The New Orleans Crescent.

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SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Gold closed in New York at 139½.

Chicago is enjoying German opera.

Blot is still in Boston making soup.

New Jersey boasts of an abundant grape crop.

Longfellow is at Lake Como.

Paris eats 10,000 pounds of grapes this year.

A "Grecian Bend Polka" has been published.

Dumas is obese.

It is said that Lotta chews tobacco.

Agassiz is on his way home from the West.

Harriet Hosmer and Charlotte Cushman are in St. Louis.

Emerson has a new lecture on the Brook Farm community.

Lord Amberly, earl Russell's son, has named a child after Lucretia Mott.

Hans Christian Anderson is to write for the Riverside Magazine.

Bob Lincoln and wife go to Europe for a bridal tour.

Barnum denies having taken John Allen into the show business.

The prince of Wales contemplates a visit to Africa.

A comic paper in Spain was recently seized because it glorified "thin women."

Peter says if the policemen are not paid soon they will all resign, from A to Izzard.

"Tim Linkinwater" continues his lively New Orleans letters to the Alexandria Democrat.

The late Count Walewski is supposed to have been the son of Napoleon I., by a Polish lady.

An exchange thinks that some people are like pavements—good only when put down.

Thurlow Weed writes that his health is greatly improved.

The Appletons announce no less than thirty-six new books in press.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Louise, Matagorda and Clinton.

Black lace upon very high-colored silk and satin dresses will be extremely *distingue* this winter.

An apple tree at Wytheville, Ky., bears white roses, which turn into apples.

In Richmond a saloon-keeper kept a corpse for a whisky bill.

Capt. C. F. Hall's family, living in Cincinnati, are in a destitute condition.

A Northern religious paper elegantly alludes to the Devil as "the experienced scoundrel."

The Rev. Dr. Gurley died in Washington on the 30th ult.

A telegram from Calcutta was received in Boston last week, it having been less than twenty-four hours in coming.

Mrs. Robert Lincoln wore white silk trimmed with white satin, with pearl ornaments, when married.

A baby is said to be like wheat, because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

An Illinois paper says: "We understand that Mrs. —— has consented to repeat her 'consort' at no distant day." That's putting it neat.

A pair of ear-rings just brought from Paris is made in the shape of little yachts, suspended from the ears by two chains.

Black is so fashionable this season that jet has revived, and is largely worn on bonnets and in the form of ornaments.

Economy is an art which cannot be mastered by learning its theory. He who would know it must rely upon practice.

Revolving forts are to be constructed by the North German Confederation on the banks of the Rhine, to protect Coblenz, Mayence and Cologne from the attacks of the French gunboats.

The Cincinnati Commercial states that Governor Warmoth of Louisiana was formerly a rival of Robert Lincoln for the heart and hand of Miss Harlan.

At the late cattle show and fair in Plymouth county, Mass., a thirteen years old daughter of Mr. Davis unharnessed, harnessed and drove her gray mare "Nelly" with familiarity and skill.

New York has some prospect of Italian opera after all. It is said Max Strakosh will open the Academy on the 19th, and that Miss Kellogg will sing in it.

A substitute for the old-fashioned finger bowl has been introduced, called a "table fountain." A small fountain of exquisite perfume springs from the center of a graceful base of glass mounted in silver.—[N. Y. Mail.

The Cincinnati Commercial hears the curious and sad intelligence that Geo. D. Prentice, after having been put upon a salary of $40 a week in the Louisville Journal, by its present proprietors, has been dismissed.

A recent visitor to the Holy Land reports that he found on Mount Zion, in Jerusalem, a Sunday school of sixty-four children. They sing some of the beautiful hymns that originated in the Sunday schools of America.

The cry, "Mr. Greeley wants writing paper!" creates a commotion in the Tribune counting-room, and Mr. Greeley gets paper quicker than a hungry fisherman could skin an eel.—[Packard's Monthly.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's new colossal retail store will cover more than two acres, and occupy the whole block between Broadway and Fourth avenue and Ninth and Tenth streets. I will be the largest retail dry goods store in the world.

One of Gresham's windows contains a chromo-lithograph copy of a prize painting at the Paris exhibition, representing a little, sturdy, bare-legged boy asleep in his chair, and quite unconscious of the depredations of a cat upon the piece of bread and butter loosely held in one of his chubby hands. It is a gem, and brings a smile to every face that pauses at the window.

Orders have been issued from the war department to all department commanders, to report without delay to the office of the adjutant general of the army all officers under their command who are incapacitated for duty by habitual intemperance, and who frequent gaming places regularly. These vices are, in said order, declared as unfitting officers for duty.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 28th ult. says: The delegation who visited the Blair Knights at New Orleans returned this evening. They speak eulogistically of the grand Democratic procession in the Crescent City, in which were several hundred negroes. Many of their Democratic brethren, here on Saturday evening, who witnessed the Radical procession containing negroes, were unsparing in their denunciations, and even many Republicans denounce the thing.

Under the heading of "Startling Disclosures," Rev. George Bringhurst, of Philadelphia, gives some of the most alarming facts which we have yet heard of, in connection with the inveigling of young females into a life of vice and ruin. It appears that, in more than one instance, the Sunday-school has been made to subserve this fell purpose. Teachers have even procured the charge of a Sunday-school class, to use it for the stocking of a house of infamy. This has occurred in more than one instance. Worse even than this, in one case a scholar, young, pretty, and as a scholar bright, was discovered in this nefarious agency, and it was found to be the purpose for which she entered the school.

The turf papers ought to "turn their column-rules" for the death of Revenue. This distinguished sire of Planet, Fanny Washington, Exchequer and other noble steeds, departed this life on Tuesday, September 22d, at Bell Air, Fauquier county, Va., at the age of twenty-six years. Revenue was by imported Trustee, out of Rosalie Somers by Sir Charles.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE STATE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the Hon. Andrew S. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, president of the convention, in the chair.

On a call of the roll it appeared that all the parishes were represented, with the exception of the parish of Calcasieu.

The Hon. Charles H. Mouton, of St. Martin, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions:

WHEREAS, The time for the election of members to Congress is a matter left to the States to fix; and

WHEREAS, There is no law providing for an election of members to Congress in this State for the —— day of ——, 1868; be it

Resolved by this Convention, That the proclamation of Gov. Warmoth, calling for an election of members of Congress for this State, to take place on said —— day of 1868, is an assumption of power on the part of the executive against which the Democracy of the State protest.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this convention it is not only impolitic, but wrong, to submit to the proclamation of the governor in proceeding to elect members to Congress, inasmuch as this would be an acquiescence in an act not warranted by any law of the State.

Mr. Howard McCaleb, of Orleans, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions:

WHEREAS, Obnoxious and unconstitutional test oaths and affirmations have been grafted on the registration laws of the State by our political opponents, for the avowed purpose of securing party domination, and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of every good citizen to remove from himself the disabilities under which he may labor, and from the State the incubus of Radical ascendancy and misrule, at whatever cost of personal feeling short of the sacrifice of honor and self-respect, and

WHEREAS, The only means open for the removal of the political disabilities of many of our best citizens, under the existing State laws, are by subscribing to what is known as the oath of recantation; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body it becomes the duty of the citizens of the State, whose aid in its regeneration is so sorely needed, but who are laboring under such disabilities, to subscribe, as a measure of political and social necessity, to the act of recantation, with such reservations, as individuals, as they must under the circumstances necessarily make.

Mr. Tucker, of St. Mary, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the manifest purpose of their responsible faction now in possession of our State government, through the infamous scheme of registration which they have artfully devised, to practically disfranchise the entire white population of the State, and to prevent all Democrats from voting at the approaching presidential election; and whereas, It is only by asserting their rights at the ballot box that the people of Louisiana can hope to retain any portion of their liberties; therefore,

Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, representing the Democratic party of the entire State, that it is *right*, and the *duty* of every legal voter in this State *to cast his vote* at the November election, without respect to the infamous registration scheme; and upon the heads of the usurpers rest the consequences of any attempt to resist the people in the exercise of *this their most sacred right* as American freemen, citizens of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Fournet, of St. Martin, submitted the following resolutions, which were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of the State of Louisiana ignore all laws, acts and proclamations, etc., passed or issued under the pretended Constitution of 1868.

Resolved, That considering the nullity of the reconstruction acts and of the Constitution of Dryades street, and all laws thereunder, we do hereby advise the people of the State of Louisiana to hold the election for president and vice president of the United States on the third of November next as though said acts, Constitution and laws had never had any existence, adopting their course of action to the Constitution and laws in force prior to the passage of said reconstruction acts.

Resolved, That as the white people are not now represented in the present so called State government, and as to continue to furnish subsidies to the negroes and emissaries from the North, now in power in this State, would but rivet the iron rule of tyranny over us, we advise the white people of the State of Louisiana to refuse positively to pay all sorts of State taxes.

Resolved, That the Constitution of Louisiana, commonly known as the Constitution of Dryades street, has no binding force upon us, and we hereby declare our entire independence from the same; and we deem it the duty of all men, worthy of their Caucasian origin, to refuse positively to recognize negroes and other usurpers in office; to abstain to do all acts which may be implied as given even a tacit acquiescence or recognition to the flagrant usurpation and insupportable tyranny of which our State is a victim.

Resolved, That while we declare our unflinching determination to oppose at all times, everywhere, and by all means, a ceaseless resistance to the negro despotism attempted to be imposed upon us by the Radical faction, we do most solemnly declare that we are firm devotees and resolute supporters of the Union and the Constitution of the United States, such as they were conceived and made by our forefathers, and bequeathed to us, and to us alone, their white descendants.

Mr. Turnbull, of Jefferson, submitted to the convention resolutions adopted by the Democratic convention of that parish in relation to elective franchise, the reading of which was by unanimous consent, dispensed with, and they were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Favrot, of West Baton Rouge, submitted the following grievances, which were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions:

The history of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress of the United States is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over this State. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid mind.

They have trampled in the dust the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, that governments are instituted among men for the protection of their inalienable rights, and derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

They have refused the right of representation guaranteed to the State in the Federal Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

They have dissolved State governments for opposing with manly firmness their invasion on the right of the people.

They have erected a multitude of new offices, and send hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

They have kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies without the consent of our State Legislature.

They have affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

They have imposed taxes on us without our consent.

They have deprived us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury.

They have taken away our charters, abolished our most valuable laws, and altered fundamentally the forms of our government.

They have suspended our Legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

They have excited domestic insurrections among us, and have endeavored to array in deadly conflict the two races that inhabit these States.

They have abolished the habeas corpus, the most sacred writ of liberty.

They have stripped the executive of the prerogative of his office.

They have abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal.

They have stricken with political ostracism men endowed with acknowledged intelligence, talent and integrity, because they opposed tyranny and oppression.

They have established negro supremacy, and upon the ruins of our republican institutions they are now seeking to inaugurate the reign of crime, terror and bloodshed to perpetuate their usurpations.

Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, of Plaquemines, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions:

Ascribing to the Legislature the intention of defeating the expression of the voice of the people of Louisiana for the election of president and vice president of the United States, with the view of exercising that right themselves, thereby exhibiting to the people of the United States a sentiment entirely at variance with the real wishes of the population of this State, and conveying an apparent sanction of that rule which the almost entire white population of Louisiana utterly abhor, and with the view of demonstrating to the country the real political preferences of our people—a right ever to be claimed—

Be it therefore resolved, That in the event of a failure of the supervisors of election to make provisions for taking the vote of this State, the people thereof, by this convention, are advised to avail themselves of the privileges afforded to them by an unrepealed law of 1855, which, in substance, declares that in the absence of proper officers presiding over elections, they shall themselves, in their several precincts, assemble and choose commissioners of election, who shall each swear in the other, and that the returns made by them shall be valid to all intents and purposes; and furthermore, that in the event of the probable rejection of these returns by the secretary of state, that the electors so chosen shall meet and cast their votes as prescribed by the law of Congress, and shall send on the result of their vote, with a certified copy of the election returns of the vote of the State, to the president of the Senate, and also a copy of the same to the National Democratic Central Committee.

Mr. Mills, of Jefferson, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions:

WHEREAS, The State of Louisiana is entitled to seven electors for president and vice president of the United Sttates, and the existing laws have only made provisions for six electoral districts, and the State being now entitled to seven electors; therefore

Resolved, That this convention do nominate six electors to be chosen from the six existing electoral districts, and the seventh elector to be chosen from the State at large.

Mr. Cutts, of Caddo, submitted a set of resolutions which, on his own motion, were dispensed of being read, and they were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Jones, of Orleans, right bank, submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the State of Louisiana a general suspension of all business on the day of the presidential election, on the 3d day of November next, so as to give the white people no excuse on account of business for not exercising the right of suffrage on that momentous occasion, whereby our future prosperity is jeopardized.

Judge Alex. Walker, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention urgently counsels the duty of every Democrat to have himself registered as early as possible, and that no member of the party will be considered as having done his duty who fails to make an application and showing for registration.

Mr. Fournet, of St. Martin, moved the reference of the resolution to the committee on resolutions, and upon that motion he called for the yeas and nays. They were ordered, and the following was the result, to-wit:

Yeas—Ascension 4, Assumption 5, East Baton Rouge 6, Iberville 3, Jackson 5, Jefferson 8, Lafayette 3, Livingston 4, Morehouse 4, Natchitoches 7, Orleans—Second Ward 7, Third Ward 10, Tenth Ward 5, Eleventh Ward 3; Orleans, right bank, 2, Ouachita 4, Plaquemines 2, Pointe Coupee 4, St. Charles 1, St. Helena 3, St. Landry 9, St. Martin 6, Union 6, Vermilion 2, Washington 3, West Baton Rouge 2—108 votes.

Nays—Bienville 6, Bossier 4, Carroll 5, Caldwell 5, Catahoula 3, Claiborne 9, Concordia 2, Caddo 6, De Soto 5, East Feliciana 4, Lafourche 5, Madison 3, Orleans, First Ward 6, Fourth Ward 5, Fifth Ward 5, Sixth Ward 3, Seventh Ward 3, Eighth Ward 3, Ninth Ward 3, Rapides 9, Sabine 3, St. Bernard 1, St. James 3, St. John the Baptist 2, St. Mary 5, St. Tammany 3, Tensas 2, Terrebonne 5, West Feliciana 2, Winn 4—121 votes.

So the motion of reference was not agreed to.

Mr. Fuqua, of East Baton Rouge, offered the following as a substitute to Judge Walker's resolution:

Resolved, That it is the first and most imperative duty of every Democrat, who can conscientiously do so, to register himself as a voter.

On motion of W. Pope Noble, of Orleans, Mr. Fuqua's substitute was unanimously adopted in lieu of Judge Walker's resolution.

Mr. Fuqua, of East Baton Rouge, chairman of the committee on resolutions, to whom had been referred the resolution introduced by Mr. Walsh, of East Baton Rouge, submitted the following as a substitute therefor:

Resolved, That while we protest against all test oaths and disqualifications except for crimes whereof the party has been duly convicted, we recognise the necessity of conforming to existing laws, and this convention will entertain the name of no person as a candidate for elector who cannot qualify under these laws, and we recommend to the congressional conventions to adopt the same rule.

Mr. Race, of Orleans, moved to recommit the whole subject matter.

On motion of Mr. D. L. Rivers, of Concordia, Mr. Race's motion was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of T. G. Noel, the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Fuqua, chairman of the committee on resolutions and on the state of the country, submitted the following report, to-wit:

To the President and Members of the Democratic State Convention:

Your committee on resolutions and the condition of the State have given the subject that serious consideration which its importance demands.

There is much in the present condition and future prospects of Louisiana to excite the most serious apprehensions in the mind of every patriot.

The Republican convention, which assembled in Chicago in May last, adopted the following resolution:

"We congratulate the country upon the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as indicated by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all."

Never was a sadder misstatement solemnly proclaimed to the world by any respectable body of men. So far from securing equal civil and political rights to all, the very foundation upon which all of these constitutions rest is proscriptive. By the present Constitution of Louisiana seven distinct classes, composed of the most wealthy, the most intelligent and the most experienced in affairs of government, are disfranchised for imaginary political offenses, made offenses for the first time by that Constitution, and of which, it is needless to say, the parties have never been convicted. And by the interpretation placed upon that Constitution by the present registrars of voters, a large number of naturalized citizens, many of whom were soldiers in the federal army, have also been denied the right to register and vote.

At the last election in this State, twenty thousand, one third of the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon more than eighty thousand negroes, originally imported from the wilds of Africa, and just emerged from two hundred years of slavery. Thus we have seen established among us, not universal suffrage and negro equality, but restricted suffrage and negro supremacy.

What has been the result of this most reckless and wicked experiment? Has it been in any sense a success? This depends upon what Congress intended to accomplish by adopting this policy. If it was their purpose to prostrate all our material interests, to array one-half of our people against the other half, and to use the strong but not exaggerated language of Senator Doolittle, to "inaugurate hells" in every one of these States, then have they achieved a complete success, and well may they congratulate themselves upon the result. But if it was really their object to establish governments capable of securing the rights of all, and affording protection in life, liberty and property to every citizen, never was there a more disastrous failure.

Our present State government presents a spectacle calculated to excite no other feelings than those of shame and disgust. The ascendancy of the negroes at the ballot-box has enabled them to elect the lieutenant governor and about one half of the Legislature of their own race, and a large number of reckless and unprincipled adventurers from other States, who have no home or interest here, and are entire strangers to our laws, manners and customs. These two classes have obtained the absolute control of the State government in all its departments, and have inaugurated a system of profligacy, bribery, and open and shameless corruption that we hope, for the honor of human nature is without a parallel.

These men seem to labor for but two objects: to perpetuate their own power, and to devise new and hitherto unheard of schemes for plundering the State. They have created about two hundred new offices, with enormous salaries, and have increased and, in most instances, doubled the salaries of the old ones. Under this profligate legislation the public debt is daily increasing at a fearful rate; the public credit is utterly ruined, and the ability of the people to support the enormous taxation levied upon them by men who pay no portion of it, constantly diminishing. Nor is this all. The white people of the State, smarting under a sense of wrong, groaning under an almost intolerable load of taxation, seeing their money daily squandered to enrich needy adventurers, while they are in the same proportion impoverished and ruined are becoming hourly more restless, discontented, and hopeless of the future.

On the other hand, a great number of the negroes, though naturally a quiet and peaceable race, excited by inflammatory appeals to their worst passions, from white men of the most depraved and abandoned character, and elated by their sudden elevation to power, have become idle, turbulent and lawless; impatient of contradiction, tolerating no discussion of their newly-acquired rights, with no idea of strength except in its physical development, and no conception of power except as displayed in brute force, they are ever ready to resort to the club and the torch as the readiest means of convincing their opponents. Is it surprising that the white man often answer these arguments in the only way suited to the capacity of those who offer them? Thus almost daily we hear of collisions, of bloodshed, of riots actually occurring, and of still greater dangers threatened. Doubtless these reports are often greatly exaggerated, but it is not to be denied that there are frequent collisions between the races, and that the public mind is in such a condition as constantly to endanger public peace. In this state of things the governor of the State proclaims to the world his inability to preserve order and enforce the laws, and calls upon the president for a large military force to be placed at his disposal. Is this the assumed success boasted of by the Chicago convention, and is there anything here upon which to congratulate the American people? What is the cause of this confessed and proclaimed inability to accomplish the only results for which governments ought ever to be instituted or sustained among men? It is to be found in the fact that this government has not the confidence and cannot command the support of the white people of the State, and it demonstrates, what was perfectly obvious before to all but crazy political zealots, that white men will not quietly submit to slavery, and that the negro is totally unfit for a ruler.

In the meantime, while we shall not cease to struggle against the tide that is sweeping us to destruction, we feel that we must mainly rely upon the good and true men of the North; and we can but appeal to them by all the ties which once bound us together, by all the traditions of the past, and all the hopes of the future, to take from us the intolerable burden which has been imposed upon us by Congress at the point of the bayonet. And in the language of our revolutionary fathers when addressing their British brethren, we solemnly warn them that if they remain "deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity," and permit the shackles to be riveted upon us, we may at no distant day become "the example, and fit instruments for enslaving them." J. O. FUQUA, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Reynaud, of Ascension, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion of the same delegate the committee was requested to report to-morrow upon all resolutions which will be referred to them.

Gov. Wickliffe, of West Feliciana, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention most cordially approves and indorses the nominations made by the National Democratic Convention held in the city of New York in July last, of Horatio Seymour for the presidency and Francis P. Blair for the vice presidency, and pledge every Democratic and conservative vote of this State for the election of those candidates.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the national convention be fully approved by this convention representing the Democracy of Louisiana.

Gov. Wickliffe, of West Feliciana, informed the convention that, being ineligible as an elector for the State at large, he thereupon resigned that position.

Hon. E. H. Mouton, of St. Martin, informed the convention that he was authorized by Col. Alcibiades DeBlanc, of St. Martin, to say that he was ineligible as elector for the fourth district.

Hon. A. W. Walker, of St. Bernard, informed the convention that the Hon. Isaiah Garret, of Ouachita, had written a letter to the State central Democratic committee declining the position of elector for the State at large, being ineligible under the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States.

And he also informed the convention that, for the same reasons, Judge J. N. Lea and John P. Freret, of Orleans, had resigned their positions as alternates for the State at large.

The president submitted to the convention a letter from the Hon. N. D. Coleman, of Madison, informing the convention that being ineligible under the fourteenth article amending the Constitution of the United States, as an elector for the fifth district, he resigned that position.

The president stated to the convention that, for the same reasons, he had resigned his position as an elector for the third district.

On motion of Mr. Duncan S. Cage, of Terrebonne, the convention proceeded to the election of two electors for the State at large.

Hon. W. L. Thompson, of St. Helena, nominated the Hon. W. F. Blackman, of Claiborne.

Hon. A. L. Tucker, of St. Mary, nominated Mr. Durant DaPonte, of Orleans.

Gen. B. B. Simms, of Pointe Coupee, nominated Judge E. North Cullom, of Avoyelles.

Mr. White, of Rapides, nominated Mr. George W. Race, of Orleans.

And Mr. Raymond, of Ascension, nominated Dr. Clarence Ward, of Iberville.

On a call of the roll the following was the result, to wit:

For Mr. Blackman—Ascension, 4; Assumption, 5; Avoyelles, 5; Bossier, 4; Carroll, 5; Caldwell, 3; Catahoula, 6; Claiborne, 9; Concordia, 2; Caddo, 6; DeSoto, 5; East Baton Rouge, 6; East Feliciana, 4; Iberville, 4; Jefferson, 8; Lafayette, 3; Lafourche, 5; Livingston, 4; Madison, 3; Morehouse, 4; Natchitoches, 7; Orleans, First Ward, 6; Second Ward, 7; Third Ward, 8; Fourth Ward, 5; Sixth Ward, 3; Seventh Ward, 3; Eighth Ward, 3; Ninth Ward, 3; Tenth Ward, 5; Eleventh Ward, 3; Right Bank, 2; Ouachita, 4; Plaquemines, 2; Sabine, 3; St. Bernard, 1; St. Charles, 1; St. Helena, 3; St. James, 3; St. John the Baptist, 2; St. Martin, 6; St. Tammany, 3; Tensas, 2; Terrebonne, 5; Union, 6; Washington, 3; West Baton Rouge, 1, and West Feliciana, 2—197 votes.

For Mr. Race—Assumption 5, Avoyelles 5, Bienville 5, Bossier 4, Carroll 5, Concordia 2, Caddo 6, DeSoto 5, East Baton Rouge 6, East Feliciana 4, Jefferson 8, Lafourche 5, Livingston 4, Madison 3, Morehouse 4, Natchitoches 7, Orleans, First Ward 6, Second Ward 7, Third Ward 8, Fifth Ward 5, Seventh Ward 3, Eighth Ward 1, Ninth Ward 3, Tenth Ward 5, Eleventh Ward 3, Right Bank 2, Ouachita 4, Pointe Coupee 4, Rapides 9, Sabine 3, St. Bernard 1, St. Charles 1, St. Helena 3, St. James 3, St. John the Baptiste 2, St. Mary 5, Tensas 2, Terrebonne 3, Union 6, Washington 3, West Baton Rouge 2, West Feliciana 2, and Winn 4—179 votes.

For Mr. DaPonte—Bienville 6, Caldwell 3, Catahoula 6, Claiborne 9, Orleans—Third Ward 2, Fourth Ward 5, Fifth Ward 5, Sixth Ward 3, Eighth Ward 2, Plaquemines 2, St. Landry 9, St. Mary 5, St. Tammany 3, Terrebonne 2, Vermillion 2, and West Baton Rouge 1—64 votes.

For Dr. Ward—Ascension 4, Iberville 4, Lafayette 3, St. Landry 9, St. Martin 6, and Vermillion 2—28 votes.

For Mr. Cullom—Pointe Coupée 4, Rapides 9 and Winn 4—17 votes.

The Hon. William F. Blackman, of Claiborne, and the Hon. George W. Race, of Orleans, having obtained the majority of the votes of the delegates, were proclaimed by the president duly elected as candidates of the Democratic party for electors for the State at large.

On motion of Mr. Robert L. Preston, of Jefferson, the above-named gentlemen were declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

Gov. Wickliffe, of West Feliciana, moved that the convention proceed to the election of two alternates for the State at large.

Mr. C. B. Pratt, of Claiborne, nominated Mr. E. John Ellis, of St. Helena.

Hon. Geo. W. Race, of Orleans, nominated Mr. Durant DaPonte, of Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Race, of Orleans, the two above named gentlemen were elected by acclamation.

Mr. M. D. Lagan, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the electors and alternates be all declared vacant, and that the convention go into an election for electors and alternates.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Orleans, right bank, the above resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of the same delegate, the several electoral districts were requested to report the result of their deliberations between this and to-morrow.

Gov. Wickliffe, of West Feliciana, announced to the convention that at a meeting of the delegates of the fourth congressional district, held last night, the Hon. Sam. J. Powell, of West Feliciana, had been selected as the Democratic candidate for elector for that district, Judge E. North Cullom, as alternate, and Judge Michael Ryan, of Rapides, for Congress.

On motion of Mr. T. C. Wise, of Rapides, the nominations were unanimously ratified.

Hon. John McEnery, of Ouachita, announced to the convention that at a meeting of the delegates of the fifth congressional district the following nominations had been made: For elector, Ferdinand M. Goodrich, of Carroll; and for alternate, J. Harvey Bingham, of Morehouse.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, the above nominations were unanimously ratified.

Gov. Wickliffe, of West Feliciana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the names of all the electors and alternates be printed upon the tickets, and that the people of the State vote the entire electoral ticket, and not those of respective districts, for elector and alternate of those districts.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Halsey, of Pointe Coupee, the resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. A. W. Walker, of St. Bernard, submitted to the convention a telegram dated this day, from P. Lasalle and V. Darby, of New Iberia, delegates from St. Martin, authorizing E. J. Etie, of New Orleans, to represent them in this convention, and the same delegate moved that Mr. Etie be accredited as such.

On motion of Mr. Fournet, of St. Martin, Mr. Walker's motion was ordered to lie on the table. And on motion of the same delegate the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

OSCAR ARROYO, Secretary of the Convention.

OFFICIAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Sept. 28, 1868.
[No. 1041—N. S.]

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted Mr. G. Vom Hofe, to erect a small steam engine on his premises on Magazine street, during pleasure of the Common Council, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, and provided Mr. Vom Hofe be required to build a brick wall around the engine sufficient to guard the boiler, and to be approved by the city surveyor.

(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board of Aldermen.
(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
In force by virtue of law.
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se29 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 28, 1868.
[No. 1042—N. S.]

Resolved, That the adjudication by the controller of the contract for collecting the revenues of the Dryades Market to Louis Smith, security John Berthin, be and is hereby approved.

Resolved further, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract before the city notary, in behalf of the city, with Louis Smith as principal and John Berthin as security, for the collection of the revenues of the Dryades Market until the 31st December, 1868, for and in consideration of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($3750) per month.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 28, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se29 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 28, 1868.
[No. 1043—N. S.]

Resolved, That the adjudication by the controller of the contract for collecting the revenues of the Claiborne Market to Louis Smith, security John Berthin, be and it is hereby approved.

Resolved further, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract before the city notary, in behalf of the city, with Louis Smith as principal and John Berthin as security, for the collection of the revenues of the Claiborne Market, until the 31st of December, 1868, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars ($1190) per month.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 28, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se29 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Sept. 29, 1868.
[No. 1044—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized to warrant on the treasurer in favor of W. R. Harrison for the sum of one hundred and one dollars and forty six cents, for his salary as policeman from 26th June to August 3d, 1868.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved Sept. 29, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se30 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 29, 1868.
[No. 1045—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller warrant on the treasurer in favor of Randell Hunt for the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), for professional services rendered to Hon. John R. Conway, mayor.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved Sept. 29, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se30 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 30, 1868.
[No. 1046—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized to sell, after five days' notice in the official journal, the contract for cleaning out all the draining canals, according to specifications in the surveyor's department.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved Sept. 30, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oct 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 30, 1868.
[No. 1047—N. S.]

Resolved, That the city attorney be and he is hereby authorized to employ additional counsel to assist him in defending the suits of Ascott vs. City of New Orleans, and Arrowsmith vs. City of New Orleans, provided the fees to be paid to said additional counsel shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars. ($1500.)

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved Sept. 30, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oct 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Sept. 30, 1868.
[No. 1048 - N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized, after five days notice in the official journal, to adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders, contracts for cleaning of the paved and unpaved streets of the 7th, 8th and 9th wards of the city for two years, the work to be done in strict accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the street commissioner.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Alderman.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 30, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oct 5t

[No. 1031—N. S.]

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FOOT BRIDGE ACROSS THE NEW CANAL BASIN AT LIBERTY STREET.

The bridge, pier, bulkheads, abutments, etc., shall be constructed in all points in accordance with the plans, sections and profiles hereto annexed, and shall have the dimensions marked on the same.

PIER.

The pier supporting the turning portion of the bridge shall be built of best hard burnt lake bricks, laid in best hydraulic cement mortar, resting on a platform of 4 by 12 inch cypress planks projecting four feet outside of the masonry.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

All the timbers and lumber shall be of Pearl river red cypress of the best quality, well framed and having the dimensions marked on the plans. All the timbers shall be planed, and shall receive a good tarring of half tar and half rosin or asphaltum on the edges and wherever two or more pieces shall be supersposed. The floor shall be of narrow cypress planks two inches thick.

IRON WORK AND CASTINGS.

The bed plates, rollers and machinery required to open and shut the turning portion of the bridge, as well as all windlasses, etc., shall be of the best cast iron, properly set in and fastened, the whole according to the plans. The bolts, suspension rods, straps, hog chains, etc., and all the required fastenings shall be of the best Tennessee iron, and shall be of the dimensions marked on the plans. The hog chains to be one and a half inches in diameter.

ABUTMENT PIERS, ETC.

The abutment piers shall be lined with a row of 12x12 inch piles, driven ten feet into the solid ground, at distances of five feet from centers. Said piles to receive a double sheathing of 3x12 inches cypress planks, strongly nailed with six inch pressed spikes, and also 12x12 inch caps. The spaces between the banks of the canal and the projection of said abutments into the canal shall be filled up and graded as per plans, and the filling shall be covered with a coat of lake shells at least six inches thick, and solidly rammed. Railings similar to those of the bridge shall surround the pile linings.

FENDERS.

Fender piles to protect the bridge against injuries from vessels navigating in said canal, shall be driven and framed as marked on plans.

PAINTING.

The outside faces of the beams and frames, the railings and posts, the hog chains, etc., in fact all wood and iron work usually painted shall receive a covering of three good coats of the best white French zinc in linseed oil of such colors as may be selected by the city surveyor.

GENERAL CLAUSES.

All the materials shall be of the best quality, and shall be furnished by the contractor, as well as the labor.

The bridge, when completed, shall be perfectly well equilibriated, in order that it may be easily opened and shut, and the work in all its details shall be perfectly well executed to the entire satisfaction of the city surveyor, otherwise it shall be rejected.

The contractor shall guarantee the bridge to stand for a term of one year from its completion and its acceptance by the city surveyor, and to guarantee the faithful performance of this clause the treasurer shall retain in guarantee ten per cent.