

FOR GOVERNOR. JNO W GEARY,

Subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.

THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural of Gen Grant, delivered on taking the oath of office as President of the United States, will be read with pleasure by all who confidently looked to him as the vindicator and supporter of the great principles of the party which elected him to his present position.

Of suffrage he speaks as follows: The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public attention so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State.

It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution.

Gen Grant Formally Notified of his Election.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 14. The Joint Committee, composed of Senator Morton, Representative Jas. F. Wilson and Representative J. V. L. Frayne, of New York, appointed by Congress to officially inform Gen Grant of his election as President of the United States, waited on him yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock at his headquarters, and discharged the duty assigned them. The ceremony took place in the General's private office.

REMARKS OF SENATOR MORTON.

GENERAL:—The Joint Committee, appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the poll enter in for you the highest confidence and respect.

Senator Morton, then handed the official notification to Gen. Grant, of which the following is a copy:

Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being assembled at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1869, the underwritten President of the Senate, did, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and count all the votes of the electors for a President and Vice President, by which it appears that Ulysses S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March 1869.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, 1869. B. F. WADE, President pro tem. of the Senate

Gen. Grant, on receiving this certificate made the following response, speaking very deliberately and with evident embarrassment:

REPLY OF GEN. GRANT.

"I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants, such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of

the revenue and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and should just as soon reconfirm one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference.

There is one matter that I might properly speak of here, and that is the selection of a Cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet, before the official declaration of the election was made. Although I presumed that there was no doubt about what that declaration would be, but after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me, in writing and otherwise, from this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. It announced in advance efforts would be made to change my determination, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce who I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the Committee, so that my intentions may be known."

A LITTLE DEAF.—In the olden time before Maine laws were invented, Wing kept the hotel at Middle Granville, and from his well stocked bar furnished accommodations for man and beast. He was a good landlord, but terribly deaf. Fish the village painter, was afflicted in the same way.

One day they were sitting by themselves in the bar room. Whiz was behind the counter, waiting for the next customer, while Fish was lounging before the fire, with a thirsty look, casting sheep's eyes occasionally at Wing's denizens, and wishing devoutly that some one would come in and treat.

A traveler from the south, on his way to Brandon, stepped in to inquire the distance. Going up to old Wing he said: "Can you tell me, sir, how far it is to Brandon?"

"Brandy," says the ready landlord, jumping up. "Yes, sir, I have some," at the same time handing down the decanter of the liquid.

"You misunderstood me," says the stranger; "I asked you how far it was to Brandon."

"They call it pretty good brandy," says Wing. "Will you take some sugar with it?" reaching out, as he spoke, for the bottle and toddy-stick.

The despairing traveler, hoping for a proper answer, now turned to Fish.

"The landlord," said he, "seems to be deaf; will you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"Thank you," said Fish; "I don't care if I do take a drink with you!" The stranger treated and fled.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—Somebody gets off the following beautiful paragraph on the closing night of the week. There is a volume of truth in it.

Saturday night makes the people human, sets their hearts to beating softly, as they used to do before the world turned them into war drums and jarred them to pieces with tattoos. The ledger closes with a clash; the iron door vaults come to with a bang; up go the shutters with a will; click goes the key in the lock. It is Saturday night, and business breathes free again. Homeward ho! The door that has been ajar all week gently closes behind him; the world is shut out. Shut out! Shut in, then rather. Here are his treasures after all and not to the vault, and not in the book—save the old family Bible—and not in the bank.

May be you are a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then poor fellow! Saturday night is nothing to you, just as you are nothing to nobody. Get a wife, blue eyed or black eyed, but above all true eyed; get a little home, no matter how little, and a little sofa, just to hold two or two and a half, and then get the two or two and a half in it of a Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of courage.

THE printers who formerly stuck type at the side of Horace Greeley have died out of the office, and Horace himself, though a practical printer, rarely visits the composing room. The last time the writer saw him at work in the composing room was at three o'clock in the morning following President Lincoln's election, when he ran his eye over the type of the New York election table on the editorial page, and suddenly cried out: "Here, Sam, bring me a bodkin; some d—d fool has spelt me Allegany with an 'h.' And though the pressmen were impatiently clanging the bells for the forms, Horace deliberately drew a jack knife from his pocket and dug 'h' out of Allegany before he would allow the forms to go down."

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—The new law relative to the liability of railroad employees for neglect of duty, is substantially as follows: "If any person or person in the service or employ of a railroad or other transportation company, doing business in Pennsylvania, shall refuse or neglect to obey any regulation of such company, or by reason of negligence or willful misconduct shall fail to observe any precaution or rule which it was his duty to obey and observe, and cause injury or death to any person the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail or in the State penitentiary not exceeding five years. It is the duty of the county district attorneys to prosecute offenders against this law."

NEWS ITEMS.

—Beecher approves of nine pins. —New York now harbors Breckenridge. —They now call G. F. T. a train run by gas.

—The citizens of Tionesta are trying to get up a public library. —\$200,000 of buildings were put up in Sharon during 1868.

—\$500,000 worth of tobacco was raised in Lancaster county last year. —Religious revivals are actively going on in several of the churches in Millersburg, Pa.

—New York denies having a vigilance committee. —Boston boasts a velocipede rink 10,000 feet in area.

—In Cincinnati velocipedes rent for fifty cents an hour. —Hartford, Connecticut, has grown rich on insurance.

—But three deaths occurred in the Western Penitentiary last year. —Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 131 1/2.

—General S. Kilby Smith, American Consul at Panama, has arrived at New York. —The steamer Alaska from Aspinwall, with \$104,000 in gold, arrived at New York Saturday.

—Nearly half of the town of Chippewa Falls, Wis., was burned on the 27th inst. —In the Illinois House on Saturday morning, a bill to repeal the registry law was defeated.

—Pennsylvanians now think that Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., is the man for the Cabinet. —The public debt statement for February will show a decrease of twelve million dollars.

—Eighteen inches of snow fell at Augusta, Maine, Saturday. The railroads are blockaded all over the State. —The Park Savings Bank in Brooklyn, New York, was robbed on Saturday of a small tin box containing \$45,000 in money. No arrests.

—Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has not yet completed the roll of members of the Forty first Congress. Many credentials have not yet been received.

—Saturday night Rosenbaum & Co.'s store and petroleum oil establishment, on Main street, Memphis, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$15,000. Insurance in Eastern offices.

—General Grant's first order on entering the White House, will probably be to order Sheridan to New Orleans, Sickles to Charleston, and Reynolds to Texas.

—Mr. McPherson will be Clerk of the House; Mr. Caxton, of New York. Doorkeeper; Mr. Ordway, of New Hampshire. Sergeant at arms; and Mr. King, of Minnesota, Postmaster.

—About three inches of snow fell at New York, Saturday, which froze during the night, and made good sleighing in the outskirts. Ten inches fell in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

—Massachusetts claims a Cabinet seat. Mr. Wilson declines. Mr. Boutwell, although a warm personal friend of Gen. Grant's, does not expect it. Mr. Sumner is in a hopeful state of expectancy.

—Saturday morning the west half of Empire block and three buildings on West avenue, Kankakee, Illinois, were destroyed by fire. Cause unknown. Estimated loss \$75,000. Insurance large.

—Mrs. Beitzhold, wife of a liquor compounder in Buffalo, was fatally burned on Tuesday by the explosion of a jug containing orange peelings, spices and high-wines. The jug had been placed in a pail of boiling water.

—The oil and water color manufactory of Hainemann & Steiner Bro., Tiffany street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. The building was owned by Thomas C. Lyman. Loss \$25,000. Insured.

—Governor Fairchild presided at an immense audience of legislators and citizens, who Saturday evening were addressed in Madison, Wis., by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Livermore on the subject of woman suffrage.

—In the Richmond Circuit Court a charter has been granted to Joseph Finney, and other citizens of Georgia and Florida, to build telegraph lines through and in Virginia. Capital not to exceed \$1,500,000.

—Another railway war has just been instituted in the Courts; this time between the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Companies. It is instituted by the Great Western parties to compel the Erie to appropriate certain moneys to paying mortgages on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

—The skating match for the championship between Frank Swift, of New York, and E. T. Goodrich, of Chicago, at Buffalo Saturday night, was a failure, as a competent referee could not be obtained, and the judges were able to agree only on eighteen figures out of twenty six. Another attempt will be made this week.

—C. D. Robinson, of the firm of Wood & Robinson, brokers, 33 Brown street, New York, is reported by his partner to have absconded with \$40,000 in five-hundred dollar bonds of 1867, three certified checks of \$10,000 each, and 630 shares of various kinds of stock, valued at \$46,000. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for his arrest and recovery of the securities.

—Advices from Cuba state that the emigration of Cubans from the island continues undiminished. Additional supplies of troops are needed from Spain to occupy the whole island, and drive out the insurgents. The troops now there can do nothing more than hold their own. Meantime the people in the country are suffering all kinds of deprivations and distress. Their complaints are heartrending. Thousands are leaving their homes and seeking refuge

To Young Men.

To the lackadaisical youth with an inner consciousness of fitness for a "great life mission," we particularly commend the following sensible advice:—

"It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead, that is required to catch up when behind, will save credit, give more time to business, and add to the profits and reputation of your word. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do, do it at once, cheerfully, and therefore more speedily and correctly. If you go on business, attend to the matter promptly, and then, as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on "business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct with regularity, promptness, liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy any article simply because the man who sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive; then stop there to wait on customers.

Never use quick words or allow yourself to make ungentlemanly remarks to those in your employ; for to do so lessens their respect for you and your influence over them. Help yourself, and others will help you. Be faithful over the interests entrusted to your keeping, and in all good time your responsibilities will be increased. Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not build until you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not—as you hope or work for success—spend time in idleness. If your time is your own, business will suffer if you do. If it is given to another for pay, it belongs to him and you have no more right to steal that, than to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path; more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidantes, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be honest. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the times. Young men, cut this out and there is folly in the argument let us know."

A WORD TO MOTHERS.—Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her child. That tablet and that history will remain indelible when time shall be no more. That history each mother shall meet again, and read with eternal joy or unutterable grief, in the coming ages of eternity. The thought should weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply circumspect, prayerful and faithful in her solemn work of training up her children for heaven and immortality.

The minds of children are very susceptible and easily impressed. A word or look or frown, may engrave an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out. You walk along the seashore when the tide is out, and you turn characters or write names or words in smooth white sand, which is spread out so clear and beautiful at your feet, according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide shall in a few hours wash out and efface all that you have written. Not so the lines and characters of truth and error which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. The impressions you make for the everlasting good or ill of your children, which neither floods nor storms of earth can wash out, nor death's fingers erase, nor the slow-moving ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be in her treatment of her child! How prayerful and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death, and her lips no longer move in prayer in his behalf, in commending her dear child to her covenant God.—Theological Journal.

A USEFUL TABLE. To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural contemporary:

Table with 2 columns: Field dimensions and Area. 5 yards wide by 578 yards long contains 1 acre. 10 yards wide by 231 yards long contains 1 acre. 20 yards wide by 242 yards long contains 1 acre. 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains 1 acre. 80 yards wide by 60 1/2 yards long contains 1 acre. 70 yards wide by 69 1/2 yards long contains 1 acre. 220 feet wide by 198 feet long contains 1 acre. 440 feet wide by 99 feet long contains 1 acre. 110 feet wide by 296 feet long contains 1 acre. 60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains 1 acre.

SEND THEM ALEX.—In order to publish a good local paper it is necessary to know what is going on through the county, and to gather all items of interest from the several localities. As it is impossible for us to have a reporter in every section, we must therefore look to our friends to aid us in this matter. We will be thankful to any who will furnish us interesting local occurrences in their midst. If they but send us particulars we will put them in shape.

Position in Sleeping.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, says Hall's Journal of Health, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well.

After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal the weight of the digestive organs add that of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the back bone, compress it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there is unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty, the arrest is more decided; and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of the wild beasts, or other impending dangers, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouses us and sends on the stagnating blood; and we wake in a fright or trembling or in a perspiration or feeling exhausted, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the efforts made to escape the danger.

But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice, when the trembling building crushes us—what then? That is death! That is the death of those of whom it is said when found lifeless in the morning. "That they were as well as ever the day before; and often it is added, "and ate heartier than common!" This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal.

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