

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
 Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 963.

THE Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY
 WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.

Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
 Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, formerly Wm. Johnston's residence.
 Jan 1, 1869.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
 His professional services to the citizens of the City and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
 Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
 Oct 26, 1868.

DR. JOHN H. McADEN,
 Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
 Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Patent Pills, Tinctures, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
 Jan 1, 1869.

DR. JOHN H. WAYT,
 Surgeon Dentist.
 Office for this year at his Residence.
 Patients in the City or Country waited on at their residences. Orders sent him through the Post Office will be promptly attended to. No extra charge on account of distance.
 Jan 11, 1869.

WM. M. SHIPP,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Charlotte, N. C.,
 Office in DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.
 Nov. 9, 1868.

The Corner House,
 (In store in Springs Building).
 Is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent Boarders. The undersigned have had considerable experience in keeping a Hotel, and therefore feel satisfied that they can give satisfaction. Terms moderate.
 T. L. RITCHIE & BRO.
 Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1869.

New Firm and NEW GOODS.
 The undersigned having formed a Partnership under the style of
J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.,
 for the purpose of conducting the

Merchant Tailoring
 and Gents Furnishing Goods Business.
 Would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all grades of French, English and American
Clothes, Cassimeres & Vestings,
 in great variety of makes and colors.
Gents' Furnishing Goods:
 Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Ties of all kinds, Umbrellas.
 In fact everything usually found in a FIRST CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment, all of which were selected with great care, and warranted to give satisfaction.
 Special attention will be given to the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
 and all goods sold will be made up in the very best style, and at a fair guarantee.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, of all kinds, kept constantly on hand, and sold to the Trade at wholesale prices.
CUTTING AND REPAIRING of all kinds, promptly attended to. The Store at present occupied by First National Bank, as soon as their Banking House is completed.
 J. S. PHILLIPS,
 J. A. H. ORR.
 JAN. 19th.—We are now in the Store next to the Express Office, where we have a full stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods. J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
 PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker,
 AND DEALER IN
 JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
 Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
 Aug. 19, 1867.
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

QUERY
 Is receiving, daily, his Fall Stock of
Millinery, Trimmings, &c. &c.,
 which he asks the Ladies and the public generally, to call and examine.
MRS. QUERY is prepared to serve her friends with the
LATEST STYLES
 in Bonnets, Hats, Dress making, &c.
 Oct 5, 1868.

Certificates of Deposit.
 Certificates of Deposit issued from one to twelve months, bearing interest from date, as per agreement. Deposits, in any amount, received subject to check at sight, at the
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE.
 Jan 18, 1869.

Novels.
 Paper bound Novels in abundance at TIDDY'S. "Life's Lottery, or Life and its Aims," "New Bride was Lost, or a Chase Across the Pampas," by Frederick Gerstaecker; "Molnir, or the Last Days of Lee and his Paladins," from the MSS. of Col. Surry of Eagle's Nest; "Dallas Galbraith," by Mrs. R. Harding Davis, Author of "Waiting for the Verdict," "Margaret Howth," etc.; "Among the Arabs, a Narrative of Adventures in Algeria," by G. Naphziger; "The Old Mamello's Secret, after the German of E. Norfitt," by Mrs. A. Wistor; "Gold Elsie," by Mrs. A. L. Wistor. Just received at
TIDDY'S.

Semmes.
 Memoirs of Services Aboard during the War between the States, by Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate States Navy. Just received at TIDDY'S.
A Constitutional View
 Of the Late War between the States, by Alex. H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the C. S. A. For sale by
 Feb 22, 1869.
TIDDY & BRO.

HOW A MURDERER WAS DETECTED—A lady by the name of Mrs. Roach was recently murdered in the county of Austin, Texas. She was sitting in her chamber sewing, when some unknown person fired through the window, killing her instantly. The murder created the wildest excitement in the vicinity, and every effort was made to discover the perpetrator. Suspicion fell upon a young man whose suit to Mrs. Roach's daughter had been rejected, and he was arrested. A remarkable circumstance fixed the crime upon him. In his pocket was found a copy of the New Orleans Bulletin, from which a piece had been torn. On the floor of the room in which Mrs. Roach was shot a piece of paper was picked up, scorched and discolored by powder, which precisely fitted to the torn piece in the paper. This confirmation of their suspicions induced the neighbors to escort the young man to a neighboring grove, where he was soon put to dancing the death-dance in the air.

Important Sale of STOCKS AND BONDS.
 As Administrator, with the Will annexed of Mrs. V. W. Alexander, I will expose to Public Sale at the Auction and Commission House of M. L. WRISTON & CO. on Wednesday 24th day of March, inst, the following Bonds and Stocks:
 10 Cleveland County Bonds, \$100 each, \$1,000
 1 Bond on the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, 1,000
 3 Bonds on the C. & S. C. Railroad, \$500 each, 1,500
 1 Fractional Bond on C. & S. C. Railroad, 200
 2 Shares of Capital Stock in C. & S. C. R. R., 200
 5 Shares Gas Stock in the City of Charlotte, 250
 3 Bonds on the City of Charlotte, 1,500
 3 Bonds on Southern Railroad Company, 2,000
 1 Fractional Bond on Southern Railroad Company.
 Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on day of Sale.
 S. B. ALEXANDER, Adm'r,
 with the Will annexed of Mrs. V. W. Alexander.
 March 1, 1869.

M. L. WRISTON & CO.,
 Auctioneers
 and General Commission Merchants,
 For the Sale and Purchase of Tobacco, Cotton, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds,
 Mansion House Building,
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.
 M. L. WRISTON, H. C. ECCLES, T. H. GAITSHER,
 Late of R. L. M. C. of Ireddell Co. of Mocksville.

REFERENCES.—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P. Pagan, Cashier First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor Western Democrat; Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., General Insurance Agents, Charlotte, N. C.; Wm H. Jones & Co, Raleigh, N. C.; Geo S. Palmer, of Palmer, Hartsock & Co., Richmond, Va.; Rev Dr. Theobald, Editor of Baltimore Ep. Methodist, Baltimore, Md.; Worth & Daniel, Wilmington, N. C.; Jordan & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Jeffrey & Co., and H. B. Claffin & Co., New York; Geo W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Jas Miller, Esq., and Osley & Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Meador Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; Woodruff & Parker, Mobile, Ala.
 Jan 11, 1869.

NOTICE.
 The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of TAYLOR & DUNCAN was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st January, 1869. All persons indebted to the firm of Taylor & Duncan, by Note or Account, will please come forward and make payment immediately to A. A. N. M. Taylor, who is authorized to settle all the business of the firm. All persons having claims against the firm will present them for payment to the same.
 A. A. N. M. TAYLOR,
 J. DUNCAN, Jr.

The North Carolina LAND COMPANY,
 Established for the Transportation and Location of Northern and European Settlers, THE SELLING AND LEASING OF REAL ESTATE, the purchase and sale of Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c. Also, NEGOTIATES LOANS on mortgage or other securities.
 OFFICERS:
 GEO. LITTLE, Pres't. R. W. Best, Sec. & Treas.
 Agents and Directors at Raleigh:
 Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little,
 Hon. R. W. Swenson, R. Kingland.
 Agents and Directors in New York and Boston:
 A. J. Bleeker, Sp'g & Co.
 Feb 8, 1869.

GET THE BEST!
THE VERY BEST SNUFF NOW IN USE IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
 CELEBRATED
Scotch Snuff,
 Manufactured in Baltimore, Md.
 Do not fail to try it, for you will like it.

FOR SALE IN CHARLOTTE BY
 Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., M. D. Moody,
 Hammond & McLaughlin, Carson & Grier,
 Frazier, Scarlett & Co., Dule & Hilker,
 Dr J H McAden, Dr J N Butt,
 S Grose & Co., Hallom & Gray,
 W Richards & Co., D M Rigger.
 Jan 2, 1869.

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
 General Commission Merchants
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.
 Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.
 Highest cash price paid for Cotton.
 All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
 March 5, 1869.
W. H. BRYCE.
Old North State Distillery,
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.
GROD, KUCK & CO.,
 Distillers and Retailers of Pure and Soft Whiskies.
 We warrant our Liquors PURE and UNSULFURATED.
 Orders solicited from the Trade.
 Salesroom on Tryon Street, opposite T. W. Dewey & Co's Bank.
 Feb 22, 1869.

Christian Death of Patrick Henry.

My father, my mother, uncle and aunt Dandridge gave me an account of his last illness and death, which I think worthy of preservation. Dr. George Cabell, of Lynchburg, attended him. His disease was *intus susceptus*; and as a last resort a dose of liquid mercury was prescribed. He asked the doctor what would be its effect? He replied that it would give him instantaneous relief, or he could not live but a very short time after taking it. He swallowed the medicine, which produced no beneficial effect. He then calmly felt his pulse and examined his hands, and finding that his end was approaching, he said: "Doctor I have opened endeavored to convince you that the Christian religion is true. I will now give you my last argument, by showing you how a Christian can die." He then prayed in a low tone of voice, but audibly and distinctly an earnest prayer, committing himself and his family to the care of the God of our salvation, which so affected Dr. Cabell that he burst into tears and ran out of the room. He then endeavored to comfort his wife, who was weeping bitterly; and among other things which he said, he begged her to be consoled by the many proofs they both experienced of the greatness of God, and he concluded his words of consolation by thanking his Heavenly Father for permitting him to die without suffering any severe pain of body or mind. In a few moments after his expression of his gratitude for dying grace, he seemed to sink into a quiet sleep; and without a struggle his aighly spirit passed away.—EDW. FONTAINE.

A young man out West was entrusted with some money to bring his father home a good family sewing machine. He carried off a neighbor's daughter to Chicago, married her, brought her home and said: "There, father, is the best machine I could find."

A laughable anecdote is told of a conductor on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad. An old gent got on at Chester, bound south without a ticket. Conductor came along as usual, and called for his fare. "What is the fare?" said old gent. "Where are you going?" asked the conductor. "To—ll," replied the old gent, angrily. "Then," said the conductor, "give me twenty-five cents, and get off at Washington."

DRUG NOTICE.
 Received and for sale at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store, sign of Mortar and Red Barrel, a very large lot of Kerosene Lamps as low as 50 cents. Also, a great variety of Lamps, medium to very fine, for Conductors' use. Besides a large supply of the very best first test No. 1 Kerosene, warranted not to explode and to be perfectly safe and free from danger. Call at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store and examine a new Kerosene Chimney, which is said to be very superior and will stand almost any amount of heat without breaking.
 Another fresh supply of Clover Seed, also, Cambage and other Seed—Landreth's and Buiet's.
 DR. JAS. N. BUTT,
 Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte.

Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.
 If you want Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, and every thing kept in a Southern Drug Store, call at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store.
 I can furnish you with that very popular and much celebrated Medicine, Heinrich Queen's Delight. For particulars send for Almanac to DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S. Country Merchants will please call and get prices. The amount of goods that I have been jobbing for the last few months convinces me that I must be selling at reasonable prices.
 DR. JAS. N. BUTT,
 Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.
 March 8, 1869.

New Stock of Groceries.
W. J. BLACK,
 Has received a large Stock of Groceries, consisting in part of
 Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Salt, Bacon, Lard, Fish, Meal and Family Flour, Nails, Iron, Leather, Whiskey, &c.
 In fact, everything and anything kept in a first-class Grocery Store.
 Thankful for past patronage, he invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
 March 8, 1869.
 W. J. BLACK.

S. GROSE & CO.,
 Respectfully call the attention of the Wholesale and Retail buyers to their complete Stock of GROCERIES, which they offer on low terms, consisting in part of
 25 Barrels New Orleans Molasses,
 50 Sugar House Syrup,
 50 Bee Hive Syrup,
 2 Maryland Golden Syrup,
 100 Sugars, all grades,
 25 Sacks Coffee,
 100 Bqs Gun Powder Tea,
 100 Imperial Green Tea,
 100 English Breakfast Tea,
 100 Szechong Tea,
 100 Baker's Cocoa,
 100 Sacks Salt,
 50 Shot, all sizes,
 50 Kegs Rifle Powder,
 100 Blasting Powder,
 10,000 Feet Safety Fuse,
 1,000 Yards Best Bagging,
 1,000 Cotton Ties,
 15 Boxes Pansic Soap,
 10 extra No. 1 Soap,
 25 Boxes Clarified Candles, 20 Boxes Candy,
 10 Starch, 50 Raisins,
 50 Cheshire Cheese, 50 Sardines,
 50 State 15 Soda,
 All of which are determined to sell very low.
 Call and see us before you buy.
 S. GROSE & CO.,
 Trade Street, opposite the Post Office.
 Nov 30, 1868.

GROCERIES.
100 SACKS COFFEE, various grades,
30 Barrels Brown Sugar,
70 Hogshead New Orleans Sugar,
 For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
10,000 LBS. DRY-SALTED BACON,
50 Packages Mackerel,
50 Barrels half-Barrels BLUE FISH,
 (a cheap substitute for bacon).
 For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
5 Hogsheads Demerara Molasses,
5 Barrels genuine N. O. Molasses,
 For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
100 Barrels Northern Family Flour,
150 Sacks N. C. Extra Flour,
20 Barrels Fresh Soda Crackers,
 For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
 March 1, 1869.

Agricultural.

Prudence and Speculation.
 A few days ago we had occasion to visit two of our friends, farmers, who were busy employed in preparing their land for the coming crop. They had both the best and most improved plows, fine, strong, fat horses, quantities of Peruvian Guano, dissolved bones, Plaster and salt, besides good sized pens of noted cotton seed and stable manure. They had also industrious laborers, and were working well.

After some conversation with farmer No. 1, we found that he did not intend to plant one hill of corn. All the plows, horses, guano, bones, plaster, salt and negroes were to be employed in "raising a big cotton crop," that to raise corn even at \$2 per bushel wouldn't pay near as well as cotton at 28 cents per pound, and that it was good economy to buy corn, even if it did cost more, because people don't use as much bought corn as where they have a crib full to run over.

We heard the old story repeated of how many bushels of corn one bale of cotton will "buy laid down." That this was a cotton country and that it is quite as foolish to raise hay as a crop in our country, as it is to spend our time and labor producing from twelve to fifteen bushels of corn to the acre.

No argument, no reasoning, no picture of cotton at 10c., and a half crop at that, with corn scarce in the West and held at \$2 50, produced the slightest effect. He evidently thought we knew more about politics than planting, and that we could not teach him anything. He is determined to stake his land, his time, labor, provisions, use of stock, expenses for fertilizers, implements, &c., on cotton this fall bringing 23 cents per pound, and is in reality, though he would be offended were he told so, gambling as recklessly as if he were to play at poker and "risk his thousands on nary pair."

Friend No. 2, equally busy, equally well provided and equipped, told us that he intended to plant more than half his arable land in corn, oats, potatoes, peas and other food crops, and that after providing for plenty to eat for men and beasts without the expenditure of a dollar and without "hauling from the depot," he would plant cotton, and hoped by good culture, liberal manuring, and the blessing of favorable seasons to make a good crop, which he hoped to sell at 20 cents at least, but which if it fell to 10 cents would not hurt him much.

We asked him whether he did not feel tempted to plant his corn land in cotton and take the chance of a large price. He replied that he was not; that he never gambled, never ran in debt, and never bought corn or bacon. He always raised plenty of provisions, and notwithstanding the war, the loss of his negroes and the hard times, had plenty to eat and "a little something in the bank for the old woman and the little folks after I'm gone."

We hope that there are many who feel and intend to act like our friend No. 2, but we fear that there are many more like friend No. 1.
 The cotton mania seems to be epidemic. Bitter experience, suffering, failure, heavy losses and disappointments are all forgotten, and every body seems to rely on a bale to the acre and "at the lowest calculation \$100 per bale."—Atlanta Intelligencer.

A Single Handful of Manure.
 By putting a single handful of manure into a hill of corn will often make the difference between four or five little "nubbins" and six or eight great plump ears that will sell their bulk of sound corn. A thousand handfuls count as heavily in the autumn corn crib. How many handfuls of manure are saved in your stock yard which might be saved in your yard by a little care in heaping up, and covering from washing rain? These handfuls of manure are more valuable to the cultivator than the separate grains of gold that the miner with careful tool gathers and washes from the earth and sand bank. He hunts, gathers, and saves them all, and accumulates his pile. Philosophical, successful cultivators can see the glitter of gold even in the manure heap; they only wait a little longer than the miner for the pure gold to be washed out by the growing process, instead of in the wash pan.
 "A word to the wise is sufficient."

An Excellent Fertilizer.
 The "Journal of Chemistry" says that one of the very best fertilizers used upon the farm for all cereal grains and root crops may be made in the following manner: Take one barrel of pure ground bone, and one of ashes, add, gradually, about three pailsful of water. The heap may be made upon the floor of an out building or upon the bare floor; and by the use of a hoe the bone and ashes must be thoroughly blended together. The water added is just sufficient to liberate the caustic alkalies, potash and soda, and these act upon the gelatine of the bone, dissolving the little atoms, forming a kind of soap, and fitting it for plant aliment. In this way the most valuable constituents of bone can be made immediately available, and the addition of potash and soda aids in the formation of a fertilizer of inestimable value. A gill of this mixture, placed in a hill of corn, will work wonders. It is excellent for vegetables, and for all kinds of roots. It will be ready for use in a week after it is made.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
 On Monday, the 29th day of March, 1869, by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, we will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, the HOME TRACT of Benjamin R. Smith, deceased, containing about 490 Acres, situated and lying in Creek adjoining the lands of John Griffith, Martin Ischever and others.
 The above tract will be sold subject to the widow's dower.
 Terms—Six and twelve months credit; bond and approved security required.
 B. R. SMITH,
 JUNIUS M. SMITH,
 March 1, 1869
 4w
 Executors.

Raleigh National Bank OF NORTH CAROLINA.
 The Directors have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Persons wishing to subscribe to the same will please communicate with
 C. DEWEY, President.
 Raleigh, March 1, 1869

Presidential Inaugurations.

The inauguration of Gen. Grant is the 21st since the adoption of the Constitution, except the swearing into office of Messrs. Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson. With 21 inaugurations of Presidents, 14 only have been elected to office, six—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Lincoln—having been twice chosen. Three Presidents have died in office—Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln—the first after serving one month, the second 16 months and 4 days, and the third 6 weeks of his second term.

WASHINGTON.
 The inauguration of Washington took place at New York, April 30, 1789. He arrived there from Mt. Vernon on the 23d; from the 23d to 30th, remained at his house on the corner of Pearl and Cherry streets, and received addresses from public bodies. At 9 A. M. of inauguration day, prayers were offered up for the preservation of the President in all the churches. At noon Washington was escorted to the Federal State House on Wall st., where the U. S. Sub-Treasury now stands, when he was received in form by Congress. Accompanied by the members, he proceeded to the balcony in front of the building facing Broad street, and took the oath of office, as administered to him by Chancellor Livingston.

At the close of the ceremony the Chancellor exclaimed, "Long live Gen. Washington," which was taken up and repeated by the immense concourse of people who witnessed the proceedings. The President returned to the Senate chamber, and there delivered an address, at the close of which all went to St. Paul's church and listened to a sermon by Rt. Rev. Samuel Prevoet. The day's festivities were concluded with balls and fireworks. Washington wore a suit of black broadcloth of home manufacture. His second inauguration was at Philadelphia, March 4th, 1793. M. C.'s, Heads of Departments, Justices of Supreme Court and Foreign Ministers assembled in the Senate Chamber at noon, where the oath of office was administered by Judge Cushing of the Supreme Court. The event was announced to the people by salvoes of artillery. Washington then delivered his inaugural address, and was escorted to his house by a large military procession. The "Republican Club" was then in its glory.

THE INAUGURATION OF JOHN ADAMS
 took place at Philadelphia, March 4th, 1797, in Representatives' Hall, in the presence of Washington, Jefferson (just sworn in as Vice-President), the Judges of the Supreme Court, diplomatic corps, heads of the departments, &c. At noon Adams and Washington entered the hall together. The President elect made a short speech, and the oath was administered by Chief Justice Ellsworth. Adams, Jefferson and Washington retired, and were escorted home amid salvoes of artillery and loud cheers.

JEFFERSON
 was inaugurated at Washington, March, 1801. He discarded the pomp which characterized the ceremonies of his predecessors, and rode to the Capitol with an unpretending escort. Neither Mr Adams nor Mr Sedgwick were present at the proceedings, both having left for Massachusetts before they began, and the great concourse of people, which had served to make the previous inauguration imposing, was wanting, the traveling facilities of those days being too limited to admit of people coming to the Capitol from distant places. Dressed in a plain suit, Jefferson entered the Senate Chamber alone and took the seat of Vice-President Burr. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Marshall, and the event was celebrated by the discharge of artillery. In the evening he gave a reception, over which Mrs. Madison presided. His second inauguration, 1805, was more brilliant. Among the lions present was Commodore Preble, who had returned from his bombardment of Tripoli. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath.

MADISON
 revived the imposing ceremonies of Washington's time, and his second inauguration was remarkable for its display. Mrs. Madison was a very hospitable lady, and was the originator of the system of etiquette which has prevailed at the White House ever since. The Presidential "leaves" were an idea of hers. His first inauguration took place on March 4, 1809, in the House of Representatives. At his second inauguration in 1813 he was escorted to the Capitol by a legion of volunteer dragoons, and was received with martial honors by the militia of the District. A large crowd was present, and among them Henry Clay, and the oath was administered by Chief Justice Marshall.

MONROE
 was inaugurated, on March 4, 1817, President, and D. D. Tompkins, of New York, Vice-President. They were escorted to the Capitol by a cavalcade, and met the dignitaries in the Senate Chamber, where the Vice-President was seated. Then, for the first time in any inauguration, a procession was formed, which proceeded to the platform erected outside of the building. March 4 coming on Sunday in 1821, the second inauguration of Monroe took place on the 5th.

J. Q. ADAMS'S
 inauguration, in 1825, was the most imposing that had ever occurred. Adams and Monroe were accompanied to the Capitol by a cavalcade, where they were received with military honors. The ceremonies took place in Representatives' Hall. The galleries were filled with brilliantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. The President read his address from the Speaker's chair, and the oath was administered by the Chief Justice. As soon as the proceedings were over, Gen. Jackson, who had been the candidate of the Democracy against Mr Adams at the late election, advanced and shook hands with him. The President was escorted back to his house as he came, and in the evening received his friends.

JACKSON
 The concourse who came to witness the inauguration of Gen. Jackson, was so great as to excite astonishment. His election had inspired a feeling of confidence through all sections of the country, which had not been felt for some years, and the curiosity to witness "Old Hickory" was very great. Disdaining all formalities, Jackson declined a large escort and rode on horseback to the Capitol, entered the Senate Chamber shortly before noon, and took his seat just in front of the Secretary's desk. On the floor the dignitaries of the land, the diplomatic corps, ladies, and the Representatives were admitted to the gal-

ries, and at noon all proceeded to the Eastern portico, and the President delivered his inaugural address. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath. His second inauguration, March 4, 1832, was as free from formality as the first. With Van Buren, the Vice-President, he went to the Senate Chamber, where the oath was administered.

VAN BUREN.
 At Van Buren's inauguration—March 4, 1837—all the splendor which had been omitted by Gen. Jackson was revived. The General and his successor, seated in a phostion built of the wood of the frigate Constitution, were escorted to the capitol by a large body of soldiers.

HARRISON
 was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and never before had there been such an influx of politicians to the Capitol. The procession which escorted the General from his hotel to the Capitol was very fine, and he himself, mounted on a splendid white charger, attracted great attention. Just before the close of his address, he stopped, when Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of office, and Gen. Harrison then concluded his address. The President was then escorted to the White House, where he held a reception.

TYLER.
 General Harrison's death—April 4, 1841—caused the execution, for the first time, of the provision in the Constitution relating to the Vice-President.

POLK.
 The brilliancy of Polk's inauguration, March 4, 1845, was greatly dimmed by a heavy rain storm. The famous Empire Club, of New York, under Capt. Isaiah Rynders, was the most conspicuous body. Polk made his address and took the oath of office at the table, after which he was escorted to the White House. The President gave a reception in the afternoon, and an inauguration ball came off in the evening.

TAYLOR.
 March 4th came on Sunday, and the ceremonies therefore occurred on Monday. General Taylor and Mr Polk rode in carriages, and 20,000 persons listened to the inaugural. Gen Taylor's appearance upon the east portico was the signal for immense cheering.

FILMORE.
 Gen. Taylor died on the 9th of July, 1849, and two days after a joint convention of the House of Congress was held in Representatives' Hall, when Mr Fillmore entered and swore to defend the Constitution.

PIERCE
 was inaugurated March 4th, 1853. It snowed fast, but that did not detract from the brightness of the scene. There was a procession one mile in length which escorted Fillmore and Pierce to the Capitol. Gen. Pierce, standing erect in his carriage, responded to the calls of the people. Foreign ministers, dressed in their glittering uniform, rode in their state carriages, guarded by a squadron of cavalry. On arriving at the Capitol, the outgoing and incoming Presidents proceeded to the Senate Chamber. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney. Gen. Pierce was frequently greeted with cheers during his address, and its conclusion was followed by the ringing of bells, martial music and the firing of cannon. The President was escorted to the White House and Mr Fillmore to the hotel. In the evening Mr Fillmore dined with Mr Pierce, and several balls took place. President Pierce was the first since Washington's time, we think, who delivered his inaugural after taking the oath; all the previous Presidents, beginning with the older Adams, having made their addresses and then taking their oaths of office.

BUCHANAN.
 The inauguration of Buchanan took place on March 4, 1857, amid a large assemblage and attended with brilliant ceremonies.
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
 The particulars of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln are too fresh in the minds of all to need recapitulation.

The Fight with the Rings.
 The New York Herald anticipates that Gen. Grant's administration will be a great triumph for the country. It believes that he will put down the corruption and frauds of the great rings, and reproduce "the golden age of Augustus." The following is the Herald's picture of the great struggle the General will have with the hydra Corruption and his rings:
 "The whiskey rings still compass a capital stock of hundreds of millions; other internal and external revenue-defrauding rings are flush of money, while the public land and bond-jobbers of the West, in the shape of railway jobs and Indian treaties and mining experiments, have schemes on hand covering thousands of millions. And all these powerful combinations of gamblers have their allies not only in the lobby, in the church, and in the green room, but in both Houses of Congress. The war has enriched thousands of bold adventurers in these public spoils, and thousands more are in the field for the same harvest. Gen. Grant promises to disperse these marauders and to save the Treasury. How is he to do it? The Hon. Mr. Mallory, of Tennessee, may say that these Treasury leaks cannot be stopped 'till the Angel Gabriel snaps his resurrection gun,' but we think they can. The gathering of the elements indicates a storm. We have seen a heavy thunder-gust rising and spreading itself abroad from the west, we have seen a confused gathering of clouds rushing to meet it from the east; and with the collision of these opposing forces, we have seen the western cloud break forth into a roaring tempest, sweeping away all obstructions in its resistless march. Next, with the passing storm, we have seen a calm, like that of a soft May morning on the Hudson.
 "Such, we expect, will be the collision and the consequences between Gen. Grant and all the rings and combinations of Treasury robbers. The conflict will be terrific; but the robbers will be swept away, and then we shall have a great calm." The Radical leaders hang fire, the Senate holds back, the rings of public plunderers are preparing for battle. It is just this question: Shall this Government be reformed and live, or shall it sink under the corruptions and debaucheries of Rome? Let the people, then, prepare to support President Grant in this coming fight, let it be fought out, and let us have peace."