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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Fifth Day.

There were still further precautions for the preservation of order yesterday. The galleries were kept empty till after prayer. No one was admitted to the floor without a ticket, even Marshal Packard and Judge Dibble, though well known, being forced to obtain one. Reporters being exempt from this regulation were gleeful though not proportionately grateful.

At about five minutes of one o'clock, President Pinchback called the meeting to order, there being then more than a majority of the delegates present.

It being given out that a perfect understanding had been reached, there was nothing to disturb the order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Allain said he had witnessed with much regret the scenes of the past three days. He felt sure now they were not to be repeated; that an understanding had been reached, and the convention would be in harmony with the great ideas of this centennial year.

Mr. Young referred to his remarks, as reported in the *Bulletin*, alluding to Senator Burch. He had been attacked by several friends in the convention at the same time, and in the heat of debate had been a little personal. The *Bulletin* was always glad to seize on these things, and reported him as saying Mr. Burch had not been in East Baton Rouge for two years. That paper, however, kept very mum when there were reports of "bulldozers" around that region. It was a mistake. Mr. Burch had not been in his parish for about fifteen months, and with the bulldozers round he wouldn't like to go there either. He hoped, however, he might soon return in peace, and apologized for what he might have said.

Mr. Packard called attention to the fact that when the recess was taken the day before the question was on the roll call. He believed the matter was now settled satisfactorily to all, with one exception. He desired to know from the chair whether if the roll as reported by the committee on credentials was considered adopted, if it would be in order to take the question of different parishes and give the delegates a hearing.

President Pinchback answered that he considered that it was in order at any time for the convention to act on the qualifications of its members.

Mr. Packard then said that it was on that understanding his desire to withdraw opposition to the roll.

Mr. Allain claimed that the next thing in order was the report of the committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Morey desired that the statement of Mr. Packard on the arrangement should be entered on the journal, and President Pinchback said there would be an entry sufficient for all practical purposes.

Mr. Galbreth then made the following report:

The committee on permanent organization respectfully report the following officers and rules:

A president and six vice presidents.
A chaplain.
A secretary, with three assistants.
A sergeant at-arms, with as many assistants as he may deem necessary, to be appointed by himself.
A doorkeeper, with as many assistants as he may deem necessary, to be appointed by himself.

That we recommend Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as permanent president of the convention, and

For vice presidents, Hon. T. B. Stamps, Hon. H. C. Dibble, J. Hale Sypher, H. C. Meyers, A. J. Bryant, C. E. Nash, H. Mahoney.
For chaplain, Rev. J. R. V. Thomas.
For secretary, Julius Ennemoser.
For assistant secretaries, William Vigers, L. Laminais, H. C. Corbin.
For sergeant-at-arms, R. B. Edgeworth.
For doorkeeper, John Reynolds.

We also recommend that all votes shall be by ballot.

Respectfully submitted:

T. I. GALBRETH,
CHARLES P. VIGERS,
EDWARD BOOTH,
JOHN RAY,
M. J. CLARK,
H. N. JOHNSON,
H. C. MEYERS,
A. J. BRYANT,
M. MARKS.

Mr. Galbreth said that the entire committee having signed the report, they deemed it proper to ask its adoption without debate or alteration. He accordingly made that motion.

Mr. Allain seconded it.

Secretary Hill put the motion and it was carried without dissent.

The secretaries were then installed and the vice presidents invited to the platform.

Mr. Pinchback said the lobby, members and all are urged to keep as quiet as possible, in order that the convention may proceed with its business. Under the happy consummation of a permanent organization the first thing is to take up the matter of contested seats. We have had altogether too much strife, which our political enemies have rejoiced over, they believing that the breach could not be healed in the Republican party. I admit that the convention has not been as harmonious as it should have been, but perhaps it was all for the best, and now let us act harmoniously. We must pay especial attention to the character of our nominees, for if good men are nominated the shotgun policy must be defeated. We must take especial care to select capable men for office. The right to vote without fear of assault must be the rule. I regret to say that no community is in a worse condition to-day than is that of Louisiana. All the worst crimes are committed and the offenders are not punished. If such a condition of things continues, more people than the defenseless negroes will suffer. He predicted that unless intelligent men take part to secure order, no man will be safe in life or property, which is an argument to induce us to secure a good State government. Crimes like those committed in Coushatta are a burning shame. He appealed, first, to those who were aspirants for office. The time was in this State when a Republican nomination was equivalent to election, but that time is past, and to-day the black man, by reason of his social change, has become like the white man in his commercial transactions. We must consolidate the black vote by putting up men who can command their respect, and that rests in great part with this convention; therefore, let us have a reconciliation, if possible. With your assistance we will attempt to advance the interests of the best men. We want all the votes we can secure, and must obtain them by honest means.

Mr. Stamps said that perhaps the past troubles in this convention were but the means to bring about a good ending, and now that harmony has been restored let us hope for something good.

On a vote it was agreed to admit the several contesting delegations to seats, giving both delegations half votes.

On motion of Mr. Dibble a committee on platform was appointed, and the chair named Messrs. Dibble, Packard, Eliott, Warmoth, Morey, Antoine, Sloanaker, Landry and Blunt. It was also voted to turn over all resolutions to this committee without debate.

An agreement was entered into for the several congressional districts to choose members for the State Central Executive Committee, and for this convention to elect other members of that body for two years; and it was further agreed to make the presiding officer of this body ex-officio president of the State Central Executive Committee.

It was voted to give the president of this convention power to, and in case of necessity, the right to reassemble this convention within twenty days before the next election, for the purpose of making a new nomination for Governor, in case the nominee should die, resign or other emergency arise.

There was some question concerning the right of members to appoint proxies, which subject was taken up and disposed of by allowing absentees to name the person who should act for them.

The matter being in order, the following proxies were named:

R. A. Bray, of Orleans, eighth ward, appointed Peter Joseph; Hiram R. Steele, of Tensas, A. S. Badger; Edward Cook, of St. Mary, Minor T. Gardy; E. Ezenack, of Sabine, O. F. Hunsaker; W. J. Blackburn, of Claiborne, W. J. Q. Baker; Daniel Kelly, of Winn, Hodge Raburn; J. R. Harlow, of Tensas, Charles Hill; George Bird, of East Baton Rouge, Alfred Fanier; W. H. McVey, of Franklin, Daniel B. Gorham; A. L. Boyer, of Avoyelles, James Casey; Lawrence Scott, of Orleans, first ward, William Jones; E. A. Rigby, of East Feliciana, George L. Norton.

Several motions to adjourn until different hours Monday were voted down, as were two or three propositions to take a recess.

The committee on platform was given half an hour for consultation.

On motion of Mr. Sartain, the voting for all officers was ordered to be had *viva voce*.

A motion was made by Mr. Berbel, of East Baton Rouge, to adjourn to Monday at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called on this.

When the call was finished President Pinchback stated that it would take some little time for the secretaries to count up the vote, and suggested that the report of the committee on platform and resolutions be heard in the meantime.

This was agreed to and Chairman Dibble then read the following report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Convention:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on platform and resolutions unanimously report the accompanying platform and recommend its adoption. Your committee also unanimously report favorably upon the resolution introduced by Mr. Sartain, requiring all votes to be taken by ballot, with an amendment as follows:

"When demanded by ten or more members."

Your committee report the resolution introduced by Mr. Dibble, by substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That in the event of the occurrence of a vacancy on the ticket to be nominated for the position of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, at any time within twenty-five days before the election, the president of the convention shall reconvene the convention, on a notice of fifteen days, to fill such vacancy; and

Resolved further, That if the president shall fail to issue a call for the assembly of the convention within five days after the occurrence of such vacancy by resignation, death or otherwise, then such call may be issued by any twenty delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry C. Dibble, S. B. Packard, H. C. Warmoth, F. Morey, C. C. Antoine, W. G. Elliott, P. Landry, A. B. Sloanaker, R. Blunt, Committee on Platform.

PLATFORM.

1. The Republican party of Louisiana in convention assembled, reaffirm the tenets and principles of the national Republican party as declared from time to time, and especially as enunciated in the platform adopted at the national convention held at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876. We particularly commend and indorse the declaration that the United States of America is a nation and not a league, and that upon the nation devolves the duty of protecting the citizens of the United States in all their rights, at home and abroad, thus maintaining fully the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

2. We hail the nomination of Governor Rutherford B. Hayes with pleasure and pride, believing that in his elevation to the Presidency the country will secure an administration which will maintain the rights of all classes of citizens of the republic, and which will administer the government economically and execute the laws faithfully. We are not less gratified at the nomination for Vice President of William A. Wheeler, whose reputation as a Republican and character as a statesman are national. In our ticket we see a guarantee of success. We indorse and ratify it.

3. The Republican party of Louisiana are in full accord with the national Republican party upon all financial questions as declared in the Cincinnati platform; and we believe that during the administration of President Hayes a resumption of specie payment can be effected through a return to general commercial and productive prosperity throughout the Union.

4. We reaffirm the the following declarations adopted by the late Republican State Convention assembled at New Orleans, May 30, 1876, as follows:

First—A system of revenue, taxation and assessment which, while it shall provide ample means to meet the public expenditure 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.

Second—The just apportionment of Federal appropriations for national works of internal improvement. Taking into account the immense advantages 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.

Third—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.

5. 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.

6. That to Governor William P. Kellogg and his associates in the State administration the thanks of the Republican party of Louisiana are due for their earnest and persistent efforts to maintain the State government under trials and circumstances whose parallel has never been seen.

7. The Republican party regard the financial measures of the State administration, especially the plan for funding and reducing the bonded and floating debt as having been successfully and fully accomplished. We pledge ourselves and our party to support these measures and carry them out to the fullest extent.

H. C. DIBBLE, Chairman.

Mr. Dibble then moved the adoption of the report, which had been frequently interrupted by applause, and the motion was enthusiastically carried.

There were several announcements made.

Mr. Stamps stated the friends of Mr. Packard would meet in caucus that night at the Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. Morey said the fifth congressional district headquarters would be open at eight o'clock that evening.

The president announced that badges for admission Monday would be distributed at nine o'clock on that day, at the Mechanics' Institute, by the secretary, Mr. Ennemoser.

The vote was then announced, and being 122 in favor to 96 against, the convention was declared adjourned to eleven o'clock to-morrow.

The delegates in the State convention from the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards, are called to meet at Carrollton Monday noon to nominate two Representatives to the General Assembly.

Another Wiltz in the Field—Recruiting From Another Stable.

The Biloxi *Mirror* of yesterday, published at Biloxi, Mississippi, has the following startling article, headed "Wiltz, for Governor of Louisiana:"

At least so says the Wiltz Club, and if the wishes and objects of the club are as successful as the business of the originator, P. S. Wiltz, he will certainly be the next Governor of the Pelican State. Mr. J. S. Keating, the noted gas works contractor, paid our town a visit last Wednesday, and succeeded in obtaining the names of some of our prominent citizens to the roll of the club. The intention of the club is to organize on the principle of the celebrated Americus Club of New York, and go to Baton Rouge in a body, there to press the claims of their distinguished favorite. The membership of the club, we understand, is limited to 100 members. Our best wishes attend the club, and we trust that their wishes will be realized, and the illustrious patriot P. S. Wiltz will be the next Governor of the noble commonwealth of Louisiana.

We had before heard that ex-Mayor Louis A. Wiltz would be presented to the Baton Rouge convention as a candidate for the governorship of the Pelican State; but it appears that a plan is on foot to secure the nomination of Mr. P. S. Wiltz, and with this end in view an agent has visited Biloxi, Mississippi, for the purpose of enrolling members in a sort of piney woods Tammany club, said members to pledge themselves to go to Baton Rouge in their bodies, and press the claims of Mr. P. S. Wiltz in such a manner as to snatch the nomination from the patriotic, self-sacrificing and long-suffering McEnery and several other distinguished applicants. It is not a new thing for Mississippi bulldozers to raid the Felicianas from Mississippi, and to shoot and hang colored men on posse pretensions; but the proposition to form a Biloxi league for the purpose of nominating a great unknown for Governor of Louisiana, is a novelty, and will prove a sensation in political circles.

The Fourth of July.

The fourth of July, which comes on Tuesday next, will, according to present indications, be more generally celebrated in this city than ever before. It is a centennial occasion, and, therefore, calls for more than usual, and there is evidently a disposition to make the most of it. It is probable that all business will be suspended and that the day will be observed as a general holiday. The public procession will start at nine o'clock in the morning, the declaration of independence will be read and the oration delivered at St. Patrick's Hall.

Aside from the civic and military display, it has been ordered that bells be rung and that services be held in all of the Catholic churches.

The public are also invited to listen to a discourse at the Hebrew synagogue on Jackson street, which will be delivered at 10 A. M. by Rev. Max Moses.

The programme speaks well for the national feeling in this city, which is confined to no sect, party or creed.

The Clerk's Benevolent Association will celebrate the day at the Fair Grounds.

Court Items.

The case for the settlement of the proper holder of the office of Assistant Attorney General went over for decision on the merits in the Superior District Court. The rule nisi taken by Judge Dibble against Judge Braughn being discharged, the latter seems to have the advantage just at present, having already been recognized by the court.

To-morrow is the last day of this term for all the district courts of the parish of Orleans, except the First and Second. Each judge will, however, in his discretion, when business demands it, preside during the vacation, or secure a competent representative to issue necessary orders.

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[For the New Orleans Republican.]

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The two greatest Catholic publicists of our age, Balmes and Donoso Cortas, have said that there are now but two powerful countries in the world, Russia and the United States; and Pius IX. has ever turned his eyes towards the land of Washington with hopeful love and deep interest, as if the glorious future belonged to the American republic.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," Washington was a wise, a good, a great man. He was not so remarkable for one striking quality, as for the harmonious union and balance of all those qualities, which, combined and blended, conspire to build up a sublime and heroic character. In him strength was allied to repose, stateliness to affability, and both qualities mantled his whole person with that commanding majesty which made every one at once recognize and yield to his awful ascendency. To accomplish so grand a work, a fitter man, a nobler instrument could not have been chosen by divine Providence. Pre-eminent for sincere piety, ardent patriotism, inspired wisdom, undaunted energy and cool prudence, he led to freedom and peace a religious, virtuous and intelligent people; and he conquered for the New World all the rights, which, as said Napoleon, had long since been lost by the old degenerate continent. And before dying he stamped the traits of his grand character upon the infant nation, and breathed within its heart his lofty spirit of patriotism and disinterestedness.

We are a composite nation; a nation, not of one race, but of many races; we are many made one, *e pluribus unum;* all heterogeneous elements tend to assimilate, unite and act in concert, *omnia ad unum;* and yet no other nation is more strikingly idiosyncratic.

Who, then, are the Americans? Whence have sprung these free and enterprising men? It seems to me that I am beholding the ceaseless immigration to the shores of America; it seems to me that I hear the mingled farewells of the many nations of Europe, uplifted as it were, and borne away like flocks of traveling birds toward the longed-for climes of the far West. Adieu, sighs the Irishman, isle of the saints, emerald of the sea; hail, land of America! Adieu, sighs the Frenchman, my sweet and native home; O, fairest kingdom, save that of heaven; hail, land of America! Adieu, sighs the Spaniard, O most noble and chivalrous of countries; hail, land of America! Adieu, sighs the Italian, O classic cradle of religion, of genius, and of the fine arts; hail, land of America! Adieu, sighs the child of flaxen hair, O harmonious Germany, with thy Rhine and its greenish waters; hail, land of America! And all these nations, gathered on the seashore, in their many tongues, sigh at once adieu, adieu, Old World, that we are soon to leave, and thou, New World, hail forever!

And in all the seaports where lay the steamers and winged ships, they flock by thousands, and, crossing the stormy ocean, they arrive and greet the American coast, with exulting hearts landing in their new home.

And all these nations, all these races of Latin or Celtic blood, of Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic origin, all commingle and harmonize to form the great American people. And lo, God has blessed that new people, and in that people rest humanity's most glowing hopes.

How, then, could we despair of the Americans? How not expect from them the utmost that has been achieved by heroes of olden times?

Oh, ye men of feeble faith and feebler hopes, away from us! Away, with your doubts and fears, with your desponding thoughts and blind prejudices—away from us! You are not of our race and nationality. Your banner is not our banner, and your country is not our country.

Hail, blest republic of a new born world!
Thy destiny is manifest to all.
Trusting in God's o'erruling love and power,
Onward and upward still thou must aspire!
Upon their rotten thrones, with broken sceptres,
The haughty kings, in dread of agony,
Dare say that they will quell America;
That they will check the progress of its growth;
That they will stop the giant's conquering march,
Though he may tear th' exulting eagle cry:
"Advance, advance! in all thy might, advance!"
Then, let them stay the wild steed's dashing course;
The saint, whose glowing soul is hurried on;
The bard inspired, whose sweeping harmony
Awakes the fiery whirlwind's sudden wrath!
Then, let them stop upon its blazing wheels
The rapid sun's refulgent car on high!
Then, let them quench the lightning's bolts, and hush
Jehovah's breath that swells the hurricane!
Then, let them chain the mad Mississippi,
Whose waters, speeding to the ocean deep,
Uproot on either bank the towering trees,
And heave beneath the roaring steamer's bulk!
Then, let them, on the dizzy brink, arrest
The headlong rush of dread Niagara,
Whose thundering organ, ever, ever, chants
The awful anthem to the solitude!
They say, but 'tis a vain and foolish threat—
While they await their doomful horoscope,
America speeds on, resistless strong;
Yes, onward must the child of Liberty,
While cries above th' exulting eagle bold:
"Advance, advance; in all thy might, advance!"
The holiest love on earth, save that of God,
Is love of country blent with filial love.
When Adam rose, as from ecstatic sleep,
And walked, in stainless beauty, angel-like,
His first and fairest home was Eden blest.
To ev'ry child, of noble heart and mind,
A blissful Eden seems his native land,
However stern its clime, the dearest still;
The dearest, fairest, first and last belov'd,
As, 'mong all women, first and last, but one,
Whose fost'ring breast enshrined his tender life!
Hail then, O native land, O fairest home,
Since Eden lost, and heaven yet unreach'd!
Hail then, America, however stern,
Still beautiful, most beautiful of all!
As from my mother's heart I drew my blood,
From mine, with joy, I'd pour it all for thee!
And thousands, throng'd to shield thy sacred breast,
Beneath thy eag'le's wings and clust'ring stars,
Would fight to conquer and repel thy foes,
And prove what freedom's mighty race could dare,
America, my country, ever dear,
Whose sons are warriors, whose bright daughters, flowers,
With proudest soul I feel that I love thee,
And that for love of thee I'd die with joy!
A second century has dawn'd for thee,
In all the splendor of unfading youth.
Let others reek of what is past and dead,
Of tombs and cities buried in the dust;
The glorious future is thy hope—and mine!

ADRIAN ROUQETTE.

In all fevers, of every grade or type, use kernine and sedine, the recent discoveries from the cotton plant; they are certain specifics. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

Shall the Cause of Humanity Fail?

BOSTON, June 27, 1876.

The proceedings of the political convention now being held at St. Louis can not effect materially the situation as established by the recent action of the Republican party at Cincinnati. In that convention the Republican leaders treated Southern reconstruction as a finished work, and so ended the antagonism so long existing between the two great parties of the country on that question. This action of the party of emancipation was in harmony with that of the President, who, in his last annual message to the American Congress, studiously omitted all reference to Southern affairs, to emancipation, to the experiment of negro citizenship, and to the principles involved in these matters. The omission was noticed at the time as significant. And now we have *Harper's Weekly* proclaiming that Southern reconstruction is a "finished work." Other equally influential Republican papers echo these words, and Hayes and Wheeler are urged upon Republican voters because they stand for this "conservative view" of the Southern situation. This leaves the Confederate-Democratic party without special capital, so far as the issue of the conciliation is concerned, because it makes the Republican party the party of reconciliation also. The platform and pledges of the St. Louis convention will, no doubt, be found to be "acceptable" to the people, on the negro question, and the candidates selected may, in many important respects, be recognized as perfectly "safe," so far as the control of the government is concerned.

But this "agreement" of parties and of leading men of all parties in regard to the Southern situation and the government of the nation can not alter the facts of the situation itself. There remains, in spite of party arrangement, two questions which demand and will have answer.

One of these is, "Is Southern reconstruction indeed a finished work?"

The other is, "What remains to be done outside of and independent of all political parties for the cause of humanity as represented by the negro in America?"

As to the first of these questions it is sufficient to state that the late slave South is thoroughly sectionalized on the issue of caste; that the caste issue enters the house of God and asserts its power even there; that it casts out the negro's body from the cemeteries of the caste race as something unholy and unclean; that it forms the animating prejudice of Southern society, and that this prejudice is reflected in the political creed and fixed purpose of every Southern State from Delaware to Texas. The silence of the President's message on the negro question, and the glittering generalities of the platforms of the two great political parties of the country can not alter these facts. They can not obliterate them. They can not even hide them for "a convenient season" from view. The Confederate South, with its 138 electoral votes, now controls the lower house of the American Congress. It needs but forty-two votes more to make it the government. The compact South is thoroughly unified on the issue of caste, and thus negro subordination has become practically the cornerstone, after all, of Southern reconstruction. Thus the policy of Andrew Johnson, inaugurated with bloody violence in New Orleans, is finally ratified by the North, so far as party management can ratify such an iniquity.

Over against all this is the other question, what is to be done independently of all parties and party compromises to make good the cause of humanity, as represented in the life aspirations of the negro in America? And, first, we are willing to accept the conviction of Mr. Curtis, White, law Reid and others, that a conservative Republican administration is imperatively needed at this time in order to finish the work of emancipation, and overthrow this very Southern sectionalism of which we complain. We are also willing to accept in good faith the professions of the Confederate Democratic leaders, that they will be found faithful to the right of the emancipated race. But there is something to be done outside of all this for the cause of humanity as involved in the future of the emancipated race. The anti-slavery sentiment of the country recognizes this. This independent but "outside" anti-slavery sentiment begins already to take shape in many different forms. Nor is the movement confined to America. Influences from the Old World begin to converge upon this negro problem in America, simply because European statesmen see, if Americans do not, that this same negro power is destined to determine not only the fate of the republic of the United States, but the future of the New World.

I propose in this letter, therefore, to consider as matters of current interest two phases of this outside anti slavery movement, as these now begin to take form. The first of these is educational, the other is industrial. One applies to the South at large, the other will localize itself in some one Southern State and concentrate all of its influence on that one State.

First of the educational movement. The friends of Charles Sumner have not lost interest in his memory, or in the cause to which he dedicated his life. Some of these friends are, therefore, already consulting as to the proper action to be taken to keep Sumner's memory alive as a force in the world to finish his life work as if he were alive to direct it in person. The suggestion has been made to raise a Sumner memorial educational fund, the object of which shall be to stimulate the highest possible educational culture among the youth of the emancipated race and to publish a cheap popular "people's edition" of Sumner's works. It is proposed under this memorial fund to establish scholarships for the youth of the emancipated race, not only in Southern universities, but also in Northern universities and in Europe, especially in England, in Germany and in France. These scholarships are to be liberally endowed and open as prizes to the young men and young women of the emancipated race. It is believed that this work, if once inaugurated, would so attract the attention of the civilized world that the friends of the negro in all lands would add to the Sumner memorial fund and make it a power for the overthrow of race caste.

Of the cheap popular edition of Mr. Sumner's works I can only say that there is an evident demand for such an edition and it is likely to be issued.

The enterprise in favor of the industrial civilization of the emancipated race is not so "high-toned" as the proposed "Sumner Educational Memorial Fund" movement, but in many respects it is of equal importance. Many will consider it the more important of the two. The object of this industrial enterprise in behalf the negro is to concentrate in some one Southern State all the agencies and influences best calculated to develop a many-sided industrial civilization in which the influence of the factory, the farm, the railroad, and the steamship shall be combined under negro ownership and management. There are three States at the South in which this work of industrial civilization can be favorably inaugurated. These are South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. In each of these States is found the essential conditions needed for the success of the proposed undertaking. Each State possesses cheap and productive lands, a large colored population, and the command of a seaport. But it is very probable that Louisiana will be selected as the point on which to concentrate means and effort in this matter. New Orleans already possesses a cultured and wealthy Africo-American society. The leaders of this society could become at once the successful managers of the important interests which would, in the nature of things, need to be intrusted to friendly and competent hands. The African Creoles of Louisiana could, for instance, participate at once as managers in the proposed line of steam between New Orleans and Brazil, and kindred enterprises. They could have a representative also in certain railroads in which the State or national government might be interested. They could manage the trading associations, land companies or co-operative societies which may be established in Louisiana under this industrial development movement. To these reasons in favor of making Louisiana the battlefield of this industrial movement in favor of the negro, may be added the fact that the State holds within its borders the commercial metropolis of the Southwest, thus connecting the new civilization, through a world-wide commerce with the culture and wealth of all nations. Louisiana is also the geographical key of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. To build up a cultured, wealthy Africo-American society and civilization in Louisiana, therefore, is to strike a fatal blow at race caste in the United States.

This glance at "outside anti-slavery movements" in favor of the negro will serve to show how utterly futile are all the efforts of mere political "servers of the times" to arrest the onward march of the cause of humanity. Now as in the dark days of Sumner's early struggle for the slave, the cause of right is mighter than parties. The concessions made to the cause of humanity by both of the great political parties of the republic will only serve to stimulate efforts in behalf of the education and the social uplifting of the emancipated race. This outside anti-slavery movement supplementing both political parties will in time do its perfect work. Originating in the influence which Sumner's name still exerts in Massachusetts, this movement will again verify the truth that mankind's benefactors never die.

B.

Sixth District Congressional Convention.

The delegates from the sixth congressional district met at Mechanics' Institute last evening, and by an almost unanimous vote renominated the Hon. Charles E. Nash as their candidate for Congress.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the State Central Committee: W. G. Lane, of East Baton Rouge; Milton Jones, of Pointe Coupee; George Swazie, of West Feliciana, and Oscar Holt, of West Baton Rouge.

Oscar Joffroin was chosen to represent the district on the electoral ticket, with Judge J. S. Dooley as alternate.

Meeting of Congressional Districts.

Mr. Henry Demas, of the Second Congressional district, announced in the convention Saturday that the delegates of that district were requested to meet at the Mechanics' Institute at nine o'clock Monday morning.

Delegates from other districts, except the fifth, were also requested to meet at their respective headquarters at the same time.

Personal.

Governor Kellogg has granted leave of absence for sixty days to Judge Henry Train, to date from July 1.

William Mehle, Esq., of the firm of Hay & Mehle, is off to the centennial. His many friends here will miss his smiling countenance for a month or more.

DIVIDEND AND INTEREST.—By the notices from J. B. Mondiegt, Esq., cashier of the Workingmen's Bank, No. 94 Canal street, it will be seen that the directors of this staunch institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the third instant. Depositors in the savings department are also notified that the regular semi-annual interest will be paid at the same time.

The unanimity with which Hon. Charles E. Nash was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the sixth district last evening, although not unexpected, can not fail but prove a source of gratification to himself and friends. Although a novice in politics he made a good fight and won a complete victory. His course in Congress, although he has taken no prominent part, is such as to commend him to the lovers of liberty and justice, and we predict his reelection by a rousing majority.

Neuralgia and all female diseases cured by the use of florine; one of the recent discoveries from the cotton plant. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

F A I R R A F L E
Chance for $502,500 gold.
A fortune,
On Saturday,
July 29,
Opera House.
Golden drawing.
3580 prizes.
Tickets, $50.
No scaling.
$502,500 gold.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A conference committee was appointed on the silver bill.

Mr. Mitchell called up as special order the subject of paying Mr. Pinchback per diem and mileage during his contest.

Mr. Withers asked why the three other contestants were not included in the resolution. He favored the incorporation of Mr. Sykes in the resolution.

Mr. Norton said he was tired of this talk about discrimination against white men. He had had enough of it.

Mr. Whithers said whether the Senator had had enough of it or not it mattered very little to him.

Mr. Whyte said Governer Thomas, of Maryland, had contested for a seat for nearly a year and had received neither pay nor mileage.

Messrs. West and Alcorn advocated payment. After further discussion the resolution was laid aside.

The Senate proceeded to consider sundry civil appropriation bills. An amendment to strike off from the House bill the provision that the maximum rates of compensation allowed to United States marshals from and after July 1, 1876, shall not exceed $5000 a year, and forbidding marshals from issuing any bills to witnesses, jurors and others. Also, forbidding the payment of such by any department of the government, and further providing that marshals shall not hereafter receive mileage while traveling on official business, but traveling expenses only. The amendment was agreed to, many other amendments adopted and the bill was passed.

The Pinchback resolution comes up Monday as unfinished business.

Adjourned.

House.

A resolution allowing wages to employes while visiting the centennial was rejected.

The Senate amendments to the bill forfeiting certain lands granted to the Kansas and Galveston road was non-concurred in.

A committee of conference was ordered.

The Senate bill exempting vessels navigating the Mississippi and tributaries above New Orleans from entrance and clearances was passed.

Charges against Judge Humphreys were referred to a special commitee.

The bill appropriating $150,000 for furnishing Indians supplies for their immediate needs passed.

Mr. Hopkins, from the committe on the centennial celebration, reported a joint resolution providing that the two houses of Congress meet in joint convention at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, on July 4, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of passing appropriate resolutions commemorative of the great event, which in that same hall 100 years ago brought this nation into being. Passed. Adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Senator Boutwell's Mississippi committee will examine ten more witnesses here before the closing week.

The Treasury Department.

A very remarkable condition of affairs exists at the Treasury Department to-day. There is no Secretary of the Treasury, nor Assistant Treasurer, and the cash room has been closed.

No drafts have been paid since noon. Mr. Cameron, it is found, can not legally assume the duties of Secretery.

The ten days in which an acting secretary may be in charge having expired for the reason that Mr. Conant, since the resignation of Mr. Bristow, ten days ago, has been fulfilling all the duties of the office, and the law provides no further for an acting Secretary.

Mr. Wyman has his bonds in every respect regular and complete, except that they required the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. As there is no such officer he can not qualify. Mr. Gilfilan, the newly appointed assistant treasurer, who, like Mr. Wyman, has performed all the necessary acts to qualify, has not yet received his commission, so just at this hour there is no officer in the department under whose authority any money can be expended.

The first controller decided to-day that the law would not permit Mr. Cameron to act as secretary.

Mr. New, who has not yet turned over the money of the government to his successor, has assumed the responsibility of paying the warrants that were issued yesterday. Against all other payments, however, the cash-room is closed, and business for the time is practically suspended.

Judge Taft, Assistant Secretary Conant and the President are in consultation.

The President has modified his acceptance of Treasurer New's resignation, to take effect on the qualification of his successor. Under this device business will proceed as usual Monday.

The debt statement shows a decrease of $38,813 97. In the treasury—coin, $73,625,584; currency, $13,004,141.

Called on to Testify.

The special committee on whisky frauds has summoned Messrs. Bristow and Wilson, and ex-Detective Yaryan.

Bills Approved.

The President has signed the act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the government, also the naval appropriation bill.

The Postoffice Appropriations.

The committee on the postoffice appropriation have agreed. The rate of railroad transportation is reduced ten per cent and a commission is appointed to report next session on this subject.

Postage on third class matter—Transient newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets, and all other printed matter except circulars will be one cent for every two ounces.

CENTENNIAL.

Inauguration of the Centennial Holidays.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The city is all excitement to-day. Flags, banners and transparencies are flying from every building in profusion, and the streets are thonged with people.

Independence hall and square is made the centre of attraction, where the centennial anniversary of the resolutions declaring the colonies free was passed by the Continental Congress, July 2, 1776, is being celebrated. The ceremonies opened at eleven o'clock by the reception of authors in the national museum, who had been invited to prepare a memoir of some of the distinguished persons prominently identified with the resolutions and deposit them in the archives.

The authors were received by the ladies composing the board of managers of the National Museum.

After an exchange of courtesies the guests were escorted to the independence chamber, and welcomed by the mayor. Colonel Frank M. Eting, chairman of the committee on the restoration of Independence Hall, then addressed the assemblage, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Withers. The centennial hymn was then sung by a chorus of fifty voices.

Roll was then called, and the memoirs were presented and laid upon the table in the hall. This completed the ceremonies, and the company was escorted to the stand in Independence square. About 3000 people were upon the stand, and fully 5000 in the square.

During the ceremonies here, which were opened by an address by John W. Wallace, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, addresses were delivered by W. V. McKean, of this city; Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Governor Henry Lippett, of Rhode Island; ex-Governor Dix, of New

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]