

WASHINGTON.

A Dream of Arcadia Realized at the National Capital.

THE DEVIL REPORTED DEAD.

The President Leading the Radical Lion and the Liberal Lamb.

THE CARPET-BAG ELEMENT DISCORDANT.

Significance of Senator Cameron's Resignation.

INTERVIEW WITH THE VETERAN POLITICIAN.

How He Got Even with John Sherman and Carl Schurz.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1877.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING IN WASHINGTON—EVERYBODY CONTENT EXCEPT THE CARPET-BAGGERS—PROSPECTS OF THE KELLOGG CASE.

There is a general impression in Washington this evening that the devil is dead. Indeed, some sanguine people have even proposed to hold a funeral service over him. Nothing was ever lovelier than the coming in of the new Cabinet. Mr. Chandler made a little complimentary oration to Secretary Schurz on giving up his portfolio. Postmaster General Key, having first solemnly resolved to remove so postmasters except incompetents...

So lovely is everything, indeed, that nothing appears less probable now than the wild reports sent out from here last week by injudicious newspaper men of opposition in the party to either the President's policy or his Cabinet. These reports are now generally laughed to scorn by the Senators who were said to have been belligerent, and there is this evening the best of reason to believe that the whole republican party here has been for months past long and impatiently waiting for the new policy, has been anxious for nothing so much as the overthrow of the carpet-bag government, a reformation of the civil service and just such a Cabinet as the President has selected.

Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Corbin are the only people who remain unhappy in this general time of rejoicing; but even they are not without hope. There was no session of the Senate to-day, but the Committee on Privileges and Elections met, and the majority agreed to report that Mr. Kellogg ought to be admitted on a prima facie case. This decision, made tolerably early in the day, has been followed by a very adroit intrigue.

The report giving Mr. Kellogg his seat will be made to the Senate to-morrow. It will, however, not come up for discussion at once, but will go to the printer, and there is more than an even chance that it will not be heard from again this session.

Mr. Kellogg is getting desperate and threatens that if the Senate does not let him in at once he will go to New Orleans, join the Nicholls' forces, and help to send two democratic Senators. He adds that Mr. Corbin will be elected in South Carolina, and that thus they can add three democratic Senators to a party already nearly dead.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1877.

SENATOR CAMERON'S RESIGNATION, AND WHAT BROUGHT IT ABOUT.

The resignation of Simon Cameron as one of the Senators from Pennsylvania, created a good deal of a sensation here to-night, and has been a chief topic of conversation. Ten days ago the idea of giving up his place in the Senate is thought to have been an far removed from the mind of the veteran politician as any idea could well be. To appreciate the motives that have prompted him to take so unexpected a step, as well as the meaning of his action, it is necessary to understand some of the inside history of the Cameron effort of the last two weeks to retain Mr. Don Cameron in the Cabinet.

As for myself I have not determined what I shall do. I have thought I would go travelling for pleasure and take a trip to Europe, but as I have always been seafish on the ocean I am somewhat apprehensive about it. However, I bought the farm of my grandfather the other day, and if nothing better can be done I can go and enjoy myself there for the rest of my days. He came there one hundred years ago from Scotland with a Presbyterian clergyman and settled down. I shall be glad to receive my friends in the old stone house which is still well preserved on it. I can say with retiring pride that I am the only one in my family who has been engaged in it here for thirty-two years, that I have never made a dollar by it, and that the other day I have been in my objection to it took occasion to remind him of it, but I have no mind to feel against John Sherman or any other of my brother Senators. They have always treated me kindly, and I feel grateful to them all.

not know that he thought of throwing up the Senatorship, deep as was his chagrin at Don's defeat, until the names of the new Cabinet were announced, and Mr. Cameron was in the van. For some reason, Mr. Cameron dislikes the new Secretary of State. The friends of Mr. Cameron account for his animosity toward Mr. Everts by saying that he does not believe him to be a good enough party man, but the spirits he exhibits is very bitter. When the names of the new Cabinet were read in executive session and the motion was made to immediately confirm them, it was Mr. Cameron who made the first objection to Mr. Everts. When the nomination of Mr. Everts was taken up in Mr. Cameron's committee, to which it was referred, he is said to have fought it bitterly and voted against it. A majority of the committee, however, was against Mr. Cameron and he was directed to report the nomination back to the Senate favorably. In the Senate he voted for its confirmation, but said he did so in deference to the wishes of the committee. It was then that the Loechei chief is credited with forming the resolution to resign. The story runs that his pride had been wounded by the rejection of his son and the installment at the head of the Cabinet of a man he disliked, and with whom as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee it would be incumbent upon him to hold the closest official relations. To have kept his place as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, would be simply to place himself toward the Secretary of State in precisely the same position his predecessor, Mr. Sumner, found himself in as regards Mr. Fish, but that was resolved not to do. This is the account told of the purely personal part of the affair.

The politicians who profess to know the rest of his motives say that he saw behind him in Pennsylvania a possible rupture in the republican organization, which he was determined at all hazards to prevent. The one way out of the difficulty was to reform the party lines in his State, to throw the mantle of leadership on the shoulders of his son while he had the power to place it there and nominally retire from the political field himself. The federal offices and patronage were to be saved at any sacrifice. The information received here to-night by Senator Wallace and others is that Mr. Don Cameron will receive to-morrow the caucus nomination to succeed his father, and that he will be elected for two years, the remainder of the Senator's term. It is also reported that the same caucus will adopt resolutions indorsing the policy of President Hayes so far as announced. The effect of this procedure on the part of the Cameron faction will be to place Don in a position where he can support the administration of Governor Hayes, and will hope to control for the benefit of the family and its followers the Pennsylvania patronage and offices.

The above is the gossip about the matter which is current here to-night. Naturally Mr. Cameron's own version of his resignation and the reasons inducing it would be most interesting to know, and he was accordingly waited upon this evening by the Herald representative desirous of learning them. The veteran statesman was found quietly enjoying a conversation with one of his relations on the hill just behind the Cameron mansion. He was asked what was the meaning of the report of his resignation, and if there was any foundation for it. He answered quite frankly:—

"Yes, I am going to resign. I have resigned, to take effect upon the election of my successor. It comes about because I am tired of public life. I need rest. All the stories about my great dissatisfaction and being exasperated are all humbug, especially as regards President Hayes. I have not called upon him yet, but I will do so to-morrow. I have none, but the kindest feelings for President Hayes. I voted for him and will earnestly support with all my energy and influence the present efforts of his administration. I wish him success, and will do all in my power to aid him in that direction. I wish this distinctly understood, because I have been very misrepresented and people have taken great pleasure in misrepresenting me. But I don't care anything about that. That I do not pretend to be a great speaker, I think I can discuss intelligently any subject connected with the history of our country and its public affairs. True, I am not what you call an educated man according to professional parlance, but the fact is that since I have been in public life I have read as much, if not more, I will venture to say, than any other one of my brother Senators in regard to the history and literature of our country, and have, perhaps, had as varied and useful experience."

"Pausing a moment he went on:—'There are, however, some things in President Hayes' policy which I do not approve of, and I propose to frankly and honestly tell him so to-morrow, when I go to have the pleasure of seeing him for one day, not that he is right in placing an ex-Confederate in his Cabinet; but, as I said before, I intend to support his policy, and I think as President he is entitled to choose his own course and advisers. He certainly should have a fair chance and trial in what he intends to do, and therefore he should not be condemned beforehand. I hope he will succeed, and that good results will come from the experiments he is trying, though I confess I have my doubts about them. Still I am not going to place any obstacles in his way. All of the statements about my ill humor and intemperate expressions in regard to President Hayes are made out of whole cloth, and there is not a scintilla of truth in them. I trust I am too old and have had too much experience to behave myself in this way."

In regard to my retirement and the succession of my son to my place, I can only say that I hope he will be elected to it. It certainly would be very gratifying to me. There will be a caucus of the Legislature at Harrisburg to-night, and he left the city yesterday to attend it. Should he be selected there would be in my old days an additional gratification to feel that, as I cannot live long, he will have succeeded me in both of the two important positions I have held under the government as Secretary of War and Senator in trying times. He has already called upon President Hayes in the most friendly spirit after having sent in his resignation as Secretary of War, and given him his most hearty assurances of satisfaction with his administration and of future support, which I know he will carry out, if elected to the Senate. Although he is not much more of a speaker than I am, he is an educated man, being a graduate of Princeton, and is, besides, a business man, and I am sure he will acquire himself in credit, and show his ability and worth in any place he is called to fill.

As for myself I have not determined what I shall do. I have thought I would go travelling for pleasure and take a trip to Europe, but as I have always been seafish on the ocean I am somewhat apprehensive about it. However, I bought the farm of my grandfather the other day, and if nothing better can be done I can go and enjoy myself there for the rest of my days. He came there one hundred years ago from Scotland with a Presbyterian clergyman and settled down. I shall be glad to receive my friends in the old stone house which is still well preserved on it. I can say with retiring pride that I am the only one in my family who has been engaged in it here for thirty-two years, that I have never made a dollar by it, and that the other day I have been in my objection to it took occasion to remind him of it, but I have no mind to feel against John Sherman or any other of my brother Senators. They have always treated me kindly, and I feel grateful to them all.

SENATOR CAMERON'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1877.

THE OLD WINNEBAGO CHIEF PUTS OFF HIS WAR PAINT—HIS TOMAHAWK TO BE WIELDED BY YOUNG DON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 12, 1877. A political sensation was created in this city to-day by the announcement that Hon. Simon Cameron had transmitted his resignation to the Governor of Pennsylvania as United States Senator, with a view, it is hinted, of leaving his son, the late Secretary of War, elected to the vacancy of such a member. The most had been discussed among the members of the Legislature since it became known that President Hayes would not retain the War Minister. Nothing was developed until to-day, when it was rumored that an arrangement had been entered into between the father and son that the latter should succeed the former in the United States Senate. The news was received with dismay by the few republicans of the Legislature who are opposed to the Cameron dynasty, but a large majority rejoiced over it. The demerits construed the prospective election of the

have held since. Then Mr. Schurz, in a speech he made in the Senate, took occasion to sneer at me, and others betrayed me soundly for being instrumental in the change. I did not forget this sneer, and in my voice against Mr. Schurz's confirmation, I tried to remind him of it. That is all there is in my voting against the nominations of President Hayes for Cabinet officers, and it was from these facts it arose alone, not from any untowardness in his administration, because no matter what he did in trying to discharge his duties honestly as Chief Executive of the nation I felt bound to support him. In fact he could not have been nominated at the Cincinnati Convention except for me and my son's help.

And just here I will tell you a political secret. Before that nomination was made Mr. Sherman, then Senator, and Mr. Hale telegraphed to the latter-in-law of the latter for \$1,000 in order to meet some expenses there, and Secretary Chandler would not send the money until I said it should be paid and become responsible for it. Shortly after this President Hayes was nominated, and no one rejoiced more in it than I did. So you see I cannot be numbered among those who are opposed to or dissatisfied with President Hayes and his acts. I wish him success, but think the offices of the republican party should be kept within the members of that party. I can take care of myself and shall get along, I guess, as comfortably as I have heretofore done."

So saying, and renewing an invitation to come and visit him at the old stone house on his grandfather's farm, which he says he is going to "fix up," the aged Senator—he is in his seventy-ninth year—politely accompanied the Herald representative to the door and bade him good-by.

PINCHBACK ON PACKARD'S RECORD AND POWERS FOR GOOD AND EVIL.

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 gentleman 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 other respectable citizens. They came into the republicanism not through Mr. Packard's agency or solicitation, but in accordance with their own convictions. He was not in the city when they were being advanced, or ever since reconstruction was put into 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 Packard's suggestions or preference, but the confidence and votes of colored citizens gave them 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 was recorded as voting against the civil rights clause. Before the first reconstituted Legislature he appeared as a lobbyist for the Nicholson Payment 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 turpitude 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 good and without national recognition, powerful only through the office 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.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS NOT LIKELY TO BE CALLED—HOW THE ARMY EXPENSES CAN BE MET WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE PRESENT.

It is now quite probable that no extra session of Congress will be called by President Hayes, who has consulted with numerous advisers as to its necessity. Neither political party seems anxious to have Congress assembled during the warm weather, and the fact has been represented to the President that it is possible to bridge over the interval from the close of the present fiscal year on the 1st of July to the 1st of October or November next without an appropriation for the support of the army. This can be effected as follows:—There will be on the first of July supply of clothing and subsistence enough on hand, either by ordinary contracts or by contract, to clothe and feed the army until December. As to the matter of pay the first installment would not reach the rank and file before the first of September, even if the money were already appropriated for the fiscal year, because it is customary to pay the army only every two months. During the war it was often four and six months before the paymaster came around, and the army then numbered 1,000,000 men, and had fully as urgent need of receiving its pay as it has now, when its facilities for local credit with sutlers and shopkeepers are so abundant. For these several reasons it has been made quite manifest that if the only reason for an extra session is the failure of the Army bill, Congress need not be convened before October or November at the earliest, and possibly not before the regular day in December.

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younger Cameron as a rebuke to the President for deposing the Cabinet Minister, and generally expressed indifference as to the programme.

THE LATE SECRETARY OF WAR AT HOME at an elaborate mansion in this city yesterday, and to-day he entertained the republican members of the Legislature, extending to all in the city an invitation to call on him and enjoy his hospitality. They were cordially received and frankly informed that Mr. Cameron was a candidate for the seat of his father. Some of the legislative callers who wished to be relieved of a suspicion that he intended to antagonize the policy of the President, were informed that he was not only in accord with the policy of Mr. Hayes, but that he would give it and his whole administration his warmest support. He expressed no regrets at not being retained as Secretary of War, but it is generally believed that he would have accepted the unexpected treatment he received, and his aspirations for a place in the Senate have their origin in a desire to regain some of his lost ground. His friends in the Legislature and elsewhere in the State are free to say that Hayes has been guilty of ingratitude in not retaining a man who had done so much to elect him to the Presidency; but they also express themselves satisfied that, taken as a whole, the formation of an entirely new Cabinet will be for the general good.

THE MATTER FIXED.

The resignation of Senator Cameron (which was read in both branches of the Legislature to-night) would not have left the Governor's hands if it had not been ascertained that Don Cameron was certain of obtaining official support from the republicans to ensure success. The presentation of the resignation was conditioned on receiving assurance of such a result. After personal interviews with a large majority of the republican members of the Legislature, and finding no substantial opposition to him, the communication of Senator Cameron was authorized to be read to the two houses.

THE ELECTION.

As the Legislature has fixed the day of adjournment on the 23d, the resignation had to be submitted to-night or an extension of the session would have been made necessary, the consultation requiring the election to be held on the second Tuesday after official notice is received of the resignation of a United States Senator.

NO OPPOSITION IN THE PARTY CAUCUS.

The republicans will hold a caucus to-morrow to place in nomination Young Cameron, when it is expected he will receive a unanimous indorsement for the position. There is some opposition to his selection in his party, but it will not find expression in votes against him in the caucus or at the election on Tuesday of next week.

EMPTY HONOR.

As the republicans have a majority of forty-five in the Legislature the democrats have no show of success. It has not yet been decided for whom they will vote, but the names of Judge Black and Congressman Clymer and Randall are mentioned.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION IN BOTH HOUSES ABOUT INSURANCE—THE JOINT COMMITTEE'S BILL—GAS FOR NEW YORK CITY ON THE PHILADELPHIA PLAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, March 12, 1877.

Both houses were involved in a discussion of insurance matters to-night, the only important item of business transacted in the Senate being the ordering to a third reading of Hammond's bill permitting the taxation of shares of life, fire and marine insurance companies. In the assembly a long-winded debate ensued over a resolution offered by Mr. O'Hare receding the evils to which policy holders have been so long subjected, and calling the attention of the Insurance Committee to the subject. Mr. Purdy offered a substitute, which was accepted by Mr. O'Hare, calling upon the committee to inquire into the means of reducing the salaries paid to their officers and the manner in which the funds of the companies were disbursed, to furnish the same to the House. This was looked upon as a slight to the Insurance Committee, and was resisted by Mr. Graham, the chairman, and by Mr. Alvord in their behalf. An amended resolution was finally passed, which was the joint production of Messrs. Purdy, Weiss and Strahan. Mr. Weiss, who is a member of the Insurance Committee, wanted the House to instruct the committee to report a bill by the coming Friday but Mr. Purdy did not press this point, as the committee expressed themselves as willing and anxious to do so at the earliest possible moment.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mr. Purdy introduced a bill which provides for the construction of the New York City Gas Works on the same basis as that of the city of Philadelphia. It provides for the appointment of four trustees, to be selected by the Mayor, who, with the Commissioner of Public Works, will act as a board of trustees, and refer all appropriations necessary for the construction and maintenance to the approval of the Board of Appointment. It empowers the Trustees to take any waste lands belonging to the city and to manufacture gas from bituminous coal or other materials to light the city streets and parks, to supply private consumers, at a rate not exceeding \$2 25 per 1,000 cubic feet. The bill has been prepared by Major Noah, Assistant Corporation Attorney, who is here urging its passage. It being deemed necessary to guard against any future combination of the companies, such as was entered into last fall when the price of lighting the street lamps was raised \$200, Mayor Ely's Message contains attention to this fact. Philadelphia gas works pay in \$500,000 annually to the city treasury as profits and light 12,500 street lamps free.

A BANK PROPOSITION.

In the Senate a bill to reorganize banks from taking names of cities was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced this evening:—

By Mr. STEPHENS—To provide for the creation of a Board of Charities in Kings county.

By Mr. STRONG—Amending the charter of Brooklyn; and also to alter the line between the City and Kings county.

By Mr. SHELTON—Amending the act relative to Railroad Commissioners.

By Mr. TIGHE—To regulate pilotage in the port of New York.

By Mr. COWDIN—To provide for the construction and repair of docks, wharves and piers in the city of New York and management of the same. He said this bill passed in the House of Representatives.

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RAPID TRANSIT.

Meeting of Property Owners in Opposition to the Gilbert Road.

THE SIXTH AVENUE JEREMIAHS.

Horse Car Obstructionists—An Aldermanic Hearing.

FIGURES ON THE PEOPLE'S SIDE.

A meeting of "Sixth Avenue property owners" was held last evening at Masonic Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue, for the purpose of protesting against the Gilbert Elevated Railroad being run through Sixth Avenue. About 200 people were present, many of them, no doubt, being property owners on the avenue