

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED
Sufferings Have Been Protracted
Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE
ETC., ETC., ETC.

If you are suffering or have suffered from inveterate diarrhoea, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or frothy, or is itropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnoea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, mooping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Do you have little things make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the humor of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have you but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, SELF-ABUSE, VENEREAL DISEASES, badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, dandy, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they do not become sad and discouraged; they are jolly, polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean to say that any other organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—insanity, mania, paralysis, spinal affections, ailerie and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have decared for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

GREAT DIURETIC.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

Whether Existing in Male or Female,

WHATEVER CAUSE ORIGINATING

AND NO MATTER OF HOW

LONG STANDING

If no treatment is submitted to Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our fish and blood are supported from those sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HEIMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ESTABLISHED

UPWARD OF 18 YEARS,

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

204 Broadway, New York, and 101 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OREGON'S DISPATCHES.

THE McCARDLE CASE.

HANCOCK NOT TO BE RELIEVED.

Looking After a Little Matter of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars in the Department of the Gulf.

Completion of the Organization of the Fenatorial Court.

REMARKS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

ADOPTION OF THE RULES ADOPTED IN THE SENATE.

A SUMMONS ISSUED TO THE PRESIDENT.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT UNTIL THE THIRTEENTH.

The Reduction of the National Debt.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Dudley Field, arguing the McCordle case, took the ground that the premises to the reconstruction acts were false; hence extreme measures were unnecessary as well as unconstitutional. His speech was much applauded.

Reverdy Johnson alone took the oath upon the Bible, for which he called. The other senators simply held up their hands.

He stated that the president said last night that Hancock would not be relieved.

Senate.—A communication was presented from the president, relative to consular interference in Italy—referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Several other communications were received and referred.

Inquiry was made of the secretary of the treasury relative to the disposition of \$800,000, in the hands of Col. Halstead, chief quartermaster of the department of the Gulf, accruing from captured and abandoned property.

At 1 o'clock Chase entered and called the Senate to order.

He then announced that the business was the motion to postpone Wade's swearing until the others were sworn.

Drake called him to order under procedure rules.

Chase decided that procedure rules could only apply after the court was organized.

The following vote was taken: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCordle, Merrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Sumner, Ross, Salisbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Wiley and Williams—24.

Nays—Cameron, Cottrell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Genness, Drake, Fay, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Sumner of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Stens, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson and Yates—20.

Applause followed, which was promptly suppressed.

The debate proceeded, when Hendricks withdrew his objection, and Wade was sworn in and the organization of the court completed.

Howard moved to inform the managers.

Chase said: Before putting that question to the Senate, the chief justice thinks it his duty to submit to the Senate the rules of procedure. In the judgment of the chief justice the Senate is now organized as a distinct body from the Senate sitting in its legislative capacity; it performs a judicial function, and the chief justice is not the president of the court, and the chief justice of the United States. Under these circumstances, the chief justice thinks that the rules adopted by the Senate in its legislative capacity are not applicable to the government of the Senate sitting for the trial of an impeachment, unless they be also adopted by this body. In his judgment of the chair, if it be erroneous, he desires to be corrected.

The Senate responded "aye," and Chase said: "Then those rules will be considered the rules of this body."

The managers then entered, and at their instance, on motion, a summons was issued to the president, returnable on Friday, the 13th inst., to which day the court adjourned.

Wade then took the chair, and after a short legislative session the Senate went into executive session and adjourned to Monday.

House.—General business not important.

Impeachment managers were allowed to sit during recesses, and were authorized to send papers and examine witnesses under oath.

The Tennessee election case was resumed, when the bill relieving Butler from political disabilities was passed by 88 to 20.

A bill relieving John Young Brown from political disabilities was introduced and referred to the committee on elections.

Adjournd.

The debt statement shows a decrease of the debt, less cash in the treasury, of \$7,500,000. Internal revenue receipts to-day \$400,000.

There was a very short cabinet session to-day—all present except the secretary of war.

Vickers, elected senator from Maryland, was an officer in the Union army.

The House to-day passed a bill modifying the irregular clause for persons from whom political disabilities have been removed by act of Congress.

In consequence of the absence of Chase from the Supreme Court to-day the McCordle case was postponed until Monday.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTIONS.

REHOBOTH, March 6.—The convention to-day adopted clauses disfranchising all who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, after having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, such as congressmen, presidential electors, officers in the service of the United States or as executive or judicial officers of a State. Those officers of a State specified, besides the highest ones, are all judges and clerks of courts, commonwealth's attorneys, sheriffs, constables, revenue commissioners, magistrates, overseers of the poor, mayors, city councilors, flour and tobacco inspectors, coroners, etc.

An amendment to modify the meaning of "aid and comfort," so as to except acts of kindness by parents to their sons in the so-called Confederate army, or voting for the secession ordinance, was defeated, and the clause adopted by 43 to 23.

Another clause was adopted disfranchising all officers in rebellion above the rank of 1st lieutenant in the army and above the rank of master in the navy. On this last clause a conservative refused to vote at all, saying he would commit perjury by so doing. A motion to expel him for contempt was laid on the table. Adjourned.

JACKSON, March 6.—The convention was occupied to-day with the trial of Merryman. Judge Potter and Wiley P. Harris are employed for the defense. Trial still in progress. By rule counsel are limited to thirty minutes in argument.

Second Debate.—Merryman's trial was concluded to-day, resulting in his being expelled from the convention by 38 to 13.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Disraeli's Policy—The Abyssinian Expedition.

The Abyssinian expedition had reached Antalo, where it awaits a junction with Kassal, Prince of Nigra.

Disraeli, after foreshadowing his policy, continued: "This would be a policy of peace; not one of isolation, but one of generous sympathy and regard for our own interests and those of other nations. Such a policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England, based, as it was, upon esteem and respect. The domestic policy of the new government would be a liberal one, (cheers and laughter,) recognizing national traits as best serving national institutions. He regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland, but as Lord Derby had said on a previous occasion, such action was the only safeguard against usurpations for the confederation. Such a suspension of the privileges was the right incompatible with the gentle exercise of law, and he was of the opinion that the grievances of Ireland should be treated with a tender regard for that country."

After a few more explanations Mr. Disraeli resumed his seat amid applause.

MARINE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, [N. C.] March 6.—The schooner Mary Snee, loaded with corn from New Orleans for New York, is ashore off Long Beach, six miles from GreatSwamp. Her center board got down and brought her up about 200 yards from shore. The mate was overboard, and the crew perished in the rigging before assistance could be got to them.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—River rising fast—7 feet 10 inches in the canal by the work. Weather cloudy and warm, indicating more rain.

Vicksburg, March 6.—Passed up Indiana at midnight; Belle Lee, at one, and the Continental at two A. M.; Mollie Able at four A. M., and the Emma No. 3, at seven P. M. Passed down: Allen at one and Lee at six P. M. River falling.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 6.—Arrived A. M.—Wind squally, with a gale.—Steamship "W. G. Howard," from Galveston, by C. A. Whitney & Co.; ship Bombay, Jordan, 44 days from Liverpool, to Lovel & Bailey. Sailed—Steamship Austin and ship Zeland.

WESTPORT PASS, March 6.—Blowing very heavy from east-south-east. No arrivals or departures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.—Two of the men arrested in this city about ten days ago for burglary and attempting to blow up a safe in a banking house, were released, and are known in New York as Black Dan, a noted thief and house-breaker. They will be sentenced to the penitentiary to-day.

In response to an application for Messrs for the appointment of an alderman for one of the wards of this city, he informs the mayor that unless there is urgent necessity for it he does not desire to make the appointment, as the people will soon be called on to elect one of their own class.

FON DU LAKE, Wis., March 6.—The High School burned last night. Loss \$300,000.

KNOXVILLE, March 6.—In a whisky revenue row in Claiborne county three men were killed. A company of cavalry is en route to aid the revenue officers.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.—The third ballot to-day resulted in the election of George F. Vickers, of Kent county, vice Thomas, rejected.

MARKETS.

LONDON, March 6.—Cotton—Noon 93@93 1/2; bonds 5 1/2.

PARIS, March 6.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 4,600,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were for export and 12,000 for home use. Naval stores heavy. Bales, including 186,000 bales American. Breadstuffs firm. Other markets steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Afternoon.—Cotton irregular, but quietly changed. Total about for Liverpool, 20,000; including 15,000 for American. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions higher. Beef 11s. 6d. Pork 7s. 6d. Lard 5s. Tallow 4s. 6d.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Evening.—Securities steady.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Evening.—Cotton closed irregular at about—uplands 9 1/2, to arrive 9 1/2 @ 9 1/4, Orleans 10 1/2. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Manchester markets firm. Breadstuffs firmer. Corn 4 1/2 @ 5. Lard 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4. Naval stores heavy.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton opened dull, a shade lower, but closed rather better under more favorable Liverpool advices. Sales to-day 4,000 bales; including 2,400, closing at 25 1/2. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Tobacco buoyant and higher; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; good shipping lard 41 1/2 @ 42. Flour, lower grades active; superfine 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Wheat 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4. Corn 83 @ 85. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Bacon firm, shoulders 11 1/2; clear rib 15 @ 15 1/4. Lard 15 @ 14 1/2.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton market dull. Sales to-day 100 bales. Middings 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4. Receipts 15,000 bales. Receipts 15,000 bales. Exports foreign 10,019; coastwise 2816. Stock on hand 54,533 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Sales to-day 141 blocks of tobacco; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; black 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton opened dull, a shade lower, but closed rather better under more favorable Liverpool advices. Sales to-day 4,000 bales; including 2,400, closing at 25 1/2. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Tobacco buoyant and higher; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; good shipping lard 41 1/2 @ 42. Flour, lower grades active; superfine 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Wheat 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4. Corn 83 @ 85. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Bacon firm, shoulders 11 1/2; clear rib 15 @ 15 1/4. Lard 15 @ 14 1/2.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton market dull. Sales to-day 100 bales. Middings 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4. Receipts 15,000 bales. Receipts 15,000 bales. Exports foreign 10,019; coastwise 2816. Stock on hand 54,533 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Sales to-day 141 blocks of tobacco; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; black 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton opened dull, a shade lower, but closed rather better under more favorable Liverpool advices. Sales to-day 4,000 bales; including 2,400, closing at 25 1/2. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Tobacco buoyant and higher; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; good shipping lard 41 1/2 @ 42. Flour, lower grades active; superfine 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Wheat 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4. Corn 83 @ 85. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Bacon firm, shoulders 11 1/2; clear rib 15 @ 15 1/4. Lard 15 @ 14 1/2.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton market dull. Sales to-day 100 bales. Middings 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4. Receipts 15,000 bales. Receipts 15,000 bales. Exports foreign 10,019; coastwise 2816. Stock on hand 54,533 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Sales to-day 141 blocks of tobacco; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; black 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton opened dull, a shade lower, but closed rather better under more favorable Liverpool advices. Sales to-day 4,000 bales; including 2,400, closing at 25 1/2. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Tobacco buoyant and higher; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; good shipping lard 41 1/2 @ 42. Flour, lower grades active; superfine 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Wheat 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4. Corn 83 @ 85. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Bacon firm, shoulders 11 1/2; clear rib 15 @ 15 1/4. Lard 15 @ 14 1/2.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton market dull. Sales to-day 100 bales. Middings 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4. Receipts 15,000 bales. Receipts 15,000 bales. Exports foreign 10,019; coastwise 2816. Stock on hand 54,533 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Sales to-day 141 blocks of tobacco; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; black 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton opened dull, a shade lower, but closed rather better under more favorable Liverpool advices. Sales to-day 4,000 bales; including 2,400, closing at 25 1/2. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Tobacco buoyant and higher; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; good shipping lard 41 1/2 @ 42. Flour, lower grades active; superfine 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Wheat 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4. Corn 83 @ 85. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Bacon firm, shoulders 11 1/2; clear rib 15 @ 15 1/4. Lard 15 @ 14 1/2.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton market dull. Sales to-day 100 bales. Middings 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4. Receipts 15,000 bales. Receipts 15,000 bales. Exports foreign 10,019; coastwise 2816. Stock on hand 54,533 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Sales to-day 141 blocks of tobacco; logs 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; black 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Flour 10 @ 10 1/2; middling 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; superfine 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Corn 33 @ 34. Malt 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Sugar 11 @ 11 1/2. Coffee 24 @ 25. Hay 13 @ 14.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SECOND AND LAST DAY.

Friday, March 6, 1868.

The convention was called to order at noon by the president, Colonel Jno. M. Sandilge.

The credentials of the delegations from Caddo and Natchitoches parishes were presented and read.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which, upon motion of ex-Governor Wickliffe, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Louisiana are immediately threatened with the consummation of a policy involving their degradation and ruin, and promising the destruction of their material interests, and the overthrow of all constitutional safeguards, aiming at the perversion of every organ of the government into a tool of the despotic and oligarchical interests of a few individuals, and obliterating every vestige of American civilization in the State, for the notorious purpose of recapturing the waning fortunes and maintaining the supremacy of a distracted, ambitious and vindictive aristocracy.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to lend his energy and influence to every effort, and his voice to every protest against the imminent consummation of a scheme so audacious, revolting and ruinous to the Republic, and the progress of which have been beggary, wretchedness, starvation, and the fomenting of bitter animosities, and the matured results of which will be debasing despotism or anarchy, disgraceful to the country, and ruinous to the people who endure it; therefore be it

Resolved, That we invite all conservative citizens, regardless of past political attachments or differences, to unite with the National Democratic party in this State, and to witness the election in this State and the wards of the city, preparatory to the electoral contests in which they will be called upon to take part.

Resolved, That we will unite with the National Democratic party in any policy, which may be adopted to preserve the threatened integrity of the executive and judicial departments of the government, and to counteract the designs of a rebellious aristocracy to subvert the Republic, and to convert our republican and democratic institutions into a centralized despotism erected on the ruins of public liberty, personal rights and the sovereignty of the State.

Resolved, That we do not refrain from expressing our gratitude to the Democratic party of the North for their zealous, earnest and persistent vindication of constitutional freedom and personal liberty; that although under the fatal influence of the reconstruction laws, and the consequent paralysis of enterprise; and, although, in the success of the reconstruction policy of the dominant party we can anticipate only a confirmation of the present state of affairs, and a further degradation of our civilization into African barbarism, yet we hope to declare to our Democratic friends and brethren of the North that the spirit of the people of this State has been revived by the late cheering and auspicious Democratic success; and that upon these successes we base an abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the American people, and in their firm determination to preserve the government of a constitutional Union and the sacred rights of public liberty.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana, remembering the past only to be admonished by its misfortunes of the inestimable value of a government based upon the consent of the governed, earnestly desire the restoration of civil supremacy to the best guarantee for the preservation of the Union and the promotion of the prosperity and business of our people.

Resolved, That we recognize law based upon the Constitution as our only sovereign, and to it, and it alone, can free men be expected to yield a cheerful submission.

Resolved, That in the declaration of the above sentiments we disavow any motive of feeling of disrespect towards the gallant soldier and patriot, Major Gen. Hancock, commanding the fifth military district, or to his administration as a civil and military ruler, for in him we recognize a noble and patriotic statesman; and that the character of a gentleman, a soldier and a statesman.

The reading of these resolutions, and especially the last one alluding to Gen. Hancock, elicited tremendous applause from the assembly.

Ex-Gov. H. C. Wickliffe then moved that the convention now proceed to the nomination of an electoral ticket. He prefaced his motion by a few brief and telling remarks. "We are here," said he, "to establish the fact that this is to be a man's government; that, notwithstanding as we have been and may be, we will cling to the government and the Constitution given us by our fathers. It matters not in what light we may be regarded by the United States, or by the nations; but if Ulysses Grant has girded about him his sword, and that the judicial ermine, so proudly sustained until a few days since, should now be resting upon the shoulders of a man, we will not permit it to be so. We will not permit the bayonet to be used to prevent many of the gentlemen whom I see around me from canvassing this State. If the bayonet is used, the bayonet can never prevent delegates from taking their seats. It is our duty by no act of ours to recognize the black and tan convention."

There being no objections offered to Mr. Wickliffe's proposition, the convention then proceeded to elect a committee to prepare a list of names to be nominated by the convention. The committee were in nomination, viz: Ex-Gov. T. C. Wickliffe, of West Feliciana; Jas. P. Freter, of Jefferson; Isiah Garrett, of Ouachita; A. L. Tucker, of St. Mary; Andrew S. Horton, of East Feliciana; and J. N. Coleman, of St. Landry.

Mr. Coleman, of St. Landry, took the chair, and contending that to defeat the Constitution, a ticket for officers under the Constitution was necessary; that the nominees would be the nucleus of a new organization, that would take the soil in every parish in the State to shield the people from the rule of a servile race. Mr. Muse was of opinion that the nomination of a ticket was the important measure to be adopted to secure the great object in view, the defeat of the Constitution. All that had been done by the convention was "as dust in the scales" to achieve its defeat if a ticket was not nominated.

Mr. Muse, of Orleans, opposed nominations, and contending that the Convention was not a convention, but a meeting of the people, and that if the Constitution was adopted, it would be adopted by the people alone, and if they have votes enough to carry the Constitution they have votes sufficient to carry their ticket. Therefore, if the Constitution is adopted, the election of a Democratic ticket is certain. Moreover, if nominations are made for State officers, nominations will be made in every parish for local officers, and, instead of having the conservative citizens of the State arrayed as one name, we will have a host of names, each representing personal interests would be benefited by the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. Muse's brief speech was warmly cheered.