NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VI—NO. 11. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1541.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.
This Saturday, at Noon.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
JANAUSCHEK.
Pronounced by the entire Press the undisputed and regal queen of
ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
Supported by her new and most brilliant NEW YORK STAR COMPANY.
Saturday Matinee and Saturday Evening,
CHESNEY WOLD,
(DICKENS' BLEAK HOUSE.)
Sunday Evening, April 21, 1872.
MACBETH.
MONDAY, April 22—Positively Last Week—By special request,
DEBORAH,
(LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.)
SPECIAL NOTICE—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Reserved seats for any night for sale at Box Office. ap20

LOUISIANA BASE BALL PARK.
Sunday, April 21, 1872.
LONE STARS VS. CRESCENTS.
GAME TO COMMENCE AT THREE O'CLOCK.
Ample accommodation. Admission—Twenty-five Cents. Ladies free. ap21*

VARIETIES THEATRE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Wednesday Evening, April 24, 1872,
And until further notice,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.
DIVORCE,
DIVORCE,
DIVORCE,
DIVORCE.
With the original cast.
The Theatre will be occupied on the night of TUESDAY, April 23, by the
SHAKESPEARE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION. ap19 6t

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LORRAINE ROGERS.....Business Manager
Monday Evening, April 22, 1872,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Who will appear as ROMEO, in Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Tuesday, April 23, the Theatre will be occupied by the SHAKESPEARE CLUB.
Wednesday, April 24—CHARLOTTE THOMPSON will appear as FANNY TEN EYCK in DIVORCE. ap21

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Thursday Evening, April 25, 1872,
For the Benevolent Fund of the Young Men's Christian Association. Under the direction of THEODORE LAHACHE, Jr., assisted by the following well-known and favorite artists:
MISS T. CANNON.....Mezzo Soprano.
MISS WAGNER.....Contralto.
MR. AUGUSTE DAVIS.....Tenor.
MR. J. CASSARD.....Basso.
MR. V. CAULIER.....Solo Violinist
MR. L. MAYER.....Violoncellist.
PHILIP GREULING.....Musical Manager.
Programme.
1. ALLEGRO—Grand Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello.....Mayseder.
Messrs. Greuling, Caulier and Mayer.
2. Grand Aria, LE PROPHETE—Contralto Solo
Miss Wagner.....Meyerbeer.
3. Aria, STRADELLA—Tenor Solo.....Flotow.
Mr. A. Davis.
4. LA MELANCOLIE—Violin Solo.....Prume.
Mr. V. Caulier.
5. Grand Soprano Solo, LE BARBIER DE SEVILLE.....Rossini.
Miss T. Cannon.
6. GRAND SOLO FOR BASSO—Mr. J. Cassard.
INTERMISSION.
7. ADAGIO—Grand Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello.....Mayseder.
Messrs. Greuling, Caulier and L. Mayer.
8. LES MARTYRS, Contralto Solo..Miss Wagner.
9. LA REINE DE CHYPRE—Duo for Soprano and Tenor.....Halevy.
Miss T. Cannon and Mr. A. Davis.
10. MOISE—Violin Solo, executed entirely on one string, by Mr. Caulier.....Paganini.
11. YE MERRY BIRDS.....Gumbert.
Miss T. Cannon.
12. GRAND BASSO SOLO.....Mr. J. Cassard.
Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence precisely at eight o'clock.
Tickets One Dollar—To be procured from members of the association, and also from the principal music, book and jewelry stores of the city, and at the door on the night of the concert. ap21

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday, April 21, 1872,
L'ETOILE DU NORD,
Grand Opera.
Doors open at seven o'clock. Performance begins at half-past seven. For the price of seats on Sunday, see small bills and posters.
MONDAY, April 22—Benefit of Mme. DURAND. First and second acts of "Romeo and Juliet," third act of "Faust" and third act of "Lucia." ap21

THE GRAND
DRUIDICAL FESTIVAL OF 1872,
Will take place
On Sundays, May 5 and 12,
at the
DELACHAISE GROUNDS.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS. CHILDREN FREE.
The booths will be sold at auction, on the grounds, on Sunday, April 28, at eleven o'clock A. M. ap21 28 2t

FIRST GRAND
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
OF
LOUISIANA.
THE SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
Will inaugurate the enterprise for which their immense new building has been erected, in the business portion of the city, by A GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION of Manufactures, Products and Arts, commencing WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872, and continuing until WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1872, every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Open to receive goods April 15, 1872. Open to the public from May 1 to May 22, 1872.
Ample preparations have been made for the exhibition of machinery in operation, for the display of manufactures, products and works of art, and for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors. No effort or expense will be spared to make this the largest and most satisfactory exhibition ever held in the South.
Our building is located in the centre of the city; it is of immense size; it fronts on two of the principal business streets of the city (St. Charles and Carondelet), and is perfect in its arrangements for the purpose. The Exposition will be held in the most delightful and healthful season of the year in this section. It will be open both day and night, and is certain to attract a large attendance.
To the people of the South, and all interested in her industrial development, this Exposition offers an opportunity never before presented of seeing, collected in one mammoth building, a grand and complete display of all kinds of machinery and implements, house furnishing goods, textile fabrics, paintings, statuary, etc.
The managers, as above stated, will spare neither expense nor labor to render this Exposition both interesting and valuable to all classes of the community, and therefore urgently invite all to visit it.
SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION,
mh31 1m Su Th Sa New Orleans, Louisiana.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF FOUR PARLOR CONCERTS,
Monday Evening, April 22.
A SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANO TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
A limited number of single admission tickets for sale at Gresham's and Blackmar's at $1 50 each.
Every ticket is numbered, entitling the purchaser to a chance in the drawing. ap14 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A. D. BIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager
Monday, April 22, 1872,
Last week of the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW FEATURES AND NEW STARS.
New Grand Ballet, introducing BONFANTI, Mlle. IDA DEVERE, and full corps de ballet.
First appearance of Miss ANNIE HINDLE, in her Electric Changes and Exquisite Vocalization.
W. M. LESTER, the Man Serpent.
JAMES COLLINS, the popular Vocalist.
Professor HILTON'S new act of Ventriloquism.
LEON JAVELI AND SON in feats of Balancing.
Olio Entertainment Changed Nightly.
LAST BLACK CROOK MATINEE—Saturday Noon.
EXTRA MATINEE—Wednesday Noon, April 24. Charles H. Reed, the Mysterious Man, will give one of his wonderful entertainments.
In preparation, MASSANIELLO, or The Dumb Girl of Genoa. ap21

CIGARS.

1,500,000 CIGARS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
REAL HAVANA TOBACCO
Of Every Variety of Brand, Manufactured and for sale by
GEORGE ALCES'
PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY,
No. 185 Rampart Street (below Canal.) ap2 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
188 RACE STREET, head of Coliseum Place.
T. B. Edwards and Samuel H. Lewis, Principals.
Will prepare pupils to enter the Louisiana State University, or any other College in America. A Commercial and Primary Department attached. Military discipline, with daily drill.
Circulars to be had at the School, or at James A. Gresham's, 82 Camp street. au26 10m

NEW ORLEANS
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 90 Baronne Street,
Three and one-half blocks from Canal street, five doors above the Piano House of P. Werlin, accessible from five car lines.
This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The Board of Instruction counts among its names the most successful teachers and artists of the highest merit and reputation. Admitted are beginners of all ages from seven years upward; also, advanced pupils who wish to perfect themselves either as amateurs, teachers, or professional artists; and those who wish to resume their studies after a long interruption.
Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or voice, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of two hours each, $25. For theory (harmony and composition), organ, melodeon, violin, violincello, harp, flute, guitar, zither, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of one hour each, $15. Reductions made for two branches taken together.
Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils.
For references, circulars, particulars, etc., apply at the office of the President, No. 90 Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 1596, New Orleans, Louisiana.
THEOPHILUS MASAC,
au26 1y President.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESS-MAKER, with a sewing machine. Also, one who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and basting, to work with her, in a private family, for a short time. Pay liberal to those who are fully competent. No others need apply, at No. 110 St. Charles street, from 9 to 11 A. M., or 5 to 7 P. M. ap14

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc.; to be cured by the celebrated Peychaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle.
ap30 8u We Fr 1y

AGENTS WANTED—MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK is now ready. A companion to "Innocents Abroad." Don't work on books no one wants, but take one people will stop you in the streets to subscribe to. "Here is a live book," and all who read this book will see clearly that time has arrived. For best agents' goods in America, address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP AND PICTURE HOUSE, No. 41 Natchez street, New Orleans. mh7 3m d&W

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GROCERY business—a well established house doing a large family and jobbing business. A party with a capital of $5000 to $7500 cash can find an opportunity for a good investment. For particulars address GROCER, lock box No. 839, New Orleans postoffice. ap7

REWARDS.

$1000 REWARD.—WHEREAS, PREparations were made on or about the seventeenth instant to burn the buildings of C. A. Gorsuch, situated on the corner of Pitt and Peniston streets, in the Sixth District of this city, and whereas a number of fires have occurred of late in occupied and unoccupied buildings within the limits of the said district, under circumstances which show that they were not accidental, the above reward of $1000 will be paid for any information that will convict any person or persons of having made the aforesaid preparations, or of setting fire or causing fire to be set hereafter to any building or buildings within the district aforesaid, or any other part of the city of New Orleans; this offer of reward to be in force during the period of six months from this date, after which it is to cease and be of no effect.
J. YOUENES, Fire Warden.
New Orleans, March 18, 1872. ap5 t20

MACHINERY.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,
WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
mh9 1y

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY
AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
W. J. J. Armstrong, Manager.
Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Fine and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc. ia31 1y

J. S. SIMONDS & CO.,
Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,
Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Duck, Plows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Oars.
INDIA RUBBER BELTING,
Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc.
Agents for the new patent
"Self-Lubricating Packing."
COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER
sep5 1y

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to all business in the State and United States Courts. 19

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

On the third day of the convention, Mr. J. R. Head, president, in the chair, before the reopening of the debate on the question to postpone or not the nominations, a communication was read from Mr. F. H. Hatch, president of a Democratic meeting on the right bank, Jefferson, of the river, at which two delegates were elected, which asked these delegates be seated. Their names were ruled out of the report of the committee by a vote of the convention, on the first day, on the ground that the meeting was not called "all over the parish," but only convoked on the right bank. Touching the communication there was discussion elicited which ended in reference to the committee on credentials, Mr. H. D. Ogden repeating the original objection to seating the delegates.

Mr. Lewis Bush, of Lafourche, withdrew his name from the committee on resolutions, as he did not desire to participate in the deliberations of the convention.

The credentials of Mr. E. L. Jewell, accredited as a delegate from Pointe Coupee, were referred to the committee.

The resolutions introduced by D. P. Scanlan were referred to the committee. They committed the convention to a declaration against the payment of taxes illegally imposed by fraudulent representatives for the enrichment of an "unprincipled executive." The kind of taxes to be resisted were the levee construction tax, Park tax, Metropolitan tax, etc.

The debate on the question of postponement then began precisely where it left off on the night previous, with Mr. Bringham, of Morehouse, on the floor. Mr. Bringham said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Convention—I merely intended yesterday evening, before adjournment, to make a few brief remarks, before the vote was taken, against what I conceived to be the imperative duty of this convention—not to make nominations at this time. I supposed then that the discussion was about closing, and merely wished to adjure my fellow-Democrats, delegates from the country parishes, not to be misled by the eloquence of some of the distinguished speakers who were so clamorous for nominations. It might seem presumptuous in me to attempt to add anything to what has already been said by the eloquent and distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me. But duty in the premises is all the apology I offer for detaining the convention during the brief space in which I shall occupy the floor, and I shall be as brief as the great importance of the question, and the length to which the discussion has already been protracted, will admit.

And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this convention, let me say that I am fully persuaded that gentlemen from this city who are so clamorous that we at once put out our State ticket, do not, as we from the country, so clearly see the inexpediency of the measure.

I impugn the motives which actuate the conduct of no gentleman upon this floor. We have been called together to exchange views, and advise for the very best interests of the whole State and people. We know no sectional lines, and feel that we shall be biased by no sectional views.

In common with other gentlemen of this convention, I must confess that I saw nothing in the call of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State that in the least indicated or foreshadowed that candidates were to be put forward by this convention. On the contrary, it seemed to us of the northern portion of the State no such step was contemplated. We really thought that the call gave forth no uncertain sound, and Democrats in half whispers said the call indicated the dissolution of the party; that it was a virtual admission that its day of usefulness was done, and that we were to assemble to see it decently interred, and upon its ruins to establish a third party, which, it was hoped, might rescue and save the State. As Democrats, we were willing to do this, if by it alone the State might be politically redeemed—were willing to give up that name around which hung so many glorious memories, and whose ensign had floated triumphantly over so many hard-fought fields—I say we were willing to do this if necessary, but we did not believe it, though the call seemed to foreshadow it, and nothing else. Certainly it was not (from anything I could gather from it) contemplated to put out candidates when it indicated that there was no party, but one to be formed, with "reform" as the watchword. We met in mass meeting and passed resolutions declaring the party not dead, and asking all good men to unite with us, the Democratic party, to redeem the State. We, however, in view of the fact, as I stated, that the call only seemed for conference to form a new party, and for nothing else, took the initiatory steps and delegated our representatives here to vote and act to that end only upon the recommendation of the convention to assemble, willing to abide by the voice of our Democratic brethren. These were the views, and these alone the views we entertained of the call. How can it be said, then, by the gentlemen in favor of nominations that it was contemplated at the time of the call? No, sirs. It has been sprung by ambitious men for their own aggrandizement, and will not and can not be indorsed by the people, who are unprepared for it now, who are not expecting it now. It seems in bad taste, too, for gentlemen coming here as delegates to insist on making nominations and press their claims for position and place on the ticket. Can they go home with clean hands? Will not their constituency say: "We are not consulted about our choice in this matter, and you have foisted yourself on the people and we repudiate you?" Will they not have good cause to say this of any who are delegates who might get nominations? And there are many candidates, I understand. Can you go back with clean hands? Could I do this if I nominated for Secretary of State or some other good office? And why not? as well as some of the others who are anxious and less deserving, perhaps, than myself? My young friend there smiles at the suggestion. Of course I am only speaking ironically. I have no ax to grind and can afford to be plain. I ask for no office and want none. I would not take a nomination of any kind at the hands of this convention if I wanted one, because I feel that it has not the authority to confer it.

I listened, Mr. Chairman, very patiently to hear something from the learned gentleman to convince me that we had the authority to make nominations, or to satisfy me of the great necessity of such precipitancy in the matter. I have listened in vain. Outside of fine declamation, with Governor Warmoth as the text—the central figure around which their ideas seem to revolve—I am as much in the dark as at the beginning of this discussion; and really the course the debate has taken in relation to this man, and, indeed, of all men who seem to differ with them in their political opinions, is too extreme for the honest state in which we find matters now, both State and national. We must not be proscriptive and extreme. We can never hope to succeed in ridding our State of the political vampires who are sucking our life blood from us. To do this we must conciliate, and offer such a programme as will embrace all the disaffected elements of the State into one mighty combination against corruption and misrule. We care not from whence they come. There are many who are casting around for a party on which they can rely to stem the tide of corruption and venality, which has despoiled our once proud but now crushed and ruined State. They are looking to the Democratic party to do this, and there must be caution by this body not to do anything to drive such men away from us. We can not afford to do this, and it has been insinuated by gentlemen on this floor that parties advocating a postponement of action in nominations were in the interests of disaffected Radicals, with a view to bargain and intrigue with them. I do not believe it, and I deny it on the part of those favoring postponement. But this I do say, that we care not where the forces come from so they go for us. Run men for office that we may once more claim our birthright and regain the long lost right of self government.

Gentlemen ask us for our reasons for postponement. We tell them they are numerous and good ones—reasons patent to any man disposed to forego personal ambition for the certain success of the party. Among them are the following:

First—As we said before, there was no call for a nominating convention, and we are not authorized to nominate if we felt that we were prepared to fully represent the wishes of the people. I have, however, discussed this point enough already, as well as others, who have done it full justice.

In the next place, the national convention has not spoken, and we will be in advance of the times. Parties are now in their chrysalis state; they are in chaos and confusion, more or less; it will not do to be too far in advance or too far in the rear. Let us wait and assume position with all the lights before us, and avoid chaos and confusion that might ensue by antagonism with national politics. If we are right now as a party, what to hinder us from being right two months from now? The names urged for nominations now will be in force then. Indeed, sirs, we have everything to save by delay, and nothing to lose.

Again, I am informed there is a bill now pending before Congress to remove the disabilities of many of the best men of our State, now ineligible. In sixty days it will have passed, and while we wish to canvass the claims of every good man in the State, to get the best and ablest among us, we will at that time have a much larger class to select from. It will not do to make mistakes in our nominations, and this delay, say of sixty days, will give us ample time to present the claims of all for political preferment. If we do this we can, by judicious management with factions and parties now unsettled, carry the State in triumph at the next election—can disenthral our oppressed and down-trodden people, now groaning under taxation and misrule.

Mr. Bringham said that as the matter had already been so fully discussed, he would not longer trespass upon the time of the convention. In conclusion, he exhorted the country delegation, and from his section particularly, to stand firm and not act rashly or unadvisedly.

The speaker resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. H. D. Ogden followed in behalf of immediate nominations, for which purpose the convention had been called, and he deemed it so important as to decide the destinies of Louisiana. Beside, the call was made to take action, and this could only be done by building a platform upon which all could stand. In reference to the point about the National Convention and the prematurity of Louisiana, it was agreed by every Democrat to abide by the decision of the former body. Though the charge that postponement was only due to a desire for a coalition with Governor Warmoth, the judge was inclined to credit it, as far as the efforts made by the friends of the latter party. Letters had been flying about and instructions given. The dispatch of Frank P. Blair, of St. Louis, that "our friends here desire the Louisiana convention to defer nominations until after the Cincinnati convention," he had read, but failed to recognize the authority in Blair to send it.

Cries for Manning being loudly uttered, this gentleman took the floor and spoke also upon the question of postponement.

Speaking of the thralldom of the State under the Republican party, "it was only when we had determined to suffer death rather than degradation," that we succeeded in obtaining a convention, freed from the ordinary selfish motives that have actuated other bodies of the kind. With that principle, victory will perch upon our banners as sure as the God in heaven lives. He did not believe the everlasting destinies of the State hung upon making nominations now, though he was of the opinion much did depend upon it. The only question he asked himself is, if that there was to be an election in November, "how in the world can we manage so as to make the Democratic party successful?" He was utterly horrified to hear in the speech of Judge Cotton that the only obstacle in the way of success from the Democratic party was the Boston club, who would have the whole convention by the throats. Being utterly bereft of any other reason why nominations should be forced upon us, Judge Cotton, the speaker said, was mean enough to make the accusation that the only object of postponement was to form a coalition with Warmoth, whom the speaker denounced. Were such the case, on his part, he would be unworthy the respect of any man. [Applause.] This, said the speaker, is the last opportunity for the party representing the people to save the State.

Mr. Tucker, of St. Mary, began a speech in favor of postponement of the nominations, and he at first alluded to the reasons which those who had taken the opposite tack advanced, and in calling them up, spoke of his own, which was the fear of its absolute dissolution if there was a failure to act on this occasion. The Central Committee did not believe themselves able to cope with the question of nominations or none, and hence had called the present body together. The whole subject was deferred to the convention by the committee, at whose deliberations he was present, and the question was one of expediency. Had he not a fear of the dissolution of the Democratic party, he would yield to the arguments of those who advocated postponement. The elements of dissolution were already at work; a considerable portion, in the shape of the Reformers, had already sloughed off, but he believed their mission was at an end, inasmuch as they had failed to secure any support from the negroes. All who were assembled stood on the conviction that if there be any hope of the regeneration of Louisiana, it lay with the Democratic party, which, he said, was made up of the entire white population of the State. He considered the mission of the party was reform, and that all good citizens should rally to its standard; though he still believed those who rallied to the support of the Reform party were patriotic, but if the Reformers should put another ticket in the field beside the ticket of this party, it would follow that the party would be divided. In speaking of the Cincinnati Convention, he said it had been concluded to hold a National Democratic convention at St. Louis, to whose action this body had pledged itself beforehand; but as to the Cincinnati project, he begged the members to bear in mind that not a single Democrat would go to that convention. The speaker was in doubt whether to make nominations or not, and closed his speech in the full expression of the doubt.

Mr. Eugene H. Kelly, of Orleans, offered a substitute in the midst of loud cries for "Herron," "Herron," and calls for the previous question.

To close the discussion, Mr. A. S. Herron having the floor, Judge Cotton obtained it on a question of privilege, and referred to the question of the Boston Club, to whom he now alluded as a respectable body of men, but who, he had been informed, had organized into a political club. What he intended to say was this: That if the convention was postponed, he felt sure some of the gentlemen advocating the postponement would form coalitions with Governor Warmoth.

Mr. Herron resumed, speaking as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—I do not propose to occupy the attention of this convention but a very few minutes, for this question has occupied the time of the convention already too long. There have been able and eloquent speeches made upon the question, and, consequently, there is little left for me to say. But, as the one who offered the resolution, I deem it wise and expedient to make a few remarks relative to the subject. I shall confine myself to the question at issue. My remarks may not coalesce with those of my co-delegates, but I shall speak as my own conscience before God dictates.

Sir, I say here, and I can vouch for the truth of the observation, that the delegates came here, not for any selfish, mercenary motives, but to remove the wrongs that are now oppressing our country. I know that none came here for the purpose of self-aggrandizement. They do not come here to gratify their ambition; their only ambition is their country's—to save poor Louisiana. We want harmony, we want strength. I remember when the old Democratic conventions used to meet, their first object was to see how strong they were—whether unanimity existed or not. Now, before we go into the nomination of State officials, we should endeavor to ascertain whether "unanimity existed in this body." I know that it does not. Some of the delegations have been instructed by their constituents to withdraw from the convention.

Now, we have a duty to perform. We represent a constituency, and they expect us to put on our whole armor. You remember the words of our honorable temporary chairman when taking his seat. He said: "You are expected to uphold the tottering steps of the State." We must do this—we must save it from the yawning chasm which will inevitably swallow it up, and how are we to accomplish this? In the first place, there must be harmony among ourselves. [Applause.] I am in favor of postponing the nomination at the present time. I know there is a feeling among certain members of this convention to urge nominations. They do not do it on account of any selfish purposes, but they are over zealous—too anxious in their enthusiasm to show their love for their country.

Why should we urge immediate action? Why can we not wait a short period, until the delegates can go back to their respective constituents, and discover what their wishes are? Then there will be a feeling of gratification among all. Again, let me ask, should we take advantage of a mere technical point raised in the report of the State Central Committee? Why should we hurry through a thing which we really do not believe is true? It is a mere technical question.

It is necessary to consider this subject of coalition. Coalition now is necessary, when the party is weak and needs to be sustained. I do not care to argue this question, which has been so ably and eloquently discussed. The simple fact of the convention spending so much time in debating this question of adjournment ought to be sufficient reason for the adjournment of the convention. If you are not prepared to act, go home to your constituents and consult their best wishes; then come back and nominate such persons as will be acceptable to them and benefit the State of Louisiana.

Outside of all other considerations, his feeling was for the prosperity of Louisiana. Mr. Herron, saying he had exhausted himself with the subject, which was also exhausted, called for the question.

Mr. Bowman, of Caddo, in explaining, made a speech, in which he said he would not force nominations.

It was observed, as the vote was called, that the country parishes were almost a unit in favor of postponement, while the city delegation were against it.

A delegate of Richland voted yes for the purpose of preserving harmony in North Louisiana.

The following are the resolutions adopted on a vote of 177 yeas to 95 nays, the blanks being filled with Monday, thirtieth day of June, at New Orleans:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this convention to nominate a State ticket at this time.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at ——, on the —— day of ——, 1872, and that we cordially invite all who are opposed to official corruption in the State and federal administrations to assist us in placing them in the hands of honest men, who are known to be true to the interests of Louisiana, and to meet us at the time and place above designated, and unite with us in the nomination of a State ticket and Presidential electors.

Colonel R. M. T. Hunter, of Rapides, moved an amendment, authorizing the parishes to make any changes in their delegations they thought proper.

The convention then adjourned until the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

On the call to order in the evening, Mr. Wynne Rogers rose to a question of privilege to answer the aspersions on the city delegates by the country members. It appeared he was answering a statement that the city delegates had met to force nominations on the party. He had voted for postponement.

A gentleman from the country remarked the statements of Mr. Rogers had no more to do with the business of the convention than the man in the moon.

A resolution was offered by Mr. E. H. McCaleb to appoint a new central executive committee.

Mr. Eugene H. Kelley opposed the motion, as the convention had not yet adjourned, but merely taken a recess until June. He moved the old committee be continued in service.

Mr. H. D. Ogden, the chairman of the committee, asked to be relived. The committee, under the belief that the party was still alive, had gone to work, and now it would not be believed but the party showed signs of life.

The resolution was withdrawn, and the house gave to the committee their unanimous approval, and on the suggestion of A. Declouet, it was adopted that a subscription be taken, to be left entirely to the generosity of the delegates present.

The matter concerning the committee on resolutions came up, and Mr. R. M. T. Hunter called upon the committee for their report upon the subject of Governor Warmoth.

In answer, Mr. Carlton Hunt took the stand and read the address. The address was of the usual form adopted on such occasions, and the resolutions embodied the principles of the Democratic party in reference to the dominant party, spoke of oppressive taxation and the necessity of all good people to step forward and rescue the State.

The last resolution, denunciatory of Governor Warmoth, was the only one about which there was any discussion, it being the same previously offered by Carlton Hunt and referred.

A query was of what have we to do with Governor Warmoth?

An uproar followed, Mr. Herron stating it was impolitic to adopt an address at this time.

The question now came up to lay the resolutions on the table with a view to recommittal. The motion to lay on the table did not prevail by 32 yeas to 151 nays.

It appeared as the desire of the house to come to a direct vote upon the resolution denouncing Governor Warmoth, and for this purpose a motion was made to take the several resolutions up *seriatim*, but this was opposed, and the members fell into a parliamentary tangle, in the midst of which Mr. Michael Lardner offered an amendment repudiating Ulysses S. Grant, which amendment was opposed, plainly indicating the prevailing opinions in the body. The previous question was then called, and the resolution adopted by 119 yeas to 73 nays.

The resolutions were then taken up one by one and adopted *nem con*, until the resolution denouncing Governor Warmoth was reached, which was the signal for a number of motions, but the final result was the adoption of the resolution.

An amendment "that we repudiate with disgust President Grant and his Custom-house clique" was opposed, but finally a new resolution was made to operate as a substitute. Other resolutions of similar import, but couched in more ambiguous language were offered, and finally passed.

Mr. Kelley—I move the reference of all these resolutions to the committee.

Cries of "No!" "No!" "No!" "No!" "That won't do." "That won't do."

Mr. Kelley—When the convention meets in June the resolution will come up.

Derisive cries and laughter.

Lieutenant Governor Voorhies reminded the members they voted the previous question with the understanding that a motion to repudiate General Grant would be immediately offered.

E. J. Ellis took the floor on the Grant question, and speaking upon the substitute he had written, which condemned Grant for his nepotism and tyranny, said that all of the evils coming from Governor Warmoth were due to the agency of General Grant. Unless the stream is purified at the source, it is useless to purify it at the bottom. All the evils that had afflicted Louisiana had flown from Washington sources of reconstruction.

His substitute of the previous resolution was then adopted:

"That we condemn the corruption, nepotism, greed, extravagance and tyranny of President U. S. Grant and the federal administration, and hail with joy the uprising of the whole people to hurl him from power."

On the unanimous adoption of votes of thanks to the president and secretaries, the convention adjourned until the third of June.

St. Joseph's Fair.

The fair of St. Joseph's Church, at their hall, corner of Derbigny and Common streets, is still going on, and will continue until Tuesday evening next. The fair, thus far, has proved a gratifying success. Last night the hall was crowded to suffocation, and we could hardly find room to navigate. Voting for the different articles was going on with a vim. In the contest for the handsome bracelets on exhibition at table No. 1, Miss Quinn seems to be the general favorite, although Miss Goodwin and Miss Durant are very popular.

The flags contesting for at table No. 5, between the Lazys and Magnolias, are very handsome, and were the work of Mrs. Widow Logan, of the parish of St. Joseph.

The stove contest at table No. 6 (Mrs. Kelly's) is very exciting. Misses Owens, Boyle and Given each have their friends, who are doing their best for them.

In the horse and buggy contest it is hard to tell who is ahead, Mr. George W. Crosby or Coroner Creagh. To-morrow night will decide this fight.

In the sewing machine contest, at table No. 6, Miss Lynch, of the Third District seems most likely to win, although Miss Ferry has a host of friends.

The silver mounted bat and ball are about even between the Morgans and Hopes.

The fair is very attractive, and deserves all the success it is meeting with, both for its objects and attraction.

The Concert of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Next Thursday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, there is to be a grand vocal and instrumental concert under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. We are assured it will be a very charming affair, and one of the best of the season.

This society deserves the fullest encouragement of our citizens, laboring, as they do, to promote the welfare of the stranger and the distressed youth of the city. They have a fine free reading room, No. 87 Camp street, supplied with matter from all quarters of the country, open every day to all who choose to avail themselves of it. Besides this, they are engaged in a mission work in the prisons and hospitals of the city, and the public remember their noble labors during the overflow in carrying relief to the distressed. They need money, and we hope to see their concert crowded.

"That Mysterious Man" called at the editorial rooms of the REPUBLICAN just at the witching hour of midnight. "In a few days" he can be seen at the Academy of Music.

A Detroit man found an anaconda twelve feet long in the cellar of a newly rented building.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL

Its Passage Yesterday

NEW CURRENCY CONTROLLER

MASSACRE IN INDIAN TERRITORY

African Methodist Conference

ANNA DICKINSON A LIBERAL

CUBAN SUPPLIES BLOCKADED

PROSECUTION OF THE LEADERS

DISASTER ON THE CHINESE COAST

SIXTY LIVES LOST

CONGRESS.

No Session of the House—Texas Pacific Railroad Bill Passed—Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—*House.*—No session.

Senate.—The bill bridging the Missouri at Brownsville, Nebraska, passed.

The bill for free tea and coffee came up, when Mr. Trumbull moved an amendment for free coal and salt, whereupon the matter was postponed.

The Southern Pacific railroad bill was resumed. The Senate is still in session.

The Texas Pacific railroad bill passed.

A call of the Senate is progressing upon the question of free tea and coffee, no quorum being present.

The Pacific railroad amendments were adopted, limiting the issue of construction bonds to $40,000 per mile, and authorizing the company to include in the mortgage and secure in their land bonds any lands they may acquire by consolidating with other companies, to whom land grants have been made; providing, however, that this act shall not be construed to revive or make any land grant whatever; and provided further, that the land acquired shall be subject to all the obligations, limitation and conditions now existing by law, and that this act shall not be construed to authorize the diversion of any of the lands, etc., from the purposes for which they were granted; also, providing that the company shall commence the construction of the road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of this act, and shall construct after the second year not less than twenty-five miles a year until the junction is formed with the line from the east.

Upon the amendment authorizing the Grand Tower and San Diego Pacific Railroad Company to build a road from Fulton, Arkansas, to a point on the Texas Pacific road, a discussion arose as to the right of Congress to grant the right of way and authorize the construction of a road through a State, after which the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment, providing that the road shall not be exempt from taxation by the States which may hereafter be formed out of the territory through which it runs, which was agreed to.

An amendment providing that the road from Marshall, Texas, shall be of uniform grade, was agreed to.

Mr. Kellogg, from the committee, offered an amendment authorizing the Texas Pacific Railroad Company to complete and operate a road from Marshall, Texas, to Shreveport, Louisiana, which was agreed to.

The bill having been considered in the committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the committee were concurred in, except the amendment as to taxation by miles, which was rejected—yeas 17, nays 20.

The following amendment, proposed by Mr. Kellogg, was adopted by a vote of 24 to 12:

Provided, That the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall be and it is hereby authorized and required to construct, maintain, control and operate a road between Marshall, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, or control and operate any existing road between the said points of the same guage as the said Texas and Pacific railroad; and that all roads terminating at Shreveport shall have the right to make the same running connections, and shall be entitled to the same privileges for the transaction of business in connection with the said railroad as are granted to roads intersecting therewith.

Also an amendment in section five, line fifteen, after the word "act" insert "and said road, throughout the length thereof, shall be of uniform guage."

Mr. Blair offered an amendment extending the time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad for three years, but after some discussion he withdrew it.

Mr. Harlan renewed it and advocated it, but afterwards withdrew it. The bill was then passed.

The title of the bill to which the foregoing amendments apply is, "A bill supplementary to an act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871.

WASHINGTON.

John J. Knox Controller—Massacre in the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—John Jay Knox has been appointed Controller of Currency.

The Fort Smith *New Era* confirms the reported massacre in the Indian Territory. At last accounts the parties were close together for another fight. The marshal's posse numbered eleven, whereof seven are dead. A dispatch says this is one of the most terrible affairs ever known in the Cherokee country, originating in distrust and jealousy, with which the more