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VOLUME VI—NO. 4[illegible]. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1578.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT

GIVEN BY

THE ARTISTS OF THE ITALIAN OPERA,

Tuesday Evening, June 4,

AT THE LYCEUM HALL.

PART I.

Aria, Largo al Factotum, Barber of Seville..Rossini. Signor Reina.
Duo, Mira d'Acerbe Lagrime, Trovatore.....Verdi Mme. Corani, Signor Paolini.
Romanza, M'Appari, Martha.....Flotow Signor Baccei.
Romances Franzaises, Eternite d'Amour, B Ma Brunette—Mme. Corani.
Terzetto, Attila.....Verdi Mme. Corani, Signors Baccei and Reina.

Dr. Dell'Orto has kindly consented to give a grand recitation in Italian of the third canto of Dante's Inferno.

PART II.

English song, Say, My Heart.....Wallace Mme. Corani.
Romanza, Foscari.....Verdi Signor Paolini.
Duo, Barber.....Rossini Mme. Corani, Signor Reina.
Romanza, Louisa Miller.....Verdi Signor Baccei.
Terzetto, Ernani.....Verdi Mme. Corani, Signors Baccei and Reina.

Mr. J. CARTIER will preside at the piano.
Piano used—Chickering's.
Tickets can be procured at E. LILIENTHAL'S Jewelry store, No. 95 Canal street. Admission $1. je2 1d

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Admission to grounds, 50 cents.
Dramatic entertainment at 8 P. M. my28 11t

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FOR SALE—THE YACHT VETO, TWENTY-one feet keel, ten feet beam, a fast and commodious boat. She can be seen at Lynch's shipyard, Bayou bridge. Sails, anchor, awning, etc., complete. Apply to Mr. LYNCH, at L. B. Wakeman, No 274 Julia street, New Basin. je1 3t*

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between James C. Clark and Mrs. K. L. Hanney, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES C. CLARK,
K. L. HANNEY.

Referring to the above I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to me for my successors: WILLIAM H. DIGGES and Mrs. K. L. HANNEY in commendam.

W. H. Digges is hereby authorized to liquidate the affairs of the said firm of James C. Clark, No. 80 Camp street, corner of Natchez.

JAMES C. CLARK.

New Orleans, June 1, 1872. je2 6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of LEHMAN, NEWGASS & CO., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Benjamin Newgass.

E. & M. LEHMAN,
B. NEWGASS,
H. ABRAHAM.

New Orleans, June 1, 1872.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business at Nos. 186 and 188 Gravier street, under the name and style of LEHMAN, ABRAHAM & CO. Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, the members of the new firm hope to merit a continuance thereof by close attention to the interests intrusted to their care.

E. & M. LEHMAN, New York.
HENRY ABRAHAM, New Orleans.
HENRY BEER, New Orleans.

New Orleans, June 1, 1872. je1 30t

REWARDS.

$1000 REWARD.—IN VIEW OF THE increase of counterfeit nickel pieces given for fare in the street railroad cars, a reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid for the detection and conviction of any one making and passing knowingly such counterfeit five cent pieces in any of the city railroad cars, and One Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of any one knowingly putting counterfeit five cent pieces or nickels in the car fare boxes. Drivers are instructed to have arrested at once any person putting such counterfeit coins in the fare box.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
President New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.
P. WINTZ,
President New Orleans City Railroad Company.
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President Crescent City Railroad Company.
A. McCLELLAN,
President St. Charles Street Railroad Company.
E. J. HART,
President Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company.
R. H. SCHMIDTZ,
my11 30t President Orleans Railroad Company.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

THE COMBINATION QUESTION

A STORMY DISCUSSION

CONFERENCE WITH REFORMERS

The Opera House, on Bourbon street, corner of Toulouse, where it was appointed the Democratic State Convention should meet, was nearly filled an hour before the time of calling to order by delegates and their friends. The sole topic of conversation among the greater number of those who were to assemble was the prospective coalition with the Reformers, and how such a consummation of political policy was to be brought about. The time before the actual call to order was devoted to such exchanges of opinion as would naturally take place between men who met in the same building from all quarters of the State, and the recent editorial expressions of the New Orleans papers, as well as the speech of Governor Warmoth, came in for their share of animadversion.

The delegates took up their position in the parquette, and where accommodations were inadequate filled the semi-circle of boxes overlooking this portion of the auditorium. Ample arrangements were made for reporters in the orchestra, and immediately before the preliminary organization the parquette presented a scene of bustle and animation, consequent upon delegates fitting themselves into a local habitation so as to avoid the confusion of two or three different places for one constituency. It was noticed that some changes had been made in the body of the delegates since the last meeting.

A passing glance showed that the age, respectability, wealth, statesmanship and political wisdom of Louisiana were well represented in the convention, and forecast the opinion that the deliberations would be carried on without the disorder incident of late to assemblies of the kind.

12 M.—There is considerable impatience manifested, eleven o'clock being the time for meeting, and no call to order yet. Loud cries for Head (president) rise from all parts of the house.

THE CALL TO ORDER.

Mr. J. R. Head took his seat as president, saying:

Gentlemen of the Convention—The hour has arrived to which the meeting of the convention of the Democratic party of Louisiana assembled on the eighteenth of April last adjourned to meet again in this city. It becomes my duty, therefore, I suppose, as the presiding officer of that body, to announce the same, and to state the object of the meeting.

Under ordinary circumstances this duty would be simple, brief, and easily discharged. The people of the country are so thoroughly accustomed to the practice of assembling together, through their representative delegates, in the capacity of State conventions in order to select the standard bearers for the suffrages of the people in coming elections, and in case of an approaching Presidential campaign, to appoint delegates to the national convention, to provide an electoral ticket, and also to appoint an executive committee for the permanence of their organization, that these ordinary and simple duties are familiar to all. But on the present occasion, even in the discharge of these customary duties, owing to some diversity of opinion, grave questions of expediency are likely to engage your attention. First, as to whether it would be better to nominate a State ticket or to postpone the same until some future time, as the delegates have conflicting instructions upon this point and others, perhaps differ in opinion upon these questions; and secondly, whether or not any distinct enunciation of principles should be set forth or a platform adopted, and what should be its character. Perhaps the question may arise whether or not the Cincinnati Liberal Republican platform should be indorsed or the Democratic party of the State should steer clear of federal politics in the present attitude of national parties, and look alone to the restoration of our own down-trodden and tax-ridden State from her present and impending ruin.

In the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on the ninth of July proximo, the questions as to whether those delegates shall be instructed to vote for the nomination of a national ticket, or to indorse the Greeley and Brown ticket, or simply adopt the passive policy and commit the party to no candidates whatever; or whether or not the delegation should go entirely uninstructed, with or without a knowledge of their proclivities, will doubtless claim your attention. In the next place you will be presented the propriety or impropriety of nominating an electoral ticket at the present time, or whether the power to make that nomination at some future time, according to contingencies, should be delegated to your executive committee.

In addition to the matters already mentioned, gentlemen of the convention, you are likely to be met with a proposition to appoint a committee to confer with the Reform party, which claims, in common with the Democratic party, to have in view, as its paramount object, the reformation of the State government, for the purpose of effecting, if practicable, an alliance with that organization in pursuit of the mutual end had in view, which will demand your due consideration. From outside intimations and discussions it seems probable, also, that a committee to confer with one from the Liberal Republican Convention or its executive committee will be asked for, which question it may be well for you to prepare to meet.

In discussing the expediency of nominating a State ticket, gentlemen—a question which will, no doubt, be well considered by you—is the efficiency of the Democratic organization, or its ability to succeed by drawing to its support the conservative masses of the State, in our efforts to elect honest men to office, which will, no doubt, be one of the chief recommendations of the candidates you select, and if no terms of alliance with the Reform party should be offered which can be accepted without evident danger of the disintegration of our organization, or disaster to the cause which we have most at heart, they will become considerations of the more gravity. In this connection I would ask leave to direct your attention to the awkward predicament the Democratic party of Louisiana would be placed in if the convention should send delegates to Baltimore, and afterward ignore the party name; also the position in which we should be placed if we should indorse the Cincinnati nominees, and the National Democratic Convention should subsequently nominate other candidates for the same offices. In view of these contingencies, the danger of making entangling alliances or embarassing concessions and complications will no doubt elicit your careful consideration, as well as to the expediency of either making nominations or leaving the field open for more efficient conservative organization, if any such exist.

Upon this review of the situation, the importance of your meeting, gentlemen, will be fully realized. Hoping you will be guided by the light of wisdom in your counsels, and that your deliberations may be conducted with that dignity and decorum your intelligence and respectability guarantee, I announce the meeting open for further proceedings.

Mr. Oscar Arroyo then called the roll of the parishes, when it was found that about nineteen-twentieths were represented.

Mr. E. H. McCaleb—I move the committee on credentials have permission to retire to consider the credentials of the new members.

A member—As the parish of Winn was not represented at the last convention, I beg leave to present the credentials of that parish.

The Chair—Your credentials can be handed to the committee.

The committee was given permission to retire.

Captain Hooe, of Rapides—I move that we do now go into into a permanent organization by the election of a president.

Evident dissatisfaction and cries of "no" greeted this motion.

Mr. McCaleb—I rise to a point of order. How can we go into a permanent organization until credentials are examined and we find out who are delegates and who are not. [Signs of approbation.] It seems to me this is putting the cart before the horse.

Mr. Tucker, of St. Mary—As there can not be anything done until the committee on credentials reports, I now move we take a recess of half an hour. Carried.

The committee on credentials retire over the bridge which crosses the orchestral booths, and the assembly breaks up dividing out in different groups and discuss the noncommittal propositions laid down in the president's speech.

It being announced at the expiration of the half hour that it would take the committee on credentials at least an hour longer to get through their labors, another recess of an hour was taken.

As the hour expired and no report appeared, there was considerable impatience manifested, and calls for speakers broke out. The convention was finally called to order.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The president having taken his seat, Mr. E. H. McCaleb, chairman of the committee on credentials, said: "I am directed by the committee to make the following report."

The following list of delegates was then read:

Ascension—General Thomas F. Raymond, E. Jones McCall, R. N. Simms, B. Lehman, S. Hepburn, H. L. Durfel, Joseph Brent. (This parish is only entitled to three votes).

Assumption—Same delegation as reported in former session of the convention (five votes).

Avoyelles—J. Ewell, J. J. Bucco's, L. K. Branch, S. R. Thorpe, C. Lemoine, E. Jeffrion, T. J. Edwards, C. Brunette (four votes).

East Baton Rouge—A. S. Herron, J. O. Fuqua, T. Bynum, D. C. Montan, T. J. Bird, W. Pratt, B. F. Bryan, R. T. Young, T. B. Brown, E. M. Hooper, J. McCullen, S. Harralson, Fergus Gardere (five votes).

West Baton Rouge—J. L. Lobdell, J. T. Landry, N. W. Pope, H. C. Bernard (one vote).

Bienville—J. R. Head, B. W. Slorer, W. J. Slaton, J. F. Boone.

Bossier—Same delegation (five votes).

Caddo—W. B. Egan, J. S. Ashton, A. Boarman, B. Morrison.

Cameron—Henry S. Reid (one vote).

Concordia—G. S. Walton, G. S. Mayo, W. B. Spencer, R. P. Miller, P. L. Rivers, G. W. Green, G. S. Bauzer, J. S. Scott, Y. York, P. W. Chase, O. Mayo (one vote).

Calcasieu—W. H. Kirkman, J. W. Bryan, A. H. Morse, L. Leveque, M. E. Gill, J. Ryan (three votes).

Caldwell—A. H. Harris, P. R. Smith (two votes).

Carroll—Dr. T. C. Nukes (proxy for W. R. C. Lyons), Hiram Lott, W. B. Kean.

Catahoula—J. G. Hankes, William Redditt, Wade R. Young (three votes).

Claiborne—Same delegation (ten votes).

De Soto—Same delegation, J. S. Ashton, proxy (four votes).

East Feliciana—G. W. Mundy, A. S. Carter, W. P. Kerman, T. B. Lyons (D. J. Wedge, proxy), J. C. Thomas, P. C. Butler, T. L. East (J. A. Norwood, proxy), Charles McVea, J. A. Norwood, Henry Hirschler (five votes).

West Feliciana—Dr. W. Wilcot, R. C. Wickliffe, Dr. Dederick, S. J. Powell, L. Adler, A. Maders, J. A. Maryman, Willis Hamilton (two votes).

Franklin—B. Baker, J. W. Willis, N. L. Horror, D. T. Russell, L. H. Bowden (four votes).

Grant—J. W. Hadout (one vote).

Iberville—Allen Jumel, R. O. Hebert, H. S. Browne, C. A. Brusle, J. C. Chastant.

Iberia—R. S. Perry, E. P. Broussard, E. B. Trimidad, H. B. Bayard, W. F. Schwing, Charles Mestayer, J. D. Broussard, A. D. Valcourt.

Jackson—Same delegates.

Jefferson—J. F. Worley, F. Hennings, John Fazende, A. S. Cox, Charles LeBreton, Clarke W. Bezanier, Gotthiel Bubeck, Jr.

Lafayette—Old report (five votes.)

Lafourche—Old report (six votes.)

Livingston—M. L. Bowman, George D. Wells, E. B. Stames (two votes.)

Madison—E. D. Farrar, H. R. Lucas, J. D. McDowell, W. B. Brockett, G. C. Waddell (one vote.)

Morehouse—R. B. Todd, G. Croxton, W. D. Brigham, J. T. Cason, G. M. Sandidge, J. H. Brigham, C. Newton, C. C. Davenport, J. Smith, Dr. A. S. Helmick.

Natchitoches—Old report.

Ouachita—J. McKwen, C. H. Morrison, G. W. McCranie, J. P. Crosby, J. B. Garretson, F. Garrett, L. W. Lughner, T. C. Standifer, D. T. Head, J. P. Beasely.

Plaquemines—Old report.

Pointe Coupee—E. L. Jewell, J. Vignes, L. B. Claiborne, D. T. Merrick and others.

Rapides—T. C. Manning, T. O. Moore, J. C. Wise, M. Wells, S. A. Smith, W. W. Whittington, Jr., M. L. McGinnis, J. G. P. Hooe, J. L. Casmulla, G. W. Stafford, M. Heyman, M. Ryman.

Red River—Dr. W. S. Williams, E. D. Bullock, J. W. Sandifer, T. W. Attwey (one vote).

Richland—G. McD. Brumby, T. G. Mangane, A. Dyson, Dr. Petit (one vote).

Sabine—J. F. Smith, J. M. Sandidge (three votes).

St. Bernard—Same delegation (two votes).

St. Charles—Emile Rost, P. Boutte, J. G. Drehr.

St. Helena—Same delegation (four votes).

St. James—J. E. Brou (proxy for S. Brand and S. Loup), A. Roman (proxy for J. K. Gaudet), F. P. Poche, E. C. Wood, A. Bourgeois, E. Scanlan.

St. John—J. W. Godberry, L. DePoorter, M. A. Becnel, Jules Reine.

St. Landry—J. J. Tarveltes, C. C. Dussor, J. J. Gardenr, N. Gauthreaux, Elisha Andrews, R. D. Fastlette, F. Robin, J. H. Overton, J. M. Moore, J. Lyons, L. Lallande, E. Vidrine, Dr. J. Estorge, M. Garigues, Joseph Webb, D. Lafleur, T. S. Fontenot, E. Clarke, J. M. R. Wilson, P. Davie, Dr. J. Hawkins, M. B. Carter, C. W. Foreman, Dr. McDavitt, J. H. Sandon, Dr. E. M. Millard, Dr. T. A. Cook, L. D. Prescott, L. D. Scott, Dr. J. A. McMillan (sixteen votes.)

St. Martin—Same delegation (five votes.)

St. Mary—Same delegation, with addition of E. Hickey and Robert C. White as proxy for Dillon and P. Peout for Menard (six votes.)

St. Tammany—Same delegat on (two votes).

Tangipahoa—Same delegation (one vote).

Terrebonne—D. S. Cage, E. McCollom, E. W. Dupey, T. Gibson, A. Theriot (four votes).

Tensas—L. V. Reeres, J. F. Harrison, S. M. Roulh, T. W. Castleman (one vote).

Union—Same delegation (five votes).

Vermillion—L. Broussard, E. Ewing, Judge Guegnon (three votes).

Vernon—Same delegation (one vote).

Washington—J. Wood, S. W. Bickham, J. R. Wood, W. Meagen, J. O. Poole, R. Daniells, A. R. Bickham, John Wadsworth (two votes).

Webster—A. B. George (one vote).

Winn—A. Stinson, W. R. Roberts (two votes).

Orleans—Same delegation, except H. Puissant, proxy for N. Glasse, and B. Brady, proxy for John Tobin.

Mr. ——, of West Feliciana—I come here with credentials from West Feliciana and was ruled out. Mr. Powell, who was a candidate for district judge, was sent to represent the parish. He wanted his name struck off as it might hurt him with the negro vote. Several of the delegates admitted were compromised on the Warmoth question, and had been put in while he was ruled out.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe—We, of Feliciana, came here to represent the Democratic party of the parish, asking no favors and no candidates to present, but with the only intention to redeem our State from the corrupt rule under which we labor. In behalf of Mr. Powell, who has been assailed, the best reply is to read the resolutions passed by the party under which they came here.

Numerous amendments were made, and suggestions as to proxies and changes adopted with the report.

Mr. McCranie—I oppose the adoption of the report if the parish of Richland, and other parishes, are entitled to but one vote. It is entitled to more, where it should have as many as the parish I represent. I move to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted, with a view of the new parishes getting a proper representation.

R. M. T. Hunter—This is an important question, and one which ought to be determined. The parish of Tensas, by the report, is entitled to one vote, where there are 3000 Democratic voters.

Mr. McCaleb—We have simply followed in the footsteps of the executive committee, and have constructed the report upon the the basis of the election of 1868, for we do not recognize that there has been a fair election since.

Mr. Henry—I represent the parish of Iberia, one of the new parishes, and I am willing to accept the representation afforded by the committee. I am unwilling the convention should be divided on any such a question.

The motion to reconsider the adoption of the report was lost—73 yeas, 105 nays.

Mr. A. S. Herron—I move that the committee on credentials be instructed to inquire whether the new parishes are, or not, entitled to a greater representation.

Mr. ——, of Ouachita—I move, as a substitute, that we allow the committee to ascertain the full number of votes cast in all the parishes and report.

Mr. Bryan—I move to lay both the motion and substitute on the table.

Withdrawn.

Mr. H. D. Ogden, of the executive committee—You must, if you would ascertain the delegation of the new parishes, first ascertain the vote of the mother parish, and deduct from that the vote of the new parish.

The motion to table was renewed, and loud cries of question rose, Mr. ——, of Ouachita, not being allowed by the temper of the house to state his question of privilege. The motion to table prevailed.

Mr. Gibson—In order to stop any other trivial discussion, it is my suggestion we go into some regular business. There are many delegates here in a double capacity—both to the Reform and the Democratic conventions. My idea is to appoint a committee to confer with the Reformers on this question. It should be a general committee from all parts of the State, inasmuch as the gentlemen who compose that convention are of us and with us.

Mr. Napier Bartlette, of Claiborne, offered a resolution that a committee of nine delegates be appointed to confer with "other political organizations."

Mr. Gibson—My motion is that a committee of five be appointed.

Mr. Herron—Point of order, that the report of the committee is not yet adopted, for there was a motion to reconsider put and carried.

Loud cries of "no," "no."

The conclusion of this misunderstanding being unraveled by the chair, Mr. Gibson resumed the floor, still saying he wanted to quit discussion and go to business.

Mr. Michael Ryan—Point of order, that the house was organized.

Captain Hooe—I call for my motion to go into a permanent organization.

Mr. Carlton Hunt—This house is organized. [Numerous points of order here were made]. I hold in my hand the statement of the convention that you, Mr. President, was elected. The convention simply adjourned, and you, sir, were elected permanent president. When the House of Representatives is organized and adjourns and new members come in, the presiding officer still keeps in his place. I consider those duties have been discharged with dignity, impartiality and ability, and I do not doubt but the house will sustain me in that proposition, because it is sustained by law by its own honorable declaration and a due sense of propriety in retaining you and the organization as intended to be permanent. I move to lay the resolution going into a new organization on the table.

Here cries of "let it come;" question; no debate, rose repeatedly on all sides.

Mr. E. L. Jewell rose to a question of of privilege, and strove in vain to be heard, a war of questions cutting him off in his efforts to be heard.

The question to lay or not the motion to go into a permanent organization on the table was put. The vote of parishes was called, and the result stood 265 yeas, 30 nays.

Mr. Gauthreaux—I want to know if any delegate has a right to represent two parishes at once? Mr. B. B. Simmes represents the parishes of Vernon and Pointe Coupee both. I move his name be stricken from the delegation of one parish, at least. I would like his name to be stricken from all.

Mr. B. B. Simmes—I do represent the parishes of Vernon and Pointe Coupee, and I consider I have the right to represent two. Have you the right to question the people of the parishes who sent me hither? In reference to the thirteenth ward, they requested my name should be placed before the ward for nomination. I did so, but afterward withdrew it. I appeal to Mr. Rivera, if he is here.

Mr. Rivera—We, a committee of the thirteenth ward, called upon Mr. Simmes to get his name for a delegation from the ward. He said that if the members would place his name before them, he would so consent. [Loud jeers and laughter.]

At this point, Mr. Simmes' voice was drowned in hisses and groans. He disappeared from where he had been standing, near the orchestral rail, and took up a position near the centre and said: "You can't cry me down. I am not the man to be hissed down or brow-beaten. I am not to be intimidated. The statement of Mr. Rivera confirms my own. Am I not to be heard? Is a man grown grey in the Democratic service to be cried down? Forty years have I been in the State and have kept the principles of the Democratic faith. I was struggling for the Democratic party when that young gentleman (Mr. Gauthreaux) was in the nursery."

Mr Gauthreaux—Were I going into personalities I would break his head with my stick.

In the midst of this discussion the voice of Mr. H. D. Ogden was heard appealing to "my countrymen" for order, as they had met here as men and should act like men for the welfare of the State.

Mr. Gauthreaux—For the sake of harmony I am willing to let the whole matter be dropped.

In the midst of much confusion Mr. Fuqua moved to adjourn until this evening at half-past seven o'clock, which was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the session, Mr. Head in the chair, Mr. Fuqua, of Baton Rouge, took the floor with the object of offering a motion to adjourn, yielding to Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, who offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the future destiny of the State of Louisiana depends upon the wise and judicious deliberations of the convention.

Resolved, That the following named delegates be and they are hereby appointed a committee to confer with the Reform party and all other political organizations, in order to ascertain what candidates can be selected that will receive the support of the people, and also that will guarantee to the people an honest, economical administration of our State, parochial and municipal affairs, to wit: Fergus Gardere, J. H. Brigham, J. C. Manning, W. S. Egan, Charles Brusle, W. W. Pugh, General Decloquet, E. H. McCaleb, G. De Feriet, E. John Ellis.

Judge T. G. Hunt—I object to this—to this selection of gentlemen to represent New Orleans, not derogating from the honorable gentlemen named. But this looks like clap trap—

A number of points of order were made, interrupting the speaker.

Cries of "Go on! go on!"

A voice—No combination with Radicals.

Mr. Hunt—I desire to make a few remarks with the consciousness that I will soon pass away. I am against any committee to confer with scoundrels. My opinions, which I have written down, will not lose any of their pith because I rose at two o'clock to write them out. Honor and policy are one and the same. No compromise can be made with infamy. The end can not sanctify the means. Themistocles had said, in relation to a certain proposition, that "Nothing inconsistent with honor need be entertained." Mr. Hunt then read an address which denounced Governor Warmoth. There was nothing left to him but his own newspaper and his crew, who are preparing, like rats, to desert a sinking ship. His late address, though cunningly devised, is a tissue of lies. The devil had tempted Christ by conveying him into the wilderness and showing him the populous cities and treasures of the world. Christ said, "Get thee behind me, Satan." Men, when you appear before your Maker, say you were true to your country and to Louisiana. You may know these men who advocate these combinations by their honeyed words and commendations. A considerable attention was devoted to a traverse of Governor Warmoth's history. He referred to the expedition to Washington—territorial delegate to degrade Louisiana from her position of a free and independent State to the position of a territory. Ought not such a man to be held up to the execration of every Louisianian? This is the man whom it is proposed to send as a Senator from the State. Can infamy go further than this? I stand with my voice against all connection with villainy.

Mr. Fuqua insisted on his motion to adjourn, but was ruled out.

Mr. E. L. Jewell—I insist upon the right of being heard upon the other side. No man has a greater respect for the venerable delegate than myself. He who is senior member of his family claimed the floor for an address, and, on sitting down, moved to adjourn. It was only this morning that a gentleman, who, I believe, is the youngest member of his family, claimed the floor also for a considerable time, and when he sat down debate was cut off. Now, I wish to know if it is settled that the Hunt family proposes to control the convention. [Cheers.]

Judge Hunt, interrupting—I only yielded out of honor to the gentleman from Baton Rouge. That is my answer.

Mr. E. L. Jewell—I am charged with favoring the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and with being a Warmoth man for that reason. Is there any Democrat upon this floor who has made a more bitter war upon that man than myself? In the Senate, to which I was elected, and where I remained for six weeks, I was the first man who raised my voice in denunciation of that man, and was incontinently kicked out because I was a Democrat.

Mr. Hyams—What is before the house?

Voices—Go on, Jewell. You're right.

Mr. Jewell—I have not burnt the midnight oil, nor have I sat up until two o'clock in the morning to write out my opinions; but these are a few desultory remarks, made upon the spur of the moment, and they may not be elegant in language, nor as apropos as from my learned friend, nor I may not be as well versed in ancient history; but let us come down to the practical application of the events of the day. The fact is that a majority of the Democratic party, should they speak their minds freely, would say that we would inevitably meet with defeat if we have no combination—

[A voice—No combination with Warmoth.]

With whom must we combine? The Reformers are a local organization purely. In the State they have neither power, strength, nor bulk. Now, two-thirds of this convention come here, also accredited to the Reform Convention, which, should it meet to-morrow, it would have to adjourn, as they would have no quorum. Admitting we do get them, what shall we do?

[A voice—Hang Warmoth. Cheers.]

Entering into an analysis of the parties in the State, Mr. Jewell proceeded:

I am one of those kind of Democrats who am willing to form a combination with the devil himself, hide, horns, hoof and the skin on, if we can carry the State. Yes, and I am willing, providing the proper security is offered, to form combination with Warmoth himself. [Storms of hissing continuing several minutes, amid cries of "Put him out," "Sit down," "Shut up."] You can not form a combination with the Grant party, because it is the negro element, and I saw in the National Theatre convention, which was made up of negroes, they would let no white man speak, not even Packard himself; for when one of the leaders would rise to speak the word would be passed round, "Watch that white man." I say it for a fact, that any man of the party who votes for Grant votes to put the State under the control of negroes for all future time. [Cheers.] No man in this State has waged against Warmoth an opposition with more vindictiveness than myself. Why? Because I thought he was using all his energy to ruin and destroy our State and our people. Now, when I am willing to support that man, to sink all my animosities, all my prejudices—willing to look forward ward only to a future more glorious—to build up and foster our destroyed institutions, it only shows you how anxious I feel for the welfare of the State that I can act thus. I am not a candidate for office, do not want any; but if I could see the Democratic party successful, I would be willing never to say another word, but would consign myself to the tomb of the Capulets. [Dead silence].

Mr. Hyams—I move that these resolutions be divided. It is all a matter of taste. If any gentleman here wishes to ally himself with infamy, it is all a matter of taste. The convention of which the gentleman speaks nominated his favorite. [Mr. Jewell wished to make a correction.] As the first resolution calls for a union with those who are of us it is proper; as the other calls for a union with other organizations, I want it to be acted upon.

Mr. R. M. T. Hunter—I do not intend to speak to these resolutions at this time, but I want everyone to speak upon these resolutions. I hope if, on discussion, the resolutions should meet with approval, they will stand; if not, will fall. Whatever result will be reached by the majority, I want you to know I am with you to the end. Let us sleep upon this matter; let us adjourn until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Loud cries of no.

The resolutions were again read. Mr. Carlton Hunt struggling for the floor disputing with Mr. Voorhies.

The motion to adjourn being put by Mr. Hunter, who offered the resolutions, was understood by the house as a sort of test vote, by which those in favor of adjournment were in favor of the resolutions. The vote stood 133½ yeas and 136 nays.

Mr. C. Hunt—In the second resolution I move to strike out and insert the following:

That this convention is prepared to confer with the party of Reform, but conference with our political enemies is inexpedient, and patriotism and honor, alike with the resolution heretofore adopted, forbid alliance with Governor Warmoth.

I do not propose to discuss the matter. I do not agree with the honorable gentleman from Tensas (Mr. Hunter), that the minds of men are not made up. They are made up. If the resolution should be debated I claim the right to close the discussion.

Mr. Albert G. Voorhies offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, The true policy of the Democratic party in this political canvass is to shun all alliance and coalition with either wing of the Republican party of Louisiana, whether Radical or the so-called Liberal; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to unite in this political canvass all the conservative elements of Louisiana that are antagonistic to both wings of the Republican party in this State; be it

Resolved, That a committee of —— members be appointed by the chair to confer with the Reform convention, with the view to ascertain whether there is any possibility of an alliance and coalition between the Reform party and the Democratic party.

Mr. Hunt—I accept that.

Mr. McCranie—The first resolution takes away from the chair, to whom it is always left, the right of naming the committees. If the chair is capable of presiding he is of nominating a committee. That is my objection to the first. I favor the reference of these resolutions to the committee.

Mr. W. F. Blackman—The motion to confer with other parties is out of order. The Reformers are composed of men who, like our ourselves, have a common interest in resisting oppression. Until we confer with those parties it is inexpedient to confer with "other parties." We well know we must form an alliance with the Reform party. But how do we know that in case of a combination with these other parties the Reformers will accept our alliance? I favor the resolution offered by Mr. Gibson.

Mr. H. D. Ogden—The gentleman from Claiborne has spoken a moment too soon. It was the idea which I have been attempting to express. After the combination with our brothers, the Reformers, then let the discussion come and every man take his stand. Then I will take my stand as a Louisianian, and one firmly bound to the soil.

Mr. Hunter rose to a point of information, ending in consenting to his resolution lying on the table.

Mr. W. F. Blackman—I call for Mr. Gibson's resolution, to appoint a committee of nine to confer with the Reform party.

The Chair stated the question to be a motion to refer to the committee on resolutions.

W. F. Kerman, parish of East Feliciana, said:

Mr. President, it matters not the wording of the resolution; its substance is, shall a committee be appointed by this convention to confer with the Reform party with the view of making a combination and coalition with it. I do not wish to make a speech to this convention, but the peculiar position which we occupy as representatives—as representatives from East Feliciana—renders it necessary to explain the position, for me to explain the position, our constituents occupy. We come to this convention trammeled with instructions which forbid us from joining in any nominations by the convention. The contest in which we are engaged is one of the most momentous interest. We are fighting for existence. Much has been said about dying in the last ditch. We are in the last ditch of despair. It is necessary to use every effort and bring every recruit to our support.

Louisiana, a State we love so dearly and honor so highly, stood first among her sisters, her brow crowned with laurels. Her credit was first in the commercial marts of the world. To-day she is a beggar and "none so poor as to do her reverance." Her bonds are scarcely worth the paper they are written on. This year her taxes are more than ten millions, being twenty-one and a half mills. Her people have paid taxes so heavily that they are unable to pay any more. To this pitiable condition she has been brought by the Republican party. The national government is even in greater danger. General Grant with his military cohorts are sapping the temple of American liberty, and should he triumph in this contest he will explode the mine which will scatter high and broad in beautiful fragments all over the land. We are fighting them not only for State, but for national existence. The great American heart has been moved, and we see upon the whole political arena two great parties, one headed by General Grant, and known as the Radical Republican party, the other headed by Horace Greeley, and known as the Liberal Republican party. The Democratic party is powerless for future good. By itself, it can do nothing. The Reform party is equally weak, and the Liberal Republican by itself is helpless. It is necessary, therefore, in this momentous battle, to come up with the purest patriotism to sacrifice our prejudices and forego our partialities. Without it there can be no success. Governor Warmoth has been bitterly denounced on this floor. What have we to do with Governor Warmoth? There is but one plain path open for success. The people I have in part represented think that all these personal issues can be and should be avoided. Nothing is easier or plainer. Let all those who intend to support Greeley and Brown and stand upon the Cincinnati platform call a general State convention, and there nominate a State and electoral ticket. With the exercise of that patriotism which the necessities of the house require, the Democratic Reform and Liberal Republican party can be united in one common effort which will command success. But it is said by delegates upon this floor that this will let Warmoth in; that he is a villain, and his associates thieves, and any coalition with him is dishonor and infamy. Will you reject that powerful reinforcement. The present contest is not less grave and perilous than that which raged in 1815, when federal cannon boomed in the ears of citizens of New Orleans, and when a fierce, brutal soldiery, confident of success, were shouting in the ears of the terrified inhabitants of this beautiful city the fearful watchwords of "booty and beauty." General Jackson, the father of Democracy, did did not hesitate to call to his aid Lafitte and his pirate band. Warmoth and his associates can not be worse than Lafitte and his corsairs. We of the country appeal to you of the city in this fearful strife for help. Let no bickerings nor jealousies, no prejudices prevent you from doing your patriotic duty, but let us all unite in one common and heroic effort, and triumph is sure. Let us discuss these matters with coolness and deliberation, and bring to bear upon all these issues our combined wisdom and experience, remembering that we all are actuated by the same patriotic motives, and we will achieve that aim which will enable us to tread Louisiana soil as freemen, and to behold Louisiana once more erect, the proud and most beautiful of her sisters.

Mr. McCranie—I call for the motion to refer the resolutions to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. A. L. Tucker, of St. Mary, disputing for the floor, the Chair having put the motion.

Mr. Ryan—I have risen ten times for a motion to adjourn. [Merriment.]

The Chair—The motion was always made when some gentleman was on the floor.

Mr. Tucker—My friend, Pat Ryan, is a case of perpetual motion.

Mr. Ryan—I move to adjourn.

Mr. Tucker—I rise, not with the object of creating confusion, but with the object of calling on the convention to adopt the resolution to confer with the Reformers as they are of us.

Several gentlemen rose to points of order.

Mr. Tucker—The influence of this cussed nigger legislation has ruined all the parliamentary ideas we ever had. [Laughter and cheers.] This is the most or