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VOLUME VI—NO 20. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1550.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. BIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager

Wednesday, May 1, 1872,

THE HERNANDEZ PANTOMIME

AND SPECIALTY TROUPE,

In an Entire Change.

First night of Hernandez' Comic Pantomime, entitled

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Hernandez' great jects, the COW-BEL-O-GIANS. Another ludicrous burlesque of the BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.

New Songs, Dances, Sketches and new Olio.

Pantomime Matinee SATURDAY NOON.

In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, the romantic and pantomimic drama entitled MASSANIELLO; Or, THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA, upon which occasion Mlle. Marie Bonfanti will make her first appearance in America in pantomimic drama, assisted by the full strength of the Academy Black Crook organization.

my1

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BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON—Houses crowded nightly. The great original MARTINETTI-RAVEL PANTOMIME TROUPE of French artists.

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PAUL MARTINETTI in his great act, THE ZAMPHYLION. New and beautiful Olio, and the successful Pantomime of

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The great JULIEN as Clown, introducing the beautiful Mexican dance, LA GUARACHA—Miles. Beatrice, Matilda Marsetti, and a full Corps de Ballet.

FRIDAY—Benefit of JULIAN MARTINETTI.

SATURDAY NOON—PAT A CAKE MATINEE.

May 5—GREEN MONSTER. my2 3t

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, May 2, 1872.

BENEFIT OF MR BLUM.

First night of Weber's grand opera,

FREYSCHUTZ.

MONDAY, May 6—Benefit of Mr. Perie—"ROLAND A RONCEVAUX."

Doors open at seven o'clock; performance to commence at half-past seven. my2 1t

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Thursday and Friday Nights,

ALSO,

Saturday Matinee at 12 M.,

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

AS FANCHON,

Supported by the excellent company.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Complimentary Benefit to J. CRICKARD—"LITTLE TREASURE," Lecture by ROBSON, "SHAMUS O'BRIEN," G. CLARKE, "BURIED ALIVE."

MONDAY, May 6—ELKEN OGE, with new and magnificent scenery and effects by Joseph Piggott. my2 3

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, stationery, 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 Tu Sa New Orleans, Louisiana.

FOR RENT.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. ap8

WANTED.

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 Su We Fr 1y

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

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 for. "There is a time to laugh," 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 dz W

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Of Every Variety of Brand, Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE ALCES'

PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

No. 185 Rampart Street (below Canal.) ap2 3m

LOST.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $1000, drawn by John Baits to his own order, and by him indorsed, and also indorsed by R. K. Delafield, dated December 19, 1870, payable one year after date, with eight per cent interest from date till paid; secured by mortgage by act before J. Cohn, notary public, on the twenty-seventh of December, 1870, on a lot of ground, etc., First District, square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Lafayette, Poydras and Commerce streets, lot No. 12. Said note is the property of the Phœnix National Bank, New York. my1 3t

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—By common consent, the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of C. H. Mouton & Co. has been and is dissolved. The procuration or power of attorney given to Mr. George Darby by the said C. H. Mouton & Co. is hereby revoked and cancelled, and C. H. Mouton is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said partnership.

VALERY COCO.
C. H. MOUTON.

New Orleans, April 29, 1872. ap30 1m

THE CUSTOMHOUSE CLIQUE

THE SECOND DAY'S DRILL

SENTIMENTS OF PINCHBACK

LEAPING THE TRACES

PINCHBACK ELECTED ALTERNATE

The assembly of the so-called Republican convention, upon the second day of its session, was a trifle more orderly than on the day before, and there were less signs of confusion perceptible.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock, Mr. C. C. Antoine called the meeting to order, and the proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell, who prayed that the corruptions of the party might be done away with, and that the moderator of the convention be endowed with that patience and dignity requisite for the successful conduct of the day.

Immediately on the conclusion of the prayer, a member leaped to his feet and moved the roll be called, and as the secretary was going on to call it and read out the names, a cry of "Louder, louder, louder" was raised, as on the previous day, disconcerting the secretary, who got mad and yelled out the names with great vim, but did not call the parishes, in obedience to the suggestion of Mr. Burch, who, as usual, had a great deal to say, and when this neglect of the secretary became apparent, Mr. Burch remarked, sotto voce, it would only amount to "double trouble."

At last the call of the roll was completed with the roll of the Orleans ward delegations, when Mr. Burch again rose, this time in the capacity of chairman of the committee on credentials, and presented the credentials of James B. Wands and Joseph Jackson, and when the announcement was made, Mr. Gair asked for a "division on the question," in order to get at the delegation of which Mr. Wands was a member, but it having been stated that Mr. Wands "resided in Tangipahoa," the objections were withdrawn.

The motion was made to read the minutes. Not ready for the question; motion construed into a motion to suspend the reading. The chair explains and states the question and enters into a disquisition on parliamentary law, ending in an order on the secretary to read the minutes, at the same time saying that the "secretary had not the minutes ready, but would read the report of the *Picayune*, which was a strict account of the proceedings." Mr. Burch would not consent to this, although he was pleased to say the report was just. The minutes were not read.

It being suggested that the only business was the resolutions and their report, Mr. Wilson would not allude to the resolutions, but would "leave them to speak for themselves." Mr. Gair suggested that the resolutions be taken up one by one.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we recur to the platform of principles adopted by the National Union Convention, at Chicago, May 20, 1869, as the true principles on which our government should be administered, and hereby reaffirm the same; and further, that we recognize those principles to have been fully and practically carried out by the present administration.

Resolved, That we indorse heartily the administration of General Grant; that we see in him not only the acknowledged head of the great progressive party of the age, but a wise and just ruler, who has fearlessly, under the constitution, administered the laws, and with great judgment has advanced the national interests at home and abroad; that he is the choice of the Republican party of Louisiana for the office of President for the ensuing term, and that we believe that his re-election will best serve to fully restore national harmony upon principles the most just, and will best secure and promote the business prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the management of the financial affairs of the nation by the present administration has been eminently wise and successful, in reducing the annual expenses of the government in enforcing a prompt and efficient collection of the public revenues, holding accounting officers to a strict accountability, and vigorously prosecuting delinquents in office, thereby enabling the government to pay off the national debt at the rate of over one hundred millions of dollars annually, giving such confidence in our public securities as to enable the government to fund the national debt at a lower rate of interest than it originally bore, saving thereby in interest a large amount annually, and at the same time enabling the government to reduce taxation at the rate of over eighty millions of dollars annually.

Resolved, That the management of the foreign relations of the government has been eminently wise, conciliatory and successful, by which friendly relations now exist between this and all other governments; American citizens are fully protected under the flag of our country all over the world, and arrangements, entirely satisfactory to the people of this country, have been made, by treaty, with England to obtain remuneration for damages wrongfully sustained by our citizens and government at the hands of the people and government of England during the war, and even when it was attempted to jeopardize such relations, the foreign powers with which those relations exist have been prompt to counteract the action of our national government; and the wise and just policy pursued by the government toward the Indian tribes has been eminently successful compared with any policy heretofore pursued.

Resolved, That the laws passed by Congress, and the police and temporary regulations made necessary as the natural effects of the war and the strict enforcement thereof by the executive, for the suppression of disorder and riot in the States when the State authorities were either unable or unwilling to do so, and the protection of Union citizens against the violence and outrages perpetrated by the Ku Klux organizations in the Southern States, merit the warmest approval of all good and law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That this convention reiterates the sentiments and directions of the convention of the ninth of August last, of which it says: "This convention here by instructs the delegates hereafter to be selected to attend the Republican National Convention to cast their votes for U. S. Grant as the choice of the Republican party for President in 1872;" and hereby further direct the delegates elected by this convention to cast the vote of Louisiana as a unit for U. S. Grant as candidate for President of the United States at the election in November, 1872.

Resolved, That it is a matter of congratulation that the national Republican party in this State has united to expel from the party H. C. Warmoth, the corrupt chief executive of the State, who has fraudulently manipulated the election laws, passed for good and proper purposes, to maintain himself and his minions in power, and in order to enable them to plunder the State treasury; and who has, by revolutionary acts, and by bribery, and by the unscrupulous use of power vested in him as commander-in-chief of the Metropolitan police and militia, controlled the General Assembly, so as to prevent him from being impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; and who has refused to permit reform measures passed by the last Legislature to become laws, by withholding his signature therefrom, among which acts are those guarding and restricting the registration and election laws, so as to prevent election frauds, although the passage of such acts was recommended in his message to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That this convention approves and adopts the principles of State reform contained in the resolutions passed at the National Republican convention of this State, on the ninth of August, 1871, and enlarged on by the resolutions adopted by the State Central Executive Committee of the party, on the seventh of November, 1871, and which measures were reduced to the form of bills and introduced into the Legislature at its last session, but failed to pass on account of the opposition of the friends of Governor Warmoth, or failed to become laws on account of his withholding his signature. The following are some of these bills:

A bill to amend the registration law.

A bill to amend the election law.

A bill amending the printing law.

A bill amending the law in regard to assessing and collecting State and parish taxes, reducing the expenses thereof.

A bill providing for the general expenses of the State, and reducing the expenses of the State government to within $300,000, whereas it is now more than double this amount.

A bill repealing the constabulary law.

This convention, on behalf of the national Republican party of this State, pledges itself that the above and all similar State reforms meet with its earnest approval, and that this convention recommend that no candidate for State office shall be nominated by our party who is not, by his acts and antecedents, as well as by his pledges, fully committed to all such reforms.

Resolved, That while steadfastly maintaining the integrity of the republican platform and organization, yet, in the interest of reform and good government, in view of the present exigencies of our State, we welcome the co-operation of all honest men in securing the deliverance of our people from their present distresses, and to this end, as far as may be necessary, we are willing to concede such personal considerations to those of our fellow-citizens who may differ from us in political convictions as will not conflict with our obligations to our party, and as may be needful in compassing the common objects sought by the good people of the State.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the only legal remedy left to prevent the repetition of the election frauds perpetrated under the direction and control of Governor Warmoth at the election of 1870, again at the election next November (inasmuch as he has refused to sign the amended registration and election laws passed at the last session of the Legislature), and which we feel confident he will repeat in favor of any party with which he may act—and we believe it will be the sole object of any party combining with him to obtain his support—will be the extension of the act of Congress, approved February, 1871, so as to embrace all the parishes in this State; and we earnestly recommend Congress to so amend the act as to enable the people of this State, as citizens of the United States, fully and freely, and without restraint, to express their sentiments at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the recommendation of President Grant in his last annual message, and of the resolution to that effect passed by the Legislature of this State, we earnestly urge Congress to pass a bill of universal amnesty for all political offenses.

Resolved, That we, as the representatives of the Republican masses of Louisiana, in convention assembled, in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, invoke the national Congress to pass, prior to its adjournment, the supplemental "civil rights bill," a measure not only due for the protection of the rights of four millions of our fellow-citizens, but one that will contribute to the peace and harmony of the people of the whole country by eliminating from the political issues the question of race.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend Congress to pass a bill refunding the cotton tax collected on cotton since the war, as we deem such tax to have been unconstitutional, and the refunding the same would be an act of justice and, at present, a great help to cotton planters.

Resolved, That we indorse the course of the National Republican, and request the Louisiana delegation in Washington to use their efforts to secure for it the national printing.

The winding up of the resolutions on the administration declared it wise, conciliatory and successful, and that the foreign powers had been prompt to recognize this fact; denouncing Governor Warmoth in the usual style, and containing therein nothing new in the way of political swearing. As the reading progressed, what began as a resolution resolved itself into an address or declaration to secure amendments of the registration and election laws which oppressed the people of the State, and the address went on to declare for the right of all the people to vote. Question of race eliminated. Advocates the refunding of the cotton tax collected.

Mr. Gair moved to adopt. Battle Payne suggested the voters rise, "to see whether we've Warmoth men here or not." Calls for yeas and nays. Report received.

Mr. M. F. Smith wished to offer one amendment, to vote for Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. [Loud cries of "I object."] Withdrawn. Chair ordered the secretary to call the roll on the adoption of these big resolutions of the day, when Dr. Cramer suggested that the roll be called by parishes. Much misunderstanding, a number of delegates not seeming to comprehend as yet how the roll was to be called. The secretary began the call, and after a hard time in tallying, the vote was announced. The name of each man on the roll, alternates, delegates and proxies are called without the system of the chairman of each delegation calling the vote for and against of the whole body. There were but two nays—William Burley of Ascension, and Jonas Hughes, of Assumption, but being importuned by the managers, both changed their votes, making the vote unanimous, 148 for adoption.

A struggle for the floor, ending by Mr. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, proceeding to ask for information, and interrupted by Mr. Wilson, who, covered by a point of order, offered a supplemental report of the committee on resolutions, when this having been sent up to the secretary's desk, Mr. Allen continued, and moved that the resolution to meet in Baton Rouge, rejected the previous day, be reconsidered, which it was moved to table, and upon the last motion the yeas and nays were called for. Then occurred the business under "point of ordering," in which several members went on to interpret the previous rejection of the minor proposition in the Baton Rouge resolution, and the chair explained the matter several times. The waves of commotion again rose high. "A point of information!" [Thud of the gavel.] "Privilege!" [Thud.] "We can't hear!" [Thud over and over again.] The chair, vigorously: "Gentlemen, you'll take your seats." A hundred similar cries, every one explaining the motion, and Burch winding up by moving "the rest of the explanations be printed," while sixteen members said they couldn't any of them vote unless order is kept.

Mr. Burrell—Will you please tell me what I'm going to vote on?

A voice—O, you're deaf; you can't hear.

The Chair—Will the gentleman from Caddo take his seat.

The gavel broke and the chair was in despair.

Finally the roll was called, and the secretary began the dull drone for a second time.

A member—There's men answering here who don't belong to the delegation.

A member was compelled to rise to a point of order.

A member wished the chair would keep order while all this was going on.

Several members availed themselves of the opportunity to correct the spelling of their names.

Mr. A. W. Faulkner, of Caldwell, was called to the chair in the midst of the roll call.

Loud applause followed the vote of Bovee in the negative not to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Burrell rose to a privileged question to explain his vote. Motion for "somebody to get a fence rail and cut that gentleman's ears." Burrell vanquished.

The Orleans delegation voted in a body to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, excepting Dr. Cromwell, Dr. Cramer and a few others.

Isham G. Nicholls among the latter—I think it's nothing more than right we city people should adjourn to Baton Rouge.

Mr. Burch having suggested that several members voted for somebody else, it was adopted that each member should rise in his seat when he casts his vote. When the call came to Mr. Packard, he rose and attempted to explain his vote. Mr. Burch objected on the ground that it was for the purpose of influencing the future votes which might be cast. Mr. Packard denied the soft impeachment. The list of yeas and nays was then read out, and many changes of votes took place, accompanied with the usual squabbles for the floor and the right to be heard, with occasional explanations by the chair thrown in. It seemed impossible for the poor secretary to get to the end of the roll, as over sixty members were animated with a vigorous desire to be heard on every occasion.

Mr. Burrell—I see no reason of gentlemen getting up here and—

Voice—Well, what do you get up for?

Loud cries of "Sit down." Motion to appoint ten more sergeants-at-arms, to preserve order. Even after the reading of the list, various parties lobbied to produce a change of votes, and the count ended in the announcement: For laying on the table the motion to reconsider, 61 votes; against, 81 votes. Having refused to lay the motion on the table, Mr. Burch rose and said he had offered a similar resolution in a former convention, and that now the same was resurrected, and he was glad of it. Members from the city could as well come to a convention in the country as the country members could visit one in the city. The motion to reconsider prevailed viva voce, and, being reconsidered, the motion to adopt the resolution calling on the next convention to meet in Baton Rouge came up before the house.

Mr. Battle Payne, of the tenth ward, got obstreperous, and said he didn't come to the convention to make an ass of himself; didn't want any body to dictate to him; wouldn't stand it.

The main question was ordered, when confusion again interrupted the regular course of business. The chair stated the question again. The reading of the resolution being called for, it was said the original was lost, when the convention settled the matter and voted to assemble the next time at Baton Rouge, in a manner almost unanimous.

The report of the committee on resolutions in reference to the appointment of a committee of five to confer on the subject of uniting the party with the opposition committee was read, and it simply was confined to generalities that they would use all lawful means to bring about a union of the party.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Winston, "That a committee of five be appointed to wait on Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and request him to give his views and expressions in relation to himself before the convention."

Half a dozen rose to their feet, with resolutions in their hands, and in the midst of the wildest confusion, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution reposing confidence in the central committee, to adjust the differences by proposing that the opposition abandon Warmoth and abide by the Philadelphians, was offered by Mr. Merrill as a substitute. The resolution was too vague, according to W. W. Wharton, postoffice agent, and a specific understanding was required. No compromise was wanted with ballot-box thieves nor with any other one man. Iberville parish, which he represented, had been used badly. He advocated no compromise with "the horde of adventurers" who had so misused his parish by failing to count his favorites in; no conference with holters, nor with "that committee" who represent nothing but Governor Warmoth—who were not honest, nor had anything in common with honest Republicans. Compliments to the deceased Mr. Dunn having been concluded, the postoffice agent wound up his maiden speech.

Mr. Harry Lott was in favor of the adoption of the resolution, as it strikes at the political death of H. C. Warmoth; that is the reason why he wanted it adopted. In his complimentary allusion to the deceased Mr. Dunn, he wanted the Governor, whose hands were reeking with the blood of Oscar J. Dunn, to be compelled to leave the State of Louisiana. The resolution was adopted.

The evening papers here came in, containing the chronicle of the first stages of the Cincinnati convention, and their perusal was of greater interest than the proceedings.

The resolution from Tensas to appoint a committee of five on conference with the opposition committee came up, and it was moved to refer, which motion was adopted, and the business of electing four delegates at large was commenced.

Nominations for delegates at large being declared in order, the following nominations were made. Inextricable confusion prevailed for a short time, and, out of the melee, Dr. Cramer went mad on the subject of Mr. Parker, who, he insisted, would be one of the accredited delegates. The latter gentleman withdrew. It appeared, when the smoke cleared away, that many nominations were made.

The body then divided out on electioneering expeditions. Both Messrs. Parker and Hahn declined the nomination, Mr. Hahn saying that "other good and true men would be selected," he hoped. The voting was now conducted to the bitter end. Messrs. Burch, Ladd and Keating were appointed tellers. Each member, as his name was called deposited his vote of four names on each ticket. The following is the vote on the entire nomination:

Colonel James Lewis	21
G. Casanave	40
George W. Carter	49
Louis Trager	27
Rev. William Moody	17
John Ray	51
E. Joubert	19
W. S. Southard	49
F. C. Mahan	6
E. C. Billings	53
P. B. S. Pinchback	32
E. Fileul	1
C. Satchell	—
P. J. Kennedy	—

Soon as the vote was announced, a renewed struggle to get the floor, to put a motion and other designs, frustrated for the time by the persistent use of the gavel of the chair, took place. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to preserve order. Out of this chaos came a resolution that the four candidates next highest in votes to those elected be nominated as alternates.

Mr. Packard seizes a tally list, and from the mid aisle calls out the names of those who should be elected, to wit: Messrs. Carter, Casanave, Southard and Joubert.

Here, as if from under the earth, a whisper arose that Pinchback was in that list, and ought to be sent.

While Mr. Packard still has the floor, an excited delegate calls out three or four times: "Who are the four next highest?" And the chair, fumbling the papers, is unable to say. Suddenly a cry, "Pinchback," is sounded, and Mr. Packard, in a soft, persuasive manner, waves the thong of the party whip, and asks the body: "How do you know Mr. Pinchback will go? There is no use in electing an alternate who will not go," and all that sort of thing. "This won't wash."

A sudden interest has sprung up in Pinchback, visible in the lusty crack of the party whip, wielded by the drivers of the clique to bring the stragglers into line. Mr. Packard is not allowed to lead his forces or to read the list he has considerately prepared, as Mr. Burch springs to the floor in a frenzy and insists upon it that Mr. Pinchback is not to be overslaughed in that way; if he is among the next highest he falls under the resolution, and ought to go. To jump over his name is an insult to the thirty-two who voted for him.

Mr. Packard wanted assurances that Mr. Pinchback would go if elected.

Mr. Burch offered such assurance. In conversation held upon this subject, Mr. Pinchback had said that while he would not be dictated to by ward meetings and corner groggery politicians, yet let an offer be made by any respectable body of the party and it would be accepted in the cause of harmony and unity. [Applause and cheers.] It was suicidal policy in thus giving an insult to one who was the recipient of thirty-two votes.

Mr. Mortimer F. Smith wanted every one to know that thirty-two votes couldn't run this convention.

Mr. Jerry A. Hall called attention to the fact that by the understanding it was proposed to send two white delegates and two colored delegates, and as the alternate didn't amount to anything, he thought the colored men in the convention didn't do the right thing, as a majority of those present were colored.

He was answered by a delegate by saying the black man's policy would do them no good.

The chair made a few remarks, in which he said, in reference to those who would impugn the motives of those in the party, that he had disagreed with Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and as he had discovered in the opposition a disposition for peace and unity in the party, he would meet them, and he was of the same opinion, and argued for conciliation. In speaking of the Cincinnati movement proposed by Governor Warmoth, he said the pure Republicans of the State "shook him off," and he would recognize Campbell, Pinchback and Dibble as good Republicans as any here. He would do Mr. Pinchback justice, and he thought the case required him as a delegate to Philadelphia.

Mr. Battle Payne was "one of the thirty-two" who voted for Mr. Pinchback, and he spoke on the policy of "letting bygones be bygones."

Mr. Robinson, of Tensas, spoke in favor of taking Mr. Pinchback if he joins against Warmoth. He was a man who stood well all over the State.

Mr. Burch proposed to offer the position of delegate to Mr. Pinchback. If he refused, they knew what to do. And he closed in embodying this suggestion, which was adopted. Mr. Pinchback was elected by acclamation, and the thing was finished in the adoption of a resolution, offered by Mr. Ladd, that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and bring him before the convention to state his views, and the last resolution was hailed with wild cheers.

A motion was made to go into the election of Presidential electors, and Dr. M. F. Bonzano and Samuel Peters were the unanimous choice of the convention.

Adjournment until half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The first thing in the evening session was the entrance of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, who, being recognized, was greeted with loud and vehement cheering, and the president having taken the chair and called the meeting to order, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and as the committee introduced the Lieutenant Governor, the enthusiasm defies description, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, while numbers rose to their feet, thus, in an unmistakable manner, showing the popularity of Mr. Pinchback in the body.

The speech of Mr. Pinchback was upon the subject of unity and of the necessity of harmony in the party, and the speaker urged the point that if the matter were left to the people the great Republican party would become a unit. Touching the point of the committee over which he presided, he declared that he who said there was no possibility of a compromise was in error. Such was not the case. He was in political sympathy with Governor Warmoth for reasons best known to himself, and expected to so continue in this direction. [Merriment.] Here, to make a commonplace speech, without oratory, he was going to talk common sense. He laid out a plan of adjustment which would fix the differences of the party. Sitting in the convention before him were delegates with credentials in their pockets for the convention which would meet under the auspices of the opposition, and the reason there were two sets of delegates was for the very idea of unity; and after the next body had assembled, let a committee of conference be appointed, and the difference would be fought out there. It had been said he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was a candidate for no office—none. He wanted no office. If he was to lay out for any position, it would not be for Lieutenant Governor—it would be for Governor. [Applause and cries of "Lay out for it, then."] "I believe," said he, "if I were to run for Governor I would get the vote of every black man in the State, but I want no position at the expense of the integrity of my party." In case of a refusal of the proposed committee of conference to agree, things would go on until a compromise would be effected. Compromise with whom? Some people said the Customhouse party wanted to compromise with the Reformers, and it had been said if the party to which he had belonged that they were going to compromise with the Democrats, speaking of himself individually, he would say he never would compromise with the Democrats under any circumstances. He wanted nothing that would come from any compromise with the life-long enemies of his people. [Sensation.] The reason he wanted no office was because he felt it could not be had if he tried. At one time—

A voice—What about the Cincinnati convention?

"Wait till I have gone there, my friend."

In alluding to the State of Louisiana, he said the State was as well off as any other of the Southern States, although some time ago he said if there was no cessation of taxation a vigilance committee would yet hang all the Legislature; yet, with all this taxation, Louisiana was still better off. The tone of the press showed that war was to be made on the black man; if, as the *Times* stated, this was the future policy of Governor Warmoth he would go no further in that direction. [Applause.] He believed, and impressed strongly on his hearers, the principle embodied in the saying of "Old Man Douglass," that the Republican party was the ship, and for the blackman all outside of it was the sea.

On the conclusion of the address of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, of which a bare abstract is above given, there were several calls for speakers; the president ruled out all speech-making.

There being nothing before the house, Mr. Smith called upon George W. Carter, and this was answered by the appearance of Mr. Carter, who made a short address. He laid down this proposition: "Because Mr. Pinchback and the committee over which he presides believes in sustaining Governor Warmoth, it would not be just nor fair to presume they were not sincere and not honest." In his allusion to the paper of which he was editor, he said he took the ground of opposition to the executive management, while he urged that because there were good Republicans who took sides with the executive in the late contest it was not a legitimate conclusion that these were not actuated by proper motives. He urged that the parties be unified, and that everything should be done for it. Notwithstanding he was a Southern-born man, yet he had learned from a Yankee, O. W. Holmes, a truth any man should respect, which was that a greater principle existed than consistency—truth. Let a man be true, and not because he had struck a good thing once, to adhere to it always on that account.

Mr. Carter paid a high compliment to the speech of Mr. Pinchback, and retired.

Mr. Wilson read a dispatch from his honor the Mayor, which said that "on the refusal of the Louisiana delegation to accept the amendment of Mr. Sumner to the civil rights bill the colored delegation, with Conway at their head, are returning in a body." This was received with cheering, loud, long and vehement.

Mr. Ladd, in the object of harmony, called for the appointment of a committee to confer with the committee over which Mr. Pinchback presided, and Mr. Ray followed with a motion to appoint a new committee, with a similar object.

Mr. Burrell on the floor.

Dr. Cramer said he had instructions to withdraw the motion made this morning.

Judge Train rose on a point of order.

Mr. Burrell, violently—He would be recognized, and did not intend to be choked off because he came from the country.

Cries of "Music, music," followed by the band playing, when Mr. Burrell rose to his feet again, and would not be silent.

A considerable amount of the same old "point of ordering" business went on for some time. Members made speeches under its cover, and while the chair ruled, the house laughed and groaned, the "points of ordering" marched on.

Mr. Garrett was in for no compromise with the rebels. "If they come to us, let's take 'em in." But he was not in favor of going to them.

Mr. John Simms, of St. Landry—If you don't compromise soon, soon adjust your differences, the rights of the colored men in this State is at an end. The opponents of immediate compromise were white men. It must come from the colored men.

Judge Henry Train calling for what was before the house—the chair had not succeeded in unraveling the tangle—when "points of ordering" again broke out in every direction, and the political waters mudded every second, with no immediate prospect of a settlement.

In the midst of things, a resolution indorsing the Central Committee (Packard's), and pledging support to it, was read.

Mr. Burrell succeeded in moving for its adoption.

Mr. Packard spoke to the resolution, indorsing his own committee. If they had not done their duty, discharge them. [Cries of "No."] As the convention expected, the Central Committee should leave no stone unturned to produce harmony—that was right. Was it right for the Gatling gun convention to bring back the seceding political holters? All the war was made against Warmoth alone, and was it possible, in waging this war, to avoid hitting the other members of the committee who hung around him?

The only proposition ever made was tendered by Governor Warmoth, who proposed that ten members of each committee should be selected to form one committee, of which the speaker should be chairman. It was not possible, because it would result in the virtual abandonment of the whole fight. The Governor had now "walked the plank of the Republican ship." The colored delegation to Cincinnati were leaving him. The Governor had burned his ships. There was no retreat. The thing was at an end; he had gone over to the Democracy. There was now a chance of bringing back those who had been humbugged and deluded into the opposite course. The whole fight was with Warmoth alone, and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback was offered a seat in his committee, provided he would abandon Warmoth. Soon as any of his adherents would abandon him they were welcome to seats in the committee, which, he stated, should be discharged if the convention believed they should have cultivated Warmoth, against whom alone the whole fight was waged. He proposed to get all the "Warmoth men" out of the committee, and make room for them. Such were his terms of compromise.

The original dispatch about the withdrawal of the colored delegation was then read, differing but very little from the first reading.

The resolution indorsing the central committee was then adopted.

A resolution requesting all outside of the Republican organizations "to disband and unite with us at once," was read as offered by Dr. Cromwell, and adopted.

A resolution "to appoint a committee of five to confer with a corresponding committee of the Pinchback committee, with a view of reconciliation," was read as offered by John Ray.

Resolution to take a recess of fifteen days and then make nominations was rejected.

Resolution denouncing Thomas W. Conway, for his unscrupulous management of the public schools in the interest of Governor H. C. Warmoth, was read.

Mr. Ladd objected, but was not allowed to speak. The house was in an uproar. Mr. Conway was returning to the party, and he wouldn't put him out.

The resolution was adopted in an uproar.

Resolutions of thanks to the president and all officers of the convention, Kelly's band included, was adopted, and the convention adjourned sine die.

LETTER FROM PIKE COUNTY.

Severe Wind and Rain—Frost—Life in the Country—McComb City Visited—Odd Fellows' Celebration—Shooting at Magnolia—The Presidential Contest.

SUMMIT, Miss., April 27, 1872.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

On last Sunday night this section was visited by a very severe wind, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain and hail. Ever since, until to-day, it has been quite cool, rendering fires in the morning pleasant. On Wednesday, the twenty-fourth, we had a visit from old Jack Frost, who caused the early vegetation to cringe before him. At present the weather is comfortable, and favorable to the growing crops.

The longer we remain at our rural "home," the more we are able to appreciate its power of beauty and repose. The country abounds in scenes of loveliness unknown in a city of bricks and mortar. It seems to us that God never intended His people to wither away amid the solid and contracted masonry of a city of bustle and commotion, but rather destined them to enjoy the pure air of the country and everything pertaining thereto. It is surprising that so many people remain in the city, some making a bare living, and others with starvation staring them in the face, when, at most, with a very small amount of money, they could secure homes of comfort and independence amid the broad acres of tillable vacant land in all parts of the country. The life of a farmer, though thought by some to be solitary, is one that exactly suits our taste. Every hour of the day you can find delightful occupation among your neighbors. All nature seems to enjoy and appreciate the trees, flowers, and all else in its bloom and verdancy. Living upon the substantials and delicacies made by their hands, makes the home of the farmer not one of imaginary happiness, but one where everything indicates that independence and cheerfulness reigns supreme.

On our visit to McComb City, Thursday we met Colonel Wister, an ex-federal soldier, who is the general financial agent of the owners of that place. We found in him a clever and agreeable gentleman, and one who feels and has taken a great interest in the welfare of the Southern people, and has decided to make his future home among them. We also met Mr. Billings, the general superintendent of buildings and other works. He seems to be a thorough master of his business, and very clever. The work goes bravely on in that place, and each day adds to its appearance.

The Odd Fellows of this place (Summit Lodge, No. 93,) celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of their order yesterday. There was a good attendance, and their appearance in procession was equal to any we have ever seen. They had, in the evening, a gathering of merry hearts, where the good things abounded and the wine flowed freely. Yesterday was the anniversary of their own lodge, one year old.

Magnolia, on Wednesday, April 24, was the scene of one of those shooting scrapes which we had thought were among the things of the past. Mr. Isaac Applewhite, an old gentleman and lawyer of sixty years of age, was shot by one Walters, a justice of the peace, of that place. We have heard no particulars, and, consequently, we can give no opinion.

As the time approaches for the great Presidential fight between corruption on the one hand and reform on the other, the co-operation of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats seems to be universally advocated, and it is the wish of all that a man be placed in authority to say to General Grant at the capital next March:

"Defeated sir, thee knows that I came here to represent
The upright and the pure in heart who on reform are bent;
Yea, that I came as a picked man resolved, come weal or woe,
That bribery and corruption should find in me a foe."

SYLVANUS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell household furniture, at the corner af Levee and General Taylor streets, at eleven o'clock this morning. See the advertisement.

Old ladies are decidedly going out of fashion. It is very deceiving for ladies of sixty-five to wear a peck of false hair, frizzled locks over their nose, etc. One don't know how many wintry blasts have passed over them till the tell tale obituary lets the cat out of the bag.

Go and see the great match race for $1000 at the Fair Grounds.

A Detroiter has invented a machine which trims wall paper, holds it up against the wall, puts on the paste and cuts off and smooths down the strips, and does the work nicer and faster than three men.

The Bay St. Louis *Gazette* has ceased to exist, and in its stead is published the *Seashore Republican*, A. W. Norcross, editor, and Norcross & Heiderhoff, publishers. It flies the Grant standard.

Ithaca, New York, has an Epaminodas street. Small boys, lisping girls and bashful people move away from it because they can't tell where they live.

There is a negro prima donna creating quite a stir in Paris just now, and she sings so well that she is called Black Patti. This delights