NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 44. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1574.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

AT

IDLEWILD,

(St. Charles avenue and Soniat street),

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

ST. MARK'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Commencing

Tuesday, June 4, 1872.

my26 1t

GRAND PICNIC

Of

CRESCENT STEAM FIRE COMPANY NO. 24,

And

LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,

At the

Fair Grounds, Sunday July 7, 1872.

First Prize—One Heavy Double Case eighteen karat Gold Watch, for any person selling the most tickets

Second Prize—One Gold Medal to any member of either company selling most tickets.

Third Prize—One set of Parade Equipments for any member of the Fire Department selling the most tickets.

Special Prize for Ladies—One Sewing Machine, or one Double Case Gold Watch—at the option of the winner—for any lady selling the most tickets.

Tickets to be had at R. H. BENNERS', No. 56 Camp street.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

my30 3t jel 2

EXCURSION TO CAMP CHALMETTE.

ARRANGED BY THE GERMAN VETERAN UNION OF NEW ORLEANS.

On TUESDAY, May 30, 1872, the National Decoration Day for the fallen soldiers of our late war, the splendid steamboat E. HENSLEY, with Joseph Walcher's Silver Cornet Band on board, will leave as follows:

Foot of Jackson street, 10 A. M.
Foot of Jackson street, 12 M.
Foot of Jackson street, 2½ P. M.
Foot of Canal street, 10¼ A. M.
Foot of Canal street, 12¼ P. M.
Foot of Canal street, 2¼ P. M.
Foot of French Market, 10½ A. M.
Foot of French Market, 12½ P. M.
Foot of French Market, 3 P. M.

Tickets, fifty cents for the round trip (children free), to be had on the day at the boat, and from the members of the Society. my26 30

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

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF BERNARD WEIL AND Joh Weil, individually, and as Co-partners of B. Weil & Brother.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, New Orleans, May 24, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of B. Weil & Brother, individually, and as partners, of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the third day of July, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Exchange place, New Orleans, before D. Augustine, Register.

S. B. PACKARD
my28 jy3 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF SELON ENGEL.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 10, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE tenth day of May, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Selon Engel, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
my11 30

ESTATE OF ULGER LAUVE.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 11, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE tenth day of May, A. D. 1872, an alias warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Ulger Lauve, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
my11 30

CONSTABLES' SALES.

H. G. Hearit vs. Mrs. B. Weiner—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 91.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, against the plaintiff, H. G. Hearit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the June 10, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at my warehouse No. 245 Girod street, between Rampart and Dryades streets—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, as per inventory on file in my office.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

my29 jo5 10 ANDREW J. DAVERN, Constable.

Mary Marit vs. Mary Williams—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1653.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, June 3, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 245 Girod street—

ONE PIANO AND ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as per inventory on file in my office. Seized in the above cause.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

my23 27 je2 A. J. DAVERN, Constable.

Moses Katz vs. H. Denty and Wife—Sixth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2269.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the honorable the Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warerooms, No. 231 St. Andrew street, on SATURDAY, June 1, 1872, at twelve o'clock M.—

THREE HUNDRED SACKS OF CHARCOAL. Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

my22 29 je1 JAMES MOORE, Constable.

A. Ramos, Transferee, vs. William F. Dunham—Fifth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, No. 319.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, TO me directed by the Hon. C. L. Sweet, Fifth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 21, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., in front of the Courthouse, on Villere street, between Bartholomew and Seguin streets, in the Fifth District of this city, the following described property, to wit—

ONE-HALF OF A CERTAIN HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, with all the rights, ways and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereof, designated as lot No. 24, in square No. 15, bounded by Delaronde, Peter and Bartholomew streets, and said lot measuring 15 feet front on Seguin street, by 185 feet in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

H. W. FARROW,
Constable Fifth Justice of the Peace.
my21 je7 21

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

GENERAL CAMBELL PRESIDENT

THE PLATFORM AS ADOPTED

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

NOMINEES OF THE CONVENTION

WARMOTH AND PINCHBACK

It was about five minutes to eleven yesterday morning, by the clock in the hall of Representatives, that the delegates and representatives of various constituencies began to flow in the open doors and pour up the staircases from the vestibule and the banquette in front. Every seat within the inner circle was filled before the hour for commencement of the second day's proceedings, about which there was no end of gossip and speculation. The background of interested spectators loomed up thick and immense about the hour of assembling, caucusing went on in the corners, men were drawn out of cool places into hot ones by the buttonhole, the leaders of the convention appeared with fans, of which they made a liberal use, strangers from the country found a welcome in the bosom of their delegates, friends of candidates promiscuously lobbied all over the floor, and all the signs foreboding a lively time during the course of the day were visible throughout the big insides of the hall where the convention met.

11:20.—No call to order yet. The crowd thickens in the passages between the desks, and grows denser about the doorway, while everybody seems to be using fans or light hats. A rumor stirs: "You'd better get seats; they're going to call to order;" producing no result, the audience now taking the shape of an indiscriminate mass of people without form. The delegates begin to beat their desks as a sign of their impatience, to clap their hands, and kick their feet.

THE CALL TO ORDER.

11:25.—Mr. A. B. Harris took the chair, and said: "The convention will now come to order. First business is the report of the committee on credentials."

Mr. Pinchback—Your committee on credentials begs leave to submit the following report, and asks that the secretary read

THE LIST OF DELEGATES.

W. H. Green, secretary (reading)—"Your committee on credentials begs leave to submit the following report," and the following list was read as entitled to seats:

Avoyelles—L. J. Souer, P. Magloire, C. Peter.

Assumption—H. L. Swords, George Washington, Robert Poindexter, A. J. Escheverria.

Bienville—A. F. Coleman, George A. King. Alternates—Wallace Stewart, Ben Wright.

Caldwell—A. W. Faulkner.

Carroll—W. L. McMillen, John Lynch, T. B. Rhodes, James Andrews.

Claiborne—W. Jasper Blackburn.

Concordia—A. B. Harris, David Young, Owen Stewart, George Washington.

Caddo—M. A. Walsh, M. H. Crowell, Samuel Armstead, John Jones, Judge F. M. Smith. Alternates—M. Sterrett, Samuel Fills, O. L. Van Crellen, Louis Davis, Jack Walpol.

Grant—James A. Johnson; his proxy, W. B. Phillips, William Ward.

East Feliciana—James A. Sullivan, E. H. Leffelman, George Washington, J. L. Tharp, Mat Lightfoot, G. M. J. Clark.

East Baton Rouge—T. W. Hurst, G. G. Fisk, N. Underwood, A. Lange.

Iberville—T. H. Noland, George B. Loud, P. G. Deslonde, Rev. John Ashby, John Askins, C. E. Halstead.

Iberia—Abram Carter, J. M. Levy.

Jackson—John Smith.

Lafayette—F. Martin, Raymond Francois.

Lafourche—William Murrell, O. Crozier, J. P. Hartmann, L. J. Comeaux.

Madison—E. M. Cramer.

Morehouse—W. F. Blanchard, Thomas H. Johnson.

Natchitoches—Raford Blunt, Henry Raby, H. C. Myers, J. R. Hornsby, M. P. Blackstone, J. Jules Bossier.

Ouachita—Sandy Bird, Duncan Hill, R. J. Caldwell, J. Ennemoser.

Plaquemines—H. Mahoney, L. C. Courcelle, C. Y. Thibaut, John L. Huntington, Frank White, Wesley Green, E. Butler, O. B. Larpy.

Rapides—G. Y. Kelso, Harry Lott, John Mayo, J. Carnaughton, E. J. Barrett, H. J. Wright. [If not compromised, leave.]

Red River—M. H. Twitchell, E. W. Dewees.

Richland—W. T. Oliver, C. H. Moore.

Sabine—J. Spratling, John Estes.

St. Bernard—Henry Eidenberg, Sr., G. H. Flagg.

St. Charles—Peter Harper, E. Henderson, John Bailey, Adam Clark.

St. James—O. F. Hunsaker, J. C. Oliver, J. W. Hunsaker, John Hedgepath.

St. John—Henry Demas, G. W. Combs.

St. Landry—Elbert Gantt, J. J. Beauchamp, Cornelius Donato, Ozemee Olubespin.

St. Martin—Charles Neuven, L. E. Laloire, Toussant Narcisse, Paul N. Abadie.

St. Mary—Emerson Bently, F. D'Any.

St. Tammany—William Taylor, Anthony Burrell.

Tensas—R. Worrall, J. S. Matthews, Gabriel Johnson, William Johnson.

Terrebonne—J. L. Belden, T. A. Cage, F. R. Wright, General Lyons.

Union—Judge Trimble.

Vermilion—Clarke H. Remick, Lofty Briggs. Alternate A. Veasey.

West Baton Rouge—Robert Morris, F. A. Woods. Alternates, Paul Allaine, J. S. Beau.

West Feliciana—J. P. Worsham, Oliver Diggs, L. B. Jenks, W. Spooner. Alternates—A. A. Milliken, W. A. Johnson, H. Burkhart, W. Sterling.

Winn—Philip Bazaildier.

Webster—Samuel Mooring, J. D. Harper.

Orleans—First ward—Joseph P. Murphy, Randall McDonnell, Thomas Boswell, Thomas Isabelle.

Second ward—H. C. Dibble, P. E. Bechtel, Lawrence Brown, Thomas Murray.

Third ward—William Walsh, Patrick Creagh, Thomas Lynne, T. Daley, J. W. Quinn, William Barrett, W. Johnson, A. E. Barber.

Fourth ward—P. B. S. Pinchback, C. T. Butler, L. Duffy and William Weeks. Alternates—C. W. Ringgold, W. P. Collins, H. Steel and John Vigers.

Fifth ward—William Vigers, E. Alix, H. Boutte, J. Lanabere, H. Ries, P. Montane.

Sixth ward—Alfred Capla, H. J. Campbell.

Ninth ward—Thomas Cary, Jack Augustin, George Rowald, David Douglas.

Tenth ward—H. C. Warmoth, P. Joseph, Remick, Ducloslange.

Eleventh ward—H. G. Pearson, A. M. C. Hearsy, F. J. Herron, N. H. McLemore.

Twelfth ward—George Baldey, N. C. Johnson.

Thirteenth ward—J. B. Gaudet, John Garstkamp.

Fourteenth ward—Madison Brown, W. R. Fish.

Fifteenth ward—George Phillips, R. Covert, Charles L. L. Sweet, Henry Carroll, B. Buchanan, H. Fuentes, J. H. H. Camp, H. N. Farrow. Alternates—David Mason, M. Henderson, James Robinson, G. Martin.

Ascension—D. G. W. Hill, Aaron Hill, Charles N. Lewis. Alternates—Randall Cole, Hutton Morris, L. E. Bentley.

Bossier—Aaron Harrison, Charles S. Abell. Alternates—Charles P. Wiggins, John Williams.

Catahoula—Shannon Y. Moore.

DeSoto—Henry Williams, M. Carr, proxy for William J. D. Houston.

Franklin—N. L. Homer, E. Lewis.

Jefferson—R. G. Gardner, W. P. Green, J. L. Henry, J. E. Parker, W. R. Chapman, William Brown.

The following list of sergeants-at-arms was read: P. Z. Canonge, D. A. Ward, A. W. Green, D. B. Bianchini, James Brette, D. Fisher, George Jones, H. Flowers, E. J. Frank, R. Howard, G. Garcia.

Mr. Matthews—I move we now proceed to take up the case which comes from the committee on credentials. I think the case ought to be taken up, as the delegates are here awaiting action.

Mr. Charles Smith—I have a resolution to offer covering the case.

A member—What parish?

Mr. Smith—Iberia.

Mr. Carr—But before that is read, I would suggest the report of the committee be read.

The secretary read the report of the committee, which referred the credentials of the delegates to the Republican convention.

Mr. Pinchback—It was the fact that these gentlemen had credentials to the Liberal Republican Convention; that the matter was referred to the house for action. If they wish to enter a Republican convention I have no objection.

Judge Dibble—Point of order. That resolution must be referred without reading.

O. F. Hunsaker—Point of order. Since the organization is not affected the resolution does not apply. The point was decided well taken.

Mr. Smith—I move the delegates be admitted.

Mr. Butler—I move the word "Liberal" be struck out of their credentials. Carried by a viva voce vote, a member protesting, as he had called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Underwood—I move for the enforcement of rule twenty.

A member—What does that mean?

Mr. Underwood—It means clear the house.

Governor Warmoth (from the floor)—I move the sergeants-at-arms proceed to enforce the rule. It is impossible to transact any business while those who are not delegates are upon the floor.

The sergeants-at-arms proceeded to do their duty.

Mr. Young, of Concordia—I move we now proceed to the election of delegates to the convention at Philadelphia.

The Chair—It falls under the clause requiring all resolutions to be referred without debate.

Mr. Matthews—I now move we proceed to the election of delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

Mr. Bechtel—That brings in the question of national politics.

The Chair—Put your motions in writing.

Judge Dibble—I call for the reading of that rule requiring motions to be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Carr—It is found in the adopted rule of the House—

Judge Dibble—That a simple motion be referred!

Mr. Carr—Motions or resolutions, at the option of the Chair.

The Chair so decided.

Mr. Matthews—The whole question of election of delegates hinges upon this interpretation. Somewhat familiar with the rules of the house, I am not aware of any rule referring a motion to the committee. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Hearsay moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Hunsaker protested against such ruling.

Judge Dibble—The effect of such a ruling is to stop all further proceedings until the committee on resolutions shall, in their good pleasure, report. This convention was called to do certain things and adopt a platform; whether we do or not, it must be done following a motion, and, with all respect to the Chair, I cannot sustain him.

Mr. Barber—The object of introducing that resolution is to define and shape the policy of this convention. I move, in order that the committee may have opportunity to report, that the convention adjourn until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Butler—Inasmuch as all motions must be referred to the committee on resolutions, I move that one be referred also.

Loud laughter and cheers greeted this motion.

Mr. Dumas—I move we adjourn until Friday, as to-morrow is Decoration day.

Mr. Pinchback, holding a copy of the Evening *Picayune* in his hand—I should like to ask the gentleman to withdraw his motion to adjourn, for a few moments, for a question of privilege.

Mr. Barber withdrew his motion, with the consent of renewing it.

Mr. Pinchback—Mr. President, I hope the gentleman who made the motion to adjourn will withdraw it, in order to allow me to speak to a privileged question. I have just been handed a copy of the Evening *Picayune* of this date, in which it says:

"The opening address of Mr. Pinchback yesterday, in the convention at the Mechanics' Institute, indicates a very decided wish on the part of himself and his followers for a reunion with that wing of the Republican party which is led by Marshal Packard. Says he:

"'The people demand a reunion of the party, and you should so act as to convince them that the responsibility of the division, if it continues, rests not upon you,'

"The speech is also a significant one because of its defiant tone toward the Democratic party, which, if it is to be regarded as expressive of the views and feelings of the colored people of the State, will preclude further attempts to establish a friendly understanding between the races. Mr. Pinchback has sufficient intelligence to know that language such as he has employed in this address is calculated to prevent the cooperation of the good men of both races. The white population desire to live on friendly terms with their colored fellow-citizens, and, therefore, deprecate any utterance on the part of the leaders of the colored people which could possibly raise a barrier between them. There is no occasion at this time for hostile language on either side, and we shall not, therefore, indulge in it. The reunion of the two wings of the Republican party, should it take place, will at once have the effect of compacting the white people of the State, although it will not necessarily make them less disposed to accord to the colored population their legitimate influence in the government. The issue will be clear and distinct, however. The question will be this: Shall Louisiana continue to be ruled by white men, or shall the black population, backed up by the federal government, have complete ascendency? To this complexion it threatens to come at last."

Now, what I have to say here is that this paper either willfully or maliciously makes a misrepresentation, and that by no act of mine since I have been in public life have I ever attempted to bring about such a consummation. At no time and under no circumstances have I tried to array the colored people of Louisiana against the whites. On the contrary, I have endeavored to ameliorate the feeling, and done everything in my power to bring about a friendly relation between the white man and the black in this State, and I have never, *never* tried to array the black population against the white; and I have even gone against my own people by refusing to accept the nomination for Governor when I was assured that I would receive a majority of votes in the State of Louisiana.

I have in my pocket letters from the different parishes in this State, assuring me that the entire black vote would be cast for me.

This I have done in order not to array the blacks against the whites. [Applause.] I am standing here indifferent to the demands of my race, in order not to combat against the influence of the whites. I will venture the assertion there is not another man in the State with my chances of success would act as I have.

I will say here that, in reference to the national convention, I will support the nomination of the Philadelphia convention, and do my utmost to secure the election of its choice, because I think it is in true keeping with the principles of my party, and I believe it will be fairer to my race than the nominee of the Cincinnati convention.

The utmost silence reigns while the secretary reads the list. In the meantime the attendance had increased to such an extent that the delegates sitting at desks in the places of former representatives appeared as if they would be swamped if the outsiders manifested any intention for a rush. Everyone has a look upon his face as if waiting for the ball to open and the first shot to be fired.

The secretary had scarcely finished the roll of those submitted "without action" before the chair announces what is the pleasure of the convention.

A member—I move the report be accepted.

The chair puts the affirmative, while Mr. McMillen is on the floor to make a suggestion about a mistake in regard to the membership from Carroll. This results in the following motion by Mr. Pinchback:

"I received a communication, at a late hour last night, substituting the name of John H. Green for that of John Lynch."

Mr. Underwood—I see the committee has not reported the list of alternates from Baton Rouge.

Mr. Pinchback—The committee only reported on such credentials as were submitted. The gentleman must look to the credentials from his parish himself.

A member—I move the report of the committee be accepted and adopted. Carried.

A member—I move the committee be discharged. Not seconded.

The Chair—Sergeants-at-arms will clear the hall of all those not delegates.

This order is carried out, and in consequence a vast throng of persons are pushed back to the doorway.

Mr. Quinn—What's the business before the convention.

The Chair—The report of the committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Underwood—Here is the report of the committee on permanent organization. It was received.

The report of the committee on rules was read. The rules to be the same as the House of Representatives. All resolutions to be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

The body now went into nomination for permanent president, every one with a candidate in prospective making the nominations at the same time. Messrs. McMillen, Pinchback and Harris being nominated, declined, after expressing their thanks, Mr. Harris saying: "I don't want any of my friends to vote for me." The vote, it was carried, should be conducted by ballot, the secretary calling the roll of parishes, and the only remaining candidates were H. C. Dibble and Hugh J. Campbell placed before the convention, a little difference being created by the motion of Mr. Mahoney to reopen the nominations, in order to get in the name of A. E. Barber.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The election was conducted under the supervision of Messrs. Mahoney, Matthews and Camp, tellers—motion being adopted that a majority vote shall elect.

During the long ceremony of depositing and receiving the ballots, the assembly, under the vigorous application of authority by the sergeants-at-arms, was restored to shape.

The Chair, at the conclusion of the reading of the rolls—Gentlemen, have you all voted?

There being no reply, the tellers proceded to a count of the votes amid cries of louder. When the count was concluded, it was found the result was as follows:

Hugh J. Campbell	158
Henry C. Dibble	38
Total	196

The Chair having announced the vote, Judge Dibble moved that the election of General Campbell be made unanimous, and he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Quinn, Dibble and Deslonde.

General Campbell, on taking the chair as permanent president, said:

I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by selecting me as your permanent president, to preside over the deliberations of this, one of the most important conventions that has ever assembled in the State of Louisiana since the Republican party first had a vote in this State. While I do not flatter myself that the compliment has been bestowed upon me personally, I take it that your votes of to-day are indicative of your intention to proceed with the purposes before us with deliberation and caution; to show that you are not intimidated with the terror which surrounds the Republican organization in our State, and that upon you depends the important question whether or not we are to have a Republican administration, a Republican Governor, a Republican Legislature, or a Democratic government, a Democratic Governor, a Democratic Legislature, or whether the Republican banner shall go down forever. Pardon me, if I take occasion to allude to occurrences of twelve months ago, or nearly twelve months ago, when the members of the Republican convention that afterward met at Turner Hall walked out of the Customhouse because the government officials sought to coerce the free representatives of the people by means of deputy marshals, cannon and bayonets. You asserted then that you were the true Republican party, and so you were. It was true then, and it is true now. While we regret the fact that there should be a division in the Republican party among its individual members and in its counsels, and while we recognize the fact that our opponents express a desire to come back, you must do all in your power to reconcile the two parties I have to express one hope, one sentiment, that should be the guiding sentiment of this convention, as it is the most pressing object—that we take such steps and pronounce such platforms as shall insure success to the Republican party. Let us make allowances for all differences of opinion that do not concern the vital interests of the State, save one: that of the principles of the Republican party in Louisiana.

You must remember that coming from the north, east and west of the State, when you return to your families and firesides, that if you carry the news that the State has been given over to another party, you carry with it sorrow and lamentation. But you must act so as to be confident of success in the fall. I trust that there will be harmony in your deliberations, and that you will extend to me that indulgence I shall require at your hands.

W. H. Green, on motion of Mr Young, was elected as permanent secretary.

Mr. McMillen—I now move that a committee of nine on resolutions be appointed. Carried.

A motion was made that a recess of half an hour be taken, which was adopted, and the body adjourned.

The convention was again called to order at 1:30.

The following lists of vice presidents was read:

L. A. Thibaut, H. Boutel, Hon. Edward Butler, W. Taylor, L. L. Henry, Gen. A. E. Barber, E. P. Ducloslange, J. C. Oliver, Hon. Peter Harper, Hon. G. Y. Kelso, George A. King, Samuel Armstead, Hon. C. L. Abell, Thomas H. Johson, D. H. Worrall, Colonel C. H. Moore, Hon. David Young, Hon. P. G. Deslonde, L. E. Laloire, Hon. Charles Smith, L. T. Briggs, Judge Henry C. Dibble, Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, Hon. J. P. Newsham, Hon. H. L. Swords, W. W. Johnson, Esq., Hon. W. R. Fish, Elbert Gantt.

In reference to the article in the *Picayune*, I will say to it and its representatives, that just such language as that used by the *Picayune* in the afternoon's edition is calculated to array the whites against the blacks, of the consequences of which I am fearful. I will waive no right, but rather than see this, would prefer that no colored man should hold political office in this State, and that we should go down preserving our dignity and manhood. [Applause.]

I desire, and always have desired, to perfect friendly relations between the white and colored inhabitants in this State. I do not care whether a man be white or black. I care not what his complexion may be, so long as he is an honest, intelligent citizen, and one that will perform the duties and responsibilities imposed upon him in a manner that will benefit the people and interests of the people of Louisiana. [Applause.] But if the Reform party or the Democratic party think that they will place all white men in power they will not secure a single black vote in the State of Louisiana. We want a fair and equal representation, and if the Customhouse party affiliates with the Reform party—this white man's party, after this declaration, if it is endorsed by that party, they will not receive a colored vote in Louisiana. [Loud and continued applause.] The colored people demand nothing but what is fair. They do not ask for anything but justice. They want nothing but their rights, and they do not even ask for this, for according to the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States "a majority rules." If this is the case the blacks will and can have their rights, and can tell *Mr. Picayune* to tell the white people of Louisiana that they will have their rights, but expect nothing more, and the Reform party, of which the *Picayune* is the champion organ, told us at the outset that the colored man would be guaranteed all their rights. But the article in this afternoon's edition is in direct opposition to this, and calls for a white man's party, and demonstrates that nothing less than a white man's party will satisfy them.

He concluded by appealing to the colored men to stand by the party and urging them to work for its interest.

The convention, on conclusion of the speech, took a recess until half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling, the convention proceeded to the transaction of business on reading the roll.

The vice presidents were invited to seats on the platform.

The claims of alternates were, on motion, allowed.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

General W. L. McMillen, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then reported the following, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we declare the Republican party of Louisiana in full sympathy with the national Republican party; that we indorse the platform of principles laid down by the Chicago convention.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves and our party to the faithful execution of the constitutional and statutory provisions for the public education of all the children of the State, without distinction.

Resolved, That we insist upon the enforcement of the constitutional and legal guarantees of the civil and political rights of all men, without distinction of race, color or previous condition.

Resolved, That a long train of evils must necessarily result from the effort being made by the Democratic party to obtain control of our State government, through dissensions in the Republican party. Among these we may mention the repeal of the civil rights law; the establishment of qualified suffrage; the destruction of our common school system; repudiation of the State debt, and the subjection of union and colored elements to bitter political and commercial proscription; and, as abundant evidence is to be found in the tone of the press, and in speeches, that the sole object of the Democrats and Reformers is our political overthrow, and to this end they are subordinating the Presidential and all other questions; therefore,

Resolved, That in order to save the State from Democratic rule, and to perpetuate free government, it is highly important that all Republican elements in this State should be united upon a ticket to be composed of true and tried Republicans, and to secure this end we recognize and tolerate existing differences of opinion upon national affairs.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the federal officials in this State in attempting, through arbitrary and illegal exercise of power, to interfere with the right of the people to peacefully assemble; to overthrow our State gavernment, and through combinations with our political enemies, to overthrow the Republican party.

Resolved, That we recognize in Governor Warmoth an officer who has combined with an efficient discharge of public duties an unimpeachable fidelity to the principles and the policy of the party by which he was elevated to his high position; that to him the Republican party largely owes whatever of credit may be its due for the fulfillment of those obligations which it assumed toward the people of the State, in carrying out the principles of justice and equality which are the basis of its organization; that the public owe to him chiefly the preservation and maintenance of public order, in spite of perils which were surmountable only by the exercise of extraordinary wisdom, courage and discretion; that, with his powerful co-operation, the State may hope for a deliverance from many evils, the existence of which can not be disputed, and the continuance of which would be disgraceful to the Republican party; and that he is our first choice for the office of Governor at the next election; that we present him as our candidate, and urge all other Republican organizations to indorse and support him.

Resolved, That in our honored fellow-citizen, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, we have a bold, able and manly leader in the Republican party—one who can be trusted in the future with its interests as he has been in the past, and that we indorse him, and declare him to be our first choice for Lieutenant Governor, and we present him as our candidate and urge all other Republican organizations to indorse and support him.

Resolved, That as all true Republicans are devoutly desirous of averting the dangers which beset their party, and of reuniting that party for a common purpose; therefore,

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, it do so to meet at Baton Rouge on the nineteenth of June next, or at such other time or place as may hereafter be indicated by the State Central Committee, for the purpose of making efforts to assure a union of all Republican elements in this State.

Resolved, That there shall be a State Central Executive 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 a member of the committee.

The reading of the resolutions produced the greatest enthusiasm. After it had subsided Mr. A. B. Harris stating that the business for which the convention had assembled had transpired, moved for an adjournment until the nineteenth proximo, to meet at Baton Rouge.

This was adopted and the convention adjourned.

AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT.

Pinchback, Blackburn and Conway.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, being loudly called upon for a speech, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen—The signs of the times would seem to indicate that the Republican party is to be reunited. As I have been mentioned in a prominent position before this convention, I gave my adhesion to it. It embraced my ideas. It was in keeping with the speeches I have made during the past few days, and I think the course of this convention must be approved by every true member of the Republican party, and harmony can not be obtained otherwise. Because I have been brought forward by the convention as Lieutenant Governor, and because it would have seemed that I wished to precipitate my election, and because I do not wish to foist myself upon the people, I have acted as I have done.

I have accepted the resolutions offered by the committee. These resolutions leave it to any gentleman to choose for himself. While I have stood by the State administration, and will continue to do so as long as it is Republican, I do not approve its action in regard to national politics. I have been accused of being on the fence. I guess I have been somewhat in that position, because I had not made up my mind on national politics.

It has been said that the delegates of the convention will indorse Greeley and Brown. I do not believe they will. I do not know whether Republicans can afford to go outside of their own party lines. In a speech I made at the time the negro convention was meeting in this very hall, I said I would stand by the nominees of the Philadelphia convention, but that should the Cincinnati convention nominate Charles Sumner, I would support him. It is needless for me to tell you that they did not choose him.

So I am compelled by my speech and other assertions I have made to stand by the Philadelphia convention and accept their nominees. These two expressions had fixed my status as far as national politics were concerned, and I here publicly announce that I will advocate and support the Philadelphia convention, because it is in keeping with the true principles of my party, and because I believe that it will nominate a man who will be fairer to my race than the Cincinnati nominee. I do not wish to speak harshly of Horace Greeley. I know that for forty years he has labored for the emancipation of my race, and that there is no man in the country who has done more to secure for us the rights we to-day enjoy. Having a deep sense of gratitude, therefore I shall always endeavor to speak kindly of him, and I believe that if he is elected to the high position for which he has been nominated, he will give us a fair and honest government; but I would not vote for him because I believe it would be a precedent for the breaking up of party lines in this State, which would be highly injurious.

I believe that the course of your committee on resolutions has been a proper one, but I do not believe that the colored people will ever sufficiently forget some of the acts of Horace Greeley toward them to vote for him. I have the speech of Mr. Voorhees before me where he says that under no contingency will he support Greeley, and that he will try his best to prevent the Baltimore convention from indorsing his nomination, and I believe that Mr. Voorhees represents the views of the greater portion of the Democrats. There are a number of honest and good men who may go so far as to vote for Greeley. They are opposed to Grant on account of the military tendency of his rule, and would rather vote for any one than him. The number of these, however, is insignificant compared with those who take the other view of the question.

The policy of the Democrats since the passage by Congress of the reconstruction acts has been a mistaken one. Had they taken the colored people by the hand at that time there would have been no need of any turmoil in the State. But they adhered to their old policy, and made war upon us, and the result was that we looked for such white men as would assist us in the exercise of our political rights, and, therefore, many aliens have been put into the high offices of the State. If we take the utterances of the paper whose accusations I was unwillingly forced to answer this afternoon, I fear they have learned no lesson from their past experience. But if they have, and are willing to benefit by it, I have no doubt that we can have a fair and honest election, and can return such men to office as no one can complain of.

Whether we shall succeed in harmonizing the Republican party is a question that is wrapped up in the womb of the future, and which none can foretell, but it is to be hoped that a spirit of conciliation will characterize all your deliberations and be in all your actions, so that we may enter the campaign with a fair chance of success. But if we fail in this, I fear the future of my party is an untold ill. I know what it is to live in a State where our enemies are supreme.

It is not for the sake of the office itself that I demand it for the colored people, nor for the sake of the pecuniary benefits arising therefrom, but for the sake of the moral recognition. Show me the State where the colored people hold high offices, and I will show you a State where their social standing is equally improved. As there are many more who will have to address you, and as we shall all have plenty of opportunity to get rid of the superfluous gas within us, I will not detain you longer. After the reception you have given me, I feel more than ever like making sacrifices for my people. For the respect you have shown me, I give you many thanks. I trust that my course in the future may be such as to insure my continuing in your good graces.

Mr. W. J. Blackburn being called upon, made a few remarks, as also did Mr. Conway. Both were loudly applauded, and listened to with much attention. Governor Warmoth was loudly called for, but he not appearing, the large assembly quietly dispersed.

Excursion to Chalmette.

The German Veteran Union of New Orleans has arranged an excursion to Camp Chalmette to-day, the national decoration day. See advertisement in another column.

National Bank Statistics.

The abstracts of reports made to the Controller of Currency, showing the condition of 1843 national banks in the United States at the close of business on the nineteenth of April, contain the following:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$844,639,208
United States bonds	409,679,550
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	82,686,619
Due from banks and bankers	40,969,721
Checks and other cash items	12,413,724
Exchanges for clearing house	114,195,966
Bills of banks	18,492,188
Specie	244,310,181
Legal tender notes	103,286,445
Clearing house certificates	13,379,000
Three per cents	4,210,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$457,924,318
Profits	156,694,569
Bank notes outstanding	368,993,038
Deposits, individual	627,535,734
United States deposits	10,716,670
Banks	155,732,182

Saw-Mill Explosion.

We copy this report from the Opelousas *Journal:*

On Thursday morning of last week the saw-mill of Mr. J. F. McClendon, about ten miles west of Ville Platte, in this parish, exploded its boiler, doing great damage to life and property. It seems that there was considerable difficulty in getting up steam. Only one log had been sawed at ten o'clock, when the engineer thinking there was enough steam, was in the act of starting the saw, when the explosion took place.

There were eight persons at work about the mill, to wit: J. F. McClendon, proprietor; Holloway Bennett, A. Guillory, J. P. Ortego, Jr., Onezime Fontenot, John Eves, a colored boy, aged fifteen or sixteen years, named Bob, and a younger colored boy. Bennett was mortally wounded, and died the same day; McClendon has two wounds on the head, one on the right thigh, and is severely scalded. Guill