

Father Abraham.

INDEPENDENT AND PROGRESSIVE.



LANCASTER CITY, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection of the Revenue and Payment of the Public Debt.—GRANT.

FATHER ABRAHAM! EVERYBODY READS IT!

Make up your Clubs!

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CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. COMPTON, of Cernarvon township, as a candidate for REGISTER, subject to the rules of the Republican party.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Press, in glancing through the political horoscope, says, "These are the indications of the Present. They presage a future of unimaginable blessings—a Future which dated its best beginning from the inauguration of Grant and Colfax."

DON'T LIKE HIM!

The Copperheads don't like the style of Grant's Inaugural—they don't like his Cabinet, and they don't like Grant. Well, they never did like the way he whipped rebels, and, of course, they don't like the way he skins Copperheads. They will have less cause still to like him before he is done with them.

SHERIDAN.

One of the first acts of President Grant, was the restoration of Gen. Sheridan to the command of the department of Louisiana, from which he was removed by Andrew Johnson, because he would hold a tight reign over the rebels in his command.

HAVE PATIENCE.

Parties writing to Congressmen ought not to expect replies; their rooms are constantly filled with callers, and the mails are burdened with letters to them. Nearly all the correspondents are asking for information about offices, and until the Cabinet is complete, none of them can be answered.

PURE "DEMOCRACY."

Henry Clay Dean, in a letter to Stilson Hutchins, says: "Democratic societies are organized in several of the Eastern States, and also in the Middle and Western States. I understand that the members of these societies pledge themselves to vote for no man, for any office whatever, who is not in favor of the entire abolition of the present Revenue system, and who is not also in favor of repudiating the entire War Debt of the United States, except the pensions and bounties due the soldiers of the United States, and the support of the disabled Confederate soldiers who served in the ranks of that army."

GRANT'S CABINET.

Secretary of State—ELIHU B. WASHBURN, of Illinois. Secretary of Navy—ADOLPH E. BORIE, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of Treasury—A. T. STEWART, of New York. Secretary of Interior—J. D. COX, of Ohio. Postmaster General—J. A. J. CRESSWELL, of Maryland. Attorney General—GEO. E. HOAR, of Massachusetts.

FOUR of the Cabinet members are older than Grant, who is but 47. Mr. Washburne is 55, Mr. Borie 60, Mr. Stewart 65, Mr. Hoar, 52, Mr. Cresswell 42, Mr. Cox 42, and General Schofield 32.

MORE VICTORIES.

An election was held at McMinnville, Tennessee, on Monday last, for Corporation officers, and the Republican ticket was elected by a large majority. J. W. Mitchell, was elected Mayor.

Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday elected a Republican Mayor over the present Democratic incumbent by 300.

At an election for Municipal Officers in Auburn, Maine, on Tuesday last, the Republicans carried every ward but one.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State election in New Hampshire, on Tuesday last, resulted in the success of the Republicans, as follows:

- A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR. A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE, by a large majority. A FULL REPUBLICAN DELEGATION TO CONGRESS. LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS EVERY LAST YEAR.

The good cause "marches on"—and so does John Brown's soul!

THE CABINET.

There is but one objection made by even enemies or evil-wishers to the Cabinet of constitutional advisers chosen by the President—that it is a body of comparatively untried men for their present duties. Let us remember, in answer to this, that it was untried men who fought out the war, and that it was General Grant who selected them. More than this, it was untried men from the people who led in the civil struggles. The trained old statesmen with the prestige and weight of years upon them—the skillful scientific soldiers whom West Point delighted to honor—all went down, with here and there an exception, as in the case of our own lamented STEVENS, and the Lincolns and Stantons and Grants and Sheridans and Shermans arose.

We stand on the threshold of a new political dispensation, and begin the administration of a new national policy—the management of the Government of the people by the people—and it is meet, and fit, and right that we start with new leaders.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

There is no reason to doubt that before the close of another week, Pennsylvania will have ratified the Constitutional Amendment granting the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the United States, without regard to race or color. A unanimous Republican vote, in our Senate and House of Representatives, will indeed be a glorious record for the great party of civilization and progress, and remove the last shadow of doubt as to the speedy adoption of the Amendment, by the required number of the States of the Union. The unqualified endorsement of this measure by President Grant, in his brief, but very significant and pointed inaugural address, means that this most wise and just Republican measure will be, and must be adopted, with as little delay as possible. Until this is done, there can be no final settlement for the great question at issue during the late war. It is too late for any one to talk about defeating this glorious and final measure of reconstruction. That twenty-six States are about to record their solemn judgment in favor of it, may now be regarded as a certainty. That the new administration, in entire harmony with the overwhelming Republican majority in both Houses of Congress, will require the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, also to ratify the Amendment, as a condition precedent to their admission and restoration to the Union, and thus secure one State more than the required number, may be regarded as a fixed fact. Therefore let the Republican Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania, act promptly and boldly in this matter. Let every Republican vote be recorded in the affirmative, and let the conservative-copperhead-democracy make the most they can out of it.

—Since the above was written, the Senate (on Wednesday evening) passed the joint resolution on second reading, by a strict party vote—every Republican manfully recording his vote, and every Democrat against the amendment.

THE election of Messrs. Blaine and McPherson, to the Speakership and Clerkship of the House, is an emphatic testimony to the value of journalism as a training school for public duties in this country. No profession now so surely develops administrative ability, and insures so thorough an acquaintance with the wants, wishes, and temper of the people, or cultivates with such precision the talent of handling the masses of voters and controlling the stormy currents of public feeling. The life of Schuyler Colfax teaches the same lesson. It is more than significant that the two men next in the line of succession for the highest honor in the gift of the nation should both have reached it by the same road.

Indications are that Capt. Michael Walters, of Reading, will be appointed Assessor of Revenue for the county of Berks. The Republican people of the county are unquestionably for him, and if their will is respected, as we doubt not it will be, he will be successful. He is not only peculiarly well qualified for the position, but also one of the bravest who left a leg on the battle field.

A. J.—HIS FAREWELL—THE CONSTITUTION.

On retiring from the office of President, which he has disgraced for nearly four years, Mr. A. Johnson issues a farewell address, which, condensed, is as follows: TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: The robe of office by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders.

I have no ambition to gratify or party ends to subserve. I only desire to see the constitution recognized and obeyed. I have been most ferociously assailed because I have adhered to my policy, which was obnoxious to politicians.

This might have been expected, during a period of turmoil and difficulty upon the closing scenes of the rebellion. Had I violated the constitution, I suppose I would have been all right with these politicians. But, I didn't, as I was sworn to defend the constitution.

A mysterious Providence made me President, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution. Thus I became commander-in-chief of over a million soldiers. Instead of using my power for a bad purpose, as I might have done, I disbanded the army.

I might have inaugurated war against France, and distinguished myself, but I was too modest to do it, and I didn't.

I wouldn't do anything merely for the purpose of securing popularity, and the Presidency for another term, as I might have done. I declined to use power that wasn't constitutional.

I didn't do anything detrimental to the people's rights under the constitution. I have faithfully executed the office of President, so as to preserve, protect and defend the constitution.

My policy was intended to conciliate the people, but they wouldn't adopt it, and nobody was conciliated.

The bitter war was waged on the part of the Government to vindicate the constitution, and I endeavored to bring about a speedy peace.

The war was a stupendous mistake, which was acknowledged at its close by an amendment to the constitution.

Let us cling closer to the constitution as our only safeguard.

History teaches us that we have everything to fear from a departure from the letter and spirit of the constitution. That's what used up the Romans.

It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the constitution cannot be prevented by the President alone, and unless the people interpose there is no power under the constitution to prevent a constitutional majority of two-thirds of the Congress to carry out their purposes, whether it be constitutional or unconstitutional.

An appeal to the nation is attended with too much delay to meet an emergency, and there is danger that this Congressional power will disregard the constitution. The veto power which the President enjoys under the constitution has repeatedly been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds of each branch of Congress.

The constitution contemplates that when a bill is vetoed, it will be reconsidered by Congress. But whenever I vetoed bills, Congress defiantly passed them over the veto without reconsideration. Much as I venerate the constitution, it must be admitted that such a condition of affairs has developed a constitutional defect. The veto power is generally exercised upon constitutional grounds and therefore, the question should be referred to the Supreme Court for its decision, and should become law only if declared constitutional.

I would not change the law, however, in regard to questions not of a constitutional character; without such a constitutional amendment referring constitutional questions to the Supreme Court, the constitution may be entirely subverted and overthrown by the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

Let us turn for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress which has acted in such utter disregard of the constitution. They have boldly broken their oaths of obedience to the constitution.

When the rebellion was suppressed, the famished people who came out of the war second best, gave up the contest.

Congress has wrested from the President (me) his constitutional power of supreme command of the army and navy, and they have attempted to place me under the power of a bold, defiant and treacherous cabinet officer (Stanton). They have robbed me of the power to pardon thousands of persons under the provisions of the constitution. They even tried to get me out of office by impeachment. They have also oppressed the people of the South by military power.

The people of ten States have been subjugated by enactments notoriously unconstitutional.

They have refused to pass laws for people unless they would yield the right of representation—a right inalienable to them and formidable to tyrants only. They have subjected us to a jurisdiction foreign to the constitution. The catalogue of their crimes, long as it is, is not yet complete.

The constitution vests the judicial power in one Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction "shall extend to all cases arising under this constitution." A citizen has been denied the constitutional rights of liberty of conscience, and the protection of civil and constitutional government.

It will also be recorded as one of the marvels of the times, that the party endeavored to impeach me simply because I have stood by and defended the constitution.

For propriety sake I pardoned Jeff. Davis, in order to prevent more failures to bring him to trial.

Congress seemed determined to make a defense of the constitution a crime.

The war destroyed slavery. But, it should be borne in mind that it neither impaired nor destroyed the constitution. All rights granted to the States, or reserved to the people, remain intact. Therefore, the proposed amendment to the constitution is clearly unconstitutional.

Should this measure pass, it will, conflict directly with the original design of the constitution.

This proves the necessity of strict adherence to the constitution.

We need to encourage in every legitimate way a study of the constitution, for which the war was waged.

The generation just beginning to use the ballot-box, should have their attention

called to these considerations, to guard against violations of the constitution. With a sense of accountability to God, I have discharged my duty, and have nothing to regret. The votes which have followed the rejection of constitutional change are deplorable.

It is a matter of pride and gratification, in retiring that I have never desired gain, and that I have defrauded nobody. I have not been bribed. No responsibility or bloodshed rests upon me. My debts have been those of peace. I return to the first principles of the Government, and, unfurling the banner of the country, inscribe upon it in unadorned characters, "the Constitution and one and inseparable." ANDREW JOHNSON, March 4, 1869.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1869. Dear Father Abraham: The Legislature re-assembled last evening, and the members have resumed their legislative duties. Bills on the Private Calendar were the order in both Houses to-day, about four hundred of which were acted on, and upwards of two hundred passed finally.

STATUTE TO THADDEUS STEVENS. In the House, Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny county, presented the following petition from the Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania:

Whereas, The National Lincoln Monument Association of Washington, D. C., have resolved to place in said monument a colossal bronze statue of the late Thaddeus Stevens, one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished citizens. Therefore, The undersigned respectfully, but earnestly petition the honorable the legislature of our State, to appropriate to said monument a sum sufficient to defray the cost of said statue. (Signed.)

J. K. Moorhead, Wm. Koontz, H. L. Cake, Leonard Myers, G. E. Miller, O. J. Diekey, Thos. Williams, S. Newton Pettis, John Covode, C. N. Taylor, Dan'l J. Morrell, Wm. D. Kelley, S. W. Wilson, Representatives in the Congress of the United States, from Pennsylvania.

No action was had on the proposition, but, of course, it is expected your House delegation will endeavor to meet the object designed by urging appropriate legislation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Governor Geary, last evening, transmitted to the Legislature an attested copy of the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution legalizing negro suffrage. At a joint Republican caucus held this evening, it was decided to hold a special session to-morrow for its consideration, and press it to a vote at once. It will certainly pass.

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

The following important bill has been introduced "That no crime, hereafter committed, shall be punished with death in the State of Pennsylvania; that every person, convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, committed after the passage of this act, his aiders, abettors, and counsellors shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor, for and during the period of his natural life." Referred to the proper committee.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

But little of local interest has transpired this week up to present writing. The act requiring county Commissioners to give bonds with sureties, for the faithful performance of their duties, has been made to apply only to Lancaster county, and came up for action on to-day's Senate Calendar. Senator Fisher objected to its passage, so it goes over for one week. The act relative to the president, managers and company of the Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike road company passed the Senate.

Mr. Summy introduced in the House a supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Marietta, authorizing the vacation of parts of a certain street for school purposes. Passed.

An act relating to the storage of gunpowder within certain limits in the county of Lancaster, also passed the House. An act to authorize the Governor to appoint an inspector of kerosene and burning oil in and for the county of Lancaster, has passed both Senate and House.

Senator Fisher has introduced the following: A supplement to the act for the relief of wives deserted by their husbands, in the county of Lancaster, and other counties. Also, a supplement to the act to permit disabled soldiers to peddle by procuring licenses without charge.

Capt. John P. Rea has been appointed an additional Notary Public for Lancaster city.

HON. CARL SCHURZ the new Senator from Missouri, was serenaded on Monday night last, at Washington, by his German friends, to which he responded as follows:

My German Friends: I thank you for this hearty reception, for your joy in the election of myself and Mr. Finkleburg, to the Congress of the United States. I do not regard this demonstration as a personal honor to myself, but in honor of the cause I represent. Whoever has read history knows that the Germans, wherever they have dwelt, by their conduct, intelligence, and patriotism, have won the admiration of the community, and so it is in this great and free country of America, now the greatest nation of the world.

The result of our election is not alone due to the exertions of Mr. Finkleburg and myself, but to the principles for which we fought. Whoever tendered to the country his strength, whoever carried a musket during the late rebellion, whoever paid his money into the Treasury for the support of the Union cause, has gained a victory in the result. Even our countrymen in Germany, who so willingly and cheerfully contributed their means, have gained a victory, and no doubt look upon the result with joy. Fellow-countrymen, we must show ourselves to the American people in our best character, and by so doing persuade them to emulate us, and we must adopt the great and sterling qualities of the Americans.

THE Erie Dispatch of March 1st, says: "Snow has fallen every evening for several consecutive days—the sleighing hereabout is splendid." Again: "The snow was about three feet six inches deep, on the level, between Jackson Summit and Waterford, on Saturday."

THE NEW CABINET.

Personal and Political History of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet of President Grant was officially announced by telegraph on our last night.

ELIHU B. WASHBURN. Mr. Washburn, who succeeds Mr. Seward as Secretary of State, has been in Congress for eighteen years. He has represented the Galena (Illinois) District, and was an early and warm friend of his distinguished constituent. He has been noted in the House for his zeal to promote economy in the public service, holding of late years a leading position upon the Committee of Appropriations, of which he has been chairman since the death of Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Washburn has been, from his unvarying opposition to all schemes of extravagance and waste, denominated the "Watch dog of the Treasury." He will use his best influence to make the administration economical in all its branches.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the most extensive merchants of New York. Forty-two years of business experience in the United States, during which Mr. Stewart has, by tact, industry and good judgment, increased his means from the small beginnings of an emigrant to the possession of an enormous fortune, proves that he is a man of more than ordinary shrewdness and capacity. His knowledge of finance, and the movements and interests of trade, can scarcely be excelled by any one. He is no theorist—his education and experience have made him eminently practical.

ADOLPH E. BORIE.

Mr. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, was born in Philadelphia in 1809. He received a liberal education, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He afterwards embarked in business, and is still a member of the firm of importers McKean, Borie & Co. Mr. Borie was a strong Union man throughout the war of the rebellion, and he gave liberally of his means to support the cause of his country. He was one of the founders of the Union League, and is at present a Vice President and one of the most active members of that patriotic institution. He has never been prominent in politics, and never held office, but has been one of the most useful of that class of citizens who sustain the country in her hours of need, and whose intelligence and integrity are guarantees of the continuance of republican institutions. The nomination of Mr. Borie will give general satisfaction in his native city and State.

JACOB D. COX.

General Cox, Secretary of the Interior, was the late Governor of the State of Ohio. He entered the army at the beginning of the war, and by bravery and skill as a soldier, mounted from rank to rank until he attained the double stars of a Major-General. He is a man of high character and fine attainments, and will discharge his duties with fidelity to the people.

JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL.

Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland, Postmaster General, was, during his term in the United States Senate, an uncompromising friend of the Union. He was a member of the Convention of Southern loyalists, held in Philadelphia, and author of the address adopted by that body, which, as a masterly effort, and in gracefulness of style, strength of logic, and glowing patriotism, has rarely been excelled by any composition ever addressed to the people of the United States. Senator Cresswell was elected to the United States Senate before the treachery of Governor Swann carried the hitherto loyal State of Maryland over to the domination of the traitors, who had returned from the Rebel army. The disloyal party in Maryland could not suffer a true friend of his country to remain in so important a station as the United States Senate, and Philip F. Thomas was elected to succeed Mr. Cresswell. The notorious disloyalty of the latter prevented his admission, and Mr. Vickers was subsequently chosen to fill the position. Mr. Cresswell has been a constant and unwavering friend of the Southern loyalists, and he understands the wants of that section of the country peculiarly well.

EBEN RICKWOOD HOAR.

The new Attorney General, Judge Hoar, is the son of Samuel Hoar, who, years ago, was Commissioner sent from Massachusetts to South Carolina, and was imprisoned in the latter State; a matter which at the time created great excitement. Eben Rickwood Hoar was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1828. He graduated at Harvard College in 1848, studied law, and was in due time admitted to the bar, at Worcester in that State. He was one year a member of the General Court, or Legislature of Massachusetts, and was elected to Congress for the first time last year, and took his seat March 4, to hold it for a few hours.

Gen. SCHOFIELD yet remains in the Cabinet as Secretary of War. His bravery during the war, and his competency in the Secretaryship, are well known.

DISTRESSING BEREAVEMENT.

The State Guard says that Mr. Joseph L. Buffington and wife, residing on Third street below Chestnut, have lost three children within one week, through scarlet fever, and a fourth child, at last accounts, was on the brink of death. The first, Lilly, died on her birthday, Thursday the 18th, aged ten years, and was buried on Saturday. The second, Ida, died on Tuesday, aged six years and four months. Just as the funeral cortege was about moving to the cemetery, yesterday, the third victim, George, died, aged eleven years and six months, and will be buried to-day. The fourth victim of this fatal malady was last night lying in a critical condition and momentarily expected to follow the others.

A WHOLESALE EXECUTION.—Shocking Scene: The four negroes, Rounds, Bailey, Wills, and Wilson, convicted of having deliberately and brutally murdered the captain and mate of the schooner Brave, in the Chesapeake bay, with the design of getting possession of the vessel, were hung on Friday forenoon in the jail yard at Princess Anne, Maryland. Each prisoner confessed his guilt. Rounds and Wills died instantly; Bailey in a few seconds; Wilson's neck did not break.

He groaned, struggled horribly, got the rope off his hands and legs, caught hold of the shroud of Rounds and then of his own rope, and drawing himself up, got on the scaffold again. The jailor ascended, lightened the noose again, and pushed the wretched man off a second time, jerking the rope violently as he fell. The victim continued to struggle for five minutes, some of the crowd yelling, "That's right, you ought to suffer!" The execution occupied forty-five minutes. Towards the last, four or five thousand spectators were present.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

[COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.]

President Grant has directed the following military orders: Brevet Major General A. Terry assigned to the Department of the South. Major General George G. Meade is assigned to the Military Division of the Atlantic, headquarters at Philadelphia. Lieut. General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to command the Department of Louisiana. Major General W. S. Hancock is assigned to Dacotah. Major General E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the First Military District. Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem is assigned to his regiment. Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the Fifth Military District. Brevet Major General W. H. Emory is assigned to the Department of Washington.

The Inauguration Ball proved a failure, and so many participants lost their overcoats, hats, &c., and so few saw General Grant, or had any comfort or pleasure at all, that it is looked back upon with disfavor, and will probably be the means of ending the ball ceremonies in future inaugurations.

There seems to have been a general fall delivery before Andrew Johnson left office. Not only were the most of those implicated in Abraham Lincoln's assassination pardoned, but all the confiscation cases were dismissed from the docket. It is to be hoped the new Attorney General will look into these things.

The House has thrashed Hon. C. N. Taylor sixty days to take testimony in his case of contest for a seat in the House with Mr. Reading, of the Fifth District. Mr. Reading opposed any time being granted, but his own party would not sustain him, and the House refused the call of yeas and nays. In the case of Hon. Leonard Myers, a large amount of testimony was presented to the House by Hon. Chas. O'Neill, and ordered to be printed. It establishes Mr. Myers' election by over five hundred majority. He will probably get his seat before April first. The House sent the Covode and Foster case to the Election Committee, to report immediately who should have the seat, upon the papers referred to Congress by Governor Geary, which prove, by sworn testimony, that Mr. Covode is elected by at least six hundred majority. In addition to the Cabinet officers, the following confirmations have been made by the Senate: Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Columbus Delano. Lieutenant General Sherman, to be General.

Major General Sheridan, to be Lieutenant General.

Brigadier General Schofield, to be Major General, in place of Sheridan.

General Augur, to be Brigadier General, in place of Schofield.

It has transpired that Mr. Stewart was notified of President Grant's intention to nominate him as Secretary of the Treasury upon the 3d of March. Mr. Cresswell did not know of his selection until he heard it upon the street half-an-hour after it had gone to the Senate. Mr. Washburne has for some time been arranging his private affairs so as to enable him to go abroad, and will not remain longer in the State Department than to enable him to get the bearings of our foreign relations. In the meantime, Mr. Hunter will perform most of the labors of the Department.

One of President Grant's first acts was to issue an order restoring to active service Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster-General, (who was retired recently by President Johnson), and declaring that he will be considered as having been continuously on duty from February 22, 1869, the date of such retirement. General Brice, it is stated, was retired because of his refusing to accede to a request of President Johnson to appoint a person to position who was indorsed by the President.

No attempt is made by the various Senators and members to conceal the fact that they are disappointed in the selections of the Cabinet, but all are disposed to give the appointees a fair trial. Mr. Cresswell is the recipient of the most flattering testimonials of approbation of his selection from all sides.

Before Mr. Johnson left the White House, he signed, and had Mr. Seward countersign, the commission of Mr. Marks as Collector of the port of Philadelphia. This commission is now in the hands of Mr. Sargeant, specially in charge of the Bureau of Customs, who will deliver it to Mr. Marks as soon as his bonds are filed and properly approved. It is not in the power of President Grant to withhold it if Mr. Marks produces the proper bonds, and he can now only be removed by the Senate's confirmation of a successor while the Tenure of Office bill remains unpassed or unmodified.

The last military order issued by General Grant as General of the Army is dated March 3, and relates to an economical disposition of condemned Government property.

The day before Mr. Johnson went out of office, he pardoned the two Deppays, of New York, convicted of fraud in whisky. One of the first acts of President Grant was to telegraph the Marshal not to deliver the papers, and they have been started long.

It is expected that Gen. Schofield will shortly retire from the War Department, and that his place will be filled by John A. Rawlins, hitherto Chief of Staff to General Grant. No better man can be found for that office or for any other. Able, original, true and brave, there are few Americans of higher moral and intellectual worth than he.

One of the most interesting sights in the Senate Chamber is gallant old Parson Brownlow, the new Senator from Tennessee. His attenuated frame, gaunt and almost ghastly, and his limbs trembling like an aspen in a stirring breeze. He looks as if he tottered upon the verge of the grave. His eyes gleam out with a brightness almost unnatural, and reveal the strong and unconquerable will that inhabits his feeble body. In this respect he bears a striking resemblance to the late grand old commoner, Thaddeus Stevens. The President has directed the withholding of commissions for the present from United States District Attorney O'Neill and Collector Marks, of Philadelphia, both confined in the expiring hours of the last Senate, and it is now asserted that it is necessary for the President to issue a commission, although it may have been signed by Andrew Johnson, and that he has the right to refuse to so issue, and will accordingly nominate others to