## VOLUME I

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### From Harpers New Monthly Magazine MY SISTER MARCIA.

You would not think it strange that an October day has an especial charm for me, if you knew all the memories which it recalls. This one, with its hazy brightness, its ripe splendor, is like a waft of enchanted air-it carries me back, by a spell resistless as fate, two other days-one the darkest, the other the brightest of my whole life.

The dark day was bright enough over head, I remember. The sky looked deep and grand and infinite. It was full of glory, as the atmosphere was of prismatic haze, through which the distant hills rose purple and soft as if they had been the Delectable Mountains. The apple-tree boughs glowed with apples, scarlet as balls of fire; grapes were ripe on the vines; autumn flowers nodded along the highway; and the oak woods in the distance were touched with flame. It was just such a day as I loved all my life; but now its splendid brightness was sadder to me than would have been the wildest blast of winter. I felt something, I think, like a deposed queen, wearing her royal robes to grace the triumph of her conquorer. For what would October be to me any more when a stranger's foot had crossed the sill and I should be no longer at Ingleside?

To a person who had a smaller organ of locality my grief might have seemed exaggerated and unreasnoable; though even such a one could hardly have thought it a trifle for my father to pass from the comfortable position of a well-to-do farmer, whose crops made him independent, to that of a laborer in oth-er men's fields, housing his family where he could. But there are those who understand that the poverty was not the hardest to any of us-the bitterest pang was the parting with the old acres which had been ours so

I had been busy all day, going about the house, and helping my mother to put things in order, and deciding what we would sell and what keep, to furnish a new refuge for ourselves somewhere. Marcia -she was my oldest sister-had not been out of her room that day. We called her when dinner was ready, but she answered that she did not want any, and say answered that she did not want any, and we had not disturbed her any more. I had been willing enough to do all that was required. It helped to pass the time away, and left the less in which to think. When every thing was done 1 went out of doors, and sat down in the old arbor, in the midst of the garden, and bowed my head for waves of trouble to go over me; wishing vaguely, with a girlish dispair, that they would stand me on the desolate shore of

We had suffered a great misfortune, and yet one for which we could mASH no one .--It had seemed to come, as the coroners say, by a visitation of God. My father had indorsed a note for James Harris, my sister Mareis's lover. James was young and poor, and there was an excellent opening, for him to go into business. He put into it the little money he had biaself, and borrowed three thousand dollars, giving for it the note which my father indersed. If James had lived he would have made money, paid interest and principal, and all would have gone well --- But he died suddenly, with no time to arrange his affairs, or even to see Marcia. Be-fore we had heard of his illness the tiding-

each other the more the sorer trouble pressed them. We could see them going slowly over the same round that I had taken before -lungering a little in each well-known wellloved spot. I had been thinking it so hard for me to part with Ingleside; but now I felt ashamed that I had thought of myself at all, when I realized how much more bitter it was for them. I looked up at Marcia. Her tears were falling fast, and she was wringing her

hands with a passionate gesture. "Oh, Theo!" she cried, "ever since James died I have longed so to he down in his low grave beside him; but I never wanted to so much as now. How can I bear to see them leave their home?" And then she bowed her head on the window-ledge, as if she had forgotten my presence, and wailed out, "Oh, why didn't you take me with you, my love!

my love!" 1 had not understood my sister hithertohad not known how intense her quiet-seeming nature was. This trouble, so hard to bear. was revealing us to each other. I tried to comfort her, and talked to ber again of my new plan, till she grew feverish in her excitement about it.

"If you could only succeed," she snid, "we sound pay them off. I would not die till the old home was clear.

After a while father and mother came in, and I talked about it to them. Father smiled pensively. He had a face which those who loved him less than we did might have called week; but there was a womanish sweetness and tenderness in it-a womanish despondency, too, just then.

"I don't think it will do any good, Theo," he said; "still you may go. It's no harm to try; only I think luck's against us." Yet I thought the plan cheered him a little

-it was something to spealate over, vain as it seemed. I knew he would have just a little glimmer of hope until I should come back

with my sentence of yea or nay. I tried hard to sleep that night-loss of cet always told on me, I wanted to look my best next day. 1 was pretty, and I confers I trusted to that as much as any thing in the impression I hoped to make. But my slumbers were troubled. I kept dreaming about going away from Ingleside. I don't know how many times I lived the parting scene over that night, watched my mother's grief, my father's pitiful dispair, Marcia's self-reproach for what was not in the last her fault. Once I dreamed that she killed herself; and when the time came to go we found her laying cold and stark, deaf to the voices which called her. From that dream I awoke, shak-ing with anguish terror. I stole out of bed, and across the passage to her room-for we did not sleep together, as sisters usually do in the country. I was afraid to go to her in the darkness, the impression of my dream was so strong upon me: 45 I stood in the noor and called her name softly -- "Marcia."

"Yes. Theo." "You are awake, it seems. May I come in and stay with you? I am so lonesome, and

1 dream such miserable things." Yes, come. You won't disturb me;" and

she made room for me, and I crept in close to her, and by there till morning. She did not talk to me at all; but though I drowsed little I had a con all the that she was awake, alert, suffering. At last morning came. I looked somewhat pale from my rostless night, but I dressed my self for my journey as becomingly as I could and tried to have faith in myself and the success of my mission. It was only an hour's car-ride, and then I found my way to the office of Hope and Goodell. It was ten o'clock-I thought 1 should see them before the busiest part of their day. I knocked on the door where their unnes were painted, and a lack boy, with light, straight hair, and a quill behind his large, pale car, opened it. I noticed, with that curiously minute observation which sometimes seems so ludierous in great crisis, how large the checks of his pantaloons were; and wondered whether such a fashion was characteristic of lack boys, or of the legal professoin. I asked if I could see Mr. Hope or Mr Goodell. Mr Goodeli was out, he said, but I could see Mr. Hope, if I would wait a few moments. Then he asked my name, and I gave him a card with it written ou it-"Miss Theodora Hall of Bylands"and then I followed him into an anti-room, and sat down to wait. A number of men passed in and ont, each one bestowing on me an inquisitive stare; and at last, after per haps half an hour, I was told that Mr. Hope was at liberty, and the lank youth conducted me into his private office. Mr. Hope looked at me before he spoke, and I looked at him. I saw in him a canny Scotchman, not handsome or elegant, but with something about him which pleased me at the very first. He had a broad open forehead, without overmuch ideality, but full of sense and strength; a straight, resolute nose; rather high check bones; clear, light-blue eyes; sandy beard and hair; and lips that knew how to close firmly over their own secrets. I do not think most girls of eighteen would have liked him; but I did, rather -Perhaps he preceived it in my face, for he smiled-a bright, heartsome smile, that for the moment changed his whole expression. "Mr. Caleb Hall's daughter, I presume?" "Yes, Sir," and then I hesitated how to begin my errand. He preceived my embarrisment, and asked ne, very kindly, to sit down and speak to him at my leasure. He had an hour to spare the poisoned bowl to his guests. The before it would be necessary for him to be in court. So I began my story-though, after all, I had not much to tell-what we considered the farm worth, the circumstances of my father's indorsing for Jumes Harris, and how sure we were that we could pay it all up, with interest, in a very few years. were the chief points; though I said a little about what it would be to all of us, and most especially to father and mother, to leave the dear old home. I dont know but my voice trembled; but I kept my toars back, for the cool, penetrating glance which rested on my face warned me effectually to steer clear of sentimentality. When I was through he an-swered me kindly, though not as I had honed.

ter, we saw father and mother go out to-, ed.to it, in this instance, out of personal re-A Bridegroom Arrested at the Altar. gethor in the sunset. They were not a very demonstrative couple usually, though we knew that their love was deep and tree. But now they weat hand in hand, clinging to is no way but for the sale to go forward. I do not see, however, why that should oblige your father to leave. Some one might buy it who would let him remain at a reasonable

rent. That was a new thought-still another hope to eling to. 1 thanked him for it, and went home full of the idea. My mother seized npon it at once, and wondered that no one had thought of it before; but ray father a comforteble competency—and has res derived no comfort from it. Because one scheme had failed he thought all would, and fell back into the depth of his dispondency. chance in the world of our staying there.-Marcia did not say any thing; but I think she felt the failure of my mission more keen-

ly than any of us, We did not eat any dinner-none of us had the heart for it. The moments dragged on, Hope had come out, alert to look after his I saw father among them, with the despon-dent look on his face, the womenish quivering round his lips. The rest of us were indoors, all three; but the windows were open, and we were close to them half hidden by the curtains, where we could see and hear every

thing. Mr. Hope made the first bid-three thoushe suid:

"That man will have it any way. him.

She was right. To oppose David Hope was like opposing fate. When they got up to four thousand neighbor Berker perceived were to put out on interest. As he went out, after making an appointment with father for the next forenooa, he taid to me, in a low tone:

"I do not think you will have to leave Ingleside,

I did not repeat his words; only waited, with what patience I could, for the next day's developements.

Mother went with futher, as, of course, her signature was also necessary. It was a sud journey for them. As I tied mother's onnet, and pulled out the bows-for I alway did such little things for her-she said, with tears in her eyes: "I never thought to leave this house, Theo.

till I went to one not made with hands -But God knows what is best for us all; and

what He souds must be right. I telt a secret hope, which supported me and there the security was given for the preschile they were gone, that I should see a ence of the defendant to answer the sum brighter look on the dear faces when they reof the court. The plaintiff having alleged turned. Nor was I disappointed. in her complaint that her heart and prospects "Year Mr. Hope is a good man, Theo," in life had suffered to the amount of \$5,000. the bail was fixed at \$3,000. The newly ny father said, when he came in. I don't know why he said my Mr. Hope, unless he married ones returned to Rash by the next had a secret suspicion that my representa-tions, when I went to the office, had sometrain, and ere this meets the eves of our readers will have started on their honey-moon thing to do with the way matters had turned. tour. questioned him eagerly, "To begin with, we are to stay at Ingele-side. I realy think it was with that inten-PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL. tion that Mr. Hope purchased it. We are Opinions of the Press. to pay him a rent of two hundred dollars a year; for he said he should be satisfied with THE PHILADELPHIA JOURNALS. five per cent, for his money, and the place kept in good repair. And, better still, we The Lungan thinks it is brief, clear and dispassionate, and just what the bulk of the are to have the privilege, any time in ten years, of buying the homestead back at pre-isely what he paid for it. We have two tion to po." to the best of his ability, all thousand dollars toward it now, you know, that it requires of him. It is easy to 864 and I think we can carn and save two thousin these words that General Grant had well and more in that time-don't yon?" and he considered the words of the oath, that he looked around on his group of listeners for fully comprehended their solemn importance, confirmation of his hopes. Then Marcia in requiring him to "faithfully execute the spoke-her first words during the conversion. office of President," and that he is determin-"You won't have to wait ten years, father. ed to do it. We remembered what she said afterward. The Aos says: The address is not bellig-The next day she went to town-the first time she had ever gove off the home place since James died. She kept her object erent in its tone, but in general promises and demands equity in our dealings with foreign powers. Taking it altogether, as the utter secret, and only said she would be gone but few hours. I told you I was pretty, but ance of a President not elected by the con-Marcia had a beauty higher than more pret- stitutional party, but put forward by the enemies of free constitutional government, tiness. Our eyes and hair were similar in color-a dark brown almost black. Our to enable them to tide over an election, we features were not unlike; and yet what was think they have more reason to be discontentprettiness in me deepened in her into positive ed with the inaugural than we have. The President asks the prayers of the nation to Almighty God, and the efforts of every eauty. I had never felt it more than when saw her dressed to go away that morning. whispered, as I kissed her, citizen, for the cementing of a happy Union "What a grand creature you are " of the States. No human insturment can be And she, kissing me back, in one of her more effectual to that end than General Grant nfrequent moods of tenderness, answered: himself. All that he does towards it will receive fair construction and furtherance "Say a prayer for me while I am gone, child, that beauty, or something better, may from us, and, we believe, from the great body of the Democratic party. help me to accomplish my purpose." [CONTINUED.] The Isquiran thinks that the inaugural address of President Grant will meet every ex-THE EFFECT OF COLD WATER ON WASHINGpectation of the people who elected him .ros Politicians. - A Washington letter says: It contains every pledge of fealty to the principles of the Republican party which the Speaker Colfax indulges in little eating and drinking. He never drinks wine nor proffers most earnest friend of these principles can I think it is desirable, will exercise the con-Hondesire. It is deficient in no essential partic orable Ballot and Baukem were guests at his ular, and its suggestions are those which the table last winter, assisted at one of the elegood sense and patrotism of our countrymen gant entertainments in the shape of dinners will ratify. President Grant is, h, his expressions, brief and to the point. He is to members of Congress. As the dessert appeared, after two hours cating, the houorsolid and dignified, and his words will create able remembered an engagement at Senator a profound impression. Whoaver has been complaining that the sentiments of this man Morgan's and so excused themselves. When once in the street, said Baukem to Ballot: of mystery were unknown, will have no furth-'Good Lord, Ballot, let's go somewhere and er occasion for complaint after reading the get a drink! I am cold down to my feet .-Inaugural Message. If Colfax would only warm his water a little: but ice-why he puts in great lumps.-It's cruelty to beasts." Ballot suggested that they would find something at Morgan's. The Posr says: This address is a straight as a rapier and as pointed. It is the ungloved hand of a soldier reached out to his counas a wine supper was going on, given to the trymen in frank and fearless case. Unlike the second address of Mr. Lincoln, it has no had to deal with. In meeting these, it is national committee. Arriving at the New beauty of rhetoric, no music of words, but desirable that they should be approached York Senator, the two found the tables covis almost without precedent, in its directness and candor. It is great only in its simplicity, pride, remembering that the greatest good ered with champague bottles. "Take away your thin potations, Morgan," cried Ballot, "and let us have something to drink."-Brandy and whiskey were produced, and as Senator Morgan watched his thirsty guests, sashed and girded sphynx has spoken. and the mystery exists no more. It is no attained. This requires security of person presonification of silence that we have placed and property, and for religious and political in the Presidency, but a simple, monest, em- opinions in every part of our common counhe remarked quietly: "Why, gentleman, you must have been dining with Speaker phatic man, who uses speech as he uses his try, without regard to local prejudice, and will heartily endorse it. sword-only when it is necessary. Grant all laws, to secure these ends, will receive length in another column. Colfax.

The following is from the Rochester CHRONICLE, and sets forth how a bridegroom was arrested at the altar, on a breach of When the twenty first New York Regi-

ment of Calvary was disbanded at Chevenev city, Colorado, June, 1866, one of the officers, a young gentleman of enterprising disseek his fortune. He found it-or at least a comforteble competency-and has resided there ever since, enjoying the fruits of his labor, and adding continually to his store of this world's goods. Previous to his enter-He said no one would buy the place who did not want to live on it, and there was no a lady, who, like himself, at that time lived in one of the northern towns of Livingston county, but during his absence a coolness grew up between them, and some time since,

while he was on a visit to this part of the country, a further disagreement arose, and since that time they have not corresponded. and the time for the sale-half past two-ar- The gentleman deemed himself free to choose rived. With the two o'clock train Mr. David again, wooed and won a charming young lady, the daughter of a prominent citizen c own and his partner's intrests. A dozen or Rush, and a few days ago came east to fulfil more men collected-the auctioneer came; an engagement of marriage with her. Everyand they all gathered together in front of thing went on harmoniously, and Tuesday the house, in the shadow of the great old elms which my father's father had planted.— friends, they were united in the bonds of I saw father among them, with the despon-wedlock. But, instead of taking the next train for New York, as they had intended, they were destined to make a visit to Rochester on an exceedingly disagreeable errand. Scarcely had the parson's benediction been pronounced on the happy pair, when the hum of congratulation was suddenly checked by

the appearance in the room of Deputy Sheri2 saud dollars-then a neighbor whose land joined ours, and who had long wanted Ingle-side, raised it. Besides those two there were of the bridegroom, at the suit of his discard-ed sweetheart, for breach of promise. His slowly, rising fifty dollars at a time. Marcia watched Mr. Hope, and after one of his bids she suid: necessary to visit the city immediately and

be locked up, or enter bail for his appearance see it in his eyes. I wonder Job Barker to answer the complaint. It was a disagree-doesn't see it ioo, and stop bidding against able alternative in itself, but the worst feature in the case lay in the fact that he must

tell his bride of the predicament in which he was involved. Cold chills ran down his back, and struck to his heart, and in short to four thousand neighbor Berker perceived it and stopped-stopped to soon for our in-terest, for it was only four-fifths the true value of the place. Mr. Hope closed up the busines quickly. He arranged to receive his deed the next day. Of course two thousand dollars was to go to the firm—the other two to the the store the store of the firm the store of the first had come of the store of the place. It is the true busines quickly is a store the store the store of the st 11. To his great relief, she took a decidedly philosophical view of the subject, and prov ed herself imbued with a wifely spirit by declaring that she would accompany him to Rochester and face the terrors of law by his side. Of course she received a partial reward for her devotion on the spot; and, with-

out explaining the nature of their business the couple prepared themselves for the trip, and accompanied the deputy sheriff to Roch-ester. Leaving the lady at the Clinton Ho tel, the harrassed husband sought out his old companiou-in-arms, E. Burke Collins, Esq , formerly a captain in the twenty-first, of whom he solicited aid. Always ready to heed the voice of distress, the squire put on his hat, and after runing about a little while, secured the necessary bondsmen, with whom he repaired to the sheriff's office, and then

learned in the army the virtue of reticence, he also learned the value of well-weighed words, uttered at the right time and in the right way. When he said he would accept nothing but unconditional surrender, he re-

Advocate.

clearest forms to express strong thoughts, he tells the American people as briefly as he can all that he believes it best for them to do. We like his way of talking; we like every word that he has said. At last we have a tract. President who is altogether an Amercan of the Americans-Ulysters 5. Grant, who will be, we thoroughly believe, as good a President as he was great as General.

The Passs is of the opinion that General Grant's insugural is very much just such a paper as the American people expected of him. He talks with them precisely as the head of a firm would talk with his partners concerning the business of the firm, in a plain, practical and intelligible way.

The NORTH AMERICAN thinks President Grant could have said nothing to put his Administration in more striking contrast with that of the late chief magistrate, who has retired amidst so much execration, than he has said in these few terse and pointed sentences.

The GLOBE Says: President Grant yesterday delivered the nicest, briefest, most sen-sible inaugural address that yet ornaments and honors a place among the archieves of Why it looks as though Providence had and honors a place among the archieves of our nation. It is a document that the men of all parties can subscribe to and support without the slightest compunction.

#### THE NEW YORK JOURNALS.

The HEBALD says: President Grant in his inaugural speaks with the directness of a soldier and the frankness of a honest man ry also that the General Government should fresh from the people! The outline which he presents of the purposes of his administration in his domestic and foreign policy is to pay secures precisely the same sort of dolthat of a practical statesman, who recognizes | lar to use now, and not before. the march of events and the living issues of the day.

Here, then, including economy, retrenchment, and a faithful collection of the public low the same rule. revenue, we have the sailing directions of the new administration. What is the general prospects? It is one of full, promise, pros-perity, progress, development, and power at home and abroad. And so opens the new have a peculiar interest in maintaining the book of American history.

The WORLD is very querulous, as follows: The only respect in which this empty and self-confident address is of any importance, is in the evidence it furnishes that General Grant does not intend to have any sericus differences with the Republican party .--With all its self-asserted the Inaugural is really very servile. It indorses all the favorite measures and dogmas of the Ropublican party, except the Tenure-of-Office act; and on that the party is known to be about equally divided. All his independence is exhausted in the mere empty proclamation of it; he has not had the nEAL independence fidence, General Grant's Inaugural is a mere echo of the tritest common-places of the Republican newspapers. We challenge his admirers to point out a single idea which he has contributed to the threadbare stock from shich he drew the materials of his address. The Times speaks as follows: The characteristics which distinguish General Grant, and command the confidence which marks his. entrance upon the duties of the Executive, are conspicious in his inaugural address. is brief, clear, emphatic to the purpose. It touches great wants, indicates great duties and propounds a great policy with a distinctness that leaves nothing in doubt, and the force of true-born earnestness. Gen. Grant had something to say, and he has said it. strongly and well.

my best efforts for enforcement. A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as a return to the specie basis as soon daining rhetoric, and seeking only for the detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for. To protect national honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid off in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the con-

> Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trust-ed in public places, and i, will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this would be added a faithful collection of revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practical retreachment in expenditures in every department of the Goverament.

When we compare the payfug capacity of the country now, with the ten States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge. I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can

bestowed upon us a strong box. The pre-cious metals locked up in the sterile moun-tains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, will meet the very contingency now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach their riches, and it may be necessagive its aid to secure this access, but that should only be when a dollar of obligation

While the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should fol-

A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and national honor.

A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in this com-

ion sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid or specie payment resumed, is not so important, as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do, is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels.

It will be my endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, to collect the revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this desingn. In regard to a foreign policy-I would deal with nations as equitable laws require individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our coun-try floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent. The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land-the Indians-is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course toward them which tended to their civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizenship. The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public attention so long as a portion of its citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be setcled 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. In conclusion, I ask, patient forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

came that he was dead. Then his busine was closed up, hurriedly and unwisely, as it almost always is in such cases, and only enough accrued from it to pay one thousand dollars of his debt. The firm from whom he he had borrowed the money-a law firm known as Hope and Goodell -- of course came down upon my father for the rest. We had no rich friends from whom to seek assistance. and not much time. Without doubt, by making proper effort, the money could have been borrowed, and the farm mortgaged as security; but my father was one of those men who gave up easily. He thought trying useles; and so, on the morrow, our home was to he sold. We considered it worth live thouand dollars; but things very seldom bring their full value uder the hammer. At any rate, it was going to pass from our hands this home we had all loved so well-and 1 eit as if my heart would break, as I sat there lone in the arbor and sobbed out my unreaoning dispair.

After a while I got up and went all round he place-a sad pilgrimage. To the old hestnut-tree, to the little pine grove on the till, to the nook where I had always found he first violets, to grape-vene, and orchard -but I picked no grape, gathered no apple. ly heart and my step were heavy. 1 have a at-like clinging to places by nature, and this ne place had been all the world to me so ong. My grandfather had owned it first, and left it, when he died, to my father. And ther and mother had lived there all their arried life. We girls had been born there, ind we had never been long at a time out of ight of those two red chimneys. And nowhere should we go? I think Hagar scarcer felt more desolate when she turned from he familiar tent door and went on toward he desert.

Going into the house I met Marcia, who ad come down stairs at last. She was in her deep mourning for James. I believe I and been feeling hard toward her before, as if she were in some wise accountable for the loss that was turning my father and mother out of their life-long shelter, But I was moved with sorrowful compunction when 1 saw her white, still face, whose pallor her hlock robes heightened.

opose you will almost hate me, Theo, in a hopeless, despairing tone. -1

seems to you as if I had done it. My heart melted, and I tried to comfort And uttering such words of soothing is I could, a new twought struck me. The ale was not to take place until the next afernoon; and that would give me time to go ato town in the morning, and make a per-onal appeal to Messrs. Hope and Goodell. wild fancy that I might effect something my father's behalf took possession of me. e would only be content to let us keep ir home, and pay up the borrowed money, course of time, by installments! To de at. I thought we could live almost on air make any sacrifice, no matter how greatrely we could pay up two hundred thou-nd dollars in a few years. But would they

'It seems almost unfair," he said, "in Mr. talked over the plan with Marcia, and she Goodell's absence, to bring his feelings forward as a resson why I can not do what you came as eager about it as I was. It was he first time I had seen a single gleam of wish; but it is the simple truth. I would do ght in her face since the news of Jame's it, if it depended on myself alone. But Mr. Goodell wishes the matter settled up. He we sat at the window discussing the mat- is averse to lending money, and only consent-

The TEINUNE says: The simplicity and directness of the inaugural address will be grateful. Those who doubt this man's statemanship should analyze his brief speech, and see whether he has left anything unsaid.

What we hope to receive from Gen. Grant is a SPLENDID ADMINISTRATION. We have had so many pleayupe President that it is refreshfind a man entering into the Chief Magistracy with something more than a mere caucus and political record. He takes into his new place a broader renown than any since Washinton. We doubt it President even Washington, when he entered this office, had a fame so world-embracing.

### Grant's Inaugural Address

Citizens of the United States :

Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with a determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel,

but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, and to the satis-On all leading quesfaction of the people. tions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge iem according to my judgment; and when stitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike-those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come be-fore it for settlement in the next four yeas. which preceding administrations have never to the greatest number is the object 'to be

### The Cabinet.

Gen. Grant on Friday put an end to the guesses relative to his Cabinet, by sending his nominations to the Senate. According to his previous announcement, Gen Schofield remains for the present at the head of the War Department. The other places will be filled as follows:

Secretary of State-ELINU B. WASH-TURNE of Illinois.

Secretary of Treasury-ALEXANDER T. STEWANT, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior-Gen. JACOB D. Cox. of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy-ADOLPHE E. Bonne, of Pennsylvania.

At'orney-General-E. Rocgwood Hoan, of Massachusetts.

Postmuster-General-JOHN A. J. CRES-WELL, of Maryland.

Mr. Stewart, has declined, in consequence of a law passed at the close of the last century prohibiting an "importer" serving in such capacity, and Ex-Gov. Boutwell of Mass., will receive the appointment, which will necessitate a further change. Judge Hoar being also from Massachusetts.

### Gen. Grant's Inaugural.

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This document is short, erisp, and decided. Everybody will read it and all can understand it, and every lover of his country will heartily endorse it. It will be found at