



ALEXANDRIA, VA. TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873.

The Inauguration.

The inauguration of President Grant took place to-day according to the programme arranged. An immense number of people thronged the streets and occupied all places along which the procession passed.

President Grant's Second Term.

President Grant commences to-day his second term of office. We hope that he will correct whatever has been amiss in his administration of the government for the past four years, and strive to bring about peace and concord in the country, and, as far as he can, do justice to all sections of the United States.

Adjournment of Congress.

Congress adjourned last night. Previous to the adjournment, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, the House of Representatives passed resolutions of thanks to Mr. Blaine, the Speaker.

Alexandria as a Site to Manufacture Iron.

We learn upon reliable authority that this city is attracting the attention of capitalists as an eligible locality to manufacture iron in its various forms, on account of proximity to, and connection by railroad, with the valuable and extensive iron ore deposits of Virginia, and West Virginia—its facilities of communication by canal and railroad with the coal region, both of Cumberland, and the Kanawha; and the limestone, essential as a flux in smelting iron ores, being also of easy access.

Let us see what are the peculiar advantages of Alexandria in this respect: First as to the raw material. The recent opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad puts Alexandria in communication by railroad directly with the inexhaustible supplies of iron ores to be found along that line west of Staunton, and extending to the Kanawha Valley.

Miss Dankforth, who was so severely wounded by Bener, her lover, a short time ago in Washington, has so far recovered as to be considered entirely out of danger.

In the House of Representatives yesterday a bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building in Lynchburg, Va., for customs, and court purposes, &c.

It appears now that the Russian Government denies the existence of a socialistic insurrection and the excesses ascribed to it, in Volynia and Podolia.

Sad intelligence has been received of the loss of the Sitka steamer George S. Wright, with all on board, including Paymaster John S. Walker and wife.

The Inauguration Ball, in Washington, will be attended, it is said, by a large crowd. Every arrangement has been made for the reception of the President and his suite.

Vice President Wilson, took the oath of office, in the Senate chamber to-day, and delivered an address on the occasion.

All the departments of the government, in Washington, are closed to-day. Flags are flying in all quarters of the city.

We received no Northern mail this morning.

Departure of Ex-King Amadeus.

LISBON, March 3.—The ex-King and Queen of Spain, with their children and all their Italian servants, embarked at noon to-day on the Trieste Roma. They were accompanied to the pier by the King and Queen of Portugal, princes and princesses of the royal family, the dignitaries of court and members of the Portuguese ministry. The royal personages took an affectionate leave of each other.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The action of Congress toward the District of Columbia was the cause of much rejoicing yesterday. Some appropriations that were supposed to be safe were stricken out.

The District treasury is reimbursed for these expenditures, and at the same time liberal appropriations are made for the work of the present year.—Wash. Chronicle.

Death of Gen. Edward Johnson.

Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson died in Richmond at 12 o'clock Saturday night, after an illness of several weeks, of heart disease, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Gen. Johnson was born at Sausberry, near Middlethorpe, Chesterfield county, Va. He was educated at West Point, graduating in 1838, and was immediately appointed second lieutenant in the 6th United States infantry.

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THE INAUGURATION.

Military and Civic Procession.

IMPOSING PAGEANT.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ADDRESS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, &c., &c.

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and the Vice President, Secretary and members of the Senate those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps occupied the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court; Heads of Departments, Governors and ex-Governors of States, ex-members of the Senate, ex-members and members-elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of the members of the Senate.

The oath of office was then administered to the President-elect by the Chief Justice, when the President read the following:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Fellow-citizens.—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive of this great nation.

When my first term of the office 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 the 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.

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 at least five of them.

The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit 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. Yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it.

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 the schools, and let his conduct regulate the 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 one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under the 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 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 interest of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably.

In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory 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 government's 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, to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be 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 values—gold, and if possible to a 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 leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors, and with distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be profitably 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 the benign influences of education and civilization.

It is either this, or 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 inflicted upon him should be 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 a 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 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 regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established, and have been tried. 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, as 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 higher office within their gift; and the further obligation resting on me to render to 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 the 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 conscientious duty, without asking promotion

or command, and without a revengeful feeling towards any section or individual.

Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the late 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.

The procession then returned escorting the President to the Executive Mansion in the same order. Several thousand persons from Alexandria and vicinity are here.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

We see it stated in some of our Iowa exchanges that a large public meeting was held at Council Bluffs a few days since, at which the transactions of the Credit Mobilier were denounced by resolution, and Gen. G. M. Dodge was denounced for his connection with it, and his failure to respond to the call of the investigating committee.

Among the incidents in the Senate yesterday was the presentation of a communication from members of the South Carolina Legislature against the admission of Senator-elect J. J. Patterson.

The fraud in U. S. bonds, discovered in London, are astounding. It is one of the marvels of the day that they could be successfully carried out without discovery until the present time.

Such excitement has been created at Cleveland, Ohio, by a pastoral letter of Dr. Gilmour, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese. The Bishop has published a defence and explanation of his letter.

Senator Sumner appeared in his seat in the Senate yesterday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Col. Thomas H. Wynne has secured another lot of old and rare books, &c., for the State Library. In the lot is a well-preserved copy of a proclamation by Queen Anne, made in 1704, fixing the value of foreign coins in the American colonies.

The last Friday morning, about five light the dwelling house occupied by Dr. Austin Saunders, at Warsaw, Richmond county, took fire and burned to the ground. The Doctor succeeded in saving all of his furniture, but lost his supply of bacon. The house was owned by Mrs. Stackelford.

It will doubtless surprise a great many people to learn, says the Roanoke Valley, published at Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, that the amount actually collected and paid into the treasury of this county on account of the dog tax is \$2,600.

Rev. Dr. Hoag, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond, has been chosen to deliver the annual address to the students of the Princeton Theological Seminary, on the evening of April 24th.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are preparing for a big business over their road. They have recently received ten splendid new engines.

At a meeting of the University Club of Richmond on Saturday it was determined to raise \$7,000 for the endowment of two scholarships.

The steamer Manitoban arrived at Norfolk on Saturday from Liverpool and landed 69 passengers—all English but two. One-half stop in Virginia.

The amount of internal revenue collected in the Richmond district in February was \$204,267.88.

There were 11,433 barrels of flour inspected in Richmond last month and 9,179 hogheads of tobacco.

Mr. Wm. James, postmaster of Ashland, died in that town, on Friday afternoon after a short illness.

FROM RICHMOND.

LEGISLATIVE. RICHMOND, March 3.—Attendance slim. In the Senate the House amendments to the bill in relation to notaries public were agreed to.

A communication was received from the Governor in relation to the reassessment bill, in which he informs the Senate of his disapproval of the bill. It was read and laid on the table.

Bills were passed to incorporate the Green Hill cemetery of Newtown Stephensburg, Frederick county; to punish more rigorously certain cases of the crime of arson; House bill to extend the powers of Circuit Courts in relation to the estates of infants, in relation to the establishment of hospitals counties and cities of the State; in relation to terms of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Several bills were advanced on the calendar. In the House of Delegates the Senate bill to provide for the payment of interest on the public debt was made the special order for Thursday.

A number of bills were advanced one stage on the calendar. Bills were introduced; to amend the code in regard to offences against morality and decency; to amend the code in regard to criminal procedure; and to amend the public free school law.

Both Houses adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. Edward Johnson and then adjourned until Wednesday, nearly all the members immediately leaving for Washington to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

SALE OF A MAGICIAN'S EFFECTS.—An auction of a very unusual character recently took place in London, the articles offered for sale being the magical apparatus, wardrobes, curiosities and properties of Prof. Anderson, "the Wizard of the North." In the course of the auction, as the various conjuring tricks and apparatus were offered for sale, the Professor explained the method of working the illusions; and exposed the whole system by which magicians deceive their audiences. A dish-oven, for the production of rabbits in any quantity, was sold for only 8s.; a magic blanket, with which wonderful balls, realized 10s. 6d.; a large cork water chest, that had traveled twice round the world with the Professor, was sold for 13s. 6d.; a leather trunk, described as about 160 years old, and said to be the one in which Mary Queen of Scots was said to have packed her clothing when she left France for her native country, was knocked down to Mr. Samuel Haude, for 35s. A number of trays, said to be a present from the Tycoon of Japan, went for 4s. 6d. a pair, and a large shield, described as a present from the Emperor of Russia, was sold for 45 10s. The magic "rapping table" used by the Professor for the exposure of the tricks of the Spiritualists was sold for 35s., while the three-legged table by which the sphinx illusion, showing a speaking head without a body, was knocked down for 24 15s. The use of the mirrors by which this illusion, first introduced by Colonel Stodare, is effected was shown to the audience in attendance, but the Professor withheld the secret attached to the working of a large magic clock suspended over the centre of the stage, which was sold for 45s.

Letter from Clarke County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] MILLWOOD, Clarke Co., Va., Feb. 28.—It is time you were hearing from the country this side of the big hill, which has been so fast bound in snow, ice, and misery since the first commenced. The ground has not cleared from snow since early in December. Yesterday there was a fair prospect for a thaw, but this morning the white covering again thrown over the world. I hope that you who wrote about the beautiful snow have seen this winter and has had his fill of it.

The farmers are getting uneasy on account of the scarceness of long food for cattle, and early spring is anxiously looked for.

A case of small pox is reported near White Post. The lady having it came from Alexandria a short time since and brought it with her. Vaccine matter is in great demand. I hear there are several cases in Winchester. This has been the coldest and wettest winter almost ever known about here. A slight thaw of the comet's tail which was to have begun the world last year, would be rather pleasant. After so much snow and wet it is to be expected we shall escape the summer drought.

I see you had a high old time in Alexandria on the 22d. It must have been very interesting. The only celebration they ever had on this side of the ridge is the regular term of the court, and so much pleasure lawyers and some few with it that they often run close on the heels of the next.

Gov. Walker in his last message has not carried out his promise to have proposed that the general government assume all private debts, as well as the State's.

I attended an agricultural meeting of the day at Capt. Nelson's, but for want of a run no question was discussed, but for the benefit of your readers I will give you an answer to the question asked. What is the way to make a cow shed in the winter? Boiling water on her back.

There are several cases of whooping cough in the neighborhood. The roads are horrid, and nothing can be done.

"A Dog."—Newark has a dog, which is belligerent and defiant. He has been sold out for debt, and has been sold out to a favorite bloodhound. When he is fighting, and publishes a card in Newark to the following effect:

"I am convinced that there is no good in Newark who will interfere in the affairs of bloodhound shall never be defied, and shall purchase. Should the dealer who has earned enough a hindling to drive the other good service should I try to quiet subjects. I may be compelled to act with violence in this matter in order to protect rights. I have taken a firm stand, and maintain the right at all hazards.

A Grammarian.—"base-born hireling" has as far as he is concerned, attempted to lay hands on the crad bloodhound, and been in danger of being "quieted." The definition is: "the old heroic style—one man and his family against a city—but the sad dejection of the champions for Newark and the lawless lawfully the present age has degenerated."

PROPOSED NEW STATE.—There is a talk of forming a new State, to be called "Leghany," out of Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee, and Southwestern Virginia, with the capital at Knoxville or Chattanooga. The territory thus described consists wholly of mountain land, and the best would be the Switzerland of America, would also be immensely rich in mineral deposits. Another project relates to Georgia, South Carolina, and is the annexation of Tennessee and O'Coner counties, South Carolina, Georgia. It is said that a commission was appointed by Governor Moses, of the latter State, and Governor Smith, of the latter State, to determine if possible some basis of annexation. We do not believe that either of these will ever take practical shape. Georgia consideration has little to do with State matters. If they had, either Delaware or we have a claim on our Eastern Shore, and it would be to the manifest advantage of Maryland to swallow up the little State of Delaware, and also that tempting slice of Virginia, which lies