The New Orleans Daily Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUFOUR & LEGET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $5.

DAILY BEE—PART.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1872.

WHO MAY SPEAK FOR THE PEOPLE?

The representative men of a State are not those who are the most talked about at home or abroad. Louisiana has a number of learned and justly eminent lawyers whose fame extends to other States and countries, yet they are not more qualified by their capacity and renown to interpret the popular feeling and public opinion of the State than others. Our State has distinguished scholars whose reputation extends through the whole Republic of letters, and authors whose writings are admired by vast multitudes of readers, yet they are not reflectors of the character, the feelings and the spirit of the people any more than their less learned fellow-citizens. Our city has merchants, bankers and underwriters whose sagacity in business is known by wealth and by an established credit in many cities, yet they know no more of the feelings of the popular pulse than the same number of their less fortunate neighbors. We have in the State Judges whose decisions reflect upon our courts, but yet they are not better qualified to declare the wishes of the people than an equal number of ordinary jurymen. Louisiana is justly proud of other citizens who have won imperishable names as soldiers on many bloody fields, men whose gallantry and skill, shown in high positions through a long war of enormous proportions, have secured for them a bright record in the annals of warfare, men whose deeds are themes of praise over both hemispheres and who are respected for their bravery and ability by the more magnanimous among their late enemies. Their fellow-citizens admire and love them for their excellent qualities and cherish their well won fame as a common possession for all. Yet neither the gallantry, the skill, the virtues, the fame nor the position of our honored captains qualifies any of them to speak the sentiments, declare the purposes or interpret the opinions of the masses of the people. Their published declarations have no special effect. They neither interpret nor alter public opinion. They neither build up nor tear down parties. Abroad where they are well known, but where the masses of our people and their peculiar surroundings are not known, these statesmen from our distinguished men with high and popular reputations are taken as our representative men by virtue of their fame, while to us at home such fame lends to their speeches and letters no emphasis whatsoever.

It is easier to say who are not qualified to speak for us as representative men than to say who are so qualified. Even those who have great facilities for knowing the currents and changes of popular ideas and sentiments, whose days and nights for many years have been occupied with public journals, and whose business in part is to know the wants and feelings of the people, know how hard it is to get any general approval of a sentiment by the masses of the people or of a party. Hence the most trustworthy of journalists make the fewest pretensions to oracular authority either to declare the right or assume the direction of public opinion. Here and there at rare intervals will be found citizens of just judgment, close observation and extended experience, who enter into and share the sentiments of large numbers of the people. Such men by their instinctive and ready knowledge of character can interpret the opinions of their neighbors in advance and calculate all the effects of their prejudices. They are qualified to represent their neighbors because they know what such neighbors want and what they think. They make no pretension to representative authority, but it is usually conceded to them tacitly and instinctively, and when such men are gathered in convention from various sections they may jointly speak for the people with full authority.

SUGAR CANE.

The plant cane which was imported for seed into this country in 1830 from the East Indies and substituted from year to year for the Creole cane, produced upon an average three hogsheads to the arpent while the present crops range from a half to one and a half hogsheads. If the plant could be renewed by a fresh importation of seed cane from the native country it is probable that our planters would be enabled to double or treble their present crops from the same land which has not deteriorated in any sensible degree.

Impressed with these considerations P. M. Lapice, Esq., one of our oldest planters, to whom an experience of fifty years gives especial authority in everything pertaining to the sugar plant, has conceived the project of rendering a signal service to Louisiana by going to Sumatra and Java in person to procure the seed cane necessary for the regeneration of the sugar culture in this State. He is aided by the co-operation of the leading planters of the State, and his list of subscribers having been completed, he proposes to set out from New Orleans June 5th.

Having sought from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington the proper means of facilitating his mission, he received the following encouraging reply:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1872.

P. M. Lapice, Esq., No. 7 St. Louis Street, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed letter of recent date, in reference to the deterioration of sugar cane, and the necessity of taking steps for re-supplying the most valuable varieties known to your planters.

It affords my pleasure to extend to you a special invitation to call at this department on your way to New York, for the purpose of explanation in regard to the purchase of this article so important to the interests of your State.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
FRED. WATTS, Commissioner.

After visiting Washington to procure the promised assistance, Mr. Lapice will embark at New York, June 15, for Paris, where he desires to gather from the Marine and Colonial Departments some useful information respecting a new species of sugar cane found by the French in Cochin China, and which may be adapted to the soil and climate of Louisiana. This information being obtained, he will go to Sumatra and Java, via the Isthmus of Suez, and after a month's observation he will select and ship a cargo of seed cane. He will go thence to the French Colony of Saigon in Cochin China and procure samples of cane.

Mr. Lapice thinks that in the space of fifty days he will be able to distribute the cane to his subscribers in perfect order.

We shall observe with special interest the progress of an enterprise from which such benefit is to accrue to the culture of the sugar cane.

To Members of Conventions.

Persons who desire to recommend candidates for nomination to State and local offices are hereby notified to apply at the committee-room, such recommendations coming under the class of business letter or advertisements.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.—We are officially informed that the State Central and Parish Democratic Committees have secured four large rooms in the building No. 48 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, to serve as headquarters for all the Democratic organizations of the country parishes. We are requested to state that delegates to the State Convention and other Democrats visiting the city are cordially invited to make their headquarters and make themselves at home. They will find these rooms a convenient and central rendezvous for a social chat at all hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. They will be in charge of the committees, who will be in attendance to welcome the visitors and to facilitate political business.

DESTRUCTIVE LIGHTNING FOR KILLING.—Yesterday morning, at about the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the heavens were illuminated with a vivid light, which was followed by a heavy rain. The lightning was very vivid, and the thunder was very loud. We have heard of no damage being done by the storm.

The Warmoth-Pinchback Republican Convention.

The Convention met at 11 A. M., yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Harsh, President pro tem., in the chair.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, from the Committee on Credentials, reported who were entitled to seats, and the report was adopted. There was a representation from every parish in the State.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended that the officers consist of a President, twenty-four Vice Presidents, a Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries, five Sergeants-at-Arms and two Doorkeepers—the Vice Presidents, Sergeants-at-Arms and Doorkeepers to be appointed by the President. The report was adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of a President and Secretaries.

For President Messrs. Pinchback, Harris, McMillan and Hugh J. Campbell and Judge H. C. Dibble were nominated. All declined but Mr. Campbell and Judge Dibble. The election was made by ballot. Mr. Campbell received 156 votes and Judge Dibble 32. The former was therefore declared elected. Then Mr. W. H. Green was chosen Secretary and Mr. A. Sisak and A. Thibaut were selected for Assistant Secretaries.

Mr. Campbell, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention. Outside of any personal compliment he thought that the selection of him to preside over of the Convention indicated that the body was deeply impressed with the perils surrounding the Republican party of this State; that it was deeply impressed with the conviction that upon its action depended whether Louisiana shall have, after the coming November, a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature or a Democratic Governor or a Democratic Legislature, whether the Republican party, in this State, shall survive or shall go down forever. Referring to the split in August last, when the two Conventions were held, he argued that it was improper interference, by the Federal officials here, that brought about the division; that the true Republican party was then represented at the Turners' Hall Convention and that it is now represented in this Convention. [Applause.] But, unless the Custom House wing came back to the true Republican organization and united with it, there was no hope for the Republican party in Louisiana. There was, therefore, an imperious necessity for wisdom and caution in every act of this Convention. It was only by union that Republican government and Republican principles could succeed. Hence, Mr. Campbell continued, the selection of the greatest differences of opinion, for it was only by conciliation that union could be secured.

On motion of Mr. McMillen (State Senator from the Carroll District) the chair was authorized to appoint and did appoint committees on rules, on resolutions, Mr. McMillen being chairman.

A recess was then taken for half an hour, at the expiration of which the chair announced the Vice Presidents and the Convention proceeded to business.

Some unimportant matters having been disposed of, Mr. Tonnet, of Concordia, (colored member of the Legislature) moved that the Convention proceed to the election of delegates to the National Republican Convention, which is to meet at Philadelphia.

The chair asked that the motion be put in writing, so that it might go to the Committee on Resolutions. The Convention having adopted the rules of the House of Representatives for its government, and one of these rules provided that all resolutions had to be referred, the resolution of Mr. Young would have to be so disposed of.

Mr. Young observed that he had made a motion; he had not presented a resolution.

The chair ruled that it was a resolution and would have to go to the Committee without debate. The object of the delegate from Concordia, the chair suggested would be reached when the Committee on Resolutions reported. That was the sense of the Convention would be taken then as to the election of delegates.

Mr. Young withdrew his motion.

Mr. Matthews (white member of the Legislature) from Tensas, renewed the motion and appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. McMillen could not comprehend how a simple motion could be regarded as a resolution. If the ruling of the chair prevailed no business could be transacted since every motion would have to go to the Committee on Resolutions.

The chair could only regard as resolutions such motions as involved action upon matters of the greatest importance.

Mr. Matthews observed that he had been four years a member of the House and had never heard such an interpretation of the rule in question before.

Gen. Barber (colored) made a speech sustaining the Chair. The motion made involved the most important object of the Convention and to force the matter now upon the body would forestall the report of the Committee on Resolutions. He therefore moved to adjourn to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A colored member suggested that the sense of the Convention could not be taken on the motion to adjourn. It would, under the ruling of the Chair, have to go to the Committee on Resolutions. [Roars of laughter.]

Another colored member thought it would be best to repeal the rule, for if the Committee on Resolutions did not report in three weeks, a motion to adjourn even could not be acted upon. [Renewed laughter.]

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Just before the adjournment Lieutenant Gov. Pinchback, rising to a question of privilege, addressed the Convention in regard to an article in the *Evening Express*, arguing that the policy indicated by him in the speech which he delivered on Tuesday must result in political organizations based upon irreconcilable antagonism of races.

Mr. Pinchback denied very emphatically that such was his policy. He had, he said, in substance, regarded the apparent wish of the Democratic party to obtain more harmonious feeling between the two races favorably, and had hoped that good would result from it, but he now regretted to say, (Mr. Pinchback says) that their organ (the *Picayune*) was putting forth misrepresentations which could only result in discord between blacks and whites. Such, he concluded, was the effect produced by most of the newspapers published here in the interest of the white race. He had made sacrifices to avert the very thing he was charged with seeking to bring about. He had letters from influential men of his own race in almost every parish in the State, and from many prominent white Republicans, urging him to become a candidate for the Governorship, but because he felt that if he were put at the head of the ticket it would provoke white antipathies, he had declined those flattering proposals; although he was confident that if he were a candidate he would receive the vote of every colored man in the State. Few, he thought would resist such tempting offers to ambition. The course of the *Picayune*, as the organ of the Reform party, indicated that that party would have none in office but white men. While he, on his part, declined being a candidate, he insisted that colored men had the same rights as white men to office, and what was conceded to expediency could not be conceded as a principle. Therefore, if the Custom-house wing, as seemed to be the case, meditated a coalition with the Democratic party, he was satisfied that they could get no colored votes. [Great applause.] Colored men must have an equality with the whites in the distribution of public offices. [Great applause again.]

Evening Session.

The Convention met, at a little after seven o'clock, and proceeded to business. Mr. Campbell presiding.

The roll having been called nearly all the delegates were present.

Mr. McMillen, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, which, as they were read, were received with the most enthusiastic applause, and were adopted with but a few dissenting voices. The resolutions

Declare that the Republican party of Louisiana are in full sympathy with the National Republican party; that they endorse the Cincinnati principles as laid down by the Cincinnati Convention.

That they will sustain the "public credit," by paying interest on all public debts.

That they will enforce, "without distinction," the constitutional and statutory provisions relating to education.

That they are in favor of equal political civil rights to all citizens, "without distinction of race, color or previous condition."

In order to save the State from Democratic rule and to perpetuate free institutions, it is highly necessary that all elements in the State, regardless of former political creeds, should unite to secure the ends we have in view, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all who are in favor of equal political rights to all citizens, "without distinction of race, color or previous condition."

Endorse the administration of President Grant, and especially the action of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback in the first chair, and of Governor Warmoth, Lieut. Governor Pinchback, Secretary of State Hunt, Auditor Lynch, Treasurer Kenner, Attorney General Herron, Superintendent of Education Conway, and Prof. Bickham, Custom-House Collector and Surveyor Casey, for the great work they have done for the Republican party, in this State, that service or shall go down forever. Referring to the split, in August last, when the two Conventions were held, he argued that it was improper interference, by the Federal officials here, that brought about the division; that the true Republican party was then represented at the Turners' Hall Convention and that it is now represented in this Convention. [Applause.] But, unless the Custom House wing came back to the true Republican organization and united with it, there was no hope for the Republican party in Louisiana. There was, therefore, an imperious necessity for wisdom and caution in every act of this Convention, for it was only by union that Republican government and Republican principles could succeed. Hence, Mr. Campbell continued, the selection of the greatest differences of opinion, for it was only by conciliation that union could be secured.

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The appeal pending the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock; the Committee on Resolutions to report and that the taking of the sense of the Convention on the appeal might be left to amend the rule.

Just before the adjournment Lieutenant Gov. Pinchback, rising to a question of privilege, addressed the Convention in regard to an article in the *Evening Express*, arguing that the policy indicated by him in the speech which he delivered on Tuesday must result in political organizations based upon irreconcilable antagonism of races.

Mr. Pinchback denied very emphatically that such was his policy. He had, he said, in substance, regarded the apparent wish of the Democratic party to obtain more harmonious feeling between the two races favorably, and had hoped that good would result from it, but he now regretted to say, (Mr. Pinchback says) that their organ (the *Picayune*) was putting forth misrepresentations which could only result in discord between blacks and whites. Such, he concluded, was the effect produced by most of the newspapers published here in the interest of the white race. He had made sacrifices to avert the very thing he was charged with seeking to bring about. He had letters from influential men of his own race in almost every parish in the State, and from many prominent white Republicans, urging him to become a candidate for the Governorship, but because he felt that if he were put at the head of the ticket it would provoke white antipathies, he had declined those flattering proposals; although he was confident that if he were a candidate he would receive the vote of every colored man in the State. Few, he thought would resist such tempting offers to ambition. The course of the *Picayune*, as the organ of the Reform party, indicated that that party would have none in office but white men. While he, on his part, declined being a candidate, he insisted that colored men had the same rights as white men to office, and what was conceded to expediency could not be conceded as a principle. Therefore, if the Custom-house wing, as seemed to be the case, meditated a coalition with the Democratic party, he was satisfied that they could get no colored votes. [Great applause.] Colored men must have an equality with the whites in the distribution of public offices. [Great applause again.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 29.—The great race for the Derby stakes was run to-day at Epsom Downs and was witnessed by the largest crowd ever known to have assembled. Among the many notables present were the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur and Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg. The number of spectators was estimated at half a million. Twenty-three horses ran. The weather was fine and the turf in splendid order. The race was finely contested, the horses keeping well together to the finish, and Cremorne winning by a neck only. No accident whatever occurred. The horses came in in the following order: Cremorne first, the Brother to Flurry second, Queen's Messenger third.

The betting previous to the start was 3 to 1 against Cremorne, 3 to 1 against the Brother to Flurry, and six to one against Queen's Messenger.

Liverpool, May, 29.—Arrived—Dunkirk, from Galveston; Maid of Orleans, from New Orleans; Ellis, from New Orleans; Maturs, from New Orleans; Oxford, from New Orleans.

Madrid, May 29.—A dispatch from Bilboa says the action of Marshal Serrano in granting full pardon to all the insurgents in Biscay who voluntarily surrendered causes great indignation among the residents of that city. There is much excitement and the inhabitants are manifesting their disapproval of Serrano's clemency.

Gen. Sickles had an audience *yesterday* with King Amedeus.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 29.—All the Departments will be closed to-morrow.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson will testify on Monday regarding the missing Bissell records.

SENATE.—The Committee of Conference on the Supplemental Apportionment bill reported that the Senate should recede from its amendment of yesterday.

The bill establishing the Western Judicial District of North Carolina—adopted.

Consideration of the Tariff and Tax bill was resumed. A motion to leave the present tax on tobacco unchanged was lost by 17 to 32, when an amendment fixing the tax at 24 cents per pound was adopted. An amendment extending the time when tobacco may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses at one year from the passage of this act—passed. An amendment that all tobacco in bonded warehouses, when this act takes effect shall pay the new tax, was adopted.

Washington, May 29.—A bill bridging the Missouri river at Omaha, Nebraska, passed.

The bill fixing the election of Congressmen and President in Louisiana on the same day, passed and goes to the President.

A bill releasing Japan from $375,000, balance on the treaty, passed.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill as giving to nearly $500,000 without any sufficient reason for doing so. He hoped that the House would stand true to the people and prevent the voting away of this money on the mere sickly sentimentality of cultivating friendly relations with our half savage friends in Japan. The Alabama claims had been given up in order to cultivate peace with Great Britain, and now this money was to be given to cultivate peace with Japan. This we were buying peace with what should be the most degraded nation on earth.

M. Butler, of Mass., from the Ku-Klux Committee, reported a bill to amend the Enforcement act in regard to elections. The reporting of this bill was the signal for the opposition to resort to parliamentary tactics to prevent a vote. M. Holman opened the bill at twenty minutes past three by a motion to adjourn, supplemented by a motion by Mr. Butler that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday next. The alternative of these two motions which are always in order, may occupy the time of the House indefinitely. After several votes by yeas and nays, the Democrats showing no signs of yielding, and many Republicans not caring to keep up the useless contest, a motion to adjourn was carried at half past four. Yeas 100, nays 87.

Washington, May 29.—Secretary Fish having received dispatches from London this afternoon, drove to the Capitol in order to communicate their contents to the President, who, in company with Senator Carpenter, left the Executive Mansion at noon for that locality. While the President and Secretary Fish were together in the room set apart for the President, Senators Cameron, Morton, Harlan and other members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with additional Republican Senators, were seen going into and coming out of the room. There is no doubt but the conversation was on the subject of our present diplomatic business with Great Britain.

Nothing definite, however, could be realized concerning the character of the dispatches, but there was a report that the English Ministry hesitate to accept the additional treaty of Washington as modified by the Senate, in the window the claims for indirect damages not being expressed with sufficient distinction, the United States Government insisting on a new rule to govern the action of the Tribunal of Arbitration, having the effect to exclude that class of cases.

Whatever may be the ultimate disposition of the additional article, it is certain that up to five o'clock this afternoon there had been no decision in response from the British Government. Much interest is expressed on the subject in executive, diplomatic and other circles, and an unusually large number of telegrams have passed between the two countries to-day.

Washington, May 29.—The Senate Appropriation Committee reported the Civil Appropriation bill, having struck out $250,000 for compensation of the Southern mail service, and inserted $241,000 to pay the Cherokee orphan claims of 1833.

Washington, May 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, by direction of the President, sent a telegram to the Collector of Customs at New Orleans to assist in the vessel reported to be on its way, to that city having on board certain gross brigands, a party of the band engaged in the murder of Englishmen, Frenchmen and other—of Mariches—who were reprieved on condition of leaving Greece. The Collector has been instructed to prevent their landing and to report all the facts in the case immediately to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Proposals for furnishing labor at public stores at New York will soon be invited by the Treasury Department.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., May 30, 4:30 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The cloudy weather and occasional areas of rain from Western Tennessee to Lake Superior will extend east over the northern portion of the Middle States with easterly to southerly winds, followed and preceded by clearing weather, with general rise over the Atlantic States on Thursday with easterly to southerly winds, and over the Gulf States with southerly winds. Warmer and clear weather will prevail in the Lancaster, northerly to westerly winds over the upper lake region, rising over the region and over the Ohio Valley on Thursday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 29.—The anniversary of Brooklyn Sabbath Schools occurred to-day. The children numbered in procession a number of about 8,000. Warehouses, banners, etc., gave the procession a gay appearance, and numerous speeches were made enlivening the occasion. Chairman committee of Fifty—Mr. Cochrane is missing, and is supposed to have absented himself to avoid receiving and speaking of his have been offered and accepted, or to have the Democratic ticket.

May 29.—In the Methodist conference to-day, the question on the Bishop's address was taken up and a plumb bob was thrown into the conference in Methodist fashion, and the question was thrown into the theatre going, the use of which was the display of bad temper. A report was entered on the question.

New York, May 29.—The report of Senator A. Tilden for Governor of New York from Gen. Butler for President, will be published to-day. Mr. Tilden, on being asked if he would accept the nomination if tendered, said he would give an answer to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Tilden is very grave about, with him, if the Democrats would nominate a candidate who would support the nominee of the National Convention, lately held here, and he had in other quarters let, declared that he would support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever he might be, with one exception. Then he expressed his opinion that if Charles Sumner was nominated by the Cincinnati Convention he would support him. But that nomination was not made and now, come weal, come woe, he proposed to fight for the success of the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. [Loud and long continued applause.] He acknowledged the debt the colored people owed to Mr. Greeley, and would always speak kindly of him, but, etc., etc.

When the reporter left Mr. W. Jasper Blackburn of Claiborne parish was speaking in approval of the action of the Convention.

THE CROPS.—We hear gratifying reports from the country to the effect that the late copious and much needed rains have thoroughly restored the ease and life threatened last month with permanent damage by the protracted drought. Both crops may now be considered as doing well under the joint influence of plentiful moisture and genial heat.

INSANE.—The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed as it were into quiet and sweet repose, by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

New York, May 29.—Cotton steady and quiet—sales 1,000 bales; middling 19½c. Flour dull and drooping—sales 10,000 barrels. Wheat 1c. lower, quiet and heavy—sales 70,000 bushels. Corn 1c. lower, quiet and heavy—sales 40,000 bushels. Pork dull and drooping—mess 16 75@17 00. Lard dull and drooping—steam 8 75@8 80. Freights dull and heavy. Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d. Flour 2s. Wheat 1d. Corn 1d. Cotton to Havre, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Bremen, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Genoa, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Barcelona, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Cronstadt, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Reval, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Gothenburg, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Stockholm, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Copenhagen, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Hamburg, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Amsterdam, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Rotterdam, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Antwerp, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Ghent, per mail, 1c. Cotton to Malmo, per mail,