

WASHINGTON.

Rumors of Further Changes in the Cabinet.

Old Fogies to Retire---New Vigor to be Infused Into the Administration.

Attorney General Hoar's Successor Appointed.

The President's Cuban Policy Sustained.

A Square Back Down by the House.

Proposed Sale of a Portion of the New York Battery Grounds.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1870.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, to be Attorney General of the United States, vice E. R. Hoar, resigned; Benjamin F. Pierotte, of California, to be Consul at Bucharest.

Cabinet Rumors—More Changes in Prospect—A Vigorous Policy to be Inaugurated.

There are more rumors to-day of changes in the Cabinet. These, however, are rather indicative of what is to come. It is stated that Mr. Fish and Mr. Cox will follow the example of Attorney General Hoar, and that probably Mr. Robeson will retire from the Navy Department. According to the statements of those who ought to know, it would appear that the President has determined to manage the administration hereafter himself, in his own way, and not to be controlled by his Ministers. He thinks there is more vigor needed in the departments whose chiefs it is proposed to change. It is the opinion of Senators that all the members of the present Cabinet will go out, except Messrs. Boutwell and Creswell, both of whom are strong party men.

The Resignation of Attorney General Hoar—A Tribute from the President to His Late Cabinet Counsellor.

Both the President and Judge Hoar were much surprised to-day on learning that the fact of the latter's resignation of the office of Attorney General was last night telegraphed North, especially as neither of them had mentioned the subject to any one, nor was it their intention to do so, excepting on the nomination of a successor. There is much speculation as to the causes of the resignation. It has no political significance. After the withdrawal of the nomination of Mr. A. T. Stewart to be Secretary of Treasury, the President being desirous of appointing Mr. Boutwell to the vacancy, Judge Hoar informed the President that in order to avoid embarrassment in the appointment of two members of the Cabinet from the same State he would withdraw from it, leaving the President free to select Mr. Boutwell. The President, however, remarked that that was a matter which more intimately concerned himself, and while thanking Judge Hoar for his friendly consideration appointed Mr. Boutwell Secretary of the Treasury. Some months afterwards Judge Hoar again voluntarily proposed to resign, he never appearing to desire a continuance in the position, but was always ready to retire whenever the President should think proper to appoint his successor. The nomination of Judge Hoar to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States was from the most friendly feelings of the President toward him, which it is known were as sincerely returned by Judge Hoar, and those friendly relations have never been interrupted. When recently Judge Hoar tendered his resignation for the first time in writing the President accepted it, with the intimation that as the South had no judge on the Supreme Court bench it seemed fair that that section should have a representative in the Cabinet, and, therefore, inquiries were made as to a suitable successor. The ascertained qualifications of Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, being satisfactory, he was accordingly nominated to-day to the Senate. Towards the close of the proceedings of that body this afternoon an ineffectual motion was made to go into executive session in order that the nomination might be acted upon. This will probably be done to-morrow. The following correspondence passed between Judge Hoar and the President:—

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870. }

SIR—I resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, the resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor.

Very respectfully,
E. R. HOAR.

To the PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870. }

MY DEAR JUDGE—In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, upon the appointment and qualification of your successor, I take the occasion to express to you my high appreciation of the able, patriotic and devoted manner in which you have performed the functions of that office. In no less a degree do I appreciate the pleasant personal relations which have existed from the beginning of our association officially in public place. Hoping that you will carry with you nothing but pleasant recollections of your connection with the present administration, and with assurance of my personal esteem and friendship, I remain, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. E. R. HOAR, Attorney General.

Mr. Ackerman has been telegraphed and is on his way to Washington.

The Cuban Matter Disposed Of—A Clean Back Down by the House—The President's Policy Sustained.

The Cuban matter was finally disposed of in the House to-day, but not to the satisfaction of either General Banks or the Cubans. It is a sort of drawn battle, a compromise between the House and the President; though, it must be confessed, the President has the best of it. Shortly after the reading of the journal a vote was taken on Logan's proposition to place the Cubans and the Spaniards on the same footing. This was defeated—yeas 77, nays 101. The next question was the Bingham substitute for the resolutions of the majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and it was adopted by a vote of 102 to 88. It is as follows:—

That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted and, if he shall deem it expedient to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

It will be observed that while the mere fact of the existence of a war in Cuba is recognized, a fact known long ago, and conceded by the President in his message, there is no remedy proposed. The matter is left just as it was, and the President is neither authorized nor directed to do anything that he has not already done, except to solicit the co-operation of other governments. General Banks regards the action of the House as a clean backdown and a triumph of the policy of the administration. He thinks there will be a warm debate in the Senate when the matter comes up in that body. Bingham, on the other hand, thinks he has put in the entering wedge, which, if driven home, will end in securing belligerent rights to the Cubans. The whole matter, however, is left where it was before, with the President.

The Cuban Bond Lobby Investigation.

The correspondent of the New York Post appeared to-day before the select committee to investigate where he procured the information upon which he based his despatch relative to the alleged Cuban bond lobby, and filed an answer. He states that he got all his information from an affidavit of one N. B. Taylor, but he did not state who showed him the document nor where he saw it. The committee have ascertained that there is no such affidavit; that it was simply a written statement, signed by a man named Taylor, without being sworn to. The committee propose to press an answer to the ques-