

The members of Gen. Garfield's cabinet, all of whom were confirmed by the Senate on Saturday last, are as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of the Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Secretary of War, Robt. T. Lincoln, of Illinois; Secretary of the Navy, William H. Hunt, of Louisiana; Postmaster General, Thomas L. James, of New York; Attorney General, Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

His report comes from Washington that the irrepresible Harry White was offered the appointment of Minister to Spain, and that he declined it. As White has never been a declining man, and a good office was at stake, it would require an iron-clad affidavit to convince us that he put aside either the Spanish or any other mission, provided always any such offer ever was made to him. We have yet to learn what foreign mission, or home department, has been tendered and refused by this "brainy" statesman, John Cessna, who, like the immortal Mearns, is always waiting for something to turn up.

"GALT," the well-known newspaper correspondent, is a cynic, and usually takes more pleasure in abusing a public man than in praising him. Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, the new Secretary of the Interior under Garfield, although a man of passing respectable ability, is abused by Galt in one of his Washington letters, as follows:

Kirkwood—well, God only knows why Kirkwood was selected. He is a good natured old granny, who thinks slow and acts deliberately. He is one of those who will be apt to forget to wake up when Gabriel blows his trumpet. The Indian problem will worry him as more than does of castor oil would a graven image; and as for the Powers, he probably has no idea whether they are a tribe of Indians or a minstrel troupe.

There was nothing wrong or out of place, as some Democratic papers profess, in General Hancock attending Garfield's inauguration. General Hancock was mean enough in Congress, in 1868, to attempt by legislation to degrade Hancock from his military rank in the army. Hancock is neither narrow-minded nor malevolent in his nature, as no true soldier ever is, and beside this he was specially invited to go to Washington by Gen. Sherman, who fully appreciates his military fame, as well as his noble qualities as a man. Gen. Hancock's reception at Washington by all classes of people was very enthusiastic, and particularly so when he entered the Senate, every man present, Senators and Representatives, Democrats and Republicans, all greeting him with long continued and deafening applause.

That prince of political villains, J. Madison Wells, of Louisiana, returning Board Infantry, attended Garfield's inauguration, and still figures quite prominently among the tumultuous crowd of office-seekers at Washington. He still demands adequate recognition for his good services to Mr. Hayes in falsifying the Louisiana election returns of 1876, and puts his demand upon Garfield on the plausible ground that without his aid and assistance Mr. Hayes would have spent the last four years at Fremont, Ohio, and that Tilden's administration, beginning on the 4th of March, 1877, would have been followed by another Democratic administration, beginning on the 4th of March, 1881, and that by Garfield's advent to power. The theory is a cunning one, and might possibly succeed in larding Wells in a good paying office, with unlimited staying, if the Senate was only out of the way.

Hayes very closely his official career by vetoing the funding bill at the instance of the National Banks, and by approving the scandalous River and Harbor bill, which will fleece the treasury of millions of the people's money for the benefit of a set of thieves and plunderers, who annually succeed by the passage of a kindred measure, through the potent and corrupt means of log rolling, in swindling the government and putting vast sums of money into their own pockets. By his vote, Hayes enriched the National Banks to the extent of nearly five millions of dollars a year, and compelled the government to pay more than fifteen millions of dollars a year interest on its five and six per cent. bonds than it would have to pay if he had signed it. It is extremely probable that Hayes, who possesses all the thrift of his far-off Scotch ancestors, has the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars he has salted down out of his four years salary invested in these same five and six per cent. government bonds, and was therefore composing the political difficulties in Louisiana, and to him more than to any other member of the commission is due the credit of evoking political order out of chaos in that State. His past record is a guarantee that he will discharge the duties of Attorney General with commendable ability, and without fear, favor, or affection.

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Two men alone of positive strength and weight should be exempt from the entanglements of the past generations and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning the city which has been made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard but we cannot prevent the final result. It is possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable consequences. It is possible to make a truce for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable consequences. It is possible to make a truce for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable consequences.

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