

INAUGURATION DAY.

THE 4th of March, 1869, has been looked forward to with exceeding great interest by the people of the United States generally. It has at length dawned and, being the day appointed by law for the inauguration of the President elect, it is fraught with tremendous interests to the nation.

The last eight years have been the most momentous in our national existence. During that time our national escutcheon has been cleansed from the foul blot of slavery, which has added millions of freemen to our population; and during the same period the most gigantic and fiercely contested civil war ever inaugurated, has been subdued, and hydra-headed treason stamped out.

As might naturally be expected, during the settlement of such mighty issues, the development of our national resources has been greatly retarded, and general prosperity impeded, and that there are still many conflicting interests to be reconciled, before the harmony and prosperity, for which the nation was once so celebrated, can be hoped for again in their fulness. The work of restoration and reconciliation has been retarded materially by the fierce strife which has existed between Congress and the Executive; but no evil has yet been wrought or inflicted, beyond the power of wise legislation to remedy. The nation at large looks with confidence to the incoming Administration to accomplish the great work yet to be done; and it is to be hoped that an era, in which the bitterness of political partisanship and sectional animosity will be modified or forgotten, and in which the United States will start anew in her progress to national prosperity and greatness, has dawned to-day.

The new Chief Magistrate of the nation, although elected by the Republican party, disclaims the idea of being a party man. He has emphatically proved himself the man of the people. In the time of the nation's greatest peril, when the masses of secession seemed determined to rend the Union, his skill, coolness and determined courage crushed the flower and strength of the Southern chivalry, gave the death blow to the Confederate cause, and ended the war. This man is now to a very great extent, if his life should be spared, the arbiter of the nation's destiny for, at least, the next four years. His character for reticence and discretion, so remarkably developed during his career, will stand him in excellent service in his new position, and will certainly mark the character of his administration. It is these qualities in the man which have inspired all sections of the country and all classes of the people, whether Republicans or Democrats, with the high hopes for the future of the nation now entertained from him and his administration.

That the nation at large may speedily feel the benefits of the policy about to be inaugurated, and that the President may have wisdom imparted to him to heal every wound not yet healed, to purify the Administration of every department of the government, and to start the nation once again on the highway to that proud position to which she is designed by Providence, and for which her position and resources so pre-eminently qualify her, all must ardently pray.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Board of Directors of the Deseret Agricultural Society, met a few evenings since, in the Historian's office, when A. O. Smoot, Esq., was appointed agent to go East and expend \$5,000 in the purchase of an improved breed of sheep to be imported to this Territory. Bro. Smoot, we are informed, will take means from any of our farmers or others, to be invested in Ayrshire milch cows or any other kind of stock. He intends visiting the best stock markets in the East and will take pains to select specimens from the best breeds, and being a man of experience in such matters, we hope that all who avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded will do so, as the improvement of our breeds of cattle and sheep is an item of great importance to the future prosperity and development of our people and Territory.

NEW LAW OFFICE IN OGDEN.—We notice that our old friend Major S. M. Blair is about to open a law office in Ogden City. The Major for some time past has been following other pursuits, the soil, climate and surroundings of the people of Utah not being particularly favorable to the prosperity and well being of members of the legal profession. Major Blair, having an eye to business when there is any prospect of success, knowing that Ogden City is likely soon to become, if it is not so already, a focus or centre of "civilization" has determined to settle there for the present, being satisfied that there is every probability of his professional services being in greater demand there than in most any other part of the Territory. We wish him abundant success.

THE WEATHER SOUTH.—The Rio Yegre Times, of the 17th ult., says "Weather continues Springlike. Although since our last we have had some rain, and the mountains around are white with snow, in these valleys verdure appears and labor in field, garden and vineyard is incessant. Buds of peach are swollen and show the flower tint. Rose, gooseberry, and currant shrubs are leading out, and we notice that peaches, radishes, lettuce, &c., are up in our gardens. Yes, it is spring and high time grapes were pruned, and all trees, vines and shrubs, to be moved, were put in place at once."

We are having almost unprecedentedly fine weather, here, but we must yield the palm to St. George. If the present spell of beautiful weather continues we may soon hope to see the delightful indications of spring mentioned above; but not just yet.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—Your suffrages having elected 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 presented therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all the duties which the responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill, to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people on all leading questions agitating the public mind. I will express my views to Congress and urge them, according to my judgment; and when I think it advisable will always exercise the Constitutional 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 them 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 before it for settlement, in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice or state or sectional pride, remembering that the greater good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires the security of person and property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement. A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principle and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness, should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressed and stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiation of one farthing of our public debt will be crushed in any public place, and it will go forward 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 should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment on expenditure in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now—with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the 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 doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for our useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box of the precious metals, locked up in the sterile mountains of the far west, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access; but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay security precisely the same sort of dollar to use now, and not before. While the question of specie payment is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts, payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule.

A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country, those who, from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the 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 common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid or whether specie payments shall be resumed is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united Government is to do more than a divided council 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 channel. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed and to have them properly accounted for, and economically disbursed. It will be my duty, to the best of my ability, to appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to our foreign policy, I would deal with its various sections as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other; and I would protect law abiding citizens, whether of this nation or of foreign birth, wherever their rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, at the same time demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedents.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving of care and equal study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizenship. The question of the suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privilege in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the 15th article of the amendments to the Constitution.

In conclusion I ask patience and forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and a 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.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
At 2 a.m. the Senate passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and adjourned.

It met to-day at noon. Sherman reported Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit, substantially unchanged. After being discussed it was agreed to, 21 to 24.

The Army Appropriation bill came up. Sumner's amendment for the payment of the Massachusetts Interest Claim was discussed and rejected, 16 to 35; the bill passed.

A joint resolution not to pay Corcoran for merchandise and property furnished during the war till he takes the test oath was lifted and passed.

The Senate, on motion of Sumner, from the Foreign Committee, non-concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution of sympathy with Spain.

On motion of Conkling the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the evening the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was lifted. The amendment giving the Sisters of Mercy, at Charleston, \$20,000 as a recognition of their services to the Union soldiers was opposed by Drake and Howard; Sherman and Sawyer were in its favor. Rejected.

Conkling presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Post Office, agreed to.

Davis offered a resolution that the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to Wade for the ability, impartiality and justice with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer during the time he has occupied the chair. Adopted unanimously.

An amendment to the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, giving \$50,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River was agreed to.

Wilson, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill gave in a report, which was concurred in. The bill, as amended, provides for the consolidation of the infantry regiments to 25, and that until this is done no new enlistments or promotions shall be made, or commissions given; and that no appointments of Brigadiers shall be made till the number is reduced below 8. Brevet rank will not entitle any officer to precedence or command except by special assignment from the President, which will not entitle the officer to additional pay or allowance. At 12.30 the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE.

The galleries were crowded. A message from the Senate was received announcing the passage of the Post Office and Legislative appropriations. The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Coxsaw delivered his farewell. Wilson, of Iowa, took the Chair. A resolution was unanimously passed that the retirement of Speaker Colfax, after a long and faithful discharge of his duties, was an event in our current history which should cause general regret; but that the country might have the benefit of his matured talents and experience he had been called to a higher sphere of duty by a majority of his countrymen. In parting from the distinguished Speaker the House records, with becoming sensibility, its high appreciation of his skill in parliamentary law, and his promptness in administering and facilitating business, his urban manners and the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations. He will carry with him to his new field of duty, and throughout a life, the kind regards of every member of the House.

Pomeroy was unanimously elected Speaker, took the oath and returned thanks.

A bill, amendatory to the whiskey tax bill, extending the time of drawing whiskey from the Ware houses till the 20th of April, 1870, passed.

Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a resolution remitting the duty on the cable imported by the W. U. Telegraph Co. for the cable used by the Russian and American lines; passed.

A bill, repealing the law giving the Supreme Court jurisdiction in revenue cases, where the sum involved is less than \$2,000, and leaving the final decisions in such cases to the Circuit Courts, was passed.

The Conference report on Schenck's bill to strengthen public credit was agreed to; the bill goes to the president for signature.

In the evening, on motion of Dawes, the rules were suspended, and a resolution to pay Menard and Hunt, claiming seats from Louisiana, \$2,500 each, was passed.

The Senate Amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

Farnsworth, from the Committee of Conference on the bill removing political disabilities, made a report, which explained particularly the case of Judge Parker, of Va.

Shanks said he was the Judge who hung John Brown. A vote was taken and the report was concurred in. Another committee was asked.

Ela, from the Committee on Printing, reported that they were unable to agree on a contract with the publishers of the Globe for reporting and publishing the debates, and he reported a resolution that the public printer perform the work till definite action had been taken. A resolution was finally agreed to, giving the reporting and publishing to the public printer.

Washington, 4.—It is raining.

The Appropriation bills are considered safe. Among the items secured are the appropriation for the Hawaiian mails; \$5000 for the Benicia arsenal; \$6000 to Mare Island, \$245,000 to the San Francisco Mint; \$545 to repair the San Francisco Custom House; \$15,000 to the Surveyor General in Oregon and Washington; \$6500 each to Utah and Nevada; \$7000 each to California and Arizona.

The House Appropriation of \$4500 for the clerks of the California Land District has been increased 2000. The House Civil Expenses bill which contains \$150,000 for the San Francisco Mint building and the Senate's, which contains \$75,000 for the Carson Mint are believed to have failed.

GENERAL.

The Herald says that while in conversation with General Reynolds yesterday, Grant was understood to say that reconstruction can take care of itself, but that Cuban independence and the Alabama claims require his attention.

Washington, 3.—The committee of the New York subscribers to the Sherman testimonial, having completed the purchase of Grant's house, called on Sherman. A. T. Stewart made the presentation in a happy speech. Sherman, much affected, responded, saying that he should hold the munificent gift for the special benefit of his family and for the education of his children.

The President's private reception was thrown open at noon, an immense throng following.

West Virginia has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

Arizona advises to February the 1st says the Apaches are committing depredations in every direction, and that the troops are unable to pursue them on account of the condition of the roads from the recent rains.

It is estimated that 15,000 persons have arrived to-day to attend the inauguration. The President, last night, signed the pardons of Arnold and Spangler.

Rollins will resign the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue immediately; it is expected that the nomination of Delano will be sent to the Senate on Friday or Monday. Deputy Harlan will retire from the Revenue Bureau shortly.

The different heads of departments, who have resigned, took leave of their subordinates this afternoon.

The Executive Mansion has been thronged during the entire day; at least 5,000 called. Many took a formal leave of the President, among whom were a number of navy officers. The entire Diplomatic Corps with their ladies and families took leave of the Secretary of State and of the President.

FOREIGN.

New York, 3.—A St. Petersburg letter says the Czar's health is doubtful; there is but little improvement. Since his travel last summer he has been steadily failing.

Havana.—The reports of a rising at at Consolacion are confirmed. Troops have been sent to quell another rising at Cales, near Matanzas.

A steamer recently arrived at Santiago with a cargo of coolies and negroes, but they were prevented from landing. The troops are barricading and fortifying Santa Espiritu. The *Preussia* says Dulce has ordered 150 volunteers to take the prisoners captured to Spain.

San Francisco, 3.—An Australian dates by sail say the reply of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce to the Melbourne Chamber for a Custom's Union, was not considered conclusive, and that further steps will be taken. Preparations for the Northern Territory expedition were proceeding rapidly. Recruits were offering themselves freely for the New Zealand service. The excitement over the recent massacre is intense. The war is being conducted vigorously. Fifty-seven of the enemy were killed by friendly Maories in the recent battle. It is stated that there is good reason to believe that the letters supposed to have been written by King, advising and appointing a rising of the tribes are not authentic.

Mauritius advises confirm the reported deficiency of the sugar crop.

Berlin.—A document has appeared, signed by the Ex-King of Hanover, protesting against the confiscation of his property by the Prussian Government.

Madrid.—Seven leaders of the Carlist movement have been arrested in Aragon. A quantity of arms and ammunition which had been concealed by them, was discovered and seized; important papers and correspondence also fell into the hands of the Government.

Havana.—The Spanish man-of-war, *Cadix*, has arrived from Spain with a thousand fresh troops.

An order has been issued for the release of Utelle, Clerk of the American Consul General; he has been in prison nearly a month.

The American brig, *J. D. Lincoln*, detained here for taking a cargo at Sieramora, after that port was closed by Dulce's proclamation, has obtained her clearance by the intercession of the American Consul.

Havana.—An insurgent General has been captured and taken to Sagua La Grande, where he was sentenced to be shot.

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Sole Agents for Utah Territory for Wood's Prize Mowers and Reapers, Bladys' Steam Saw Mills and Engines, T. A. Pay Co's Mills, Working Machinery, Mendenhall and Iron Band Looms, &c., &c., announce that

MR. FRED T. PERRIS WILL START EAST This month (March) to purchase and ship Wood's Mowers and Reapers, Threshing Machines and Milling Machinery generally, BY CARRIAGE, by which a great saving in freight will be effected.

Wood's Prize Mowers delivered in Salt Lake City for \$125.00. Orders should be sent in early.

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Of the Favorite Actor,

MR. J. M. HARDIE

This Evening,

THURSDAY, MAR. 4, 1869,

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WALLACE,
The Hero of Scotland.

HELEN MARR, Miss ANNIE LOCKHART, Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, Mr. J. M. Hardie

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MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

Illustrated by 6 grand Historical Tables as:

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3. The Execution;
4. The Execution;
5. The Execution;
6. The Execution.

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ANN CAREW, wife of Jasper Carew, Master Jasper Carew, Mr. J. M. Hardie

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Late Teacher at South Willow Creek.

And have engaged him as Principal of the institution, supported by such a Corps of Assistant as he may require.

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