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[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Blaine Investigation—A Committee Worth Listening To—The Spoils of Office—Democrats Fight Over Them—The Disappointed Applicants Sue for Vengeance, and the ex-Confederates are Disconsolate—Tedious Discussion Over Dry Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1876.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, investigating the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad incidentally, and Hon. James G. Blaine directly, is, of all investigating committees the fairest and the most just. What the Supreme Court of the United States is to be the petty police court with its tenth rate judge and shyster lawers, so is this committee to its companion investigating committees of the lower house of Congress. There is no wrangling among the members of the "Blaine investigating committee," as it is now termed. Everything works like a clock, and the chairman, Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, so conducts the examination of witnesses that neither Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, nor the other members of the committee and lawyers engaged in the case have much if anything to inquire of the witness after he is through. This is the only committee of investigation out of the thirty-two or three of the Democratic House, which can be said to afford pleasure in listening to.

Tom Scott, of railroad fame, can be called an intelligent witness. His face was lit up with intelligence all through his examination. His keen, piercing eyes, quick, almost rapid utterance carried a conviction of truth along with it. Harrison, who started the story of Blaine's connection with the bonds of the Arkansas road, and alleged transfer of the same to the Union Pacific company, is a short, stout, gray-haired man, with a round, pleasant face and a good sized head set firmly down on massive shoulders. He is pleasant withal, and looks as if he and the world had agreed together very well, in so far as the blessings of life are concerned. When called to give his testimony he took a seat on the side of the table directly opposite Mr. Blaine, and for the first time these two exchanged words together. Mr. Blaine doubtless felt and acted like a man who had been sorely treated—unjustly accused. As the two men glared at each other across the table, Harrison must have realized this, for he said in substance, "I have always entertained great respect for you, Mr. Blaine; regretted to hear your name mentioned in connection with these bonds, and have ever since the time the story started hoped, and do hope now, you will be vindicated from unjust aspersions in this matter."

"Ah! but you did not appear anxious for my vindication at that time, Mr. Harrison," replied Blaine quickly. "You didn't give me an opportunity to vindicate myself," continued Mr. Blaine, and thus pursuing the same line of remarks and interrogatories of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Blaine placed the former in the attitude of a man who admits he holds high respect for another, and at the same time goes about the streets circulating scandals against the idol he holds up.

Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific, is the personification of the retired banker in the modern drama. Of tall and lithe figure, close cut gray hair, thin side whiskers of the same color, always in an attitude of ease and grace, like one to whom riches seemed to belong and become part of the man himself, he looked very much like the benevolent old gentleman in the play about to pass the benediction upon some loving young couple, with the fervid expression, "Bless you, bless you, my children," slow of utterance in giving his testimony, often hitching and stammering in his speech, and oftentimes giving ungrammatical construction to his sentences, he nevertheless gave what he had to say in sincerity, and his truthful statement corroborated former witnesses, and proved that Mr. Blaine did not have seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad for which he was paid the sum of $64,000, through Morton, Bliss & Co. for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but that Mr. Thomas Scott did have that number of bonds, and got rid of them in the manner above indicated, all of which transaction was perfectly legitimate.

The Democrats and ex-Confederates in the House are demoralized over the spoils of office. They have few to quarrel over, but like David over his son Absalom they soliloquize: "'Tis hard to give thee up."

Some of the members feel sore because Fitzhugh did not provide for their friends when he was first elected doorkeeper; therefore, they were not anxious he should remain after he had done things up in "stile," as per letter to his Texas friend; but to put him out and abolish the office as well, so that a new man can not come in and make a new deal all round, is too much for some of these members. They hunger for the spoils. They haven't had any all winter, and now that there is an opportunity to put their half starved friends hanging about Washington in office, the House thinks of denying them the opportunity. The ex-Confederates in Congress are anxious to pension a large number of their friends on the government, who are clamorous, but there are not enough places in the gift of the House to go round. Already the hungry horde are uttering fierce denunciations against their Democratic and ex-Confederate friends because office they have asked and office they have not obtained. Sore-headed Democrats of Washington are swearing they will decapitate the official heads of those chief House officers, because, through the Democracy of this district, the party of that name came into power they say, and their claims have not been recognized. The fair sex, who claim sympathy with the "lost cause," boast of their claims upon the Democratic House for some of the offices, and yet they are denied the great boon of official position for their families and friends.

The discussion of appropriation bills in the House proceeds slowly, but with great care. There is a vast amount of importance centered in some items in these bills, which on their face look insignificant, but when they are enacted into laws they carry with them jobs in the interest of monopolies and corporations, and against the people.

Sam Randall, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, has done two or three things which may make him unpopular with the people, but he has in all these things had an idea beneficial to the public treasury. He voted against taking $1,500,000 out of the public treasury for the use of the Centennial Exhibition managers, and the other day he classed the measure which the express companies lobbied into the postoffice appropriation bill last session as an infamous measure unwittingly passed by the House. He boldly informed the House that express companies' agents and lobbyists were on the floor at the very time he was speaking, seeking to engraft with the postoffice appropriation bill measures of like infamy. Although these appropriation bills take up the greater portion of a session of Congress, it is well that it is so, as there is scarcely a member who favors retrenchment in expenditures in so far as his own immediate section of country is concerned, and he will get as large a slice as possible out of the public treasury if he is not watched. Those having charge of the appropriation bill in the House have a thankless task, as they must endeavor to stand by the sums set by the committee, and fight for them to the bitter end, taking such unpopularity as they certainly meet with. D. D. C.

New York Greenback Democracy.

We have received from Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, chairman, and Thomas P. Sanders and M. M. Dickinson, secretaries, a copy of a circular issued to the Democrats of New York, calling upon all "who are in favor of an honest and economical government; who are opposed to the financial policy of the federal administration, which was approved by the Democratic State conventions of 1874 and 1875," "to elect three delegates from each assembly district, to represent them in a Democratic State convention, to be held in the city of New York on the first day of June, 1876, for the purpose of appointing two delegates and two alternates from each congressional district in the State, and four delegates and four alternates from the State at large, to represent New York in the Presidential convention of the Democracy of the United States, to be held at St. Louis on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1876.

This call is made especially to all who are:

1. Opposed to the law of Congress decreeing a forced resumption of specie payments.
2. Opposed to the abolition of legal tenders, and in favor of retiring all national bank circulation and of issuing legal tenders in its place.
3. Who believe that the government should receive legal tenders for all customs.
4. Who are in favor of the development of the resources and wealth of the country, by the people, to the exclusion of monopolies.

The call also contains a copy of resolutions adopted at a Democratic committee meeting in New York on the first instant, which we give in full below:

1. *Resolved*, By this Democratic State Committee, that the so-called Democratic State Convention, recently held at Utica, has misrepresented the sentiments of the true Democracy of the State, by its approval of the financial policy of President Grant's administration, including the forced resumption of specie payments; that such convention has, moreover, insulted and betrayed them by electing a packed delegation to present the name of Samuel J. Tilden to the St. Louis convention; that, in the opinion of this State committee, neither justice nor expediency demands the nomination of Mr. Tilden, because he is the representative and exponent of the Republican financial policy; because he is not the free choice of the Democratic masses of this State, and can not receive its electoral votes; and because, in view of the successive defeats of our party with New York candidates in 1864, 1868 and 1872, a Western leader, upon a Western platform, is now indicated by every consideration which should influence that convention.

2. *Resolved*, That this Democratic State Committee send greeting to the Democracy of the reliable State of Indiana, and cordially indorse the platform of principles just laid down by their State convention, which assembled at Indianapolis on the nineteenth of April, as containing and setting forth, in noble contrast with the resolutions of the New York Tilden faction, the true issue upon which the presidential election must be won, if it is to be won at all, by our party.

3. *Resolved*, In the language of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, that "we are in favor of measures that will produce uniformity in value in the coin and paper money of the country, without destroying or embarrassing the business interests of the people;" that "we oppose the contraction of the volume of our paper currency;" that we advocate the "gradual retirement of the circulation of the national banks, and the substitution therefor of circulating notes issued by authority of the government;" that we advocate "a natural return to specie payments, to be promoted by the increase of national wealth and industries;" that we believe "the legal tender notes constitute a safe currency;" and "we demand the repeal of the legislation, enacted by the Republican party, providing for its withdrawal from circulation, and for the substitution therefor of national bank paper."

4. *Resolved*, That we regret the failure of the Democratic majority in the present House of Representatives to understand and respond to the wishes of their constituents, who demand that "the act of Congress for the resumption of specie payments in 1879 should be at once repealed, without any conditions whatever; and we ask the Democrats in Congress not to consent to an adjournment of the present session until after they have passed through the House and presented to the Senate such a repeal bill."

The Latest from the Jetties.

The steamship New Orleans, of the Cromwell line, which came in through the jetties on her last trip from New York, left for that port yesterday by the same route, drawing seventeen feet two inches aft and fourteen feet four inches forward. At half-past two o'clock she grounded on the bar inside the jetties, and was lying there at last accounts.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

Political Matters.

The Republican convention of the parish of Tangipahoa, met at the courthouse, in Amite City, on the thirteenth day of May, 1876, and elected Parker Loving as delegate to the State convention, which meets on the thirtieth of May, and Charles H. Jackson and Zacharie Taylor as delegates to the State convention, which convenes on the twenty-seventh of June.

Picnics.

Invitations have been received to attend school picnics: The Derbigny and Villere schools, at the City Park, and the Dryades School, at Jourdan Square, in the Sixth District, both to-day.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Dark Horse Appears at Last.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1876.

Those who have been disposed to ignore the Protestant question in the impending presidential election and its relation to the negro, are about to be aroused into a consciousness that the negro question and the Protestant question are to be the controlling elements in American affairs for the next twenty years. The religious press of the North has begun to discuss this question with an earnestness quite new to it. The presence of the South American Catholic Emperor has much to do with stimulating this discussion, no doubt, but there are other causes at work producing this unwonted activity in the papers and in the pulpit in regard to the negro question, as it relates to the future of the Roman hierarchy in the New World. As an indication of the extent of this discussion, I copy a leading editorial from the *World* of this date:

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE NEGRO.

Mr. Edward W. Blyden, who is a full-blooded negro, a university graduate and the head of a prominent educational institution in Liberia, contributes to an English magazine a remarkable article on "Christianity and the Negro Race," a companion piece to his "Mahometanism and the Negro Race," published last fall. In his introductory recital of facts connected with the history of American slavery, he recalls the slave holding record of Penn, Whitefield and Edwards, the careful training of generations of Puritan or Huguenot descent in the belief of the God-given right of enslaving the negro, and the teaching of the negro himself by Christian divines of all shades of opinion, of the duty of submission. He received the Gospel travestied and diluted, and his morality grew all awry. Since the civil war and the abolition of slavery, social and moral progress has been made, though necessarily it has been slow, mainly because the negro is taught not to be himself, but to imitate some one else, to copy the white man in all.

From this general introduction Mr. Blyden passes on to discuss a question in which Americans will take a special interest—the relative claims of the Catholic and Protestant churches to the respect and allegiance of the negro. The text is the article published in the *Independent* by Bishop John M. Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, warning the colored people against the aggressions upon their ranks of the Roman Catholics, and the reply of George T. Downing controverting the Bishop's position. Mr. Blyden's comments are marked by frankness, acuteness and ampleness of information. He does not believe that the thoughtful and cultivated Protestant negro can read history without being impelled irresistibly to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude his race owes to the Catholic Church. The only Christian negroes that freed themselves and maintained their position as freemen—the Haytians—were Catholics, and "the greatest negro the Christian world has yet produced—Toussaint l'Ouverture"—was also a Catholic. Rome has canonized many negroes, male and female, but Protestantism has no colored saint. A negro in the sixteenth century rose to be professor of Latin and Greek in the schools attached to the Cathedral of Granada, and married a lady of that city, who erected a monument to his memory in the cathedral; in what Protestant university has a negro been tolerated? Benjamin Banneker, says Mr. Blyden, is the most distinguished negro produced by a Protestant country, and the only literary recognition he ever received was in an appreciative letter from Jefferson, a reputed infidel. All the historians of Brazil extol the name of Henry Diaz, the negro general. Borros, the Portuguese historian, rates the negroes, as soldiers, as preferable to the Swiss. The blacks vied with the French in the defense of Guadaloupe and Martinique. When, on the other hand, has there ever been a negro General, in a Protestant army, or have Protestant negro soldiers proved as efficient? In 1872, Martinique sent as her delegate to the French National Assembly, a negro, M. Pory Papy; if the British colonies were represented in the House of Commons, would the people of Jamaica or Barbadoes do as much? When in the Episcopal convention held in this city in 1874, it was decided to consecrate a negro bishop of Hayti, the English bishop of Jamaica, Dr. Courtenay, dissented, alleging that after two hundred years of residence in Christian Jamaica and forty years of freedom, the island had not yet produced a priest of purely African race, that "no negro in holy orders could command that respect in Jamaica which a white priest could command."

Under Protestant rule, Mr. Blyden concludes, the negro is kept in such a state of tutelage and irresponsibility that he can scarcely fail to be constantly dependent, and therefore, in any emergency, useless. He had in his previous essay shown that, as compared with Mahometanism, which admitted the negro as an equal, educated him and conferred responsibilities on him, the same thing was true of Christianity. He finally notes that as a rule the truest friends of the negro among Christians have been found outside of the orthodox denominations. Channing, Parker, Garrison, Phillips, Emerson, Longfellow, all were Unitarians, and the most constant and uncompromising defender of the colored man in England has been the godless *Westminster Review*.

Here, then, we have a protest against the policy of race ownership, which the Protestant whites of the United States and of the British West Indies propose to establish over the negro. This protest will stand. There is not an intelligent negro in America who will not feel that this system of perpetual pupilage, under the form of freedom, is a bitter mockery and indignity.

We have heard much lately in regard to the "dark horse" which was to appear in the political arena this year and decide the contest. Political managers of all parties have been looking for this "dark horse." Well, he has made his appearance at last! And now, what do the men who believe in a white man's Congress, a white man's government, a white man's church, a white man's school, and a white man's graveyard propose to do about it?

I would say a word in the way of correction of one important statement of the *World* in the above article. Mr. Downing's letter was in reply to the *Independent* (Protestant), and was published in the Boston *Pilot* (Catholic). Bishop Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, sent a communication to the *Independent* in which he discussed the question now discussed by Mr. Blyden. The *Independent* treated the bishop's letter as a scare. The editor proceeded on the basis that the 14,000,000 negroes in the Americas amounted to nothing, that the Roman hierarchy in the New World amounted to nothing, and that Catholic South America was of "no consequence," and so on to the end of the chapter. To this Mr. Downing replied. If I am not mistaken his reply, or a reply written by some one else, was refused publication by the *Independent*. Mr. Downing then wrote his communication to the Boston *Pilot* (Catholic). From that communication has sprung a discussion which will make the negro question, as it relates to the cause of Protestantism, the leading question in American politics for years to come. Mr. Downing's motive was to drive the Protestant North to face its duty on the negro question, and he has done it. B.

A Question of Appointment.

The validity of the appointment of Judge Lynch to the vacancy caused in the Superior District Court by the death of Judge Hawkins, is already exciting discussion in the newspapers. It is probable the matter will be determined in a short time. In the case of the State of Louisiana ex rel. Warmoth vs. Graham, Auditor, 26 An. 568, the Supreme Court held that—

The absence of the Governor from the State for a few days creates no vacancy in the office and does not authorize the assumption of the duties, prerogatives and emoluments thereof by the Lieutenant Governor during said absence. It must be under a proper construction of article fifty-three of the constitution that such an inability to discharge the duties of the office as well as such absence from the State as would affect injuriously the public interests.

And again, in the same case, the court says:

There being no provision of law for the mode in which the Governor is to manifest to the public his absence from the State, it is necessarily left to his discretion, subject to his responsibility to the people. The court does not think that it was ever contemplated that the movements of the Governor should be watched, with the view that the Lieutenant Governor or Speaker of the House of Representatives should slip into his seat the moment he stepped across the borders of the State. The question to be decided is, does the absence of the Governor from the State for a few days create a vacancy in his office and authorize the assumption of the duties, prerogatives and emoluments thereof by the Lieutenant Governor during said absence?

This question the court decided in the negative, affirming the judgment of the lower court to the same effect. This decision, as well as several others of like tenor in previous reports, settles the question as to the contested validity of the commission of Judge Lynch against such validity, and if Governor Kellogg should commission an incumbent of the Superior District Court, vice Judge Hawkins, deceased, there is no doubt that such commission would be valid, and such appointee would be the legal judge of the Superior District Court.

This view is strengthened from the fact that, as we are informed, Judge Lynch has failed to qualify, as the law directs, by filing his oath of office with the Secretary of State.

Marine Items.

The steamships Parcal and Andean, lying at the Bull's Head, were gaily dressed in flags yesterday, in honor of the arrival of Dom Pedro. As the Grand Republic passed down by them Wednesday evening the Brazilian flags were dipped and salutes fired, and the Emperor made his acknowledgments from the deck of the Grand Republic.

In consequence of a much more convenient wharf, the Mexican steamships will in future land at the head of Toulouse street, Second District, instead of at Calliope street. This also enables them to tranship their direct New York freight at small expense to the vessels of the Cromwell line that lie adjacent.

Several of our old time captains are getting out bow and mooring chains, preparatory to laying up their ships for the summer. Being nearly all Maine men, they have declared themselves for Blaine, and are going home to "lie on their oars" until November, when they will vote solid and return to their ships.

Decoration Day.

In accordance with the annual custom, the thirtieth day of May is set apart as a national memorial day, when the graves of Union soldiers are decorated with flowers. Next Tuesday will be observed here by the friends of soldiers and sailors of the Union in the usual manner. The steamer La Belle has been chartered, and will make three trips to Chalmette cemetery, the first at noon, and the others at 2 and 4 P. M., departing from the head of Canal street. At the cemetery an oration will be delivered by General Hugh J. Campbell, and a military band will perform appropriate music.

Senator Twitchell.

Several telegrams have been received in the city during the past twenty-four hours, urging the attendance of Dr. Smythe, of the Charity Hospital, upon Senator Twitchell at Springville. He is desired to consult with Assistant Surgeon Carson, of the United States army, but whether as to the advisability of the wounded man's removal to New Orleans, or a new surgical operation, is not mentioned, and this lack of definite information creates serious uneasiness as to his condition.

No Quorum.

Owing to the absence of W. C. Black, president of the Cotton Exchange; J. H. Oglesby, Fiscal Agent, and Speaker Estilette, the Funding Board was yesterday left without a quorum, and adjourned over to eleven o'clock this morning. Between $400,000 and $500,000 of old bonds have been registered for funding, and all but one small lot of the new consols for which they will be exchanged are to be sent abroad.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows May 25: At 8 A. M., 80°; at 2 P. M., 78°; at 6 P. M., 78°. Lowest point during the night of May 24, 70°.

A Committee Nuisance.

Another crazy witness came upon the stage of action yesterday in the Louisiana investigation. His name is D. D. Foley. His avocation we do not know. He some time ago informed the chairman of the committee that he was in possession of valuable facts. Without looking into the matter at all the chairman subpenaed him, and kept him waiting ten days before he was put upon the stand, for which delay he received about $30. Yesterday he testified. He announced his bottom facts, and the result was the committee ordered his entire testimony to be stricken out, and the man summarily discharged. Thus the Democratic committees are duped by knaves and whipper-snappers, and the investigation expenses roll mountain high to interest and amuse a tax ridden people.—*Washington National Republican.*

First Lieutenant James B. Quinn, corps of engineers, has been relieved from duty under the orders of Captain C. W. Howell, and will report in person to Major H. L. Abbott, at Willet's Point, New York, for duty with the battalion of engineers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Exposition of the Rice and Sugar Interests

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last evening there was an unusually large attendance, and the audience was augmented by others who were interested in the Hawaiian treaty question.

W. C. Raymond, vice president, presided in the absence of the president.

The minutes were read and the ordinary business transacted.

Mr. Tobias Gibson, from the committee appointed at the previous meeting, then reported the following memorial:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, your memorialists, would respectfully but earnestly call your attention to the careful consideration of the effects of the passage and adoption of the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands upon the prosperity of the State of Louisiana.

Possibly there may be advantages to be derived by the State of California, but while it gives a zest and a vigor to the condition of business and enterprise of the Pacific coast, at the same time it will be a withering blast upon every interest in the State of Louisiana. The precedents to be established by this treaty, if followed up to its legitimate issue, will inaugurate a system of free introduction of products of slave labor from the West India islands, and thus stop the cultivation of the main products which keep alive the agriculture of Louisiana. Our climate and soil are only adapted to the cultivation of rice and sugar. The production of any other staples, except cotton, has for many years proved futile; and should the treaty be approved by Congress, Louisiana, not able to compete with the islands of the West or East, would of necessity dwindle down to a withered and distorted member of the sisterhood of States.

We can not conceive that the general government would or should legislate one section or State into prosperity, at the sacrifice of another section or State. This, it seems to us, would be the essence of special legislation. If a universal tariff bill were passed, thus putting us on a footing with the country at large, permitting any and all foreign products to come into the ports of the United States free of duty, then it would come in bad grace from us to offer any objection or remonstrance; but as the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands proposes to discriminate in the interest of one section, to the utter and absolute ruin of another, we feel that a remonstrance from us is well taken, and deserves the consideration of Congress.

The enactment of a discriminating tariff in favor of the alien, and to the detriment of the citizen or all the citizens of a State, would be simply to inaugurate a system which is as unwise in precedent as it is unjust in its effect.

As large portions of this State are suitable for no other crops than sugar and rice, and their cultivation and development have added largely to the wealth of the country and the comforts of the poorer classes, it does seem unwise, we submit, to discriminate against the recipients of these benefits as well as against those whose living depends upon the production of their labor.

The capital now invested in these branches of agriculture and business would measurably be withdrawn and the remainder lost. Already confidence has been much impaired, and it only remains to adopt this treaty to put an end to the struggle of this people for mere existence. They will lapse into a state too deplorable to contemplate if they finally discover that their best energies are to be frustrated by the highest authority in the land.

We therefore offer an earnest remonstrance against the passage of the bill authorizing the adoption of the treaty between the King of the Hawaiian Islands and the government of the United States, as militating directly against the vital interests of this State, and as perpetrating an injury from which we can not recover in years to come.

We respectfully ask that the tariff on rice and sugar remain as it now is under existing laws.

He also presented the following resolution, which, with the memorial, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce to proceed to Washington and lay before the Senate in the proper manner and urge the favorable consideration of the memorial as adopted by this Chamber, and to urge in every way possible the adoption of the memorial and the defeat of the provisions of the Hawaiian treaty in so far as they have reference to the rice and sugar interests of Louisiana. That a committee of three members be appointed to solicit and collect subscriptions to defray the expenses of the Washington committee as referred to in the above resolution, and such other expenses as may be incident to carry out and promoting the object of the memorial.

The Chamber then adjourned.

MEETING IN THE RICE AND SUGAR INTEREST.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. David Talmage, who nominated Bradish Johnson, Esq., as president. Mr. David Talmage was on motion elected secretary, and the following vice presidents were elected:

Cyrus Bussey,	B. Macready,
Thomas A. Adams,	P. Maspero,
S. H. Kennedy,	Emile Ross,
John G. Gaines,	A. H. Sieward,
R. S. Morse,	William Harris,
Emory Clapp,	A. Socola,
W. C. Black,	E. C. Palmer,
Duncan F. Kenner,	M. Lezard,
Louis Bush,	D. M. Walsh,
Richard Milliken,	N. A. Llambias,
C. Yale,	Wm. B. Whitehead,
T. S. Dugan,	M. Casanave,
M. J. Zuntz,	R. Beltram,
Robert Carey,	G. A. Lanaux,
W. H. Vredenburg,	Adam Thomson,
John Burnside,	A. P. Kip,
Leon Godchaux,	A. Lanata,
Albert Baldwin,	Henry Tete.
A. Rochereau,	F. Roeder,
Alfred Moulton.	

Addresses were then made by Tobias Gibson, Esq., Duncan F. Kenner, Esq., and others. Their sentiments are fully expressed in the resolutions subsequently passed.

On motion, the following committee, Messrs. W. H. Sieward, W. C. Raymond, Samuel Cranwill and Duncan F. Kenner, were appointed to draft a resolution relative to the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, and they presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially indorse the proceedings just taken by the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Hawaiian treaty, and will heartily cooperate in the measure about to be taken by that body, and authorize the president of this meeting to act in concert with the president of the Chamber of Commerce in the appointment of the proposed committees.

The president announced the following committee to visit Washington and advocate the interests of those who caused the meeting: Colonel W. M. Burwell, Tobias Gibson, J. C. Potts.

Colonel Burwell thanked the president and the meeting for the honor so unexpectedly conferred on him, and stated, if possible, he would accompany the committee. He showed the importance of protection to the sugar and rice interests of Louisiana, and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The general welfare of the Union demands the national recognition and nurture of certain articles essential to a just independence of foreign supply of these articles; and

Whereas, Among these articles the products of sugar and rice, though of primary importance, have not sufficient force of legislative representation to secure their defense against the competing productions by the imposition of adequate duties on the competing products; therefore,

Resolved, That the American production of sugar and rice are entitled to be recognized and included in any category of articles entitled to protection at the hands of the American Congress.

Resolved, That the adoption and confirmation of the treaty pending between the government of the United States and that of the Sandwich Islands, whereby the admission of the products of sugar and rice grown in those islands into the ports of the United States duty free would be contrary to the principles of good faith, national policy and sectional justice.

These resolutions were then, on motion, adopted as the sentiment of the meeting.

Mr. Duncan F. Kenner then said that in the consideration of this question the important element necessary to production should not be overlooked. The colored population of Louisiana should have a recognition. He knew of no one who took more interest or who was more conservative than Lieutenant Governor Antoine. He moved that he be added to the committee.

Mr. Lombard said that he had had a conversation with Governor Antoine, and urged him to go to Washington. He had said that he was anxious that this interest should be protected and its prosperity advanced, and believed he could do some good by co-operating with those who were chosen to go.

Other remarks were made of the same tenor, and Governor Antoine's name was added to the committee, and an order entered that he should be immediately informed of the fact.

A finance committee, consisting of Messrs. A. H. Sieward, S. Cranwill, Pierre Lapice and W. M. Swain, were appointed.

A practical suggestion being made that each one present should subscribe $25, and save the committee the trouble of solicitation, was heartily responded to, and with these and other guarantees there was at the close of the meeting nearly $1000 at the disposal of the president and secretary.

Mr. James M. Putnam, by request of many present, then read the following valuable statistics:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—At the request of the committee I very respectfully submit the following figures and facts for your consideration, and that of those whom we are memorializing, the Congress of the United States. The sugar crop of Louisiana was in 1835-6 30,000,000 pounds, worth $2,700,000; in 1842-3 140,000,000 pounds, worth $4,750,000; in 1853-4 495,000,000 pounds, worth $15,726,000; in 1858-9 414,800,000 pounds, worth $25,000,000; in 1861-2 528,300,000 pounds, worth $25,000,000.

After the commencement of the late war it was reduced in 1864-5 to 10,800,000 pounds, worth $2,000,000; after which it increased rapidly, so that in 1870-1 it was 168,900,000 pounds, worth $14,261,000, and in 1875-6 to 165,450,000, worth $12,100,000.

The aggregate value of the sugar crops of this State from 1835 to the present time has been $430,501,000. The United States consumed in 1862, 241,411 tons of foreign sugar, and the crop of Louisiana, which was about 235,400 tons, being very near equal to the supply of foreign sugar for that year; and our lands, which are well adapted to the production of sugar, would, if cultivated, yield a crop of at least four to five times that magnitude, as we have of arable alluvial lands 3,615,000 acres.

The total quantity of foreign sugar consumed in the United States in 1875, was 685,352 tons, of which, there was received at San Francisco from—

	Pounds.
The Hawaiian Islands only	17,912,904
The Philippine Islands	26,244,086
The Dutch East Indies	837,372
From China	5,174,552
From Central America and Mexico	3,104
From Peru	12,455
Total	51,185,473

Which certainly would injure the interest of sugar producing Louisiana, and the stimulus of "free sugar" would increase production with wonderful rapidity, not only in those particular counties and islands, but many others in the Pacific ocean and along its line of coast, into which millions of Chinamen could be introduced, and sugar produced at a much less expense than it can be anywhere on the Atlantic coast or islands of the Caribbean Sea. Even in Cuba, with her slave labor—and it is the probability that those large producing countries may with greater influence and equal justice claim the same immunity for their products, and destroy those semi-trophical States of this Union, which could, under proper auspices, with returning prosperity, produce sufficient to supply the demand of the whole country. The total receipts of foreign sugar in 1875 was 662,672 tons, and it is not an unreasonable estimate to make, that Louisiana, Florida and Texas could, under proper conditions of labor and fully developed resources, produce that quantity or more, per annum, and sell it at as low prices as imported sugars could be sold.

To pay for these sugars, coffees, hides, fruit and other products imported by the United States from the West India Islands, Spanish and South American countries of the Atlantic coast, the United States sends about $130,000,000, gold, annually.

The average rate of duties levied upon our products in those countries is about eighty per cent, which is almost equivalent to exclusion.

It was my purpose to show the large number of people engaged in the culture of sugar and rice in this State, the amount of capital invested, the various other industries to which they give life and employment, the quantities of pork, bacon, flour, corn and many other articles of Western produce, mules, cattle, etc., the machinery, agricultural implements, the coal, the cotton fabrics, and the innumerable articles for which we annually pay cash, thereby contributing our full quota of material wealth and importance to our sister States to a much greater degree no doubt than those countries do, especially slave-holding Cuba, for whom we are to be sacrificed.

But want of time and other pressing engagements have prevented, and I very reluctantly submit the foregoing remarks, knowing full well that they are inadequate to do justice to the magnitude and importance of the subject.

On motion, the following telegram was dispatched to Senator West:

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1876.

Hon. J. R. West, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

At a large and enthusiastic of citizens interested in rice and sugar in this State, held to-day in New Orleans, a committee was appointed to proceed at once to Washington to urge the defeat of the Hawaiian treaty in so far as its provisions affect the free introduction of sugar and rice in the United States. Please take steps to have a hearing for our committee on their arrival. They leave Friday evening, May 26.

BRADISH JOHNSON, Chairman.

William M. Burwell; Hon. C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; John C. Potts, Tobias Gibson, committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

The opponents of Tilden expect to slaughter him in the convention by a two-thirds rule.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A bill for the relief of William Rule, postmaster at Knoxville, was reported favorably. Calender.

A bill was introduced removing the political disabilities of Dr. Thomas H. Williams, of Maryland.

Executive session. Adjourned.

House.

The House did not concur in the Senate amendments to the bill appointing receivers for the national banks, and asks a committee of conference.

The House went into committee of the whole on Mr. Morrison's tariff bills, reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Morrison is speaking.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrison's speech the Emma mine committee reported. Its conclusion are that it was not proper for the American minister at the court of St. James to connect himself as a director with the Emma Mining Company; that General Schenck's relations to the vendors of the mine were of such a character as to cast suspicion on his motives and subject his action to unfavorable criticism, while the committee does not believe him guilty of any fraudulent intention and that his subsequent speculative dealings in the shares of the company were not compatible with his diplomatic situation. The committee therefore recommends the adoption of a resolution declaring Mr. Schenck's action as ill advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his official position. The report went over.

The Committee of the District have been directed to inquire how the copy of the report published in the New York *Tribune* and *Evening Star*, was obtained. The chairman stated that the paper had not been considered more than an hour, and had not been adopted by the committee.

The Democratic caucus announced for to-night adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Seelye Refused Immunity for His Crimes.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A letter published from Attorney General Pierrepont to Mr. Gibson, says that the question of immunity for Seelye had been presented to the Cabinet. The President had been notified that several members of the New Orleans committee were not in favor of immunity, and it was not deemed best to grant it.

The following is the Attorney General's letter:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1876.

Hon. R. L. Gibson, Chairman, etc., House of Representatives:

SIR—Your request in relation to immunity to Mr. Seelye was before the President and Cabinet to-day. The President had been notified that several members of your committee are not in favor of the immunity. It is not deemed best to grant it.

Yours, respectfully,
EDWARD L. PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

Nominations.

James S. Raitan, consul to Florence, vice Wirt Sykes withdrawn; George W. Patton, marshal, West Virginia.

Referred Back to the People.

The Elections Committee decided to refer Beitz vs. Mackay back to the people.

Diplomatic Appropriations.

The conference committee on the diplomatic appropriation bill had a session to-day.

Suit on Mail Contracts.

James Wiles, of New York, entered suit against the trustees of A. S. Sloo for $500,000 awarded for mail contracts.

The Judiciary Committee.

The full Judiciary Committee decided that the sub-committee should not receive hearsay testimony, but that Caldwell, who is in Europe, be summoned.

Later and more reliable report of the proceedings in private session of the Judiciary Committee: Mr. McCray moved that the sub-committee, in continuing the investigation, should not receive hearsay testimony except to the extent of the name and residence of any person alleged to have some knowledge of the matters under investigation. After considerable disbussion the resolution was defeated by a strict party vote.

A resolution was adopted that the resolution authorizing the sub-committee to conduct the investigation, did not authorize any investigation of the question whether corrupt use had been made of bonds, unless it related to Little Rock bonds, which came into possession of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The President has issued a proclamation reciting the joint resolution of Congress recommending assemblies of the people, in their respective counties and towns, and cause to be delivered on the fourth of July a historical sketch of the county or town, to be filed in the library of Congress, and elsewhere, with the intent that a complete recoad may be obtained of the progress of our instiutions during the first century of their existence.

Homeward Bound.

Joseph L. Herwig, Colonel George W. Carter, and Messrs. Woodburn, Conger and Reilley, of the Investigating Committee, left this morning.

W. H. Roberts, of the *Times*, leaves for home to-night.

Fitzhugh's Successor.

John H. Patterson, of New Jersey, was nominated on the fifth ballot. The highest votes received on the several ballots: Patterson 76; Engleheart 55; Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, 35; Poke, of Missouri, 20; Jennings, of Texas, 13; Tyler 10.

POLITICAL.

Minnesota Republican Convention.

ST. PAUL, May 25.—The platform adopted favors hard money, or its equivalent in paper, convertible into coin. Blaine is Minnesota's proud preference for President. A resolution instructing the delegates to the national convention to vote as a unit was lost.

Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, May 25.—After debate from ten to twelve o'clock, a resolution declaring Blaine the first choice of the convention for President passed. Ingalls will be supported for Vice President.

Missouri Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The platform declares for coin or paper convertible into coin. The delegation stands—Blaine 14, Morton 12, Bristow 3 and Conkling 1.

Illinois Republicans.

SPRINGFIELD, May 25.—The platform adopted remits the currency question to the national convention. Mr. Beveridge addressed the convention, indorsing Blaine. A resolution declaring it impolitic to send federal officeholders to the national convention was rejected.

Alabama Republicans.

MONTGOMERY, May 25.—The Republican convention did nothing yesterday, but reassembled this morning and nominated for Governor, J. C. Bradley; Secretary of State, J. T. Allington; Treasurer, B. M. Long; Auditor, G. P. Plowman; Attorney General, R. S. Heflin; Superintendent of Education, P. J. Glover. Delegates at large to Cincinnati: G. E. Spencer, Charley Hayes, Alex. Curtis and Alex. White were elected. The district selected sixteen delegates, half white and half colored.

A dispatch was received from Mr. Bradley declining to run for Governor.

James Clarke was then nominated.

A resolution favoring the resumption act was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the executive committee of the two wings of the party to agree, if possible, upon a State and electoral

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]