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BY TELEGRAPH.

A NEW ELECTION.

Such is the Cry of the Louisiana and South Carolina Carpet-Baggers.

The President will Not Think of Pressing Such a Measure.

No Administration Interference with Our Election of Senator.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The new election scheme is the last contrivance of the Louisiana and South Carolina carpet-baggers. They are all vigorously pressing it and have labored to get the newspaper men to report that the President favors it, and will make its acceptance a condition of not recognizing Packard and Chamberlain. This, however, is wholly false. The President says to-night that the project is only one among several which have been suggested, and he should not think of pressing it unless it should be satisfactory to both parties. An attempt, however, will be made to force it through, and Morton will introduce a bill in the Senate ordering a new election, and champion it in that body. There is not the slightest chance, however, of its being adopted.

Kellogg cannot get through and secure his seat, for the present at least. The only point urged for him is the *prima facie* case. This point was very dangerous at one time, and came near seating him; it may become dangerous again, but can be effectually met by the election of a safe Democrat as Senator to present his credentials, and thus bring the existence of the Nicholls government to the official knowledge of the Senate.

Great interest is felt here among Louisianians as to the Senatorial question. I have the highest authority for saying that the Administration has not taken, and will not take, any part in this contest.

BUELL.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINIONS AMONG LOUISIANIANS AT WASHINGTON.

A Hundred Schemes for Settling Our Difficulties.

United Against Packard but Divided Among Themselves.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is almost impossible in telegraphing you to steer clear of personal complications in view of the fact that our friends here are split into several factions, each advising a different policy. For example, one faction advises a commission to visit the South; another advises against it. One advises the immediate election of a Senator, and another delay, and so on.

I have told the President that no account was to be taken of these fights in his policy toward Louisiana, and that however bitterly our factions might quarrel among themselves, they were as one man against Packard. However, the President notices these things, and their effect on his mind is not pleasant.

BUELL.

SENATE.

The Western Union Telegraph Company. WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Morton submitted an order to return to the Western Union Telegraph Company the telegrams recently examined by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but it was laid over at the request of Senator Mitchell.

The Senate then, at 12:30, took a recess until 1:30 p. m., to await nominations from the President.

The New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Thompson took charge of the Navy Department to-day.

All the new Secretaries are now regularly installed.

New Officials for the South.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Stokey will be re-nominated as District Attorney for South Carolina. The President desired to send it in again in reference to the indorsement of his predecessor. South Carolina Republicans are not very earnest in their opposition.

It is reported that ex-Governor Aiken becomes Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.

Persons holding important post offices seem to have an idea that their services will soon be dispensed with.

SENATOR BRUCE'S OPINIONS.

He Wants to Settle the Differences in Louisiana and South Carolina by a New Election.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, suggested to the President, who granted him an interview, that the best way out of the complications in Louisiana and South Carolina was a new election in those States.

Mr. Bruce expressed his approval of the new Southern policy, and his belief that it would be for the best interests of the colored people of the South if they, as a race, could be removed from the

position which they now occupy of antagonism to the property owners and the intelligence of that section, brought about through carpet-bag machinations.

The Military.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Gen. Augur had no instructions from here relative to the disposition of the soldier whom he placed in the hands of the Nicholls Chief of Police, on the charge of murder.

The delivery of a soldier, charged with murder, to Col. Boylan, who is Nicholls' Chief of Police, excites comment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE DON CAMERON TO BE SIMON'S SUCCESSOR IN THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—The Republicans of the Legislature will hold a caucus to-morrow afternoon to consider the Senatorial question. There is but very little doubt that ex-Secretary of War J. Don Cameron will receive the nomination, as over one-half the Republican members have already pledged him their support. The joint convention for the election of a Senator will probably meet on Tuesday, 29th inst.

The President's Policy Indorsed. TERRY HAUTE, March 13.—At a mass meeting of citizens held to-night, resolutions indorsing the policy of President Hayes were unanimously adopted.

FOREIGN.

Ignatiew to be Russia's Prime Minister. LONDON, March 13.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: It seems certain that Gen. Ignatiew will succeed Prince Gortschakoff when he returns to St. Petersburg.

THE CAUCUS.

The caucus of the Legislature yesterday lasted fully an hour and a half. The subject considered was the Senatorial election, the debate being very animated. A large minority were evidently in favor of going into an election yesterday, but the majority determined otherwise. Although it is claimed that certain candidates have the lead in the preference of the members of the Assembly, for the exalted position, it cannot be assumed with anything like certainty that such is the case, for as yet no reliable canvass of the members has been made. It is true, however, that the names of Hons. R. L. Gibson, H. M. Spofford and B. F. Jonas are mentioned most prominently, but it is also claimed that there are other candidates who will surprise many people by their strength when the balloting begins in earnest.

At the Rotunda.

The election of a State Senator is at present the absorbing topic in Democratic circles, and the chances of the respective candidates are being canvassed by their friends with much ardor. Not alone in this city does anxiety over this matter exist, but also in Washington. Last night quite a number of telegrams were received from the capital stating that the Louisiana caucus was being watched with earnestness there, and that Hayes himself was an eager spectator. Dispatches suggesting to some of our prominent men the names of available candidates produced no change in the status of the contestants here.

After a Judgeship.

It now transpires, according to what may be called good authority, that William H. Hunt, Esq., who was defeated for the office of Attorney General, is now in Washington not so much for the purpose of furthering the Packard government as to further his own claims on the party.

It appears that he is ambitious to become a member of the Supreme Bench, and as dispatches received here already indicate that Louisiana will receive the position, it looks probable that Mr. Hunt's eyes are cast in that direction. Last fall, on his return from the North, he stopped at Washington and had an interview with Hayes, and that fact, coupled with his present visit, makes it look most likely that he would like to be an Associate Justice.

At the St. Louis Hotel.

Everybody around the St. Louis Hotel had enough to talk about this morning, and that *quoniam sufficit* was the probabilities of Kellogg's getting his seat. Packard was late putting in an appearance from his dormitory, and consequently not able to say much about prospects, but his supporters said it was close, but sure. The effort made to get the boys together, so that something like a quorum in the legislative troupe might be had, seems not to have been successful, and the two august bodies fail to enjoy the existence of that much sought for commodity.

As everything now looks there will be a status quo in the tax collectors war. The injunction served from Shaw's court was delivered by Mr. LeBreton, one of the deputies appointed under Bourgeois, who is the appointed sheriff by Packard, but no notice has been taken of it. Judge Dibble didn't think that any new move would be made, and so it is probable the matter will await the settlement of other questions.

Heads to be Taken Off.

Official heads in the Custom-House seem to be unusually loose upon the shoulders of their owners Tuesday morning, and from all appearances it is likely there will be a number tumbling into the basket before the week is out. It is a question whether Pitkin will be removed soon as the new U. S. Attorney General has accepted his bond under his commission and qualified him, but it looks blue for a number of other appointees.

Best Stoves.

Best Stoves.—The Stewart stove has undoubtedly the best reputation for durability; in many instances they have been known to last twenty years with constant use, burning less wood, and their cooking qualities are also recommended, which these stoves possess, making them altogether the most desirable for family use. Mr. S. H. Gamman, the energetic and courteous agent, 133 Poydras street, has a full supply of these splendid stoves; also a large assortment of ranges, small stoves, etc. Give Mr. Gamman a call before purchasing a stove.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

It is All About Blaine, and Not Very Complimentary.

What He Aimed At and What He Failed to Accomplish.

[Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1877. I have seen a great light, as they say at Methodist camp-meetings. As Grant wrote to "Newcomb, Easton and Smith" of St. Louis, during the Grant-Brown campaign of 1870, I have been "enabled to see my way clear." I shall support the administration of the Fraudulent President. I shall acquiesce in the verdict of Bradley. I shall hail J. Madison Wells and Eliza Plakston as martyrs and canonize them as saints. For mine eyes have seen and mine ears have heard the glory of the opposition of Blaine. Up to yesterday and to-day I had been full of the gall of bitterness toward the men who had stolen our presidency; full of the fierceness of resentment against the man who had accepted the stolen property at his hands; and full of the *agua fortis* of contempt for the pusillanimity of those rightful owners, the Democrats, who had stood quietly and allowed their pockets to be rifled without even so much as

AN ABLE-BODIED REMONSTRANCE.

But now I am at rest. Having learned that Blaine was really, actually, and in fact, at war with Mr. Hayes, I hasten to assure the latter of my distinguished consideration, and to congratulate him upon his good luck. No other possible conjuncture could have made his tenure of the presidency even tolerable in the eyes of respectable people. I have heretofore remarked that Hayes was a lucky dog; that he seemed in truth—"A favorite of fate, in fortune's lap enmeshed," that honors and emoluments have fallen upon him like ripe apples from the tree; that he seemed to have been singled out by God Almighty as a living testimony unto all men of the omnipotence of Good Luck! and all that sort of thing, but no stroke of luck that ever descended upon his head bears any comparison—not even the remotest or the far-fetchedest—to that stroke which fell in the Senate yesterday when Blaine declared war on the new President.

SOUTHERN POLICY OF HAYES.

All the other pieces of good luck which have befallen Hayes bear the same relation to this one that the spitter of a tall candle bears to a bolt of chain lightning. Blaine has his uses. The State of Maine exists on the map in order that Blaine may sit in Congress. And Blaine sits in Congress in order that decent men may know what course to take on occasions of dilemma. Blaine sometimes hesitates about taking a position. He never hesitates about taking other things—railroad bonds, letters, "memoranda," and the like—but he does sometimes hesitate about taking a position; and on these occasions all men who have at heart the interests of the country and who wish to be right, hesitate also; the suspense is painful. But no sooner does Blaine rear up on his hind legs and begin to paw the air with his fore paws, bellowing the while like a four-year-old bull with a stone wall between himself and the object of his desires, than all good men complacently betake themselves to the other side, and put their trust in God. Blaine is not like Daniel Webster. Blaine

RATHER BE WRONG THAN BE PRESIDENT; but he would rather be both. When Proctor Knott was asked if Blaine was "the G-d-d—dest scoundrel on the American continent," he did very wrong. Knott should have said "Blaine is the most useful man on the American or any other continent." Blaine is to politics what the lighthouse is to navigation. His light shows where those places are which must be kept away from. He is the yellow flag of politics; for, whenever you see him, you know there is

SMALL-POX IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

He reminds me of the fellow who used to go about the country as an advance agent of a noted temperance lecturer. He always traveled forty-eight hours ahead of the lecturer, giving a fearful example of the effects of intemperance! But one earthly consideration could have induced patriotic people; people who value manhood, honesty, honor, law, peace, charity and the other benisons, benefices and amenities of life; to tolerate a President not elected by the people but counted in by Bradley, Strong, Miller, Garfield, Hoar, Edmunds, et al. That one thing was that Blaine should oppose his administration. That is the greatest attraction to young men in the cabinet places, and no end of a choice between two frauds—and as my friend McCulloch once said of Bill Grosvenor, "Hell could not produce nor Omnipotence duplicate" a fraud which would not instantly be chosen as the lesser of the two if the other happened to be Blaine.

I learn that Blaine opposes Hayes because he refused to give him the patronage he demanded; that Blaine went up to the White House and commanded Hayes to stand and deliver two or three Cabinet places, and no end of other valuables, and that Hayes in response kicked Blaine down the front steps, whereby a soreness was produced in the seat of Blaine's intellect. But Blaine is taking the wrong way to get even. It is just like him. He never does the right thing. He is so smart. Blaine is so damned smart—if I may be allowed the term—that he can't get out of his own way; therefore most of the blows which he designs for others hit himself. Now when he came away from the White House the other day, rubbing the inflamed seat of his intellect and vowing vengeance, if he had had any sense, it would at once have occurred to him that the only way he could injure Hayes was

BY SUPPORTING HIS ADMINISTRATION.

And by the time he had supported Hayes six weeks the latter would have been glad to give him all seven of the Cabinet places in consideration of his distinguished and invaluable emity to the balance of his term. But no! Blaine lacked sense, and consequently he did not perceive the fine point of strategy that lay within his grasp. On the other hand, he espoused the cause

of Kellogg—whom Jim Nye used to call

BRINDLE BILL.

Now, Kellogg is a carpet-bagger. And the carpet-bagger having become, as honest old Tom Robertson says, "hated at the North, execrated at the South, and despised by the nigger!" Blaine finds congenial fellowship in Kellogg. However, Blaine seizes the coat-tails of Kellogg and expects Kellogg to pull him into the Presidency four years from now.

And yet Blaine represents his constituency with fidelity. Perhaps you are not acquainted with the constituency of Blaine. Blaine's constituents are those

NATIVES OF MAINE

who neglect to emigrate precipitately as soon as they get on these Mulligan letters. And not hold like it will ever be seen until the devil gets Blaine, constituents, Mulligan letters and all. But, to be serious, Blaine is becoming THE MOST COLOSSAL NUISANCE of the century. He is not only deluging the name of the American people with disrepute, but he is becoming a chronic disturber of the peace and an inveterate peddler of noxious notions, which are designed to bedevil the feeble-minded. Never accomplishing anything, and proposing nothing, he hangs on the verge of politics like a Bedouin upon the flanks of a caravan, watching for some pilgrim with a sick camel to drop out of the procession.

If the fools were all dead Blaine could do no harm. But some of them still live, and, as a consequence, Blaine always has just enough of following to keep his own conceit up to the intolerable point and to infect the political atmosphere with an unpleasant smell. There is no success in him; but he always comes near enough to success to tempt his misguided followers to another effort in his behalf. His followers are

OF TWO CLASSES.

First, played out and used up old hacks and frauds who have been kicked out of all other fellowship; and second, credulous and enthusiastic boys who are led to believe that iron cheek and leather lungs constitute the true statesman, and that Blaine's system of ten cent thimble-rigging is the true game of politics. As to the second class, I think Blaine would have been successful. But in the arena of national politics he figures as ridiculously as a cockroach turned out to pasture in a ten acre lot. It is only when he becomes the boss cockroach of a horde of grasshoppers that he ceases to be ridiculous, and he only ceases to be ridiculous when he becomes postiferous. He may not be able to accomplish anything of great detriment, but he sometimes has power to delay the accomplishment of that which is beneficial, as in the present instance he obstructs the pacification of

LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

When Stanley Matthews and Mr. Everts, on behalf of Hayes, advised that poor, shivering upstart, Chamberlain, that the good of the country required his withdrawal from the position to which he pretends, Matthews and Everts simply did, by mild persuasion, out of pity, what simple justice would have dictated should be done by the hair of his head, and what will be done by the hair of his head to-day, at Blaine's instigation, he should stick there thirty days longer. But Blaine thinks he sees an opportunity, and grasps it. Now, if a little nigger should see a mule's tail, and, imagining that it afforded him a good opportunity to steal a ride, should grasp the tail with the consequences customary in such cases, everybody would laugh and express wonderment that, after two centuries of uniformly disastrous experiment, the Ethiopian should still be so infatuated as to grasp a mule by the tail. But the nigger in this case would not be one whit more absurd than Blaine is when he

EMBRACES THE CARPET-BAGGER and tries to make political capital out of him. He might as well go out in the fields and bestride the decomposing carcass of a dead horse with the design of taking a ride! Poor Blaine! When that great, big presidential maggot gets into a small head it produces rickets. Blaine "hoped his tongue would cleave to the roof of his mouth." That was the merest bagatelle, you know! Blaine was going to be President in fact! But he would allow Mr. and Mrs. Hayes to occupy the White House, you know, just to humor the children and keep peace in the family. But it seems Blaine is not President in fact. It is somebody else!

A. C. B.

The many friends of our highly esteemed townsmen, Mr. Chase, Littlejohn, who are pleased to learn that he has returned to New Orleans. Mr. Leighton has been absent for some months on a visit to the North. We have a doubt he has spent much of his time in making selections of goods, and that his elegant shirt emporium will be one of the greatest attractions to young men in the city; however, we are glad to see his old familiar face again within the bonds of his splendid establishment.

ART GALLERY.—W. W. Washington, one of our most celebrated artists, has left no stone unturned to gain the foremost rank in photography. How well he has succeeded we all know. His pictures are all true to nature, and exquisitely finished, every one bearing the indelible mark of an experienced hand. We hear that Mr. Washington intends moving his handsome establishment into the large and elegant building formerly occupied by the Bank of America, and which has lately been remodelled, and will probably be one of the most imposing buildings on Canal street. Mr. Washington's studio will be on the second floor, and we have no doubt that it will be one of the most attractive photographic establishments in the Southern country.

NEWS BY MAIL.

THE PARTY OF 1880. What the Enemies of Schurz and Key Appreciate.

[Special to St. Louis B. publication.]

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Missouri Republicans in the city cannot be reconciled to Schurz's appointment. The statement in the *Evening Star* that Schurz and his friends have a rod in pickle to form a new independent party in Missouri explains their grief, as they are mostly of the Radical sort. They hope for no aid from Schurz, and declare that he will ruin the party in his own State. Schurz's friends like Key's, say that he will create a new party in his State and that that party will be the party of 1880. It is not to be either Democratic or Republican. Henderson and Dyer's friends are not so violently alarmed over the Schurz ascendancy, but believe that they will be able to control the Missouri patronage.

PRESIDENT IGLESIAS.

His Visit to St. Louis and Departure for New Orleans.

[St. Louis Republican.]

The Iglesias party, which left last night for New Orleans, were very properly honored with marked attention during their brief stay of one day in the city. Ex-Mayor Brown, at the request of Mayor Overstolz, represented the city, and calling on the distinguished Mexicans, invited them to visit the Merchant's Exchange, whither they were accompanied by Mr. John Scudder, the President of the Exchange, Messrs. D. P. Rowland and George Bain. They were introduced to several prominent gentlemen and made acquainted with some of the methods of our city's commercial operations. The visitors then ascended the elevator to the rooms of the Clearing-House, from whence they obtained a splendid *coup d'oeil* of the city, the harbor, the great bridge and the Illinois bluffs.

Ex-Mayor Brown, on his part, expresses his satisfaction with what he saw of the strangers. Iglesias, he thinks, is a very shrewd, intelligent gentleman, with liberal ideas, and his views on matters are American, and fully up with that of our leading business men. Iglesias accorded in sentiment with Mr. Brown, that it would benefit Mexico to have an infusion of Northern blood and a mixing of the proud Castilian type with that of the prudent and calculating Anglo-Saxon. He agreed that Mexicans should not judge of their Northern neighbors by the turbulent ranchmen who inhabit the border, and who, on both sides, are too frequently disposed to take offense and foster a spirit of national jealousy. The Mexican statesman expressed himself in favor of railroad connections between St. Louis and the City of Mexico, and indicated that such a project would receive his hearty encouragement.

SEEKING A SENATOR.

The Republicans of Ohio Find Plenty of Candidates.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

CINCINNATI, March 9.—The contest for the seat in the United States Senate left vacant by Senator Sherman promises to be a lively one. Numerous candidates are coming into the field, the list now embracing the names of Gen. Garfield, Judge Stanley Matthews, Aaron E. Perry, Gen. Noyes, Samuel D. Shellabarger, ex-Attorney General Taft, Columbus Delano, and Ben Wade. The last-named candidate was not mentioned until to-day, but it is believed that if he will consent to run he will develop considerable strength. Judge Taft authorizes the announcement that he is in the hands of his friends. His name previously had been chiefly used in connection with the nomination for Governor. It was supposed that Judge Matthews would lead the list by a length or two, but a canvass of the Republican members at a preliminary caucus held last night, showed Gen. Garfield to be far ahead. The talk among the Republicans to-day is that Matthews' South Carolina letters have compromised his chances. There is also a feeling that it would not be exactly the thing for him to desert the contest in the Second District and leave Mr. Banning in possession of a seat secured by glaring frauds. The friends of Gen. Noyes generally understood that he is not a candidate, and it is given out that he will be tendered the mission to France. It is the general expectation that the friends of Messrs. Matthews, Taft, Noyes, and Shellabarger will unite on some Southern Ohio candidate early in the contest, so that the chances of Gen. Garfield may not be as good as now appears. A Republican caucus will be held next Tuesday evening, and the fight will then take more definite shape. The Republican majority in the Legislature is sufficient to carry through any candidate that may be put forward.

COURT ETIQUETTE.

How Mrs. Hayes Dresses—A Mistake of Mrs. Grant's.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The trite phrase, "Winning golden opinions from all sorts of people," it is given to Mrs. Hayes, of whom praise seldom is heard from all who have seen her. This is not only because she has newly come into power, for there are enough dissatisfied people in Washington who would criticize her freely if she gave them occasion. Her face is expressive of goodness, modesty and intelligence, and shows the remains of the beauty which I hear made her before her marriage the belle of Chillicothe and its neighborhood. Her wonderfully sweet smile seems to draw toward her all who see her. The "high rollers of fashion" here are amazed that she has had the independence to continue wearing her hair in the simple style which she adopted as her own, I am told, when first she grew to womanhood. Her hair is black and glossy, and she seems to have an abundant suit of it, and wears no forehead frizzles, false puffs, braids or curls. Except the plain shell comb and the hair-pins which confine her hair in a knot at the back, she appears to wear nothing on her head when indoors except what nature placed there. No wonder the *grandes dames* of the outgoing Cabinet, who attended the State dinner at the White House on Saturday, were disposed to predict that Mrs. Hayes' coiffure would soon experience a change of style; for has not the wife of the Japanese Minister "banged" her glossy black hair and frizzled it on her forehead! Mrs. Hayes

also appears to avoid all extremes of fashion in her dress. She wears rich materials, but plain dark colors, and never wears a *decollé* toilette. At the dinner given herself and husband by President and Mrs. Grant at the White House Saturday evening she wore a dark neutral shade of silk, garnished with lace and fringe. She wore no ornaments. It is customary at all large and formal, otherwise known as "State," dinner parties in Washington for all the ladies to appear in "full evening dress," all wearing low waists. On this occasion Mrs. Grant was the only lady present wearing the conventional full dress, with arms and shoulders uncovered. Her toilet was white silk, brocaded in bouquets of bright-colored flowers. The other ladies in advance of the time, been warned in advance of the style of dress proffered by the wife of the incoming President, and in compliment to her wore high waists, and those whose arms and shoulders are usually much complimented felt chagrined when they saw Mrs. Grant, whose arms and neck are her chief beauty, with hers uncovered, while their charms were suffering an unwilling eclipse. It seems Mrs. Grant had not been advised of the preference of her successor in regard to dress.

ST. LOUIS.

The Radicals of that Village do not Like the Cabinet.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

St. Louis, March 10.—Of course, Mr. Hayes' Cabinet has been the talk of the town during the week, and it has been amusing to witness the ebullitions of wrath poured forth by the faithful of St. Louis. This staid but unscrupulous city is noted for the radicalism of its leading politicians on both sides, and especially those on the Republican side. The most of them are Communists, Grantists, Eternal Haterists, and Constitutional Spoil-gatesters, kept together by the cohesion of public plunder, and idolatrously devoted to an Administration that allowed them to steal all they could lay their hands on. It was too hard for a set of fellows who had grabbed the gigawatt whiskey flag, robbed the government of millions, and corrupted a community of distillers, to accept a Cabinet that will keep a look on the Treasury, and consequently they howled and are still howling over the betrayal of their party. The appointment of Schurz is particularly odious, there being strong personal as well as political reasons for this feeling.

THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC.

A Conspiracy Against the Government Frustrated—The Leaders Arrested.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The steamship *Enna*, which arrived yesterday from Port-au-Prince, which port she left on February 23, brought dispatches from which it appears that a revolutionary spirit still exists among some of the supporters of the late government of Domingue in Hayti. The dispatches state that for a long time the police of Port-au-Prince have been aware of a conspiracy against the Government by Alexandre Benjamin, Herard Lafrest, Pomeroy Jean-Jacques, Cassan Morisset, Et. Fiquant, Jacques Thibaut, and Et. Larose. The Government of Boisrodon Canal was aware of every movement made by the conspirators, and at the proper moment, when the arrest of the leaders was sure to frustrate their objects, the military and the police, accompanied by a judge of the peace, armed with warrants, proceeded to arrest the ringleaders. When the authorities arrived at the houses of Gens. Montmorency, Benjamin and Lafrest, those conspirators endeavoring to disturb the peace. He assured the people that every one of the disturbers was known to the government, and that if they were not sooner arrested it was because he had wished to proceed in a perfectly legal way. The people might rely upon his firmness and energy to maintain order and uphold liberal institutions upon a firm basis. The dispatches further state that the island had become perfectly tranquil, and that the marriage of Canal was celebrated on Feb. 10.

BREVITIES.

It is understood that Governor Nicholls, in harmony with the wishes of the Representatives from East Baton Rouge, will appoint colored men, without regard to their political complexion, on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum Board, the Board of the Institution for the Indigent Blind and the School Board of Baton Rouge, care being taken to make the selections from among the representatives of the colored race who are qualified by education and honesty.

Appropos of the Senatorial contest it is said that the Hon. William Rufus Crane is the derrick which will raise Louisiana out of its difficulties. Now fetch out your dark horse.

Speaker Bush introduced a joint resolution in the House extending the extra session to and including the 13th of April next. Providing, however, that the Assembly may adjourn sine die at any time signified.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

His Excellency Gov. Nicholls, yesterday, signed the following bills:

An act to create two additional justices of the peace in the parish of Avoyelles.

An act to create an additional justice of the peace for the Third Ward of Cameron parish.

An act amending and re-enacting section 1929 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the Sixth Judicial District Court.

An act regulating the State printing.

An act relative to the constitutional amendments to the State debt.

BEAUMONT'S COCOONER.—A perfect dressing for a hair. The Cocooner holds in a liquid form a pure preparation of deodorized coconut oil, prepared expressly for this purpose.