Terms of Publication.

The Somerset Herald

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Somerset Printing Company.

JOHN I. SCULL,
Business Manager.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXI. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873. NO. 39.

Business Cards.

PAUL R. GAITHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. All professional business promptly attended to. Office in "Mammoth Block," adjoining the store of H. H. Marshall's drug store.

DR. J. K. HOLLER has permanently located in Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., for the practice of his profession.—Office adjoining Charles Kreutzer's store.

JOHN M. KIMMEL, will continue to practice in Berlin and vicinity his professional services. Office in the village of Somerset and surrounding country.—Office on the old place, a few doors south of the Diamond House. nov. 6, '72.

W. J. BURKHART, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in the house late occupied by Dr. Geo. W. Berkey, one door west of the Mansion House. jan. 22, '73.

WILLIAM A. KONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in the Jail building. jy 5-tf.

C. H. GIDEON, Alexander H. Gidfoth has removed his practice of law to Somerset and may be found at his office in the Recorder's office.

WM. A. COLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in residence of W. A. Colborn, adjoining the Court House. aug. 12-tf.

JOHN S. PAUL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Money advanced on collection. Office in his residence, on Main street.

CLARENCE ENZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Diamond House. jan. 15, '73-y.

W. J. & J. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.

DR. F. K. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa., offers his services to the public. Office in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Geo. W. Berkey, one door west of the Mansion House, where he will be found at all times to wait on those who may wish to avail themselves of his services. All operations warranted to give satisfaction. jan 8, '73.

JOHN AUKUL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Diamond House, adjoining the Mansion House. jan. 15, '73-y.

JEREMIAH SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public Agent, Somerset, Pa., office in the Court House. jan. 15-tf.

JOHN SPEICER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Union street, opposite the residence of Eli Scull. 3-tf.

HARVEY BOSSE,—

Can accommodate transients or others who may favor him with their patronage, at the Sign of the Black Bear, in Somerset, Pa. If the attention to keep a good house be worth anything, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Good stabling and an attentive hostler always ready. Oct. 23, '72. JOHN BOSSE.

DR. J. P. WITTER, Physician and Surgeon, Berlin, Pa., will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to his care. jan 15-tf.

DR. J. G. MILLER, after twelve years active practice in Shanksville, has permanently located at Somerset for the practice of Medicine and Surgery in all its branches. Office in the residence formerly occupied by Dr. Geo. W. Berkey, one door west of the Mansion House, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged. Feb. 5, '72.

W. F. POSTLETHWAITE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Professional business promptly attended to. jan 15-tf.

J. L. PONER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

W. M. BOYER, C. CUPPEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to. Office formerly occupied by Hon. Geo. W. Wagner, second door of northern end of Main street, immediately opposite the Diamond.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. S. Fritz still continues the practice of Dentistry, on reasonable terms. All operations performed in the best manner and at as low prices as the same can be done anywhere in the State. Artificial teeth inserted from $8 to $10. All operations warranted, and teeth extracted without pain. jun 7

SOMERSET PLANING-MILL.—

GOOD & JONES,

are now prepared to do all kinds of planing and manufacturing of building materials, such as

FLOORING,
WEATHER-BOARDING,
SASH AND DOORS,
WINDOW & DOOR-FRAMES,
VENETIAN SHUTTERS,
BRACKETS, &c.

Also, anything generally used in house building. All kinds of work done to order. Shop on Water street, near the Glass House. GOOD & JONES.

DIAMOND HOTEL,

Samuel Custer, Proprietor.

Having been favored with a large share of patronage in the past, asks for a continuance of the same. The accommodations are first class. The bar is always furnished with the choicest liquors. Every one is accommodated with a good bedding and an unexceptionable table. This house is easy of access from all parts of the country, being the nearest to the depots, and is a convenient place for parties who wish a good and comfortable stopping place. Terms reasonable, only two dollars per day. SAMUEL CUSTER.

Somerset, Pa., December 4th, 1872.

REYNOLDS, STEEN & CO.,

(Formerly S. Chase Hand.)

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Importers of Queensware and Manufacturers of Glassware,

JOHN WILSON & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

307 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

TIN WARE.

The undersigned is prepared to manufacture all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Constantly on hand, a supply of copper and brass nails, tacks and all kinds of

House Furnishing Goods

Shop one door west of Baer's store, Main street, Somerset, Pa. NOAH CASEBEER.

A. GOOD,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

SOMERSET, PA.

Office in Main Street. 20-tf.

Geo. R. Coffroth & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND CIGARS,

330 Baltimore St.,

Second Door West of Howard,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE NEW FLOUR MILL.

The new Flour Mill built on the site of the OLD "DENNISON MILL,"

situated in a mile south of Somerset in good repair and operation. It has all the latest improvements and is warranted to do the best kind of work. The highest price paid for all kinds of grain. VALENTINE BAY.

Hardware.

HARDWARE.

John F. Blymyer

Has re-opened his store in

Few Doors Above the Old Stand.

And offers to his customers and friends a full line of goods at the very lowest prices.

Hardware of Every Description,

IRON,

NAILS

AND GLASS,

Wooden Ware of All Kinds,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

COAL OIL,

CHIMNEYS,

And everything belonging to the Lamp trade.

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES,

PAINTS IN OIL AND DRY, AND

PAINTERS' GOODS IN GENERAL.

A large stock of

Table Knives and Forks.

POCKET KNIVES,

SPOONS,

SHEARS

AND SCISSORS,

PORCELAIN LINED KETTLES, &c., &c.

Together with many articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement. He is determined to sell at the very lowest prices. Give him a call. june 12-'72.

D. J. HORNER

Buggy, Carriage

AND

LIGHT WAGON

MANUFACTORY.

SOMERSET PA.,

Is now prepared to manufacture to order every description of

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SULKIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
HACKS,
SLEIGHS,
&c., &c.

In the latest and most approved styles, and at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

ALL IS WARRANTED TO BE A

First Class Carriage,

Or any other vehicle, are respectfully invited to call and examine his work. None but the very best material and workmen are used in the manufacture of his work, and none but the

BEST WORKMEN

Are employed in his establishment, some of whom have had an experience of over twenty years in the business. He is, therefore, enabled to turn out a first-class vehicle, both in point of material and workmanship. All work warranted to be as represented, before leaving the shop, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of

REPAIRING AND PAINTING

Done in a neat and substantial manner, and at the shortest notice. He is determined to do all his work to the satisfaction of his customers, and hopes to make it to the interest of everybody to patronize him. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere.

D. J. HORNER.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 6 cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586. jan 22-ly

S. C. KEIM. S. S. LIVENGOOD.

KEIM & LIVENGOOD,

BANKERS.

SALISBURY ELKLICK, P. O.

SOMERSET COUNTY, PENN'A.

Drafts bought and sold, and collections made on all parts of the country.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Special arrangements with Guardians and others who hold moneys in trust. Jan 17 '72

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Persons wanting first-class Fruit Trees, Vines, and Plants should call on

H. H. KEMP,

HARNEDSVILLE,

Somerset County, Pa.

You can purchase of him at lower rates than of any other party. Feb. 28-'72.

The Spring Term

OF THE

South-Western State Normal School,

AT

California, Washington Co., Pa.,

Will open on Monday, the 24th of March, 1873, and continue fourteen weeks. Tuition for the session $10 00. Boarding and room per week $2 75. Special arrangements will be made for teachers to enter the first week in May, but all who can should begin with the session. This is a school of thorough drill and earnest work. For catalogues address,

G. L. EHRENFELD, Pres., or
G. G. HERTZOG, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN DIBERT. JOHN D. ROBERTS.

JOHN DIBERT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 240 MAIN STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.

We sell Drafts negotiable in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and in Foreign countries. Buy Gold, Coupons and Government Bonds at highest market prices. Loan money on approved security. Drafts and Checks on other banks collected. Money received on deposit payable on demand.

Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum paid on Time Deposits.

Everything in the Banking Line receives our prompt attention.

Thankful to our friends and customers for their past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite others who have business in our line to give us a trial, assuring all, that we shall at all times do all we can to give entire satisfaction.

Feb 19-7c. JOHN DIBERT & CO.

DR. U. M. BEACHLY'S

CELEBRATED

BLOOD PURGE!

This Remedy has been in use over twenty years, and has cured thousands of cases considered incurable by the profession. It has not failed in a single case to give relief if not entirely cure.

It is particularly recommended in the following complaints,

SICK HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LIVER COMPLAINT, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, LANGUID CIRCULATION, &c.

in any derangement of the Blood. In all diseases peculiar to females it is a sure and Sovereign Remedy.

In short, it being a Remedy acting through the Circulation, of the Blood to all the important organs and concretions of the body. It will cure almost any curable disease.

For sale by MEYERS & ANAWALT, Berlin, Pa., and by dealers in Family Medicines everywhere.

JUST RECEIVED AT A. W. KNEPPER'S NEW GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

FLOUR &c.

Be sure to call and see, and be convinced, as there are too many articles kept to mention.

OPPOSITE

SOMERSET HOUSE,

SOMERSET, PA.

July 17 A. W. KNEPPER.

Go and See for Yourself. Fair Play at A. W. Knepper's. A Good Assortment of Notions and Groceries at A. W. Knepper's.

SOL UHL,

WITH

A. H. Franciscus & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

COTTON YARNS, BATTS, WICK,

Twine and Ropes,

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

CARPETING,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTING, RUGS, &c.,

421 Market Street and 420 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

June 26-tf.

JAMES PUGH,

MAIN STREET, SOMERSET, PA.

Is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

He will also promptly attend to

REPAIRING

None but the BEST MATERIAL will be used.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

As represented. Come to the latest and most approved style, the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Somerset, March 6th.

WM. BOOSE & Co.,

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

SALISBURY, : : PENN'A.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

CASTINGS & MACHINERY

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Address WM. BOOSE & CO.,
Salisbury, Elklick P. O. Somerset co., Pa.
Oct. 16.

GARRETT

Lumber Company,

GARRETT, SOMERSET CO., PA.

Earnest, Delp & Camp,

PROPRIETORS.

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, OAK, HEMLOCK,

AND CHESTNUT LUMBER,
SAWED AND SHAVED SHINGLES,
AND PLASTERING LATH.

Building Lumber

"Cut to a bill" at short notice.

Orders from lumber dealers promptly filled at wholesale prices. aug. 8, '72-tf.

SIMMONS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Tobacco and Segars,

408 Market Street, Above Fourth,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ E. H. Marshall, agent, Somerset, Pa. aug7-'72

INAUGURATION

President Grant Enters Upon His Second Term.

UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY.

The Inaugural Address.

Magnificent Military Review.

THE BALL AT NIGHT.

DELUGE OF PYROTECHNICS.

COLD WEATHER INTERFERES.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

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

The Inauguration.

The second inauguration of Ulysses S. Grant as President of the United States passed off with great eclat and in every way was an honor to the occasion and to the man. Notwithstanding the visitation of a polar wave, which brought an unseasonably low temperature and a bitter wind, the fourth of March broke forth upon the city in holiday attire. From early morn the streets were crowded with pedestrians. Transient guests, chaperoned by their resident friends, and bevies of young ladies added brightness to our principal thoroughfares. The crimson and blue uniforms of the visiting military organizations, which swarmed the halls and corridors of all our public buildings yesterday, enlivening the promenades and the august halls of the Capitol even, by their presence, appeared to-day in a different role as part and parcel of the grand procession of honor which escorted the President to the Capitol. With such a guard, pride would indeed be a pardonable offense. Here they were from all parts of the Union, North and South, alike united in doing honor to the occasion, and forming by joint efforts such a spectacle as will stand always bright in the memory of those who witnessed it.

As the President was his own successor, it was necessary that he should be at the Capitol at least an hour before the close of the session, in order to affix his signature to bills passing at the last moment. In the case of the election of a new person, this would be the duty of the retiring officer. To enable the President elect to fulfill his obligations as President, it was necessary that the procession should move at an earlier hour than would otherwise have been necessary.

The extreme cold weather occasioned some delay in the military getting under arms. Some minutes, however, before the hour of moving, the troops already arrived in the city, marched from their headquarters to the localities designated as the place of formation for their respective divisions.

The Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh, with their fine band, having passed the night in Baltimore, arrived on the ground just before the head of the procession started. The men of this eminently fine organization, as it marched along the lines to the assigned position, were much applauded for their martial bearing and the precision of their step.

Almost punctually at the hour the head of the column began to move in the order designated in the general instructions of the Grand Marshal yesterday.

The order of the march for the troops from the circle to the Capitol was in column of companies for the infantry, of sections for the mounted artillery and of platoons for the cavalry, all at full distance. Orders having been previously given to the police force, Pennsylvania avenue along the entire line of march was cleared of vehicles and people.

As the procession moved down this broad and well-paved thoroughfare the pageant presented was one of the most magnificent description. Temporary seats erected for the use of spectators, balconies and windows were densely packed with ladies and gentlemen, while on the side walks were crowds of restless pedestrians. The excessive cold and high wind were not sufficient to freeze out the enthusiasm of the people, though it was excessively trying. Each battalion passed along headed by a superb band. The applause and waving of handkerchiefs were general. The Cadets, with their soldierly carriage; the Middies, with their elegant howitzer batteries; the heavy artillery, stalwart, muscular men; the lively uniform of the Marines, with their excellent band; the City Troops of Philadelphia, well mounted and looking the picture of the dignity of warlike seriousness; the Duquesne Greys, of Pittsburgh; the Washington Greys and State Fencibles, of Philadelphia; the Third regiment of New Jersey—in fact, all the troops were an honor to the soldiery, regular or volunteer, of the republic.

As the President passed along there was an eager rush to get a glimpse of the great soldier and citizen. He occupied an open barouche, drawn by four horses, and was accompanied by Senators Cragin, Logan and Bayard, who constituted the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Senate. At the foot of Capitol Hill the President left the procession, and driving to the east front by the north side of the Capitol, alighted at the east door of the Senate wing and proceeded to his private room, where he received and signed bills until a few minutes before twelve o'clock.

In the meantime the procession wound around the south side of the Capitol. On approaching the east front, when about half way up the acclivity, the columns of companies of each infantry and cavalry organization changed to columns of fours, and the mounted artillery changed from columns of sections to columns of pieces. The infantry reaching the southeast angle of the Capitol filed into the open space before the east front, in parallel lines of battalion, in line of battle. The lines massed upon each other in the closest practical order. The Corps of Naval Cadets occupied the open space on and in front of New Jersey avenue, at the south end of the Capitol, and came into battery with their howitzers and awaited the orders of the Grand Marshal for firing a national salute of thirty-seven guns. Light Battery A, Second Artillery, passed by A street south of First street east and A street north, entirely around east Capitol square, and came into battery on the open space north of the Capitol, where the battery awaited the orders of the Grand Marshal for firing a salute of twenty-one guns. The cavalry followed the light battery, halting on A street north, the head of the column not passing the north entrance of the east front of the Capitol. The civic portion of the procession was forming outside, legislative business was being rushed through inside the Capitol.

At eleven o'clock precisely the doors of the Senate wing of the building were thrown open to persons having tickets. The galleries had been divided off so as to have the different colors of tickets to indicate certain seats. By this means great confusion was prevented. Those holding senatorial, diplomatic or representative tickets were assigned to their appropriate portion of the galleries. On the floor a large number of extra chairs had been placed between the rows of Senators' desks and in the rear, for the accommodation of various officials. The first to arrive were Generals Sherman and Sheridan, with their respective staffs, also General Howard. Next came a delegation of officers of the navy, consisting of Admirals Porter, Goldsborough, Sands, Bailey, Case and Reynolds.

At twenty-five minutes before twelve the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Blaque Bey, the dean or senior in date of commission, arrived in a body and were escorted to seats. All these gentlemen, representing every nation on the globe, in treaty relations with the United States—from France, the oldest, to Japan, the youngest on the list of our diplomatic acquaintances—were arrayed in the habiliments of the ceremonies used in the presence of the rulers of their countries. As they were seated in several rows the display was truly brilliant. Gold and silver embroidery, masses of decorations and orders glittered from the breasts of the representatives of the greater monarchial powers. Blaque Bey, with the entire breast of his coat laden with embroidery in gold, a broad ribbon across his shoulders and wearing the Turkish fez, looked as one might expect to see the Minister of that Oriental potentate, the Sublime Porte. Sir Edward Thornton, the English; Baron Lederer, the Austrian and Senor Borge, the Brazilian Minister, were particularly brilliant in their finery. When we looked about us and saw the funereal swallow-tail of our legislators and rulers, the contrast was quite marked. In the Diplomatic Corps an attache of the Austrian Legation appeared in the full uniform of an officer of the Hungarian Guard Mobile, and was the most admired of all for his gay attire.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Chase, entered in their court robes, and were seated on the right, in front of the President's desk. By this time the chamber was comfortably filled, with an assemblage of officers of every branch of the government, foreign representatives and visitors, such as has rarely if ever before assembled within those walls. At ten minutes before twelve o'clock Senator Conkling appeared before the bar of the Senate, and being recognized, informed the Senate that the President desired to inform the Senate that he had finished all the business before him.

Seven minutes later the President was escorted into the Chamber by the Committee of Arrangement, and was followed by all the members of his Cabinet. The President took his seat immediately in front of the desk of the President of the Senate. The President was dressed in black throughout, his overcoat being of the same color. One arm rested on that of Senator Cragin, and in his right hand he carried his hat. There probably never was a person who bore his honors with greater humility. He was without question the most unassuming looking man in all the vast assemblage.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock Vice President Colfax arose, and striking the desk with the gavel, pronounced the Forty-second Congress adjourned *sine die*. The retiring Vice President then made a few valedictory remarks, after which he administered the oath of office to the Vice President elect. Vice President Wilson, as chairman, characterized his assumption of the President's chair of the Senate in an appropriate address. The new Senators were then called up and sworn in.

About half-past twelve the procession formed in the Senate, and proceeded to the platform erected in front of the main east portico of the Capitol. Here, in the presence of the vast multitude of fellow-citizens, the oath of office was administered to the President elect by Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. As the President kissed the Bible, a signal was passed to the regular battery stationed on the north front of the Capitol, from which a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The President now delivered his inaugural address, after which the procession, reforming, marched down the avenue to the point of starting. The President, surrounded by the highest officers of the government, also a number of ladies being present, took position on a stand located in front of the Executive Mansion. Here the procession passed in review and then broke up, each organization repairing to its respective quarters. Thus ended the day's ceremonies of the inauguration of General Grant for a second term as Chief Magistrate of the American Republic.

The fireworks on the south front of the Treasury Department this evening were witnessed by thousands of spectators congregated on Pennsylvania avenue, extending for several blocks. Calcium lights were placed at intervals along the avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol. The pyrotechnic display was exceedingly large. The profusion of rockets set off simultaneously at times fairly illuminated the heavens. The larger pieces were also fine.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS meets with the heartiest approval from persons of every shade of politics. The document is highly applauded as a thoroughly American document, particularly that portion relating to the question of territorial expansion, and the leading off is a course of republican progress. This is considered a foreshadowing of an emphatic policy on a very important part in the future destiny of our republic. After the return of the President to the Executive Mansion this afternoon a large number of gentlemen called to pay their respects.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

At nine o'clock the Inaugural ball room began to fill with ladies and gentlemen. The lighting and decorations was a great success, and more than answered the expectations of those present. Festoons of flags, the arms of the different States, together with the colors of the various nations in diplomatic relations with the United States, formed a brilliant union of colors and designs. Shortly after nine o'clock the Marine Band struck up an opening promenade. This was followed by a round dance by the Naval Academic Band. At eleven o'clock about three thousand persons, ladies and gentlemen had assembled and were engaged in dancing or promenading. At half past eleven the President and party were announced at the main door. The Marine Band immediately struck up "Hail to the Chief." The President and party then entered, the President leading the way, escorted by Governor Cooke, of the District, and Mr. Shepherd.—Next came the Vice President and all the members of the Cabinet, Speaker Blaine, Generals Sherman and Sheridan and staff officers, and a number of the Diplomatic Corps. Each gentleman of the party was accompanied by a lady, among them Mrs. Grant, Lady Thornton and Mrs. Speaker Blaine. The President, surrounded by his party, took a position on the raised dais, where he received the people and was greeted by their warmest compliments and respects.—The excessive cold and absolute impossibility of heating the immense building precluded all display of the ladies' toilettes, of which there were doubtless many of rare richness and beauty, as might be judged, beneath the ermine and cloth cloaks and other wrappings, hardly less beautiful than the dresses themselves. After a half-hour's respite the dancing was resumed and continued until a late hour.—The ball, in point of elegance and fashion, is an undoubted success, but financially will prove a loss. It is understood that a thousand tickets were sold at twenty dollars each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, making about three thousand persons present. The cost of the ball, by the time all expenses are paid, will be thirty thousand dollars. For dancing purposes the numbers were just sufficient to make a pleasant party, without the usual rush attendedant upon such occasions.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

The inaugural ceremonies to-day exceeded anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this city. The crowd present was simply enormous. The weather grew cold last evening; throughout the night piercing cold winds prevailed, and this morning there was no abatement. The blasts swept down Pennsylvania avenue with such fierceness that pedestrians were compelled to seek shelter in every available place; but despite the wind, dust and cold, the people continued arriving on every train during the night, and thousands lounged about hotels, the railroad depot, and such public buildings as were open until daylight. At an early hour the military and civic organizations made their appearance on the streets, and with strains of lively music marched to and fro to the places designated for them. At an equally early hour Pennsylvania avenue was teeming with people hurrying hither and thither, or packing themselves into convenient places for seeing.

THE PROCESSION.

The line was formed and moved precisely at ten o'clock. The avenue by this time was densely packed, the windows and temporary platforms being filled with anxious and shivering people. Immediately preceding the President's carriage was his escort, the First Troop of Philadelphia, city cavalry division, under command of Colonel Audenreid, and the additional military part of it consisted of the President's Mounted Guard, of this city, Governor's Mounted Guard, and Boston Lancers: Vice President elect and Governor of this District completing the division. The First and Second division. The First and Second divisions of the procession consisted of military, including cadets from West Point, midshipmen from Annapolis, United States artillery on foot, battalion of United States marines, Old Guard of New York, Company A, the St. Louis National Guard, several volunteer organizations from this city. The First Division, consisting of United States troops, was commanded by General Upton. Among the organizations in the Fourth Division were organizations from Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh, and five bands of music. In the Fifth Division were the Second Connection, Fifth New York, Third New Jersey and Fifth Maryland regiments. The Sixth Division consisted of colored troops, who presented a creditable appearance. The remaining part of the procession was divided into six divisions, under the marshalship of members of the Washington Fire Department. These divisions included officials of the general and local governments, political clubs from different States and Washington, and a Baltimore Schuetzen Verein. A large mounted squad of police preceded the procession and kept the immense crowd from encroaching on the line of march.

Altogether the civic and military roganizations numbered at least 12,000 and made an imposing display. Nearly every organization in the march was accompanied by effective brass bands, and the route enlivened by excellent music for the space of nearly two miles in length, causing the spectators for a time to forget the intensely nipping atmosphere and clouds of dust driven by the wind against their faces.

THE SCENE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

As the procession turned into the avenue from Fifteenth street the spectators crowded along the sidewalks from the intersecting streets, and in a moment the great thoroughfare of Washington was alive with at least fifty thousand struggling people.—Notwithstanding the excitement the crowd preserved excellent order. As the various organizations drew near the Capitol the crowd thickened until the entire vicinity of the Capitol grounds was filled. The appearance of the military organizations was highly extolled. The civic associations also made a good display, though their numbers were considerably diminished by the cold.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

Prominent in the procession was an omnibus containing a number of veterans of the Mexican war, and following them a procession bearing the tattered flags of many of the great battles in that country. This part of the procession was continually cheered.

THE DECORATIONS.

The buildings on Pennsylvania avenue were decorated in a manner far surpassing former occasions. The headquarters of the various clubs were elaborately adorned. Owing to the cold weather the stands on the line of march for the speculators were abandoned, and speculators in this business were evidently disappointed.

RUSH FOR THE CAPITOL.

Long before the procession had been formed immense crowds of people were on their way to the Capitol, the rear approaches to which, however, were guarded by a large force of policemen and soldiers, who kept back all except the favored few. About two thousand persons bearing tickets of admission to the Senate chamber, the galleries were filled as soon as the doors were opened. 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 Senators. Among them were Generals Sherman and Sheridan and Admiral Porter.

THE GLITTERING DIPLOMATS.

The routine business of the Senate proceeded without interruption till about half-past eleven, when the Diplomatic Corps appeared at the main entrance and attracted the attention of all eyes as they filed down the center aisle in their gorgeous court costumes. The Turkish Minister, Blaque Bey, having been longest in the service in Washington, headed the Corps as its Dean. He was followed by Sir Edward Thornton and the Austrian Minister, Marquis de Noailles, Minister of France, and Mori, the Japanese Minister, brought up the rear of Ministers, and the Secretaries and attaches followed.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

A few minutes afterward 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 Senate Chamber and took the seats prepared for them in front of and facing the rostrum.

PRESIDENT GRANT APPEARS.

Almost immediately afterward Gen. Grant was escorted into the Senate 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 recognize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demeanor.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Blaine, then entered the Senate Chamber, and took seats in a body behind the Diplomatic Corps. Senator Sumner also entered just at this time, muffled up like an invalid, but looking unexpectedly well.

VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS SWORN.

The hour of twelve having nearly arrived, Vice President Colfax delivered his valedictory, and proceeded to administer the oath of office to Vice President elect Wilson. The Forty-second Congress having been declared at an end, the newly inaugurated Vice President administered the oath of office to the Senators elect, who came forward to the rostrum as their names were called by the Secretary three at a time.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The organization of the new Senate having been completed, in the course of about twenty minutes it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited spectators would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol to participate in the inauguration of the President elect. The procession was accordingly formed, and the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated in the following order: Marshal of the Supreme Court; Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice Presidents; Supreme Court of the United States; Sergeant-at Arms; Senate Committee of arrangements; President elect; Vice President and Secretary of the Senate; members of the Senate; Diplomatic Corps; Heads of Departments; ex-members-elect of the Forty-third Congress; Governors of States and other persons who had been admitted to the floor of the Senate chamber and reserved seats at the left of the Diplomatic corps, the latter composed principally of bureau officers of the various departments of the government in Washington. In front of the portico, but about ten feet lower, being on a level with the front landing place of a flight of marble steps, had been constructed a platform capable of accommodating, together with the steps, about five or six hundred people. It had a semi-circular front, which was covered with American flags and tastefully decorated with wreaths and evergreens. The national flag was also entwined with two of the columns supporting the pediment of the portico, and the general effect harmonized well with the splendor of the noble building. On reaching the platform the President elect took the seat provided for him, directly in front of the centre. Vice President Colfax and the Sergeant-at-Arms in charge of the ceremonies sitting on the right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the left. The Senate Committee of Arrangements were near at hand and next in the rear. The Associate Judges of the Supreme 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 rear of the Supreme Court, but many of them were not sufficiently alert to prevent themselves from being crowded into 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 number of spectators in the Capitol grounds, opposite, and the streets adjoining, much smaller to-day than on most similar occasions heretofore, but many thousands were assembled to witness the ceremonies. Near General Grant, on the platform, sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by several of their children, the President's brother, Orville, Marshall and Mrs. Sharp, and several other relatives of the family.

THE PRESIDENT GREETED.

The appearance of the President on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and with bursts of music from the bands. All the various civic and military organizations, which were drawn up in line of battle, filled the wide space in front and extending the entire length of the Capitol.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

The noise of the greeting was hushed as the President elect and the Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously, and the latter commenced to recite the formula of the Presidential oath of office, which Gen. Grant took with head uncovered, and resumed his seat for a few minutes while the boom of cannon, the ringing of bells and chants of the vast multitude burst forth with deafening sounds. Partial quiet having been restored the President arose and proceeded to read

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

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

When my first term of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our great republic is destined to be the guiding star of all others under our republic. We support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extention of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

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

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. He is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumces.

In the first of the past administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domogo as a Territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of the country, for the people of Santo Dominigo, and all concerned, and that the proposition should be received favorably.

In the future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of terri-tory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education, and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world in his own good time [illegible] language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

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

It has been, and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established, and have