

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—The Nicholls legislature adopted the following:

Whereas, The inaugural address of the present Executive of the nation indicates a fixed determination to restore harmony to the people of the South by establishing a policy of pacification for one of coercion, and by recognizing the right of said people to local self-government, free from federal interference; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we accept this declaration of the national Executive of non-intervention in the affairs of the State as a happy augury for the future, made in good faith and the true spirit of the Constitution, and that this General Assembly will earnestly co-operate with President Hayes in every effort to restore confidence and fraternal relations among the whole people of this great country, and to this end it pledges all the power and influence at its command to secure the great object for which governments were instituted, viz.: To guarantee protection to life, liberty, and property to every human being within its borders.

Packard remains constantly at the State House, attending such business as comes before him. He stated, to-day, to a reporter, that he had as full confidence as ever in the final success of his government, but he added, "I am amazed at the persistence with which the most glaring misstatements are repeated, even by journals usually well-informed. For instance it seems widely believed that my legal claims to office are based entirely upon the decision of the returning board and the constitutional provision requiring the canvass of votes by the General Assembly had not been strictly complied with in this respect, that there were less than a quorum of senators present when the canvass was made. The provision of the constitution upon the subject is this: 'The returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the second day of the session of the General Assembly, then to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes, and the person having the greatest number for governor shall be declared duly elected.' This provision was complied with in every particular. On the second day's session, January 2nd, the General Assembly met in joint convention, with sixty-eight representatives and twenty-one senators present, make the canvass and declared the result. A quorum in the house is sixty-one and of the senate nineteen. Of the sixty-eight representatives present all were returned by the returning board and of the twenty-one senators nineteen were so returned, and two were seated on contest. Thus there was an undoubted quorum of the members of each branch of the legislature present and participated in the canvass, whose names appeared on the rolls of the Secretary of State as entitled to participate in the original organization. The impression that there was not a quorum present has probably arisen from the fact that the five senators present when the votes were counted for governor, and when Kellogg was elected senator, was subsequently induced to withdraw, and some are now acting with Nicholls' senate. Two have since returned. There was no legal quorum of either house present in the Nicholls legislature when the pretended canvass was made for governor and lieutenant governor. The house had but forty-two legal members, the senate but seventeen. Nor had they before them any returns, as provided by the constitution, on which to base their canvass. Deslonde, Kellogg's Secretary of State, then the undisputed Secretary of State, not only refused the returns when the committee from the Nicholls House formally requested them, but presented them, as directed by law, to the Speaker of the House, in whose presence the vote was canvassed as above stated."

Referring to President Hayes' southern policy Governor Packard said, "I do not understand it to be his desire to force the colored people from the republican party. On the other hand I understand that he will sustain, under the Constitution and laws, each State of the Union in a republican form of government, and will suppress insurrection and domestic violence. I understand him as wishing to avoid the constant use of troops in the Southern States at elections, and as a police force for States. The foundation for this desirable state of affairs has been laid here already. It has been my desire to facilitate the entrance into the republican party of the old line whigs and conservatives, and during the past canvass my efforts in that direction were crowned with gratifying success. The republican party will lose Pinchback and a small following of colored men, who will go to the democratic party. On the other hand the republicans will gain largely from the conservatives and old line whigs. If, however, the revolutionary Nicholls party, representing the extreme democratic element, were to succeed in supplanting the lawful State government, the color line may be expected to be drawn tighter than ever, and the persecution of colored men continue as in Mississippi, Texas, and other republican States which have been stolen by the White Leaguers until the last vestige of republicanism has been stamped out."

WASHINGTON, 12. — Secretary Chandler, in surrendering the interior department to Schurz said he believed that he left the department in a better condition than he found it. If any wrongs remained he had no knowledge of them. He felt entirely confident that the trust which his honored successor is now about to assume would be faithfully and ably discharged.

Secretary Schurz said, "I think I am expressing the general opinion of the country when I say you have succeeded in placing the interior department in a far better condition than it had been for years, and the public is indebted to you for the very energetic and successful work which you have performed. I enter upon the arduous duties with which I have been entrusted with an earnest desire to discharge them conscientiously, and I shall be happy, when leaving the department, to have achieved as good a reputation for practical efficiency as you have won." Turning to the clerks and heads of bureaus, Secretary Schurz continued, "Gentlemen, I desire to say to you that I intend to conduct this department upon business principles, and you may be assured I will bring into my official relations with you the best possible personal feeling, and hope that you will serve the country as faithfully and effectually under me as under that of my predecessor."

It is reported, on good authority, that Postmaster General Key intends to inaugurate an entirely new system of classifying and awarding bids for mail contracts. No bid will be entertained unless accompanied either by a guarantee of personal performance of the service by the bidder or by a sworn copy of the contract under which the service is to be performed by a third party. This means death to straw bidders.

Key was formally inducted into the Post Office department this afternoon. Tyler introduced to his successor the chiefs of all the bureaus and divisions, and in a few brief remarks expressed his appreciation of their efficiency, and his personal regret at parting with them. Key remarked merely that he felt some embarrassment in coming among them as a stranger, but he wished them to know that he had no intention of making any changes, and he desired to discharge the duties of his office as his distinguished predecessor had done. All the clerks and employees then filed in, and were each in turn greeted by the new Postmaster-General with a cordial shake of the hand.

COLUMBUS, O., 12.—The resignation of Senator Sherman was received by Governor Young, to-day, and sent to the general assembly. The first caucus to nominate his successor will be held to-morrow night. Stanley Matthews, ex-Attorney-General Taft, ex-Governor Dennison, Samuel Shellabarger, and Wm. Lawrence are candidates for the succession. It is conceded that the real contest is between Stanley Matthews and Judge Taft, both being urged confidentially by their friends, and Taft's friends vigorously deny that there is any

special administration favorite in the contest.

CHICAGO, 12.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special has the following: The President says no extra session of Congress will be called unless absolutely necessary to supply the army. The President will send a batch of minor nominations to the Senate to-morrow. He seems in no haste to bestow patronage. The diplomatic list will not be revised at present.

Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, an old line whig, who has been acting with the democrats for a few years, will be made collector of customs at Charleston as another olive branch to the old whig element of the South.

NEW YORK, 12.—Francisco Peralt, the Mexican mustang rider, commenced a ride of 600 miles in fifty consecutive hours at the hippodrome, to-night. The first ten miles was made in 26 minutes 44 seconds; the second in 27 minutes 37 seconds; the third in 25 minutes 53 seconds; the fourth in 27 minutes 35 seconds; the fifth in 26 minutes 31 seconds; completing the first fifty miles in two hours thirteen minutes and sixteen seconds. He is still riding and expects to complete his task by Wednesday morning.

SCRANTON, Pa., 12.—The principal coal companies, operating in this valley, will resume work on full time at all their mines on Thursday next. They have been more than half idle for many months.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—A Portland dispatch says the present rendezvous of Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians, is located on Joseph's Creek, a tributary of the Grand Ronde River. It is described as a narrow, precipitous gorge, difficult of access, and well protected from any attack that could be made. One hundred Indians could hold their position successfully against 1,000 soldiers. The following tribes of Indians have met with Joseph in council: Alpowas, Palouses, Umatillas, Salmon River, and White Birds, numbering 100. A division is reported to have taken place in the council on account of some favoring peace and others war. One chief advocated joining the Sioux against the whites. They are still in session, and have been for eight or ten days.

Gen. O. O. Howard left here a few days ago for the scene of the threatened difficulty for the purpose of consulting with Chief Joseph, and endeavor, if possible, to induce him to yield peacefully to the purposes of the government.

NEW YORK, 13. — The *Tribune's* Washington special says Cameron has no unkindly feeling towards Hayes. When asked for the reasons which induced him to resign, Cameron said, "I am 78 years old, and think I have been in public life long enough, and that I will never find a better time to retire. I am tired of the care and worry of office, of having to turn away good people whom I would be glad to serve if I had the power, and of being annoyed by bad people seeking to make use of me. I am rich, and need not subject myself to all this trouble." As to the cabinet, he said he had no objection to any member of it except Schurz, who sneered at his appointment to the War Department in 1861. He had voted for Sherman's confirmation, but remembering that the gentleman had held back his name for several days when he was appointed Minister to Russia, and had joined with others in securing immediate action upon the nomination of his successor in the War Department, Stanton, he had thought it no harm to make him wait a little. He felt no grudge against him, but only wanted to return compliment in kind.

The *Times* Washington special says Hayes' southern policy is very distasteful to the southern republicans now in Washington. They are holding caucuses and doing everything to prevent the recognition of Nicholls and Hampton. If, however, they are unable to prevent this, the southern senators will vote against the admission of Kellogg and Corbin. They argue that they have been betrayed by the administration.

An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch reports a tornado in that vicinity, causing much damage and the loss of two lives.

Not an American vessel of any description has cleared for ports in England, Ireland, or Scotland from New York during the month of February. The losses of American ships have been so great this win-

ter that the ship yards of New England are looking forward to a busy year, especially those which build wooden vessels of the best class.

TOLEDO, O., 13.—By a collision on the Buffalo and Chicago Railroad, on the 8th inst., a postal car, containing 20,000 ordinary and 500 registered letters, was destroyed, including the registered matter mailed in San Francisco on the afternoon of the 2nd and the morning of the 3rd. There was no ordinary mail from San Francisco on the train.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Richard W. Thompson called at the Executive Mansion this morning with Senator Morton. The President met them in the Red Parlor and delivered to Thompson his commission as Secretary of the Navy.

Senator Blaine is earnestly in favor of having, by consent of all parties, a new election in Louisiana and South Carolina, and has so expressed himself to President Hayes. This, Blaine believes, could now be had by the common consent of all political organizations. Conducted free from the entanglement of the presidential contest, the result of the election, whichever party might prevail, would, in Blaine's judgment, bring peace and contentment to those States. This policy, Blaine thinks, would harmonize all the elements of the republican party, and secure at the same time the co-operation of all the democrats in the South who desire a peaceful adjustment of the existing difficulty on an honorable basis.

The contestants of Commodore Vanderbilt's will have withdrawn their objections to probate. Wm. H. Vanderbilt arranged matters before the court opened. Among the counsel were Secretary Evarts, Judge Matthews, J. B. Black, and D. D. Field.

PROVIDENCE, 13.—Elliott's Opera House and the monument house and stables, at Woonsocket, were burned to-night with most of the contents; loss \$80,000, insurance \$50,000. The fire originated in the furniture store under the opera house.

CHARLESTON, 13.—The question of the conflicting claims of Hampton and Chamberlain to the governorship, came up in the Circuit Court, to-day, as involved in the validity of a commitment for trial by a justice appointed by Governor Hampton. Judge Reed decided that the authority of the trial justice must be respected as that of a *de facto* and *de jure* officer of the State. This decision establishes the legality of the Hampton government as to the Charleston circuit. The other circuit judges throughout the State had already made similar decisions.

TOLEDO, O., 13.—This morning, Mitchell Merriman, of Rock Creek, Indiana, a former inmate of an insane asylum, shot one son, aged 18, fatally wounding him, and another son, aged 16, probably fatally, and then killed himself.

NEW YORK, 13. — The *Tribune's* Washington special says a prominent New Yorker writes—"I find that the appointment of Schurz has worked a revolution in the German element here. Among my German friends, both democrats and republicans, it is hailed as an unprecedented recognition, and they seem disposed to go to the support of the party, which causes the democracy great anxiety."

Jas. J. Smith, clerk of Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co., educational book dealers, has been arrested charged with stealing over \$10,000 worth of steel pens and other goods belonging to the firm.

Joe Goss, the English pugilist, left this afternoon, in custody of detective Bligh of Kentucky, en route for Louisville.

CHICAGO, 13. — The *Journal's* Washington special says the probabilities are now decidedly against any action on Kellogg's case this session.

The place to which Morrill was appointed is worth about \$8,000 per annum. Blaine recommended the appointment.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says, For the first time in sixteen years the democrats, to-day, had a majority in the Senate, and had they been disposed they could have reorganized the committees, elected officers from their own party, and overturned things generally.

WASHINGTON, 13. — Secretary Thompson, accompanied by ex-Secretary Robeson, went to the Navy Department to-day. The ex-Secretary introduced Secretary Thompson to Chief Clerk Hogg,

and Lindsey Muzz, who has been forty-nine years messenger at the Secretary's door. Afterwards the chiefs of bureaus were presented, and then the clerks of the Secretary's offices, headed by the Chief Clerk, paid their respects. During the introduction Senators Hamlin and Blaine, and Representative Reade entered and paid their respects to the Secretary and ex-Secretary, and conferred for an hour or so, and about 1 o'clock Mr. Robeson took his departure. The chiefs of the several bureaus and clerks of the departments will, to-morrow, take their formal leave of the ex-Secretary at his house.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Lot M. Morrill, collector of customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth, Maine; Wm. Stone, United States Attorney for South Carolina; Asa O. Oldis, of Vermont, James B. Howell, of Iowa, Orange Ferris, of New York, Southern Claims Commissioners. Morrill is understood to have been offered the appointment of minister to England or some other first-class country, but preferred to remain in his own State.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Morrill's nomination immediately. The others were referred to the appropriate committees.

Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called on Key to-day, and on shaking hands said to the bystanders, "Gentlemen, I like Key first-rate, but I would rather have seen a good republican in his place."

In accordance with the request of the President, Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, to-day, presented a paper containing the views of the South Carolina republicans, who have suggested a new election. It suggests that Chamberlain be recognized as Governor, that the legislature be allowed to meet with the understanding that they pass only a registration law and a law for a new election, Chamberlain and Hampton each to select two of the board of canvassers and Gen. Ruger to select the fifth; the election then to be carried on under Ruger's orders, he to use the military only as a guarantee for a fair election, there to be no public parades of rifle clubs and no political meetings whatever. The republicans would, Patterson guaranteed, abide by the results. He suggested that both Chamberlain and Hampton be invited to Washington to consider the plan, Ruger to maintain the *statu quo* in Columbia in the meantime. Hayes asked: Will the other side agree to this? Patterson replied: If you desire them to do so, I have no doubt they will; otherwise their protestations of a desire for a peaceful and fair settlement of the dispute will be proved insincere. The President said that the matter would be carefully considered in the cabinet to-morrow, meantime he would ask some of the South Carolina democrats to submit their views. The President seemed pleased with the proposition, and remarked that he wished the Louisiana difficulty could be settled in the same way. Patterson thinks if the democrats refuse to accept this that Chamberlain will be recognized. Late in the afternoon Gen. Butler, the Hamburg hero, expressed to the President his personal dissent to this plan, but promised to communicate with Hampton.

Judge Carter, this morning, administered the oath of office to Secretary Thompson at the Executive Mansion.

It is said this evening, in official places, that the President has not indicated his wish for a new election in South Carolina and Louisiana.

Colored delegations have visited the President and generally express to him their approval of his Southern policy.

Ex-Secretary Fish called to pay his respects to Alexander H. Stephens, to-day, and passed some time in conversation. Stephens said he was glad that President Hayes was shaping his policy something after that of General Washington, by calling around him good and true men, without regard to their political or partisan antecedents, and predicted a lasting benefit to the country if the policy shall be carried out. Stephens also said, as to the Southern policy, all that the people of those States desired is to be left to themselves to govern themselves as may seem best to them, and all Hayes can or need do is to see that their governments are republican in form, and they obey the laws and keep the peace.