THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. FIRST EDITION

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great enter rise is approaching completion with a spidity that astonishes the world. Sixteen, (1600) Aundred miles have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Paciac Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Railroad, Peginning at Sacramento, and building east, antil the two roads shall meet. Less than two hundred miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between Ban Francisco and New York will be completed by June 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

One Hundred and Twenty Million Dollars (\$120,000,000) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as fol-

First. The right of way and all necessary timber and stone from public domain.

Second. It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty-three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the Railroad.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), for which it takes a second lien-thus pledging this sum to the Company's First Mortgage Bondholders as additional

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-five million nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars (\$25,978,000), and to the Central Pacific Railroad eighteen million six hundred and four thousand dollars (\$18,604,600), amounting in all to forty-four milion five bundred and eighty-two thousand dollars (\$14,582,000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors over (\$40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds, The companies have already paid in (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco), upwards of (\$25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE? In considering this question, it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPA-NIES TO FINISH THE ROAD?

First. They will receive from the Government as the road progresses about \$6,000,000 additional. Second. They can issue their own First Mortgage Bonds for about \$6,000,000 additional.

Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at \$1.50 per acre would be worth \$34,500,000

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary, could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS-ACTUAL EARNINGS. No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable. As every year brings an influx of population, the local traffic of the great Pacific Railroad will have a steadily increasing value. At pre entits transportation for the Government and the mining regions is the chief source of its aiready large revenue. As these mining regions are penetrated the earnings will be greatly increased, and the various branch lines that will soon be constructed will be most valuable feeders of the

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the year ending June 30, 1868, were \$4,246,-OR 73; net earnings after paying all expenses and interest, \$478,403-59.

Gross earnings for six months, ending January 1, 1869, were upwards of \$3,000 000.

The earnings of Central Pacifi-Railroad, for six months, end-

.. \$1,760,000 gold

1.000,000 **

Net profit of Central Pacific Rail-

road, after paying all interest and expenses, for six mouths \$750,000 gold

The present gross earnings of the Union and

Central Pacific Rallroads are \$1 200,000 monthly. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union

Pacific Railroad Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. are both, principal and laterest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. interest in gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent of the holder.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Rallroad for sale at par and acerued Interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bends of Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and accrued interest.

DE HAVEN & BRO..

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Loss of the Steamer Mittle Stephens by Fire-Sixty-three Passengers Lost -Terrible Scenes on Board.

A brief telegram received some few days since announced the occurrence of a terrible disaster on Red River, Texas, the steamer Mittle Stephens being burned to the water's edge. The names of the sixty-three passengers who were lost have been published. The foilowing description of the casualty, taken from the New Orleans Times of the lith inst., will command attention:-

THE TRIP.

At the time the accident occurred the Mittie Stephens was on her way to Jefferson, Teass, with a large consignment of Government stores on board, some \$30,000 in specie, perhaps some money in greenbacks for paying off two or three regiments upon the frontier, and a large amount of bay. The hay was placed, as is frequently done, four tiers deep upon the bolier deck. The danger from the accidental ignition of this mass of inflammable material was not unknown to the passengers, but appears to have occasioned no protest. On Thursday the Mittle Stephens had reached Sureveport—the last point on Red river navigable, owing to the raft thirty mlies above—and had now turned aside into the network of bayous, lakes, and lagoons which connects Shreveport and Jefferson City. It was to this latter point, and the last one attainable by boats from this city, that the Mittie Stephens was making when the accident occurred. At that time she had already gone more than half the distance between Shreveport and Jefferson—that is, had left the now choked-up current of Red river altogether, and sailed through De Soto lake into Lake Caddo. The latter body of water lies partly in Louislana (the extreme northwest portion) and partly in Texas, and is fourteen miles long and seven wide. On Thurs-THE TRIP. northwest portion) and parily in Texas, and is fourteen miles long and seven wide. On Thurs-day night supper had been served at an early hour on the infortunate boat, and the passen gers—a hundred in number—after occupying themselves in the manner usual to those who have been several days on board of a boat, had have been several days on board of a boat, had retired. As early as 9 o'clock the saloons had began to grow thin, at 10 they were deserted, with the exception of perhaps here and there a party at poker, and by 12 o'clock or midnight, as the boat was still forty miles from Jefferson, and with no prospect of reaching there before daylight, there was scarcely any one stirring beyond the regularly appointed watch. The boat was, it is now supposed, sailing, although the water was ten feet deep in various parts of the lake. Through the main channel parts of the lake, through the main channel; that is, through what in dry weather, and when the lake is to a large extent dried up, consti-tutes a bayou. The fact that a large number of cypress tree stumps jut out from the water and render themavigation otherwise extremely dangerous, supports this supposition. What confirms the belief that the main channel was taken is that beats in high water push straight through it but with little trouble to the pilots.

THE ALARM OF FIRE.

It was precisely at this hour of midnight, when the passengers and crew were buried in slumber, that the cry of fire was heard on the doomed boat—the most startling and terrible that can be raised upon any kind of vessel cut off from communication with the shore. The fact that any alarm at all was given meant certain death for a large number. The situation was such as to almost preclude escape, from the inflammable character of the cargo, and the fact that no other boat was in sight. What added still a third agonizing feature to the calamity was the suddenness of the vision of death which the unbappy passengers, awakened as they were from deep sleep, were called upon to confront. Once the alarm had been sounded, and once the wretched inmates had realized that a certain and violent death was yawning before two out of every three upon board, the scene that followed must have been hideous and appalling in the last degree. The details that have reached us of the actual scene are meagre, but it needs but little imagination to suppose that no time was THE ALARM OF FIRE. the actual scene are meagre, but it needs but little imagination to suppose that no time was lost in dressing—that women and children were running in every direction like pallid spectres, vainly appealing for a help which would never come. Another feature which attended the death of these unfortunate victims was the slowness of the death—the agonizing suspen which they were called upon to undergo, ordinary accidents on boats—for instance explosions, the suddenness and unexpected-ness of the calamity divest it of one element of horror. Supposing that the passenger escapes once the danger is over—there is then but little else to fear; or ordinarily when a boat catches fire it is perhaps in the daytime; and if at night, the narrowness of the stream renders it easy to swim or run the boat ashore. In the present case the passengers, who were unable or had not the presence of mind to save them-selves by floating, were compelled to stare death steadily in the face, while the vessel slowly consumed, to gradually retreat to the rear as the flames advanced, and finally leap to certain death in the black waters below. Why, it will now be asked, was not the boat run to the shore? The answer to this question is that the water of the lake outside of the channel already referred to was too shallow to admit of spproach to the low swampy short boat in all probability grounded in attempting some such movement. Still the number of stumps of cypress there are in the lake ought to have afforded the passengers a hold, once they had reached them, until daybreak. The first duty of the Captain—which, doubtless, was performed—was to throw over-board every bale of hay that could be rescued from the flames, every door, shutter, and life-preserver, and to inform, at the same time, the passengers what they had to do to save life. Supposing such precautions to have been taken, and that a bale of pay ought to support five men, that people from the surrounding country men, that people from the surrounding country were soon attracted by the flames to their situation and rendered help, it is not easy to understand how so many victims met a watery grave. What appears singular, too, is that some of the passengers on board, who are known, like the first clerk, or Mr. W. A. Broadweil (one of the largest cotton buyers of the city), to have been men of experience, should have also perished by the accident. The fact that the passengers were asleep and that some of them perished in the flames, accounts for some of the number, but by no means all. One thing, however, is certain, the Mittle Stephens had at the time of the accident more than a hundred souls on board, accident more than a hundred souls on board, in the passengers and crew, at the time of the accident, and of that number only forly-three

C U B A.

were saved. The remaining sixty-three perished

by drowning, or still more miserably in the general belocaust of the vessel; and the corpaes of these, and those who travelled upon the many other well known steamers, are doubtless at this moment beneath the singgish and sullen waters of the lake.

The Insurrection Gaining Ground Everywhere-The Revolutionists Ask to

be Recognized by the United States. The N. Y. Tribune has this morning the following important news:—
Washington, Thursday, Feb. 18.—The following very interesting Cuban news has been lowing very interesting Cuban news has been received there to day from an American gentleman in Cuba, who is in a position to know the rebellion and its prospects quite thoroughly. He states that the insurrection gains ground rapidly, especially in the Eastern Department. All advices from Neuvitas and other points make this certain. The patriots have organized a provisional government, electing its members by a popular vote. It has intrusted the subreme command to General Quesada, Cespedes being the civil bead or Secretary of Wer. Polytice. preme command to General Quesada, Cesnedes being the civil bead, or Secretary of War. Politically the provisional government propose, and with unanimity, general emancipation, equal political rights for all colors, suffrage to be based on educational or properly qualifiation, applied to all alike. The wealthier patriots have all emancipated their slaves, many of whom are armed. The latest advices from the seat of the Provisional Government showed that emancipation would be made general, even if compulsory measures were adopted. No propositions from the Spanlards will now be listered to. Nothing short of independence is desired; when that is established the Cubans hope

to obtain the protection of this Government, with a view of eventually becoming a member of the American Union. Many are desirous of annexation now, but open discussion of that question might now create dissensions. The revolution occupies at least one-half the is land, and increases daily in strength. New commands are organizing as fast as arms reach them, cargoes are landed from time to time, the coast being very favorable for sac) operations. At Nuevitas there are 1700 Spanish troops, who fear to sally forth because one of Queenda's columns is known to be in the neighborhood. Paerto Principe can be held by the pairlots when they please, but Quesada's columns is known to be in the neighborhood. Paerto Principe can be held by the pairiots when they please, but its occupancy would divert too much force from more active operations. A few weeks longer and the unhealthy season will declinate new Spanish troops. The Havana junta have sent the Provisional Government large drafts on New York, and promise to raise immediately one million dollars. It has been unfortunate hitherto that the rebellion had loo many heads. One junta was located at Havana; one in New York; one at a point in the Eastern Department, and beside these there was the Confidential Agent of Generals Quesada and Cespedes. They all pulled different ways; one had money, another authority, all are now willing to recognize the Provisional Government. An agent will be in Washington soon acking belligerent rights at the hands of the newacuministration, Thewriter of the despatches from which the foregoing is gathered is in confidential relation with the rebel government, and intended to proceed the evening they are dated to its headquarters, running the Spanish blockade in a little four-ton ingger. He expected to return within ten days. ger. He expected to return within ten days.

A New Aid to the Insurrection. The New York World's Cuban correspondence of the 13th inst. speaks of the breaking out of the revolution in the District of Cleanecs, and the raising of an insurgent army. The

correspondence states:— Good private advices give the strength of this Good private advices give the strength of this new insurrectionary army at 4600 meo, many of them, however, very badly armed. The leaders are Generals Jimenez, Pianita, Casanova, and Diego Abreu, Colonels Pairal, Martinez, the brothers Monteguados, and others whose names I have been thus far unable to obtain. The main portion of this army is around the city of Villa Clara, which piace they have already invested in part. The reserve camp is at Manicaragua, a small town situated upon the upper part of the River Arlmao, a naturally strong position, which is being made still stronger by earthworks, so as to serve as a lien of safe refage to the Cuban forces in cases of emergencies. This extensive insurrectionary outbreak very naturally oreated great consternation among the Spaniards in the districts embraced within its ramifications. In the city of Cienfuegos this was particularly true. All of the day of the 7th the insurgents were reported as coming, and the trops were kept under arms all of that night to repel an expec ed attack. No enemy having appeared, the Spanish authorities have, since the Sth. been less timorous; but the discovery of a conspiracy within the city to make common cause with the insurrection, the arrests of mon cause with the insurrection, the arrests of two different small parties while taking arms and ammunition out for the use of the insur-gents, and the unpleasant ascertainment that twenty or more of the loyal volunteers had be-come disloyal, and had left for the interior with their guns and cartridges, have served to keep them in excettement and anxiety.

An Expedition from Florida. From the Fernandina (Fig.) Union, Feb. 10.

Brom the Fernandina (Fig.) Union, Feb. 10.

Several Cubans arrived in this city on Thursday morning last, a part of them registering at their hotel from New York and others from Honduras. They were very gentlemanly, well educated, and conversed freely upon general subjects; but nothing could be learned from them as to their business in this city. On Sunday morning the party was increased by the arrival of twenty-three others, making in all about forty-five of them registering from Honduras and Havana. Immediately after they had breakfasted the entire party proceeded to Dibble's wharf, where they were promptly met by the steamer. Henry Burden, which they had chartered for Nassau, N.P. The whole company was very reticent, and nothing was known concerning their destination previous to their departure, except by the agents of the steamer and the Custom-house officers. There has been much speculation as to their purposes, which remain an absolute mystery to every one.

LOBBYISTS.

Who They Are and How They Work at Washington.

Among those who visit the Capitol as lobbysts, the most persistent and the most danger-cus are ex-members of Congress, who have the freedom of the floor. In fact, this privilege enters largely into the qualifications of the men selected by corporations or individuals to men selected by corporations of individuals to orge their measures upon Congress. And the thing is carried to an extent which is utterly disgraceful to the House. In the Senate com-paratively little of it is done. Then the Senate is a smaller body, and the members can be "seen" better at home. But the floor of the House is the place of business for this class of men, which they visit daily, exactly as the merchants of our city go on 'Change,
It is proper that ex-members should be enti-

tied to the privileges of the floor as an act of courtesy, but when this privilege is used openly as a part of a lobbyist's stock in trade, it becomes a disgrace to the House to tole-

rate it.

The Alaska case is one in point. Messrs. Walker and Stanton were the "attorneys" for those who wished to effect the sale. They have the range of the members' desks, the convenience of the sofas for "explaining," and the privacy of the cloak rooms for those who would rather talk in quiet. A cause which pays its attorneys \$24,000 has other inducements to offer to those who are not retained, and the advan-tage of being able to "see" all the members to-getter, and have their ear when their constitunts cannot, is valuable capital in a professional

lobbyist's pocket.
Another case in point is found in the attempt to break down the House in the position it is taking in regard to fraudulent sales of Indian lands to great monopolies. Those interested in what is well known now as the Joy pur in what is well known now as the Joy purchase of Cherekee neutral lands are here in force to browbeat those in the House who are attempting to stop this and like abuses. Of course the lobby, though a strong one, would not be complete without an ex-member of Congress, and so Mr. —, who is also an interested party, and who was one of the former manipulators of the scheme, was sent on. He can be seen every day among sent on. He can be seen every day among the desks of members, and found every night (including Sundays) making the rounds of their rooms. He by no means confines himself to the fac's in the case. Indeed his business is to conceal the facts, and so oil the scheme toat his former associates will swallow it. Every member of the House who has conversed with him knows what his business it, knows that he is using the floor to privately debate the position taken by the ness ic, knows that he is using the floor to privately debate the position taken by the Committee of Public Lands, and to combat other legislation to prevent the swinding of Indians, and yet no member seems to think it an insult to the dignity of the House-and perhaps it is not. Mr. — case is but an isolated one among those constantly occurring. It is, however, a marked one in this, that he openly uses the courtesy extended to him as an ex-member to lobby among the desks of members for the defeat of legislative measures reported to the House by one of its committees. The representatives of the press in Wasnington cannot obtain a seat in the Reporters' Gailery until they have signed an agreement that they will not be interested in any project before Congress. And this is right, if ex-members, who turn lobbyists were allowed to presecute their schemes in the gailowed to presecute their schemes in the gailour control of the course of compilate. allowed to presecute their schemes in the gal-leries there would be little cause of complaint; but to give them not only the freedom, but the protection of the floor, is certainly a slight stretch of courtesy.— Wash. Cor. Cin. Gazette.

COLFAX.

His Resignation of the Speakership and Appointments.

Appointments.

Wash. (Feb. 17) Cor. of Boston Advertiser.

Speaker Colfax will resign his place in the House as soon as the journal has been read on Wednesday, the 3d of March, and leave that body to elect a new Speaker for twenty four hours. He does this because he is required to be in the Senate chamber on the 4th of March ten or fitteen minutes before the explication of the present Congress, in order to take the oath of office as Vice-Fresident. It is believed that the House will give Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, the honor of serving one day as Speaker. [His term expires with this Congress, and he is popular with his associates.

Law in the West-Railroad Progress.

THE GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIP RACE.

The Inman Steamer Boats the Cunarder. QUEENSTOWN, Peb. 19.-The steamships Russia and City of Paris arrived here carly this morning-the City of Paris at 5 o'clock, and the Russia at 6:30. These vessels left New York on February 10, the Russia starting 45 minutes after the City of Paris, and the latter coming in 90 minutes ahead, wins the race by 45 minutes.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Writ of Error Granted-The Douglas Love Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Feb. 18 .- The Court of Appeals in the case of John Clare, convicted of murder in the first degree, and now under sentence of death for the murder of H. B. Grove, has decided, sustaining the writ of error, and ordering him a new trial. The culprit has been in jail three years, and some principal witnesses against him are dead,

The five men arrested for the murder of Donglas Love, at the Cumberland coal mines, have been discharged for want of evidence.

The St. Louis Collectorship - Fast Freight Lines.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. St. Louis, Feb. 19,-Friends of General A. J. Smith are urging his appointment as Collector of St. Louis under Grant, It is generally believed he will secure it.

The board of directors of the Merchan's' Exchange yesterday memorialized the Legislature, asking for the passage of a bill prohibiting railroad directors or officers from being interested in any fast freight line railroad or express company.

The Union Pacific Rathroad-Lynch Law. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Feb. 19 .- The Union Pacific Railroad s now clear to Cheyenne, and will probably be open to the end of the track to-day. A man named Douglass, alias Franklin, under arrest for stealing, while being removed from Fort Russell to Camp Carling, near Cheyenne, was hung by the Vigilance Committee, who over-powered the guard.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18—The Legislature of British Columbia, after a long debate, has de-cided against the Confederation. The vote stood Il against and 5 in favor.

stood II against and 5 in favor.

An appropriation to encourage female emigration to British Columbia was passed unanimously by the Council.

The English gunboat Satellite arrived at Victoria yesterday from Culna and Japan.

An earthquake shock of several seconds' duration was felt at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, on the 11th inst.

Murder in Indiana. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—A man named Lewis Collins was shot dead at Hammick station, on the Terre Haute Railroad, yesterday Collins had killed a man about a year ago, whose brother has now killed him. The murderer was arrested here last night. Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK Feb. 19.—Stocks feverish. Gold, 123%. Exchange, 8½: 5-208, 1862, 114%; do, 1864, 110%; ld., 1865, 112%; new, 109%; 1867, 110%; 10-408, 109; Virginia 88, 62½; Missouri 6a, 87½; Canton Company, 69½; Comberland preferred, 36½; New York Central, 63½; Comberland St.; Hudson River, 86½; Michigan Central, 113½; Michigan Southern, 81½; Hillnois Central, 113½; Michigan Southern, 81½; Hillnois Central, 41; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 91; Cieveland and Toledo, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 128½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 115½.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable,

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Feb. 19—A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s. American stocks quiet; Erle Railroad, 25;

Illinois Central, 96).
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19-A. M.-Cotton market is flat, and the estimated sales of the day only reach 5000 bales. Middling uplands, 114. The sales of the week have been 45,000 bales, including 4000 for export; and 8000 for speculation. stock of cotton in port is 277,000 bales, includ-96,000 bales of American. Flour is quoted at 25s. Corn, 32s. Spirits of

Petroleum, 7d. London, Feb. 19-A. M.-Sugar dull, both on the spot and affoat.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Feb. 19-P. M.-U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 78j. Rallways quiet. Eric, 24§; Illinois Central, 97. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19-P. M .- Cotton, uplands, 113d.; Orleans, 12d.; stock afloat 300,000 bales of which 125,000 are American. Lard, 763, 6d.

Turpentine, 32s. 6d. London, Feb. 19-P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 9d. Linseed Cakes, £11. Whate Oil, £36.
Liverroom, Feb. 19-2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, 10s. 9.15; red No. 2 Western, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. Old mixed Western corn, 32s.; new do. 30s. 9d. Pork flat.

London, Feb. 19-2 P. M.-Sugar active for both on the spot and affoat, HAVRE, Peb. 19-2 P. M.-Cotton opens quiet and steady.

THE NEW WINDSOR ROBBERY. Arrest of the Burglars-\$99,500 in Bonds

Recovered,

The New York Democrat of this morning On the night of the 234 of January the First On the night of the 234 of January the First National Bank of New Windsor, Carroli county, Maryland, was visited by a gang of our glars, who forced open the safes and carried away \$121 000 in U. S. Five-twenties, Central Pacific, Union Pacific bonds, and other securities. The fact of the robbery was not discovered by the bank officials until the following morning, when Messrs. Smith, Fierson, and West, the celebrated Baltimore detectives, were summoned by telegraph to take charge. Detective moned by telegraph to take charge. Detective Pierser, after thoroughly investigating the discumstances surrounding the burglary, came to this city, and called on Captain Young of the detective force to aid him in the matter. Captain Young, aided by Detective James Irving, of his command, immediately instituted a search for the thieves and the bonds, and during the latter part of last week succeeded in capturing James Wesner and James McQuade, on suspicion of having been concerned in the on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary. The prisoners were removed to the Central Office, where, on being searched, \$99,500 Central Office, where, on being searched, \$99,500 of the missing securities were found in their possession. The bonds were placed in the hands of Superintendent Kennedy, while Captain Young proceeded to Now Windsor and informed the bank officials of his success in the matter. One of the directors and the attorney of the bank accompanied Captain Young on his return, and fully identified the bonds in possession of the Superintendent as the property of the bank. The prisoners were then committed to await the arrival of a requisition from the Governor of Maryland. Yesterday Detective Pierson arrived in this city with the necessary documents, and the prisoners being delivered to him, he left with them on the evening train for New Windsor.

INAUGURATION DAY.

The Old Regime Goes Out, and the New Regime Comes In.

Andrew Johnson and His Cabinet -Who They Are and What They Have Done.

How an "Humble Individual" Ascended and Descended the Ladder of Fame.

GRANT AND COLFAX!

The Forty-first Congress-Its Composition-The Changes of a Year and a Decade.

Now "Let Us Have Peace!"

Ete., Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc.

At 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th of March, the official terms of Andrew Johnson and the Fortieth Congress expire, and those of Ulysses S. Grant and the Forty-first Congress commence. This change in the personne! of the dovernment will be such a momentous one that if deserves more than a passing notice in auti-

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Result of the Election Held November 3, 1868.

Below we give the result of the Presidential election held November 3, 1868, according to the nost trustworthy reports. Nothing demnite having, as yet, been received from Nevada, the vote of that State has been estimated. The Presidential electors for Florida were selected by the State Legislature, and Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas did not hold elections. The popular and electoral votes were as follows:—

Alabama	Grant.	Seym'r.			
Alabama		Strate I's	Maj.	Gr't.	Sey
	76,363	72.086	4,280 R	8	444
Arkansas	22,152	19,078	8,07411	5	1
California		54 078	51411	5	
Connecticut.		47,600	3.041R	6	
Delaware		10,980	3,3571)	144	1 8
Fiorids			*****	3	1
Georgia		102,822	45,688 D	***	1
Illinois		199,143	51,150R	16	1
Indiana		166,980	9 57211	13	
lowa,		74,040	46.35914	8	
Kansas		14,019	17,03013	3	1
Kentucky		115.889	76 323 D	***	ii
Louisiana		80 225	46.962 D	***	7
Maine		42 396	28 030R	7	1 .
Maryland		62,357	31.9191)		7
Massachus's.		59.408	77,069R	12	1
Michigan	128 550	97,069	31,451 R	8	100
Minnesota		28,072	15 470R	4	
Missouri		59.788	25 883 10	11	
Nebraska	9,729	5,489	4,29016	- 8	***
Nevada	10 000	8,600	1.4001	- 3	
N. Hamp're.	38 191	31.224	6 967 R	ō	411
New Jersey.,	80,121	83 00L	2.8801)	***	7
New York	419,883	429,883	10 000D		33
N. Carolina	96,226	84 090	12.135R	9	***
)hlo	280,128	238,700	41,428R	21	111
regon	10,981	11.125	164 D	1000	3
'ennsylv'ia.	342,280	313 382	28,89810	26	1
R. Island	12 993	6,548	6,444R	4	***
d. Carolina	62,301	45,237	17.064R	6	
l'ennessee	56,757	26 311	30,416 R	1 10	414
Verment	44 167	12,045	32,1221	5	
W. Virginia.	29 025	20,806	8,719R	5	
Wisconsin	108,857	84,710	24.147 R	8	1
Total	3.016,353 2,796,631	2,703,631	30972214	214 80	80

Grant's maj. | 309,722 According to the concurrent resolution of February 8, when the electoral vote was counted on Wednesday, February 10, it was announced that, including the vote of Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes, and Seymour and Blair 80 votes; and that, excluding the vote of Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes, and Seymour and Blair 71 votes, in either case General Ulysses S. Grant being elected President and Hon. Schuyler Colfax Vice-President for the term of four years from the 4th of March, 1869

Andrew Johnson, the Retiring President, as he has taken the trouble to tell the world a

from the 4th of March, 1869.

thousand times, has no line of illustrious ancestors to fall back upon. He first saw the light at Raleigh, North Carolina, on December 29, 1808. When but four years of age he was left dependent upon his mother, his father receiving fatal injuries while attempting to rescue a man from drowning. At the age of ten young A drew, the future President, was placed as an apprentice with a Ruleigh taffor, the limited means of the mother rendering some employment on the part of the son necessary. He remained an apprentice until he halattained his seventeenth year. There being no pubtic schools accessible, young Andrew was compelled to fall back upon his own resources for an education. A kind friend taught him the alphabet, gave him some faint notion of the structure of words and language, and having thus taught him the elegant art of reading, presented him a volume of speeches by distinguished Bri ish statesmen. While perusing these grand effusions, we are at hiperty, we suppose, to imagine that visions of future greatness in the walks of statesmanship and oratory flitted through his mind and disturbed the peacefulness

of his slumbers. In the latter part of the year 1824, young Andrew left Raieigh, and for the two years subsequent worked as a journeyman tailor at Laurens Court House, in the northwester, corner of South Carolina, While laboring here it is said that his affection for a certain While laboring here it is said that his anection for a certain young lady was reciprocated by her, but the harsh purents, not being endowed with prophetic gitts, interfered, on account of his youth and poverty, and young Audrew again took up his line of march, stopping for the final control of Raleigh but finally in Raleigh but finally in Raleigh but finally in Raleigh. a few months in Raleigh, but finally, in 1826, settling in Greenville, East Tennessee, in company with his mother and stepfa her. Here he soon married, and at once became the pupil of his wife, who possessed an excellent educa-tion. While he was busy with the rents of old garments and the seams of new ones, the patient wife read to him page after page; and when the day's work was laid aside, he took up the pen and pencil, and thus, under her instrac-tion, became proficient in too elements of a good,

sound, and practical elucation.

The world has not been suffered to forget that Andrew Johnson commenced public life in the capacity of an alderman. The work before us, purporting to be an authentic history of his career, states that he was elected to that post-

tion in the year 1828, achieving a decided triumph over the aristocratic candidate for the position, and that he was successively re-elected in 1829 and 1830. As he was not yet twenty years of age, however, we are inclined to doubt the strict accuracy of the chronicler. In 1830 he was likewise elevated to the Mayoraty of Greenville, holding the position for three years. In 1835 he was sent to the lower house of the State Legislature from the counties of Greene and Washington, and soon attained a prominent position in that body. His determined opposi-tion to a scheme of internal improvements caused his defeat when he again, in 1837, aspired to legislative honors. But the utter failure of the project and the great increase in the State deet resulting, viudicated his fore-sight, and in 1839 be was in amphantly returned a member of the Legislature. In 1840 he took an active part in the Presidential campaign, being one of the Democratic Electoral candida'es, and canvassing a great portion of the State, with a very gratifying success. In 1841 he was promoted to the State Senate, being elected a member of that body from the Greene and Hawkins county district.

In 1843 he entered the Congressional arena, being elected a Representative from the First district of Tennessee over Colonel John A. Asken, a United States Bank Democrat. His first appearance upon the floor of the House at Washington was as an advocate of the resolution restoring the amount of the fine imposed upon Andrew Jackson for placing New Greens under Andrew Jackson for placing New Orleans under marial law. He soon after signalized himself by a hearty advocacy of the annexation of Texas, and by denouncing Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, for attacking the course of certain members of the Catholic Church during the preceding Presidential election. He was re elected to Congress in 1845, and joined car-nestly in the cry of Fifty-tour forty, or fight!" on the disputed boundary question with Great Britain, but thought it best to sustain Pre ident Polk in the final aljusment of the difficulty. Again re-elected in 1847, he raised his voice in support of the veto power of the President, rambling all the way back to the days of the Roman republic in search of precedents to sustain his position. Among the precedents to sustain his position. Among the facts set forth in this memorable speech was one to the effect that the veto power had, previous to that time, been exercised twenty-five times only by all the different Presidents of the United States. The contrast presented by this meagre record and that made by himself as President will afford a fruitful theme for contemplation after the 4th of March. Mr. Johnson was continued in his seat until 1853, devoting his time to a faithful support of the Mexican crusade, of the Homestead bill, and of the procrusade, of the Homestead bill, and of the pro-crusade, of the Homestead bill, and of the

prominent points in the Democratic policy.

As time passed, "fresh fields and pastures new" opened before Andrew Johnson, and in 1853, and again in 1855, he was elected Govornor of Tennessee, the first time over Gustavus A. Henry, and in the last case over Meredith P. Gentry. Both centests were exceedingly warm, and for both victories he had a hard fight.

In 1857 Andrew Johnson stepped from the

In 1857 Andrew Johnson stepped from the Governor's chair to the United States Sebate. While a member of this body he remained steadfast to the Union and the flag, opposing the secession intrigues of the other Southern Senators with all his stubbornness and zeal. In return for this the indignant secessionists of return for this the indignant secessionists of Memphis, on the 22d of December, 1860, conferred upon him the high honor of a vicarious martyrdom by burning him in effigy. His return to Tennessee in April, 1861, was also marked by repeated insults and threats of personal violence, as he journeyed homeward through Virginis. At a place named Liberty, it is said that one man pulled his loyal Senatorial nose as a reward for his devotion to the Union. Yet throughout all the dark days of the Union. Yet throughout all the dark days of the war he remained stead/ast, adhering to the counsel which he addressed to Judah P. Benjamin, when the latter reiused to vote on the Crittenden compromise;—'Vote, and show yourself an honest man!" His great speech in the Senate on the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, the Indiana Senator who gave his week sympathy to the Rebel cause was one of weak sympathy to the Rebel cause, was one of the most carnest and eloquent appeals in behal of the Union that was ever propounced in that body. Nevertheless, his thorough the Union and the Constitution did not prevent the Union and the Constitution did not prevent desire to tinker that sacred document. During the session of that year he presented a proposition for amending the Coostitution by doing away with the Electoral College; changing the tenure of the Supreme Court Judges from life to a term of years, with the requirement that one-half of them should always be appointed from the slave-holding States; and further making it necessary that either the President or Vice-President should always be taken from the same

But Senator Johnson was not destined to serve out the full term for which he had been elected, which would have expired on the 4th of March, 1863. The victories of Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson loosened the Rebel hold upon the greater portion of Tennessee, and as Governor Isham G. Harris had gone over to the enemy, with all the machinery of the State government, it became necessary for the President to set up a provisional establishment. Andrew Johnson was selected by Mr. L'ucoln as the figure-head of this institution; and he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, being confirmed as such by the Senate on the 5th of March, 1862. He at once repaired to Nashville and there established himself on the 12th of the ame month as military governor, so far forgetful of the Constitution and the laws as to hold and administer an office which, as he has repeatedly assured the country, is unknown to both. With varying degrees of fortune, known to all the world. Brigadler General Johnson continued to reside in Nashville as military governor until he left that city to assume his

duties as Vice-President.
When the National Union Convention assembled in Baltimore, in June, 1864, the gravest question presented for its consideration was the selection of a caudidate for Vice President. The loyal North had accepted the quaint eaying of Mr. Lincoln, that "it is dangerous to swop horses while crossing a stream," renomination, like the nomination of General Grant in 1868, was a mere formality. When the Vice-Presidency was reached, an influential section of the party which had sustained the war for the Union, baving nearly one third of the Conventien in its interest, was inclined to athere to the maxim by which the Presidential question was decided. Yet, while the great services, sterling patriotism, and unquestioned ability of Vice-President Hamlin were conceded by all, a side issue was joined on ceded by all, a side issue was joined on the necessity of conciliating the War Democracy. It was proposed to do this by placing a War Democrat on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. Democrat on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. Dantel S. Dickinson, of New York, and Andrew Johnson were the chief competitors for the honor, and the secidental circumstance of Johnson's Southern birth and his record during the war decided the issue in his favor. The first batlot stood as follows: For Andrew Johnson. 200; for Hunnibal Hamlin, 145; for Dantel S. Dickinson, 113; for Benjamin F. Butier, 28; for Lovell H. Rousseau. 21; and 13 votes scattered between Schuyler Colfax, Ambrose E. Burnide, Joseph Holt, David Tod, and Preston King. On the second ballot there was a general desertion of every other candidate for Johnson, and he received ballot there was a general desertion of every other candidate for Johnson, and he received 492 votes, Dickin-on retaining but 17 and Hamlin only 9, the total vote being 518, and 250 necessary for a choice, Once placed on the loyal ticket, Andrew Johnson secured the almost united support of the loyal element of the population, the opposition to him being restricted to isolated cases in which personal cambity figured quite as largely as any other restricted to isolated cases in which personal camily figured quite as largely as any other motive. Receiving, with Mr. Lincoln, the vote of every State participating in the election except three, he was duly sworn into office as Vice-President, on the 4th of March, 1865.

On that day the veil was lifted from his face, and, as when the prophet of Khorassan uncovered his hideous features, the nation recoiled a dismay from the spectacle. Never before

in dismay from the spectacle. Never before

(Continued on Second Page.)