

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

THE BRADFORD DESPOTISM BROKEN.

For many years David Wilmot, of Free Trade memory, has ruled the County of Bradford according to the dictates of his interests and passions. It has been a rule of proscription, intolerance, and selfishness beyond any example in the history of this section of the Commonwealth, but it has had the prestige of success, and has been submitted to by hundreds, if not thousands, to whom it was both unwelcome and odious. Partisan interests, the pressure of the war, and other causes have conspired to extend and perpetuate an evil domination, and to induce good men even to yield it countenance and encouragement. It has been upheld and made strong because to many it appeared to be (under the circumstances) connected with public interests of transcendent importance, and sometimes with the existence or unity of the country itself.

But a day of reckoning has come, and an account may now be stated between the people of that county and their Master. Obedience is only due to a superior where the rule of the latter is benign and just. And equally clear is it that political leadership should be founded in public utility and personal merit.

We need not now review the past life of Judge Wilmot, instructive as that review would be. We confine ourselves mainly to the present. Beginning political life as an apostle of Free Trade and Radical Democracy, he has run through all the stages of transition to Radical Disunionism. Upon the termination of his Senatorial term, he took refuge in a life office at Washington as a Judge of the Court of Claims. The office was created by legislation, which he himself assisted to enact, and his appointment was on his own personal application to the late President. The Court is not burdened with business, but the pay is respectable. The long vacations between its terms are spent by Wilmot in managing the politics of Bradford County, and in projecting schemes for controlling the Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative Districts of which Bradford composes a part. He amuses his hours of leisure and retirement in the manipulation of offices and in the intrigues of nominations. No public man of this country has ever run a career more selfish, more barren of magnanimity and generous impulse, or less fruitful in advantage to the public; and his present position and employments are in keeping with his past career.

His lieutenants, or subordinates in command, in the management of political dominion, are persons of consequence only by reason of their connection with him. But of both of them the public have now, by bitter experience, obtained considerable knowledge. The one, George Landon, a man of clerical antecedents but of unclerical practice, was once put in nomination in this Congressional District, but was withdrawn before judgment was pronounced upon him by the people; for the direct charge that he was corrupt received such general acceptance that his case became desperate and his withdrawal a necessity. The other, Ulysses Mercier, a gentleman of Jewish descent, more recently became the Representative of this Congressional District in Congress. It will be our business hereafter, though by no means a pleasure, to review his Congressional record, and to discuss thoroughly his present claims to public favor in the canvass for re-election. These men, both chief and subordinates, have a fixed principle of political management and conduct. They hold to the doctrine of Robert Walpole, that every man has his price, and that all results in political tactics are to be reached by some direct action upon the selfish interests or passions of men. Passion is to be influenced to the highest pitch by continual agitation and popular appeals, and individuals are to be subsidized and controlled by the offices and patronage of Government.

The policy which has grown out of these views has been both corruptive and scandalous. Subserviency has been rewarded and independence proscribed. Whoever within the limits of Bradford County would not "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" to the Towanda power has been excluded from all favor, and any active exhibition of independence has been followed by active persecution. In short, the political control established in Bradford under these men has been both selfish and relentless. But what particularly concerns us is the fact that the attempt has been made to extend the Bradford policy to the whole Congressional District. The men south of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Wyoming, and Sullivan were to be subjected to the same system of coercion and corruption which had been found potent and successful in the north. No office was too obscure, and no individual too discreet to escape the notice and attention of the Towanda power. The inquiry which penetrated everywhere, and reached every case, was: What is necessary to establish the influence of the master and insure the subserviency of the slave? Hence it became possible for a supple instrument here to boast through his newspaper that there was but one Postmaster left within the entire limits of Columbia County who was not opposed to Andrew Johnson and devoted to the Radical interest; and it became particularly evident that the press of the district was to be subsidized to the object in view. The Postmastership at Bloomsburg was assigned by Wilmot to Palmon John because he controlled a small newspaper which might influence political action in this

county; and after four years enjoyment of that office, the recipient of favor was for the same reason transferred to the more lucrative post of Assessor, and his assistant editor made to succeed him in his former office. These last changes required the removal of an Assessor who held the place but sixteen months, and whose only fault was the want of perfect submission to the Towanda power. In Montour County a Deputy Assessorship was bestowed to secure the adherence of the *Montour American*. Finally, in Wyoming County, a sudden and improper removal at the Tunkhannock Post-office opened a place to the editor of the *Wyoming Republican*, and secured his fealty to, and confirmed his zeal for, his masters.

But this selfish, aggressive, and intolerant power reached its utmost limit of triumph in the removal of Monroe in October, 1865, and in the subsequent appointment of William Burgess at Tunkhannock. The Bradford despotism is broken. It can no longer strut insolently upon the scene and perform its pleasure. The master and his men are not only known but are powerless for extensive evil. Their day of doom approaches, when the righteous judgment of the people will take from them altogether and forever the power and influence which they have abused.

BLOOMSBURG POST-OFFICE.

We have the pleasure of announcing that John B. Pursel has been appointed by the Postmaster-General to be Postmaster at Bloomsburg, in place of Daniel A. Beckley removed.

Mr. Pursel is a firm Union man and a supporter of the President, and his appointment will be highly satisfactory in this community. He had strong recommendations for the place when P. John was appointed some years ago; and again, when Beckley was appointed, a decided majority of the citizens interested in the office signed petitions in his favor. The wrong then committed in Beckley's appointment is now corrected. The late incumbent can have but little sympathy from any quarter in the matter of his removal. He obtained the situation against the voice of the people concerned simply because of his association with P. John and willingness to serve the Radical Bradford politicians who then controlled appointments. He has acted with great folly and impropriety in his office. He has made it a habit to show the President's portrait, and propose, in a jeering manner, to sell it cheap, or sell it at half-price, with other remarks expressive of disrespect and antipathy. We need hardly add, after this statement, that he is a Radical Disunionist of the worst type, and has used his office freely for circulating Radical newspapers and documents.

Recently the editor of this journal was treated rudely by him upon making a just complaint at the office that packages of the *COLUMBIAN* were misused through the mails; and afterward he published a malicious article in the *Republican* intended to injure us in our private business.

It has been the opinion of Union men interested in the office that their mail-matter has been subjected to improper inspection and espionage, and facts only known at the office officially have been bruited to the public through the *Republican*, whose editor has had free access at all times to the boxes in the office. For instance, when upon one occasion the editor of the late *Columbia Democrat* quietly mailed a copy of his paper to the President, the fact was forthwith announced, with a flourish of impertinence, in the Radical organ.

The late Postmaster was a new man in the town when selected, and the preference given him over a citizen of long standing and respectable character, was peculiarly objectionable and odious for that reason.

A COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Columbian:

For once the *Republican* tells the truth, in speaking of the *Democrat and Star* in its issue of last week, saying the reason the *Democrat and Star* fight with the *COLUMBIAN*, is on account of patronage, and not on account of principles, but for policy. This must be apparent to any observer. The *COLUMBIAN* is not abusing any person or party on account of principle. It does what every party should do at the present time—support the hands of the Administration, and endeavor to heal the breach made and that now exists between the people.

If we only had more papers of the same kind it would be well for us. It is high time that Radicalism should be stopped, and that we should act as friends, not as enemies. The time for bitter hostilities should be over, and animosity and jealousy be banished forever. But this is not the case; the editors of the *Democrat and Star* seem to cherish that within their bosoms very strongly, and foster it as an idol. What is more cowardly, more degrading than the two last named propensities! They fly on wings of wind, sending their poisonous darts into every circle, and seeming to gloat over it. Will this produce a revolution of feeling? Yes, assuredly; but only burning, unquenchable hatred. We should have the good of the whole country before us, and not party faction and strife. And if the editors of the *Democrat and Star* were to adhere to good old Democratic principles, they could endorse the principles of the *COLUMBIAN*, in so far as it adheres to the Constitution as made by our fathers.

It is clearly to be seen, in the article "A word to our Democratic Friends," that mercenary and parsimonious feelings are prompting the writing of such an article, not principle. This is one very sure means for those respected editors to lose patronage instead of gaining it, and of receiving contempt and

scorn beside; if they keep a little easier as regards the "bazaar concern," as they term it, they will have no cause to fear for their patronage. If a paper is properly conducted, and well executed, it will receive patronage sufficient for a reasonable support. Will not this suffice? Or is their motto only "Take care of number one," or two. Best easy, there will be enough for both, without the sacrifice of principles.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866. THE great National Union Convention which began yesterday is a success in regard to numbers and the spirit manifested, and it has shown prudence in its proceedings. It will long be remembered as very interesting by members and spectators. There is great harmony and good-will among all concerned, and every one appears to be actuated by patriotism and a regard for public welfare.

The speech of General Dix yesterday was listened to with deep interest, and was well received. He is a fine speaker, with a pleasant address, and in listening to him every one thought of his patriotic and distinguished service during the war.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, made a good speech to-day on taking the chair as permanent President of the Convention. His voice is very powerful, and he speaks with much force of argument. The audience were pleased to hear him during the day repeat and apply to this time Mr. Lincoln's saying, "That peace had come and come to stay," and the Southern men appear to endorse this sentiment as heartily as men of the North.

The people present in the enormous building I heard estimated at ten thousand, and many were unable to obtain admission, and were compelled to go away or remain outside. The Convention is the great subject of interest and conversation in the city, and a great deal of good is expected to result from it throughout the country.

This Convention is the first meeting of men from all sections of the country since the year 1860, and it is a good sign of the future. Men who have property are not to have it wasted by war, and general prosperity is not to be sacrificed to sectional passion and hatred.

It is likely that the Convention will conclude its business to-morrow, when resolutions and an address will be reported by Senator Cowan of the committee of which he is chairman. They will be acceptable to fair and reasonable men everywhere, and make a platform upon which all conservative men who love their country can stand. J. K. G.

REPORT FROM AN AGENT OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received an elaborate report from a Special Inspector who was charged with the duty of investigating the reports of destitution received from Alabama and Georgia. This officer visited, in the course of his inspection, Northern Alabama and Georgia, and traveled *in*, in order the better to reach the truth among all classes. After giving a detailed report in reference to each county visited, he says his observations have convinced him that there has not been a single case of starvation in either State; that the amount of destitution has been largely exaggerated, and so located as to be out of the way of investigation. That although some destitution exists, and has existed, it is not absolute, but consists mainly in confinement to some one or a few articles of food, of which, in nearly all cases, there has been a sufficiency, and that it had been ascribable in great part to the idleness of the people; that the issue of rations, as at present conducted, is producing great demoralization and idleness among the people, and that so long as it is continued the apparent necessity for it will exist; that the crops, though small, are amply sufficient, with economy, to supply the people with the necessities of life till another crop is harvested.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TASK.

THE *Anglo-American Times*, published in London, has an article upon the Memphis riots, which closes with the following remarks: "Andrew Johnson has a gigantic task before him. Few of us can appreciate the enormous difficulties with which he has to contend. Few of us can understand the means by which he hopes to perform the solemn promise he there made. His measures may not appear to us directly to lead to such an object, and we must not forget that the children of Israel passed their promised land through forty years of suffering in the desert, and that their leader was only permitted to get a glimpse of the country which Providence had marked out for his followers. There are those who believe that the President's heart has failed him in the task; that he has fallen off from the stern resolve required for the weary struggle. But we do not believe this. We believe Andrew Johnson to be a patriot—with his heart fixed on the grand object of reconstructing the Union, of giving to the South the law, peace, order, and equal rights of the North. It is no fault of his if slavery has so degraded a large section of the citizens he rules that nothing but years of patient legislation and strong government can elevate the lawless people into the highest task of a civilized community—that of governing its own passions."

PORTLAND is now an active place in spite of its desolation. Preparations for rebuilding are going on vigorously. A single man is employing nearly a thousand laborers in clearing away rubbish where he is about to rebuild, and most of the streets are now passable. The heat, however, of the fire was so great that a very few of the walls left standing are safe for use.

UNION

South Carolina and Massachusetts Arm-in-Arm.

Withdrawal of Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham.

Fernando Wood and Henry Clay Dean Withdraw.

GENERAL JOHN A. DIX TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

CREDENTIAL AND ORGANIZATION COMMITTEES.

The Convention Proves to be a Grand Success.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE THE PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

THE OPENING ADDRESS DELIVERED BY GENERAL DIX.

PRAYER BY REV. J. N. McDONALD.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

EVERY hour of consultation has tended to harmony and cordial co-operation among the members of the Convention, and there is no every prospect that it will be a splendid success, unimpaired by any essential differences of sentiment or action.

On Monday Fernando Wood and Henry Clay Dean, whose antecedents made them especially obnoxious to public opinion, withdrew their claims to seats in the Convention, and Vallandigham alone remained obstinate. It was the universal opinion that his presence would be highly injurious and detrimental, and none insisted upon his withdrawing more steadily and earnestly than the Southern delegates, and the more considerate and influential of his Democratic associates. He insisted pertinaciously on his rights. The Ohio delegation discussed the matter until a very late hour, and had come to the conclusion, as had nearly every other delegation, that he must and should be excluded in one way or another from participation in the Convention. This morning he applied to the Chairman of the delegation of Ohio for a ticket of admission to the Convention, and asked if he was recognized as a delegate. After a protracted and stormy discussion on the question, a resolution was passed to the effect that the delegation recognized Mr. Vallandigham as properly elected a member of their body, but asked him, under the particular circumstances in which the country is now placed, to refrain from participation in the Convention. Upon receipt of this resolution, Vallandigham sent a letter to the delegation, saying that he was glad to know that the delegation recognized his right to sit in the Convention, but that he gladly deferred to the judgment of long-trying friends, and therefore withdrew from the delegation, leaving his seat to his alternate. This letter is in the custody of the Ohio delegation and will be read to the Convention on Wednesday.

General John A. Dix, of New York, being designated as temporary Chairman, came forward and delivered his pertinent and impressive address. To say that this address was enthusiastically received, is to paint but feebly its reception. Cheer after cheer interrupted the sterling patriot during its delivery, and when he sat down, the whole Convention testified their approbation by tumultuous applause.

Then came a prayer by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, and on its conclusion General Steedman, of Ohio, moved a Committee of Thirteen on Credentials, but the time was not yet come for that, and so Senator Doolittle begged the indulgence of the gentleman, and offered his resolutions, which were passed, when the organization was completed by the appointment of the Secretaries.

Montgomery Blair moved a Committee of one from each delegation on Permanent Organization, and the Convention adjourned until Wednesday at twelve o'clock.

It is understood that the New York delegation selected by the Saratoga Convention is to be admitted into the Convention, to the exclusion of other claimants.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The temper displayed to-day both by the delegates and the large assemblage outside, filling to repletion the spacious galleries, was admirable.

The composition of the Committee on Resolutions will attract universal attention, embracing, as it does, so many names of great weight in the national affairs. Since the adjournment the Committee have had a protracted meeting, and have thus far encountered no obstacles. Four or five sets of resolutions have been submitted for the consideration of the Committee, one of these being from the South and presented by the Mississippi delegation, Judge Sharkey being the author. The members of the Committee anticipate no difficulty in coming to an agreement, and believed they would be able to present their report on Thursday at ten o'clock, to which time the Convention had adjourned.

The Chairman announced a telegraphic dispatch from President Johnson, and directed the Secretary to read it.

The announcement was the signal for the whole Convention and the greater part of the spectators to rise to their feet and cheer vehemently for Andrew Johnson. After the applause had subsided the dispatch was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1866. To Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, National Union Convention, Philadelphia: I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success. ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LETTER FROM JUDGE B. R. CURTIS.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Washington:

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for sending me a copy of the call for the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the fourteenth day of August next. In the present unhappy condition of our national affairs it seems to me fit and important that delegates of the people should come together from all parts of our country to manifest, in an authentic and convincing way, the adhesion of their constituents to the fundamental principles of our Government, and to that policy and course of action which necessarily result from them. In my judgment the propositions contained in the call of the Convention are consistent with those principles and that policy.

The nature of our Government does not permit the United States to destroy a State, or acquire its territory by conquest. Neither does it permit the people of a State to destroy the State, or lawfully affect, in any way, any one of its relations to the United States. One is as consistent with our Constitution as the other; while that Constitution remains operative each is impossible.

But the Government of the United States may, and must, in the discharge of constitutional duty, subdue by arms any number of its rebellious citizens into quiet submission to its lawful authority. And if the officers of a State, having the actual control of its government, have disobeyed the requirement to swear to support the Constitution, and have abused the power of the State by making war on the United States, this presents the case of an usurping and unlawful government of a State, which the United States may rightfully destroy by force; for, undoubtedly, the provision of the Constitution that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government" must mean a Republican form of government in harmony with the Constitution, and which is so organized as to be in this Union.

But neither the power and duty of the Government of the United States to subdue by arms rebellious people in the territorial limits of one or more States, nor its power and duty to destroy an usurping government *de facto*, can possibly authorize the United States to destroy one of the States of the Union, or what must amount to the same thing, to acquire that absolute right over its people and its territory which results from conquest in foreign war. There are only two alternatives; one is that in subduing rebellion the United States act rightfully within the limits of powers conferred by the Constitution; the other is that they make war on a part of their own people because it is the will of those who control the Government for the time being to do so, and for such objects as they may choose to attain. The last of these alternatives has not been asserted by either department of the Government of the United States at any time, and I doubt if any considerable number of persons can be found to sanction it.

But if the first alternative be adopted, it follows that the Constitution which authorized the war prescribed the objects which can alone rightfully be accomplished by it; and those objects are, the destruction of one or more States, but their preservation; not the destruction of government in a State, but the restoration of its government to a republican form in harmony with the Constitution; not the acquisition of the territory of a State, and of that absolute control over the persons and property of its people which a foreign conqueror would possess, but their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. But it seems to me a great and fundamental error to confound the case of the conquest of a foreign territory and people with the case of submission to a lawful and established constitutional government, enforced through the powers conferred on that government for that specific purpose.

It is quite true that such a civil contest may have, and in our country has had, the proportions of an actual war, and that humanity and public law unite in dictating the application of rules designed to mitigate its evils and regulate the conditions upon which it should be carried on.

But those rules of public law which concern the rights and power of a conqueror of foreign territory, reduced by conquest to entire submission, have no relation to the active prosecution of war. Their operation begins when war has ended in submission. They are the laws of a State of peace, and not of a state of war.

To suppose that the Government of the United States can, in a state of absolute and unlimited power over a part of its territory and people just so long as it may choose to do so appears to me to be unwarranted by any rules of public law, abhorrent to right reason, and inconsistent with the nature of our Government.

When war has ceased, when the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been restored and established, the United States are in possession, not under a new title, as conquerors, but under their old title, as the lawful government of the country; and that title has been vindicated, not by the destruction of one or more States, but by their preservation; and this preservation can be worked out practically only by the restoration of republican governments organized in harmony with the Constitution.

The title of a conqueror is necessarily inconsistent with a republican government, which can be formed only by the people themselves, to express and execute their will.

States, then manifestly it is not only the right, but the constitutional duty, of the people of those States to organize such governments; and the Government of the United States can have no rightful authority to prohibit their organization. But this right and duty of the people of the several States can only begin when war has ceased, and the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been restored and established; and, from the nature of the case, the Government of the United States must determine when that time has come.

It is a question of great interest, certainly, but not, I think, of great difficulty, how and by whom the Government of the United States should determine when that time has come.

The question whether *de facto* governments and hostile populations have been completely subdued by arms, and the lawful authority of the United States restored and established, is a military and executive question. It does not require legislative action to ascertain the necessary facts; and, from the nature of the case, legislative action cannot change or materially affect them. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and as the chief executive officer, whose constitutional duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, it is the official duty of the President to know whether a rebellion has been suppressed, and whether the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been completely restored and firmly established.

The mere organization of a republican government, in harmony with the Union, by the people of one of the existing States of the United States, requires no enabling act of Congress, and I can find no authority in the Constitution for any interference by Congress to prohibit or regulate the organization of such government by the people of an existing State in the Union. On the other hand, it is clearly necessary that the President should act, so far, at least, as to remove out of the way military restrictions on the power of the people to assemble and do those acts which are necessary to reorganize their government. This, I think, he was bound to do as soon as he became satisfied that the right time had come.

After much reflection, and with no such partiality for executive power as would be likely to lead me astray, I have formed the opinion that the Southern States are now as rightfully, and should be as effectually in the Union as they were before the madness of their people attempted to carry them out of it; and in this opinion I believe a majority of the people of the Northern States agree.

The work the people are waiting to have done this Convention may greatly help. If it will elevate itself above sectional passions, ignore all party schemes, despise the sordid and party scramble for offices, and fairly represent the national instinct that the time now is when complete union of all the States is a fact which it is a crime not to accomplish, its action cannot fail to be beneficial to our country.

The passions generated in a great and divided people by long and bloody civil war are deep and formidable. They are not confined to one section; the victors as well as the vanquished are swayed by them. They connect themselves with the purest and tenderest sensibilities of our nature; with our love of country; with our love of those who have laid down their lives in the contest; with the sufferings which war, in multiplied forms, always brings to the homes of men, and still more to the homes of women, and which civil war, most of all, brings to the homes of all; and these passions are the sharp and ready tools of party spirit, of self-interest, of PERVERTED, and, most of all, of that fierce insatiable which finds its best satisfaction in hatred, and its only enjoyment in revenge.

No statesman who is acquainted with the nature of man and the necessities of civil government can contemplate such passions without the deepest concern, or fall to do what he fitly may to allay them. Hard enough the work will prove to be, at the best. But a scrupulous regard for the rights of all and a magnanimous clemency are twice blessed; they both elevate and soften the powerful, and they reach and subdue what laws and bayonets cannot control.

I believe there is now a general conviction among the people that this great and difficult work is practicable. That it will not remain so, if the present state of things continues, I have not the hardihood to trust. I look to this Convention with hope that it will do much to help onward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for union and harmony and peace; that it will assert, strongly and clearly, those principles which are the foundations of our Government; that it will exhibit the connection between their violation and the present distracted condition of our country; that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and especially of that spirit of hatred which is inconsistent with the true love of our country as it is with the true love of our brethren; and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must act soon, and in the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant, B. R. CURTIS.

The recent general order issued by General Grant, requiring department commanders to forward copies of such newspapers within their respective commands as contained sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, with a view to their suppression, has been revoked.

GENERAL SPINER, United States Treasurer, has decided that the only protection to the owner against the payment of a bond or seven-thirty note that may have been stolen is by entering a caveat at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

SINCE my dispatch of a few days ago, the programme for the Presidential trip to Chicago has been altered by omitting Saratoga from the list of stopping places. The railroad time-table for the trip as now arranged takes the party from this city in the half-past seven morning train on Tuesday, August twenty-eighth, arriving at Philadelphia at half past one o'clock P.M. The party remain in that city until eight o'clock the next morning, Wednesday, when they leave for New York, arriving at the latter place at noon Thursday, August thirtieth. Leave New York via Hudson River steamer in the morning, and arrive at Albany in the evening. Friday, August thirty-first, leave Albany in the morning for Auburn via Schenectady, Utica, and Syracuse. Saturday, September first, leave Auburn for Niagara Falls via Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Brookport, Albion, and Lockport. Remain at Niagara Falls Sunday, and leave there Monday morning, September third, for Buffalo, where they halt for three hours, and then proceed to Cleveland via Erie and Dunkirk, arriving at Cleveland in the evening. Tuesday, September fourth, leave Cleveland in the morning for Detroit via Toledo and Monroeville, stopping three hours at Toledo. Wednesday, September fifth, leave Detroit via Ann Harbor, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo, and Michigan City, and arriving at Chicago at about eight o'clock in the evening. Mr. Seward is the only member of the Cabinet that has positively arranged to accompany the President; but there is a probability that Postmaster-General Randall and Secretary McCulloch may be of the company. The magnificent passenger car built for Mr. Lincoln is to convey the Presidential party through the trip. How long Mr. Johnson will remain in Chicago is not determined, but not over two days probably. He has been urged to visit Madison, Wisconsin, after he gets through at Chicago, and he will no doubt accept the invitation. Returning to Washington, it is understood, the President will come via Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Pittsburg. It is also understood that on the trip from New York to Albany the party will stop at West Point, where there will be a military review and a collation served up. General McCullum, who formerly had charge of the military railroads, is to have the conduct of the transportation, and H. A. Chadwick, Esq., of Willard's Hotel, is to take charge of the provisioning and quartering of the party along the route. The ladies of the White House and of Mr. Seward's family are to be of the company.

Official information was received at the State Department on last Saturday of the inauguration of the State Government of Texas.

Ex-Postmaster-General Dennison's letter to certain citizens of Albany, in defence of Congress, occasions surprise here among those who had conversations with Mr. Dennison just prior to his withdrawal from the Cabinet. His extraordinary revolution in opinion and estimate of the President's policy as expressed in his letter, are difficult to reconcile with his verbal expressions of political opinion. We get the news from Ohio that Mr. Dennison is an opponent of Mr. Wade for the position of Senator from that State at the expiration of the present term of Mr. Wade.

A new navy register has just been issued containing the various promotions which have occurred through the action of Congress and otherwise since the beginning of the present year.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, has decided that the only protection to the owner against the payment of a bond or seven-thirty note that may have been stolen is by entering a caveat at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Coupons are as negotiable at all times as a bank note, and will be paid in the hands of a third party and bona fide holders, even in the case where it is known that they have been stolen.

The General Land Office has issued fifteen patents for California Ranches, being private land claims, varying from eight to twenty-seven thousand acres. By an act of Mexico grants of land were given to settlers in her uninhabited counties as large as they chose to apply for. Subsequently, in 1824, these grants were restricted to twenty-four and forty-eight thousand acres. The ceding of California, New Mexico, and Texas to the United States transferred these patents to our Government; but by act of Congress in 1858 no one patent was allowed to hold more than forty-eight thousand acres, that being intended by the act of Mexico of 1824. The largest ranch decided by the United States is that of General John A. Sutters, the discoverer and informer of California gold. He has forty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine acres at New Helvetia, California. Some of the largest claims which are now being acted upon in the Land Office are M. R. A. De Poli, San Buenaventura, California, for one hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy acres. M. Touri, New Mexico, one hundred and twenty-one thousand and five hundred and ninety-four and fifty-three one hundredth acres; Simi, California, one hundred and thirteen thousand and nine and twenty-one one hundredth acres; Jacoba Felix, San Francisco, California, one hundred and two thousand and twenty-five and twenty-five one hundredth acres.

All donation claims on Washington Territory reported for patent have been granted, excepting a few which are suspended for causes pointed out by the Register and Receiver at the local land offices. These are, however, in course of correction. A similar report is made for Oregon. What cases are now reported from Oregon City and Roseburg are now being arranged.

GENERAL GRANT has been invited to deliver the address at the Wisconsin State Fair, in Janesville, in September.