

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Investigation Continued. The Congressional Investigating Committee resumed the examination of witnesses yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

The counsel for the Customhouse officials, Messrs. Sheldon and Whitaker, expressed a desire that the committee would notify them in time to summon witnesses. They were assured that the committee would ample time and opportunity would be given for that purpose.

Mr. Herwig referred to the subpoena served on Deputy Collector Herwig. Mr. Herwig said in answer to the committee that the documents which were not the ones the committee required, and that he had this morning addressed to the deputy collector stating that they were not the ones called for under the subpoena; to which Mr. Herwig replied as follows:

Referring to your note of even date relative to the subpoena by your committee calling for certain vouchers for the years 1870, 1872 and 1874, I have the honor to inform you that all vouchers on file in this office for those years have been sent you. All other vouchers than those you have been forwarded with the collector's accounts to the Treasury Department at Washington.

I beg to invite your committee to send a sub-committee to examine all records and papers in the Customhouse. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. HERWIG, Special Deputy Collector.

It was then decided that the entire committee should visit the Customhouse and examine the records.

Mr. Whitaker filed the following letter on behalf of his clients:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 16, 1876. Sir—You are hereby authorized and instructed to disburse the funds appropriated for the repairs of the Customhouse at New Orleans, Louisiana, under your bond as collector of that port; your compensation for the same to be paid out of the amount of one per cent upon the amount of your disbursements.

Very respectfully, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

James F. Casey, Collector of Port of New Orleans. William McDuff, sworn-in 1866 or 1867 witness said whisky was brought to the city from the West and placed in the bonded warehouse for the purpose of getting it out of bond without paying the tax of \$2 per gallon; the whisky was taken out under alleged certificates from foreign ports, and the bonds were not cancelled for the same.

J. C. Buddendorf, sworn-in as a clerk at Charles E. Whitney & Co.'s in 1872 was book-keeper for the National Republican Printing Company, then conducting a campaign paper known as the National Republican.

Objections were raised by Messrs. Conger and Woodburn to questions relative to whence the funds were obtained for the support of the paper, as the private concern of the parties who conducted the business was disclosed. It was shown that federal officials contributed funds, the conclusion might not be within the scope of the investigation.

The Democratic members of the committee related to a question whether or not money had been improperly contributed for this purpose by officers of the Customhouse.

Mr. Gibson observed that the investigation had taken a wider scope than was proper. Examination resumed. Witness stated that the company had received from Mr. Herwig, then an employee in the Customhouse \$1000, \$1200 and various other sums; the money was generally received at the office of the superintendent of the National Republican office; these moneys were used to pay off the employees of the paper, when the company's means were exhausted; Mr. J. L. Herwig was treasurer; Mr. Stockton was president; Wilson was president of the company; witness received the installments from the treasurer and not as a Customhouse officer; Charles Bagule, Walter Regan and George Carter were among the names of those employed on the National Republican; J. L. and P. F. Herwig appeared to have the management of the paper.

Mr. Conger objected to investigating the private business of a newspaper. Mr. Herwig said there was no such intention on the part of the committee. The point to be ascertained was whether there was any improper connection between the company and the sums from the Customhouse and the use of government money.

Mr. Herwig observed that the committee was endeavoring to ascertain how and why the payments were made, and whether the payments were made to the employees of the Customhouse or to others.

To Mr. Woodburn—One dollar per month was collected as a subscription. Names of Customhouse employees were on the roll as subscribers to the paper. Mr. Herwig said the money was collected by Mr. J. L. Herwig; witness knew not by whom the list of subscribers was furnished; the National Republican was not a very interesting paper, and the Customhouse employees should not subscribe for it.

Walter Regan, sworn—When witness returned from Texas, where he had been responding for an employer, he was asked with the political contention between what was known as the Warmoth and Carter wings; he wrote several articles in the National Republican, and was arrested for sedition; he served in his life, either directly or indirectly.

George Duncan, sworn—Was marine reporter for the National Republican; was paid by J. L. Herwig; employed by the Customhouse; was a member of the stock and the expenses of the paper; Mr. Newman, the editor, told witness his name was on the pay rolls of the Customhouse; heard by rumor that other employees had received the pay roll; \$150 per week would cover the receipts of the paper under the Customhouse, and the expenses must have been at least \$1000 per week; was employed on the paper during its existence.

To Mr. Woodburn—Witness said three persons had told him they were compelled to take stock in the paper. On being asked who they were, witness at first hesitated to answer the question; the committee insisted, Mr. Duncan gave the names, although he had refused for the reason that their positions would be rendered uncertain thereby; the names were J. Fenwick, Examination resumed. Mr. Herwig said that if he refused to take a share of the stock or subscribe for a paper that he would be discharged; everybody used to talk about it, and told him so; witness received \$90 a month as night watchman; the letter was written by Mr. Herwig, who was in the Customhouse in 1871, and had charge of the warehouses.

To Mr. Woodburn—Witness thought that J. L. Herwig signed the share of stock which he had in the paper. Mr. Herwig that wrote to him.

On motion of Mr. Gibson, at two o'clock, a recess of ten minutes was taken.

Examination. C. W. Johnson, sworn—To Mr. Herwig was never employed in the Customhouse. William Henry, colored, sworn—To Mr.

Reilly—Is a drayman; rented a cooper shop from Mr. Bailey for \$10 per month; don't know Mr. Cassidy; is came to witness and asked if that shed could be rented of Mr. Bailey; rented the shed from Mr. Bailey for \$10 per month; the last month the shed was a six times that was Mr. Cassidy giving him the money; witness received receipts from Mr. Bailey, but having no use for them threw them away; would meet Mr. Cassidy occasionally; the last month he was given \$100 per month; a half witness had to pay the rent, as Cassidy was not forthcoming; has not seen him since the last payment; was hired by Mr. Cassidy a week or two before the cooper shop, to take ten or twelve hogheads from the New Basin to the shop or shed; the hogheads were filled with whisky; Mr. Cassidy was on the d. y.; also took five or six full dry goods boxes from the truck of St. Joseph street, to the shed; in the campaign of 1872, \$100 was given him by Mr. Plattner for a wagon; witness received a check for \$100 from Mr. Plattner; Mr. Plattner was in the warehouse department; Ford S. King asked witness if he would like to be on the post roll; King said he could draw \$125 per month for receiving for the Republican party; witness declined to be placed on the post roll.

John Kaiser, Ganony and William Blake were on the post roll, and drew various amounts; Kaiser kept a lot of whisky at the corner of Chippewa and First streets; drew \$120 per month; the others about \$60 per month each; Henry Reider also drew \$120 per month; witness saw some of these men paid; he delegat-d by a political organization in the fourth ward, to be engaged during the campaign; a man by the name of Joe is in the Customhouse roll, and does very little work.

To Mr. Conger—Witness refused to give the names of the party who employed him to find out who were paid in the Customhouse and the duty performed, but desired that certain parties be subpoenaed by the committee to show up the Customhouse party; he desired to show up the Herwig; witness refused to disclose to Mr. Woodburn the name of the society that delegat-d him to receive for the Customhouse party in the Customhouse for campaign purposes.

Mr. Stevenson was in favor of compelling witness to answer or suffer the penalties for not doing so; witness refused to answer, but was not bound by an oath not to divulge the secret; the society was mainly composed of a mob, and were all bound by oath.

The committee decided to consider the refusal of witness to answer as a contempt of court; Mr. Conger—Witness knew of four such societies; his appearance before the committee was not voluntary; Mr. R. H. Mann had requested him to appear and testify.

To Mr. Darrall—The society to which witness belonged was still in existence. The duty assigned to any member must be performed. To Mr. Gibson—Witness was never a member of any Republican club; but once voted the Republican ticket at a primary election; was admitted to appear and testify before the committee.

Mr. Stevenson moved that witness retire in charge of an officer, and that the committee go into executive session for the purpose of discussing the case; the committee should compel him to answer as questioned.

The committee then adjourned until ten o'clock Tuesday morning, at which time it was expected that the case should appear before the committee.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Rally at Cincinnati.

A Cincinnati special to the New York Herald of June 8 says: The preparations for the Republican National Convention, which meets here on the fourteenth instant, are about complete, and if the convention itself were held now it could go into the hall, and its delegates would be ready to meet. The hall will be a large wooden structure, which was originally built for the national seafarer's meeting. That was seven years ago, and since that time Saenger Halle, as it is still called here, has served a long and useful life. It is the hall where the May music festivals were held here for several years, which gave Cincinnati so enviable a position in the musical world, and every citizen who has seen the interior of the Ohio Democracy when they put Thurman aside to take up Allen and endorse him for the St. Louis nomination. Taking it all in all the old Saenger Halle has a long and useful history, and will be pulled down, as it will after the Republican National Convention has got through its sittings, not a few will be found here who will mourn its departure as though it were one of the landmarks.

The arrangements for the National Convention, which are now fully matured and very nearly completed, are of general interest. The meeting will be held in the hall set apart for delegates and their alternates, will comfortably seat 2500 people. The galleries will seat an equal number, while the stage, with the amphitheatre in the rear, will accommodate 600 more. Besides this, there are wide lobbies under the galleries which will not be seated, but will give standing room for 1000 more; so it will be an easy matter to pack 7000 persons in the hall. More than that number can be provided for in a crowd, but when it is remembered that the convention itself numbers only 752, it is hardly probable that the crowd of outsiders will increase it tenfold.

The Cincinnati Times, of June 9, says: It all men were as anxiously inquiring the way to heaven as everybody in Cincinnati is now anxiously inquiring how they may get into the convention next week, the United States is not likely to be anywhere in comparison. Every member of the committee of arrangements is besieged and besought by every friend, by every ward politician, and by every citizen who has a right to be in the hall, to favor him with a ticket of admission. Some demand it as a right, and others beg for it as the greatest boon that could be given. Chairman and members of State delegations, as they arrive, look up the committee of arrangements and want to know where they are to be seated, and how many tickets they are to get for their respective delegations. Committees are writing, and telegraphing, and applying in person for tickets for fifty, a hundred, or five hundred each, and they expect to get them—won't take an explanation for an answer. They have heard so much of our Exposition Hall that they think it will easily hold the 10,000 or 15,000 strangers who will be here on Wednesday and Thursday next, to make the next President of the United States.

In order to relieve the committee somewhat of the pressure that is thus riding upon them like a nightmare, as it were, to death, we, this morning, sought the chairman of the committee of tickets, Mr. W. B. Shattuck, the hard-working, clear headed and ever vigilant general ticket agent of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and we secured from him the following information. The general committee of arrangements is securing its valuable services, for if there is any man who knows more about the ticket business, the way to get them up, sent, distributed and placed where they should be, than Mr. Shattuck, he has not been seen in these parts.

We found the gentleman in his office soon after eight o'clock, and he had been on work, and he told us he had been on duty for an hour. Spread out on tables about him were drawings and diagrams of the convention hall, more or less nearly completed, indicating that much head work, as well as hand work, had been bestowed on the problem how to seat the greatest number of people in a limited amount of space.

Instead of seating 10,000 people, as many suppose, the hall, large as it is, will not seat quite half that many, and it is the positive decision of the committee to admit no more than can be seated, and they are just as determined to keep everybody in their seats. These two rules they deemed necessary in order to preserve the decorum and quiet that are necessary for the transaction of business, and in this decision they will be sustained by all who expect to take part in the proceedings, or who wish to see and hear what is said and done.

The main floor is divided into three compartments, as follows: Delegates, numbering 756, will occupy seats immediately in front of the stage, and extending back one-third the length of the hall and its full width. They will enter from Fourteenth street, door No. 1, where the passage way will lead them to their several seats, the location of each State being boldly labeled.

Alternates, numbering about as many more, will be seated immediately in the rear of the regular delegates, but separated from them by a railing. They will enter also from Fourteenth street, but at door No. 3.

In the rear of the alternates, separated from them by a railing, will remain about one-third the length of the hall, for those who secure tickets of admission, as will hereafter be explained. They will enter at the middle door on Elm street.

Thus the delegates, and their alternates, are cut off from communicating with outside influences, and there will be no possibility of personal action interfering with delegates, no confusion in the aisles, or disorder of any kind.

The stage is seated so as to accommodate 1300 reporters for the press, and these will be seated in the north and east galleries of the cities. It would be utterly impossible to provide for the religious and country press, and the business press, and we will have to take their chances of admission, as provided for "the common people." Reporters will enter from Plum street, northern door.

Instrumental and operators, for the use of both the Western Associated Press and the American Press Association, are placed on either end of the stage, so that reporters need not leave the stage to send off their dispatches.

In the rear of the stage there is a section of seats ascending back thirty or forty feet, that is reserved for the National Executive Committee, the Cincinnati Convention, for the Governors of States and distinguished invited guests. It will accommodate 700, but will not hold half as many as would like to classify themselves under the banner of the National Executive Committee. The galleries have been set apart entirely for the audience, which will be composed of such visitors and friends as may desire to be entered from Plum street, second door. The galleries have been set apart entirely for the audience, which will be composed of such visitors and friends as may desire to be entered from Plum street, second door.

Our Congressional Candidate.

Today we place at the head of our columns the first candidate of our party for the suffrages of the people. The nomination of Hon. George L. Smith for Congressman by the Republican convention at Shreveport, on the twenty-third of May, should be a matter of congratulation not only to the Republican party, but also to the masses of the people of North Louisiana. The proper criterion by which to judge the merits of any gentleman to public confidence, esteem and popularity, is by his record alone. The questions to be asked and which must be answered satisfactorily regarding the claims of every aspirant for political honor and preference, are, "Is he honest? Is he competent? Is his record such as to merit the approbation of those who love their State? Will he bend his energies to further the material and commercial prosperity of the people and the State wherein he resides?"

If we know how zealously Mr. Smith has labored for his State when he was recently in Congress. Since the expiration of his term how has he been occupied? He has labored zealously, untiringly for the people of Louisiana, to the exclusion of his personal interests. He has labored for the people all along the line of the New Orleans and Pacific railroad, proclaiming how his time has been occupied. Let the citizens of Louisiana be satisfied that they have a man who nobly he battled for their welfare, and how unobtrusively he fought to repair the wrong attempted to be done them in the destruction of the North Louisiana railroad bill, and how he has nobly battled in their behalf in protection of their rights, and what a glorious victory he achieved in successfully overthrowing the schemes which were detrimental to the interests of Louisiana, and how he has spoken louder than words, and Hon. George L. Smith has done more for the people of Red river valley than any other person in the past, and he will do so in the future, and how earnest is his desire to further the interests of the section in which he has cast his lot. What more can they desire? In whom repose greater confidence?

This State needs many just such zealous, energetic, untiring workers as Mr. Smith, men who will labor most zealously for the greatest good to the greatest number. Blind prejudice, which has done so much to retard the progress of the State, and which has so often been the cause of our misfortune, is being removed, and the people are beginning to see the error of their ways. For these reasons his election would be a source of congratulation to the Republicans, and the people generally. Hence we take pleasure in recommending Mr. Smith to the support of our constituents, feeling assured that he is the friend of the people and that the whole aim and ambition of his life is to promote the welfare of Louisiana, and to protect the rights of the people, and to make her people prosperous, happy and contented by the increase of her material improvements and the protection of her resources. Vote then to sustain the men who every effort is directed toward achieving good to the State and her people, regardless of political differences and opinions.—Natchitoches Republican.

The Case Against Ex-Secretary Thompson. A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune of the tenth, says: A few days ago Messrs. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Georgia, and J. M. Young, of Tennessee, presented a letter from Mr. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Interior, to Secretary Chandler, asking if it were true that the surplus lands in the hands of the Government, which had been reserved to the Government, were to be sold to the private landholders, and if so, whether the Government would be made to pay for the more than \$700,000 of public money abstracted during his administration. The only reply to the letter has been the service of a writ of habeas corpus on Mr. Thompson, in a civil suit to recover \$1,000,000, principal and interest, of the bonds, and for the amount received by the defendant from the so-called Confederate States of America, which was alleged to have been received by Mr. Thompson as a result of the sale of the property of the United States.

Mr. Thompson says that this civil suit is brought against him in order to make him pecuniarily responsible for the dishonest sale of the property of the Government. Soon after the bonds were abstracted, Mr. Thompson asked the House for an investigation, and a committee was appointed accordingly. One of his first acts was to have a full and complete investigation made into the matter, and he reported to the House a letter, dated second instant, in reply to interrogatories, in which he says the committee was composed politically of one anti-administration Democrat, Isaac X. Morris, of Indiana; one administration Democrat, Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee; one Southern American, J. Morrison Harris, of Maryland; and two Republicans, Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and Charles F. Smith, of Indiana. The unanimous report of the committee, Mr. Case says, showed that not one line or word was added before that committee indicating any suspicion of the Secretary, or of the fraudulent transactions alleged and proved. On the contrary, all the testimony showed that he was utterly ignorant and unsuspecting of the fraud, and that he had no knowledge of it until the time of the disclosure (December 22, 1869) by Godard Bailey.

Secretary Chandler says he holds as a set off acceptances of the Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, of drafts drawn by Robert Majors and Wadell on transportation account for \$870,000, the exact amount of the default, the bonds having been abstracted by Godard Bailey. Mr. Case says that the Secretary further charged the government bought some months ago a lot of rebel articles, showing Mr. Thompson's expenditure of a portion of the \$1,000,000 in gold to the Secretary of War, for the federate government, and the unexpended balance of that sum which Secretary Chandler claims belongs to this government.

Mr. Thompson, on learning of the above statement, says he was so instructed by the Confederate government to turn the unexpended balance of the million dollars over to the Confederates agents abroad. This he did and afterward there was a final adjustment on his account, and a full and final receipt of all moneys was given to him, which receipt he has now in his possession.

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

A grand reunion of all the Maine regiments of the war is to take place on an island of Casco Bay, Portland Harbor, on the tenth of August.

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

Beer, ice-cold beer, at Eugene Krost's.

No. 128 Grand street—ice-cold beer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES

BLAINE'S STRENGTH ON FIRST BALLOT

CONKLING MEN ENTHUSIASTIC

HAYES STOCK IS RISING

CAUCUS OF LOUISIANA DELEGATES

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

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Senators Hamlin and West are here, also Matt Carpenter. Neither, however, is a delegate.

Mr. Blaine's critical condition has a depressing effect upon some of the delegates, who are willing to support him if he bids fair to win. They say there is no use in nominating a man who is on his back. His friends, however, maintain a confident attitude and manage to keep bulletins posted to promptly contradict all unfavorable news from Washington.

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Mr. Merrimon presented the petition of Mr. D. H. Hill for the removal of disabilities.

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Exercise Law Enforced. NEW YORK, June 11.—The police enforced the exercise law strictly generally today, but only for a few arrests of "squad leaders" were made. No larger bill was laid in Gilmore's garden, and the police were in readiness to make a descent on the place.

Cable Repaired. The ship "Mina" repaired a cable yesterday which gave the Anglo-American Cable Company two cables.

Decision of Rates. The Erie, Pennsylvania Central, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio and Grand Trunk roads, on the 11th inst. reduced their rates for west-bound freight to twenty-five cents per 100 pounds to Chicago, St. Paul, Cincinnati and Buffalo, and a proportionate reduction on all west-bound points. Rates both east and west for freight and passengers are now out of territory. The Grand Trunk and Baltimore and Ohio roads claim differential rates. The prospect is that the war will be long and bitter.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, \$38,336,601; currency, \$33,480,024. The sub-treasury paid out \$10,000 on account of interest on \$20,000 of bonds. Customs receipts to-day \$378,000.

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Delegates to the National Republican Convention—Excitement Concerning Blaine's Illness—New England Developing Strength for Blaine. CINCINNATI, June 11.—The seriousness of Blaine's illness, just confirmed by semi-official dispatches, increases the excitement among the delegates. No one ventures to predict the probable result of the first ballot, or progress in negotiations.

The North Carolina Delegation. The North Carolina delegation have arrived at the Grand Hotel.

FOREIGN.

No Question of a New Conference. LONDON, June 11.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times gives a denial to the prevalent reports, and declares that there has been no question of a new conference between the Austro-Serbian powers.

The Turkish Governor of Herzegovina has offered 2000 horses reward for the capture of the Russian officer of insurgent forces.

Drowned from a Pleasure Boat. A pleasure boat capsized at Eastbourne. Seventeen persons were drowned.

The Margary Murder. A telegram from Calcutta indicates that the inquiry into the murder of Margary was futile. It is not likely the report will be published while the present complications exist.

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Conkling Men Enthusiastic

Hayes Stock is Rising

Caucus of Louisiana Delegates

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Gortschakoff to Retire. The Farfalla, a newspaper of Rome, intimates that the temporary retirement of Prince Gortschakoff is probable.

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