

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The morning is very clear but bitter cold; many thousands from the streets remote from the route of the inaugural procession, found it impossible to keep themselves comfortable. This, however, did not have any effect in lessening the universal anxiety to be early on the ground.

Early in the day the military and civil organizations from their different head quarters began assembling in Pennsylvania Avenue, west of the executive mansion; by 1030 a.m., they were nearly all in position. The Avenue by this time was alive with persons to witness the military portion of the ceremonies. Many visitors crowded their way to the executive mansion to see the start. Many visited the White House before the time of the parade. The clerks, military attaches and the President were at the capitol. Matters were exceedingly quiet at the Executive Mansion. Prompt to the time decided upon by General Barry, the Grand Marshal for moving the procession, the troops were in readiness and began their line of march. They were preceded by a platoon of mounted police, followed by the Second U.S. Artillery band with the Grand Marshal and his assistants and the military committee on organization. The President, occupying an open carriage, accompanied by Senators Cragin, Logan and Bayard joined the procession soon after starting, taking a position in the third division of the parade. The carriage in which he sat was drawn by four closely clipped mouse colored horses. His appearance was the signal for hearty cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of applause as he rode along.

Immediately preceding his carriage was his escort, first troops from Philadelphia City, a cavalry division under the command of Colonel Andenreid, and the additional military part of it consisted of the President's mounted guard of this city, the Governor's mounted guard, Boston lancers, the Vice President elect and the Governor of this district completing the first division. The second division of the procession consisted of military organizations, cadets from West Point, midshipmen from Annapolis, U. S. artillery on foot, a battalion of U. S. marines, the old guard of New York, company A of the St. Louis national guards, several volunteer organizations of Washington. The first division consisting of U. S. troops commanded by Gen. Upton.

Among the organizations in the 4th division were some from Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, Duquesne, the grays of Pittsburgh and five bands of music.

The 5th division were the 2nd Conn., 5th N. Y., 3rd N. J., 5th Maryland regiments.

6th division consisted of colored troops, who presented a creditable appearance.

The remaining part of the procession was divided into six divisions. They were led by Marshal Ship and the members of the Washington fire department. This division included the officers of the general and local governments, political clubs from different States, from Washington and Baltimore, the Scheutzen, Vereins, etc.

A large mounted squad of police preceded the procession and kept the immense crowd from encroaching in the line of march. Altogether the civil and military organizations numbered at least twelve thousand, making an imposing display. Nearly every organization in the march was accompanied by an effective band, and the route was enlivened by excellent music for a space nearly two miles in length.

The excellent music caused the spectators for the time to forget the intensely nipping atmosphere and the clouds of dust driven by the wind against their faces. As the procession turned into the avenue from 15th St., crowds of spectators crowded along the sidewalk from the intersecting streets, and in a moment the great thoroughfare of Washington was alive with at least 50,000 struggling people. Notwithstanding the excitement and press the procession moved in excellent order, and 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 organizations above mentioned made good display, though their numbers were considerably diminished by the cold.

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

The buildings in Pennsylvania Avenue were decorated in a manner 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 spectators were abandoned during the continuance of the inaugural ceremonies. The great mass of spectators was well behaved and orderly, but because of the cold they did not give vent to their feelings in loud cheering, but evidences of approbation and interest seemed to be everywhere apparent.

The treasury was filled with officials employed therein, and others to whom tickets of admission had been issued.

While the procession had been forming and moving to the capital, immense crowds had congregated at the Senate chamber. The floor of the Senate was occupied largely by invited guests, comprising distinguished military and civil officers. The diplomatic corps were also present in a body. The Supreme Court judges entered headed by Chief Justice Chase. After them came President Grant, preceded by the committee of arrangements. The members of the House came next. Senator Sumner then entered, looking unexpectedly well. When the hour of twelve had arrived and after the organization of the new Senate, it and attendant bodies went to the east portico of the capitol and a procession was duly formed in the manner usual on such occasions. A platform had been erected in front of the portico where the Vice President elect and other personages took the seats provided for them. The crowds below were surging to and fro, but preserved order. Near the President were the members of his family. Cheers and music greeted him on his appearance. The President elect and the Chief Justice arose simultaneously, when the latter administered the Presidential oath; cheers and cannonading following as the President sat down. When partial quiet had been restored he arose and proceeded to read his inaugural address. His voice was not audible except to persons on the platform. The delivery did not occupy more than ten minutes, and at the conclusion congratulations followed from his friends, and President Grant soon after left in his carriage for the White House, escorted by the procession which, in the meanwhile, had reformed and taken up the line of march. Other bodies and crowds began to disperse and the inaugural ceremonies were over.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

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

When my first term of the office of chief executive began the country had not recovered from the effects of a great international 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 question should be raised as to the condition of affairs thus excited, therefore the last four years, so far as I could, went 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 our own great republic is destined to be the guiding star to 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 at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The territory of a government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of the continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country is made easier than it was throughout the old 13 States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make a citizen, yet 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 the executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was proposed by the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, regarded constitutionally, and therefore the subject will never be brought up again by me in the future, while I hold my present office. The subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say now, here however, that I do not share in the apprehension felt by many as to the danger of the government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of the extension of territory. Commerce, education and the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed this belief, or rather this disbelief, that our great Maker is preparing the world, in his own good time, for one great nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country, to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of value—gold, and if possible to par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market, and give a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with our neighbors and with distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and to secure a share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of this country under the benign influence of education and civilization. With them it is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon them should be taken into account and the balance placed to their credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked,

Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? When the effort is made in good faith we will stand acquitted 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 support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

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

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred upon me by returning me to the highest office in the land, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in April 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted, under the first call for troops, growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscious duty without asking promotion or command, and without revengeful feelings towards any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war and from my candidacy for the present office in 1868 to the close of the last presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

Salt Lake City and the Latter-day Saints.

One of the benefits, already patent, of competing telegraph lines across the continent, and rival News Associations, is the speedy exposure which follows false dispatches relating to affairs in Utah Territory. During three years past the press of the whole country has been constantly imposed upon by lying reports of fabricated Mormon aggressions and outrages, and impending conflicts between the so-called Gentiles and the rest of the population. A patient, industrious, peaceful and progressive people have been constantly misrepresented and slandered, with the apparent purpose of provoking a collision, in order to promote the selfish projects of a ring of speculators, office-holders and office-seekers, which still continues to afflict that community. This disreputable gang, preceded and fortified by a perfect flood of telegraphic falsehoods, recently made a raid upon President Grant and persuaded him to commit the folly of sending a special message to Congress, advising certain oppressive, uncalled-for and unconstitutional enactments, which no fairly-organized court could enforce. The last despairing effort, however, failed to produce the intended effect, and further legislation for Utah will probably be deferred until a proper committee of investigation shall have been fully informed of the true condition of affairs by personal presence on the spot, plenty of testimony and absolute proof. Meanwhile Salt Lake City and its enterprising and substantial population are pushing ahead in every path of material development, and the foolish fomenters of discord and disturbance find themselves demoralized and defeated.—*Golden Era*.

The Mormons and the Sunday Law.

While the California press in the main is clamoring for the enforcement of the Sunday Law, and a

better state of morals here and elsewhere; and while President Grant—the zealous advocate and friend of the "God in the Constitution" movement, which sacred document he not only signed a few years ago, but who elevated the President of the organization in America to the position of a Judgeship in the United States Supreme Court; while he is waging a war of extermination against the Mormons; while all the clergy and all the pious and over-zealous laity in the land are battling for a more strict observance of the Christian Sabbath, and while all these combined are clamoring for the overthrow of Mormonism at Salt Lake—has it ever occurred to them that nowhere on all the continent of America is the Sabbath more strictly observed, and a Sunday law more rigidly enforced than in the dominions of Brigham Young? Nowhere, not even in Puritan New England, is Sabbath so religiously observed as in Salt Lake. No beer saloon, no cigar store, not even a barber shop, is allowed to be open on that day. So that the unfortunate man who has failed to lay in a supply of lager or havanas, or to attend to his tonorial duties on Saturday night must go unshaven, thirsty and smokeless, till Monday.

How very prone we are to overlook good, when we grow too anxious and solicitous about the existence of real or supposed evil in a community. How apt we are to permit the debit side of our life account with our fellow man to transcend the credit, and how very often we forget to give credit at all. Let us as a people remove the beam that is in our own eye, then we can see more clearly the mote which is in our brother's eye.—*Oakland Torchlight*.

Utah in Peril Again.

Each of the two judiciary committees at Washington is supposed to be pottering industriously away over its little specific for curing Utah of polygamy; a late dispatch from Washington mentions the interesting fact that the troops at present stationed in the Carolinas, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky are soon to march "over the hills and far away" to some destination and service now unknown, but possibly conjecturable; the Senate caucus puts the Mormon question on its list of things that may be acted upon between now and adjournment; and the president sends Congress a message in which he calls for immediate legislation on the subject.

We had hoped that, if our modern Peter the Hermit, Brother Newman, was preaching up another crusade, Gen. Grant would have the grace and wisdom to shut his ears. We hope now that Congress may be preserved from further muddling a question that has had quite enough muddling already. Many of the arguments adduced in support of the stamping-out policy are fallacies on their face; many of the so-called statements of fact indulged in by its advocates are known and proved to be lies of the first magnitude. * * * This [let alone policy] strikes us as sensible and timely talk—Brother Newman and the learned crusaders to the contrary notwithstanding. When we get the Credit Mobilier and other like beams out of their own eyes, there will be quite time enough left to pluck out the mote from Utah's.—*Springfield Republican*.

EASTERN NOTES.

The Cleveland *Leader* asks, in large type, "Is the devil dead?"

Susan B. Anthony promises to tell in her next lecture why she never married.

San Franciscoans are easily detected on the eastward bound trains of the U. P. R. R. by the strawberry marks on their shirt bosoms and traces of lettuce on their chin whiskers.

A Milwaukee lady had several hundred dollars' worth of point lace clipped off her clothing by an adroit thief while she was at church singing "Strip me of the robe of pride; clothe me in humility."

Why will men, with two or three wives and nine children depending on them for support, walk upon railroad tracks when there are better and safer places in which to tread? Scarcely a week passes but that a man of this description is run over by the cars.—*No. Democrat*.