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BY TELEGRAPH.

SHREVEPORT.

The Voice of North Louisiana.

Its People Pledge the Nicholls Government their Lives, their Fortunes and their Sacred Honor.

No Compromise----Either Nicholls or a Military Government.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

SHREVEPORT, March 23.—At a large meeting of the business men and citizens generally of Shreveport, held at the Cotton Exchange this evening, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the undersigned were instructed to communicate the same to his excellency Gov. Francis T. Nicholls, by telegraph:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it is proper at all times for a free people to meet together and discuss the political issues that agitate their country, it is more than ever important, when their liberties are threatened, that they should, in some appropriate manner, declare their convictions and the principles which actuate them. A crisis has now arrived in the affairs of Louisiana which will test, to the utmost extent, the patriotism of her people.

Encouraged by the inaction of the government at Washington, S. B. Packard, who fraudulently claims to be the Governor of Louisiana, threatens to install himself as such with force and arms; therefore, be it

Resolved, That knowing Francis T. Nicholls to have been elected Governor of Louisiana at the general election held on the 7th of November, 1876, we pledge to his support our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we recognize or tolerate any government of which S. B. Packard is the head, and if necessary to prevent it will use every means with which God and nature has provided us.

Resolved, That we have learned with consternation that a commission of distinguished gentlemen are soon to visit Louisiana to adjust our political differences; that whilst we are willing for the world to know our condition, and will give every facility for investigation, yet we know our rights and will not compromise them at the dictation of any person, be he ever so high in authority.

Resolved, That the rights of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, are too sacred for compromise, and that we will have the government chosen by the people, or force, as we have the means of doing, a military government.

Resolved, That the delay resulting from the slow process of settlement through the means of the proposed commission is operating the most severe injury to our planting and commercial interests, and we appeal to those in authority to bring about, as soon as possible, a final settlement in favor of the government which has the confidence and will receive the support of the people.

WM. H. WISE, Chairman.

N. C. BLANCHARD, ED. M. AUSTIN, } Secretaries.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

Hampton and Chamberlain Summoned to Washington by Hayes for an Adjustment.

Hampton Will Not Enter Into Any Negotiations in Which Chamberlain Takes a Part.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Cabinet finally concluded to summon Chamberlain and Hampton to Washington to see if some basis of adjustment cannot be reached by mutual agreement. Both of them have accordingly been summoned by an official letter from the President, asking for their presence. It is believed that they will both come, although some of Hampton's friends express doubts about his entering into any negotiations whatsoever in which Chamberlain personally takes a part on equal terms.

[From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Hampton to Eject Chamberlain, Who Will Retire.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The *Star*, Administration organ, gives the following solution of the South Carolina question:

Hampton will proceed in ejectment against Chamberlain under the laws of the State, and Chamberlain will retire under protest.

The *Star* intimates that the Federal Government will not permit the troops to interfere in this legal process, and says that the writ of ejectment will be immediately issued by Chief Justice Willard of the South Carolina Supreme Court. BUELL.

HAYES AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Hayes Invites the Rival Governors to Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The results of the consideration by the Cabinet of the South Carolina question, have been the sending of a letter to Chamberlain and Hampton, inviting them here in person, or by delegate, to confer with the President on the situation of affairs in that State.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., March 23, 1877.

Sir—I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention his purpose to take into immediate consideration the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view of determining the course which, under the constitution and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State, as he finds it upon succeeding to the presidency.

It will give the President great pleasure to confer with you in person, if you shall find it convenient to visit Washington, and shall concur with him in making such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him.

He would greatly prefer the direct communication of opinion and information to any other method of ascertaining your views upon the present condition and immediate prospect of public interests in South Carolina.

If reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence that you will convey, to have your views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State government in South Carolina and of the best methods of removing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end, as speedily as possible, to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political derangements which affect the government and afflict the people of South Carolina.

In this desire the President cannot doubt he truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the people of the United States.

It is impossible that protracted disorder in the domestic government of any State can, or should, ever fail to be a matter of lively interest and solicitude to the people of the whole country.

In furtherance of the prompt and safe exultation of this general purpose, he invites a full communication of your opinion on the whole subject in such one of the proposed forms as may seem to you most useful.

By direction of the President I have addressed to the Hon. Wade Hampton a duplicate of this letter.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. K. ROGERS, Private Secretary.

To the Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain.

A PROTEST.

Our Representatives in Congress Protest Against it.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Messrs. Ellis, Levy and Gibson have under consideration a protest, which they will file with the President, against the appointment of a commission for Louisiana.

The protest objects to the policy of the commission:

1. Because it fails to redeem the assurances of the President and of his political friends, made in his behalf, before the electoral count was completed, these assurances being both verbal and in writing.

2. The appointment of such a commission is fully illegal and extra-constitutional, and tends to continue Federal interference in State matters.

3. That the delay consequent on such a commission is injurious to every interest of the State, and especially to the planting interest.

4. That the action of such commission is powerless to bind the people of the State, who "never" will consent to the overthrow of their chosen government and the installation of Packard.

GOV. BROWN OF TENNESSEE.

He is Willing to Visit Louisiana on Hayes' Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following letter has reached Postmaster General Key from ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee:

PULASKI, March 22, 1877.

Hon D. M. Key, Postmaster General:

If it is believed that my co-operation will contribute anything toward a pacific solution of the troubles in Louisiana, my services are at the command of the President, on the basis suggested in your dispatch of to-day. Advise me fully of the determination of the President. JOHN C. BROWN.

The President has appointed Mr. Brown on the Louisiana committee.

Packard's Legislature Appeals for Aid.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President has received by telegraph a resolution of the Packard Legislature calling for aid to protect the State government against insurrection, but has paid no attention to it.

Foster Blodgett as Marshal of Georgia.

The formal presentation of the papers and application of Foster Blodgett, as Marshal of Georgia, was made by Secretary Morton, and not by Senator Hill.

FOREIGN.

The Vatican Advises the Catholics to be Patient Under Persecution.

VIENNA, March 23.—A circular to the bishops has been issued from the Vatican, counseling patience and abstention from provocation during the expected period of increased persecution.

The Protocol.

PARIS, March 23.—Gen. Ignatieff is arranging for a meeting of the three Emperors, should the protocol be signed.

The Pope Somewhat Indisposed.

ROME, March 23.—The Pope is somewhat indisposed, but there is no immediate cause for alarm.

New Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is reported Count Corti succeeded Melegari as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The following paragraphs, intended to have been printed separately, were by some blunder so arranged that they read consecutively in a Paris journal: "Dr. —— has been appointed head physician to the Hospital de la Charite. Orders have been issued by the authorities for the immediate extension of the cemetery of Mount Parnasse; the works are being executed with the utmost dispatch."

CORN, CORN.—See P. E. Morphy & Son's auction advertisement.

[From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

A BETTER FEELING PREVAILING.

If the Commission Betrays Us, any Act on our Part Will Be Justified.

The Northern Copperheads and Southern Carpet-Baggers Feeding Out of the Same Trough.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President and members of the Cabinet are very reticent on the subject of their recent deliberations.

But one member of the commission has been appointed thus far; this is ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee. There is a report current that John B. Henderson, of Missouri, has been appointed and has accepted, but I cannot verify this. Henderson is generally considered as a Republican, but our people can depend on his fairness.

Southern men here are recovering their hopefulness to some extent. Their general expression is, that if the commission does justice, well and good, but if, after all we have suffered and endured, Packard is recognized, the Administration will have no excuse for its betrayal of us, and we will have the sympathy of the civilized world in any movement which may be dictated by our despair.

There is general feeling of relief that the announcement of the decision of the Cabinet did not provoke our people to attack the State-House, and it is believed, on all hands, that the action of the Commission will be patiently awaited by them.

Foster sends me a reassuring telegram from his home in Ohio.

He says that those who think that the President has backed down are mistaken, and that the present programme is dictated by the philosophy that diplomacy should be exhausted before war is declared.

All the New York papers are with us except the *Times*. The *Herald*, *World* and *Sun* denounce the commission programme, and sharply arraign Hayes for trifling and indecision.

The *Tribune* says that Commission should have a fair show, but scouts the possibility of Packard's recognition.

The Northern Democratic politicians who are figuring for Speakership and other offices of the next House join with Blaine and the carpet-baggers in rejoicing over the blow to our hopes.

It is a curious sight to see the Northern copperhead and Southern carpet-bagger feeding complacently out of the same hog trough, and whatever happens, our people should bear this spectacle in mind. BUELL.

THE MERCHANTS SPEAK.

A Prompt Rebuff to Packard's Lying Telegram.

A Council of Our Solid Men.

Yesterday afternoon, on a very short notice, the members of the Cotton Exchange met to take action upon the telegram sent to Washington by Packard, in which it was stated that the merchants of the city supported the aspirant in his pretensions. Never before in the

HISTORY OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE

has such an attendance been present, especially when a subject outside the trade was to be brought before the meeting.

The movement seemed to be spontaneous, and the willingness and alacrity with which the members of the Cotton Guild responded deserves commendation.

At the meeting held yesterday at the Cotton Exchange there was represented fully three-fourths of our exporting trade, and the amount of money represented was close upon $3,000,000.

The meeting was the largest ever held at the Exchange, and after the usual preliminaries the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and telegraphed to Washington:

PACKARD EXPOSED.

Whereas, one S. B. Packard is said to have informed the authorities at Washington City that the principal merchants and business men of this city are willing to recognize him, the said S. B. Packard, as the lawful Governor of this State; and

Whereas, such assertion is not only utterly false, but in direct contradiction of the most patent facts, the members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, an association representing a commercial interest of more than one hundred millions of dollars per annum, formed solely for business purposes, taking no part in politics and counting among its members adherents of both political parties, feel called upon, in the interest of peace, good order and lawful government, to solemnly protest against any credit being given to such assertions; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That Francis T. Nicholls is recognized and obeyed as the lawful Governor of this State by nine-tenths of the honest, intelligent and tax-paying classes of the State, and by a large numerical majority of its citizens, without distinction of race or color.

Resolved, That this recognition of the government of his Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, as the only lawful government of the State, is abundantly proven by the ready obedience yielded by all classes to the authority of the courts, sheriffs and other officers acting under commissions issued by him and by the voluntary payment of taxes in advance of the time fixed by law.

Resolved, That for ourselves, and for the great mass of the peaceable and law-abiding citizens of this State, we solemnly protest against the right of any power outside of the State to set up or to recognize any State government other than that of Francis T. Nicholls, the one duly elected, inaugurated, recognized and obeyed by the people of the State.

Resolved, That in the interest of peace and good order, and of Republican institutions, we solemnly protest against any attempt to impose the said S. B. Packard upon this people as Governor of the State, firmly believing that the attempt would lead to civil strife, and to a resistance which would speedily assume such formidable proportions as would endanger the peace and prosperity of the entire country.

A PROTEST.

The Merchants of New Orleans Refute Packard's Lies.

They will Uphold, by all Means, the Nicholls Government.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1877.

To his Excellency R. B. Hayes, President of the United States:

Sir—The undersigned, merchants and others established in this city, do hereby emphatically deny that we have, in any manner or shape, supported, or that we intend to support, the so-called government headed by S. B. Packard.

And we also solemnly declare that it is our firm and deliberate purpose to uphold, by all means in our power, the legal Governor of this State, Francis T. Nicholls. Very respectfully,

A Carriere & Sons	Bercier & DeSmet,
A W Bosworth,	P Geipi & Brother,
Jno G Gaines,	Geo A Pike,
A Baldwin & Co,	Jno H Pike,
J Burnside,	Pike & Howard,
McStea & Value,	J W Gaines,
Katz & Barnett	J Gordon,
Levy, Loeb, Phener & Co,	Wm Pemberton.
Jas M Walsh,	Edgar N tt,
A F Hickman,	Pike Brothers,
M B Weil,	Lemoine & Gaines Bros,
C Cavaroc & Son,	J E Cassard,
Meyer Weill,	Geo Jonas,
Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller,	John E King, Herman Roehl,
Felix Loeb,	I N Marks,
Simon & Kohn,	Herman & Vignes,
Isaacson & Sims,	Chas Jumonville,
Wm J Behan,	W Palfrey,
P A Conway,	J Tuyes,
Isaac Levy,	J W Hincks,
A Lehmann & Co,	J Delery,
Mullen & Holloway,	Chas Ganucheau,
Leon Goudchaux,	W W Gordon,
M Johnson,	A V Duralde,
A Lamothe,	Jos David,
A H Marks,	J C Adams,
Ed Durand,	M W Smith,
Joseph Mitchell,	Jules Montreuil,
P O Kombeck,	James Nott,
Charles J Carriere,	Touton Beauregard,
Geo W Byrne,	Ed Lenes,
L E Forstall,	J L Berwin,
James J Tarleton,	P Blanc,
J Surgeron,	F Dietze,
Ed Jumonville,	C L Mayor,
A Willoz,	P G Duquenay,
G Larroque-Turgeau,	Jno A Barnett,
Jno D Kombeck,	Henry Bezou,
G W Nott,	T A Chalaron,
A Archinard,	J Michelfelder,
J Newman,	A Bozonier,
R W Young,	H Rideau,
J Cassard,	Jno Meyers & Son,
C H Lawrence & Co,	Cobb & Maxent,
L Reder & Co,	Byrnes & Bro,
W G Lyon & Co,	Wang & Cottam,
W H Holmes & Co,	B W Dermott,
D Fajo & Co,	J A Staiger,
J B Camors & Co,	Sheehan & Russ,
John T Moore & Co,	J R Kent & Co,
Greve & Wildermann,	C T Buddecke & son
Frank & Roder,	M Shely,
E S Keep & Sons,	Miller, Dolhonde & Co,
Roger & Mitchell,	John Nelson & Co,
Small & Co,	B H Flashpoler,
Smith, Bros & Co,	J W Smith,
Schwabacher, Frowenfelder & Pfeifer,	Aug Benckhardt, Geo Sick,
J M Schwartz,	H Herbst,
Archer & Borland,	Gustave Lee,
Howard & Preston,	C H Heintz,
Chas H Dolsen,	Ernest Kraemer,
David Collie,	H Pohlman & Son,
Crane, Meihado & Chism	Jules Janvry,
Vose Brothers,	H R Gogreve,
Chas Pleasants,	A H White,
Prudhomme & Briggs,	Aug Couturie,
Post & Hobby,	Geo Heck & Co.,
Gordon & Gomila,	John Connolly,
Barstow & Deeves,	P B Hurst,
Pohlman & Doll,	E K Converse,
W P Converse, Jr., & Co.,	F A Behan,
J C Murphy & Co.,	Jackson & Manson,
Glover & Odendahl,	Russell & Hall,
W H Matthews & Bro,	Bareshide & Maes,
Zuberbier & Behan,	Baumgarden & Langles
Morris McGraw,	John Calder,
Gus Beck,	G Gitzinger,
Burke & Thompson,	Hay & Mehle,
J Gaspor,	Frederick Good,
Udolphe Wolf,	Jno A Norton,
Lochte & Cordes,	U Marinoni,
Hartwell & Chambers,	Ant Lacata,
Geo W Tatt & Co,	Gelpi & Viosca,
J Gottschalk,	Joseph O'Brien,
A Thomson & Co,	Fernd Barba,
J J Irby & Son,	Margaret Haughery,
Jackson & Kilpatrick,	Forsheimer Bros,
Thos Simms,	C A French,
Scherck & Berkson,	Eugene Doherty,
W H Beanham,	S Myers,
A T Bennett & Co,	Vairin & Mortimer,
Chs H Schenck,	Holt, Murray & Co,
Hirsch, Adler & Co,	Sears & Kinsella,
Flash, Lewis & Co,	Pelton & Dunbar,
John I Adams & Co,	B J West,
A F Cochran & Cazeres,	C Doyle,
Miller & Dielman,	James G Clark,
Schmidt & Zeigler,	Jules Rose & Co,
E F DelBondio,	J Bloom & Co,
M J & D D O'Brien,	Commagere & Lambert,
J T Gibbons & Co,	P Riviere,
Miller & Meyer,	A A Ruch,
Joseph Keller,	R Beltran,
Davison & Pitcher,	Jas A Vignaud,
U Bassetti,	E G Arnet,
H T Lawler,	S McClelland,
Mayer Bros,	C P Gilmore,
John H Calder,	H Maxent,
L B DaPonte,	P Poutz & Son,
E J Doyle,	L Grand,
A Cabiro,	Merrow & Westerfield,
G Crawley,	A A Moulton,
Joseph D'Meza,	T M Wescott,
A Flotte,	Peychaud & Garcia,
O Duplantier,	M Popovich,
E L Reebe,	L Spotorno,
P M Kelly,	H N Boudet,
Louis Courceelles,	F Henke,
Jas Beauregard,	Urban Theurer,
R Ardeville,	R F Theurer,
M R Miller,	Joseph Bayle,
J A Delery,	F Jaufroid,
Edm D'Aquin,	F Laborde,
Jules LeBlanc,	Victor Maignan,
L Falk, Jr,	L C Arny,
O Valeton,	T M Scott,
J Jamrod,	J Sarrazin,
E Pautier,	O Vatinel,
C P Faurie,	S Fournier,
S Tocs,	Dr J A Hava,
E D Dean,	E Dejan,
F A Daihe,	R Brugier,
H Boisblanc,	Hebert & Co,
Bertus & Durel,	H Billard,
Rodd Bros & Co,	A Dagoret,
Ed D'Aquin,	Paulin Durel,
C N Vogan,	A Geiger,
P A Lelong,	J Carrouchie,
Delgado & Co,	R Cary & Co,

and thousands of others, merchants, bankers, brokers, etc.

DOUBLE DAILY.—On and after Sunday next, the 4th inst., the Jackson Road will have two passenger trains daily, running to and from the city, making connections for all points North, East and West.

NEWS BY MAIL.

HORRIBLE.

Packard's Niggers Are Going to Burn Down New Orleans.

[Special to Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Cabinet session to-day was a long one. President Hayes said at its opening that he proposed to stand by the policy outlined in his inaugural speech, and that nothing has occurred since his succession to office, to make him change his views upon the subjects therein mentioned. Mr. Evarts offered a resolution after this approving Hayes' policy toward the South. This was seconded by Postmaster General Key, and adopted by a unanimous vote of the Cabinet. Following this there was a lengthy discussion of affairs in the South. A prominent Republican Senator who was summoned to the White House this afternoon to consult with Hayes about the Southern situation, says nothing was resolved upon in the Cabinet to-day, but it is generally agreed upon by Mr. Hayes and his advisers that no troops shall be withdrawn from Louisiana at present. A few days ago this withdrawal was agreed upon, but Packard's attitude has considerably changed matters. The Hayes people had been told that if the troops were withdrawn the Packard government would have to give way at once. Upon the rumor of the troops being recalled Packard has shown himself independent of them, and massed such a force about him as to make some Conservatives afraid to have the troops ordered away. Packard's friends say to-night that if the troops are withdrawn and a fight is once begun the colored people will burn down New Orleans. The South Carolina case is different. Chamberlain is as strong as Packard, but it is to be doubted whether he could make as good a fight. Mr. Hayes said to Senator Patterson to-day that he did not believe in keeping troops there to bolster up either government. He may move out a few troops from Columbia, but he will keep the main bulk of them there. Senator Angus Cameron, who was chairman of the Senate investigating committee that visited South Carolina, called upon Hayes this evening at his request and told him that he believed that if the troops were withdrawn, a conflict should ensue, and a single Republican should be killed, the colored people alone would set fire to and destroy the city of Columbia.

THE LIAR ON RECORD.

Kellogg is Interviewed and Says Rash Things Promiscuously.

[Special Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Gov. Kellogg had a long interview with the President to-night. After it a *Times* representative had an interview with him. The Governor was very much in earnest, and seemed to be deeply excited about the statements that have been made by the Louisiana Conservatives here in the city. He said he would stake his positive judgment, aside from all questions of feeling, that the troops would not be withdrawn from Louisiana. When asked if he based this on the statement made to him by the President, he said: "I say nothing of that. I do not say that the President has said nothing one way or the other, but my judgment is absolute and unqualified that the troops will not be withdrawn." He also said that the men that were here representing the conservatives were so impecunious that scarcely one of them had enough money to get out of town; that they borrowed money to come here, and that they did not represent the wealth nor even the taxpayers of the State of Louisiana. He said that the good people of the North professed to be very much worried about Mr. Packard's ability to run the State government provided the people should refuse to pay taxes. He said that this was one of the greatest absurdities that could by any possible combination be invented. Four out of five of the laboring classes in Louisiana are colored. They represent the producers, and they as a class support Packard. Nearly all of the heavy taxpaying parishes where the sugar plantations are located are colored parishes. He said that Packard would willingly sign a guarantee that if allowed to go on and run his government he would not ask a single white Democrat in the State to pay a cent of taxes, and at the end of six months he would have $50,000 surplus in the Treasury. He also said that Packard was not going to run away. He was going to stay there and fight it out, and the President could not consistently go back on him. He said the men who tried to beat Hayes, and who counseled his assassination, now come here with the cheek of Government mules to ask him to create a government for themselves, and thereby negative the vote of the State whereby he was elected. He said that out of the five thousand men under arms to-night in New Orleans to support the Nicholls government, there is not one in ten who is a taxpayer. He says that there is no doubt that a majority of the merchants of New Orleans are in favor of the Nicholls government. They want to see the old times of slavery restored, when New Orleans was the centre of the commerce of the South. One of the strongest reasons why they favor the Nicholls government is that it is the stronger of the two governments. There has been so much misrepresentation in the North upon the subject of the men that were supporting Packard, that he said it was very common for people to suppose that Packard had no following. Time, he thought, would demonstrate whether Packard could support himself or not, if the United States troops are left merely for the purpose of preserving the peace. If they are drawn away it will be an open fight, and no one of the Packard government was going to run.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CONANT.

Not Much Expected to be Proved—The Policy of the Deparment.

[Special to the World.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The investigation into the charges against Assistant Secretary Conant and Mr. Bigelow, ex-chief of the loan division of the Treasury Department, of fraud in connection with unpaid interest, does not seem so far to amount to much. In fact, no evidence whatever has been obtained to implicate either. The time at which Bigelow is charged with being interested in the scheme is completely upset by his absence in Europe for the past two years. The amount of unclaimed interest paid over to attorneys and agents has also proved to have been considerably exaggerated, not reaching thus far over $10,000. Douglass, the clerk who was arrested for furnishing the lists of claimants for the interest some time ago, is out on bail and has furnished evidence against several outsiders with whom he was operating. While Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury the department prepared a list of those to whom interest was overdue and propose to publish it in the newspapers and issue it in circulars, but for some reason or other it was finally abandoned. Now the policy is to keep the names of the claimants as secret as possible. The parties who are pursuing Conant made oath to-day to alleged immoral practices on his part, out of office.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW LEE.

The Wholesale Murderer Awaiting the Action of the Law.

[Special to Chicago Times.]

BEAVER, Utah, March 20.—Camp Cameron was reinforced to-day with a company of infantry, in view of Lee's approaching execution, for which no preparations, it appears, have been made. It is regarded as doubtful by some whether the execution will take place on Friday. Lee is intensely bitter against Brigham Young, but says he will never inform against any of his brethren. He says his conscience does not condemn him, and he is willing to die for the Mormon people, in the full faith of celestial glory. He does not seem agitated in view of the near approach of death. He refuses to see any newspaper correspondents or to communicate anything for publication beyond the manuscript for his book to his counsel. One married daughter of Lee resides in this town, and his wives, nine in all, live in different parts of the territory, but three of them will adhere to him. Rachel, who has been with him during his confinement, is his only wife here, and she said to-day, after visiting him, that Lee would die for this people. Some 50 or 60 of Lee's children live in this territory, but a good many are estranged from him. District Attorney Howard, who has been endeavoring to procure a confession from Lee implicating Higbee and other church officials, may deem a reprieve necessary in order to promote the ends of justice. Haight, Higbee and Stewart, interdicted parties, are still at large, with abundant evidence to convict them. Whether Bishop Dame, who was above Haight and Higbee, can be reached, is the problem now to be worked out, and if Dame can be convicted it is impossible to say how far above him the responsibility of the massacre can be traced. Howard seems to be the man to bring all the facts to light.

Valedictory.

[Philadelphia Times.]

A gentle hint to Packard and Chamberlain: Don't stand on the order of your going, but go at once. Nobody wants you who can help you; and if you don't go soon, the order of your going may be inconveniently hurried some fine morning by the sudden disappearance of bayonets from about the temples now defiled by the last run of carpet-baggers. Go!

Mrs. Midhat's Retort.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Even in the Orient feminine nature is delicately feline, as elsewhere. It is said that Lady Salisbury, as a strong-minded lady, frequented the Turkish harems and endeavored to induce their inmates to concur with her in her political views. To Mme. Midhat—the wife of the grand vizier—she said that the Turks were done for, and unless they gave in their fate was sealed. Mme. Midhat replied that the wives of Turkish ministers left politics to their husbands, and perhaps it might be as well if the wives of English ministers were to do the same.

A Young Old Lady.

Mrs. Patty Stanton, of North Stonington, Connecticut, is a bright ninety-nine-year-old woman, whose impaired eyesight is coming back, and who is growing a new set of teeth. She was married at fourteen, has an eighty-year-old daughter, and says she would marry again but for the fear that the happy man might seek her money more than her love.

A Soft Answer.

[Chicago Times.]

"Why doesn't this fire keep up?" asked a Chicago husband pettishly, as he pranced around half dressed, and furtively poked the stove grate, late one bitter morning. "It's so much like you," piped out his wife from the warm bed, "Like me!" exclaimed he, stopping in his work, "how so?" "Because," said she, roguishly, "it will go out nights." He mumbled something to himself, and returned to his work.

The Cradle of the Washingtons.

[London World.]

The vanished generations of Spencers lie under stately monuments in the old Church of Brington, within easy walking distance of Althorp. But Brington has titles to fame beside that of being the burial place of the powerful family dwelling hard by. Painstaking antiquaries have traced hither the ancestors of George Washington, and love to find in the arms of the Washingtons, displayed in Brington Church, the Stars and Stripes of the great republic of the West.

A Mental Reservation.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

The exchange of regards between ex-Judge Davis and his former associates was eminently proper; but it must have strained the new Senator's conscience a little to say that the Supreme Court is as worthy the confidence of the American people now as ever before. He probably took a mental exception on Joe Bradley.

She was telling a female friend how Mary Jane quarrelled with her "feller," and said she, "Why, if you heard 'em talk, you'd think they were married."

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