. They are treacherous and cannot be trusted. Such is the state of morals produced by this infamous affair Will our people tolerate it longer?

☞ The result of the elections held so far, on the local option question, is as follows:

For License.	*Against License.*
Forest,	Clearfield,
Schuylkill,	Bradford,
Northumberland,	Blair,
Cambria,	Tioga,
	Jefferson,
	Cameron,
	Lycoming,
	Centre,
	Warren,
	Wayne,
	Susquehanna.

The counties in the balance of the State vote on the third Friday in March. The city of Reading has voted for license.

☞ The poor dunces who have been fighting for the League, for the last ten years, without getting any of the fat offices, now begin to learn that *ONLY the sworn members of that concern have been the fortunate ones.*

☞ The Legislature is taking up its time passing private bills.

THE NEW BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

Our article in the JOURNAL three weeks ago seems to have frightened the What-is-It of the *Globe*. He beats about at a fearful rate, and says a great deal, which, when summed up, amounts to just—nothing. We will be frank enough to admit, that upon a basis of representation as we proposed, the *coterie* of "from three to eight" will be forever wiped out, as the What-is-It acknowledged to a certain person: "that if the Scott faction succeeded in changing the basis of representation, we (the Peoples' League) would be wiped out for all time," or words to that effect. We pass over his slang and his twaddle about "dogs," "collars," &c., &c., for he has worn the collar of his master so long that he imagines everybody else the same servile tool and time-server he is known to be. We care nothing about his threats, his inuendoes, his bombastic utterances—they are bosh, but he wilfully misrepresents the truth, to such an extent, that we desire to call attention to the fairness of our proposition and the unfairness of his. It is not necessary to follow him through, for we presume that every intelligent man can figure as well as we can, and much more correctly than the What-is-It does. To show the false reasoning and the utter fallacy of his whole attack upon what every fair-minded, candid man must admit to be nothing but just and right, he *supposes* there are 500 Republican votes in Huntingdon, when, if he had wanted to tell the truth and not deceive, he would have said there are 402 Republican votes in Huntingdon, which, under the basis proposed by us, would give us eight delegates, instead of 10, as he would have our country friends believe. He talks about the equality of the present system and the inequality of the system that would take away the power from a handful of men, for he is well aware that any system whereby the majority would rule (the principle upon which our government is founded) the little band of sworn Leaguers would fade away, and, like Othello, their occupation would be gone. He next wanders off to New York, and in fact over the whole country but suddenly remembering that he is stillin Pennsylvania, he exclaims:

"Look at the equality of the Senitorial and Representative Districts in this State, at our State Conventions—Some largely Democratic and some largely Republican, yet who ever heard that the strong Republican districts ought to have two or three more delegates simply because they had two or three times as many Republicans."

In the first place, what have Democrats got to do with Republican primary meetings? As to the inequality of Representation, carrying out his own assumed idea, has Huntingdon county as many Senators and Representatives in the Legislature as Philadelphia, as Allegheny, as Lancaster, as Berks, as Dauphin, and a number of other counties? No. Consequently, have we as much power in the State Convention as any of the counties named? Nobody but a fool or a conceited twaddler would attempt to make anybody believe it. His calling our farmers and others living in the rural districts "country clod-hoppers," we denounce as a vile slander and insult, and we are very much mistaken in the temper of the country folks if they do not hurl the vile slander back into the false teeth of their defamer.

Thus the whole harangue is made up. It is false in the beginning, false in detail, and false in the end. We ask a careful comparison of our article three weeks ago with the one in the *Globe* two weeks ago—then the verdict. We trust that a change *will* be made so that 16 Republicans in Shade Gap will not have the same power that 252 Republicans in Porter will have.

THE "QUARTER SESSIONS LAWYER."

In a legal point of view, what position, as a lawyer, does Mr. Speer occupy in his uncalled for attack on Wm. D. Kelley?—Suppose Mr. Speer to be the self-appointed prosecutor or attorney for the Commonwealth, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K, are charged with the same offence. Information is made against them, and a bill is laid before the grand jury against all of them, and after a full and fair investigation, the indictment is returned a "true bill" as to A and B, but "*ignoramus*" as to all the other defendants. A and B are then tried before the traverse jury, and are acquitted by the jury, but made to pay the costs as a mark of censure. As soon as this is all over, up jumps "John Milton Speer," and in a fit of virtuous indignation, moves the Court to pass a similar sentence on Mr. Kelley, as to whom the bill was returned, "*Not a true Bill*", by the grand jury, but whose name, with others, was mentioned, by some of the witnesses, before the grand jury. What position would he or should he or any other attorney occupy who would be guilty of such nonsense?

Well might Mr. Dickey call him an "extraordinary Quarter Sessions lawyer," and well might the House of Representatives, by a very emphatic vote, concur with Mr. Dickey in his estimate of "John Milton Speer." Read Mr. Dickey's speech on the first page of this paper.

When we took charge of the *Globe*, we determined, notwithstanding the vile assaults that had been made upon us by John Scott and his satellites, to make no defense unless assailed by his organ.—*Globe.*

The above is such a bald-faced lie, that it needs no reply. Every issue of the *Globe* since the What-is-It took charge of it, bears the evidence of the lie in almost every column. From his introductory to the present, he has slashed about indiscriminately at those who do not belong to the Peoples' League, and especially John Scott. We only ask a perusal of the *Globe*, to sustain the truth of what we say.

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer sends whole bundles of *Globes* to Democrats who do not swear by him. He wants to coax them away from the *Monitor*. This accounts for the new subscribers. Speer has no interest in that concern!

☞ Every Republican who supported the Mule ticket last fall, or who supports the *Globe* now, can be set down as being a member, or at least in the interest, of the League. Watch them!

News and Notes from Washington.

Close of the Forty Second Congress—All Important Bills Passed Before 12 O'clock To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1873.

CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

Twelve o'clock, noon. Precisely when the dial of the clock indicated that the hour of twelve had arrived the gavel fell upon the presiding officers' desk in each House, and the XLIId Congress expired. In each branch the closing act was a brief address from the desk in reply to resolutions of thanks for the faithful manner in which the duties of the respective presiding officers had been discharged.

For a week past both branches of Congress labored night and day, almost without intermission, the sessions on several occasions extending through the entire night. The last three days were devoted almost exclusively to the passage of bills without debate. The result is that a perfect avalanche of bills were hurried through, and among them all those of material importance. It will be a marvel if some measures have not been smuggled through in the hurry that should have been defeated, and would not have passed in either house if more time and attention had been bestowed upon their consideration. One of these is the increase of salaries, a measure which is decidedly unpopular here and will be so, it is believed, throughout the country. This measure was attempted and defeated a few days before; but with some unimportant changes, it was brought up again as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill, in which shape it was carried through. It gives the President $50,000 per annum; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice President, Speaker of the House and Cabinet officers also $10,500; Assistant Secretaries of State and Interior Departments $6,000; Senators, Members and Delegates $7,500 each, with an allowance of actual expenses incurred in coming from and returning to their homes once for each session of Congress, but without mileage, or extra allowance for stationery or newspapers. The increase to Congressmen, and an increase of 15 per cent. on the salaries of all the officers of the Senate and House dates from the commencement of the present Congress.

Garfield, Farnsworth, Niblack and others in the House opposed the measure, but the opportunity for each Congressman to pocket an extra $5,000 at the end of every Congress was irresistable, so the bill passed. Butler was the chief engineer in this movement and it has already detracted from him much of that confidence in his integrity hitherto enjoyed.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

At the close of Speaker Blaine's remarks at noon to-day, the members of the House filed out into the main hall and marched to the Senate chamber where the President, Vice President, Justices of the Supreme Court and other distinguished officials, had already arrived. The usual oath was administered to the President and Vice President elect, when the audience marched out upon the portico on the east front of the Capitol, and the President delivered his Inaugural Address. It will make about a column in an ordinary sized newspaper, and occupied sixteen minutes in its delivery. The audience in front of him would number 25,000.

The address is straight-forward, outspoken and to the point. Four years ago his inaugural address was delivered under doubts and misgivings; but now he evidently understands his duties fully, and means to perform them.

The procession to-day was very imposing, and the Inauguration ball to-night promises to be a brilliant affair. These and other subjects will receive attention in a letter by to-morrow's mail. N. H. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1873.

THE SENATE CHAMBER YESTERDAY.

Being unable to attend and witness the closing scenes in both branches of Congress, I remained in the House until the gavel fell and the members filed out into the main hall and proceeded to the Senate chamber, where they remained during the short time preceding the delivery of the Inaugural Address at the East front of the Capitol. The Senate was called to order at 9.30, but it was some time after before a quorum had assembled. At 10 o'clock the members had nearly all taken their seats, and the Senate proceeded to finish their work. Two hours only remained. A message was received from the House announcing the signature of the Speaker to sundry bills, which the Vice President signed, and the Senate went into executive session.

The doors were again thrown open at a quarter before 11 o'clock, but no one was admitted without a ticket. The galleries were soon filled by ticket holders, many of whom were ladies. The members of the Senate left their seats and were seated at the left of the presiding officer, leaving those on the right for the Diplomatic Corps. In the rear of the Senators' seats sat a large number of distinguished officers of the army and navy, including generals, admirals, commodores and colonels, in full uniform, together with prominent members of the bar, ex-Senators, Senators elect, State Governors, &c.

The Senate continued to pass bills and attend to the last duties of the hour previous to the expiration of the 42d Congress.

At 11.35 o'clock the Diplomatic Corps, headed by the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, walking with Blacque Bey entered and occupied the seats assigned to them on the right. A few minutes later Mr. Wilson, Vice President elect, entered, and was welcomed by Senators Cragin, Bayard and Logan and conducted to his seat. The members of the Supreme Court entered, escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the U. S. Marshal, and were received by the Senate standing, after which they took seats at the right of the desk.

At 10 minutes before 12 o'clock Senators Conkling and Trumbull entered and announced that they had informed the President that Congress was ready to adjourn. Senator Sumner, long absent by sickness, now entered and was cordially greeted by his peers in the Senate. Five minutes later the President and Cabinet entered, and were seated in front of the desk. The retiring Vice President now rose and announced the termination of the 42d Congress. During his brief, but very appropriate and impressive address, or valedictory, the members of the House entered, headed by their Sergeant-at-Arms, who succeeded, with difficulty, in seating them upon sofas and chairs in the rear and sides of the chamber.

Mr. Colfax administered the oath of office to Mr. Wilson, when the former left and the latter occupied the chair of the presiding officer as Vice President of the United States, when he in turn administered the oath to the incoming Senators.

The President, Court, Senate, House, Diplomatic Corps, Press and spectators then rose and proceeded to the platform in front of the East entrance, where the inaugural oath was administered to the President elect. This was at 12.30 o'clock. About 300 people were seated upon the platform, and not less than 20,000 were assembled in front of and around the sides of the speaker. In the ceremony of administering the oath, the President and Chief Justice Chase arose, and the latter, with the bible in his hand, administered the oath, during which every spectator's head was uncovered and silence prevailed. As the Chief Justice concluded the President, bowing, kissed the Bible, after which a simultaneous outburst of huzzas went up from the assembled multitude, intermingled with the booming of artillery to the left of the audience. The President then unfolded and proceeded to read his inaugural address, with a firm and steady voice.

During the reading a salute was fired, which, with a chime of bells playing a few squares away, prevented the speaker from being heard excepting by those in the immediate vicinity of the platform. The object of those present was rather to see than to hear, and in this they were fully gratified.

At the close of the address the procession was reformed and escorted the President back to the White House, the avenue through which it passed being lined with thousands of spectators as it was when the procession with the President passed down to the Capitol between 10 and 11 o'clock.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

SENATORS: The time fixed by the Constitution for the dissolution of the Forty-second Congress has arrived and with a few parting words, I shall resign this gavel to the honored son of Massachusetts, who has been chosen by the people as my successor. Administrations terminate and congresses expire as the years pass by, but the nation lives, and grows, and prospers, to be served in the future by those equally faithful to its interests and equally proud of its growing influence among the nations of the earth. To be called by the representatives of the people, and afterward by the people themselves to the responsible duty of presiding successively over the two Houses of Congress for the past ten years, from the era of war, through the era of reconstruction, to the era of peace, more than fills the measure of an honorable ambition. Looking back over these ten exciting years, I can claim, not only that I have committed no act which has proved the confidence misplaced that called me to this position, but also that I have striven in its official duties to administer the parliamentary law with the same impartiality with which the upright judge upon the bench decides questions of life and liberty, to faithfully protect the rights of the minority, as well as to support the rights of majority in the advancement of the public business, to remain calm and unmoved amid the excitements of debates to temper and restrain asperities, and to guard against personal antagonisms. To perform acceptably the complex, and often perplexing duties of the chair without partisan bias has been my constant endeavor. It is gratifying, therefore, that of the many hundreds of decisions made by me often on the instant, none have been reversed and scarce any seriously questioned. How much I owe to the uniform kindness and support of the members over whom I have presided is difficult to express in words. It has been bounded by no party line, and controlled by no political affiliations; and I rejoice that I have been able to attest my appreciation of this support while zealously defending principels before the people. This defense has never been coupled with personal assaults on any of the eminent public men with whom I have differed. No aspersions on their character have dishonored my tongue; no epithets or invectives have fallen from my lips.

But the clock admonishes me that the Forty-second Congress has already passed into history, and wishing you, Senators, useful lives for your country, and happiness for yourselves, and thanking you for the resolution spread on your journal, and invoking the favor of Him who holds the destiny of nations and of men in the hollow of His hand, I am ready to administer the oath of office to the Vice President elect, whom I now introduce to you."

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

Vice President Wilson elect, then advanced to the desk and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: In assuming the position assigned me by the voice of the nation, I am not, I trust, unmindful of the obligation it imposes. A service here somewhat prolonged, covering a period crowed with great events, and association here with nearly two hundred and thirty Senators, many of them statesmen of large and varied experience, have impressed upon me exalted ideas of the responsibilities resting upon the occupant of this chair, under the rules of the Senate, parliamentary law, and the Constitution. In passing, then, from the seat I have held for more than eighteen years to this chair, I trust I comprehend something of its just requirements, something, too, of the tone and temper of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations, I shall ever strive to be free from personal prejudice and partisan bias. A sense of public duty, and the obligations of personal friendship, alike require that I shall be as considerate, as just, and as impartial, as the lot of humanity permits. To the justice, generosity, and friendly regard of Senators, I truthfully appeal for that counsel and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence, which I am sure I shall often require as your presiding officer.

The retiring Vice President, then said: "The time for the expiration of Forty-Second Congress having arrived, I declare the Senate of the United States adjourned *sine die.*

After Mr. Wilson administered the oath of office to eighteen Senators elect, all together, the President's proclamation was read, convening the Senate in extra session, the session to date from noon to-day. The Senate then adjourned to meet on Thursday, and all preceeded to the inauguration platform outside.

N. H. P.

President Grant's Inaugural.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office.

When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support any army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them.

There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

The theory of Government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. He is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected.

To this correction I stand committed so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past Administration, the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, that the propositson should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.

In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share, in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory.

Commerce, education, and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country, to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared, with the world's standard of values—gold—and, if possible, to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routs of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with the distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination, engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indian. The wrongs already inflicted upon him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked, Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by any one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assembly, representing, as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render to them the best services within my power.

This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be relensed from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumpter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation, a conciencious duty, without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling towards any section or individual.

Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, HARRISBURG, PA., February 22, 1873.

Whereas, A committee duly appointed and constituted according to law, did on the twenty-first day of February, 1872, visit and inspect the CUMBERLAND VALLEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, and after a careful examination thereof, of its by-laws, rules and regulations and its general arrangements and facilities for study, did reprove unanimously the said school is entitled to recognition as a State Normal School, under the act relating to State Normal Schools, approved May 20, 1857, with all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by other institutions of like character in this Commonwealth; Now, therefore, I, State Superintendent of Common Schools, do hereby give notice as required by law, that I have recognized the school visited and inspected as aforesaid, as the State Normal School of the Seventh State Normal School District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Department of Common Schools, at Harrisburg, this twenty-second day of February, 1873.

[L. S.] J. P. WICKERSHAM, mch5-2t.] Superintendent of Common Schools.

OYES! O YES! O YES!

The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY, March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of JAMES SAXTON, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, living in Huntingdon, on the estate of James Saxton, late of said borough, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

19feb6t. DAVID BLACK, Adm'r.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } D. F. ISENBERG, J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Anthracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

AGENTS WANTED FOR McCLELLAN'S *GOLDEN STATE*, the first and only complete history of the Pacific Slope; Description of the Seasons, Products, Mountains, Scenery, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Forests, Waterfalls, Bays and Harbors. 700 pages, 240 illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free. WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Feb.5,1873—3mos.

New Advertisements.

SIMPSON & ARMITAGE offer for sale a *HOUSE AND LOT at 1210 Mifflin St.*, West Huntingdon, (stable and well of water therewith.) Possession given April 1, 1873. Price $1,700. 19feb3t

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will offer his farm at private sale, situated in Henderson township, containing 34 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There is a good Bank Barn, 50x30 feet, a good Log House weatherboarded, New wagon shed and corn crib, and other outbuildings and a young apple orchard. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1873. For further particulars inquire of the owner near by.

tap11. HENRY STEEL.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00

[Established 1830.]

SAWS WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Saws.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Every Saw warranted. Files, Belting and Machinery. Liberal Discounts. Price Lists and Circulars free. WELCH & GRIFFITHS, Boston, Mass., and Detroit, Mich.

LARGEST ORGAN ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

Seven Extensive Factories.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.

THE CELEBRATED

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS,

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

Established 1846.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873

The GUIDE is published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of one dollar or more for seeds may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The first number is beautiful