

[Occasional Correspondence of Cincinnati Chronicle.]

POLITICAL GOSSIP—THE FIRST CABINET "SLATE."

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In an uncommonly well-informed circle here to-day are told which I fancy may interest you and your readers. The first relates to the President's choice of a Cabinet. It is asserted that the Cabinet which General Grant arranged, "all out of his own head," as the boys say, and the secret of which he carried so securely to the great discontent of the politicians, was quite a different Cabinet from the one which he afterward was induced to select.

I am told that the original Cabinet consisted of the following gentlemen: Secretary of State—Mr. Fish. Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. D. A. Wells.

Secretary of the Interior—James F. Wilson, of Iowa. Postmaster General—Mr. Dennison. Attorney General—Mr. White, of Boston.

The other two members were not named to me. It is further related, that by some means Mr. Washburne became aware of this selection, which did not suit him; and, that, in the last days before the 4th of March, he contrived to persuade General Grant to make certain changes, which led to a general abandonment of the old "slate." It is said that Mr. Washburne, to accomplish his designs, brought to bear upon the President the pressure of such political friends as he could muster and take in his own confidence, and succeeded in his object after some difficulty.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—On the day of the adjournment of the last Congress a resolution was smuggled through to prevent the printing of the report and testimony taken in the Alaska investigation. This was done to shield certain correspondents who had figured quite prominently in the testimony given to blackmail the Russian Minister, and Robert J. Walker, counsel for the Russian Government. From some cause the House resolution was not carried out, and the testimony was printed on Saturday last, and sent to the House as printed. It has caused much talk here to-day.

THE PERSONAL TAX ON MANUFACTURERS.

Commissioner Delano decides that when parties are engaged in the manufacture of goods of any description, by furnishing material, paying for the work, etc., though not personally engaged in the manufacture, but conducting it through agents or superintendents, they are liable to the tax imposed by the act of March 31, 1868, on manufacturers.

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION—MODE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Cabinet considered and partially decided a portion of the Virginia question at its meeting to-day. The Conservative Republicans in the Cabinet submitted the following plan to the President for voting on the constitution: To vote for or against, excepting the following portions thereof, which are to be voted on separately:

1. For or against the fourth sub-section of the first section of the third article, referring to the disfranchising clause.

2. For or against so much of the seventh section of the third article as prescribes an additional oath to be taken by all voters and officers.

3. For or against so much of the seventh article as provides for townships and additional county officers, and for township officers.

Should the greatest number of voters be in the affirmative upon either of the portions so separately submitted, but if in the negative it shall not be part thereof. In providing for the election of members of the House of Representatives, for the election of members of the General Assembly, and for the election of State officers; Governmental officers, and for the election of State officers, the distinction made by the present, as well as by the proposed, constitution between State and county or city officers is kept in view. In the act of Congress and in the foregoing plan provision is made for an election of State officers only. The constitution to be voted upon provides for the election of State officers in November. By act of Congress it is ordered that a complete registration shall precede the election. Gen. Canby has nearly completed the registration throughout the State, and the order will undoubtedly be issued this week. He has expressed the desire that every citizen of the State shall register.

THE TAX ON FOREIGN CAPITAL.

A letter of instructions has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to internal revenue officers, relative to the tax on foreign capital, and prescribing the following additional regulations relative to taxes paid the Government from dividend interest or profits due to non-resident aliens prior to March 10, 1866, requiring the annexed evidence, in addition to that heretofore required.

1. The affidavit of the non-resident setting forth his present place of residence; also his allegiance and place of residence at the time when the taxes in question were withheld, and that he is the identical person entitled to receive the amount so withheld; also specifying the amount which he or the bank company, or corporation, is entitled to have refunded.

2. The affidavit of a creditable person that he is well acquainted with such non-resident alien, and knows him to be the person described, and to have been a non-resident alien as claimed.

3. The officer before whom these affidavits are verified must certify that he knows the persons so verifying before him to be creditable persons.

4. A certificate of the consul or consular agent, and other official representatives of the United States in the country in which the affidavits are given, and made in accordance with the form of the law by duly authorized officers.

5. When applications are made by bank companies or corporations, satisfactory proof will be required of the fact that the bank, etc., has paid to a non-resident alien or his legal representatives the sum withheld from him under section 120 or section 122 of act of June 30, 1864.

6. When application is made directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by a non-resident alien, he will be required to prove that by the insolvency of the bank company or corporation by which the amount of tax was withheld, or other sufficient cause, he is unable to obtain payment from such bank or corporation.

7. In all such cases, evidence of the receipt of the money by the United States, required by existing regulations on the subject of refunding, must be furnished. In case of the death of a non-resident alien, the facts relating to him as hereinabove required must be verified by the affidavit of the legal representative of the estate of the deceased, or of a creditable person cognizant of the facts of the case, with the same corroborative evidence as is above required.

VALMASEDA'S PROCLAMATION.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A Washington Dispatch says: It is thought that the infamous proclamation issued on the 4th of April by Count Valmaseda, the Spanish commander in the Eastern Department of Cuba, will, if carried out, lead to trouble between Spain and the United States. The proclamation is regarded in official circles here as one of the most infamous ever issued by a commander having any pretensions to civilization. As there are many American citizens in that part of Cuba, it is feared that an indiscriminate extension of the proclamation may result in the shooting of some them. Should any American citizens be shot under this decree, our Government will be prompt in punishing the outrage, and it is understood that instructions to this effect have been sent to Admiral Hoff since the proclamation was issued!

BULWER ON THE REJECTION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

Another Washington dispatch states that a gentleman who arrived here to-day, direct from London, and who is well acquainted with the leading statesmen here, says that Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer had on the evening of May 10, in the House of Commons, it was Sir Henry's intention to speak at some length, criticising the action of the British Ministry, and also taking exceptions to the course of Mr. Seward in precipitating action on this subject after the American people had condemned the Johnson Administration at the ballot box.

THE LAST RAIL SPIKE—CLOSING CEREMONIES.

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, Utah May 10.—The long and anxiously looked for event—the connection, by rail, of the Atlantic seaboard with the golden shores of the Pacific—was finally accomplished at noon to-day.

The event memorable event was witnessed by the principal officers of both companies, and about two hundred invited guests. Among them were Gens. Connor and Ibric, H. C. Nottingham, Superintendent of the Cleveland and Erie Road, and Gov. Stanford, of Arizona. The entire number of employees and guests did not exceed one thousand.

After exchanging congratulations, while the laborers of the Union Pacific and the Union Pacific of the Central were employed in arranging the tracks for the last rail, the Rev. Dr. Todd offered up a prayer, asking the favor of Heaven upon the enterprise. This was followed by a speech from Dr. Harkness, of California, in presenting Gov. Stanford with a spike of gold. This was replied to by Gov. Stanford in a few appropriate remarks. Gov. Stanford, of Arizona then presented a similar spike to the officers of the Union Pacific. The response was made by Gen. Dodge.

When the two last rails were laid opposite to each other, the wires were so arranged that the City Hall bell at San Francisco was struck at every stroke of the hammer, and the last stroke discharged a cannon connected at San Francisco in electric circuit. The lines east were also placed in connection, to report every stroke at Omaha, Chicago, New York and Boston.

About 12 o'clock the work of driving the last spike commenced amid the deafening shouts of the multitude, and in less than two minutes the great national highway from ocean to ocean was an accomplished fact.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RICHMOND, Va., May 10.—Chief Justice Chase this morning delivered his opinion on an appeal from Judge Underwood's decision in the District Court, degrading the sentence of Judge Shiffery of the State Court, on the ground of Shiffery's ineligibility under the 12th amendment. The case was that of Caesar Griffin, a negro, sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a man. The Chief Justice read the opinion of the Court, holding that, as the State government of Virginia had to be recognized during the war by Congress, first at Wheeling and then at Alexandria, the action of that government in dividing the State had been recognized by the United States, and Senators and Representatives elected by that government had been allowed seats in Congress, it was under this government that Shiffery had been appointed, he was therefore a legal Judge as far as the State government was concerned. The question now came up whether, being ineligible to office, he was absolutely relieved by the operations of the war government. The United States District Judge had decided that he was, but in examination of questions of this sort, great attention is properly paid to the argument of inconvenience, and a construction which must necessarily occasion great public and private mischief must never be preferred to a construction which will occasion neither so great inconvenience nor so much public and private mischief.

Madison, May 13.—The British Minister, Crumple, asks to be recalled. An amendment declaring that all power emanates from the Nation, and all persons with power must be elected by, and held responsible to the people, was introduced to-day.

Pre-approves of a Regency under Serrano. Dispatches from Lisbon report serious disturbances at the capital. A plot against the government is on foot.

Lisbon, May 13.—Paraguayan advices report the allies moving against Lopez, who is strongly posted with 9000 men and 40 guns.

Great agitation is reported in Paris in consequence of the elections. Four public meetings in different parts of the city were dispersed by the police.

Washington, May 13.—Official dispatches just received at the State Department from our Consul at Havana, in reply to an inquiry from our Government as to the actual strength of the insurgent forces. He states it is almost impossible to arrive at a correct estimate. Merchants in the interior estimate the forces from fifteen to twenty thousand. Other reliable parties state that the entire effective force of the Cubans does not amount to more than fourteen hundred men. The Consul, however, estimates them at 10,000. He says, from all that can be ascertained there is not a Cuban man, woman or child, on the Island, who does not sympathize with the insurrection. He thinks if the insurgents are able to hold out six months longer Spain will be compelled to abandon the attempt to subdue them.

Secretary Boutwell is still engaged in ascertaining the best method for establishing a sinking fund to pay the public debt and in devising rules for its management. It is stated that when the bonds to be purchased shall be received, they will be canceled by stamping in such a manner as to make them never be re-issued.

Washington, May 14.—A full Cabinet was in attendance to-day. The proclamation for the Virginia elections will be issued to-morrow. Election to take place 6th July.

A separate vote will be taken on the test oath and disfranchising clauses. Efforts to have county organization clauses submitted to a separate vote failed. It has been determined to send Sickles to Spain.

The closest construction of the neutrality of the United States in regard to Cuba. Their plain mandates will be obeyed and nothing more.

Crowell has organized a special mail service. The country to be divided into six divisions. These divisions comprise Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Superintendent, J. C. French, Third District, includes Kentucky and Tennessee. Superintendent, Superintendent, Sixth Division includes Texas; superintendent vacant. Superintendents are responsible for the postal affairs over the whole of their division.

Commodore A. H. Adams died of paralysis.

Hon. J. R. Edmonds, Col. T. A. Ruffin, Jas. R. Cowardin, of the Richmond Dispatch and Franklin Sears, all of Virginia, visited the President to-day, and had an interview which lasted twenty minutes.

Washington, May 14.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Admiral Hoff to the effect that the insurgents in Cuba are about exhausted; but that the operations of each party will be suspended for the balance of the season.

Copies of Admiral Hoff's Cuban dispatches were considered in Cabinet session to-day; but no definite action taken.

Instructions are given to military commanders in Georgia to investigate the killing of Atkinson.

A large portion of the printing heretofore done in the Currency Bureau has been given to the private bank note printing companies of New York.

WARNING.—State of the country, morally, politically and socially.—The New York Round Table collates a fearful picture of the present state of the country, morally, politically and social, in a leader on "Names and Things," which says:

Compare prevalent dogmas with existing facts for a moment, and see how this assertion is verified. The popular theory is that this is a government of the many for the many; but for the sake of the good, it is a government of the few for the many. The entire community is taxed to a burdensome extent, to an afflicting degree. An extravagant protective tariff is in operation, which while it encourages special fraud, builds up large fortunes for a minority, and impoverishes the great majority of the community. The numerous projects for taxing the public in the interest of corporation—and we are only in this respect at the beginning of a series that is certain, and unbroken, and extending to the end of the century—are direct conspiracies against the many, conceived and carried out for the benefit of the few. In the "rotten and effete" old countries of Europe these things are not permitted, and it is safe to say that neither in England nor France would the people endure them. Being unopposed by the ultra Democratic dogmas that console us here, they would take a highly practical view of things, and each man, instead of relying on himself for the national salvation, would insist that, let the assailants of his pocket be who or what they might, he would not be cheated by them.

It concludes: "Those who value the name of liberty or republicanism more than the real benefits they are supposed to confer, are pretty sure to object to these observations and this caution they are intended to convey; but those who agree with us in thinking that human happiness is of more value than sounding words; that comfort, security, to prices, high wages, and the like, are of more consequence than the mere shibboleths of a spurious democracy, will not think such words of warning either too emphatic or premature. If the people of the United States are to be saved, they must be saved by a dictator or an emperor, more probably by a man with a new title invented for the occasion, such warnings and the precautions they suggest are not superfluous; and nothing is more certain, unless a man is unacquainted with the history of the world, than that the only way to save the Republic is to have a man who will bring about just such a revolutionary result."

A GENTLE HINT.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "The appointment of General Grant as a colored veteran officer in Georgia is a gentle hint to the rebels there of what they must come to."

When Ross told Grant to "go to hell," was that a gentle hint from a Radical of what he must come to?

A Rich Exposure of a Swindle.

[From the N. O. Picayune.] In the Fifth District Court on Tuesday, Mr. Roselius concluded his argument, before the Board of Drainage Commissioners for the benefit of the Ship Island Company, through its next friend. But Bloomfield, so-called Drainage Commissioner, under an act passed at the last session of the Legislature. After recapitulating the points made by him in his opening, the learned counsel proceeded to show that the proposed law was simply designed to take away from one set of men, who had contributed money through taxation for the accomplishment of a certain purpose, the funds thus raised, and to make a gratuitous donation of them to another party, and without the slightest consideration—for the act of incorporation of the Ship Island Canal Company did not anywhere provide for the drainage of the lands upon which this fund had been assessed and collected. Nearly two millions of dollars, already collected, or assessed and to be collected, was to be donated at the expense of the contributors, to a mere set of adventurers, styling themselves corporation, and without any obligation on their part to do any drainage for the district in which the property assessed was situated. The proposed counsel had cited to the court a portion of the act of incorporation, which they pretended provided for drainage, but it only provided for the construction of a levee to protect their proposed canal, and would exclude all idea of drainage works for the larger portion of the territory on which the tax had been levied. All that was provided by the act was that parties might drain into the proposed canal on terms to be fixed with its proprietors. The whole proceeding was an act of spoliation of one party for the benefit of another—a divestiture of rights, and their surrender to another without any compensation. The Legislature had attempted to get around the constitution by this machinery of a Commissioner of Drainage to take possession of the sum already raised, and to be raised, and carry it over to the State Treasury, and once there, it could only be drawn out by special acts of legislation. Such a thing could not be done in Russia or Turkey, or anywhere else, except by a set of pillagers.

Before closing, he wished to say a few words about this thing which called itself a corporation, the attempt to do which was an abuse of that term. Who and what was it that pretended to be a corporation, to receive this enormous donation at the expense of our people? A mere set of adventurers who had succeeded in getting a law passed by the Legislature in 1868, empowering them to excavate a ship canal between certain points, with a capital stock of six millions. How much of that capital has been paid in? Not a cent, as was in evidence on the record before the court, based on the testimony of the secretary. Yet it also appeared that stock scrip amounting to two millions had been paid in full, was now floating in the market, which had been issued, about which the secretary had said he knew nothing, though he had himself taken five hundred shares, and paid thereon but thirty-five dollars. A distinguished friend of his, an ex-Governor of the State—Gov. Hahn—had also been a subscriber in his own name, and of others, to the stock, and had, he believed, contributed voluntarily about thirty-five dollars. The whole amount of voluntary contributions was about thirty-one hundred dollars for he could not name terms by calling these contributions "assessments." And how had this voluntary fund been used? When the bill making this proposed drainage to the harbor of New Orleans had been presented to Gov. Warmoth, he at once saw its unconstitutionality, and applied his veto power to check it. The applicants resolved to pass it over his head, and it was in evidence that seven hundred dollars, and upwards, were expended in giving a supper to the members of the Legislature who would vote against the veto. Fifty dollars had also appeared, to be used in the same way, to get a majority in the Legislature to pass the bill. It was in evidence that the proposed canal had not been completed, and never would be unless the parties in charge of the scheme should steal it. His remarks on this part of the case were extremely satirical and humorous, and frequently convulsed Bench, Bar and spectators with roars of laughter. He thought there could be no difference between any two fair minds as to the character of the proposed corporation, and that he did not fancy dwelling on so disgusting a subject, he would leave it to the decision of the court whether their attempts at pilaging should receive judicial sanction.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.—A horrible death from hydrophobia occurred at Chicago on Monday. The victim was a young man named William Goodwill, who had been bitten by a dog, a friend brought into the shop a little dog picked up in the street. Goodwill, in fondling it, was bitten in the thumb. Little notice was taken of the wound, which healed over. The first symptoms of hydrophobia appeared on Sunday morning, when he arose and attempted washing himself. The sight of water threw him into paroxysms. Medical aid was summoned, but he died in agony during the day, and at night he foamed at the mouth, snapped at members of his family, and was seized with convulsions. Every few minutes he realized, during his lucid intervals, his situation, and begged his friends to keep away for safety.

Monday afternoon it was determined to try the effect of a sulphur vapor bath. The patient was handcuffed in a bath for half an hour, at a temperature of one hundred and thirty-six degrees. When taken out and laid on a lounge he was at first better, but fifteen minutes after expired in horrible spasms. He leaves a wife and child. The deceased was much esteemed.

A REBEL ANECDOTE.—In the work by John Estlin Cooke, entitled "Wearing of the Gray" the following anecdote occurs, which may, perhaps, be appreciated under the present circumstances:

In 1867 the enemy caught an old countryman near Madison Court House, and informed him that he must do one of two things—either take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government or prepare to be buried alive. He declined taking the oath, when his captors deliberately proceeded in his presence to dig a grave, and when it was finished they led him to it and said:

"Will you take the oath?" "No," responded the prisoner.

"You had better!" "I won't."

"If you don't take the oath you will be buried alive in the next five minutes!" The old fellow approached nearer looked with attention at the pit yawning before him, and then turning round, with his hands in his pockets, calmly replied:

"Well, go on with your funeral!"

BAKING SODA!—COOKING SODA!—Pure English Newmarket can be produced at H. ST. JOHN'S at the same price that is paid for COMMON IMPURE SODA so frequently palmed off on the public by ignorant dealers.

"Boy Lost."

The following beautiful waif, which we find about in the newspaper, we publish, being confident that it will repay a perusal by all, and by our lady friends in particular:

He has black eyes with long lashes, red cheeks and hair almost black, and curly. He wore a crimson plaid jacket, with full trousers buttoned on; had a habit of whistling, and likes to ask questions; was accompanied by a small black dog. It is a long time since he disappeared. I have a very large house and much company. Everything has such an orderly, put-away look—nothing under foot—not dirt. But my eyes are aching for the sight of whistlings and cut paper on the floor, of tumbled down cat houses, of wooden cattle and sheep, or pop guns, bows and arrows, whips, tops, go-carts, blocks and trumpery.

I want to see boats a-rigging and kites making, I want to see crumblings on the carpets, and paste spilled on the kitchen table. I want to see the chairs made by him in his opening, and learned counsel proceeded to show that the proposed law was simply designed to take away from one set of men, who had contributed money through taxation for the accomplishment of a certain purpose, the funds thus raised, and to make a gratuitous donation of them to another party, and without the slightest consideration—for the act of incorporation of the Ship Island Canal Company did not anywhere provide for the drainage of the lands upon which this fund had been assessed and collected. Nearly two millions of dollars, already collected, or assessed and to be collected, was to be donated at the expense of the contributors, to a mere set of adventurers, styling themselves corporation, and without any obligation on their part to do any drainage for the district in which the property assessed was situated. The proposed counsel had cited to the court a portion of the act of incorporation, which they pretended provided for drainage, but it only provided for the construction of a levee to protect their proposed canal, and would exclude all idea of drainage works for the larger portion of the territory on which the tax had been levied. All that was provided by the act was that parties might drain into the proposed canal on terms to be fixed with its proprietors. The whole proceeding was an act of spoliation of one party for the benefit of another—a divestiture of rights, and their surrender to another without any compensation. The Legislature had attempted to get around the constitution by this machinery of a Commissioner of Drainage to take possession of the sum already raised, and to be raised, and carry it over to the State Treasury, and once there, it could only be drawn out by special acts of legislation. Such a thing could not be done in Russia or Turkey, or anywhere else, except by a set of pillagers.

Before closing, he wished to say a few words about this thing which called itself a corporation, the attempt to do which was an abuse of that term. Who and what was it that pretended to be a corporation, to receive this enormous donation at the expense of our people? A mere set of adventurers who had succeeded in getting a law passed by the Legislature in 1868, empowering them to excavate a ship canal between certain points, with a capital stock of six millions. How much of that capital has been paid in? Not a cent, as was in evidence on the record before the court, based on the testimony of the secretary. Yet it also appeared that stock scrip amounting to two millions had been paid in full, was now floating in the market, which had been issued, about which the secretary had said he knew nothing, though he had himself taken five hundred shares, and paid thereon but thirty-five dollars. A distinguished friend of his, an ex-Governor of the State—Gov. Hahn—had also been a subscriber in his own name, and of others, to the stock, and had, he believed, contributed voluntarily about thirty-five dollars. The whole amount of voluntary contributions was about thirty-one hundred dollars for he could not name terms by calling these contributions "assessments." And how had this voluntary fund been used? When the bill making this proposed drainage to the harbor of New Orleans had been presented to Gov. Warmoth, he at once saw its unconstitutionality, and applied his veto power to check it. The applicants resolved to pass it over his head, and it was in evidence that seven hundred dollars, and upwards, were expended in giving a supper to the members of the Legislature who would vote against the veto. Fifty dollars had also appeared, to be used in the same way, to get a majority in the Legislature to pass the bill. It was in evidence that the proposed canal had not been completed, and never would be unless the parties in charge of the scheme should steal it. His remarks on this part of the case were extremely satirical and humorous, and frequently convulsed Bench, Bar and spectators with roars of laughter. He thought there could be no difference between any two fair minds as to the character of the proposed corporation, and that he did not fancy dwelling on so disgusting a subject, he would leave it to the decision of the court whether their attempts at pilaging should receive judicial sanction.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.—A horrible death from hydrophobia occurred at Chicago on Monday. The victim was a young man named William Goodwill, who had been bitten by a dog, a friend brought into the shop a little dog picked up in the street. Goodwill, in fondling it, was bitten in the thumb. Little notice was taken of the wound, which healed over. The first symptoms of hydrophobia appeared on Sunday morning, when he arose and attempted washing himself. The sight of water threw him into paroxysms. Medical aid was summoned, but he died in agony during the day, and at night he foamed at the mouth, snapped at members of his family, and was seized with convulsions. Every few minutes he realized, during his lucid intervals, his situation, and begged his friends to keep away for safety.

Monday afternoon it was determined to try the effect of a sulphur vapor bath. The patient was handcuffed in a bath for half an hour, at a temperature of one hundred and thirty-six degrees. When taken out and laid on a lounge he was at first better, but fifteen minutes after expired in horrible spasms. He leaves a wife and child. The deceased was much esteemed.

A REBEL ANECDOTE.—In the work by John Estlin Cooke, entitled "Wearing of the Gray" the following anecdote occurs, which may, perhaps, be appreciated under the present circumstances:

In 1867 the enemy caught an old countryman near Madison Court House, and informed him that he must do one of two things—either take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government or prepare to be buried alive. He declined taking the oath, when his captors deliberately proceeded in his presence to dig a grave, and when it was finished they led him to it and said:

"Will you take the oath?" "No," responded the prisoner.

"You had better!" "I won't."

"If you don't take the oath you will be buried alive in the next five minutes!" The old fellow approached nearer looked with attention at the pit yawning before him, and then turning round, with his hands in his pockets, calmly replied:

"Well, go on with your funeral!"

BAKING SODA!—COOKING SODA!—Pure English Newmarket can be produced at H. ST. JOHN'S at the same price that is paid for COMMON IMPURE SODA so frequently palmed off on the public by ignorant dealers.

Sulking.

[From the New York Times] Our Washington correspondent stated yesterday, that "the excellence of their records had saved Collectors Field and Blake their places." That may be true. We do not doubt that the records of these officers are unimpeachable. But other officers, whose records are equally good, have not been saved thereby. The case of Assessor Wheeler is one of the many in point. The revenue service has never had a more vigilant, vigorous, or intelligent officer than he. He took, moreover, a bold stand in regard to the legal tax on brokers and bankers, and his position has been sustained by the Department. Yet, he was very summarily ejected from office, without the assignment of any reason and under the pressure of some unknown influences. Nor is his case by any means a solitary one. The expectation which was general at the outbreak of the Administration, and was prompted by the President's declarations on the subject, that faithful and efficient officers would not be disturbed, no matter to what party they belonged, has been grievously disappointed. Some of the best men in the service, both at home and abroad, whose record is unimpeachable and whose political orthodoxy is unquestioned, have been summarily removed and forced to give place to inferior but more clamorous applicants. In truth, the old style of making appointments, by accepting the pressure and dictation of politicians as the controlling influence, has been adhered to pretty closely. The sweeping reforms so loudly promised and so eagerly expected, seem to have been in definitely postponed.

Iron in Food.—As follows in the New York Mercantile Journal: "Monsieur Saquet, a French chemist, has just invented a salt of iron, which may be mixed in the substance of the various pastes and preparations that are put up for soup! It makes these preparations keep longer, and imparts no disagreeable taste. Iron biscuit we have seen, and tried to bite in the ordinary way, at more than one place, but—iron soup!"

We welcome the change. Anything to avoid hair in the biscuit and fly in the soup.

MARRIED.—At Trinity Church, Chevy Chase, on Thursday night, April 22, 1869, by the Rev. Otis Hackett, Mr. OSCAR CHENEY to Miss MARY E. TURNER, both of this Parish.

At Trinity Church, in Chevy Chase, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. HACKLER, BUTRAM M. RICHARDSON, of Westville, Miss., to Miss ANNIE D. WELLS, of Rapides.

When God with all creative power, The earth had formed, the Heavens outspread, Had reared each tree, decked every flower, And last made man creation's head; He called each charn from Heaven and earth.

And mingling all, give woman birth. The tree must fall, the flower decay, The rose and lily droop and die, But thou, though youth must pass away, Shall still in mind with angels vie— In beauty's ruin sweetly blend The smiles of mother, wife and friend.

THE SPIAN ASSOCIATION

Stage Manager.....J. RILEY
Leader of Orchestra.....L. CHANTZ
Treasurer.....H. ST. JOHN

THE THESPIANS

—WILL GIVE—
A PERFORMANCE
—AT THE—
ICE HOUSE HALL

THURSDAY, MAY 20th, 1869.

On this occasion, will be presented for the first time:

THE SEVEN CLERKS:

CLAUDE DARNAU.....J. R.
ADOLPHE DREUIL.....H. B.
SIMON.....T. C.
GUS FAVUS.....A. H.
HANS.....H. H.
MATTEO.....Ruffians.....J. E.
JOHN BR. WN.....J. E.
VICTORINE.....F. B.

OVERTURE.....ORCHESTRA.

The performance will conclude with the Comic Scene, in an Act, of

A CONJUGAL LESSON;

MR. SIMON LULLABY.....A. E.
MRS. LETITIA LULLABY.....F. B.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
CHILDREN.....25

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock—Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

IN REHEARSAL

THERESE, THE Orphan of Geneva.

FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my place, situated near Pineville, containing 10 arshrubbery, etc., at a reasonable price. The place is well improved—call and see. Terms cash. For particulars apply to the undersigned or to C. W. Boyce, at his office in Pineville.

BERNARD SORRETT,
May 19th, 1869-2c.

ICE!! ICE!! ICE!!

THE PUBLIC, from and after this date, can be supplied with ICE at JONAS WELLS'S STORE, on Second Street. The services of Julius Levin have been secured, who will give personal attention to the sale of ice.

May 19th, 1869-4c.

JOHN J. FERGUSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired.
N. B.—Highest cash price paid for gold and silver.

Blushing.

Blushing.—A suffusion. Least seen in those who have the most occasion for it.

TRY ST. JOHN'S COUGU Expectant.