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THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

NAMES OF THE CABINET OFFICERS SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

And Who Await the Confirmation of the Senate, to Assume their Respective Portfolios—Cursory Biographical Sketches of the Forming Ministry.

PRESIDENT HAYES yesterday transmitted to the Senate for confirmation the following nominations of the gentlemen selected by him to compose his Cabinet:

WM. M. EVARTS, of New York, *Secretary of State.*

JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

DAVID M. KEY, of Tennessee, *Postmaster General.*

EDWARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Navy.*

CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri, *Secretary of the Interior.*

GEO. W. MCCRARY, of Iowa, *Secretary of War.*

CHARLES DEVENS, of Massachusetts, *Attorney General.*

Biographical Sketches of President Hayes' Cabinet.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

William Maxwell Evarts, whom President Hayes has chosen to be his Secretary of State, is, like his predecessor in that office, a resident of New York, and is the peer in every way, and in legal learning and ability more than the peer of his distinguished neighbor. It is little more than a quarter of a century since Mr. Evarts went to that city, and was admitted to practice in the courts of that State, but in that time, short as it is, he has earned the first place, not only at the bar of New York, but of the country. He was born in Boston, February 6, 1818, his father, Jeremiah Evarts, being a lawyer of fair practice and good ability. He entered Yale College at an early age and was graduated in 1837. Subsequently he studied for two years at the Harvard Law School, and in 1841 he came to New York, where he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. In a few years his industry and fidelity, as well as his ability as an advocate, gained him a large clientage, and before he was thirty years of age he held a high position in his profession.

In 1849 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the district of New York, and the same year he was also one of the commissioners of the aldermans, now known as the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. He was permanently urged for United States Senator in 1851, but was defeated by Em Rogers, who was made the compromise candidate. From July 15, 1868, until the close of President Johnson's administration he was Attorney General of the United States, and in 1872 he was selected by President Grant as the leading counsel of the United States at the Geneva arbitration. Last year he was prominently advocated for the Republican nomination for Governor of this State, but the more spirit of compromise which defeated him for the United States Senate in 1861 contributed to deprive him of the nomination for Governor in 1876. These are the only political positions which he has ever held, or to which he was supposed to aspire, and it is at the bar where he gained his most conspicuous and distinguished honors.

When Mr. Evarts retired from the District Attorney's office, in 1853, was formed the law firm of Hallett, Evarts & Southmayd, now known as Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. Mr. Choate is a member of this firm that he gained his high place as a lawyer and a publicist. While he was United States District Attorney his most prominent case was that which grew out of the Cuban or Cleopatra expedition. Early in 1851 an expedition was fitted out by John L. Sudam, a well-known journalist, which was to sail in the Cleopatra to aid in an insurrection to be begun in Cuba. Warrants of arrest were issued to prevent the sailing of the expedition, and were served when the Cleopatra had steam up ready to sail. The trial of the filibusters lasted a month, but they were acquitted on a technical point. Mr. Evarts's case was the celebrated Lennon, where one is held. A vessel containing slaves belonging to Mr. Lennon was driven by a storm into N. I. harbor, and thereupon writs of habeas corpus were obtained to have enter shown why the slaves held by his servants, being in a free State. Mr. Evarts appeared to represent the State of New York, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where he finally succeeded in obtaining a verdict against the claimant.

He was counsel in the great Parish will case, in which an attempt was made to break the will of Henry Parish on the ground of the mental incapacity of the testator. A still last trouble in which Mr. Evarts was engaged was one in which the will of Mrs. Gardiner, the mother of the widow of ex-President Tyler, was contested on the ground of undue influence on the part of Mr. Tyler to obtain the making of the will. Although a Staten Island jury found against the will, Mr. Evarts finally gained his case before the Court of Appeals. When articles of impeachment were brought by the House of Representatives against the late President Johnson Mr. Evarts was called to Washington as counsel for the defense, and his effort on that occasion is almost as fresh in the minds of the people as his argument in the Tilton-Beecher case two years ago. For his legal championship of President Johnson he was rewarded with a place in the Cabinet, as his name emerged unscathed of Mr. Stanton's behalf the tribunal gives him the first place in the Cabinet of the new President.

In person Mr. Evarts is tall and slender; he is fragile almost to attenuation, and, so far from suggesting the idea of a vehement orator, he impresses one at a glance of a refined scholarly nature, gentle manners and academic belongings. Thin, angular, long headed, with a square and prominent forehead, dark haired and dark skinned, with a face perfectly smooth but thin, cadaverous, shrunken, deep-set gray eyes, a prominent nose, and a serious, decorous, kindly mouth, this—such is William M. Evarts, the new Secretary of State. In none of his ways has he the magnetism of a great speaker. He has a clear, sharp, ringing voice, though it is not powerful or musical. His action is sparing, but effective. In making his points he is bland, persuasive and, seldom rhetorical or ornamental. He has an easy, colloquial way; he is never in haste and never hesitates. His style is chaste in its correctness. His sentences are long and faultless, and freighted with words which show that profound thought is selecting felicitous vocabulary as it goes along. He has a fine humor, but it is the humor of intellectuality, not that of the vulgar. His appeals to the intelligence of juries are the highest in their aims, the broadest in their range and the deepest in their power of any made in modern times. Webster was not more logical. Sharp was not a more thorough lawyer. Choate was not a more brilliant verbalist, nor Sumner a firmer believer in pure moral power. His argument in behalf of the election of Hayes was the strongest in the late campaign, and to his subtlety of intellect, his strength of character and his firmness and certitude of purpose will the new administration owe much of whatever success it attains.

GEN. DEVENS.

Gen. Charles Devens is one of the best known men in Massachusetts who has not been in active politics. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820, entered Harvard University in 1836, and after graduating at its law school began legal practice in Franklin county, Mass., in 1841. He served in the State Senate in 1847-'48, and was United States marshal from 1849 till 1853. While holding the latter office he offered to pay the sum demanded for the freedom of Sims, a fugitive slave who had been returned from Massachusetts. Lydia Maria Child relates the circumstances clearly: "Some months," she says, "before the war broke out a friend showed me letters from Thomas Sims, expressing a desire to obtain his freedom. My mother had promised to let him buy himself for $1,000. It was a large sum, but I tried to raise it by writing many letters, most of them to persons more or less implicated in the condition of Sims. * * * A short time after I communicated these operations I was astonished by the following note from Worcester, Mass.: 'Mrs. Child: I have heard that you are trying to raise money to redeem Thomas Sims from slavery. If you have received any contributions please return them to the donors, as I wish to contribute the entire sum myself. Yours respectfully, Charles Devens, jr.' In making my applications I had claimed to overlook Mr. Devens, though I know he had acted as United States marshal at the time of the rendition of Sims. According to his request, I returned the contributions. I had received, and in writing to thank him I informed him of the high price demanded. He replied that 'the sum was sufficient to any order whenever I should call for it.' Mrs. Child took steps to secure Sims' freedom, but the outbreak of the war prevented her plans. Immediately before the war General Devens was one of the ablest and most promising young lawyers of Worcester, and had already distinguished himself as an orator.

In the spring of 1861 General Devens entered the army with the rank of major. Some months later he became colonel of the 15th regiment, which took part in the Peninsular campaign. While before Yorktown he was appointed brigadier general. He subsequently served with great credit in the Army of the Potomac, and lost a joint at Seven Pines. Since the war he has been most of the time on the bench, and is now a member of the Supreme Court of the State. General Devens will represent the best element in the Republican party of his State, and is regarded with confidence by the reformers. He has, however, been so much removed from active politics as not to have placed himself in open antagonism with General Butler and others of like character.

CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz, the new Secretary of the Interior, is a German by birth, having been born at Sliblar, near Cologne, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne and the University of Bonn. His early life was somewhat varied, and he figured successfully as a soldier, newspaper correspondent, editor, lecturer, &c. He joined in the revolutionary outbreak in 1848, and assisted Gen. Kinkel in the publication of a liberal newspaper, but after the unsuccessful attempt at revolution at Bonn in the spring of 1849 both were compelled to flee. As soldier he participated in the defense of Rastadt, and on the surrender made his way to Switzerland. In 1850 he rescued Kinkel from the fortress of Spandau, and then took passage in a schooner for Leith. In 1852 he was Paris correspondent of some German newspapers, and in 1852 a teacher in London. In the latter year he married and came to this country, first residing for three years in Philadelphia. He afterward settled at Madison, Wisconsin.

In 1858, during the Lincoln campaign, he commenced as a German political orator, and delivered his first English speech in 1859, at the Lincoln and Douglas meeting at which Lincoln and Douglas for the United States Senatorship. For some time he practiced law in Milwaukee, and in 1859-'60 he gained considerable distinction as a lecturer. In the Republican National Convention in 1860 he exercised great influence, and his speeches, delivered in the campaign of President Lincoln in 1860 by his appointment as Minister to Spain. There was opposition to him in the Spanish Cabinet owing to his revolutionary antecedents, and he resigned to accept a commission as brigadier general of volunteers. Became to be a major general, and distinguished himself in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. In 1865-'66 he was the Washington correspondent of a New York paper, and in 1867 he assumed the editorship of the Westliche Post, at St. Louis. His support as a conservative to the measures of the South, and especially on the President's Bureau, was exceedingly distasteful to President Johnson.

General Schurz was a member of the National Republican Convention of 1868, of which he was temporary chairman. He labored zealously in the campaign for the nomination of General Grant, and subsequently was one of the Seward advocates of his election. In January, 1869, he was chosen a United States Senator from Missouri, and soon gained high distinction in that body. He became alienated from the Administration, however, and, with Senator Sumner, was violent in his opposition to the San Domingo scheme, and led in the famous attack in the Senate on the French arms claims in 1871. He also assisted in the organization of the Liberal Republican party in that year, and presided over the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency. His argument of General Grant and his administration during that campaign was the most scathing and bitter of all the attacks which were made in the last eight years upon the man who has just ended in his election to the Presidency.

In 1872 he was re-elected, and, in both England and Germany he was treated with such marked courtesy and attentions as had been shown only to such eminent Americans as Mr. Everett and Mr. Sumner. In the spring of 1875, Mr. Schurz returned to this country, and at once took part in the canvass, supporting the election of Hayes with all his old-time vigor in the cause of the Republican party. In person, Mr. Schurz is above but not thin, his face is strongly marked and his dull brown and pointed, eyes give him, moreover, a keen, inquisitive, intelligent aspect. For Americans are better informed as to the real merits of the country, and other allied to not supposing that the German revolutionists should be asked to take care of the Home Department in an American administration.

JOHN SHERMAN.

John Sherman, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has been for many years the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and is, perhaps, more familiar than any of our public men with the financial history of the country since the beginning of the "greenback" era. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823, his father, Judge Sherman, being one of the pioneers of Central Ohio, who died in 1829, leaving a large family and very little property. His brother, Gen. Sherman, secured the advantages of a West Point education, but John was less fortunate. For him only the schools of his native county were open, and he quit them at fourteen years of age to begin the earnest work of life. For some years he was attached to the engineer corps of the Muskingum improvement. He afterwards resided in Mansfield, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. Research won a lucrative practice, and attached, while quite a young man, a leading position, both at the bar and in politics.

In 1848 and 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and was a warm supporter of both General Taylor and General Scott for the Presidency. During the political excitement of 1854 which followed the repeal of the Missouri compromise he became a candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth Ohio district, and he was elected in a district which had previously been Democratic by the aid of Whigs, Democrats, and Free-soilers. He was subsequently re-elected to Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and in 1861-'63 he was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. The contest was a memorable one. For twenty-six weeks the House spent day after day in voting for a presiding officer, the Republicans in solid body voting for Sherman over and over again, when the ballot was called, until it was seen that you could not get a Republican member even when he would have the resolution without his shouting, "John Sherman!" In the end, however, Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, was chosen, as a compromise Sherman in the doing only one or two votes to secure his election.

During the Thirty-ninth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, then a more powerful committee than now. Previously he had served on the Committees on Banks and Foreign Affairs and gained distinction in both. It was claimed for him that the defeat of Commodore Paulding's course at San Juan was materially against the reformers of the Navy Department, and during the Kansas-Nebraska troubles he gained great distinction as a bold and skillful partisan. In 1861, when Senator Chase resigned, he sought a place in President Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Sherman was chosen to succeed him, and he has continued in the Senate ever since, serving as chairman of the Finance Committee and as a member of those on the Pacific Railroad and the Judiciary.

Although an active partisan he has never allowed himself to be misled by party, and he has generally been regarded as one of the fair-minded men of the Senate. As a speaker, Mr. Sherman is chiefly remarkable for his calmness, lucidity, great vigor and usefulness of statements, his rhetoric possessing no ornamentation and his logic power resting in the good judgment and good sense of his arguments. He is very tall, very thin, lymphatic in temperament, with brown hair turning to gray, thin, open, a fair complexion and a thin beard of sandy gray hair, only showed on the upper lip. He is cold and reserved in manner, but his friends say that he is cordial and honest, and his experience in the Senate certainly fits him for the new duties to which he has been called.

E. W. THOMPSON.

Richard W. Thompson, who is to be Secretary of War, is a Virginian by birth, and a Whig politician of the old school. He was born in Culpeper county on June 9, 1809, and received a good classical education. He was fond of adventure and long before he was of age set his face toward the wilds of Kentucky. In 1832 he settled in Louisville as a clerk in a small store. Subsequently he removed to Lawrence county, Ind., where he taught school for a few months, and then went into a store, selling goods by day and studying law by night. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, and was almost immediately elected to the Indiana Legislature. He was re-elected in 1836, and in the following year went to the Senate, where he served two years, being President pro tem. of that body.

In the campaign of 1840 he worked zealously for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," being a prominent elector and speaking constantly from the stump. In 1841 he was elected a Representative in Congress. In 1844 he was again chosen a presidential elector, and in 1847 reappeared in Congress. President Taylor offered him the appointment of Charge d'Affaires to Austria, and President Fillmore the office of commissioner of the General Land Office, but he preferred to practice his profession. In 1852 he was elected a presidential elector, and in 1856 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In political circles he has the reputation of being an excellent platform maker, and his friends say that he has contributed more party platforms than any other politician in the West. The resolutions adopted by the Chicago convention in 1860 were drawn up and read by him.

He was chairman of the Indiana delegation at the Chicago Convention last year, and voted for Mr. Morton until the break was for Mr. Hayes. He was put forward to place Senator Morton in nomination, and his speech, with the exception of that of Col. Ingersoll, was probably the most effective of any made on that occasion. Mr. Thompson is a man of commanding presence, tall, straight, with white hair, and a countenance denoting great dignity of character. He is considered one of the best stump orators in Indiana. His appointment seems to be satisfactory to every interest in the Republican party in Indiana.

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CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

THE CREDENTIALS OF GOV. KELLOGG REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE.

A Memorial from the Citizens of Oregon, Protesting Against the Admission of Grover—Ex-President Grant on the Floor of the Chamber.

The manner in which the debate, in relation to seating some of the new members, was opened by Senator Blaine on Tuesday, gave rise to expectations of a lively scene in the Senate yesterday, which, however, was not fully realized, although the debate was by no means devoid of interest, nor was there any lack of interested listeners.

Senator Wallace, in the absence of Senator Mitchell, moved the swearing in of ex-Governor Grover, of Oregon, whose name has become, if not famous, notorious, in connection with the attempt to steal from President Hayes one of the electoral votes of that State. Grover was escorted down the aisle, but just as he thought the oath was his, Senator Hamlin objected to his being sworn in until the arrival of Mr. Mitchell, who it was known had some papers to present in this case. Mr. Wallace insisted on Grover's being sworn in, but Mr. Hamlin was firm in his objection, and Mr. Grover was forced to take a back seat for another while. It would have been very mortifying to most men to be compelled to turn back from the desk in the face of the multitude of spectators, but after the more and derision Grover has met with for his electoral frolic and fraud, it is doubtful whether he felt it severely.

Mr. Upham S. Grant, a citizen of the United States, with no more rights, privileges or powers than any other citizen of the United States, although his yesterday its chief magistrate and commander in chief of its army and navy, soon after this numerous entered the Senate chamber unheralded, and as any other person entitled to the privileges of the floor would have done, being accompanied by Senator Conkling, who gave the ex-President his seat and took a chair beside him. Of course so distinguished an ex-soldier and statesman attracted much observation, but there was something purely American in the whole thing, something that could be seen in no other country in the world. But yesterday the greatest man in the land to-day a plain citizen, asking no more, receiving no more from the people than any other citizen.

Mr. Bogard being entitled to the floor, proceeded with his argument on Mr. Kellogg's credentials as a Senator from Louisiana, contending that the Nicholls government was the true government of the State, and that there was no parallel between the inquiry made by the electoral commission and the inquiry that should be made by the Senate. In the one the majority held they could not go behind the acts of the returning board in the other he maintained that every material fact should be inquired into.

Mr. Blaine came into the day, again contending for the Packard and Chamberlain governments, and created something of a stir by reading a telegram from Governor Chamberlain, dated Tuesday, stating that disputches were being shown in Columbia urging that for the public good Governor Chamberlain should retire from the executive office and allow Wade Hampton to occupy the Gubernatorial chair. These dispatches purported to have come from the gentlemen who appeared as the nominal for the Hayes electors in the hearing before the electoral commission, Messrs. Evarts and Stanley Matthews.

Mr. Blaine dissented from the views of these gentlemen, and inquired who authorized them gentlemen to say the public good required the retirement of Governor Chamberlain. He received a reply when, an hour later, the name of the first-mentioned was sent to at the head of the list of the Cabinet officers by President Hayes.

There is something in Mr. Blaine's manner and the earnestness with which he delivers himself that carries his audience with him, and the scenes in the House of last year were repeated, the galleries several times applauding, until Mr. Anthony, feeling that the dignity of the Senate was being outraged upon, felt called upon to give notice that in the event of the repetition of applause he should demand that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Morton proceeded to go to the bottom facts and show the fraudulent outrages that were back of the returning board in Louisiana; the outrages and the murders that were perpetrated at and before the time of election. He maintained that the Packard government represented a large majority of all the voters in the State, and that Kellogg was justly and legally entitled to a seat in the Senate. If the discussion was to continue, he proposed to go into the subject of the frauds there for the past three or four years.

Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial of citizens of Oregon protesting against the admission of ex-Governor Grover, on the ground that he obtained his election by fraud, and resulting his commission with the Clerk certificate.

The case of Governor Kellogg was then voted on, and Mr. Bogard's substitute was adopted by a vote of 31 to 25—to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; but this vote does not indicate an unfavorable report on a question, as there are several Senators who hold that where a case is surrounded with any doubt an inquiry should be made before the claimant takes his seat, while others take the ground that the claimant should take his seat *in prima facie* evidence, and the inquiry be then made, and if he be found there wrongfully, he should then be unseated.

The credentials of Messrs. Cotton and Butler, from the State of South Carolina, were ordered to lie on the table till the Committee on Privileges and Elections was appointed. This vote was taken viva voce and quite unanimously, as the private secretary of the President had appeared with a message containing the Cabinet nominations, and there was a general desire to know who had been selected from among those whose names had been canvassed in political circles. It was evident that business for the day was over, and, on motion of Senator Merrill, an executive session was ordered.

Contrary to custom in precedent, the nominations were not promptly confirmed, but each one was referred separately to an appropriate committee. This action does not of necessity indicate hostility to the new Cabinet as a whole or even to individual members, although it cannot be denied that there was more feeling on the part of some of the more radical Republicans.

The condition of affairs is anomalous. President Hayes in forming his Cabinet has departed from precedent, and instead of calling around him the leading men of a party has called together representative men from all sections of the country. When there are factions in a party the Executive of a State or nation has hitherto attempted to reconcile the factions by taking the representatives of each into his councils, and now Mr. Hayes proposes to attempt the reconciliation of all political factions of the country by inviting to his councils the representatives of all parties save the fire-eating, revolutionary wing of the Democracy. The country will await the result of this experiment with a great deal of solicitude and interest.

The Probable Re-establishment of a Branch Mint in North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Hon. J. Ross Snowden, ex-director of the United States Mint, is now in Charlotte, N. C., where he will remain for some time for the purpose of examining into the mining resources of that section, with a view of making a report of their character to the director of the mint, and advise as to the feasibility of re-establishing a branch mint of coinage at Charlotte.

Incendiary Fire in Iowa.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

DUBUQUE, IOWA, March 7.—An incendiary fire at Lansing, Iowa, last evening, destroyed the Central hotel, one church, several large barns, one dwelling house, one agricultural store, two large storehouses, one blacksmith shop and a number of smaller buildings. Loss, between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

Ex-Governor Fenton in South Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7.—Ex-Governor Fenton, of New York, arrived here to-day, and had lengthy interviews with Governor Chamberlain and Hampton.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION

By the Reliable and Observing Correspondent of the "Alta-California."

Mr. C. A. Wetmore, in his special to the *Alta-California* last night, says: "An absurd notion seems to prevail to-night that there will be serious opposition to the confirmation of some of the Cabinet officers selected by President Hayes. Nothing is farther from the disposition of the leading Republican Senators, and nothing would be more insane for the Republicans as a party to attempt. This notion springs from a hope in the Democratic mind which still refuses to confess to itself that the administration of President Hayes will develop a policy that will greatly strengthen the Republican party.

"Two months ago your correspondent called attention to the growing independent spirit among Southern Democrats and to the probability of a union of that element with the Republican party. An effort to shut it out would only have resulted in laying the foundation for an independent party, to be composed of Northern and Southern Independents. President Hayes has wisely determined to shape his policy so that, with the aid of a Republican Senate, intelligent, patriotic men, North and South, shall find a union which shall not be sectional within his administration.

He has also wisely excluded from his Cabinet those men whose presence might cause a suspicion of bad faith. It is not true that the leaders of the Republican party are dissatisfied with his selections, earlier the temporary chagrin experienced on account of failures to secure the selection of certain favorites. There is enough of the regular Republican right-or-wrong party men in the Cabinet to give it steadiness, with Evarts to satisfy the non-partisan voters, Schurz to satisfy the civil-service reform, and Key to assure Southern Independents that they have a home to go to.

"There is no reason why the Republican party should not, under Hayes, perfect the union of the American people and re-establish patriotism in place of the sectional strife that has prevailed ever since the North and South have contended for political supremacy. No other course could have been adopted by the President to avoid the perpetuation of sectional strife. The people may now reasonably hope for a union of the intelligent men of the North and South, and the growth of the Republican party into a national party, opposed only by the factious elements of communism and foreignery, who will not become Americanized.

"If there should be such dissatisfaction as is talked of among the Republicans, and an attempt should be made to keep Schurz and Key out of the Cabinet, there could be but one result—the organization of a new party which would at once spring into existence to support President Hayes and his policy. Such a party would leave the Republicans who opposed it in a hopeless minority. The outlook for the country never seemed so bright as it does to-night.

"Senator Sargent, in answer to a question of your correspondent this evening, said that he knew of but two Republican Senators who talked seriously of opposing any of the new Cabinet officers, and he thought he would abandon the idea when they had reflected upon the danger of pursuing such a course. Sargent is a fair representative of the regular Republicans, and is well satisfied with the situation. He says he has worked to secure Hayes' administration, and he intends to support it. But this is the general sentiment of the Republicans here whose opinions are worth having.

"The Pacific coast people have good reason to feel disappointed in not having a representation in the Cabinet, especially as it is well known that Mr. Hayes was at first favorably inclined toward the selection of McCrary, but the failure must be laid at the door of the Pacific coast Senators, only one of whom (Senator Mitchell) took the trouble to inform the President that such a selection would give our people satisfaction.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Meeting of the Stockholders Held in Boston—A New Board of Directors Elected.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BOSTON, March 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held this forenoon. The meeting was called to order by Jay Gould, who nominated Hon. John R. Alley for chairman. Mr. Alley was duly chosen, and the meeting further or, granted by the choice of Henry McFarland for secretary.

The whole number of votes cast was 297,980, all of which were for the following gentlemen, and they were declared elected: Oliver Ames, Boston; Elisha Atkins, Boston; Sidney Dillon, New York; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston; Benj. E. Bates, Boston; William L. Scott, Erie, Pa.; David Dowes, New York; Horace H. Porter, Chicago; Cornelius K. Garrison, New York. S. H. H. Clark, Omaha, Neb.; Jay Gould, New York; Ezra H. Baker, Boston; James Richardson, New York; John Sharp, Salt Lake City; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The records of the last annual meeting were read and approved. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting in Boston. The meeting then adjourned. Immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting of the new board of directors was held for the purpose of effecting an organization. Sidney Dillon, of New York, was chosen president and Elisha Atkens, of Boston, vice president. A letter from Hon. E. H. Rollins, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, resigning the office of secretary of the corporation, and Henry McFarland, who has been assistant treasurer, was chosen secretary, and treasurer; Oliver W. Mink, chief clerk in the office of the company, was chosen assistant treasurer.

Naval News from Norfolk.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NORFOLK, VA., March 7.—The Russian corvette Askold, which left Port Royal last Saturday, arrived here this morning and saluted Admiral Barnadou's flag, after which salutes were exchanged with the United States receiving ship Franklin. The United States sloop-of-war Ranger has been ordered to New York for repairs, and will sail for that port to-morrow morning. The United States sloop-of-war Alliance dropped down to Hampton Roads this evening and will proceed to sea to-morrow. She goes to the Mediterranean.

Bills Passed by the New Jersey Senate.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—In the Senate to-day the bill authorizing the payment of the wages of employes on railroads that have been enjoined was passed. Also the bill to punish locomotive engineers who refuse to run their trains to their destinations, and the bill to provide punishment for stealing railroad tickets. In the House the Committee on Elections reported in favor of the sitting members, Powers, from Mercer, and Leonard, from Monmouth.

A Brutal Case of Wife Beating in New York.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, March 7.—To-day Michael Sullivan got into an altercation with his wife, Bridget, both of whom were intoxicated, at their residence. Sullivan knocked the woman down, jumped upon her, kicked her savagely, and beat her with a poker, breaking her arms, fracturing several ribs and causing internal injuries, which will probably prove fatal. He was arrested.

The Philadelphia Railway Accident—Death of One of the Victims.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Policeman Henry Lucas, who was one of the victims of the accident yesterday morning at the Broad-street crossing of the Germantown railroad, died this morning from the effects of his injuries.

The Insurance of a Firm that Was Burnt Out in the New York Fire.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BOSTON, March 7.—The insurance of Robbins & Appleton, who were burned out in New York last night, is $325,000, as follows: $150,000 on the building, $115,000 on stock, $15,000 on machinery and $25,000 on stock in process of manufacture.

The Arrival of Sitting Bull in the British Possessions.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 7.—A Winnepeg (Manitoba) special says information has been received there of the arrival of Sitting Bull at Wood mountains, British possessions. He has a thousand horses and mules, captured from the United States forces. A force of mounted police has been sent out to interview him.

The Secretary of the California Stock Exchange Absconds with $17,000.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—J. T. Beade, secretary of the California Stock Exchange, has absconded, taking the books and papers of the Exchange and stocks to the value of about $17,000, which were deposited by members as security for loans effected from the funds of the Exchange. Collusion of some other officers of the board is suspected.

CABINET NOMINATIONS

AND CONFLICTING OPINIONS OF SENATORS THEREON.

The Names of the Nominees are Referred to the Proper Committees, when Appointed—Will the Senate Attempt to Embarrass the Administration of the People's President at the Outset.

Yesterday, just after a vote had been taken in the Senate referring the credentials of the Louisiana and South Carolina contesting Senators-elect to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed, one of the secretaries of the President appeared in the Senate Chamber, and immediately a communication from the President was announced. The eyes of all at once turned, and there was a look of eagerness and surprise, for the communication was naturally regarded as referring to the Cabinet nominations, and it was not generally expected that the same would be received so early in the day. Immediately thereafter the Senate, on motion of Mr. Morton, went into executive session.

The nominations were at once taken up and considered, but, instead of being passed upon, were laid over.

This procedure, almost unprecedented in history, is by no means complimentary to the President, and, with respect to Mr. Sherman, it regarded as almost discourteous, the general rule being that whenever one of its sitting members is nominated for a position, the Senate immediately confirms the nomination without question or reference. Altogether Mr. Hayes, in the first four days of his term, finds gathering around him some of the blackest clouds of party dissension, and will soon realize that the office of President is one of the bitterest sweets, as well as the highest political gift of the people.

The names of the new Cabinet, submitted yesterday, are: William M. Evarts, Secretary of State; John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior; Charles Devens, Attorney General; George W. McCrary, Secretary of War; Richard M. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; David M. Key, Postmaster General. Of the seven above named there are three that will probably go through without the least objection. Yet it is rumored that Messrs. Schurz, Evarts and Key, and perhaps Sherman, will encounter some opposition. Indeed the opposition to the nominations was of a very decided nature yesterday among the extremest Republicans, and some dissatisfaction was also manifested among the Democrats over Mr. Key's nomination. The caucus of Democratic Senators resulted in nothing definite, there being only a general understanding that the nominations of President Hayes would all be supported if they are assured of the non-interference policy of the proposed Cabinet towards the States of Louisiana and South Carolina.

The effect of all this is a problem for the next few days. Some are of the opinion that only a few of the more extreme and ungratified Senators will fight the nominations, while others insist that the opposition among the Republicans is of such a serious character as to render it utterly impossible to confirm the nominations of the obnoxious ones without the entire co-operation of the Democratic Senators.

But, aside from all rumors, there is one thing at least seems settled, and that is that the action of the Senate in this matter is clearly tending toward a rupture between the President and that honorable body, unless the milder and more conservative among them, having at heart the tranquillity of national affairs and the successful future of both political parties, will use their combined efforts toward restraining any impetuous action that may find its origin in personal spite or individual grievances.

Certainly the President has the sympathy of the better class of American citizens, and the general belief is that, coming as he does into the Presidential office under the difficulties that have been so recently settled, it seems a little premature if not extremely unjust for any men or party of men to rise and condemn him before his acts are understood or his policy fully known. It would be, they claim, in much better taste to wait and note the issues of a few months ahead than to rush so precipitately to conclusions that may prove lasting embarrassments. The new committees of the Senate will in all probability be announced to-day, and the names of the several nominees will then be referred to their respective and appropriate committees.

With respect to Mr. Schurz, it is possible for his nomination to be referred to either of the several committees having charge of the different branches of the Interior Department, and as he will be the rock upon which the biggest split will occur, it will be interesting to note the reference as being significant of the result.

Pending the confirmations of the nominations the present Cabinet officers will, of course, continue to act. On Monday morning last Mr. Grant's Cabinet severally tendered their resignation to President Hayes, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of their successors. On Monday the President caused to be prepared letters accepting their resignations accordingly, and yesterday after the names of the new Cabinet was sent to the Senate these letters were delivered, as addressed, by messengers.

The following is the exact form of the letters:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1877.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resignation of the office of Secretary of ——, which is hereby accepted in accordance with its terms.

Be pleased to carry with you my best wishes, and accept the assurances of my high regard.

Very truly yours, R. B. HAYES.

To the Honorable Secretary of ——

When the new Cabinet officers are confirmed and take the oath of office each member of the old Cabinet will receive and turn over to his successor, with the usual ceremony, the executive offices of their respective Departments, and introduce the heads of bureaus and chief clerks thereof.

In reply to a question on the subject, President Hayes stated yesterday that he expected the members of General Grant's Cabinet to remain and transact business as usual until their successors were duly qualified.

LOUISIANA.

Ex-Governor Pinchback Asked to Resign from the State Central Committee—Return of Major Burke.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day unanimously passed a resolution calling upon ex-Governor Pinchback to resign as president of the committee and member of the National Republican Committee before March 17th, to which day it adjourned.

Major E. A. Burke returned to-day from Washington. From assurances received he is satisfied that the Nichols government will not be disturbed.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward Offered for the Murderer of D. A. Weber.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Gov. Nichols has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Weber, who was killed at Bayou Sara to-day, and expresses a determination to suppress violence and punish crime.

LOUISIANA.—Nothing has been determined in reference to the recognition of Packard. It is asserted, however, by persons familiar with Louisiana matters, that even if recognized the Packard government will tumble to pieces in sixty days, as the tax-payers are paying their assessments to Governor Nichols' collectors, and Packard will not be able to gather money sufficient to defray the expenses of running the State government. It has been decided not to permit the united States troops to interfere in the contentions of the dual governments further than to preserve the peace.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

PROVIDENCE, March 7.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Nearly all the towns were represented. The name of Wm. Beach Lawrence having been introduced for Governor, he telegraphed from Newport that he would not accept. The convention nominated J. R. Barnaby, of Providence, for Governor by a vote of 76 out of 105. It is understood that he will accept. The convention also nominated W. H. H. Hallett for Secretary of State.

MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.

SENTOR BLAINE.—Considerable curiosity exists to know the particulars of the ten minutes interview between Senator Blaine and the President yesterday. Some say the Senator was very emphatic in the disapproval of the President's declared policy.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—The President and Mrs. Hayes will receive the officers of the navy and marine corps on Thursday evening, the 8th instant, at 8:30 o'clock, and the officers will meet at that time at the Executive Mansion in full dress uniform.

THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR DRUMMOND.—It is stated that President Hayes disclaims having authorized Mr. Stanley Matthews or Mr. Evarts, or any one else to telegraph to Governor Chamberlain an intimation that his withdrawal from the Gubernatorial office of South Carolina would be acceptable.

REVENUE OFFICERS APPOINTED.—Robert K. Smith has been appointed storekeeper and gauger for the Third district of Texas; B. F. Hay for Eighth district of Kentucky; B. C. Wellner and W. A. Welker for Fifth district of North Carolina; John A. Liddell for Third district of Arkansas, and Henderson Sample and George L. Seltzer for Eighth district of Pennsylvania.

COLONEL LUCKEY AND HIS SUCCESSOR.—Colonel Levi P. Luckey, late private secretary of President Grant, and more recently Chief of the Division of Indian Affairs, in the Interior Department, who was recently confirmed as secretary of the Territory of Utah, has left the city to assume charge of his new duties. He carries with him the kind wishes of many friends. His successor in the Indian Office is Mr. G. Whitmore, of Dakota, formerly secretary of that Territory, and lately register of the land office at Tacoma.

THE INDIAN POLICY.—A delegation of gentlemen, representing some of the tribes of the Indian Territory, called on President Hayes yesterday. Colonel Ross, of the Cherokee nation, was the spokesman, and said that besides paying their respects they felt a natural solicitude as to his Indian policy. The President replied that he could indicate no special line of action until the Cabinet had been selected, but he did not think there would be any essential change. His feelings were to a humanitarian view of the question, fully recognizing their just rights.

THE OLD CABINET STILL ON DUTY.—It is understood that Secretaries Fish and Robeson tendered their resignations formally to President Hayes early on Monday, and that the remainder of General Grant's Cabinet have also since resigned. President Hayes yesterday accepted all the resignations, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of their respective successors. He has requested all the present Secretaries to remain and discharge the duties of their officer until their places are filled as above mentioned.

THE NEW SENATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.—The chairmanships of the new Senate committees will be as