

Says the New York Heraud of this morning:-"President Johrson sinds up his carcer at neon to day, and has signalized the event by mending forth a stump speech to the people in the shape of a fare well address. In endeavoring to follow in the footsteps of his liftuatrious pre-decessors, Washington and Jackson, Andy Johnson has made a olunder. When they left the Executive chair they enjoyed the pro-found respect and admiration of the whole people, and their parting words fell like manna upon a famished land. But in President Johnson's case he has the misfortupe of baying very few triends, and those not of a very influential kind, the chief among them bearing the stripes of patriotic but involuctary service to the state. These parting words of the retiring President might have done very well at some political gathering in Tennessee, and possibly might have assisted in paving the way for a new departure for him in the future. But as they stand they smack of chagrin, dis-appointment, ill nature, and bad blood. He will now have the reputation of going out as a scold, when he might have retired to the shades of private life as a good patured man, and in a style at once dignified and solemn. Good byc, Andy !

Says the New Tork Times:-"andrew Johnson closes to-day his adminis-tration of the Executive office. It has been in very many respects one of the most unfortunate and disastrous we have ever known. Beginning just as the great civil war had closed, and fol-fowing the murder of President Lincoln, by whom that war had been carried to a tri-umphant end, it fell upon a time when the public passions were greatly agitated, and when the sway of caim indgment, more than ever necessary, was more than ever difficult. A President who could meet the emergencies of the hour, and restore our political society to its normal condition of peace and harmony, would have won for himself the proudest distinction which great public service can ever bestow, and for his country the choicest blessings which good and wise government can ever conter. Mr. Johnson, as President, has failed to do this, hnd, as a consequence, he leaves the office with the profound conviction of the whole country that he ought never to have held it. country that he ought never to have held it. Great communities judge men by what they might have done, if their abili-ties had been equal to their opportunities; and the magnitude of their failures, if they fail, is always measured by what would have been the grandeur of their suc-cesses, if they had succeeded. Mr. Johnson is naturally, therefore, set down as having made the greatest failure, and been the worst Presithe greatest failure, and been the worst Presi-dent, ever known thus far in the history of the country. For-tanately the country has prospered under Mr. Johnson's administration, but not as a result of his policy. Beconstruction has advanced towards completion, not as a consequence of his induced by a solid of it. The process of his influence, but in spite of it. The process of pa-cification has gone on under the operation of causes to which he has not contributed. He will leave us nearer peace than he found us, but for

leave us nearer peace than he found us, but for this we may thank the good sense of the Ame-rican people, and the boundless resources of our country, rather than the purity or effi-ciency of his administration of public affairs. It is useless to dispute the fact that a general sense of relief is the public sentiment, which, untinged with personal ill-will, attends upon the close of Mr. Johnson's administration, as upon the removal of an obstacle which has checked the restoration of peace and retarded the property of the country."

the prosperity of the country." The Tribune remarks editorially:-"Mr. Johnson has got tired of sending fruit-less messages to Congress, so he discharges this one at the unoffending heads of the people, who certainly never did him any harm, except-

All joining the procession will wear crape on the left arm for this day only. Admittance 25 cents. Negroes who asmire the writing of Moses, half price. Full particulars see small bills. No postponement on account of the weather. Let us hold our peace. That's all. Exit.

## THE CABINET.

The Last Slate Said to be the Best. The New York Times' correspondent writes

from Washington yesterday the following: --Cabinet matters begin to assume a little more definite shape. The same degree of speculation and rumor still prevails, but there have some lew intimations transpired to day that almost warrant a positive prediction as to some of the men. George S. Bontwell of Mussachu-setts is conceded to be to-night by some of General Grant's most confidential friends the General Grant's most confidential friends the selection for Secretary of the Treasury. Gene-ral Joseph Holt and Hon. James F. Wil-son are two other names which there seems little reason to doubt will be in the list. These three are regarded to night as reasonably certain. Mr. Griswold for Secretary of the Navy is also looked upon by some as General Grant's choice. Governor Dennison, of Ohio, will not go into the Cabinet, and Onio will have no member. General Scholleld's name will not be sent in with the others. That seems to be decided. The following slate is to night receiving the sanction of the best informed judges in Washington:-

Secretary of State-Hamilton Fish. Secretary of the Treasury-George S. Bout-

secretary of War-John M. Schofield, Secretary of the Interior-James F. Wilson, Secretary of the Navy-John A. Griswold, Postmaster-General-Joseph Holt, Attorney-General-Mr. Brewster, of Phila-

ielphia. The most successful effort to draw General Grant out on the Cabinet question occurred to-day. It was accomplished by Nast, the artist. He undertook to depict the humors of the Cabinet mystery by representing Grant as dis closing the Cabinet by shaking seven cats out of a bag, in presence of a curlous crowd. The cats are all out, but Nast was brought to a sudden stop by being unable to put heads on them. This morning he called at headquarters and sent his pencil and drawing to Grant, with a police request that he would finish it. General Grant laughed heartily at the picture, and informed Mr. Nast that he would finish it on Friday at noon. This, therefore, is a positive promise that there will be no delay in the innouncement.

MYSTERY THICKENS.

## More Cattle Suddenly Engulfed in Tennessee.

A few days since this journal published an account of the sudden disappearance of two borses into the earth, while drawing a plough on the farm of one Mr. Glenn, New Market county, Tennessee. The Knoxville Pross and Heraid of a later date says that after this occur-

Mr Glenn determined to leave the hill side alone and plough the remaining portion of the same. Being not over blessed with the lucre of this world, he was unable to buy another span of horses, and therefore made use of a yoke of oxen to accomplish the work. Accordingly the dawn of Tuesday last found the worthy farmer dawn of Tuesday last found the worthy farmer and his son once more following the plough, this time with fear and trembliag. The work progressed without interruption or incident of note until towards even-ing, when, at the solicitation of the younger man, who, like sil of his age, was fond of venturing upon dangerous ground, Mr. a little ways up," as his son desired. He had reason to rue his temerity, for scarcely had the oxen reached the vicibility of the cavity when they sank instantly into the ground, up to their necks in dirt. The two men were astonished beyond measure, and knowing how fruitless any effort to rescue the oxen by their own efforts would prove, started off at their utmost speed to summon aid. The kind-hearted neighbors once more rallied to the aid of the unfortunate farmers, and by dint of several hours' hard work succeeded in rescuing the oxen from their dangerous predicament. The new cavity proved. upon examination, to be distant about twenty yards from the former one, and on a direct line below it. It had, however, one advantage over the other in that there was a bottom to it. The floor of this opening was composed of a solid stratum of clay and pebbles, evidently the bed of a stream in the remote past. The occurrence has excited the curiosity of the neighbors to such an intense pitch that they intend, at some convenient time, to attempt thorough explanation and solution of th the mystery, and will endeavor to trace the course of the bed, if such it really is. The cavernous condition indicated by the above facts, we apprehend, is more common la this section of country than most of our readers are aware. Even our city of Kuoxville is built upon a crust, varying in thickness, of course, at different points. Numerous have been the unsuccessful efforts to complete wells and cisterns in the most elevated portions of the city. We remember how, some twelve years or more ago, an Irishman, who was dugging a cistern in ago, an irishinan, who was ongoing a closer in the back yard of the Lamar House, was startled by the disappearance of his mattock, handle and all, as it slipped from his hand and passed to the depths below. In much alarm he has-tened into the upper region, and told his wonderfai story, which, upon examination, was found to be strictly true. The bottom had fallen out, and where that mattock landed, or whether it is still falling, is not known to this day. The depth has never been sounded, and that cistern is yet used as an excellent substitute for a No outlet for the drainage bas ever sewer. been discovered, though it is presumed to reach the bed of the Holston at some point below.

forfetted one fourth of its value (\$3760); that he received \$1500 in tickets, and money a nonuting to \$4000; that he never put snything leto the concern, and secretly encumbered his house to the amount of \$10,000; and they claim a judg ment against him for \$8387. In his decision Judge Knight said:—"As the allegations of the petition fail to make out a present the amount of a recoluer. proper case for the sppointment of a receiver, and being unsupported by affidavit, even if otherwise sufficient, and being deciel in the

answer, the motion will be overruled." OUR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

What it Costs to Support Our Diplomatic

Corps Abroad.

Three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars Three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars pay all our Foreign Ministers. Thirty-three thousand dollars pay all our Sceretarles of Legation. The Chinese Secretary gets five thousand dollars, the largest salary, for under-standing the language there. Only hall tast for is paid to a Secretary who can sheak Japanese. Fifty dollars a week is paid to Secre-taries at Paris and London, while in dear and frigid St. Petersburg thirty-five dollars a week is the stipend. A hundred thousand dollars. is the stipend. A hundred thousand dollars, added as contingent to this grand total, make four hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year expense for what Don Piatt described John on as doing, "bringing his gigantic intellect to bear upon an introduction of Muggins to the

In Turkish countries our Consuls have to keep guards, dragemen, and other lazzaroni, costing \$3500.

We appropriate \$50,000 a year to relieve American seamen, send them home, and make them feel the goodness of their flag, and \$5000 dollars to make presents to foreigners who rescue our scamen. It is a beautiful thing to see all civilization reaching out help to those who "sail the seas over for thee, love!" We plant light-houses all round them, leave a re-lief fund in ever port, make Jack haopy, as his tastes go, fill his pipe with baccy, procure him a fiddle, make him proud of his colors. But the sovereignty of the storm, the ocean that violates the comity of nations, the insincere and barbarous sea, who shall put trust in treatics with it? treatics with it?

Our Conusis and their clerks cost us \$400,600. We have eleven Consuls-General, one hundred and twenty Consuls, and torty-five inferior Consuls, London and Paris are now Consulates-General. Bome new Consulates are Acapulco, Hakodadi, Mahe, Osacca, Tunstall, Valencia, Yeddo, and Baimen. Fifty thousand dollars are expended for flags, arms, seals, and postage for the Consuls. Thirty-five thousand dollars for office rent. We support prisons in China, Siam, Turkey, and Japan, as well as Consular Courts, and they cost us \$18,000. It costs \$10,000 to bring home criminals, when Surratt is not on the wing; \$12 500 to suppress the slave trade, \$10,000 for neutrality act expenses. slave trade, \$10,000 for neutrality act expenses, and \$55,584 to pay this year's part of the Scheldt dues—these are some of the sums we pay abroad. We give \$5000 to a revenue agent who ransacks the accounts of Consuls, and keeps them from what is commonly called "knocking down." Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that we need not have anybody to watch the revenue agents. Ninety days skylarking in each and every year is allowed to a Consul and a Minister. Vessels to Canada "clear" only once a year. The jall at Bankok, in Siam, and all the jallors, get altogether \$1000 a year. I shall take care to keep out of that jail at Bankok, for fear the soup might be thin. But I dou't believe anybody ever goes to Bankok except to get into jail. This appropriation ought to be increased, for at present there is not enough temptation to get into jail at Ban-

not enough temptation to get into jail at Ban-kok. Altogether, the diplomatic service away from home costs about a million of dollars every year. Inough to subsidize twenty miles of Pacific Railroad-to connect, say, Scrub



cution of the Laws, Faithful Collection of the Revenue, Justice to All Sections, and Protection of the National Honor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegroph.

The Multitude. WASHINGTON, March 4.-Notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather, the avenues and streets were crowned soon after daylight. The regiment of Philadelphia firemen arrived this morning at 4 o'clock, while the House was still in session, and a resolution was passed allowing them to sleep in the hall of the house all night. They were on the avenue among the first this morning, and their bright red uniform attracted much attention.

The Headquarters. The greatest crowd was at General Grant's

headquarters, where a multitude assembled for the purpose of getting a glimpse of the President-elect. He reached headquarters about half-past nine o'clock, where the 5th Cavalry was drawn up to receive him. The military rendezvoused in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters, and presented a fine appearance.

The Retiring President's Escort, At half past 10 an escort of United States troops, under Colonel Wallace, formed in Penn sylvania avenue, facing the Presidential Mansion, to receive and escort President Johnson and President and Vice-President elect. Carriages were provided for them and their suites. Then came the Committee of Arrangements of the Senate and House in carriages, followed by the 12th Infantry, preceded by a band of that regiment, the 44th Infantry, and United States marines, together with a battery of artillery. The Procession

then formed in the order previously fixed upon and moved down Pennsylvania avenue to wards the Capitol. The crowd in the streets was so great that it was with difficulty they could be kept clear. The windows of the houses and stores and roofs of houses were filled with men,

While the procession was forming, and indeed, before daylight, the earliest of the many organizations who were to take part in it had reached the various points of rendezvous. Au enormous crowd of pedestrians had pushed past the counter current setting towards the White House, and made their way nearly to the entrance of the Capitol. Lines of soldiers and policemen, however, were stationed a cousiderable distance from the various doors and approaches, and formed an impassable barrier to all except the comparatively few-about 2000-whose official position or acquintance with the dispensing powers had procured them checks of admission.

#### In the Senate Chamber.

Before 10 o'clock the corridors and stairways of the Senate wing were literally pammed with a brilliant crowd, made up in much the larger proportion of ladies, whose bright spring tollettes indicated that they anticipated a charge in the weather, or at least were determined to honor and adorn the occasion by their presence.

#### PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL AD. DRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our coun try, taken the oath of office prescribed therein I have taken this oath without mental reserva. tion, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of nie-The responsibilities of the position I feel, bat accept them without fear.

The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people. On all the leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it desirable will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed. whether they meet my approval or not. I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to governal! alike, those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution. The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which preceding administratrations have never had to deal with.

In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice. bate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person and property and free religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice, and all laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for enforcement. A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished, without material detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for.

I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent. The proper treatment of the original occu-pants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, Christianization, and blitma's citizenship. The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the The question of subrace is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the critzens of the ration are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fitteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the pact of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

Confirmation of Hon. John P. O'Nelli as United States District Attorney. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Match 4 - At a very early hour this morning the Senate (in night session) confirmed the Hon, John P. O'Neill as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The roles were suspended, in order that a vote might be taken, and the Senate's action sent immediately to the Presi. dent for his approval. This special action of the Sevate is a compliment to Mr. O'Neill for his able and fai hfal management of all affairs pertaining te his office as United States District Attorney.

FORTIETH CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION

"Senate. In alquantat failed edi

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The Senate met at

WASHINGTON, March 1. 10 A. M. Mr. Morrill (Me.) reported a bill from the Committee on Appropriations, relative to the pay of the Sergeant at Arms for summoning winesses, which was passed. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the resolutions relative to the claim of W. W. Corcoran, and sgreed to the conference asked by the House.

by the House. At a few minutes after 10 e'clock the crowd

by the House. At a few minutes after 10 e'clock the crowd in the gaileries created so much noise that Mr. Trumbuil appealed to the ladies and gentlemen to keep quiet, and told them that if they did not, the Senate would have to order the Ser-geant at Arms to clear the galleries. This appeal and threat produced a temporary quiet. Mr. Buckalew, chairman of the select com-mittee appointed to investigate the charges of corrupt infinences in connection with the im-peachment trial, made an oral report to the effect that, so f r as their investigation had gone, the committee had failed to find even the slightest grounds for imputing to any member of the Senate, or to any person connected with any Senator, the use of or subjection to any corrupt, illegitimate, or improver influence in connection with impeachment; to which he added the expression of his personal opinion for such imputation. Mr. Morrill (Me.) from the committee of conference on the Civil and Miscellaneous Ap-propriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. Mr. Morrin moved to take up the resolution in relation to the pay of Senators from the re-constructed States. Agreed to. Mr. Summer moved to take up the joint reso-lution grapting a pension to Mrs. Lincoon.

table. Mr. Summer moved to take up the joint reso-lution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln. Lost—yeas 23, nays 29. Mr. Davis moved to take up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office bill. Lost—yeas 14, nays 25. House of Representatives.

The House, after the close of the report of last night's proceedings, continued to sit until 5 20 A. M., and then took a recess until 10 A. M. The only matters of interest that occurred were a report from the conference committee on the disabilities bill, stating that the committee had failed to agree. A resolution was reported by Mr. Raum, from the Committee on Mileage, to allow mileage for the last July session. Rejected-yeas, 20; nays, A report from the conference committee on A report from the conference committee on the deficiency bill was agreed to. A report from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to. A conference committee was appointed on the Spanish and Cuban sympathy resolution; also on the House bill relative to the claim of W. W.Corcoran, and on the Miscellaneous; Appropri-tion bill.

ing to retuse to vote for him. He informs them that he has lost faith in appeals to Congresswhich is not to be wondered at, considering the luck he has had with his appeals, from the days of the Philadelphia Con-vention down. He has made up his mind that the war was a stupendous and deplorable mittake-which explains his constant acting as if he thought the other side in it had won. He is desirous of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past-but he has thought better of his fiercely announced determination to fill that grave also with the bodies of a great many traitors. He tells us that he has refused kingly powers—which we take to be a coy hint to Span that he only needs a little coaxing. Be-tore setting out for that new field of renown, he leaves with us his pocket copy of the Constitution, and the flag with thirty six stars. warns us how easily we may lose our liberties to a tyrannical Congress-by pointing us to the solemn and startling fact that, in spite of his processations, we elected the Congress and wouldn't elect him. Naturally and fittingly he thereupon closes by a terrible story of the deeds this Concress has done, and a call upon the tongue tied pardon-brokers to tell at whose hands he has received any bribe. Exit a party

by the name of Johnson." The World says naught, except to introduce the message.

### THE OEREMONIES.

## A Knowing Correspondent Sketches the Inangural Procession.

"Mull" is the exquisite nom de querre of the N. Y. Telegram's most famous scribbler. Being in Washington he discovered a new programma of the inaugural ceremonies, which by this time have transpired. He gives of them this

First will come Blind Tom, with some of his ales, representing Justice of to-day, and saring a torch, indicating a search for an

Then comes the company of Captain Jenks of Then comes the company of Captain Jenks of he Horse Marines, each member bearing and orking a double-barrelled hand-organ. Next a Political Hobby Horse, saddled, ridled, and crupped, led by groom. Then the said A. J, mounted on a velocipede tog his arms, and forming circles as he meeds.

thembers of the Cabinet, bearing their vene rable heads; one in a small Alabama, writing a another in a large tub, representing tune, with a long beard and elevated tri-

Then, Executioner, bearing an axe-sharp Then, Executioner, Dearing an axe-suarp enough to cut off political (wooden) heads. Next, Marine Band, playing "Jordan" and "Out of the Wilderness" (which seems appro-priste "on this line" of Murch). Followed by the City Authorities, bearing plans for a new market house and estimates for

roed pavement and more lamp posts on the

Then the Past-represented by Slave Auction on a platform, Pompey having his grey hairs blacked with a shoe brush,

String band, foliowed by The Present (slave dancing on platform; chains tying around loose.) Then come all soldiers and marines on leave

and sober-with arms reversed. Next comes a wagon with large broken Punch Bowl, mended with putty-representing A. J.'s

reconstruction policy. Then all the M. C.'s who train in such com-

pany. Impeachment Managers, bearing flags of truce. Then members of the Diplomatic Corps who are not fend of long inaugural addresses. Then appther band.

LOTTERY.

## Ventiliation of the "Paschall-House' Scheme.

Says the Missouri Democrat of Tuesday :---Judge Knight yesterday delivered his opinion in the case of John King vs. Alex. Kelsey and other parties composing the "Paschall House Association." King, having been one of the association, and considering that a fair division of the profits had not been made, asked the court to appoint a receiver to take charge of the effects of the concern. In his petition Mr. King alleged that on the 15th of February, 1568, he and Alex. Kelsey, Bart and Dan Able, Charles Leeds, and W. P. Billings entered into a copartnership known as the Paschall House Association, for the purpose of disposing of certain real estate and personal property by lot or rafile. That certain real es ate was put into the concern, and a lot of jewelry, planos, or rame. This certain real case was put into the concern, and a lot of jewelry, planos, sewing machines, and spoons. That be (King) put in a house and lot on Chesnut street at a fair valuation, while all the other property was greatly overvalued. That by the articles of agreement it was provided that King. Kelsey and B. Able should be a revisory committee to consult with and direct Lasham, the agent and manager, but that Kelsey and Able never con-sulted him, and proceeded without his advice. The sporgrate real value of the real estate was \$173,000, and the schedule value \$455,000, leav-ing a gross profit to the association of \$382,000. That 70,000 lickets were sold for \$350,000. That the whole expense of advertising, etc., did not amount to more than \$60,000, leaving a net profit of \$1500. It is sligged that the five defendants received over \$500,000 on account of

Was a man of the same Association and the same state of the local state of the same state of the same

Grave and agile old boys are our foreign Ministers. We made the best nomination when we sent Franklin. Charles Francis Adams was a congealed Franklin; he did not warmly, but too well. The only Minister we ever sent abroad who brought au idea back was Thomas Jefferson. He looked into the pots of boiling carrots out of sympathy with the color of his hair, and discovered the French revolution in their first ebullitions. Reverdy Johnson is an article of exported hlubber .- Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

## A CHEERFUL COMRADE.

#### A Man Shoots his Brother-in-law Full of Bird Shot.

From the Louisville Courier Journal, Feb. 27. Early yesterday morning two young men, Marquis Stamper and George Childs, the latter aged about twenty-one and the former between twenty-five and thirty years, started with gups twenty uve and thirty year, started with guns upon their shoulders to enjoy a day's sport in the woods, near-New Albany. After hunting on Silver creek, in Floyd county, Indiaua, some two miles from New Albany, they separated, and after being parted for some time, guiled by the report of their fowling pieces, they gradually drew near together. At about 10 gradually drew near together. At about 10 o'clock A. M. they were within a few rods of each other, when Stamper fired at a bird, and immediately atterwards saw Childs but a short distance from him with his gun raised and aimed at him, but as Childs was a joking and playful fellow Stamper had no idea he W R going to shoot. Before the latter had time to get out of range, however, Childs pulled trig-ger on his game. The contents of his gam were carried directly towards Mr. Stamper, sixteen of the shot entering various places from the side of his forcheau down to a short distance side of his forehead down to a short distance below his armpits. Three entered his chin, one struck his forehead, one his temple, six en-tered his shoulder. four plerced his breast, and one lodged in the right eye, just above the pupil, a little to the left. So much was Mr. Childs surprised by the accident that it was some moments before he could recover from his astonishment and realize what had been done. Mr. Stamper was so seriously injured Mr. Stamper was so seriously injured done. that he was carried in a wagon to his residence. A physician was called to administer medical aid, who expressed an opinion that the right eye had been entirely destroyed. Mr. Childs is a brother in law of the wounded man, and had just returned from Omsha, where he had been for some time. Both parties had started on a frolic in celebrating Childs' return after so long an absence.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Oable.

### This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 4-A. M.-Consols for money, 921; and for account, 93. United States 5-20s quiet at 813. Hailways steady. Eric, 243; Illi-

LIVERFOOL, March 4-A. M.-Cotton quiet uplends, 114d.; Orleans, 124d. The sales will reach 10.000 bales. Other articles opened

unchanged. London, March 4-A. M. — Sugar closed firmer, but not higher, last night. Refined Petroleum lower, at 1s. 9d.

### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 4-P. M.-Consols, 93 for money and 93@93; for account; 5-20s, 821. Railways steady; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic

and Great Western, 31. Livearoon, March 4-P. M.-Cotton firmer, but not quotably higner. Bacou, 58s. Lard, 75s. Tallow, 45s. 6d.

Cotton at Havre is duli; on the spot, 1391f.

Markets by Telegraph. Huw Yons, March 4.-Stonks duil, Gold, 181. Exchange. 106, 5-ma. 1862, 118; 60, 1084, 1145; do, 1865, 1185; new, 1123; 1867, 1135; 10-40, 1075; 7 Urglnia 64, 60; Missouri 64, 88; Ocanton Company, 79; Oum-beriand preferred 37; New York Oantral 1865; Ecoh-ing, 915; Hudson River, Labs; Michigan Central, 188 Michigan Southarn, 6 35; Olavelaod and Pittsburg, 8015; Geveland and Toledo 185; Onicago and Rock Mand. 1855; Fittsburg and Fort Wayne 1175;.

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women, and children. No such spectacle has ever been witnessed at any previous inaugura' tion. The procession reached the Capitol about half-past 11 o'clock.

#### Despatch to the Associated Press. A Dismal Day to Begin With.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The day dawned in striking contrast to the bright sunshine and warm atmosphere of yesterday. Dull clouds obscured the sun, and a disagreeable rain. which commenced falling during the night, somewhat disappointed the hopes, but in no respect dampened the ardor, of the many thousands who are here for the purpose of enjoying the graud scenes of the day, and of engaging in the important and interesting core monies.

The Way to the Capital Thronged. At an early hour this morning the route along which the procession of escort is to pass was thronged with a multitude of people who availed themselves of every position presenting itself, in doorways and on balconies and porticoes, from which a view of the parade can be obtained. The long granite portico of the Freasury Department fronting on Thirteenth street was early occupied by those ambitious to secure a fine position for a bird's eye view.

The Throng Increases,

Later in the morning every window along the route was occupied by crowds of spectators, the majority of them being ladies. Flags and streamers and mottoes decorate the hne of procession, and the general joy of the occasion is manifested in the elaborate preparations made everywhere in honor of the eventful day, and the hearty plaudits of the surging multitude.

Arrival of General Grant's Body Guard, The first appearance of troops at headquarters this morning was Company K, of the 5th United States Cavalry, General Grant's body guard under command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mason. They were headed by their regimental band, and all well mounted and finely equippe i. They drew up in line in front of headquarters.

Gen. Grant Beaches His Headquarters Shortly after 7 o'clock Gederal Grant arrived in his carrisge, a fine open phæton, accompanied by General Rawlins, of his staff, and mmediately proceeded to his office, the cavalry band discoursing lively music on his arrival. General Grant was attired in citizen's dress.

A German Greeting to General Grant, Directly after General Grant reached his office at headquarters to-day, the following cable telegram was placed on his table:-"March 4, 1869 .- To President Grant, Wash

ington .- In honor of the man and the day. Three cheers for the President. Signed, mea-

To protect the national honor, every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and it will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this would be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in the expenditures in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with the ten States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years age, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar we now pay for useless iuxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box. The precious metals tocked up in the sterile

mountains of the Far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, will meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Untimately it may be nccessary to increase the facilities to reach their riches, and it may be nccessary, also, that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access, but this should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sert of dollar to use

now, and not before... Whilst the question of specie payments is in abevance, the prudent business man is careta about contracting debts payaole in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostiate, commerce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country-those who from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence-have peculiar interest in maintaining the nationa honor.

A moment's reflection as to what will be one commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political, and religious, can join in this common senti ment.

ington: --In honor of the man and the day.
Three cheers for the President. Signed, members of the Berlin Exchange, Prussia.
"Farrz MAYER."
The members of his staff had all arrived in advance of him.
The President and Vice-President Elect.
Vice President elect Colfax reached head, quarters shorily after 10 o'clock, and went immediately into General Grant's office, and after a cordial greeting with the President elect and the members of his staff, entered into conversation with the gentlemen present on ordinary topics.
In the meanwhile the troops and military organizations had commenced forming at the different points from which they were to join
ington: -In the meanwhile the troops and military organizations had commenced forming at the different points from which they were to join

W.Corcoran, and on the Miscellaneous Appropri-tion bill. A resolution was adopted forbidding the sur-render to Mrs. General Lee of the Washington relies taken from the Arlington Mansion. A bill was passed authorizing the Commis-sioner of the Land Office to transfer certain money for the relief of Wright Duryes. No action was taken on the motion to recon-sider the concurrent resolution as to the de-bates of Congress.

bates of Congress. On motion of Mr. Coburn, the doors of the south wing of the C4piloi were ordered to be thrown open to the public, a cordon of military being stationed around the Capitol to prevent access to it.

being stationed around the Capitol to prevent access to it. Mr. Spaiding, rising to a personal explana-tion in reference to a remark of his the other day, as to items inserted in an appropriation bill by the obsirman of the Committee on Ap-priation, Mr. Washburne, declared that he had no intention of impugning the conduct or mo-tives of Mr. Washburne, as he was understood to have done, and nothing was further from his intention. intention.

intention. After the reassembling of the House, at 10 A. M., Mr. Coburn, from the committee of confer-ence on the Supplementary Carrency bill, re-ported that the committee had been unable to

ported that the committee had been unable to-agree. On motion of Mr. Elliot (Mass.), the Senate joint resolution to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska was passed. Mr. Kelsey moved to suspend the rules and pass the fill authorizing the New York, New Foundis.ad, and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable. The rules were not suspended. On motion of Mr. Mallory, the Senate bill giving the coment of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Williamette river in Oregon, at Poriland, was passed. On motion of Mr. Thomas, from the Com-mittee on the Judiciary, leave was granted for making and having printed the reports of the majority and minority on affirs in Maryiand; and like permission was given to Mr. Lawrence of Ohio on affairs in Delaware. Mr. Spalding made the conference report on the Miscelianeous Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

was agreed to.

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## FROM CANADA.

### A Call for Beecher.

MONTREAL, March 4. — The American Presby-terian Church has given a call to Henry Ward Beecher, offering him a salary equal to that which he receives in Brooklyn.

#### Emigrating and Immigrating.

While many Canadians are seeking to come back from the States, an Eastern township cor-respondent says he has never seen so many persons of the better educated and most enterpersons of the better educated and most enter-prising English-speaking people of his section of the township emigrating, as are now leaving and preparing to leave for all parts of the West-ern States and the Pacific coast, and others would leave, but cannot find purchasers for their farms.

Railway communication is again open in all parts of this province.

Shooting Affray in Quebec. QUEBEC, March 4.—An officer named Whit-taker, of the 53d Regiment, was shot at the Quo-bec Skating Rink last night by a young lad named Chaloner for an alleged insult to the lad's sister. Two shots were fired, one taking effect in Whittaker's head, and from which he will die. Ohaloner has been arrested.

-The sheriff in Glasgow has decided that an omnibus proprietor is not bound to carry a sweep or a baker in his working clothes.

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