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THE STATE CONVENTION

TICKETS AT THE BOX OFFICE

DELEGATES DENIED ADMITTANCE

GOVERNOR WARMOTH WARNED OFF BY A UNITED STATES SOLDIER.

DEPUTY MARSHALS FULLY ARMED

THEY ADJOURN TO THE TURNER HALL

Soon after nine o'clock yesterday morning the gentlemen who were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention might have been seen wending their way to the money order office in the Postoffice, where a large crowd soon assembled, and were kept waiting for their tickets, which should entitle them to admission.

About half-past nine Mr. C. W. Lowell stated that the advertisement had been put out without authority; he ordered the people out, saying the tickets would be given out at the window. Many, after waiting, failed to get their tickets.

Finally ninety delegates, headed by Governor Warmoth, proceeded to the United States Customhouse. Upon their arrival there they found the doors of the building closed and barricaded, guarded by about fifty deputy marshals with badges and armed with pistols.

In the large rotunda there were a number of United States troops under arms.

They found the courtroom closed, and were refused admission.

Finding this condition of things, the delegates, after a few minutes' consultation, agreed to adjourn to the Turners' Hall.

Governor Warmoth then addressed a few words to the delegates, in the middle of which the officer in charge of the tro ops, laying his hands upon Warmoth, told him he would not be allowed to proceed. The Governor then announced that while they bowed to the authority of the United States, they would adjourn to the Turner's Hall.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address to the crowd, and when a proposal was made to adjourn to Turner Hall, a determined and persistent push was made by a body of men wearing marshal's badges to crowd the Governor and the friends immediately surrounding him down the steep and dangerous stairway leading from the main entrance.

A loud cry of horror went up from those overlooking the proceedings from the galleries above, and shouts of "the Governor is crippled," "the Governor is crippled," were raised in warning tones. But a stout body of friends surrounded his Excellency and prevented his crutches being kicked from under him.

As the enthusiastic shouts of the adjourning members rang through the building, the martial bugle responded in peremptory tones to the troops to be on guard; but this was a superfluous precaution.

The delegates then left the Customhouse. The enthusiasm of the large crowd which had assembled in Canal street was such that when Governor Warmoth got into his carriage the people took his horses and drew him in his carriage to the Turners' Hall.

It took some time to arrange the seats and prepare the hall. At twelve o'clock the meeting was called to order by Senator A. B. Harris, of Concordia.

On motion of Hugh J. Campbell, E. H. Master, of Carroll parish, was elected president of the Convention. W. F. Blanchard, of Morehouse, was elected secretary pro tem.

Upon motion of N. Underwood, of East Baton Rouge, a committee of five on credentials was appointed.

The chair appointed the following on the committee: A. B. Harris, of Concordia; E. Butler, of Plaquemine; F. J. Herron, of Orleans; R. Blunt, of Natchitoches; and George Washington, of Assumption.

It was then moved and seconded that a committee of five on permanent organization be appointed.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell; Mr. Mahoney, of Plaquemine; William Murrell, of Lafourche; N. Underwood, of East Baton Rouge; and Pierre Landry, of Assumption.

The Convention then took a recess of twenty minutes, to enable the committee to prepare their reports during the recess. Governor Warmoth, P. B. S. Pinchback, H. J. Campbell, Judge Dibble and General McMillen addressed the Convention.

On the Convention reassembling, the committee on credentials made the following report:

STATE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, Turners' Hall, New Orleans, August 9, 1871.

Mr. President and Members of the State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on credentials have the honor to report that they have examined the credentials that have been handed to them, and they find that the following named gentlemen are entitled to seats.

A. B. HARRIS,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
F. J. HERRON,
RAFORD BLUNT,
E. BUTLER,
THOMAS H. NOLAND.

Avoyelles—L. J. Souer, C. F. Huesman.
Ascension—Charles F. Smith, Pierre Landry.
Winn—D. L. Haynes, J. Wesley Mayfield, D. W. White.
Red River—M. H. Twitchell.
St. Charles—Peter Harper, John Buler.
St. John Baptist—George W. Combs.
Franklin—J. R. Wooldridge.
Bossier—Charles S. Abell.
St. Mary—Emerson Bentley, W. B. Merchant, S. C. Johnson.
Lafayette—F. Martin.
Tensas—Robert Worrell, J. Ross Stuart, A. R. Whitney, M. Blue.
Iberville—Charles E. Halstead, Cyrus Parker, George B. Loud.
St. Martin—Louis C. Laloire.
Morehouse—W. F. Blanchard.
Assumption—George Washington, H. L. Swords, A. J. Echeverria.
Madison—A. M. Creamer.
West Baton Rouge—Robert Morris.
Webster—J. M. Wagoner.
Vernon—H. C. Meyers.
Cameron—George H. Guptell.
Caldwell—A. W. Faulkner.
East Baton Rouge—N. Underwood, F. W. Hurst, Valque Anderson.
Sabine—W. R. Wheyland.
Vermillion—Clark H. Remick.
St. James—Oscar F. Hunsucker, J. C. Oliver, John Johnson.
Natchitoches—Henry Raby, Raford Blunt, M. P. Blackstone.
Jefferson—William Ellis, J. E. Parker, S. L. Henry.
De Soto—Mortimer Carr.
Catahoula—S. Marvin.
Grant—Thomas Johnson.
Bienville—A. F. Coleman.
Concordia—A. B. Harris, George Washington.
Calcasieu—C. Barbe.
Webster—Charles Perry.
Plaquemines—E. Butler, H. Mahoney, C. V. Thibolt, L. C. Courcelle.
Carroll—E. H. Masters, W. B. Dickey.
Lafourche—Oscar Crosier, William Murrell.
Terrebonne—T. A. Cage, James L. Beldem.
Livingston—James H. Bailey.
St. Tammany—E. P. Chatters.
St. Landry—C. Donato, E. Gantt.
Tangipahoa—A. J. Johnson.
St. Bernard—Thomas Ong.
Claiborne—W. Jasper Blackburn.
Union—James E. Trimble.
Caddo—M. Sterrett, S. Armstead.
Rapides—G. Y. Kelso, John Mayo, William Crawford.
Webster—George L. Smith.
East Feliciana—I. J. Perry.
West Feliciana—Henry Perkins, A. A. Milligan.
Richland—W. T. Oliver.

ORLEANS.

First Ward—Thomas Isabelle, J. P. Murphy.
Second Ward—H. C. Dibble, C. F. Glaudin.
Third Ward—Patrick Creagh, A. Cartwright, A. W. Smyth, Joseph Johnson.
Fourth Ward—P. B. S. Pinchback.
Fifth Ward—E. Aleix, P. Montaine, Henry Reis.
Sixth Ward—H. J. Campbell.
Seventh Ward—H. L. Rey, W. J. Moore, P. Griffin.
Eighth Ward—E. V. Leclere.
Ninth Ward—Henry Chenau, David Douglas.
Tenth Ward—H. C. Warmoth, E. P. Ducloslange.
Eleventh Ward—F. J. Herron, Ed. Williams.
Twelfth Ward—W. G. McConnell.
Thirteenth Ward—C. B. Augustus.
Fourteenth Ward—W. R. Fish.
Fifteenth Ward—A. Jackson, C. P. Ames, David Mason.

The committee on permanent organization reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers:

President—P. B. S. Pinchback.

Vice presidents—H. J. Campbell, Oscar Crozier, Emerson Bentley, Mortimer Carr and George Washington, of Concordia.

Secretary—William Vigers.

Assistant Secretary—John W. Fairfax.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. A. Craig.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms — Valmir Shadrick, W. P. Collins.

The committee also recommended that a committee of seven be appointed on resolutions.

The report was adopted, and the officers were elected by acclamation.

Mr. Campbell moved to appoint a committee of seven on resolutions—Campbell, Dickey, Cage, Raby, Sterrett, Twitchell and Bentley.

The convention adjourned until half-past seven o'clock this evening, in Turner Hall.

Evening Session.

The convention met last evening at eight o'clock in Turner Hall, P. B. S. Pinckback, president, in the chair.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among the spectators there was quite a sprinkling of the Customhouse adherents, who, no doubt, came to see for themselves how things were conducted. The contrast could not have failed to impress them—the absence of any tickets of admission for delegates, the absence of armed deputy marshals, United States troops under arms, Gatlin guns, and the admission of all to see and hear the proceedings.

The roll was then called, and one hundred and seven members answered to their names.

Rev. Mr. Armstead offered up a prayer.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The committee on resolutions reported progress and asked for further time.

Mr. Harris moved that the committee be allowed until to-morrow at 12 M. Carried.

Mr. N. Underwood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the convention do create an executive committee for the State—two to be elected from each congressional district, and ten to be appointed by the president of the convention; the president to be ex-officio chairman of the State Central Committee.

Judge Dibble offered an amendment, that the resolution be referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Carr offered an amendment, that the resolution be referred to a committee, with instructions to report in one hour.

Judge Dibble accepted the amendment.

The resolution, as amended, was carried.

The chair appointed H. C. Dibble, O. F. Hunsaker, N. Underwood and Oscar Crosier, and one member whose name we did not catch.

F. J. Herron offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Senator J. R. West be requested to introduce a resolution at the next session of Congress, calling upon President Grant and other officers of the government, for all the information in their possession regarding the use of the United States Customhouse in New Orleans for the purpose of holding a State Convention, and the authority given the United States Marshal for the appointment of deputy marshals, and bringing into the Customhouse United States troops to suppress the sitting of the convention. Also to furnish all verbal information given the President by Collector J. F. Casey on the same subject; said information to be published, that the Republican party may know who is responsible for the action of the federal officials this day, with reference to their attempt to break up the State Convention by the use of United States troops.

During the absence of the committee on resolutions the convention took a recess, and Senator A. B. Harris addressed the convention a few minutes, after which Mr. Sella Martin was called upon to address the convention.

Senator Pinchback introduced Mr. Martin in a few forcible and eloquent remarks. He said:

I went from here to the northern part of this State; in 1856 I went up West; was there soon after Fremont was nominated, where the cry was freedom, free speech and Fremont. I took part in that agitation. I had not much experience, and I encountered many difficulties—one of the most formidable of which was, I found there was an iron giant in the valley of the Mississippi, whose arms extended all over the North, and he was able to find out and seize slaves and return them to slavery. I have been jeered at, scoffed at, pelted with eggs, whose odor was not savory. I have seen plenty of outrages in my time, but I never in all my life saw such an outrage as I saw to-day. That large building on Canal street stands on property ceded to the United States. Why were we invited to go into a convention in such a building, filled with armed deputy marshals and United States troops, when, for an angry word, or the slightest trouble, the meanest deputy marshall might arrest a man and lock him up? and there he would have to stay until a United States judge could be found to release him. Now, what was it that brought these people together in convention? According to party usage, it became necessary to elect a new set of men to represent the Republican party and to manage its affairs. Throughout the State this was done, and when they elected their representatives they gave them a piece of paper—their credentials—which, according to custom, are presented to the convention itselt. Packard says they must be presented to him, and as his power ceased when the convention met, he might put them in his pocket and walk off with them, and there would be no remedy. Why this unusual proceedings? Who brought these United States troops here? I am told it is reported this evening that the men who did it are denying it. Already they are ashamed of their acts. Now, if we had gone into a convention under such circumstances, with such men, what could we expect? The soldiers would be bound to obey the orders of the men who brought them there; they are iron men, whose only duty is to follow orders; they are men it won't do to fool with. Was it fair to ask us to go there, and run the risk of being blown up because we preferred Warmoth to Packard? There are men all over the North who to-night are busy writing articles denouncing this gross outrage.

The special committee to whom the resolution of Mr. Underwood was referred, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That there shall be a State Central Committee, to be composed of twenty-one members. The delegates in this convention for each Congressional District shall elect two members, the president shall appoint ten members from the State at large, and he shall be ex-officio a member and president.

Resolved, That this committee shall act until the assembling of the next Republican State Convention. The committee shall call a State convention in time for the selection of delegates to the national convention for the nomination of President in 1872, and that a committee of five be appointed in each Congressional District for the nomination of members of Congress.

Upon motion the resolution was then adopted.

Mr. J. W. Swords offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of this convention appoint a committee of twenty-five Republican citizens of Louisiana, to visit Washington and represent to the President the actual condition of affairs in this State, with special reference to the unwarrantable action of the federal officers, and demand the removal of the following gentlemen from their respective offices, viz: James F. Casey, Collector of the Port; C. W. Lowell, Postmaster; P. F. Herwig, Special Deputy Collector; S. B. Packard, United States Marshal; B. F. Joubert, United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, and S. A. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be referred to the committee on resolutions, which was carried.

Mr. Carr moved that the convention take a recess for the purpose of acting upon the resolution of Judge Dibble.

F. J. Herron offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the delegates from the parishes and wards composing the several Congressional districts meet in this hall tomorrow at 11 A. M., to select two persons from each district to serve on the State Central Committee.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Carr's motion be laid on the table, which was carried.

The resolution of F. J. Herron was then put to the vote, and carried.

The convention then adjourned till tomorrow at 12 M.

There was the utmost good feeling throughout, and the audience was entertained occasionally during the evening by Jaeger's band.

At the Customhouse.

Eighty-five delegates marched in a body to the Customhouse with tickets of admission, but were refused admittance into the hall by deputy United States marshals, supported by two companies of United States troops, stationed near the door of the United States courtroom, selected as the hall of the Convention. Governor Warmoth at the head of the delegates asked for admission of himself and delegates to the hall. The deputy marshals refused to admit them. The Governor again demanded admission and was again refused, but was told that he, if he chose, could enter the hall. The Governor replied that he would not go into the hall unless the balance of the delegates, having tickets, were admitted.

The marshals still refusing to admit the delegates, they retired to the head of the Customhouse stairs, right in front of the line of United States troops with muskets stacked.

A chair being brought, the Governor rose and said:

Fellow Republicans: We have submitted to the dictation of the State Central Committee thus far. We have consented to meet in convention in the United States Customhouse, although that building is without the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana. We have consented to come here, notwithstanding the fact that the hall was surrounded by an army of United States deputy marshals. We have consented to take such tickets as they were willing to give us; but we have come here to-day, the legally constituted delegates of the Republicans of the State, to represent their wishes, and to express their will. We are refused admittance to the hall of the convention, and these deputy marshals, backed up by these companies of United States troops, seem determined we shall not have a fair expression of our opinions, and that the Republicans here assembled shall have no part or lot in the public deliberations of this convention.

[Just here Captain Smith, commanding the military, pulled the Governor's sleeve, and whispered something to him, when the Governor continued.]

We bow in respectful obedience to the mandates of the military power, and having been refused admittance to the hall designated by the State Central Committee as the place for the convention to assemble, I propose that we now adjourn to the Turner Hall and hold the convention there.

to move to the delegates here assembled that we do now adjourn to the Turner Hall, at the corner of Dryades and Lafayette streets, and there organize the delegates into a convention, and proceed with the business for which we have been called together.

The delegates then followed the Governor down the stairs, rolling up cheer after cheer for Governor Warmoth. They were met at the door of the Customhouse building by thousands of enthusiastic Republicans, who echoed their cheers till the granite building rang again, and called upon the Governor for a speech. He began to address the crowd on the steps in front of the main entrance, but was forced out of the building by the pressure of the crowd inside striving to get out.

At this point Mr. Blanchard, brother of State Registrar, B. P. Blanchard, Esq., says he saw a man wearing the badge of a deputy United States marshal, draw a pistol and present it at the Governor, but that Mr. William Roy, the deputy marshal in command, told him to put it up.

The Governor then mounted his carriage and addressed the people, informing them at the close of his speech that the convention was adjourned to the Turner Hall.

On a sudden and electric impulse the indignant populace unhitched the horses from the Governor's carriage, and with one huge cheer started at a fireman's run for the Turner Hall. Their ranks augmented at every step by numbers of enthusiastic supporters, whose cheers were only limited by the supply of oxygen in their lungs. Thus borne, in a sort of prophetic triumphal procession, the Governor and his friends reached the place of meeting.

In Turner Hall.

The capacious hall of the Turners, capable of holding four or five thousand people, was crammed to its utmost capacity.

Cheers for the United States flag, the singing of John Brown, with an extemporized parody, indicating the suspension of somebody other than Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree, and the soul reviving strains of the Star Spangled Banner made the time pass lightly until the hour of organization came.

The formal proceedings of the Convention will be found officially recorded in another part of this day's paper. The business of the present reporter is simply to record the incidents and speeches not coming under the official red tape routine.

State Senator A. B. Harris called the meeting to order. He said:

Gentlemen of this Convention: You will now come to order. We have assembled here in pursuance of an adjournment at the Customhouse this morning. It is well known that when we reached that building we found it filled with United States marshals and three companies of United States soldiers on guard. We found the United States courtroom, in which the Convention was to be held, closed, and upon going to its doors we were refused admission. Finding that no convention could ever be held there we adjourned that convention to this hall; and it is my pleasing duty as a member of the State Central Committee to call this convention of the Republican party to order.

Mr. Masters, of Carroll parish, having been nominated as president, pro tem, and Mr. W. F. Blanchard secretary pro tem., committees on credentials and on permanent organization were appointed.

A recess was then taken, but the incessant calls for Governor Warmoth brought the Governor to his feet.

Governor Warmoth said: I thank you for the kindness and for the affection you have shown me to-day. It is to me a satisfaction which I have not language to express, when I consider that the Republicans of the State of Louisiana have stood by me in this contest with usurpation of authority—in a contest with men who have tried to pack a Republican convention. We did not raise any contest with this State Committee, controlled and owned by a pack of United States federal officials, who keep themselves in the United States Customhouse, and dare not come out to the people and allow themselves to be seen. We raised no contest with them. We raised no contest with them when they called a convention to meet in midsummer, without any purpose whatever but to perpetuate their own existence. We immediately went to work to elect delegates to represent us in this convention. No sooner did we do that, than throughout the length and breadth of this great State letters were sent to every leading Republican, attempting to set our friends, both black and white, against the leaders of the party. These men did not hesitate to send letters in which they said: "You must not trust any white man, but must send only black men to the convention." They did not stop at that, but they circulated every plausible falsehood against the officers of the State government and against the men who have kept together the Republican party in this State, and have led it to victory so many times. [Cheers.] The result is this, that a convention is called in this city, and notwithstanding that the resolution calling the convention indicated the place of meeting, Marshal Packard, with Collector Casey, struck out the name of the hall indicated in this resolution, and published it without any place of meeting named. We raised no question even on this point, but we said when they give us notice of the place of meeting we will be there. ["Good!" and applause]. They gave us notice yesterday morning. What notice did they give us? That they would hold the Convention in the United States court-room in the United States Customhouse, and that no man should pass the door of the hall who did not have a ticket from the United States Marshal. [Laughter and cheers.] We did not even contest that. Not only did they do this, but they absolutely told us that if we "made any fuss" by asserting our rights,—they themselves being the judges of whether we were making a fuss or not—that they had plenty of United States marshals to arrest us. We even submitted to that, and this morning assembled together and went down to the postoffice and got our tickets—at least some of us got tickets, and some did not. Postmaster Lowell, fold gentlemen that Marshal Packard had no right to indicate the postoffice as the place of giving out tickets, and that he would not give them. To others he said there were no tickets, and many had to apply two or three times before they got their tickets. [Applause.] Some of us that had obtained tickets went to the Customhouse and found all the great doors closed and barred. We found that even the commercial men of this city were not permitted to enter that Customhouse to transact their commercial business, unless they had a ticket from Marshal Packard. The government of the United States has seen fit to suspend the business of the Customhouse of this port in order that its peculiar friend and champion may be—. [The remainder of the sentence was drowned in ringing burts of applause]. After waiting some moments at the door of the Customhouse, the United States Marshal had concluded to allow me to enter. I was followed by ninety delegates, the large majority of whose seats are on the record of the State Committee, without contest. We went in by the great door and mounted the main stairs, and when we got to the top what did we find? Right in front of the door of the hall which these people had selected as the meeting place of the convention, stood two companies of United States troops, with muskets, and lightning rods at the end of them. [Laughter and cheers.] What did that say to us? It said that United States Marshal Packard, United States Postmaster Lowell, United States Assessor Joubert, United States Collector Casey and United States Deputy Collector Herwig and the balance of the crowd were determined to have their convention to themselves, and that if we interfered with them or dared to protest they would arrest us by United States marshals, or, if not strong enough, they would turn us out of the hall by the aid of United States troops.

A friend of mine once in Cuba had a conversation with a prominent citizen of that island, a native of Spain. He told him that there was a great contest going on in the United States at that time between the Democrats and the Whigs for the election of a President. Said the Spaniard to him: "Sir, on which side of the contest is the army? In Spain, as the army goes so goes the election." It has been our boast, up to this time, and our pride, that the army of the United States has nothing to do with the election of candidates, or the control of the people when they assemble in public convention. [Cheers.] This is the first instance in the record of our great republic when it has been otherwise. [Cheers.] May it be the last. [Renewed cheering.]

There has not been throughout the length and breadth of this State up to this day one sincere Republican that has not been in favor of the renomination of General Grant. If there should be any difference on this question in the future, he must attribute it to the conduct of his federal officials and to those who control his army here at the present time. [Loud cheers.] May we hope that this conduct has been without the knowledge of President Grant. [A voice, "no doubt of it."] I am disposed to say I believe there is no doubt of it. [Applause.] But if it should go to the people of this country that he has sanctioned the calling of a Republican Convention in the United States Customhouse to be controlled by the United States Marshal, packed by United States officials, and surrounded by the United States army. I tell you, if it goes to the American people that Grant is responsible for that, the American people will repudiate him. [Loud and long continued applause.] We want in this State, and in this broad country, liberty of the people. [Cheers.] We want liberty for the white man, and liberty for the black man. We want no black man to have any right not accorded to every white man, and no white man to have any right not accorded to every black man. [Applause]. That is the great landmark of the Republican party; that is the great beacon light by which we have steered through many years of war, bloodshed and unhappiness. We have just reached the point. Shall we now turn back? [Voices—"No, no." "We will not turn back."] The Republican party in Louisiana is a unit. It stands by the principles and the platform it has advocated in the past, and it will never give them up. [Applause.] That man who comes into our midst and talks about organizing a black party or a white party is not a Republican, but is a disorganizer. [Applause.] We know what the rights of the people are. We know the people of this State stand by us, and we are going to stand by the principles and the platform of the Republican party; and if these federal officials attempt to come among us to interfere and disorganize us so, that our enemies can reap the victory, we will insist that these men shall give place to others who will stand by Republican principles. [Great cheering.] Let us act in this convention as becomes delegates of the people. Let us calmly and dispassionately stand by our own dignity and our own banner, and adopt such measures as will be for the benefit of the Republican party. [Applause.] Allow no affection for any man to change your course. Allow no individual influence to bias you. It is no contest of mine. The attempt to ring into this controversy the question who shall be Governor in 1872 is simply an attempt to destroy the unity and harmony of the Republican party. It is too long to look forward to. No man has the right to be a candidate to-day for any office to be filled in 1872, and no man should be a candidate, anyhow, unless the people say he must be. [Applause.] I thank you for your attention and cordiality. I only want to say here to-day we have carried the Republican party through so far, and we will carry it through in the future. [Cheers.] If these gentlemen want to get up another party, a white party or a black party, let them get it up. There are enough intelligent white men in the country, and black men, too, to repudiate them and spew them out of the politics of the country. The country belongs to the people. It is their property, and they will control it. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

State Senator Pinchback being vociferously called for, rose and said: Mr. President and fellow-citizens, this reception on your part has indeed lifted from me a load. I never had such feelings as I had to-day but once before. That was when I heard the guns fired here in honor of the secession of the State of South Carolina. I had on that day feelings which were indescribable. The same feelings seemed to come over me today, when I got into that Customhouse and filed through a line of United States marshals, and when I reached the stairs and found there the guns and bayonets of federal soldiers. I say, the most awful feelings that probably any man ever had in the world were mine at the time when I felt that I had been one of those who had made it possible for those federal soldiers to be there at that time; for it must not be lost sight of that we are part of the people who saved this country, and made it what it is to-day. Is it possible that the loyal citizens of Louisiana should be put down by the government we have saved? If this be so, the sooner this republic is torn to pieces, and a monarchy is built upon the ruins, the better. [Applause.] We must cease to be American citizens if we can submit to this. When we look at the reason why these troops and marshals are there, it takes a still more monstrous shape. They are there to put down the legally constituted representatives of the people in convention assembled to consider the interests of the people. Was anything of this kind ever heard of before in a country claiming to be a free country? [Cheers.] Here am I a delegate, unanimously elected from my ward, for after it was known I had received two hundred and twenty-one majority over my competitor he, feeling he had been squarely defeated, moved to make my election unanimous, and it was made so. Yet when I made application at that Customhouse door for admission I was told: "you can not come in here." Who ever heard of such a thing as closing the halls of a convention in order that they could fix everything up just as they wanted before they let in the delegates? That is what they meant by this caucus. [Laughter and cheers]. They wanted to have the convention packed by their friends, so that nobody else would have a word to say. Of course they were not ready, because we came down there a little too strong for them. [Renewed laughter and applause]. The facts of the case will prove to the people of this State that in every parish where they had not the semblance of a chance of electing delegates they resorted to the most extraordinary courses to get a show of contestants to pack the convention. You citizens of New Orleans know the course they took in the Third Ward. On the day of election nine-tenths of the voters did not know where the polls had been located. What I am telling you is no mythical story; the testimony you have seen with your own eyes. One would have thought that modesty itself would have prevented the man who did it from taking such a course, but it seems he has lost all modesty. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." I am satisfied they have made these men raving mad—they can not have a thimblefull of sense left. If they had let things go on in the Third Ward, I have no doubt they would have polled a respectable vote. I, myself, thought they would have carried the ward; but no sooner did the people see the dodges and shifts they resorted to, than they repudiated them, held meetings of their own, made speeches, and passed resolutions condemning them.

One of the confidential friends of these people has told me, and said I might use it in the convention if I pleased, that they had nine or ten boys voting the Dunn ticket in the Third Ward. I know just who these boys are, and it is a positive fact. They said they voted so often that they got tired, and went home. [Laughter.] In this way it was easy to run up a majority, especially when they did their own counting. [A voice: They are counted out now.] [Laughter.] Aye, and they will stay out. [Loud applause.]

General H. J. Campbell being next called upon, said:

As I understand the committee on credentials will be ready in a few minutes, I will make no speech, but simply point out one fact, and ask your conclusion upon it. Here are two conventions, one surrounded by bayonets and United States marshals, and with its hall and doors closed; the other with no bayonets or marshals, and no closed doors, but meeting in the good old American way, with open doors and free speech. I say when this fact goes before the people of Louisiana, they will be able to form a very fair opinion as to which convention represents the Republican party. [Applause, with three cheers for the united Republican party of Louisiana, which were heartily responded to. General Campbell closed his address.]

Judge H. C. Dibble, in response to repeated calls, rose and said:

I have but a moment's time to speak to you, and I have but little to say. I feel very deeply, very earnestly, this hour, for I believe that the events we have witnessed to-day are of the utmost importance, not only to the Republican party of Louisiana, but to the Republican party of the United States, and to the perpetuation of republican institutions. What we have seen to-day the American people will see, and what we feel they will feel, and as we say they will say, throughout the length and the breadth of this land. This is a momentous hour, and whether we succeed or fail, this hour determines whether the people of this country shall rule, or whether they shall be ground down under the heel of tyranny. [Cheers.] If the people, when they assemble in convention, are to be prevented from expressing their will by the presence of bayonets, then our country is a failure and liberty is dead. But, thank God, that day has not arrived. Thank God that these bad men in the Customhouse have no friends except their own satellites, and no support at the hands of the American people. I do not believe that they tell the truth when they say that the authorities at Washington are sustaining them. If they do tell the truth, I believe that the people of the United States will put down the authorities at Washington as well as these men. [Cheers.] I was a soldier. I buried part of my body on this soil. I fought for the existence of republican institutions. I buried four hundred thousand comrades fallen in battle. But there are eight hundred thousand of us left, and if we are to be ground down by tyranny we will be buried silently by our comrades first. [Cheers.]

When I leave this convention I shall go straight to Washington, and shall ask President Grant as a soldier whether he gave his sanction to the action that has been taken here to-day. If he says yea, then I will denounce him through every city in the land. If he says nay, then I shall say, "Prove your sincerity, sir, by striking off the heads of these men." [Cheers.] I shall not believe he is sincere until Packard, Casey and Lowell are removed. If General Grant sustains these men, then General Grant can not be the nominee of the Republican party of this country, if I know the sentiments of the people. [Great applause.] But I believe he will not sustain them. Gentlemen, let our deliberations be calm and cool, as well as they can be under our natural excitement. Let us declare to the world in calm, well chosen language, the position we have taken in Louisiana. Let me say this. I have been five weeks engaged in assisting in this canvass, and I have heard from every parish in the State; and, I believe I know pretty clearly how every election was held; and I state, upon my word, my most sincere conviction that the Republican party, represented by the hundred and odd delegates here now, is against these men, Packard, Lowell & Co., and have carried the State by three-fourths or four-fifths majority, and that these men represent no one but the Customhouse employes and a few revenue officers. [Applause]. Throughout the State, wherever the people have been permitted to express their will at the same ballot box as they, we have beaten them. In the city of New Orleans, in the five wards in which there was no contest whatever, our candidates were elected by large majorities. I tell the authorities at Washington that these marshals' bayonets and Customhouse officers do not represent the Republican party of Louisiana, but represent a number of men who are determined to put the Republican party under their heels for their own selfish purposes. [Cheers.] But they can not put down the Republican party. The Republican party will rise and crush them in the name of liberty and Republican institutions. [Cheers.]

General McMillen, in reply to repeated calls, came forward, and made one of his happiest addresses. Claiming a right to address the Convention, though not a member of it, by virtue of his having been for many years a member of the Republican party, whom they now represented. The General spoke of the importance of the occasion in the interests of free speech, and said that the action of the federal officials this day would be condemned by the people at large to all time. His remarks were frequently and warmly applauded.

Rev. T. W. Conway followed, and pleasantly filled up the interval until the solid business of the Convention commenced.

After Permanent Organization.

Senator P. B. S. Pinchback, on assuming the chair as permanent president of the convention, said:

I thank you for the compliment you have conferred on me, and I hope our proceedings will be harmonious. We have met under different aspects to what we expected, but we need not therefore change our programme. We have met of our own accord, freely to consider the interests of the Republican party. We have exacted no tickets of admission from delegates, nor even from spectators. We have simply met as all deliberative bodies ought, in my judgment, to assemble. We have met in the eyes of the people where they can see what we are doing, and if they don't find us worthy of their confidence they can repudiate our action. The attempt on the part of certain gentlemen in federal positions in our city to control the Republican party has resulted, in my judgment, in what they will claim to be a division of the Republican party; but from what I know of the feeling of the people of the different parishes of the State, I am of opinion that there is no split in the Republican party. [Applause.] I have arrived at this conclusion by careful observation.

I know here and there you will find adherents of the Customhouse wing, men sent out on leave of absence to cry up and cry down certain men; I know you will find these in every ward in this State, but I know if you go around to the people you will find them everywhere in favor of the administration. [Cheers.] I have been a people's man from the commencement; it is only recently I have been found sustaining Governor Warmoth personally, though ever since I have been elected I have been an administration man. I did not think it necessary to fight Governor Warmoth's battles. I knew him a "freeman worthy of the steel" of anybody, and I believe him more than equal to these men. You see then, there is some excuse for the comments made by the Democratic papers, on Pinchback at last becoming a supporter of Governor Warmoth. When we went into the campaign I told the people I went in as an independent Republican, reserving the right to criticize any public officer. When Governor Warmoth did what I didn't approve, I always took occasion to tell him I did not approve of it; but because I do not like some specific act is that a just reason why as a citizen I should oppose the administration of which he is the head? [Cheers.] Is that any reason why a convention should assemble for no other purpose than to put the Republican party under the control of men whose sole object it is to destroy Republican rule in Louisiana? They talk about federal bayonets controlling the State election in 1872. I don't believe there are federal bayonets enough to keep the State from going Democratic, without the aid of the State government. [Cheers.] You have not forgotten the condition of affairs in 1868, how many men fell by the hands of assassins throughout the State. I call upon you to show me a single solitary instance where the federal government has come in and avenged the murder of one of these men. If you go into an election depending alone upon Marshal Packard and his assistant deputies, and the few troops the United States government will send here, without the protecting arm of the State government you will have made the most egregious failure you ever made in your life. [Applause.] Therefore, it becomes you, as the representatives of your party, to so act in this convention, as to command the support and respect of your constituents. When you shall have done this, and when we come out with our records of this convention, which is the legitimate convention of the Republican party, and these gentlemen come against us with their black record. I tell you there will be no stopping to consider which will be the choice of the people of this State. You will find them a solid phalanx on our side, and the Republican party of 1872, led by the men who have organized this convention, will have a glorious success. [Great applause.] I have never been opposed to General Grant. I was one of the delegates that had the honor of nominating General Grant for the Presidency, and from that time down to this, I have been an unswerving, uncompromising Grant man. I would not have voted for Governor Warmoth if I thought he would have gone back on General Grant; but in no speech, in no paper can be found one word of his against General Grant. I charge back, then, that this thing has been done to make capital for those men at Washington, and I say again that if what has been done in this Customhouse has been done with the sanction of General Grant, with all my love for him, I shall go out of this convention his deadly opponent. [Great applause].

A NEW FEEDER.

Developing of New Mexico and Colorado.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Messrs. John Collinson, of London, president of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company of New Mexico; S. W. Sears, of New York, special agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and formerly commissioner of the National Land Company, and S. H. McMullen, of London, are at present in the city, on their return from a visit to the lands of the Maxwell company. They state that in company with Messrs. John L. Reed, of London, vice president, and W. W. Macfarland, of New York, attorney of the company, L. Bayssevan, of Holland, General W. G. Palmer, of Denver, W. N. Byers, editor of the Rocky Mountain *News*, ex-Governor Hunt, of Colorado, and a surveying party under the direction of Mr. W. R. Morley, chief engineer of the Maxwell company, they left Denver on the first of July, to survey the grounds of the company, with a view to deciding upon the selection of a route for a railway from some point on the Kansas Pacific railroad, through Colorado, to the Cimarron valley in New Mexico. They traversed the country between these points, passing through the Cimarron valley, and decided to construct a road from Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific, to El Paso in New Mexico, via the Cimarron valley. The road will be two hundred miles in length, and is to be commenced immediately. It is expected that it will be completed next year. The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000, and will be furnished principally from abroad. A company has been formed under the name of "The United States Central Railway Company," and a certificate of corporation has been granted to it. The track of the new road will be of the ordinary gauge.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday reports the death of a well known steamboatman:

At 1 P. M. yesterday, died in this city, Captain John B. Weaver in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Captain Weaver came to this city when quite a young man, and has been ever since connected with our steamboat interests. We are not familiar with the events connected with Captain Weaver's earlier career as a steamboatman, but have been informed that, like many others who have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the city, while building their own fortunes, that Captain Weaver had to struggle hard against the currents of an adverse fate, and that he was truly the architect of his own fortune. As clerk and commander, he was connected with steamers plying in the Missouri river for a period of more than twenty-five years. During the year 1869-70 he was president of the St. Louis and Omaha Packet Company, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged. In connection with Captain Davidson and others, he became one of the owners of the steamer John Kyle. In the autumn of 1870 he became commander of the Kyle, which position he held for some months, and then resigned and devoted himself to closing up his private business and the affairs of the companies with which he had been officially connected. During the summer his health has not been very good. Captain Weaver had a large circle of very warm friends, and the news of his death will be received with regret by many who long years ago knew and respected him.

Perils of Sea Side Bathing.

A Perth Amboy paper says: "A few evenings since a married lady from New York, staying here for her health, went to bathe at Fothergill's dock, accompanied by a young lady friend of hers. Being unable to swim, and anxious to learn, she was persuaded by her companion to put on the corks, in order that the lesson should be more effective. No sooner had she secured the life-preservers than the current, which was running strong at the time, began to draw her from the shore. Unfortunately, she remained totally ignorant of her perilous position, owing to her amazement at the performance of her coadjutor, until, feeling fatigued, she discovered to her horror that she was far outside her depth. She at once commenced calling for aid, but this occasioned a new feature in her distress, for, through fright and anxiety, she swallowed such a quantity of salt water that she became quite insensible, and would most assuredly have been drowned if not for the promptness with which the young lady answered her calls for help."

At the fancy dress ball at White Sulphur Springs, Miss Preston, of Lexington, Kentucky, represented "Arctic Moonlight." Her dress was a succession of full illusion skirts dotted with swansdown and sparkling with oxydized glass, and silver bands glistened beneath the tulle and a silver crescent looped the overdress on one side; a crown of pine cones and slender vines, frosted with gold and spangled with oxydized glass, rested on her head, and a veil dotted with swansdown and sprangled with the glass fell from her head to her feet at the back. Her necklace was pearls, with diamond pendants.

Mr. Josiah Given, Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has gone to New York to adjust the differences between the compounders