sary it is that the people should require the administrations of the three great departments of the government strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trespass upon the other; nor, above all, to encroach on the reserved rights of the people and the States.

The troubles of the past four years will prove to the nation a blessing, if they produce so desirable a result. Upon those who became young men amid the sound of cannon and din of arms, and quietly returned to the farms, the factories, and the schools of the land, will principally devolve the solemn duty of perpetuating the Union of the States in defense of which hundreds of thousands of their comrades expired and hundreds of millions of national obligations were incurred. A many people will not neglect the training necessary to resist aggression, but they should be jealous least their will be made subordinate to the military element. The need to encourage, in every legitimate way, a study of the Constitution for which the war was waged, and a knowledge of and a reverance for whose wis checks by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors will be the only hope of preserving the Republic. The young men of the nation not yet under the control of party must resist the tendency to centralization—an outgrowth of the great Rebellion—and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of united States, and that when the States surrendered certain great rights for the sake of a more perfect union, they retained rights as valuable and important as those which they relinquished for the commonwealth.

This same old doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the attempt to secede, and a kindred theory that States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their borders, must be received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by corrupt combinations of the commercial centres who, plethoric from wealth, annually migrate to the capital of the nation to purchase special legislation. Until the representatives of the people in Congress more fully exhibit the diverse means and interests of the whole nation and the laws cease to be made without full discussion at the behest of some party leader, there will never be a proper respect shown to the law-making power either to the judicial or executive branch of the government. The generation just beginning to use the ballot box it is believed only need that their attention should be called to these considerations to indicate by their votes that they wish their representatives to observe all the restraints which the people, in adopting the Constitution, intended to impose upon party excess. Calmly viewing my administration of the government, I feel that I, with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The woes which have followed the rejection of offered magnanimity and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation.

It is a matter of pride and gratification, in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people, to feel and know that in a long, arduous and eventful public life, my action has never been influenced by the desire for gain, and that I can, in all sincerity, inquire whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed, or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith? No responsibility for wars that have been waged or blood that has been shed rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my effort has ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen. Forgetting the past let us return to the first principles of the government, and, unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it in ineffaceable characters "the Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1869.

A Strange Story.

Our readers may remember the singular disappearance of Capt. Rehrer last summer, and the untiring efforts of his friends, and the Reading Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member, to solve the mystery. His ordinary mining clothes were found near a mine, and it was pumped out at an expense of several thousand dollars in expectation of finding his body. His business partners were arrested on the charge of his murder, and together with other suspected persons were placed in prison. One man, owing to the suspicions attached to him, has become ruined in business, and is now a drunken worthless creature.

The mystery of his disappearance is at last solved. During the inauguration a little girl was in danger of being run over, and was rescued by a man in a marine's uniform. Mr. Cole, the partner of Capt. Rehrer's father-in-law, recognized in the man *the missing Captain Rehrer!* He tapped him on the shoulder and calling him by name said he wanted to see him. Rehrer denied his identity, but finally, on being informed that Cole did not wish to arrest him, went to the latter's room and there confessed that he was Rehrer. He gave as his motive that he was in debt, owing about $3,000, and he had only $1,300 to pay it, and was afraid to face his creditors. All his arrangements were made to induce his friends to believe that he had committed suicide, or been murdered; and with twenty-five cents in his pocket he left his place of business, and got a job on the Treverton R. R. as a laborer on the track. After working there a week, he thought a man was eyeing him curiously, and left at once for Philadelphia, where he hired as a porter in a sugar refinery. Leaving that city he finally reached Washington and there enlisted in the Marine Corps.

Mr. Cole suggested that when he got home, his story might be doubted, or people insist that he was mistaken, and asked for some token to show his wife and friends. Rehrer complied, and handed him his Masonic mark, remarking that his wife would know that. He did not know that any person had been arrested for his murder, and stated that he had not read a newspaper since he left Schuylkill county.

Rehrer's friends think he is partially insane. If not he should be punished for the wrong done and misery caused innocent parties; and we shudder to think how an additional item or two of evidence might have convicted innocent men of murder.

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1869

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

In obedience to the desire of a majority thereof, the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to fix time of holding the Democratic State Convention.

WM. A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

H. DAVID CALDWELL, Sec'ty.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general, special, and township elections, on Saturday the 13th day of March 1869 between the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon, and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a county Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Monday, March 15 at 12 o'clock, noon; to select two Senatorial Conferees and two Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees, from the other counties of the District to agree upon a Senatorial Delegate and a Representative Delegate to represent the County in a State Convention, to nominate a State Ticket.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
Chairman.

A Bargain for Printers.

By the recent purchase of a Gordon Press and of the Columbia Democrat printing office, we have acquired an unnecessary number of Presses and material. We therefore offer to sell one Washington Press—size No.4—in complete running order; one Washington Press Foolscap size—almost entirely new; together with a quantity of bourgeios, nonpareil, wood, metal and display type, imposing stones, cases, rules, and all the material necessary to start a first-class country printing office. If the material cannot be sold in bulk, it will be disposed of in lots. Terms cash. Address the editor by letter or in person. 3t.

Grant's Inaugural.

We publish Grant's Inaugural in this week's issue, and would bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readers. Its brevity is not only remarkable, but commendable, and is in perfect keeping with Grant's character.

As a literary production it falls far below an ordinary school-boy composition and we venture to assert that emanating from any one else than the President of the United States it would not have attracted the slightest attention.

Nevertheless, considering it as a platform of principles of a man elected by our opponents, it is a milder and more conservative document than we had reason to expect, and we have reason to believe that it gives more dissatisfaction to our opponents than it does to us.

The first thing in it that attracts attention is the self-confidence with which he enters upon his duties. Other Presidents from Washington down have accepted the position with diffidence as to their administrative abilities, but Grant, though entirely unskilled in statesmanship, "accepts the responsibilities without fear."

Again, he says "On all the leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress." In other words a bank robbery, a prize fight, or an ocean yacht race are to be subjects for Executive Messages! He also in the same paragraph gives Congress fair notice that he will promptly veto all such measures as do not meet with his approval. Was not this one of the grounds for impeaching Andrew Johnson?

Another remakable sentence is, "I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution." That is, *the worse the law the more rigidly he will enforce it.* Why not enforce the tenure of office Law then, instead of begging Congress to repeal it? Why try to exempt Stewart from the Act of 1789, instead of enforcing that statute?

On the Finance question he takes the broad ground that our national indebtedness should be paid in gold. *How*, he does not suggest; and seems to have ignored the fact that there is not enough gold in the United States to pay off even the 5-20 bonds. On this point Grant comes in contact with some of the ablest men in his own party; and it will be difficult for him to convince the masses, that a depreciated currency is good enough for them, while the lordly bond-holder must be paid gold, which was not in the contract. On this subject Grant makes use of the simile of a "strong box and the key" the meaning of which requires a stronger imagination than we possess.

The only other point in the message worthy of notice is his advocacy of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, which is to take the question of suffrage from the States. Its adoption gives the ballot to negroes everywhere, the protests of the people notwithstanding, and likewise enfranchises the Indians of the plains as well as the Chinamen in California. Those Republicans who voted for Grant under the supposition that he was opposed to this indiscriminate bestowal of suffrage, can now see their mistake, though perhaps too late to remedy it.

One thing is certain, Grant must succumb to Congress, or there will be a repetition of Johnson's Administration. If he does give up, all hopes of reform during his Presidency may as well be abandoned.

"Let us have Peace."

Petersburg, March 9.—The Republican State Convention met at noon to day. Tucker, an anti-Wells man, was declared the temporary chairman, which the Wells men resisted, and a general fight ensued around the chairman's stand. A strong police force interfered and separated the combatants. Mr. Burgess, Mayor of the town appeared and made a speech in behalf of peace, and the rival candidates for temporary chairman, followed advocating peace. Another row ensued and the Mayor ordered the police to clear the hall, which was done. The delegates are now scattered about the streets, and it is not known when they will re-assemble.

Andrew Johnson.

We publish in this week's issue the farewell message of that lion-hearted patriot *Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.* For nearly four years he has stood between the country and those who would ruin it, and he now returns to his native State with a character unblemished, and with the well-earned title of "Defender of the Constitution."

He was not elected by our suffrages, and many of his acts did not meet with our approval; yet when we consider the circumstances which surrounded him, how he was hedged in on every side, we must acknowledge that he showed more than Roman firmness in doing the duty imposed on him by the Constitution.

His terse, vigorous address is a complete vindication of his course, and a terrible arraignment of the Radical policy in Congress. As a literary production, and as a State paper, it will live long after that puerile production, known as Grant's Inaugural, has passed into oblivion.

We have too much faith in Johnson's vitality—in his patriotism, to believe that he will quietly withdraw *now* from the political arena. In his native State 70,000 white men are disfranchised, while negroes, carpet-baggers, and scallawags hold all the positions of trust or profit. He left the State in a good financial condition, and now under a Brownlow administration it is bankrupt. Let Andrew Johnson's mission be to redeem Tennessee and when Beelzebub shall call Brownlow home, as he is likely soon to do, let Andrew Johnson again represent Tennessee in the Senate which he so long adorned. His masculine mind is needed there, and the people of Tennessee will see that he gets there.

The Cabinet.

The long agony is at last over, and Grant's Cabinet is formed, and *such a Cabinet!* As remarked by a contemporary it is "fearfully and wonderfully made." Not one of its members has any claim to statesmanship, while the majority of them are unknown. The Radicals themselves are astounded, and although some of the minor newspapers who go on the theory that "whatever is right" applaud the choice, the leading journals of the party cannot conceal their disappointment. The New York *Times*, an original Grant paper speaks out as follows:

The feeling in Washington is not, perhaps, a reflex of the feeling elsewhere, but the feeling here among all classes and shades of Republicans is one of severe disappointment. To say anything else is to misrepresent the actual fact. There is, however, an entire and cheerful willingness to wait and see the wisdom of the selections demonstrated.

It is difficult to describe the effect, and it is a painful duty to say that great disappointment and profound regret prevails in consequence of these selections, and this, too, not in the minds of politicians, nor in the minds of those not chosen, but among the warmest admirers and stoutest supporters of the President. The eminently respectable character of the men is everywhere conceded, but their fitness for their peculiar positions is the subject of criticism on every hand.

Borie, from this State, is a Philadelphia Union Leaguer, with no more knowledge of Government than Brownlow has of decency. He is one of the persons whose appointment McClure told Grant, would lead to a Republican defeat in this State next fall.

We shall watch the pulling of this balky team with interest, and it will be strange indeed if they succeed in cementing and controlling the turbulent elements of the Radical party.

The Secretary of the Treasury, A. T. Stewart is a free trader, and this in itself will weaken the party in this State. There will be some rich developments ere long, and we confidently predict that in less than twelve months there will either be a collision between Grant and Congress, or else he will be compelled to change his Cabinet.

Another Job.

The Radicals are concocting another plan to fleece the State, for the benefit of party followers.

It has been proposed, doubtless by hungry radicals, that the State should appropriate money to reclaim certain bodies of land, situate in Crawford County, and well known as the Conneaut and Pymatuning marshes.

The quantity of land in these two marshes, is stated to be about 15,000 acres, and the estimated cost of drainage, &c. $81,000,00. Of course when once undertaken the State would be "in for it," and many hundreds of thousands would be taken from the treasury to benefit speculators who own these swamps, and who are now urging on this project. There is perhaps not a single farmer in this county, who has not some land he would be glad to have reclaimed, and he has just as much right to call upon the State to do it for him, as these land speculators in Crawford County. Will we ever get rid of these Radical leeches.

Endorsement.—The frequent republication by our exchanges of articles clipped from the Columbian, shows the appreciation our contemporaries have of us. The *Age*, in copying our editorial of last week says:

"In a late number of the Columbian one of the soundest Democratic journals in Pennsylvania, we find the following sensible paragraph," &c.

In relation to the same article we have received the following letter from one of the most prominent politicians in the State:

Philadelphia, March 5, 1869.

Capt. C. B. Brocknay, *Dear Sir:*—I have read with much satisfaction your article headed "A word of Caution." It briefly expresses the sentiments that ought to govern every true Democrat in the Commonwealth. I know that it expresses precisely the views of Judge Packer, and is the only course which will insure success, and everything but principle must be made to give way for success. No man or candidate is of any importance if he stands in the way of that result.

It may be that circumstances shall require the Convention to select a new man—hence the folly of instructing delegates, or in papular perlance "fixing up things." Respectfully Yours,

***

New Hampshire Election.—As a matter of course the Radicals have carried that State though with a decreased majority compared with the last election. The Demorats have gained a State Senator.

Richmond, Va., March 6.—The jury in the case of James Grant, charged with the murder of Rives Pollard, today returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. A movement of applause in the court-room was checked by the Judge.

Washington News.

Washington, March 4.

THE INAUGURATION.

The multitude which gathered to look upon this pageant, thronging the sidewalks and overflowing every available precinct about the Capitol, was unprecedented. It was peculiarly American in composition and tone, and sharply seasoned with the irrepressible spirit of Young America.

Among the crowd was the mighty Mullins, of Tennessee, and Horace Greeley, while the army of office-seekers literally cumbered the ground. The ladies, omnipresent and irrepressible, were out in full force and feather. The avenue, the Capitol grounds, the Senate chamber, the balconies along the route—in short, every available spot was gay with their apparel and bright with the light of their faces.

Among the features of the procession was the full-rigged man-of-war used at the inauguration of President Buchanan, on wheels, drawn by four horses, and a printing press, which printed an endless number of bulletins, which were distributed among the crowd. The Capitol doors were not opened until 10 o'clock, when a rush was made that would have overborne all opposition had not the police arrangements been so perfect. Men and women tore wildly to the Senate galleries, which were rapidly filled up. The Rotunda was closed and no admission could be obtained to the building except by those holding tickets. The east door of the north wing, the north door of the Senate wing, and the main eastern door alone were open. The galleries of the Senate were open to all holding tickets, without distinction, except the reporters' gallery, and that was reserved for and occupied by the families of the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

At noon, President Grant and Vice-President Colfax entered the Senate Chamber. Seats had been placed in front of the Secretary's table in the Senate Chamber, for the occupancy of Gen. Grant and the Committee of Arrangements. The galleries were crowded with ladies, and the scene was of the most brilliant character, while that upon the floor was very imposing. All being ready, President Wade administered the oath of office to Vice-President Colfax, who repeated, in a firm and loud voice, the following words:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of Vice-President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

He then kissed the Bible.

Mr. Colfax then addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators—In entering upon the duties in this chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibilities of the position. Presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age, and not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence. But, pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the determination of your rules, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy not only of its historic renown, but also of the United States, whose commissions you hold, I am now ready to take the oath of office required by law.

Vice-President Colfax then took the chair, and called the new Senate to order, and the new Senators were sworn in. The procession was then formed to proceed to the platform where General Grant was to be inaugurated. As soon as the procession moved, the spectators in the galleries seemed seized with a frantic desire to be first on the platform. Ladies vied with men in rushing and pushing, and much confusion and an unpleasant jam was experienced. Many were unable to gain a place even on the steps, to witness the inauguration of General Grant. The absence of President Johnson was generally remarked.

The scene presented from the platform was one rarely witnessed. A countless throng were tightly jammed together, and look in any direction that one might, a sea of heads was presented. As soon as General Grant was seen, deafening cheers rang out and continued for some time.

On reaching the front of the platform, Gen. Grant, who wore a plain black suit, took the seat that had been prepared for him, with the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, (Geo. T. Brown, Esq., who had charge of the ceremonies,) on his right, and Chief Justice Chase, who wore his robes of office, on his left. All being readiness, the Chief Justice arose and administered the constitutional oath to General Grant, who also rose. In a steady voice, but one inaudible to all save those in his immediate vicinity, the new President repeated the solemn words:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

He then pressed the sacred volume to his lips. After the firing of the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns he proceeded to deliver the Inaugural Address. He spoke distinctly, but his words could, of course, be heard by but a tithe of the vast assemblage.

Loud and long continued cheering greeted the General's words when he concluded. The members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Secretary, then returned to the Senate Chamber, and the concourse on the platform and steps re-entered the building. Afterwards President Grant accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements entered their carriages to proceed to the Executive Mansion, and the procession was reformed.

AFTER THE INAUGURATION.

President Grant reached the White House after his inauguration about two o'clock. He was met at the door by General Schofield, Secretary of War, who had been left by Mr. Johnson in charge of the Executive office. The latter left the White House at twelve o'clock this morning, with the members of his Cabinet, excepting General Schofield. Vice-President Colfax also accompanied President Grant to the Executive Mansion. The members of the staff of General Grant were present. An immense multitude had congregated outside of the gates of the Executive mansion in the belief that there would be a general reception, but the President decided not to have one this afternoon. It would certainly have engaged his presence at the White House until a very late hour in the day, and besides fatiguing him very much would perhaps interfere with his presence at the inauguration ball to-night. The other gentlemen, including Vice President Colfax and the members of his staff, proceeded to the Executive office to smoke a quiet cigar.

THE NEW HOUSE.

The new House met at three o'clock, and the clerk of the last House proceeded to call the roll. Mr. Woodward moved that the returns of the election in the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania be referred to the Committee on Elections; ruled not in order. He then moved to insert the name of Henry D. Foster as member from that District, but no action was taken. Mr. Brooks made the point of order that the members elect from Georgia and Louisiana had not been called. The Clerk refused to entertain the point of order. Mr. Brooks insisted, and great confusion ensued. The excitement was finally quieted and an election for Speaker was held, which resulted as follows: James G. Blaine, of Maine, 136; Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, 57.

Washington, March 1.

THE CABINET NOMINATIONS.

The following are Grant's Cabinet nominations:

Secretary of State—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Major General John M. Schofield.

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Philadelphia.

Secretary of the Treasury—A. T. Stewart, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland.

Attorney General—E. R. Hoare, of Massachusetts.

All the Cabinet nominations have been confirmed.

The nomination of the members of the new Cabinet took everybody by surprise. Various persons were seen in the passage ways in the rotunda, and in front of the principal door of the Senate, writing them down at the dictation of those who had first learned the news, while excited groups discussed the merit of the Cabinet. Not a few Congressmen expressed their disappointment, expecting other persons to be designated for executive positions. Information of the appointments having been brought to the House and first made known on the Republican side, so much confusion was raised as to interfere with the business before that body. Some one said the Cabinet occasioned the excitement, and several gentlemen loudly and impatiently called for the reading of the names in order to gratify their own and general curiosity, Representative Woodward, who was on the floor, voluntarily suspending his remarks for the names to be read.

Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, then read them at the desk, and everybody listened with close attention.

The excitement was renewed, in the midst of which a recess of five minutes was declared, when the subject of Cabinet officers was discussed and the House resumed its business.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Besides the Cabinet, President Grant nominated to the Senate Columbus Delano, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; W. T. Sherman, to be General; Philip H. Sheridan, to be Lieutenant-General, J. M. Schofield to be Major-General; C. C. Augur, to be Brigadier-General. All of which were confirmed, after a brief session.

THE GEORGIA AND LOUISIANA DELEGATIONS.

The House to-day discussed the question of admitting the Georgia delegation, but at this writing no decision has been reached. There is no doubt, however, that the extreme Radicals are determined to retain a two-thirds power in each house, and no matter how fairly and honestly Democrats may have been elected, they will not be admitted, if thereby they will overcome that majority. The Covode-Foster contest from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, was also under discussion. Scofield wanted to admit Covode, but the indications are that the subject will be referred to the Election Committee. With the present partisan majority, Covode will doubtless secure the seat ultimately.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The work of renovating the White House, which badly needs a thorough cleaning and repairing inside, after the incessant wear and tear of several years, has already commenced. Carriages have been calling all day, but their occupants were in all cases disappointed. It would be productive of great discomfort and interruption to business to admit the thousands who are anxious to be admitted to the rooms. Mr. Grant, father of the President, is recovering from the effects of his severe fall on the Capitol steps yesterday.

Washington, March 7.

CABINET CRITICISMS.

Telegrams, private and public, pour into Washington, expressive of the disappointment so generally felt over the new Cabinet. A despatch to a gentleman in this city from San Francisco states that the press of the Pacific Coast are universal in their regret that their section has not a representative and that those who are selected are so little known. There is a general desire among Republicans that the Cabinet shall be remodelled at the earliest practicable moment; and to this end, as telegraphed last night, Governor Cox will probably take the War Department in place of Schofield, while James F. Wilson will be appointed to the Interior, vice Cox transferred. It is learned, beyond all doubt, that Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Mass., was tendered by President Grant the position of Secretary of the Interior, but declined it, preferring to remain in the House of Representatives. His declination, it may be well imagined, changed the Cabinet appointee for New England, and thereby dragged Judge Hoar out of his obscurity.

ROLLINS RESIGNS ONCE MORE.

President Grant to-day accepted the resignation of Commissioner Rollins of Internal Revenue, to take effect upon the confirmation of his successor.

Washington, March 8.

THE CABINET.

The truth about the Cabinet imbroglio is that Mr. Stewart has verbally placed his resignation in the possession of General Grant. The latter has not accepted it, and no one knows whether he will or not. Mr. Stewart called at the White House to-day, and during the interview which there took place the situation was discussed at length. He told the President that he was willing but not anxious to take charge of the Treasury Department, and spoke of the position as one which would be far from a sinecure. President Grant is therefore free to act as he deems proper in the premises. He will doubtless take some action to-morrow, and it is very generally believed that he will send in a new name. It is evident from the result of the discussion in the Senate caucus this morning that the acts disqualifying Mr. Stewart will not be revoked by that body. In fact, it was then discovered that two-thirds of the Republican members were opposed to the repeal. The anxiety regarding this whole matter is most intense, and has given rise to many rumors, among them one that Governor Boutwell is to go into the Treasury, and that Judge Hoar is to resign, and either Lyman Tremaine or Edward Pierrepont will be appointed Attorney General. It is hardly necessary to add that none of the statements have any foundation in fact. It is true, however, that General Grant did some time since tender the portfolio of the Interior Department to Governor Boutwell, who declined to accept it, and recommended Judge Hoar for the place which he now fills. Gov. Boutwell says he is well satisfied with his present position in the House, and has no present ambition beyond that. There is the best authority for saying that the Hon. E. B. Washburne will resign from the State Department about the first of June next. His health is so poor that he contemplates retiring from public life altogether. It is rumored, however, that he will be sent to France. Mr. A. T. Stewart to-night authorizes your correspondent to say that if it becomes necessary he will transfer all of his immense commercial interests to the control of three trustees, who shall have exclusive control of it, and who shall bestow the profits on public charities.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The city and capitol to-day, swarm with office-seekers, and those desiring to be retained in office. Several hundreds of those classes were around the lobbies of the Senate, this afternoon. It has been ascertained that the new administration has been quite lavish in the promise of positions; nearly all the prominent foreign missions have already been given away, and even some of the lower grade of consulates, while the distribution of domestic offices has proceeded at a much more rapid rate. As a matter of course, the military and ex-military come in for and will receive the "lion's share."

THE WORD "WHITE."

The Senate to-day, for the third time, passed the bill striking the word "white" out of the charters and all laws relating to the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the District of Columbia, outside of the cities. Grant will doubtless sign the measure and then we shall have negro jurors, etc., in further illustration of "equal rights" in this District.

The exile of

GENERAL HANCOCK

to Dakotah is also looked up to here as a small piece of malice, in which a new President should not indulge in the same order in which he restores Phil. Sheridan to the command of Louisiana, where he is so universally disliked by the conservative population. The Democrats here feel quite satisfied at the turn things have taken, and already their few stray sheep, who, in November last, voted for Grant out of "patriotism," are disgusted with their man, and ready once more to enter the good old fashioned Democratic fold.

NO MONEY FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

The Mrs. Lincoln pension proposition was substantially killed to-day by its reference to the Committee on Pensions, at the instance of Senator Edmunds, the chairman, who is an avowed opponent of the claim.

Washington, March 9.

The Cabinet muddle increases. Grant and his friends tried hard to get Stewart's disabilities removed, but failed, and so Stewart was compelled to resign. The other Cabinet officers have been sworn in.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Under the lead of Butler, the House repealed the Tenure of Office Law, fifteen Radicals voting against it, and forty dodging it.

Military District Commanders.

The following important military orders have been issued:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington March 5, 1869.

General Orders No. 10.—The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:

I. The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry.

II. Major-General George G. Meade is assigned to command the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major-General T. H. Ruger, Colonel Thirty-third Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet of major general while in the exercise of his command.

III. Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to command the Department of Louisana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.

IV. Major-General W. S. Hancock is assigned to command the Department of Dakota.

V. Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby is assigned to command the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major-General Reynolds.

VI. Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, colonel 24th Infantry, will turn over his command of the Fourth Military District to the next senior officer, and join his regament.

VII. Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, colonel 25th Infantry, is assigned to command the Fifth Military District, according to his brevet of major general.

VIII. Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, colonel 5th Cavalry, is asfigned to command the District of Washington, according to his brevet of major general.

By command of the General of the Army. E. D. Townsend, A.A.G.

Don't forget the Delegate election Saturday, March 13th.

The Secretary of State.

While the majority of Grant's Cabinet are compaaitively obscure, his principal Secretary is more fortunate, and as he is believed to be the actual head of the Administration we give the following brief sketch of him, drawn by the masterly hand of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, a Radical member of the last Congress from Minnesota:

Has he (Washburne,) not lived in the same town with Gen. Grant, and should he not, therefore, perforce, be the Warwick, the king maker—the power behind the throne? I never could account for that singular fact that he lived in the same town with Gen. Grant, except on that great principle of compensation which runs through the created world, the town of Galena having for so many years endured the gentleman—God Almighty felt that nothing less than Ulysses S. Grant should balance the account. [Laughter.] Josh Billings, talking of compensation, says: "It is a question whether the satisfaction of scratching will not pay a man for the punishment of having the itch." I leave the gentleman's constituents to apply the parable. I bow in profound admiration before the genius of Ulysses S. Grant. I recognize him as the greatest, broadest, wisest intellect of this generation. I cannot think that he will degenerate into becoming a puppet to be played by wires held in the hands of the gentleman from Illinois, or that he will degenerate into a kind of hand organ, to be toted around on the back of the gentleman from Illinois, while his whole family sit on the top of the machine grinning and catching pennies like a group of monkeys. [general and continuous laughter.] I would say to Ulysses S. Grant, if it was in my power to whisper anything in his ear, to take counsel by that profound remark of Aminadab Sleek, when he said, "You all expect to get into Heaven by holding to my coat tail; but I will fool you all; I'll wear a monkey jacket." [Laughter.] General Grant has got to wear a monkey jacket. We had Gen. Grant up in Minnesota, and of course, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois was with him, and when General Grant was serenaded, the gentleman from Illinois stuck his head out of the window and thanked the crowd, and when they rode in an open baroucche together, and the crowd hurrahed, the gentleman from Illinois laid his hand upon his heart, and bowed his profound acknowledgement.

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The intellect of the gentleman from Illinois is like some of those establishments that we see in Pennsylvania avenue, where the whole stock in trade of the merchant is spread out in the front window, and above it a label: "Anything in this window for one dollar." [Laughter.] He is the Cheap John of legislation, and to sway General Grant is not consistent with probabilities. Lord Dundreary was once asked why it was that a dog wags his tail. "Why," said his lordship, "the reason is because the dog is greater than the tail." "If it were otherwise," says that profound speaker, "the tail would wag the dog." [Laughter.] Here was an instance, Mr. Speaker, where the smallest kind of a rat-terrier's tail attempts to wag a Newfoundland dog.

If there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul, one barren, mediocre intelligence, one heart that is callous to every kindly sentiment, and to every generous emotion, one tongue leprous with slander, one mouth which is like unto a den of wild beasts, giving forth deadly odors; if there be here one character which, while blotched and spotted, yet raves and rants and blackguards like a prostitute; if there be here one bold, bad, empty, bellowing demagogue, it is the gentleman from Illinois.

Rev. Dewitt Tallmage.—This celebrated speaker will lecture in the Court House on Tuesday evening March 30th, on the subject of "Grumbler & Co." We have been assured that the Lecture is perfectly free from political bias and allusions. The lecturer is a man of undoubted talents—in fact we consider him the ablest man of the whole course.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1 92
Rye "	1 [illegible]
Corn "	90
Oats, "	[illegible]
Flour per barrel	12 50
Cloverseed	8 [illegible]
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	45
Eggs	25
Tallow	12
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	20
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

IRON—

No. 1 Scotch pig	$42
No. 2 " "	$40
Bloom	$54

Light Street Markets.

Corrected weekly by Peter Ent, wholesale and retail dealer in grain, flour & feed and general merchandize.

Wheat per bushel	$1 70
Rye " "	1 40
Corn " "	1 00
Buck Wheat	1 00
Oats	70
Wheat Flour per 100 lbs	5 50
Corn Chop, " "	1 [illegible]
Bran, " "	1 [illegible]
Butter per lb	40
Eggs per doz.	20
Potatoes per bus.	1 [illegible]
Dried Apples "	2 00
Flax Seed "	2 20
Beef per 100 lbs	9 00
Pork " "	14 00
Lard " lb	[illegible]
Onions per bushel	60
Clover Seed " "	7 00
Timothy " "	3 00

Deaths.

SPOONEBERG—In Briarcreek, on Tuesday, the 9th ult., Fanny C. Spooneberg, daughter of James and Mary J. Spooneberg, aged about 3yr's.

PEALER—In Berwick, on Saturday morning the 27th ult., Alfred, son of Samuel and Catharine M. Pealer, aged about 18 months.

UTT—In Greenwood on the 1st inst., Margaret Ellen Utt aged 1 year 4 months and 6 days.

A MALARIOUS MONTH.

March, that gives us a new President, is also the ingratural month of many harassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the stores of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals, (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and misamatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that on the [illegible] of Feb, the undersigned purchased at Constable sale the following personal property of [illegible] and that he has hired the same to said [illegible] One Gray Horse, One Bay Horse; one set of Tug Harness, and one Brown Cow.

All persons are cautioned against interfering with or molesting the same.

Bloomsburg Mar. 5, 69-3t. A. J. KNORR

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that on the [illegible] day of March, the undersigned purchased at Constable's Sale the following personal property of David Shook and that he has loaned the same to Alice Shook:—One gray mare, one set of harness, one cooking stove, one bed and bedstead, one dining table, one pair of bob-sleds, one sewing stand, one set fly-nets, two tea tables.

All persons are cautioned against interfering with or molesting the same.

Mar. 12, '69-3t. ALFREDO

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, the [illegible] day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late residence of Samuel Creasy, deceased, in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned Administrator of said deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, a certain undivided [illegible] message or

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Centerville, Columbia county, adjoining Jamison owning the other undivided half of said lot, adjoining the main road, [illegible] and the Evangelical or Albright Church lot with the appurtenances, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Late the estate of said deceased, [illegible] the township of Centerville, Columbia county, [illegible] Bloomsburg, Pa.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of [illegible] the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, one-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, the remaining three-fourths in one year with interest from the confirmation of the sale.

SAMUEL CREASY,
Administrator.

Mar. 12, '69-4t.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tract of land lying in Orange township, Columbia county, about one half mile from

LIGHT STREET:

on the public road leading to Orangeville, known as the Powder Mill Farm,