#### John B. Bratton. OFFICE SOUTH MARKET SOUARE.

TERMS.—Two dollars per year if paid strictly in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within three months, after which Three

paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

### Poctical.

#### REMEMBRANCE.

Cold in the earth; and the deep snow pil Have I forgot, my only love, to love thee, Severed at last by time's all-severing wave?

Now, when removed, do my thoughts no longer Over the mountains on that northern shore. their wings where heath and terr

leaves cover
Thy noble heart forever—evermore?

Cold in thy grave and officen wild Decembers
From these brown hills have melted into Faithful indeed the love is that remembers

Sweet love of youth, forgive II I forget thee, While the world's tide is bearing me along; Other desires and hones beset me, Hopes which obscure, but cannot do the

No later light has lightened up my heaven, No second morn has ever shown for me, All my life's ollss from thy dear life was given; All my life's bliss is in the grave with thee.

But when the days of golden beams had perish And even despair was powerless to destroy, Then did I learn how existence could be cher

Strengthened and fed without the aid of joy. Then do I check the tears of useless passion.

thine, Sternly denied its burning wish to hasten Down to that tomb arready more than mine

And even now I dare not let it languish, Dare rot indulge in memory's rapturous pain Once drinking deep of that divinest angulah, How could I taste the empty world again?

#### Itliscellancous.

#### THE LOST MAIDEN.

A Tale of two Cites and Several Ages.

It was midnight in New York! A wild storm raged violently over that city, a thing which often occurs in the Fall of the year. In a neat but unpretending boarding house, on a secluded street, sat in a room on the second floor in the rear of the house, a maiden o'er whose head had flown thirty, eight summers. Time had not touched her lightly. Her cheeks were sunken, wrinkles yawned hideously across her forehead, and lurked maliciously just at the corners of her mouth: her hair was scanty and thin: the pale red contrasting unfavorably with the white skin of the scalp, which shone through | up to her full height, as all heroines do pretty generally; her neck was like the swan's-not much; and her arms were skinny, and her shoulders scraggy. The only handsome point about her was her teeth, and those were good. She had good taste in teeth, and bought the best she could find. They in imagination she had been all he had cost her forty two dollars and a half, on which she had, at different times, ex- back to her old condition was too much. pended twelve dollars in repairs; so She thought of the church the night

never had a hear but once and he was Mabel Montressor was a high minded seamstress; and whoever said she was a lame shoemaker who never came the handsome lied in his throat, like a base, false hearted traitor, as he was, and in his mouth likewise. She was originally homely. In her infancy she was overcome with emotion, on his neck. said to have been the homeliest child 'business is business, so please don't; in the village in New Jersey in which she was born, and what country pro- and he whipped out a lance, and tied duces homlier? Echo answers! In up her arm so that she shouldn't her girlhood, her vital energies were bleed too much; for it always was the all expended in her hands and feet, and | regular thing for such contracts to be signed in the blood of the victim. in womanhood she had grown thinner though I don't see why red ink and thinner, when she ought to have grown thicker and thicker, and vice wouldn't do as well, if it wasn't for the rerea, which is Latin for otherwise. In precedent; and she signed. addition to these charms, she had acquired a habit of squinting, and was the 'r.' there was another clap of thunafflicted with a perpetual cold. der, in which he seized the fatal scroll

they were as good as new.

Mabel was sewing, which she continually did for a living; and as she ling through any door, and leaving be hind him a perceptible odor of sulpher. plied the needle, a bitter tear fell on the garment she was making. Something was wrong with her. Some great grief was preying-some untold woe-some desire unattainable--something ailed her. The faster she plied years nothing could kill her. her needle, the faster the tears fell -as though she was a thin pump, and her right arm the handle thereof.

At this critical point, while her tears were flowing faster than ever, there was a terrible peal of thunder, and as she started in terror from her seat, she observed sitting in front of her, on the other side of the table - A MAN! She would have shricked, but terror fied her tongue! How did he get there? No door had opened, and of his presence she was unaware, until he had dawned on her sight. What was he there for? No human being wearing pantaloons had ever sought her pres ence before; and unable to solve such a staggerer, she sunk back on her seat and sobbed more violent than ever.

The mysterious intruder was a pleasant looking, middle-aged gentleman, dressed scrupulously in black, with patent leather boots and a white vest, and a white hat with crape on it, and a gold chain hung over his vest, and a cane which he carried rather jauntily than otherwise. His countenance, to use a more intile phrase, was 'fair to middling.' It was undenlably handsome, although his eye glittered cruelly, something like a frozen mill pond in winter. Such eyes, by the way, always indicate disagreeable death under them. His lips, too thin for genuine good humor, kept wreathing themselves into a smile which had nothing in it; such as a rattlesnake might smile as he charms a bird, or a tiger indulge in when he is satisfied he has a sure thing on the unsuspecting gentle gazelle which is approaching his lair.-And had Mabel Montressor been behind him, she would have observed that he was at great pains to keep carried up under his coat skirt a genuine tail with a barb on it, and that his boots were not just as they ought to be.

'Maiden,' said-he, in a gentle, winning voice, at which word she started, for that was the secret of her trouble; 'maiden I know what grieves thee.' She spoke not, but looked at him

'I know what grief consumes thee'and he added to himself, 'and it hasn't much more to prey on except hands | York, that I could never find time to | tion to go. This resolution, however,

# The American Bolunter.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

ie ready."

They never do. .

have her escort, and they went off two the day, and wept and tore her hair, and

and two as the animals entered the tore her hair and wept. Was there no

the rain, alone and uncared for. You contract? Were such contracts binding

of this city COME TO ME of their accord !

Here is the contract, but'-a frown-over-

preads his counténance—' I am mista-

ken in the date. You have yet a month

efore you fall due Never mind,' said

e to himself, 'the time isn't wasted. I

pay. I shall be here again in a month-

Mabel Montressor went to the party

carrying underneath it! but they didn't.

That night was one of unmixed agony.

She paced the floor till the dawning of

way to escape him? Could she not out

wit him? Was there no flaw in the

under the laws of Illinois? To all these

questions she got no answer, and finally.

weeping till the carpet was soaked.

'Mabel,' said he to her, tenderly, as is

the custom of preachers when they are

giving advice to young and prepossessing

females, 'thou didst foolishly. What are the transitory things in life? What are

beauty, wealth, and such, if thou canst

'True, father,' said she, 'but I've had

hunky time of it for ten years, you bet

You cannot appreciate my situation

Owing to your sex, you never can be a

scraggy female, yellow-haired and freck-

led, and running mostly to hands and

feet. If you had been such, you would

'Mabel, one way remains, and only one.

When the arch-fiend cometh, give him

estore thee to thy normal ugliness, and

'It you are too ugly to move in good

society, turn reformer, my child, and go

to lecturing on woman's rights. Why

And she took his advice. Precisely as

the clock struck twelve, on the night of

the thirty-first, of the twelfth month of

the tenth year (she was in her chamber),

before her stood her visitor; this time

without his cost and hat and gentleman-

ly attire. When the devil makes a bar-

gain, he always appears fixed up; when

se comes for bis pay, he is not such a

pleasant looking individual. [Note By

THE AUTHOR.- I learned that once in a

fit of delirium tremens, caused by being

a caudidate for a county office in Indi-

'Avaunt!' said Mabel. 'I rue the bar

'My dear, retorted be, 'it's too late,

You can't back out. Here! See! Here

is the contract duly signed and scaled,

'Place me,' shrieked she, 'as you found

me. Take back this wealth, this beauty,

my old set, which was as good as new. I

WILL NOT Go! Our arrangement is at

'Mabel,' said be, smiling sardonically,

nd fixing on her a wicked eye, 'look at

And he held before her a photograph

which she had taken ten years ago, and

which she thought she had destroyed.

There was the yellow bair, the wrinkles,

the freckles, the skinny neck, the hands,

sufficient to hide; and as her eyes were

'Would you be again like this, and be

again beneath the notice of a lame slice-

'Never! shricked she "take me ! and

When the servants came up the next

mistress she wasn't there. There was

however, a strong odor of brimstone per

vading the apartment, which completely

overpowered the Nightblooming Cereus

which was open on her table. The ser-

vants helped themselves to her clothes

well and had large families. The house

was sold for taxes, as is the custom of the

MORAL.

There are several morals to be drawn

from this legend, the principle one of

which is, that the unquenchable desire

for being handsome and rich is what

generally sends woman to the devil. If

the reader sees any other moral in it, he

is privileged to extract it. He pays his

A STOREKEEPER'S REVENGE.

A HUMOROUS INCIDENT.

One winter's eve a country storekeep-

er in the Green Mountain State was

about closing up for the night, and while

standing in the snow outside putting up

the window shutters, saw through the

glass a lounging, worthless fellow with-

in grab off a pound of fresh butter from

The act was no sooner detected than

the revenge was hit upon, and a very few

minutes found the Green Mountain

storeke per at once indulging his appe-

tite for fun to the fullest extent, and

paying off the thief in a facetious sort of

torture, for which he would have gained

'I say, Seth,' said the storekeener

coming in and closing the door after

him, slapping his hunds over his shoul-

deres, and stamping the snow from his

Seth had his hand on the door, his hal

on his head, and a roll of butter in his

hat, auxious to make his exit as soon as

I say, Seth, sit down ; I reckon, now,

on such a cold night as this, a little

nomething warm would'nt hurt a fellow.'

Seth felt very uncertain: he had the

butter, and was exceedingly anxious to

he off; but the temptation of something

warm sadly interfered with his resolu-

premium from the old inquisition.

the shelf, and conceal it in his hat.

money, and can do what he likes.

he fell fainting into his arms.

lued on it, the devil smiled more sar-

and the feet which even hoops were in-

and the stamps sufficient. My dear, you

gain-I will not go!'

must go.'

an end.

this! ha! ha!'

onically.

boarding house.

not enjoy them forever?"

have done as I did.

the contract is at an end.'

'But what shall I do then?'

didn't you think of that before?"

and feet? 'I know why thou weep-

'Thou wouldst have beauty, thou

wouldst be even as other maidens are

fair to look upon; thou wouldst have

thy hair as black as the raven's wing.

without buying dye, which thou canst

not afford at the present price of mak-

ing shirts; thou wouldst have a plump

face and a general plumpuess all over;

thou wouldst have thy feet reduced,

and the material wasted in them placed

where it would show to better advan-

tage; thou wouldst lose those freekles,

which are neither useful nor ornament.

al; thou wouldst have youth, and gay

aftire to adorn thy youth, and gold ga-

'You weep, Mabel, because last

night, at church, you saw each maiden

ark, but not one looked at you, and you

wended your way homeward through

And bending her head like a sun-

flower in a gale, she whispered, 'It is.'

shoulder bone, and fixing his eyes on

her with a hungry inten-ity, 'I can

'Oh! sir,' said she, 'whoever you are

give them to me! give them to me!

But,' and a doubt crossed her mind,

'what or ce must I pay?—what must I

'Only sign your name. Here, maid-

en, is the document, senled with a No-

tary's seal, with a United States Reve

nue stamp on it, and a place left blank

for your name. See how beautifutly

the blank is printed! I had them

done here in New York, so as to have

them handy where I do the most of

'Read it to me,' said she, 'read it to

He read it. It was an article of

agreement in which he promised to

give her youth, beauty, wealth, as

much of these articles as she should

order, or demand, for the space of ten

years, in consideration of which she

should, at the end of that period, he-

'And who are you?' said she, tremb

ling, her system shaking like casta-

"The Devil, Mabel, himself, in per-

'Avaunt!' said she, drawing herself

'Shall I go, and leave you here-yel-

low haired, freckled, and scraggy, Ma-

She had been revelling in a dream of

painted her, and the thought of going

before, and remembered that she had

"I WILL SIGN!" and tried to fall,

'Not any of that,' said he, dodging ;

As the final tail was put to the end of

and vanished as he came, without go-

The next morning Mabel Montressor

was missing. Quietly she packed her

trunk, and bought a ticket for Chicago

by the way of the New York and Eric

without fear; for she knew that for ten

She was nevermore seen in Nev

Chicago! Mabel Montressor was at

her toilet in a luxurious mansion on

Walash avenue which she had bought

nine years and eleven months be-

fore. She wasn't the Mabel Montress

or we saw at the opening of the legend

not by any means. A more beautiful

female never stood before a looking-

glass. Her teeth had grown out again;

her hair had come in thicker and long-

er than any you see on the labels of the

Hair Restorer; her skin was as pure as

atabaster, and her neck was truly like

the swan's, and her arms were rounded

as the ought to be. Her feet were

shrunk into 3s or 34s, and altogether

she was allowed by good judges to be

the most perfect piece of femininity in

She didn't powder, because no powder

could improve her complexion: she didn't

paint, because no paint could rival the

natural roses in her checks, and she didn't

embeltish her figure, because there was

no necessity for it. When the devil makes

contract of this kind, he always fulfills

his part to the letter. Lovers! she had

them by the thousand. Half of the noble

youtns of Chicago were at her feet. They

sigt ed for the possession of her match less

charms; they sighed for her wealth, with

which to go into the wheat business, but

to all of which she turned a deaf ear. Her

motto was 'Excelsior,' and she was wait

ing for some noble Lord, some Grand

Duke, or some Princely Potentate, or

Power to fall at her feet. And besides

she had grown capricious and wayward,

and it was a source of serenc pleasure to

One night Mabel stood at her teilet

preparing herself for a gay assemblage.

at which she was sure to be the admired

of all admirers. She was just putting

the last touch to lierself and was admir

ing the effect in the mirror, when, hor-

ror! there was another face besides hers

in the glass! She shricked, for it was

the identical face which she had stood

before ten years ago, in her desolate

'Matel,' said he, 'I have come for you

Didst think, Mabel, when you left New

chamber in New York.

her to have them dangling after her.

York.

those parts.

oliss white he had been talking, and

ome his, soul and body.

when they say 'avaunt!'

hel?' said he sardonically.

son.

my business. Sign, Mabel, sign!'

give the these and more.'

do to gain all these?

'Maiden,' said he, seizing her by the

would change all this. Is it not so?'

lore, and silver and precious stones.

'Speak on,' said she.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1873.

Know that two-thirds of the inhabitants | the butter taking Seth by the shoulders and planting him in a seat close to the stove, where he was in such a mauner cornered in by the boxes and barrels that, while the grocer stood before him, there was no possibility of getting outand right in this very place, sure enough,

the grocer sat down. never yet failed to make a trip to Chicago 'Seth, we will have a little warm Santa Cruz,' said the Green Mountain grocer; so he opened the stove door and stuffed nevertheless, and was the gayest of the gay. Ah! could those who envied her mit; 'without it you would freeze going hair have known by what means she behome such a night as this.'

came possessed of it! Could those who Seth already found the butter settling down closer to his hair, and he jumped noticed the heaving of her bosom have up, declaring he must go. known how heavy the heart was she was

'Not till you have somethin' warm. Seth; come, I have a story to tell you,' and Seth was again pushed into his seat by his cunning termenter. 'Oh, it so hot here,' said the thief at

empting to rise. 'Sit down : don't be in a hurry,' re forted the grocer, pushing him back in

to his chair. 'But I have the cows to feed and the wood to split, and I must be going,' said the prosecuted chap.

to her despair, she went to the minister of the church in which she had been 'But you must'nt tear yourself away sleeping ever since she had been in Chiin this manner. Sit down, let the cows cago, as all people do when the Devil gets take care of themselves, and keep after them. She told him her story, yourself cool; you appear to be a little fidgety,' said the roguish grocer, with a wicked leer.

The next thing was the production of smoking glasses of hot toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present situation, would have made the hair stand erect on his head, had it not been well piled and kept down by the butter.

'seth, I will give you a toast now, and you can butter it yourself,' said the grocer, with such an air of such consummate simplicity that poor Seth believed himself unsuspected. 'Seth. here is a fine goose, well roasted, eh? And, Seth, don't you use hog's fat or common cooking butter to baste it with; come, take your butter, I mean, Seth your toddy,' back all that he gavest ther; tell him to

Poor Seth now began to smoke as well as melt, and his mouth was hermetically sealed up, as though he had been born dumb. Streak after streak of the butter came pouring from under his hat, and his handkerchief was soak ed with the greasy overflow. Talking away as if nothing was the matter, the fun loving grocer kept poking wood into the stove, while poor Seth sat upright with his back against the counter and his knees almost touching the red

'Cold night this,' said the grocer. Why, Seth, you seem to perspire as it you were warm. Why don't you take off your hat? Here, let me put your hat away.

hot furnace before him.

'No,' exclaimed poor Seth, at last. No, I must go; let me out, I ain't well; let me go.'

the poor man's face and neck, and soak- club, band, Friendship pioneer club of ing into his clothes, and trickling down into his boots, so that he was literally | more, band, Burns' proneer club of Balin a perfect bath of oil.

'Well, good night, Seth,' said the humorous Vermonter, 'if you must go,' and added, as he darted out of the door: 'I say, Seth, I reckon the fun I have had Martin Crouin, marshal; band, fire deout of you is worth ninepence, so I shan't charge you for the pound of butter in

#### INAUGURATION DAY.

The Great Civic and Military Display--Scenes in the Senate Chamber--10,000 People hold Tickets of Admission--Appearance of Sena-tor Sumner--Grant Faces the Crowd with Stollid Indifference-- The Inaugural Address and the march to the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-This mornng broke very clear, but bitter cold, and the many thousands of persons who were on their way from streets remote from the route of the inaugural procession found it impossible to keep themselves with holiday attire. comfortable.

This, however, did not have any effect in lessening the universal anxiety to be early on the ground for the purpose of securing eligible positions early in the day. The military and civic organizanorning at 11 A. M., to awaken their tions from their different headquarters began assembling on Pennsylvania Aveaue, west of the Executive Mansion, and by half past nine were nearly all in po-

sition. The avenue was by this time alive with persons gathering to witness the military portion of the ceremonies, and and jewelry, and all of them married many of the visitors wended their way to the Executive Mansion to see the city, and was finally converted into a start. Many visited the White House before the time for the parade, but it was

> No visitors were admitted. The clerks and military attaches of the President were at the capitol, and matters were ex ceedingly quiet at the Executive Man

THE PROCESSION MOVES. Prompt to the time decided upon by Major General Barry, grand marshal, for the moving of the procession, the troops were in readiness and began the march in the following order:

Mounted police, band of the Secon Regiment United States Artillery, grand murshal, assistant and aids, reception committee, military committee on inau guration.

First Division .- Brevet Major General E. Upton, United States army, commanding; Military Academy band, battalion United States corps of cadets, band of the artillery school, United States army, battalion United States foot artillery, light A Second regiment United States artillery, Naval academy band, battalion United States Naval Cadets, Marine band, battation United States marines. Second Division .- Col. Wm. G. Moore. Washington light infantry, command-ing; Dodsworth's band, Old Guard of New York, Washington light Infantry,

Corcoran battalion, National Guard bat tation, band, Company A. St. Louis Na tional Guard, Washington artillery. Third Division .- Col. J. C. Audenried A. D. C., commanding: First Troop City Cavalry organized 1774. President's mounted guard, the President, the President-elect, the Vice President-elect and

ges. Boston Lancers, Governor's mounted Guard. Fourth Division .- Col. John M. Buson A. D. C., commanding: band, Albany Burgess corps, band, Washington Grays of Philadelphia, band, Sumner corps of of about twenty minutes, it was an-

suite, in carriages, the Governor of the

District of Columbia and staff, in carria-

more, band, Duquesne Grays of Pitts- and invited spectators would proceed to burg, band, State Fencibles of Philadel-

Fifth Division .- Colonel R. S Smith Second Connecticut regiment, commanding ; band, Second Connecticut regiment (organized 1739), band, Fitth regiment National Guard of New York, band Third regiment National Guard of New Jersey, band, Fifth Maryland regiment Sixth Division,-Lleut. Col. Twelfth Pennsylvania regiment commanding

band, Butler Zouaves, Territorial Guards drum corps, Stanton Guards, drum corps, Attuck Guards, Richmond Zouaves band, Twelfth Pennsylvania regiment drum corps, Company F, Thirteenth Pa. regiment, South Carolina troops. Seventh Division - Gen. J. C. Crocker

marshal; ex-Presidents and Vice President of the United States, Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims of the United States and its officers, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and its officers, Senators, Senators-elect, and ex-Senators, members of the House of Representatives, members-elect and ex members, Foreign Ministers, corps diplomatique, Grant and Wilson electors, National and Congressional Republican Committee, National Sailors' and Soldiers' Committee, authorities of the District of Columbia, Legislative Assembly of the Dist:ict of Columbia, Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, Governors of States and Territories, heads of bureaus of the Executive De partments, officers of the army, navy and marine corps, clergy.

Fighth Division. - Arthus Shepherd, narshal; band, Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, escorted by a delegation of the Young Men's Republican Club of the District of Columbia, State associations and delegations from States and Territories, Republican Executive Committee of the Di-triet of Columbia, band, Cameron club of Philadelphia, band, Soldiers and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Clubs of Baltimore, and other organizations.

Ninth Division .- Col. J. A. Magruder marshal; band, Soldiers' and Sailors' orphans, associated survivors of the war of 1812, band, veterans of the Mexican war, soldiers of the soldiers' home, officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, band, German veteran union, Baltimere vete

Tenth Division. - Band, Washington chuetzen verein of District of Columbia, band, Baltimore schuetzen verein, Bur ger schuetzen verein, band, Columbia turn verein of District of Columbia, band, Hibernian Benevolent Society, band, Knights of St. Patrick, band, Temperance Alliance of District of Columbia, employees of Washington navy yard, Potomac boat club.

Eleventh Division. - John F. Cook marshat; band, S. J. Bowen pioneer club, Twilight cadets, band, East Washington pioneer club, band, Shepherd pioneer club, band, Columbia pioneer c ub, band, Third District Republican A greasy cataracs was pouring down | club, band, Eighth District Republican Baltimore, Colfax pioneer club of Baltitimore, band, Crokers' club of Bultimore, Monumental association of Baltimore, and-other organizations. Iwelfth Division. - Chief Engineer

artment of District of Columbia ing fire organizations.

#### THE FAVORED FEW.

Long before the procession had been formed immense crowds of people were on their way to the Capitol, the near approaches to which, however, were guarded by a large force of policemen and soldiers, who kept back all except the favored few, about 10,000 persons having tickets of admission to the Senate chamber. The galleries were filled as soon as the doors were opened, at 11 o'clock, and. presented a very gay appearance, much the larger proportion of their occupants being ladies who graced the occasion

THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE

began to fill up quite early with distinguished invited guests, including many of the highest military and naval officers of the government, who occupied seats together to the left and rear of the Sen ators. Among these were Generals Sherman and Sheridan and Admiral Porter. The routine business of the Senate pro ceeded without interruption till about 1:30, when

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS appeared at the main entrance and atracted the attention of all eyes as they filed down the centre sisle with their gorgeous court costumes, resplendent with gold and silver embroideries and glittering with decorations. The Turkish ninister, Blacque Rey, having been longest in service at Washington, headed the corns as its dean. He was followed by Sir Edward I'hornton, and the Austrian minister, the Marquis de Novialles minister of France, and Mr. Mori, the Japanese minister, brought up the rear of the ministers, and the secretaries and attachees followed. A few minutes af terward**s** 

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States was announced, and

the justices' headed by Chief Justice Chase, and clad in their robes of office. entered the Senste chamber, and march ing slowly down the centre aisle took the seats prepared for them in front of and facing the rostrum. Almost imme diately after

was sworted into the chamber by the Senate Committee of Arrangements. consisting of Messrs. Cragin, Bayard and Logan, and conducted to a chair directly in front of the clerk's desk, and sat there facing the audience, the target for several thousand curious eyes, whose gaze he seemed to all appearance neither to avoid nor to realize, but exhibited his usual self posse-sion and unassuming demeanor.

THE HOUR OF TWELVE having nearly arrived, Vice President Colfax delivered his valedictory, and proceeded to administer the oath of office to Vice President Wilson. The For-

ty see and Congress having been declared at an eta, the newly inducted Vice Pre-ident administered the oath of office to the Senators elect, who came forward to the rostrain as their names were called by the secretary, three at a time. The ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW SENATE having thus been completed in the course

the east portice of the Capitol to partiipate in the ceremonies of

THE INAUGURATION of the President elect. A procession was accordingly formed, and the flate occupants of the Senate proceeded through he corriders and rotunda to the place indicated. Just before the retiring Vice tives, headed by Speaker Blaine, had entered the Senate chamber, and taken seats in that body behind the diplomachairs that had been kept vacant await-

ing their arrival.

SENATOR SUMNER also entered just at this time, mufiled up like an invalid, but looking unexpected ly well. A busy conversation in the gal leries called attention to his entrance and throughout the subsequent proceedings in the Senate the interest of the occupants of the galleries in pointing out and commenting on various celebrities on the floor gave the audience the appearance and the conduct of the spectators at a theatrical matines rather than the usual orderly assemblage seen in the Congressional halls.

ON REACHING THE PLATFORM

the President elect took the seat provided for him in front of the centre, Vice President Colfax and the sergeant-atarms, who were in charge of the ceremonies, sitting on his right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left. The Senate Committee of Arangements were near at hand, next in the rear the associate justices of the Suoreme Court occupied seats on the left, and the members and secretary of the Senate on the right. The diplomatic corps were to have occupied seats in the ear of the Supreme Court, but many of them were not sufficiently alert to pre vent themselves from being crowded in to the background by members of the House of Representatives and others, who were pressed forward by the general crowd behind.

THE COLDNESS OF THE WEATHER had the effect of making the spectators in the Capitol grounds opposite and in the streets adjoining much smaller today than on most similar occasions heretofore, but many thousands were sembled to witness the ceremonies Crowds surged and swayed to and fro in persistent endeavors to secure better points of observation, but good order was preserved, and no disturbances whatever of a serious nature are known to have occurred. Near Gen. Grant on the platform sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by several of their children, the Presilent's brother, Orville, Marshal and of the family. The appearance of the resident on the platform was greeted music from the bands. All the various civic and 'military organizations, which the inside space in front and extended the entire length of the Capitol. The noise of greeting was hushed as the President elect and the Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously, and

mula of THE PRESIDENTIAL OATH OF OFFICE which General Grant took, with his head uncovered, and resumed his seat for few moments, while the booming of cannon, ringing of bells and the shouts of the vast multitude burst forth with deafening sound. Cheer after cheer went up with a volume of tone which almost rendered inaudible the reports of the cannou. Partial quiet having been restored the President then arose, and although the Annapolis naval cadets at the extreme right of the line commenced at this moment to fire a salute and certain irrepressible firemen continued to

ring their bells, he proceeded to read his INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Extrosy Curizens : 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 becauthe 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 repre sentatives and that our own great republie is des tined to be the guiding star t all others. Under our republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing and a navy them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such an extension enable us

The theory of government change with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of the 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; yet ho is not possessed of all 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 excent'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

come here after thee? Foolish girl! wes soon settled by the right owner of Syracuse, Monumental Grays of Balti- | nounced that the Senate, Supreme Court | conduct will regulate the treatment and

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 adminis

President delivered his vatedictory, the admission of Santo Domingo as a terrimembers of the House of Representatory of the Union. It was not a questic corps, filling up all the remaining I did then, that it was for the best interest of this country, for the people of the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected ject was never brought up again by me. fice, the subject of the acquisition of proposition looking to such acquisition. of thought and matter by telegraph er de I believe that our great Maker is

common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, as compared with the world's standard of valies, gold, and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of such routes of ransit throughout the land and to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and feave a living remuneration to the producer; to the mainte nance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant relations: to the re-establishment of our commerce and our share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of our manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products the country under the benign influence of education and colonization. It is either this or a war of extermination. Warof extermination engaged in by a people Mrs. Sharpe, and several other relatives | pursuing commerce and all the industrial pursuits are expensive even against with enthusiastic cheers and bursts of and wicked. Our superiority of strength 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 the latter commenced to recite the for- of society by proper teaching and treat-If the effort is made in your lized nations of the earth and in our own by one individual, but they will receive | we shall have learned treatises to ex-

beg your support and encouragement. tinued to the best of my judgment, and the spirit of the rules adopted will be

maintained. I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning 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 auxiety to the day when I shall be relieved from te sponsibilities that at times are almost verwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing on 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 forplace or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but three-light one on the French plan .-was resolved to perform my part in a struggie threatening the very existence of the nation, a conscientious duty, withwithout a revengeful feeling towards any growing a summer crop the plan is 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 camless than that of either of at least five of paign I have been the subject of abuse and stander scarcely ever equaled 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.

while the Senate returned to its cham at the capitol were concluded.

VOL 59---NO.40

fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the

tration the proposition came up for the tion of my seeking, but a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo and which I entertained. I believe now as Santo Domingo and all concerned, that constitutionally, and therefore the sub-In future, while I hold my present of great interest taken in local farmers' territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any I say here, however, that I do not share | capable of producing.

in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of the government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of the extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit that the book learners, as those who and steam have changed all this. Rath. printing press were contemptuously preparing the world in his own good

ing one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future shall be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our golden grain.

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 and advantages of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indian. The were drawn up in line of battle filled wrongs already inflicted upon him should consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished | we read of "why boys leave the farm,"

> my support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I 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 con- garden refuse, weeds, etc., and having

His voice was not audible except to persons on or near the front of the platform, and consequently there were no nanifestations of applause or otherwise during the delivery, which occupied less than ten minutes, and was completed before a large part of the assem blage not directly in range of view knew it had been commenced. At the conclusion of the address the President was warmly congratulated by his friends, and soon after left for the White seven ounces of sifted sugar, and one House, escorted by the procession, which having formed had taken up its line of march. Most of the outside crowd followed in the same direction and the rest dispersed to their homes, ber, and the inauguration ceremonies

A GIRL has a ringing laugh when she is a belle.

THE place for a picule-the Sand-

## Rates of Advertising. Year. House constitute a square. For Executors' and Adm'rs', Notices \$1 of For Auditors', Notices, 10 of For Assignees' and strain Notices, 3 of For Yearly Cards, not exceeding six lines, 7 of For Yearly Cards, not exceeding six lines, 7 of For Yearly Cards, not exceeding six lines, 7 of For Announcements tive cents per line unless contracted for by the year. For Business and Special Notices, 10 centering for the per line. Double column adversements extra,

#### Agricultural,

INTELLIGENCE IN FARMING.

In a recent trip to the interior of the State it was our good fortune to meet with some of the best farmers in the counties of Southern and Eastern Pennsylvania, and were much gratified to hear from them that the cry of 'farming does not pay" has nearly died out, and that most of the intelligent cultivators of the soil are concluling that these pursuits are, to say the least, quite as profitable as the mercantile concerns which so often dazzle and entice the young from rural life.

The increased profit from farming is generally attributed to an increasing intelligence, fostered chiefly by the clubs and agricultural papers, both of which are now regarded as essential parts of the business by all who would make the most out of the land that it is

There seems to have been two great eras in the agriculture of the immediate past. The first was wholly the age of practical experience. Here it was get an idea through the medium of the called, fared badly in popular estimation. Then came a time when the agtime to become one great nation, speak | ricultural chemist, with his soil analysis and other vagaries, became a power, and hosts of men rushed into farming from city desks and counters, fully satisfled that the old-fashioned farmers knew nothing; and that only for him, with his chemical knowledge, would the rich harvest field bow down in

But these times are gone. The two have east their lots together. It is found they are to grow in mutual helpfulness. Science is still welcome. Indeed science is more than ever welcome, but she is not idolized until she has proved her worth in works. And then, with science, and joined with it practical knowledge springing up through business habits. by which only can any mercantile business prosper, and without which farming neither ought nor will prosper, there is no wonder agriculture

We are very glad to note this beneficial change. To this end have we labored, and we take some pride in the fact that we have had a little to do with this promised revival of agricultural prosperity. We have often felt that there is no reason why farming should not become the most certainly profitable of all businesses. Merchants do not meet and discuss as farmers do. Science does not smile on them as she does on the tillers of the soil. They have, 'tis true, in many trade branches, papers devoted to their interest. But cone of these publications enter so closely and so earnestly into their reader's life as the agricultural paper does into the farmer's home. This great power must grow, and must be and we are quite sure the time will come, when, instead of as in the past plain how it is that so many leave the counting-house for the pleasure and profits of country life. - Ex.

French System of Making Hot-beds.

The French do not make up a bed for a single frame or a range of frames but the commercial gardeners collect a large quantity of material-manure, mixed and left it to ferment for a time, as soon as it is in a fit state, they form it into one large bed, twenty to fifty feet square, and then cover it with frames, just leaving sufficient room beour country, the obligation I am under tween each range of frames to get between to perform the necessary work of cuttivation. The beds are made of me to the highest office within their gift. | the depth necessary to give the desired temperature, three or four feet, and they present the following advantages:

1. A large mass of fermenting material in a state of very slow decomposi-

2. A very small space exposed to the cooling effects of atmospheric changes. merely the pathway between the

3. Economy of material, inasmuch as the dung necessary for a two-light frame with us, would be sufficient for a The drawback is that of inebility to replenish the heat when the first supply becomes exhausted, and no lining out asking promotion or command, and can be applied. Still as a means of worth following, especially for market purposes. A bed twelve feet wide might be made, facing east and west upon this two ranges of frames might e fixed back to back and close together, and upon such a bed it is fair to infer crops of either cucumbers or melons. or in fact any other crop requiring bottom heat, might be grown with certainty of success .- Rural New Yorker.

> HALF-PAY PUDDING .- Four ounces of the following ingredients: Suet. flour. bread crumbs, currants, and raisins .-Two tablespoonfols of treacle. Mix it well with half pint of boiling milk. and boil it in a mould for four hours. An economical pudding when eggs are

> MARMALADE PUDDING .-- Half pound of suet, half pound of bread crumbs. bound of marmalade. Mix well with four eggs, and boil for four hours.

> GINGERBREAD PUDDING, - Half nound of flour, one-fourth pound of suet, one half pound of treacle, and a tittle grated ginger; mix with milk, and boil for four hours.

THE New York World's tunny man is responsible for the following: 'Wny is South Carolina like a piano?' Beowe the darkies (dark keys) are above the