

THE INAUGURATION.

General James A. Garfield Indicted into the Presidency.

Imposing Ceremonials Attending the Transition from the Log Cabin to the White House.

The morning of March 4, 1881, dawned dark and cloudy at Washington, but long before the hour set for the final ceremonies attending the inauguration of the President and Vice-President, the sky became bright and clear, and at high noon the sun broke through the heavy masses of clouds that had threatened to mar the promised splendor of the attending festivities.

THE PROCESSION.

The various divisions marched along the avenue according to the programme, and at 11:30, the head of the procession, passing around the south wing, reached the eastern front of the capitol. The Presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the Senate wing and the President-elect, accompanied by the Vice President and Senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the Vice President's room, where they remained till 12 o'clock.

GRACED THE OCCASION WITH HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President-elect, and his venerable mother, occupied front seats in the private gallery, next to the diplomatic gallery. Mrs. Hayes sat between the President-elect and his mother.

The routine business of the Senate proceeded till about 11:30 A. M., when the diplomatic corps appeared at the main entrance, and attracted universal attention, as they filed down the center aisle in their gorgeous court costumes, resplendent with gold and silver embroidery, and glittering with decorations.

GENERAL GARFIELD AND PRESIDENT HAYES entered the chamber arm in arm, escorted by Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, of the committee of arrangements, and followed by all members of the cabinet. As they proceeded down the aisle to seats reserved for them the Senators and all other occupants of the floor rose and remain standing till they had taken their seats.

CEREMONIES OF INAUGURATION of the President-elect. A procession was accordingly formed and all the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridor and rotunda to the place indicated in the following order:

- The marshal of United States supreme court and marshal of the District of Columbia. The supreme court. The committee of arrangements and sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. The President and Mr. Wheeler. Members of the Senate. Diplomatic corps. Heads of departments. Members of the House of Representatives and members-elect. Governors and ex-governors of States. Officers of the Senate and officers of the House.

As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda the crowds pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade, and finally breaking in upon the procession, merged with it, and passed on to the rotunda.

On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform the pressure was relieved, and the Presidential party was enabled to reach the front. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Garfield's mother and other ladies of the party, were caught in the crowd and experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the platform.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

At 12:35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced General Garfield, who delivered his inaugural address:

ELLOW CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils but crowned with the triumph of liberty and love. Before continuing the onward march let us pause a moment at this height—for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled.

THE NEW REPUBLIC

was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary

will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain but against the settled opinion of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves.

THE NATIONAL UNION. founded directly upon all the people, endowed with full powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great object. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace been strengthened, and growth in all the better elements of national life vindicated the wisdom of the founders.

THE FIRST CENTURY of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their verdict.

FRUITS OF THE WAR. Even from this point of view it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to occupy its vast energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been won to liberty and good government during the century, our people are anxious to leave behind all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled and which are the subject of no longer a subject of debate.

THE NEGRO RACE. The elevation of the negro race, from slavery to full rights of citizenship, is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787.

OUR MANUFACTURES are rapidly making us independent; are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should be still maintained.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

THE MORMON CHURCH not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary agencies of the law.

THE CIVIL SERVICE can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. It will be the purpose of my administration to maintain authority, and in all places within its jurisdiction to force obedience to all laws of the union, in the interests of the people, to demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the government, and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers.

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WELL RECEIVED. The address was delivered with uncovered head, and voice clear, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by every one upon the stand, and for a long distance on every hand.

A GENERAL SCENE OF CONGRATULATIONS and hand-shaking ensued, after which the Presidential party descended from the platform by the private staircase and proceeded to the President's room in the rear of the Senate chamber.

CALL OF CLASSMATES. Immediately after review of the procession President Garfield received the Williams college association of Washington with the visiting alumni, to the number of fifty, in the east room of the executive mansion.

EVENING FESTIVITIES. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night and the streets are filled with people. At 8 o'clock a handsome display of fireworks took place immediately south of the treasury department.

EDWARD EVERETT. The late Dr. Chapin was once asked what he lectured for. "Fame," he replied, "\$50 and expenses." Those were the days when lectures were becoming popular.

REFUNDING OF THE NATIONAL DEBT at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes and thus disturbing the business of the country.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS. The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than half the people.

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SHIP CANALS ACROSS THE ISTHMS, which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant us in extending protection.

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WASHINGTON CITY. Some of the Peculiarities of the American Capital. (From Harper's Magazine.) It has not grown as other American cities grow; its progress has been tardy. This yearning of towns, so carefully fostered on the banks of the Potomac, has not availed itself to any great extent of that popular method of improvement so successfully adopted by Chicago and Boston.

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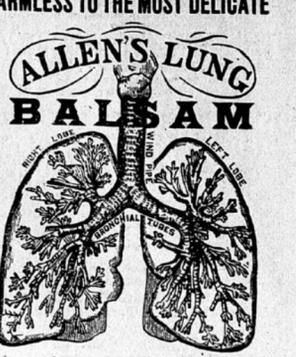
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As set by which we make one friend and one enemy is a losing game, because revenge is a much stronger principle than gratitude.

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