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BY TELEGRAPH.

A TREATY OF PEACE.

Louisiana and South Carolina to be Raised to the Full Dignity of States of the Union.

The Packard and Chamberlain Governments to be Left to Die Away.

Our Embassadors Returning With the Good News.

[Special to New Orleans Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Nearly all the ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary who have been representing the Nicholls government at this court for the last six weeks received their passports (railroad passes) and sailed for New Orleans to-night, *a la* new Secretary of the Navy, in palace cars.

They have been entirely successful in framing a treaty with Hayes, by which the Federal army of occupation is to be withdrawn from Louisiana and her territory guaranteed against further invasion. Among the stipulations of this treaty is that Packard shall be permitted to keep hotel in the St. Louis house so long as he can pay his bills, and that he be allowed to take his own time in packing up to emigrate; he is not even to be molested with respect to any stolen property which may be known or suspected to be in his possession.

South Carolina is to be similarly relieved, and both provinces will be raised to the dignity of States in the Union on Wednesday. "Let us have peace."

BUELL.

MORE INVESTIGATION.

A Committee Sent to Oregon to Investigate Senator Grover's Election.

The Democratic Senators Vote for the Committee Because Grover Asks for it.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate adjourned *sine die* to-day. The only thing the body did was to appoint a roving commission, with the bigamist, Hipple Mitchell, at its head, to go to Oregon and investigate whether Grover obtained his seat by the use of money. Ten thousand dollars was voted for the purpose. It will be used to buy free drinks, cigars, and undoubtedly also for additional wives for Mitchell, on the European plan. The Democrats could have prevented this missuse of government funds, but gilt-edged dignity stood in the way of duty. They thought that inasmuch as Grover had asked for the investigation, he ought to be accommodated, and hence they let Mitchell get away with the swag. If the Senate on the Democratic side had less dignity and more nerve, the dear people who pay the fiddler would be better served.

BUELL.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Attorney General Devens Insists that it is Absolutely Necessary.

The Army Cannot be Maintained in Defiance of Congress.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney General Devens is drawing upon opinion as to the necessity of an extra session. He does not favor Wheeler's lawbreaking plan of maintaining the army in defiance of Congress. There will undoubtedly be an extra session.

BUELL.

[From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

"RECOGNITION."

The Troops to Withdraw Wednesday.

Nicholls and Hampton to File a Pledge to Protect the Colored People in All Their Rights.

Chamberlain and Packard Can Play Governors as Long as Their Money Holds Out.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is believed that Hayes will, on Wednesday next, direct the Secretary of War to issue an order withdrawing the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana. In the meanwhile Hampton and Nicholls are to file at the seat of government a guarantee, in writing, that the colored people shall be protected in their political and individual rights. Nicholls has already indicated that he will give such a pledge, and Hampton, it is expected, will make a similar agreement.

Both Chamberlain and Packard are to be allowed to continue to play the role of Governor, the theory being that it will become irksome when the people refuse to furnish the sinews of war, and the pickings and stealings are thus cut off. Chamberlain will undoubtedly abdicate, in accordance with the suggestions of Stanley Matthews' letter, but Packard will be game and make a good bargain with Hayes before he will abdicate.

BUELL.

FALSE DISPATCHES.

How Packard is Keeping Up the Spirits of His Gang.

Bogus Dispatches from the Attorney General Promising Packard Recognition in Ten Days.

Disgust of Devens and Others at Packard's Unscrupulous Trick.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, has information that Packard is circulating dispatches in New Orleans pretending to be from Attorney General Devens, assuring him that if he holds out ten days longer he will certainly be recognized. This is done with a view to incite violence, in hope that a few negroes may be killed and sympathy excited in the North.

The dispatch is entirely bogus, and is one of the weakest devices ever invented by a desperate thief. The Attorney General is very indignant, and the actual effect of the affair is to seal Packard's doom, if possible, more utterly than before.

BUELL.

HAYES' EAVESDROPPER.

How the President Learns What is Going on in the Executive Session of the Senate.

Simon, the Widow and the Breach of Promise Case.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Burnside has appointed himself eavesdropper for Hayes, and faithfully reports to him all the important proceedings in the executive session of the Senate.

Widow Oliver's attorneys have filed a replication to Simon Cameron's plea in the $50,000 breach of promise suit. Simon's plea is very brief, and merely recites that he never promised to marry the widow as alleged.

BUELL.

[From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

HURRAH!

The Louisiana Case is Settled and the Boys Come Home.

The Senate Adjourns To-Day.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Louisianians who have been here looking after the interests of the Nicholls government, leave for home to-night, satisfied that the case is settled.

The Senate will adjourn to-day.

BUELL.

THE SENATE.

A Committee to Investigate Senator Grover.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate, after a discussion, agreed by 39 to 3, to send a special committee to Oregon to investigate Senator Grover.

Confirmation: Chas. M. Wilder, postmaster, Columbia, S. C.

Fred Douglass.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The opposition to Fred Douglass is strong, mainly because he lacks legal knowledge and personal acquaintance with the condition of the property in the District. The colored people themselves are opposing the confirmation. The Senate committee on the District, however, reported favorably on the nomination.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Democrats Have Five Majority.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Allowing the Republicans all they claim in Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and elsewhere, the Forty-Fifth Congress will stand: Democrats 149, Republicans 141.

Nepotism.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: "Among the unsuccessful candidates for the United States marshalship for the northern district of Illionois was a Mr. Stillwell, of Livingston county. The President told him that the papers were unexceptionable, but there was one insuperable objection to his appointment to any Federal office—that was, his wife was a favorite cousin of Mrs. Hayes.

Storm Signals.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Cautionary signals continue at Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barneget, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Newport, Woods Hole, Boston, Tchatcher Island, Portland, Eastport, and are ordered for New Orleans, Mobile, St. Marks, Jacksonville, Savannah and Charleston.

A Fatal Explosion.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., March 17.—A saw mill boiler exploded, killing three persons.

American Interests.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Lackawana has been ordered to Mazatlan to investigate the detention of American vessels by the customs authorities there.

Another Bankrupt Life Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The World Mutual Life Insurance Company has received orders to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

Lingering Snow.

NEW YORK, March 17.—There are four inches of snow on the ground.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Few Words More Concerning Mr. Blaine of Maine.

The Why and Wherefore of Simon Cameron's Retirement.

The Don Measured.

[Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1877.

There are signs of returning consciousness in Blaine; at all events he seems to have adroitly adopted my suggestion of last week, and is now preparing to pursue the only line of conduct by which he can possibly get even with Hayes. That is to say, Blaine is getting ready to damn the administration with his adherence, and bring it into disrepute by his support. He has evidently ascertained that his hold on the coat tails of Kellogg is not calculated to promote his political progress. He seems to have discovered that his ride upon the back of the decaying carpet-bagger does not take him in the direction of the presidency in 1880. Hence he has let go of

KELLOGG'S COAT TAILS,

and has dismounted from the back of the decomposing carpet bagger. But Blaine does not believe in doing things by halves. He is rather inclined, when the diet is necessarily pork, to go the whole hog; or, perhaps I should say, when the dish is dirt, Blaine believes in making a square meal right out of the middle of the road, so to speak. We all remember how Jeems pitched in that day in the Senate when he fancied he had struck his opportunity; how he waltzed up and down in fine frenzy, with his coat buttoned up, his chest distended, his hand holding aloft that immortal telegram, and the inflamed seat of his intellect oscillating between John Patterson and Old Hamlin, suggesting eccentric disturbances of the atmosphere. He would stand there though he should be the

LAST OF HIS RACE!

If he ever deserted the Republican party of the south, might his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth and his right hand lose its cunning! The last proposition was a trifle misty. The cunning of that right hand of Blaine has always been peculiar. And some of its exploits have been of a character to suggest that the loss of at least a portion of its cunning might not prove detrimental to the reputation of its owner.

But at all events, if words mean anything, and if there is such a word as sincerity or any faint synonyme thereof in Blaine's vocabulary, he then and there declared war upon the policy of the new administration touching the affairs of the Southern States. Such was the interpretation which all honest men who heard him placed upon his utterances. Such was the understanding which the country derived when the position of Blaine was made manifest in the columns of the newspapers. But in a day or two our Shifty Jim discovered that he had not struck it right. The very first echo that came back to him from the people told him that the President's policy had reached the popular heart, and that his own cheap attempt to palm off a game of thimble-rig had evoked the public execration. Jeems had labored under a mistake. He had erred as to time, place and circumstances. Nothing was plainer than that he must "get out o' that," as an Irishman would say, mighty quick, or he would get hurt. Accordingly he got out. The next thing I saw was a paragraph in the Augusta *Chronicle*, or some other rural shirt-tail up in Maine, to the effect that Mr. Blaine was not at war with the President, but that his position had been falsely represented by the wicked newspaper correspondents at Washington. Then I knew that Blaine had begun to eat his square meal right out of the middle of the road. Next I saw it announced in the *Star* that Bob Ingersoll had dined with Schurz, and this announcement was supplemented with the following complacent line:

"THIS DOES NOT LOOK LIKE WAR."

So we are to infer that when a Senator denounces a policy or an act of this Administration on the floor of the Senate, and supplements his denunciation with a bull-ragging invitation for some Senatorial supporter of the Administration to "stand forneust him," as it were, the whole difficulty is to be composed and peace restored through a dinner, doubly vicarious, where Bob Ingersoll's stomach represents the political existence of Blaine, and the epigastrium of Schurz acts as proxy for the dignity of the Administration! And finally, we are told that Blaine is to

DINE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

That is to say, I suppose that some of Blaine's numerous strikers have gone to the President and invited his Excellency to invite Blaine to dine; and the President, being an affable gentleman, accepts Blaine's invitation to invite. I used to know an old fellow who was a little hard of hearing. He had a fashion of dropping in at our house on cold winter mornings just about breakfast-time. Mother would say to him on those occasions, by way of being neighborly: "Its right cold out this morning, isn't it, Mr. ——?"

"Thank you," said ——, "don't care if I do!"

How are you to get rid of such a fellow I would like to know. It is not always pleasant to convey your meaning on the toe of your boot, and for that reason fellows like my old acquaintance, or like Blaine, always get along in the world and grow fat where people cursed with thin skins or sensitive nerves would starve.

Then it is telegraphed to the Associated Press that Blaine is to dine with the President! Truly, this is a great country. One can look up to the flag and hail it as an emblem of human progress in view of the proud reflection that it floats over a land where this sort of business is reckoned statesmanship. Of course, everybody to his tastes. For every citizen who looks upon this sort of thing as degrading, disgraceful and cur like; for every man who sees in this miserable business abasement of the national name and disrepute upon the national character; for every person who views this wretched back-alley strategy as bummerism in high places and as unfit to be practiced by a ring alderman in a third-class town, let alone by the highest dignitaries in the land; ten will be found to say, "I tell you

BLAINE IS SMART."

There's nothing green about Blaine! That is to say, to be insincere, to be shifty, to be an artful dodger, to be cheeky, to bring ignorance to the rescue where impudence fails, and to supply the lapses of ignorance with the main strength and awkwardness of impudence—this, I suppose, is to be smart! At all events, I am told that Blaine is smart, and this sort of things is Blaine. There is one fact in this connection that strikes me with amazement. That is, the fact that Bob Ingersoll—who forgets more real sense and evaporates more actual manhood every day than Blaine ever possessed or ever will possess—should follow the latter as he does. I can understand why Blaine should maintain his hold upon Maine, and why children like Hale should fancy him a giant—why minions like Frye should mistake him for a whale when he is

NOTHING BUT A PORPOISE.

But how he manages to impose upon Bob Ingersoll, who is a man of brains and who has individuality enough of his own to furnish forth ten Blaines, and then not run short himself, is utterly beyond my comprehension. I can only presume that the inherent cussedness which impelled Bob to declare war on God Almighty several years ago led him naturally into his more recent alliance with Blaine. This is a queer world. It is a conundrum. I give it up.

To-day I saw Blaine and Hale coming down the walk from the portico of the White House. They were nudging each other in the ribs and poking each other in the elbows. Subsequently I went up to the White House and learned that they had just had a satisfactory interview with Hayes. Of course I have no means of knowing what passed at that interview. But shortly afterwards a batch of nominations were sent to the Senate, and among them were several cross-roads appointments for the State of Maine. The names of the appointees told the story. Blaine and Hale had been up and drawn their

LITTLE RATIONS OF PATRONAGE.

The whole amount of this patronage would not exceed a few yearly salary, and consisted of collectorships at ports where no goods are imported and where the time of the officeholder is divided between drawing his salary and setting up pins in conventions for Blaine and Hale. This I suppose is Civil Service Reform.

The old adage that few die and none resign has received a refutation from an unexpected quarter.

SIMON CAMERON HAS RESIGNED.

On the face of it there is nothing very remarkable in this fact. Simon is pressing close upon fourscore, and while, perhaps, it would not be truthful to say that he has served his country for thirty-five years, it would be quite exact to say that he has managed to make his country serve him with alarming fidelity for about that length of time. And now the old man resigns in the middle of his Senatorial term, and at the beginning of an administration of his own creed. It is given out that Simon is fatigued; that the cares of office have become burdensome to him, and that he prefers to pass his few remaining years in peace. It has even been rashly suggested that the old man intends to write his memoirs, but this suggestion probably was invented by some fellow who is not aware of the defects in Simon's early education. God forbid that Simon should ever write any memoirs; for, if he should write fiction enough to make his memory respectable, the example would be pernicious, and, if he should write the truth about himself, another would be added to the long catalogue of books which must be carefully kept away from the perusal of the young and the feeble-minded—like the Adventures of Captain Kidd or the Exploits of Richard Turpin. If Simon should write a truthful memoir, bad small boys would keep copies of it hid in haymows to read furtively when the old folks were away from home, and the next generation would be full of Sunday School confessions of culprits about to be hanged, averring that the reading of that book was the first step in the pathway that led to the gallows. And if the book did not lead its readers to crime against the statute its style would certainly beget

A DISRESPECT FOR SYNTAX,

which of itself would be most pernicious. But this is a digression.

The fact is, Simon has been forced to retire. For two or three years the patronage of Pennsylvania has been wofully bungled, and her power in conventions has been frittered away. As Simon grew old he got ugly and fell into a querulous habit. He got at outs with Grant repeatedly during the last three years, and for more than half the time was utterly without influence at the White House; and, what was worse than all, he lost his grip in the Senate and was beaten in several important matters in executive session—which need not be recounted here. The result was that the b'oys in Philadelphia and Harrisburg became very restive. Finally, when Pennsylvania got left out of the Cabinet and got the cold shoulder generally in the recent deal, the old man received all the blame, and it was forthwith resolved that he must step down and out and give place to a younger and more energetic man. This is his Son Don. Now Don will never have the shrewdness, the hard sense or the force that the old man used to have. He would never be able to rise of his own buoyancy in affairs as the old man rose forty years ago. But as politics and politicians go nowadays, Don will suit the Pennsylvania ring better and be more useful to its members than Simon—and that is

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA WANTS

of a Senator. Don is young, active, and, barring some ridiculous airs which are rapidly being dispelled by the painful discovery that Washington is a larger and more important place than Harrisburg—a man of some magnetism. But he can never acquire the grip his father used to hold nor can he attain to the power, sinister though it was, that the old man used to wield. Don Cameron will be lost in the Senate. It is true the Senate is not stuffed with great men, but there are a few there who have the capacity, and the will too, for that matter, to make fellows of Don's calibre sing small. Men like Roscoe Conkling, Thurman, Bayard, Booth, Lamar, Ben Hill, Hoar, Stanley Matthews—if he gets there—and those of like stamp have a very disagreeable way of unexpectedly sitting down on youths like Don, who bring into that august body an ambition disproportioned to their mental weight. If Don has any confidential friend whose advice he takes, that friend ought to go and persuade him never to open his mouth in the Senate except to vote, and to refrain from getting up except when he wants to go out. This course will insure his safety. But an attempt at greatness or statesmanship will be certain to end in his destruction.

I hear that Schurz intends to smuggle Grosvenor in and get him confirmed for some position or other on the last day of the session. We'll see about that.

A. C. B.

[For the Democrat.]

OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT.

By Mrs. M. S. Whitaker, Author of Albert Hastings.

It is always graceful to commemorate the virtues of the dead, they being beyond the reach of flattery as they are unheeding blame. Some particular gift or endowment in man or woman seldom fails to elicit admiration and win notoriety, if not celebrity, for its possessor. Mrs. Le Vert's distinguishing qualities were admitted by all. She was graceful, learned and elegant; fine taste pervaded her conversation, manners and dress. Too conscious of her own superiority to dread the rivalry of her sex, she encouraged the debutante into fashionable life, and was always the friend of admired women, considering these *her* friends, of congenial tastes and pursuits. No word of evil significance regarding them ever fell from her lips. She loved learning and honored the learned. It has been objected to this singularly fascinating daughter of the South, that she was a surface woman—lived only for society and was unduly imbued with love of admiration, said to be the besetting sin of beautiful women. Grant all this, yet her noble qualities remain, and, to the day of her death, no one could see her, hear her converse, or note her demeanor, without being convinced that Octavia Walton Le Vert was no common woman.

After civil war had desolated the South, when every son and daughter of the heroic, but overmastered Confederacy, sat clothed in sackcloth and ashes, it is said that she welcomed an insulting and victorious foe with smiles, and this is the reason why Mobile journals tardily note the event of her death. She is remembered by her friends, however, with tender regrets, and being one of these, we wish her kindly remembered.

Keep's shirts are at 183 Canal.

J. R. Walker, D. D. S., 180 Delord street.

If you desire to purchase a piano, we would advise you to get a good piano at once; and in choosing a good one, get the "Steinway" by all means. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that you possess the *best piano* made in the world, a piano which stands unapproached by any other instrument. At the late Centennial it carried *the* highest award—two gold medals and two diplomas of honor; and it is also recognized by the majority of our living artists as the most perfect piano that human intelligence can construct. Mr. Grunewald, of Grunewald Hall, is the general agent for all the Southern States, and offers these magnificent instruments at low prices, and, if necessary, on easy, accommodating terms. Go at once, you will be delighted with them.

See advertisement Honey Island Wood Company 375 Julia street.

Everybody is invited to examine the Domestic Machine whether they wish to buy or not, at 5 Chartres street.

Try the Howe and you will buy no other.

NEWS BY MAIL.

Conkling Not a Favorite With the Present Administration.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Conkling and the administration are at outs. The former, during the month of February, had many appointments made in offices in the State of New York. He would get the incumbent to resign and then have his successor appointed for four years. In a case of this kind at Buffalo, Secretary Sherman refused to give the commission on some technical ground. From those who see Hayes daily it is learned he does not conceal his distrust of the New York Senator.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Mr. Hayes Fixing Things so as to Prevent It.

[Special to St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.—To-night the indications are that there will be no special session of Congress. The President is exceedingly anxious to avoid a session, and his near friends assert he has the assurance of raising enough money to run the army through to winter. He estimates that it will take $5,000,000, which he can get at 4 per cent. The interest would be less than the cost of a special session. All he asks now is that a dozen members from each side assure him that next winter's deficiency bill covering the amount used shall be passed. This he has virtually secured, and while not literally promising in return the army shall not be used in the South as heretofore, he has allowed it to be understood that, in the event it is, the Democrats are not pledged to keep their promise. Vice President Wheeler is against a special session, and holds that even the question of pay of men can be overcome. He has so advised the President. Mr. Morrison, who leaves in the morning for New York, and then home, goes with the understanding that there will be no special session.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Also an Insight Into the Expenses of the Electoral Commission.

[Special to St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. Randall said a few days ago that he had 120 members promised him for the contest for the Speakership. Mr. Cox leaves to-morrow ostensibly on a lecturing tour through the South. He will have an eye to the votes of the Southern Democrats. Mr. Hayler is hopeful and Mr. Morrison's friends think he is in the lead.

The expenses of the Electoral Commission have just been made out, and it is found that the $7000 appropriated by Congress is about $2000 more than needed. The appropriation bill has a provision which allows the clerks, and all the employes either of the Senate or the Supreme Court, to receive pay for their services to the commission in addition to their regular salaries. Were it not for this provision the expenses of the commission would not have been more than $500 instead of $5500. The deputy clerk of the Supreme Court was secretary of the commission, and the deputy marshal of the Supreme Court was the marshal of the commission. Both of these were allowed very nice sums by the commission, which audited all of the accounts. Then there were a half-dozen assistants, clerks and as many assistant marshals. There were numerous messengers, pages and doorkeepers. One of the heaviest items was the photographer's bill. The phonographer was Murphy of the Senate. In fact all of the employes came either from the Senate or the Supreme Court, the House employes getting none of the sinecures. Another fact which would seem singular if it were not known to be the fact in all branches of the government, was that Morton had more men on the pay rolls than any other three members of the commission.

COL. INGERSOLL'S LECTURE.

Political Questions and Answers—The President Sustained.

[New York Times.]

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's lecture to-night at Steinway Hall is sure to be largely attended. The thousands who listened to his eloquent address at Cooper Institute last fall, and the thousands who have heard of his fame as an orator, but who have never seen him, will alike desire to be present when he speaks of the questions which are just now agitating the public mind. His theme to-night is "Political Questions and Answers," and though there has been a rumor that Mr. Ingersoll intended to attack the policy of the Administration, it will be seen from the following extract from a private letter received in this city yesterday, that the eloquent speaker proposes, on the contrary, to give the President his warmest support:

WASHINGTON, March 12.—*Dear Sir*—I see they all take it for granted that I am going against the Administration. The fact is, I am going to sustain it. I am going to give Hayes the best lift in my power. Yours truly,

R. G. INGERSOLL.

EX-GOV. WASHBURN'S SATISFACTION

Wisconsin's Approval of President Hayes' General Policy.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said in conversation with a *Tribune* reporter yesterday, that he was greatly pleased with the opening policy of President Hayes' Administration, especially toward the South. It did not take him by surprise. He had anticipated, if Gov. Hayes were elected, that he would act up to his professions of faith in a conciliatory and reformed policy. He was glad that the President had called a Southern man to his Cabinet. He could not undertake, he said, to judge of the motives of the Radical Senators who have made some show of opposition, but thought that the way in which the opinion of the people came spontaneously to the support of the Cabinet appointments was a most gratifying sign of advanced and intelligent public sentiment. He believed that the people of Wisconsin were generally satisfied with the Southern policy of President Hayes, and were pleased with the indications of an early return to specie payments. It was generally thought that the whole West leaned more or less to the inflation theory; but this was false so far as Wisconsin was concerned. The "Granger" influence in his State, he considered to be waning. The ties of the organization were loosening and the members returning to their original political affiliations.

CONKLING'S IDEAS.

He Thinks that the President's Policy Should Be Harmonious.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Conkling remarked, in the course of a conversation a day or two ago, that he thought the action of the Senate and that of the President in regard to affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana should be harmonious, and that neither Mr. Kellogg nor Mr. Corbin ought to be admitted unless President Hayes intended to recognize Packard and Chamberlain. He added that he understood the Administration as desiring to have both of the claimants admitted to the Senate, and that in accordance with this wish Mr. Morton believes he can get the votes of a majority of the Senators. Mr. Conkling's information on this point is undoubtedly erroneous. The President has probably given no intimation of a desire to have the Senate solve the Southern question off hand by the admission of Kellogg and Corbin. If he has any preference in the matter he will probably keep it to himself. There is no reason to believe that he will attempt to exert any influence whatever over the Senate in connection with this question.

PINCHBACK.

He Has a Conversation with Hayes and Draws Him Out.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Pinchback had a private conference with Hayes to-day, in which the latter made more important expressions of opinion than he has hitherto made to anybody. After some informal conversation Hayes told Pinchback that he was satisfied that the policy of absolute non-intervention afforded the only ray of daylight to be seen through the clouds that enveloped Louisiana; that he was fully determined to pursue that policy, trusting to the guarantees of the Conservatives and the pledges of Nicholls that the interests of all the people of Louisiana, black as well as white, would be guarded, and their rights protected. He said he saw nothing but strife and discord in the effort to uphold Packard, and he felt bound to accept the assurances of Nicholls and the Conservatives in good faith. The new election programme could not be brought about without an enabling act from Congress, and such enabling act could be passed only in the supposition that there was not a Republican form of government in Louisiana, which assumption would necessarily invalidate the Electoral vote. The question of a new compromise on the Wheeler plan was then discussed, but Pinchback assured Hayes that a compromise would be impossible. He said that if the Republican party in Louisiana were united in support of Packard, there might be some moral basis for a compromise; but as the situation stood, Packard was not supported by one-tenth the population, nor by one-fiftieth of the intelligence of the State, which made the disproportion too great for reasonable ground of compromise. Pinchback called the attention of the President to the fact that not only was the Democratic party in the State solid against Packard, but his pretensions were also opposed by Warmoth, Sheridan, Carter, Casey and himself among Republicans, with many others of purely local reputation. The President replied that all these things had been subjects of consideration with him, and he could not see how, with such tremendous odds against him, Packard could hope to make an Administration acceptable to the people of the State. He then asked Pinchback to reduce his views to writing, to be laid before the Cabinet. Pinchback thereupon wrote out his views, and sent them to the President to-night. They recite the situation, show the impossibility of a new election, and the inexpediency of compromise, and show up the weakness of Packard in the strongest light. Pinchback closes his appeal in the following words: "Justice to the white people and mercy to the black people of Louisiana alike make it your duty, Mr. President, to take such steps as will insure the immediate and undisputed ascendency of the Nicholls government in Louisiana." Later to-night Pinchback received assurances from the President, which led him to leave for Louisiana to use his influence to break up the Packard Ramp, and take the colored members over to the Nicholls Legislature.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Mr. Hayes has the Correct View of its Bearings.

[New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It can be said on undoubted authority to-night that the President does view with favor one method of settling the Southern question—namely, that of ordering the troops not to interfere in the local governments in South Carolina and Louisiana. This plan has also the favor of several of the most influential members of the Cabinet. It is to be that one which at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow will probably come up for discussion. The President hesitates about adopting it at once for only one reason. He is fearful that if it were done there might arise some disorderly proceedings in Louisiana which, he apprehends, might be used by demagogues in the North to inflame prejudice there against the conciliatory policy towards the South on which he has determined, and for the success of which he is very solicitous. He has frankly stated this fear to Southern men with whom he has conversed very freely, and he has asked them to procure him guarantees and evidence which shall satisfy his mind that no such troubles as he fears would arise, if he should withdraw the troops. Such guarantees he will receive to-morrow or at furthest within a few days. The Southern men with whom he has spoken are entirely satisfied with his position, and see that his anxiety on the subject is just and reasonable. Governor Nicholls has already telegraphed here to a personal friend, that he is ready to guarantee absolute peace and good order, and that not a hair of Packard's or anybody else's head shall be hurt if the troops are withdrawn, and he will no doubt very soon make a formal guarantee.

PINCH INTERVIEWED.

Pinchback on Packard's Record and Powers for Good and Evil.

[N. Y. Herald.]

Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback, who is here and has had an interview lately with the President, was asked to-day concerning a "card" which Mr. Packard recently published in New Orleans about him, in which he said that he attached no importance to Mr. Pinchback's attitude toward him.

"I see," said the *Herald* reporter, "that Mr. Packard is very severe on you."

Mr. Pinchback—Packard's statement is gratuitously false, as he knows. Neither I nor the gentlemen named in connection with me have abandoned the Republican party. We have simply declined to be partners to the fraud by which Packard has attempted to foist himself into executive position.

Reporter—Was it through Packard's influence, as he insinuates, that Messrs. Hunt, Williamson and other native Louisianians were brought into co-operation with the Republican party?

Mr. Pinchback—Messrs. Hunt, Williamson and others are respectable citizens. They came into the Republican party not through Mr. Packard's agency or solicitation, but in accordance with the policy I have been advocating every since reconstruction, to wit, that intelligent resident white men should be put into prominent offices. This policy would have been much more fully developed had it not been for the opposition of Mr. Packard and his followers, who aimed to monopolize the offices for themselves. Not Mr. Packard's suggestions or preference, but the confidence and votes of the colored citizens gave these men their positions and secured their political co-operation.

Reporter—What is Mr. Packard's history in your State politics?

Mr. Pinchback—He made his advent in Louisiana as a bounty broker and claim agent for colored soldiers, and his conduct in this connection has been both suspected and criticized. In the Constitutional Convention of 1868 he is recorded as voting against the civil rights clause. Before the first reconstructed Legislature he appeared as a lobbyist for the Nicolson Pavement Company, and initiated the corrupt system of legislative jobbery that subsequently disgraced the State. Finally, as chairman of the Republican State Committee and United States Marshal, exercising the double functions of a Federal official and a political partisan, whether manipulating a ward club or a state convention, whether controlling delegates by money or office, he has exhibited the same selfish unscrupulousness and the same political imbecility which have lost him the confidence and support of the intelligent Republicans of Louisiana, and he stands to-day before the people a political and incompetent marplot. With no considerable following of the respectable and intelligent classes of our citizens, he is, with or without national recognition, powerless for good and potent only for evil. By the reckless misuse of his official position as United States Marshal he forced his leadership on the party—a leadership never yet marked by the successful conduct of a campaign. He has never been able to keep the party together, and has managed to drive out of it almost all of its respectable members.

Reporter—Do you think Packard could maintain himself if the Federal troops were withdrawn to their barracks, and acted in Louisiana as they do in New York?

Mr. Pinchback—It is a positive fact, which not even he himself would deny, that if the Federal troops were withdrawn to their barracks, and had orders not to interfere, his organization would tumble to pieces like a house of cards.

Reporter—What would be the effect upon the security and prosperity of the colored people, whose interests you have at heart and represent, of an immediate recognition of the Nicholls government; would they be secure in their lives, property and rights under Governor Nicholls?

Mr. Pinchback—I believe that in such a case the number of colored office-holders will be much less than now, but the State would secure a government competent to execute and enforce the laws, and thus preserve the peace and protect all classes of citizens in their lives, their rights and their property. Whatever influence I may exercise in the final determination of the Louisiana difficulties, events will demonstrate that justice to all the people of the State, no less than mercy to the colored people, forbids the recognition of Mr. Packard as Governor of Louisiana, whatever may be said by anybody to the contrary notwithstanding.