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[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Changes—Democratic Investigations a Cloak to Conceal Graver Offenses—The Enemies of Blaine.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1876.

The recent Cabinet changes by which Mr. Pirrepont is transferred to the British mission, Mr. Taft to the Attorney Generalship and by which "Don" Cameron succeeds Mr. Taft, and the promptness of the Senate in confirming these changes, have occasioned much discussion and some excitement in official and political circles.

The President's supposed preference for Mr. Conkling as his successor, the rumor that Senators Conkling and Cameron spent last Sunday together in the country, and the alleged ability of the latter to deliver the Cincinnati delegation of his State over to Conkling, were frequently instanced in confirmation of the prevailing opinion that it was a move in the interest of the New York Senator, with the hope of overcoming the advantage now generally conceded to ex-Speaker Blaine. It is stoutly denied, however; but the reasons advanced for discrediting the alliance do not appear to be regarded as very convincing. While Republicans almost unanimously admit the justice of Pennsylvania's claim to be represented in the Cabinet, there is a feeling of sturdy opposition among them to such political trades as is involved in this alleged tri-partite agreement, and the high position of the contracting parties (if true) does not restrain the emphatic remonstrances which are very freely indulged in. Much indignation is manifested by Pennsylvanians at the assumption that their Senator would become a party to such a questionable proceeding, and that the delegates chosen to represent their State and its preferences at Cincinnati should be regarded in the light of merchandise to be sold to the highest bidder, or that it is held to be at the disposal of any man.

But their independent action at Cincinnati will probably soothe these irate Republicans from the Keystone State and demonstrate to all the injustice done the delegation in harboring such suspicions against their intelligence and manhood.

It is written that "there is no rest for the wicked"—an admonition peculiarly applicable to the pseudo reformers constituting the majority of the House and the minority of the Senate. The auction sale of the Connecticut Senatorship is a very distasteful subject of conversation to them. Any allusion to it or to the murder of unoffending negroes in Indiana by Democratic Thugs or the butcheries of the Ku Klux and White Leaguers of Louisiana and Mississippi is a painful interruption to them, as from their places in Congress, with features irradiated with true saintly unction, wringing their hands while contemplating the ruin wrought by black Republican misrule, and eyes rolling while struggling to devise means to rescue the colored man from the rapacity of his radical oppressor and hand him over to the tender mercies of his Ku-Klux and White League protectors. Just at this critical juncture, when every device that an arrant and incurable hypocracy can suggest are being resorted to regain national ascendency, such reminders of the hopeless character of their efforts are exasperating to the last degree.

The *coup-d'etat* of the pre-Adamic William Allen, the recognized apostle of the rag money madness, is accepted by Republican and Democrat as assuring the electoral vote of Ohio to the nominee of the Cincinnati convention; and the overwhelming defeat of the Indiana Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle a few weeks ago, deprives the Confederate leaders and their Bourbon allies of any hope from that quarter in favor of the martyr to be designated by the mourners who are to assemble at St. Louis for that purpose.

The reports of the House committee appointed to investigate the management of the late Freedman's Bank, having a central office here and branch offices in all the principal cities of the South and Southwest, has been made, likewise the report of the House committee designated to overhaul the management of the three commissioners at the head of the District government, who were appointed by the President with the approbation of the Senate. While everyone admits that the scoundrels who robbed the poor and needy depositors of their scanty savings should be forced to make restitution, so far as possible, and then expiate their crimes behind the iron bars and doors of a penitentiary, the sentiment of indignant condemnation is almost as universal against the men who have used their official positions in censuring and denouncing honorable men for the base purpose of securing a partisan advantage. In fact, both of these reports are so malignantly partisan as the the minds of men saturated with the cruelties and immoralities of medieval politics could well produce, and it is well understood that the Democratic majority of the House will attempt to retrieve the fatal blunders of the session and render their calling and election less uncertain, through the unscrupulous falsehoods, misrepresentations and dark innuendoes that are to be embodied in the reports of the thirty odd scandal propagating committees.

A vast amount of evidence has been brought out in the government Isane Asylum investigation, for and against its management. But the strenuous efforts made by Dr. Nichols to break the force of the terrible accusations against his administration have not been entirely successful so far as this community is concerned.

Fitzhugh, former Sergeant-at-Arms in the Confederate States of America Senate and late doorkeeper of the United States House of Representatives, is subject to wonderful changes of opinion. He now regards "old Grant" as a much "biger" man than any ex-Confederate official, either at Richmond or in Washington. It is said that he refuses to surrender the keys to the portions of the Capitol that were under his jurisdiction while doorkeeper. It is further rumored that he meditates some exposures of Democratic idiosyncrasies with which he is familiar that will make a sensation among some of his former "favorites."

The Senate committee will recommend non-concurrence to many of the provisions of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as sent to it from the House. The Senate will undoubtedly act upon its recommendations relative to the sweeping reductions of salaries and the House indicates its determination to resist any changes on the part of the Senate. Now we shall see what we shall see.

The desperation of Mr. Blaine's enemies, including every rebel, Democratic, Ku-Klux politician, is clearly apparent in their present effort to cast a doubt upon Colonel Scott's conclusive exoneration of the ex-Speaker. Swarms of dead beats, black legs, gamblers and disreputable persons generally have been invited here from the criminal communities of the Southwest—men who would not be tolerated by society anywhere save on our remote frontiers—and who would swear away a man's reputation or life for a glass of whisky, that a mass of hearsay testimony may be accumulated for use at the Cincinnati convention. But the action of five Republican conventions yesterday, declaring almost unanimously in his favor, shows how futile will be the labor of this rebel-Copperhead conspiracy.

KNOX.

Congressional Committee.

The members of the Congressional investigating committee met yesterday at 10 A. M. in parlor P, St. Charles Hotel.

All the members were present, Judge New having arrived by the morning train.

Executive session being called, the room was cleared of all except the members and Sergeant-at-Arms Barr. The executive session continued until three o'clock, when the doors were opened, and the committee adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening.

It is understood that during the executive session an examination was made of certain documentary evidence, and Messrs. Vance and Woodburn appointed as the special sub-committee to proceed to Coushatta, parish of Red River, and investigate the case of the shooting of Messrs. King and Twitchell. The sub-committee may leave for Coushatta this evening.

While the doors were closed, several gentlemen and prominent politicians of either party were waiting in the hall for the raising of the secret session, prominent among whom were, Henry Peychaud, State Senator Eustis, George W. Carter, Major Austin, Alcee Gauthreaux, Charles Cavanaso and Judge Alexander Walker. Patience and patriotism kept several of these gentlemen waiting for one, two and even three hours, but on the opening of the doors at the fifth hour, all had dispersed except the reporters.

Notices were served yesterday on Messrs. Beckwith, Packard, Flanders, Breaux, Bonzano and Cockrem.

The committee did not assemble until eight o'clock in the evening, when they went into executive session, after which, without transacting further business, the motion to adjourn until ten o'clock to-day was carried.

A Solution.

How to properly dispose of the wharf question seems to have been solved for the city Administrators by a quartette of well known and responsible citizens, whose names appear to their proposal, which is given below. They are not men who would go blindly into such an undertaking, and if they can see money in it, we suspect the incumbent lessees will be induced to take an improved view of their own situation rather than be put in default:

The undersigned bondholders (wharf improvement) of the city of New Orleans do hereby propose to your honorable body to take the lease off the hands of the present incumbents on the second day of June, 1876; provided, the said parties will settle up with the city in every respect, according to the terms of your lease, made June 29, 1875; this proposal to remain open until June 2, 1876, at 3 P. M.

M. CARVIN,
PETER MARKEY,
F. J. GASQUET,
WILLIAM HENRY,
per Carvin.

Death of George Stromeyer.

Yesterday at 3 P. M., Mr. George Stromeyer, the secretary of the Teutonia Insurance Company, one of our most popular German citizens, left his desk, on account of sudden indisposition, and scarcely had he reached his home, when life departed. Mr. Stromeyer, a native of Landau, Germany, was taken away at the age of fifty years, thirty-five of which had been spent in usefulness and benevolence in this city. A Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Druid, secretary of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum Association, and president of the *Deutsche Maenner Gesang Verein*, he has left numerous friends to lament his sudden death. A devoted husband and father, a true and trusty friend, he will leave a blank behind him, not easily filled. His funeral will take place to-day, at 4:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 430 Magazine street.

Those who admire good taste and enterprise should go to the foot of Canal street at 6:45 A. M. and take the elegant parlor cars of the Mobile line, and dash across the bays and rivers over the splendid new iron bridges, in full view of the many delightful seaside homes, that, in point of natural beauty vie with Long Branch and Cape May. The refreshing salt breezes coming in from the Gulf and Mississippi sound, under the mild influences of a Southern morning sun, is a treat that can not be reproduced at the great national centennial.

But don't let this treat cause you to forget the 5 P. M. train, with its through palace cars and the carrier of the fast United States mail and great Southern express, which has long since acquired a national fame.

Both trains make the fastest time ever recorded, and offer facilities for comfort and safety never before realized in the Southern railroad system.

Remember that this is the only line running palace, parlor and sleeping cars through to the centennial grounds with double daily trains.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 31, 1876.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet. Least width for that depth, fifty feet. High tide at 2 P. M. Height above mean low tide, two and a half feet. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen and a half feet. Bottom hard.

CHARLES H. ELWELL,
Master of McAlester.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Second Day.

There was some delay yesterday in consequence of the arrangement made that all delegates should obtain tickets in the Senate Chamber before entering.

At half past twelve Hon. Pierre Landry called the convention to order and the roll was called.

On motion of Mr. Young the calling of the roll was dispensed with for the present, that time might be saved; the report of the Committee on Credentials would furnish a more complete and correct roll.

Rev. J. R. Thomas was then asked to offer prayer by the president, and the proceedings were thus opened.

Mr. Ray moved that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted, but withdrew his motion on objection.

Mr. Guichard stated he desired to offer a resolution relative to the Hawaiian treaty, and said it would meet with no opposition and would take no time from the business of the convention.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The protection of the capital and labor employed in the production of the national staples of sugar and rice is of the utmost importance to these interests in the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, The treaty now pending between the government of the United States and the Sandwich Islands is understood to threaten the introduction of the cheap sugars and rice of foreign countries duty free into the ports of the United States, thereby exposing the capital and industry of Louisiana employed in the production of those staples to the ruinous competition of foreign free, or slave coolie labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention cordially approves the action of our Representatives of both parties in the House of Representatives for their able and strenuous opposition to the execution of the Hawaiian treaty, and especially and earnestly request our Representatives and Senator to employ every honorable influence to defeat the confirmation of that treaty, or any other which may tend to repeal or reduce the duties on sugar or rice, or to admit the competing products of foreign labor duty free for consumption within the United States.

A discussion followed as to the amount of time a member was to be permitted to occupy, but no decision was made by the convention, Mr. Murrell, one of the contestants, being satisfied that none of them would occupy much time.

The following report of the committee on credentials was then presented and read, each member present answering to his name when called:

Ascension—Pierre Landry, John A. Cheevers, Henry Hayman, Henry O. Maher, Arthur Burnett. Alternates—V. C. Cantrelle, Gustave Miller, John Graves, C. N. Lewis, Gustave Digge.

Assumption — Jonas Hughes, Joseph Thompson, Joseph Castine, George Drury.

Avoyelles—L. J. Souer, L. D. Laurent, A. L. Boyer, Willis Jones.

West Baton Rouge—Oscar Holt, Wash Matthews. Alternates—William Rhodes, T. T. Allain.

East Baton Rouge—Charles G. Pages, Alexander Smith, J. Henri Burch, W. G. Lane, John O'Connor, B. T. Beauregard. Alternates—Robert Morris, J. Williams, J. B. Collins, M. Connor, F. Brown, William Duplasia.

Bienville—William Williams.

Bossier—Samuel Thomas, N. A. Durdin, R. W. Turner. Alternates—Spencer Mimms, J. B. O'Neal, F. D. Williams.

Caddo—C. W. Keeting, William Harper, C. C. Antoine.

Calcasieu — John Dillon. Alternate—James B. Jolly.

Caldwell—Jarried D. Yarborough.

Cameron—L. J. Tansey. Alternate—E. W. Holbrook.

Carroll—B. H. Lanier, Cain Sartain, C. E. Moss, J. A. Gla, James Andrews, David King. Alternates — Wilson Ferguson, Charles Hicks, M. E. Massen, George Foster, J. E. Leonard, Jack Snerling.

Catahoula—J. Forsythe, T. A. Ronton. Alternates—Joseph C. White, James Bovie.

Claiborne—Samuel Anderson, Washington Clay. Alternates—J. E. Scott, William Armstrong.

Concordia—David Young, J. S. Harris, Thomas Reber, J. S. Meng, John T. Tatum.

De Soto—J. J. Johnson.

East Feliciana—R. R. Ray, T. M. J. Clark, Samuel Chapman, Henry Smith.

West Feliciana—George Swazie, D. A. Weber, E. L. Weber.

Franklin—No report.

Grant—H. McKnight.

Iberia—Samuel Wakefield, P. M. Scull.

Iberville—P. G. Deslonde, J. S. Davidson, W. W. Wharton, J. W. Carville, Andrew J. Barnes.

Jackson—No report.

Jefferson—W. R. Chapman, Ezekiel Hammonds, Leon Delormeau, John Pearce.

Lafayette—Fortune Riard.

Livingston—James H. Bailey. Alternates—Israel Rogers.

Lincoln—Charles J. Greene. Alternate—James Lewis.

Lafourche—Henry Grimes, Nelson Taylor, Seldom Bazile, M. McCoy, Taylor Beattie. Alternates—L. F. Schneider, B. A. Curtis, L. Cherami, F. Sternberg, Enoch Dunn.

Madison—W. B. Dickey, J. H. Laws, Thomas Bedford, Philip Joseph, I. H. Crawford. Alternates—Claiborne McKey, H. H. Dinkgrave, A. V. Brown, Green Richardson, S. H. Simms.

Morehouse—C. B. Wheeler, S. H. Johnson, S. H. McElwee. Alternates—G. H. Jones, J. E. McGowan, J. K. Rutledge.

Natchitoches—Raford Blunt, D. H. Boullt, Sr., Edward Ezernack, H. C. Meyers. Alternates—H. Raby, D. H. Boullt, Jr., Emile Rivers, H. P. Meziere.

Orleans—First ward—T. W. Wickham, R. T. Creamer. Alternates—Joseph Harris, B. Johnson.

Second ward—George Dean, James Casey. Alternates—Charles Collins, R. M. Sherlock.

Third ward—W. L. Evans, C. F. Ladd, J. R. Booker, George C. Mason, J. H. Perkins.

Fourth ward—P. H. Maroney, Charles Middleton.

Fifth ward—J. A. Raynal, Joseph De Gruy, E. Dumouille.

Sixth ward—S. B. Packard, Alfred Capla.

Seventh ward—Jeremiah Blackstone, Leon Gardette, A. Lusto, Casimir Planchard, Eugene Gardere.

Eighth ward—Peter Joseph.

Ninth ward—Alfred Bourges, Foster Chase.

Tenth ward—P. B. S. Pinchback, Edward Flood.

Eleventh ward—R. R. Davis, Y. H. Campbell.

Twelfth ward—James L. Lindore.

Thirteenth ward—Jerry Thomas.

Fourteenth ward—W. R. Fish.

Fifteenth ward—Andrew Dumont, Robert King, Charles Hill.

Sixteenth ward—John T. Claiborne.

Seventeenth ward—T. B. Stamps.

Ouachita—A. Overton, J. S. Ray, W. J. Q. Baker, S. Whited. Alternates—Julius Ennemoser, Nat Blanchard, Robert Ray, M. M. Grady.

Plaquemines—Harry Mohoney, Edward Butler, O. B. Sarpy, C. C. Packard. Alternates—T. G. Grandison, A. E. Milon, R. J. Morand, J. C. J. Rivers.

Pointe Coupee—Emile Honore, Oscar Joffrion, J. E. Breaux, Clifford Morgan, Charles D. Hebert.

Rapides—J. Madison Wells, G. Y. Kelso, Victorin W. Porter.

Red River—E. W. Dewees, A. W. Conroy. Alternates—T. M. Kavanagh, William P. Peck.

Richland—No report.

Sabine—Jerry A. Hall.

St. Bernard—R. F. Ginchard, E. Smith.

St. Charles—Morgan Morgans, George Essex, J. E. Horanson.

St. Helena—B. W. Thompson. Alternate—J. B. Davis.

St. James—Richard Simms, Victor Miles, E. Dickerson, C. H. Pearce, John Kerrigan. Alternates—M. H. Reid, Moses Lipscomb, Ephraim Kelly.

St. John—George W. Combs, Henry Demas, Tony Smith. Alternate—J. F. Littlefield.

St. Landry—Bernard Martin, N. Lastrapes, F. J. D'Avy, E. E. Nash. Alternates—L. Skinner, L. J. Ker, K. Keany, E. Donato.

St. Martin—Jerry Washington, Victor Rochon. Alternates—Louis E. Laloire, L. A. Martinet, G. Thomas, O. Delahoussaye, Jr. Both delegations admitted, each to have a half vote.

St. Mary—C. B. Darrall, Isaac Sutton, Abraham Cook, Minos T. Gordy, Emerson Bentley. Alternates—Albert Wickerson, William Bradford, Edward Cooke, George Wolfe, John Calvin.

St. Tammany—Thomas Washington. Alternate—J. E. Leet.

Tangipahoa—Parker Loving.

Tensas—H. R. Steele, A. Fairfax, J. P. Harlow, A. J. Bryant, J. Ross Stewart, Noah Neely, Cæsar Ray. Alternates—C. S. Kenny, Henry Jones, Nat Culhins, John Dora, John Cox, Adam Harper, Jonas Stanton.

Terrebonne—C. A. Verret, Major Mann, Alfred Kennedy. Alternates—W. H. Keys, William Hardy, Joseph Wright.

Union—No report.

Vernon—A. J. Walthall. Alternate—Alphonse Baillio.

Vermilion—J. A. Brookshire. Alternate—F. W. Leggins.

Washington—No report.

Webster—T. W. Fuller, Samuel Banks. Alternates—David McFann, George H. Morrow.

Winn—Daniel Kelley.

Mr. Dumont, the chairman, stated that it was the desire of the committee, and he moved accordingly, that the report being unanimous except as to the parishes of St. Mary and Madison, that the report be adopted as a whole except as to those parishes.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Demas presented a minority report on the parish of St. Mary.

Mr. Moss dissented to the report on the parishes of St. Mary and Madison, and was joined as to that of Madison by Mr. Maher.

Mr. Sypher presented an affidavit in relation to the parish of St. Mary, showing that the parish committee adjourned *sine die* April 1. Also, the proceedings were presented attested.

Mr. Wharton stated that he dissented from the conclusions of the committee in every case where the delegates were elected by the parish committee and not by the people.

During the discussion, which lasted some time, Messrs. Sypher, Darrall and Evans made addresses.

Judge Evans detailed the circumstances of the election, declaring that there were three elections that day.

Upon the motion to admit the two delegations from St. Mary, Mr. O. Delahoussaye, Jr., of St. Martin, rose to explain his vote, and stated that he voted no, because it was a bad precedent to be established in any convention, and against the rules of the party.

The contestants were finally rejected, and the delegation admitted as given in the list above.

The same action was taken on the parish of Madison, the majority report being adopted without debate.

The delegates then withdrew, and were admitted on calling of the roll, 172 members answering to their names.

The committee on organization then made their report, that the officers of the convention be a president, six vice presidents, three secretaries and other officers.

Mr. Pinchback, in a few words of eulogy, then nominated Hon. Taylor Beattie for permanent president, and he was elected by acclamation.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Pinchback, Joseph and Drury, escorted Mr. Beattie to the chair, and he was introduced to the convention by temporary chairman Landry. Mr. Landry at the same time returned his heartfelt thanks to the convention for the honor it had conferred on him, for the aid the members had rendered him and the attention that had been given him.

President Beattie thanked the convention and hoped it would aid him in bearing the duties of the position. He trusted they would show themselves worthy members of the great party to which they belonged. In the words of Lincoln, they met to-day with malice toward none and charity toward all, and if united, victory would surely perch on their banners.

The following vice presidents were then nominated for the different congressional districts:

First—C. F. Ladd, Orleans; E. Dumonville, Orleans. Second—T. B. Stamps, Orleans. Third—P. G. Deslonde, Iberville. Fourth—J. Madison Wells, Rapides. Fifth—George B. Hamblett, Ouachita; A. J. Bryant, Tensas; J. E. Leonard, Carroll. Sixth—E. L. Weber, West Feliciana.

On motion all were elected by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Allain the secretaries, sergeants-at-arms and doorkeeper of the temporary organization were continued in office.

Mr. W. H. Green was elected additional assistant secretary.

On motion the chair proceeded, in accordance with the report of the committee on organization, to appoint the following committee on resolutions: W. R. Fish, of Orleans; J. H. Burch, of East Baton Rouge; R. N. Turner, of ——; Peter Joseph, of Orleans; P. B. S. Pinchback, of Orleans; S. B. Packard, of Orleans; T. B. Stamps, of Orleans; C. B. Wheeler, of Morehouse, C. F. Ladd, of Orleans.

Mr. Allain offered a resolution that Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback be elected a delegate by acclamation in honor of his consistent advocacy of Republican principles.

It was then moved that Governor William P. Kellogg and Hon. S. B. Packard be included in the resolution.

Mr. Ray seconded this.

Mr. Lastrapes moved to add Hon. C. E. Nash.

Mr. Middleton that of Senator J. R. West.

Mr. Maronony, James Lewis.

Mr. Dumont, W. G. Brown.

Mr. Pinchback stated that it had been agreed by all that the three first named should be elected delegates at large, and afterwards that the fourth place should be balloted for.

This was immediately agreed on.

Nominations being in order much confusion followed, but in the end a ballot was taken, with the following result:

Senator J. Rodney West	1
Hon. C. E. Nash	20
Colonel James Lewis	61½
Hon. W. G. Brown	80½
Total	163

President Beattie declared that there was no choice, no candidate receiving a majority of the vote and referring it to the convention, it was decided that a second ballot should be taken on Messrs. Lewis and Brown.

The roll being again called the vote stood:

Hon. W. G. Brown	97
Colonel James Lewis	65½
Senator J. R. West	1
Blank	2
Total	165½

Before the vote was announced Colonel Lewis rose and said that his friends having kept tally, he learned that he had not received a majority of the votes, and desired that the convention would elect Mr. Brown by acclamation.

His motion was carried amid great applause.

A recess was here taken till about nine o'clock, that the congressional districts might select delegates.

At that hour the reports from those districts were called for, with the following result:

First District—W. F. Loan, fifteenth ward, Orleans; Canon J. Adolphe, seventh ward, Orleans.

Second District—Henry Demas, St. John; R. H. Chadbourn, St. Charles.

Third District—C. B. Darrall, St. Mary; George Drury, Assumption alternate; Pierre Landry, Ascension; S. Wakefield, Iberia, alternate.

Fourth District—G. L. Smith, Caddo; George Y. Kelso, Rapides.

Fifth District—David Young, Concordia; W. J. Q. Baker, Ouachita, alternate; George B. Hamblett, Ouachita; J. Ross Stewart, Tensas, alternate.

Sixth District—Charles E. Nash, St. Landry; E. L. Weber, West Feliciana, alternate; J. Henri Burch, East Baton Rouge; J. E. Breaux, Point Coupee, alternate.

On motion of Mr. Drury these reports were adopted as the action of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Pinchback the report of the committee on resolutions was received, and read by the chairman, Mr. Fish, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Republicans of the United States have within the first century of national existence, established against foreign opposition and domestic dissent, the grand and comprehensive principle that the sovereignty of the nation is derived from, and abides in, the whole equal people of the nation, and that the only earthly limit upon that sovereignty consists in that which the people of the nation impose upon themselves through the grants and reservations of a national constitution, paramount to all other law and interpreted only in accordance with its own provisions by the legislature or judiciary of the nation.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Louisiana tender the Republicans of the nation their sincere gratitude for the institution and maintenance of this principle, as well as for the momentous measures enacted under its authority, and hereby pledge their earnest aid and co-operation in perpetuating these principles.

Resolved, That in pledging themselves to the support and service of the common cause, the Republicans of Louisiana would respectfully submit some measures of national policy essential in their opinion to the practical and equal application of the national principle enounced:

1. The nomination of a candidate for the Presidency whose personal character will afford a guarantee of an honest, able, economical and effective administration of the national government upon Republican principles.

2. A system of federal finance which will insure the collection of the revenues, punish all official or other frauds upon the treasury, and bring about a steady, speedy and permanent return to the payment of specie into and out of the treasury in all federal transactions.

3. A system of revenue, taxation and assessment which, while it shall provide ample means to meet the public expenditures and obligations, shall also assume the protection of certain national interests against the destructive competition of foreign productions, especially insisting that the capital and labor employed in the production of the national staples of sugar and rice should be included among any articles entitled to such protection.

4. The just apportionment of federal appropriations for national works of internal improvement. Taking into account the immense advances received by our more fortunate sister States during the period when Democratic domination denied to the Southern States their just share of the common fund, such a measure of equalization would justify national aid to a Southwestern Pacific railroad and branches, to the protection by levees of the capital and labor employed in the culture of cotton, sugar and rice, and to the effectual navigation of the Mississippi river, its principal tributaries and its outlet.

Resolved, That our delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati are intrusted with the presentation and representation of these resolutions, and shall regard their only instructions as embodied therein. They will be thus left entirely free and untrammeled to choose among the eminent names presented to the convention for nomination as the Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States, and to cast the vote of the Republicans of Louisiana for a nominee whose record shall have been found in strict conformity with the cardinal and constitutional principles of Republican government, announced in the preamble of these resolutions, and the Republican measures enacted to give effect to the same.

Resolved, That to President Grant are due the earnest thanks and hearty indorsement of the Republicans of Louisiana for the fidelity with which he has maintained in peace the great principles which the armies of the Union under his command enforced by war.

Resolved, That the assassination of many hundreds of prominent Union men in the South on account of their political principles, the massacre of thousands of inoffensive colored citizens, the relegation of nearly all the Southern States to the control of the disloyal elements whose treason brought about the war, and the election of a national Congress largely composed of ex-leaders of the Confederate army indicate grave national dangers which demand the enactment of such additional laws and the enforcement of such a policy as shall secure to every citizen of the United States, in fact as well as in name, the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, irrespective of his political views, and irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Resolved, That by his courageous and unflinching adherence to Republican principles, and the consistency with which he has at all times advocated the enforcement of law, the suppression of disorders and the strict maintenance of all the rights and privileges conferred by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, the Hon. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, has earned and is entitled to the warm gratitude of the Republicans of all the Southern States, and especially of Louisiana.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, the convention cheering the concluding one.

On the adoption of the resolutions Mr. Pinchback was called on, and, though declining, was forced to address the convention.

Mr. Pinchback said he believed the resolutions covered the sense of the convention and embraced the principles of the Republican party. It required no argument to cause their adoption. He had no intention of speaking, but would say a few words to their opponents. They had expected there would be internal dissensions, strife and bitterness. Instead there was unity, harmony and a devotion to Republican success seldom witnessed in any convention. The leaders of the two factions had agreed, and this proved that the rank and file would present a solid front at the election. He referred to his declaration at Nashville that there must be a division of the white and colored vote, that a final end might be put to the condition of affairs in the South. He had waited in vain for a response, but instead, there was ridicule and intolerance, and the idea was spurned. He believed, though, that violence must end. If the whites pursued that policy they would not only suffer in loss of commerce and capital, but labor, for the poor down-trodden and dejected blacks must be protected or they must leave. They could not give battle. But the humanitarians of the North would insure them a place where they could be at peace, and a better day would soon come. To the colored man he would say that there must be a higher standard of public integrity and ability.

Hon. S. B. Packard, being called on, only made a few remarks, praising the sentiments uttered by Mr. Pinchback, and congratulating the convention on its good fortune in securing Hon. Taylor Beattie as its president. He believed that unity in the party was secured, and with that there was a certain triumph. There must be no stopping by the wayside for personal bickerings; dissensions in the parishes must be quieted; breaches healed, and all be united. We are in a majority. Our opponents can not win by fair means; dissensions encourage them; if we are united we can keep up the habit the Republicans have of winning. With personal thanks to Judge Beattie and the convention, he trusted the nominations of the next convention would be the pride of the party as the best and ablest men in it.

Colonel Lewis was called on, but was unable from illness to do more than thank the convention.

Ex-Governor Warmoth being noticed was called for, and made a brief address, expressing himself glad that there was so much unity, and declaring he should support the nominees of the Republican party at Cincinnati, and at the convention of June 27.

Ex-Governor Hahn was then loudly called for. He said when he came into the convention he only intended to remain a few minutes, for he had been ill for several days. But he was glad he had come. He had been a member of the Republican party from its birth, and never had it appeared stronger than to-night. The wrongs and malfeasances it had suffered from were over. He was glad to see the distinguished president in the chair; that past differences were buried. All good citizens would support such a union as had been seen, and there would be an end to the bloodshed, wrong and riot. He was pleased to see the shaking of hands of Marshal Packard and Senator Pinchback across the chasm, and to welcome back again the youthful Governor of 1868. But the victory was not to be easily won. It must be gained by a ticket that could be advocated with respects, on the stump, in the press, in private, social and public life. Good men must be selected. Both parties all over the United States had discovered this, and each desired to put forward its best men. Only the noblest, most staunch and unswerving Republicans should be renominated and no outside or private influence permitted to control. The prejudice the Republican party had been forced to endure was fast dying out. Civilization was teaching better things, and it was but an insignificant number who thought the negro to whom God had given a brain, and into whose breast he had put a heart, was not a man. In the words of Cowper—

Fleecy locks and black complexion can not forfeit nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection dwells in white and black the same.

The ordinances of God can not be overridden. We have been but a Spartan band here for years. But we have a party to be proud of, the party of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner, and all it requires is unity and harmony and devotion to its principles, and as sure as November comes it is bound to win.

Mr. Drury then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. Taylor Beattie, president of this convention, for the able, impartial and admirable manner in which he has presided over its deliberations; to the secretaries for the able manner in which they have performed their duties, and to the sergeants-at-arms and other officers for their faithfulness, courtesy and attention.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Colored Men of New York.

The State committee of the colored men held a meeting in Association Hall, Utica, New York, May 23. Three delegates were elected to the National Republican Convention, to lay before that body the serious evils to which freedmen are exposed through Democratic supremacy in some of the Southern States. The following resolution approving the candidacy of Senator Conkling for the Presidency was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we hold Roscoe Conkling in grateful memory for being the first friend of our race to present to the Congress of the United States resolutions looking to emancipation on the tenth day of March, 1862, at a time when the artillery of the enemies of our race and of the nation was thundering within sound of the Capitol, and the whole country was locked in the embrace of death; and we recognize in his courage, integrity and wisdom the attribute which peculiarly fit him for the presidential office. We present him as our choice for presidential candidate, with the full assurance that his nomination will secure the election of a Republican President whose character guarantees an honorable administration, and whose undaunted courage will secure to all, of high or low degree, the equal rights which the constitution promises.

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Mr. Spencer introduced a bill attaching Bullock and Lee counties, Alabama, to the middle district of that State.

Several petitions were presented from Southern cities remonstrating against the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty, so as to admit rice free of duty. They were referred to the Committee on Finance.

A number of petitions were presented, and private and pension bills reported.

The Japanese indemnity was resumed and finally passed by a vote of 24 to 20.

The Senate adjourned.

House.

Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, rose to a personal explanation in reference to the testimony given by Seelye before the committee charged with investigating federal offices in Louisiana. He declared that all the statements made by that witness, charging him with crimes and impugning his honor and integrity, were false and infamous. Seelye's own evidence showed that he was infamous, and he had made a very weak attempt to prove that Morey was equally so. In the summer of 1875 this witness had sent him an abstract of what he called a history of occurrences in the fal of 1874 in the State of Louisiana. He had been West when this communication had been mailed to him, and on his return to Washington he heard that this man proposed to make a publication of that statement. He (Morey) was aware that his seat in Congress was to be contested, and he felt that a publication of that sort would be prejudicial to his interests, and that after paying Seelye a few hundred dollars he could stop that current of abuse and falsehood. He was justified in so doing and, therefore, he had done so. In conclusion, he thanked the gentlemen on both sides of the House for the expression of their confidence which they had given him since the publication of Seelye's testimony.

The House then proceeded to consider the Louisiana contested election case of Spencer vs. Morey, and was addressed by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, who supported the minority report of the committee, declaring that Morey, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. After a long discussion the minority resolutions were rejected—yeas 72, nays 100—and the majority resolution, declaring Morey, the sitting member, not entitled to the seat, and William B. Spencer entitled to it, were adopted without a division. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Investigating the Statements Against Blaine.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Fisher denied the Boston *Herald* story. Nothing important developed. Atkins also testified regarding the value of stocks; denied any knowledge of Blaine's bonds getting into the hands of the Pacific road.

Mr. Mulligan, Fisher's bookkeeper, testified—Blaine, as agent, negotiated Fort Smith bonds and afterward took them up; he complained to Mulligan of having lost money.

Mulligan replied: "You could not have lost much, as you got eighty cents on the dollar, for seventy-four thousand."

Atkins told Mulligan Blaine's bonds were sold to the Union Pacific by Scott. The transactions are complicated and there is a great struggle on the part of Blaine's friends to restrict investigation within the scope of the resolution.

Dom Pedro at the Capital.

Dom Pedro and party arrived this evening from New Orleans. They express themselves highly pleased with their reception everywhere.

Opposition to the Hawaiian Treaty.

The delegations from Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia were heard to-day heard to-day by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in opposition to the Hawaiian treaty. At a previous meeting of the delegations they selected Mr. George S. Owens, of Savannah, as their chief spokesman, who argued the rice interests, mainly showing that the injury would affect 50,000 laborers in South Carolina and Georgia, and involves the loss of many millions of dollars.

Mr. Gibson opposed the treaty more especially as to its effect on the sugar culture, though he stated that rice, the product of Louisiana, was nearly equal to that of the Atlantic States. Louisiana sugar product involved many more millions than that of rice, and its culture was paralyzed by this treaty.

Mr. Potts, of Louisiana, spoke generally of the evil effects which would follow the ratification of the treaty.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine, of Louisiana, spoke more particularly regarding its consequences in destroying an industry which gave support to 200,000 laborers.

Judge Allen, the Minister or agent of the Hawaiian government, addressed the committee generally in favor of the treaty. He claimed that the crops of this country could not be injured by the trifling amount of sugar and rice produced on the islands.

This, the delegations rebutted by showing that the free importation of these articles would stimulate the product and would attract American enterprise to the islands, which, with coolie labor, would in the near future utterly ruin the rice and sugar producing sections of the South. The session lasted from ten to twelve o'clock, and the committee gave the delegations close attention, asking questions which were fully answered. There will be another hearing on Friday.

The Robeson Inquiry.

Secretary Robeson, before the Naval Committee, was given a list of questions to which the committee desired answers. Mr. Robeson renewed the request that the examination be public.

Nominations.

E. W. Griffin, of Kentucky, consul to Africa, on Friendly and Navigator's islands Alexander P. Tutton, collector of customs, Philadelphia.

No Southern confirmations.

Deficiency.

It is estimated the customs will lack $10,000,000, and the internal revenue $4,000,000 of the estimates for the current fiscal year.

The Witness Against Kerr.

Harney had not returned from New York and the committee adjourned to to-morrow.

The New Secretary of War.

Don Cameron has arrived.

Exciting Testimony.

Mulligan's testimony to-day has created much excitement. The New York press has called for a full copy of the evidence by telegraph.

Mulligan's testimony is that Blaine placed part of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars worth of the bonds among his friends in Maine, and afterward took back at least a part of them, is positive.

Mulligan is, at present, treasurer of the Globe Theatre.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Bishop Merrill presided in the General Conference to day.

A commission of two bishops, four ministers and three laymen to make suitable provision for an ecumenical council was appointed.