Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN;
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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au25tf 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. feb 20 tf

DIED.

HOGAN.—On the 10th inst., Jeremiah Hogan, in the 103d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Charles Hogan, southeast corner of Ninth and Green streets, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. High Mass at the Church of the Assumption. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery. **

O'FARRELL.—On the 9th inst., at the Pastoral residence, Phœnixville, Rev. Philip O'Farrell, in the 55th year of his age.

The Rev. clergy and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Phœnixville.

PHIPPS.—On Fourth-day morning, 10th instant, Emma, youngest daughter of Stephen and Eliza Phipps.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 511 Marshall street, on Second-day afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

THIBAULT.—On the 9th instant, Francis Thibault, aged 63 years.

The relatives and male friends, also, the French Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1607 Walnut street, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at the Cathedral.

WITMER.—In Lancaster, Pa., March 9th, Mrs. Ann C. Witmer, in the 85th year of her age.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—THE members of this Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of F. THIBAULT, from his late residence, on Friday, March 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the President.
It* H. TIREL, Secretary.

SPRING GLOVES—FIRST QUALITY ONLY.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP ONLY THE BEST GLOVES.
CHOICE SPRING COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE.
SIZES FROM 6 TO 8.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will repeat his Great Lecture,

"CIRCUMSTANCES,"

IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22d, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be for sale at ASHMEAD'S Book Store, 724 CHESTNUT street, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 17th instant, at 8½ o'clock.
Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony ON FIRST DAY OF SALE 75 CENTS.
Except the usual Press Tickets no Tickets will be sold or engaged before that day. mh11-th-s-m tu-4t§

Murdoch's Bronchial Comfit,

For the cure of all affections of the throat and the organs of the voice.
An Agency for the above invaluable specific has been established in Philadelphia by the proprietor,
THOMAS MURDOCH, of Ohio.
The attention of the public is respectfully called to an article every way worthy their confidence and patronage. Unqualified proofs of its efficacy may be obtained on application to the Druggists of this city. mh11 3tip*

BIBLE STUDY.
HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street.
CHARLES E. LEX, Esq., will conduct the Bible Study THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"The Temptation and Fall of Man."
All are welcome.
Young men especially invited.
Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening. It:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
NO. 1302 MARKET STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1869.
NOTICE.
The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 15, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.
S. B. KINGSTON,
mh5t15rp General Freight Agent.

FOR SALE—LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. CO.'S Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds. Also—Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.
THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
mh4 10t§ rp Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees in Medicine will be held in the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, M.
The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Prof. ALFRED STILLE, M. D. R. E. ROGERS,
mh11 2t§ Dean of Med. Faculty.

A BULLOCK, WEIGHING ABOUT 700 pounds, was killed on Monday by JOHN and ISAAC WALLACE, and the kidneys taken from it weighed 181¼ pounds. They are in an excellent healthy condition, and can be seen at the Railroad House, corner of Ridge Avenue and Twenty-third street. mh11-2t*

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENteenth and Spruce streets. There will be special services in the Lecture Room this evening. Sermon by Rev. Alex. Reed, D. D. All are invited. It*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1519 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

AMUSEMENTS.

—At Concert Hall this evening, Mr. S. E. Megargee will give readings from "David Copperfield," for the benefit of the Penn Widows' Asylum.

—Mr. Madison Obrey will give one of his charming musical entertainments at Assembly Buildings this evening.

—On Tuesday evening next, Messrs. Hess & Co., of Chicago, will appear at the Chestnut Street Theatre with a first-rate burlesque company in the extravaganza *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*.

—On Monday evening next Mlle. Janauschek, the famous German actress, will begin a season of six nights at the Academy of Music, with *Maria Stuart*; on Tuesday *Catharine the Second*, and on Wednesday *Marianna*. Tickets can be procured at Wittig's music store, No. 1021 Chestnut street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear at the Walnut street Theatre, this evening, in *The Emerald Ring*. Mr. Williams will have a benefit to-morrow evening, and there will be a matinee on Saturday afternoon.

—At the Arch, this evening, *Much Ado About Nothing* will be repeated.

—The American Theatre offers a miscellaneous entertainment for this evening.

—At Concert Hall to-morrow evening, "The Arabian Nights Entertainment" will be given in fifty tableaux, together with singing, humorous imitations, and a variety of other things. Presents will be distributed to the audience.

—The Theatre Comique is crowded every night with audiences who have better opportunity than ever before to witness, close at hand, the extraordinary feats of the Japs. Little "All Right" bounces around every evening in a most surprising manner.

—The third grand concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given in the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next. There will be a large chorus present from the Young Maennerchor Society, and an immense orchestra under the direction of Mr. W. G. Dietrich. The last public rehearsal for this concert will be given in Horticultural Hall, on Friday afternoon next at 3½ o'clock. The following performance will be offered:

—San Francisco has had a mile race between a railroad train and a velocipede. The former won by a minute.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Muddle" about the Secretaryship of the Treasury—Attorney-General Hoar Taking the Oath of Office before the Supreme Court—Secretary Borie on Duty—Secretary Cox at the Interior Department—How Creswell is Stirring up the "Dry Bones" in the Post Office Department—Arrangement between the Senators and Members about Pennsylvania Appointments—Gov. Geary in Washington—The Status of James N. Marks's Commission, &c.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1869.—This has been another exciting day as to who is to be the Secretary of the Treasury. After it was known yesterday that A. T. Stewart had resigned the Secretaryship, it appeared to be conceded by everybody that Representative George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was to be assigned the seals of the Treasury, and some of his most intimate friends asserted positively that he had been tendered the position, had accepted, and his name would be sent to the Senate to-day. This was told with so much earnestness that it carried conviction to the minds of many, who were rejoiced that the Treasury Department was to be placed in such good hands. It seems, however, that there was a condition precedent to this arrangement, which was, that Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, the newly appointed Attorney-General, was to decline, and his place was to be filled by another, perhaps a New Yorker. Everybody expected that Attorney-General Hoar would resign immediately, and this was to be the solution of the difficulty.

This expectation was defeated to-day by the positive refusal of Judge Hoar to resign his new appointment, which has put the Cabinet all at sea again. The President sent no Executive communication of any kind to the Senate to-day, consequently everybody is in a fog as to who will be the coming man to take charge of the Treasury Department.

THE SWEARING IN OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR.

After the Senate adjourned, and the Republican Senators went into caucus to decide what legislation shall be had during the present session, I strolled into the Supreme Court room. Representative Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was addressing the Court upon a case from his State to a very sparse audience. In a few minutes, before he had concluded, Ex-Attorney General Evarts entered from the adjoining room, occupied by the U. S. Marshal. By his side was Judge Hoar, a well-to-do looking gentleman of about 50 years of age, with grizzly gray hair and whiskers, wearing gold spectacles, and dressed very plainly, in dark clothing. Mr. Evarts and his successor waited a few minutes for Maynard to close, but he seemed unaware of the presence of the distinguished party and continued his remarks. Taking advantage of a pause, Mr. Evarts rose, and introduced to the Court and members of the Bar his successor, Judge Hoar. Mr. Evarts stated that Judge Hoar was not a practitioner before the Court, and moved that he be admitted to practice.

The Judges nodded assent, when Chief Justice Chase directed the clerk to make an order to that effect, and administer the usual oath to Mr. Hoar as an attorney. This was done, when Mr. Evarts stated that Mr. Hoar had been appointed Attorney-General, and commissioned by the President, and had come to take the oath of office before the Court.

The commission of Mr. Hoar was then read by the clerk, after which Mr. H. advanced to the clerk's desk, and holding up his right hand, read in a clear, distinct and firm tone, the oath of office from a paper he held in his left hand. The scene was very impressive. All eyes were turned to the reader, and as he emphasized particular portions of the oath—that he had not aided in any way the rebellion—it seemed as if his hearers were in hearty sympathy with him. The closing words—"So help me God"—were delivered with dramatic force and energy, very different from the monotonous tone usual in the court.

This ceremony ended, Chief Justice Chase directed a record to be made of the act, after which the Court adjourned immediately. The Judges retired to divest themselves of their robes of office, leaving Mr. Hoar to receive the congratulations of his fellow members of the bar. He afterwards was escorted to the retiring room by Mr. Evarts and introduced to the Judges individually. He will enter upon the duties of his office to-morrow.

SECRETARY BORIE ON DUTY.

I called to-day to pay my respects to Secretary A. E. Borie, at the Navy Department. He entered upon his duties this morning, and was waited upon by the officers of the Department on duty, besides many personal friends and distinguished officials. One of his first official acts was to appoint as his chief clerk Mr. Holmes E. Offley, of Georgetown, who sat near by, busily engaged in writing from Mr. Borie's dictation.

The Secretary received his visitors kindly, and appeared perfectly "at home" in his new position.

Soon after assuming his duties, he directed Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, to be relieved from duty, besides two engineers at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and one at the Boston Navy Yard, until an investigation shall be instituted into the charges made against these parties for alleged irregularities in the purchase of machinery and tools. He also directed a Board of Inquiry to be organized, to investigate all the transactions of the Bureau of Steam Engineering from its organization to the present time.

The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will pay the customary visit to the new Secretary on Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR COX.

I also paid my respects to the new Secretary of the Interior, General Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, and found him surrounded by friends, all on the same pleasant errand. General Cox is of exceedingly affable and genial manners, has a pleasant word for everybody, and will make a popular and efficient officer. One of his first official acts was to remove a rebel soldier, who had been appointed a messenger by Secretary Browning upon the recommendation of President Johnson. General Cox doesn't believe in feeding rebels at the public crib.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL.

This gentleman was on duty to-day, at the Post-office Department, and is stirring up matters generally. He just "dropped in" on Saturday for a few minutes, and one of his first orders was to direct the preparation of a list of all the officials and clerks employed in the Post-office Department, together with a statement showing how long each had been in office, by whom they were recommended, when first appointed, and such other information as would enable him to act understandingly in making changes. This order produced the greatest consternation among the parties interested, as many of the appointees were members in good standing of the "Johnson Departmental Club" and kindred organizations, which were kindly nurtured by the late Postmaster-General Randall, and the parties are very loth to have their "recommendations" examined by such a stern Radical as Mr. Creswell. Some, too, have been in the Department so long that the memory of man runneth not back to the time when they were appointed—several having been there from twenty to forty years—and all traces of *their* recommendations have been lost, so it is said, and they are compelled to appeal to friends to "vouch" for their loyalty and patriotism, &c. Creswell intends making a "grand sweep" of the Johnson postmasters throughout the country, and if any have indulged the hope that they will be retained, they had better dismiss the idea from their minds immediately. "Nasby's" hour has come.

THE PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.

The Republican Senators and Representatives of the Pennsylvania delegation held a caucus last night, in regard to the distribution of the Federal patronage in your State, and it was agreed that the Representatives should have exclusive control of the appointments in their own districts, but that those in the Democratic districts and the general appointments should be conceded to Senators Cameron and Scott. This was considered an equitable division of the "spoils," and to-day a large portion of the delegation, headed by Senator Cameron, waited on President Grant and notified him of this determination. This arrangement, of course, does not bind President Grant, but only the parties joining in it, and he may appoint whom he pleases, without regard to the bargains of the Senators and members.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Geary came down last night from Harrisburg, on a short visit, and left this afternoon.

Collector Cake and Postmaster Bingham also arrived to-day, to look after their interests.

Collector Charles Abel, of the First district, also came down to-day, and yesterday Assessor John W. Frazier was here, in regard to his case.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

The action of the Senate to-day, in referring to the Judiciary Committee the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office law, is regarded as an indication that the Senate will not repeal the law at the present session.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND SURVEYORS.

Quite a damper has been thrown over the numerous applicants for naval officers and surveyors of the different ports by the discovery that the salary of these respective offices, under a recent decision of the Treasury Department, is not what was generally supposed. By the law of May 7th, 1822, the salary of naval officers was $3,000, and that of surveyors $2,500. The act of March 3d, 1841, was construed to increase the salary of each of these offices $2,000, making the salary $5,000 and $4,500 per annum respectively, and this increase had been paid ever since until July last, when, under an opinion given by Attorney-General Browning, the following circular was issued, fixing the salary the same as under the act of 1822:

CIRCULAR NO. 29.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1868.—*Sir*: The decision of the Department in regard to the right of Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors to compensation under the act of 3d of March, 1841, has been referred to the Attorney-General, who, in response to the inquiry submitted, says: "I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, neither Surveyors—not discharging the duties of Collectors—nor Naval Officers are entitled to extra compensation under the act of 1841."

The Department has adopted the opinion of the Attorney-General, and authorized me to issue instructions in conformity therewith. I have, therefore, by the authority and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to instruct you, from and after the first of July next, to keep and render your accounts in conformity to the several provisions of the act of the 7th of May, 1822, and in the same manner as was observed prior to the passage of the act of the 3d of March, 1841, and agreeably to the true construction of that act, &c., &c. N. SARGENT,
Commissioner of Customs.

The discovery has created a flutter among the aspirants for these positions, and many of them are casting round for something more lucrative to apply for, in their eager desire to serve their country in some capacity. SUSQUEHANNA.

P. S.—Marks's commission as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia was issued this afternoon and forwarded to him. Grant says he will appoint Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, without regard to the members and Senators.

DIPLOMACY ABROAD.

Our Minister to Spain—How America is Served.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

LONDON, Feb. 24.—It is with very great regret that, after many resolutions to keep silence, I find myself, at last, obliged to make a statement in regard to the American Legation at Madrid. Before I went to Madrid I had heard, as I suppose every American in Europe has heard, of the deplorable disputes between Mr. Hale, our Minister, and Mr. Perry, Secretary of Legation. During my stay, I heard a full statement of his case from the Minister. I had never known Mr. Hale personally in America, but I of course knew his honorable history as an early and distinguished leader among that small band of men who undertook to carry on a war against slavery by the ordinary political methods. I had seen him in the United States Court in Boston, as counsel for Theodore Parker, successfully resisting the desperate effort of Franklin Pierce's officials to convict his client of the crime of free speech in Faneuil Hall, on the night of the Anthony Burns riot. For this and other brilliant services, I honor John P. Hale, and I speak of them to show with what a prepossession in his favor I first met Mr. Hale in Madrid. I must add to that the fact that I am indebted to him for a cordial reception, and for many more offers of hospitality than I was able to accept. These prepossessions and personal relations subsequently growing up at his home, make it a most unpleasant task to me to criticise his public conduct as Minister of the United States. His relations with Mr. Perry are so entangled with public affairs that it will not be possible to speak of the one and be wholly silent about the other; but I shall say as little as possible of the personal disagreements between them. I had never known Mr. Perry in any way before I went to Madrid, and I have nothing to say of him except as Secretary of Legation.

The event which compels me, in these circumstances, to state what I know, is the publication in America of Mr. Hale's letter to a New Hampshire Congressman, making certain charges against Mr. Perry, and demanding that General Grant shall continue him (Mr. Hale) in his present place. The attack on Mr. Perry would not of itself have produced a reply. But I think it right to say that, so far as Mr. Hale's charges affect the public character of Mr. Perry, they had been previously communicated by Mr. Hale to the State Department at Washington, and that Mr. Perry's reply to them was accepted as a conclusive refutation. So far as they affect Mr. Perry's private character, perhaps the best answer to them is Mr. Perry's known reputation and social position in Madrid.

—But Mr. Hale's desire to remain in Madrid as United States Minister is a much more serious matter than his disputes with Mr. Perry, and this it is which makes it a duty for me to say that he is not now a competent representative. I wish to say it with every consideration for a man eminent in public life; but it is not real kindness to him to disguise the truth, that his faculties are much impaired. Their decay is largely owing, I have been told, to a severe illness, and the same cause may have affected equally his activity of body and of intellect. His knowledge of and interest in Spanish politics seemed to me equally limited, and I was told again and again that he had little influence either with the old Government or with the present. The real work of the Legation has been done by the Secretary, whose long residence in Spain and perfect knowledge of the language, as well as his wide acquaintance with leading men in every party, have enabled him to render very important services to his own country. These defects unfit Mr. Hale for official duties, as his inability to establish and maintain personal relations with the best society of Madrid disqualify him from exercising the indirect, but in Europe always important, influence springing from personal intercourse.

I am even more sorry to have to add that Mr Hale has no sympathy with the revolution, and is openly hostile to the Republican movement. Few Americans, I fear, can have visited the Legation at Madrid without hearing wishes for the return of the Queen ardently expressed. I know not how to describe the feeling thus manifested in an American Embassy towards that royal prostitute, except as an infatuation. If it be said that I begin here to touch on matters which I must have learned from private conversation, I answer that they are the common talk of Madrid, and that not only Americans, but Spaniards and even Englishmen express their amazement that the cause of Spanish freedom should find some of its worst enemies in the circle that surrounds the American Minister, while his own words in respect to a movement with which every true American must sympathize are uniformly those of discouragement and depreciation.

It is upon such grounds as these that an impartial and even a friendly observer comes to the painful conclusion that Mr. Hale's continuance in Madrid as American Minister is a detriment to the public service. If it has been in the past, much more is it now, when the sympathies between the two countries become so much closer, and more will it be in the near future, when it is probable that difficult and delicate negotiations are to be entered upon. During the war, relations between Spain and the United States were often strained to the utmost. There was at least one period when the Spanish Government was on the point of striking hands with Napoleon in a conspiracy for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. There was another when Spain was so irritated by fancied insults to her flag by our blockading forces that she was near declaring war for herself, certain of the support of France whenever a collision should come. In those critical moments we were without a Minister. Carl Schurz had resigned and gone home to fight, leaving his Secretary of Legation to be Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, and all our negotiations continued to be carried on by this Secretary for three years—whether well or ill may be judged by the result, and by the records of the State Department. Singularly enough, this Secretary is the same person whom Mr. Hale now assails. If both are to be judged by their record, by the amount of good they have done or of harm they have averted, Mr. Hale's attack was, to say the least, injudicious. But the question to be settled by the new Administration is more serious than any mere personal controversy. Men must go for nothing. The interest of the country is the one thing which I hope President Grant and his Secretary of State, whoever he may be, mean to consider; and the interest of the country is a thing inconsistent with the retention of Mr. Hale as Minister to Spain. G. W. S.

POLITICAL.

THE CABINET.

The Latest Situation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

The Cabinet difficulty is settled. To-morrow the skies will be clearer. People will breathe easier, and speculation and rumor will be at an end. The President will, to-morrow, send to the Senate the following nominations:

For Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish, of New York.

For Secretary of the Treasury—George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

For Minister to France—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Mr. Washburne's resignation as Secretary of State will be submitted to the President to-morrow, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, which will probably leave him in possession of the State Department for ten days or two weeks longer.

Several other appointments will probably be made to-morrow, among which that of Collector of the Port of New York is possible, though at this writing it is impossible to positively fix upon the nominee. The various influences and circumstances which have contributed to this result deserve a brief recapitulation.

The situation up to midnight last evening was correctly given in these despatches. At that hour it was not certain who would be Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Hoar had called upon the President, but his visit had only resulted in an engagement for another at ten o'clock this morning. At that hour he waited on the President again, and after further consultation, President Grant requested him to be sworn in. His commission was at once made out, and he proceeded to the State Department with Mr. Evarts, where he paid his respects to Secretary Washburne. He then proceeded to the Capitol, and was sworn in by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, afterward being presented to the Court by Mr. Evarts.

At a subsequent hour the President stated to one or two prominent visitors that he should send Mr. Boutwell's name in to-day, and that Judge Hoar's appointment was but temporary. The name of Mr. Boutwell did not go in to-day, because the other matters above alluded to were not ready in time, and the Senate had but a short session.

Conversations with the President—What He Thinks of Tenure-of-Office.

[From the Washington Star.]

An interesting conversation was had to-day with General Grant by a Senator opposed to a repeal of the Civil-Office-Tenure act. The Senator was laying the groundwork for sundry applications for office, when his attention was called by the General to the division in the Radical party on this Tenure-of-Office question. "But, Sir," said the General, "is not the restriction opposed to our theory of government? The Judges hold office for life, but the President and members of Congress are subject to constant change. Now it is proposed to invest all subordinate officers with a life interest in the position they hold, unless, indeed, charges are preferred against them, and a trial had before the Senate, the same tribunal before which Judges are tried. This is certainly a great stride toward a revolution in our free system, and it only requires another to make these offices hereditary." The Senator made no effort to combat the General's position, but quietly folding several papers which he still held in his hand, he returned them to his coat pockets, and retired. It is understood that the General contemplates placing a similar quietus on all Senators opposed to striking from the hands of the Executive the legislative manacles imposed by the Civil Office Tenure act.

Grant and Gen. Hancock.

The Hartford *Courant* has the following concerning the personal relations of Grant and Hancock:

The New York *World* blunders in its haste to make a point against Gen. Grant. It intimates that Hancock is assigned to the Department of Dakota in a spirit of petty revenge, and evidentl supposes that he is to live in Dakota. It should have related the fact that after the Tammany Convention General Grant, against whom no unkind word or deed against Hancock is charged, met the latter in the streets of Washington, and in his usual good humor gave him a cordial word of greeting, which Hancock passed unnoticed; that is, he "cut" the General. The insult, if tendered while they were on duty, would have subjected Gen. Hancock to a court-martial. Instead of viewing the new assignment of Hancock as malicious, the sarcastic remark of *The World* that it is "magnanimous" is literally untrue. The "Department of Dakota" embraces Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, with headquarters at the pleasant post of St. Paul—the department from which Gen. Terry has just been relieved. Gen. Hancock has been treated with a courtesy and a consideration that his unofficial conduct did not merit.

—Fisk has got up a muddle in Union Pacific. He is a Fiskal nuisance.

—Iowa editors are about to make an excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

—President Grant finds Cabinet-making A-T-dious business.

—Lamartine's life was insured for 100,000 francs in favor of his niece.

—The Portuguese press strongly condemn the recently revived idea of an Iberian union.

—Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, has been elected a member of the Institute of France.

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

THE NEW CABINET NOMINATIONS

HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED

Southern Nominations

FROM HARRISBURG

The Amendment Passes the Senate

How the Nominations are Received.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The nomination and confirmation of Messrs. Boutwell, Fish and Rawlins is most satisfactory to all classes of Republicans here, and has been hailed with a manifestation of approval, showing immediately that no nominations could have been made which would have passed more acceptably to the leaders of the Republican party. Their nominations will effectually restore harmony in the Republican ranks, and heal all dissensions which bade fair to arise between President Grant and the extreme radical politicians.

Effect of the New Nominations.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says the announcement of Mr. Boutwell's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury has not, to say the least, strengthened the premium on gold. Mr. Boutwell's financial record is regarded as being on the whole conservative and favorable to the public credit. The new cast of the Cabinet is regarded as promising harmony between the administration and Congress, and is so far received with much satisfaction.

Southern Nomination.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.—General Longstreet was nominated this afternoon, by the President, as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, and Judge Casey as Collector.

The State Senate Ratifies the Amendment.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, March 11.—The Senate has passed the Constitutional Amendment by a party vote of 18 ayes to 15 noes.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate, by a vote of 38 yeas to 15 nays, struck out the second section of the Public Credit bill, on the ground that a decision of the Supreme Court rendered it unnecessary.

Mr. Washburne will remain in charge of the State Department a few days until Mr. Fish arrives.

Diplomats Call on the President.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Diplomatic Corps called upon the President at 2 P. M., to-day, and were received in the "Blue Room." The ceremony was entirely private. Secretary Washburne presented the ministers. The attendance of foreign representatives was general, and the interview was a very agreeable one.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE—Continued from Fourth Edition.]

The Senate resumed its legislative session at 2 o'clock, and continued the consideration of the bill to strengthen the public credit, and relating to contracts for the payment of coin. The question being on Mr. Sumner's motion to strike out the 2d section, and on Mr. Howard's amendment providing that the contract shall be written, that amendment was modified by making the 2d section read that any written contract, hereafter made, specifically payable in coin, etc., and as so modified was agreed to.

Mr. Bayard argued in favor of striking out the second section, saying that it was an attempt to emasculate the decision of the Supreme Court, and that it would lead to endless litigation.

Mr. Stewart's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was agreed to, to strike out the 2d section. Yeas 27, nays 14.

Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A frame building on West Fifty-ninth street, occupied by James Nettus as a distillery, was burned to-day; loss, $6,000. Two frame buildings in the vicinity were also destroyed; one owned by Patrick Moore, loss $2,500, and the other by Henry Treman, loss $1,500.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Australasian, for Liverpool, to-day, took out $70,000 in specie.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 11.—Both branches of the Maine Legislature to-day passed a resolution adopting the Fifteenth article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans.

New Orleans had another sensation on Saturday last. A Copperhead despatch to the *Louisville Courier-Journal* tells how the news of the reappointment of Phil. Sheridan to that department was received in the Crescent City:

"The order received here to-night which assigns Lieutenant-General Phil. H. Sheridan to the command of this department, has created a profound depression among the citizens. Nothing else is talked of in the clubs, and the rotunda of the St. Charles is filled with a crowd eager for further intelligence. The order surprised every one at headquarters, and none more than General Buchanan. Groups of men are congregated on Canal street gloomily discussing the order. It is thought that Sheridan's coming here is a harsh and unnecessary measure, his unpopularity being known to President Grant. It was said by moderate Republicans that it was a mistake to send him here. The extreme Radicals, carpet-baggers and negroes are exultant, and cannot conceal their delight. Warmoth is said to be alarmed at the prospect, as he fears Sheridan may hamper him, and perhaps take the reins out of his hands. Preparations to receive Sheridan are freely discussed by the negroes, who expect a gala day. The different Democratic clubs, it is said, will use every exertion to avoid any collision with the negroes."

The "unpopularity" of General Sheridan with a certain class of people in New Orleans, who used to indulge in the pastime of murdering scalawags, carpet-baggers, and "niggers," by wholesale, in the palmy days of A. J., will be remembered by the general reader, and it will also be remembered that the General was removed from the department because of his unpopularity with exactly this class. He is no doubt reassigned to duty at New Orleans on account of the same unpopularity. But law-abiding citizens will rejoice at his return, in the faith, not likely to be disappointed, that he means business, and that he is just the man to make white rebels and negroes alike behave themselves and obey the laws.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE AT HOME.

He Makes a Speech.

On Tuesday night John C. Breckinridge entered Lexington, Ky., his old home. His rebel friends gave him a hearty welcome at the depot, after which he was conveyed through the heavy storm to the residence of his cousin, Col. W. O. P. Breckinridge, late C. S. A.

General B. expressed his anxiety to avoid any public demonstrations, saying that he would much prefer to take his friends singly by the hand than to meet them in a public reception. He says that he has returned with the view of confining himself to the practice of his profession (the law), and that he designs to take no part in politics. He does not regard himself as qualified at this time to form an opinion respecting the politics of the country, either State or Federal, his long absence having rendered him somewhat unfamiliar with the movements of parties here.

A SERENADE.

Despite the rain a serenade took place at half-past ten to-night, preceded by bonfires and rockets. A large crowd, preceded by a band, assembled in front of the house, the band playing and the people cheering for General Breckinridge. When the band had ceased playing "Home, Sweet Home," somebody called for "Hail to the Chief," and the crowd demanded "Dixie." The rain was falling in torrents then, but loud calls of "down umbrellas" were made, and down went umbrellas and up went cheers into the air.

At this point General B. appeared, and amid deafening cheers commenced speaking. His remarks attracted close attention, and were greeted at the close with rounds of cheers.

THE SPEECH.

"*Fellow Citizens*: In returning home after so long an absence, I would be a very strange being if I were insensible to this very cordial reception from my friends and neighbors. I feel it deeply, and I thank you sincerely. Recently I have observed that it is very difficult for persons in my situation to pursue that line of conduct that they might wish to pursue. Nevertheless, it may be proper to say that I accept this informal but most cordial welcome as purely personal, and containing no particle of political significance. [A voice, "That's right."] Indeed, I can and will say that the tremendous events of the last eight years have had a great tendency to deaden, if not destroy, old party feelings; and for myself I can truly declare that I no more feel the political excitements that mark the scenes of my former years, than if I were an extinct volcano. I will not now say more, except to express the pleasure that I feel in coming back to the people whom I so dearly loved."

Farragut and the Cabinet.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Journal* says:

Admiral Farragut was the first citizen to whom President Grant communicated his Cabinet appointments. The Admiral called just after General Rawlins had left for the Capitol with the nominations, and the President asked him to guess who was the Secretary of the Navy. Farragut guessed successively A. H. Rice, Griswold, Stuart, Creswell, Holt, Boutwell, Hawley, and several other names, the President telling him after each one to guess again, until he gave it up. The President then informed him, and proceeded to give the names of the other Cabinet officers, adding that the appointment of Mr. Elihu B. Washburne was complimentary, and that he would soon retire from the State Department.

The False Tidings of Dr. Livingston.

The following letter, dated Zanzibar, 24th November, is from Mr. Kirk, acting political agent of the British Government:

"*Sir*: For the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, I have the honor to report that I was awaited on yesterday by Abdoolla bin Omar, cousin to Sultan Abdoolla of Johanna, the bearer of a letter from his Highness, in which I was told that Moosa, the leader of those Johanna men who deserted Dr. Livingston near Lake Nyassa, and who returned to Zanzibar, bearing the false tale of his murder, had been imprisoned in irons at Johanna for eight months, and was now sent to Zanzibar and placed in my hands for further punishment or liberation. In reply, I informed King Abdoolla's agent that his Highness had, by the punishment inflicted on Moosa, anticipated the wish of her Majesty's government, and that now it would be my duty to set him free, but as one banished from his native land. I assured the King's envoy that her Majesty's government would receive with much satisfaction the assurance of friendship shown by this act—Moosa having caused so much grief and anxiety through his cowardly flight and base lies. Accordingly I have the honor to inform you that the prisoner Moosa has been set at liberty, but cautioned not to return to Johanna without the King's permission."

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read and Agnew. Judgments were entered in the following cases:

McGill's appeal. From Orphans' Court, Philadelphia. Decree affirmed.

Ruckman's appeal. From Orphans' Court, Bucks county. Decree affirmed.

Klops vs. Klops, Com. Error to C. P., Bucks Co. Judgment affirmed.

Ferguson, administrator, vs. Wright. Error to D. C., of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

McCandless's Appeal. From Orphans' Court, Philadelphia. Appeal dismissed and the decree affirmed at the cost of appellant.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Sharswood.—Weiderheimer vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Before reported. The jury came into court this morning with a verdict, but before it was announced the counsel for the defendant stated that the case had been compromised and settled satisfactorily to the plaintiff. The case was then withdrawn from the jury.

Martin Dallman and John Fricke vs. the Connecting Railroad Company. An action to recover for breach of contract. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants made certain obstructions on the tow-path of the canal, near the Girard avenue bridge, and plaintiffs were engaged to do extra towing in order to enable the boats using the canal to avoid the obstructions.

The defence set up that the contract was with the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Jury out.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow. A few petty cases were disposed of this morning.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—"Facts and Fancies" has guessed the following pretty enigma, from the New York *Evening Post*. Let our readers do likewise:

With spectral wings and blasted breath,
My touch is like the touch of death.
With crooked head and double tail,
My coming makes the world turn pale!
In vain an army, sword in hand,
Would seek to drive me from the land.
Cut off my double tail; and then,
Like Richard, I'm "myself again.
Decapitate me, like a pheasant,
And now you've made me omnipresent.
And if both head and tail you sever,
I'm then more obstinate than ever.
Though high and spotless in my birth,
I'm basely trampled to the earth.
But crushed to earth, I rise; and then,
Like Monsieur Tonson—"come again."
G. F. D.

—The President has removed C. H. Snow from the Union Pacific Railroad. Consequently the mails got through yesterday.

—A Troy paper says: "The Lansingburgh authorities are after parties who don't clean their sidewalks with a sharp stick."

—The Secretary of the Navy having appointed Mr. Offley his Chief Clerk, about five hundred individuals are Offley disappointed.

—Secretary Borie has gone through the Inch Board of Engineers in a way that shows that no Wood can resist him. "That's so, Johnny Roach!"