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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

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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. DIGGS and Mrs. K. L. HANNEY in commendam.

W. H. Diggs is hereby authorized to liquidate the affairs of the said firm of James C. Clark, No. 90 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. 138 and 140 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.
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New Orleans, June 1, 1872. je1 30t

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THEOPHILUS MASAC,
President.

au26 1y

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AT THE LAKE END OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILWAY.

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Having been refitted and furnished. The best of wines and all delicacies. Prices liberal. my2 3m

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A telegraph office, enabling guests to communicate with all parts of the world.

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A large garden, with orchard attached, furnishing the house with an ample supply of vegetables and fruits.

Arrangements for constant supplies of fish, oysters, crabs, fruits, etc., are complete.

A laundry has been recently built, combining all the requisites to make it first class.

An excellent band of music from the Opera House, New Orleans, has been engaged.

It is generally conceded to be the best fishing point on the coast.

Pleasure and fishing boats will be supplied.

There has never been a case of yellow fever at Mississippi City.

Liberal arrangements will be made with families and parties desirous of spending the season.

A plan of the hotel may be seen and rooms selected at the office of Colonel J. B. Walton, No. 162 Common street.

The lessees intend to keep, in every respect, a first class hotel, and they ask from the public only that support their enterprise merits.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

It was apparent that the deliberations of the Democratic Convention would be somewhat stormy yesterday, from the fact that there were so many varying opinions as to the best policy to be pursued prevailing among delegates the night before. In the closing hours of the Reform Convention, when it was announced that "the committee on conference is in session," members of the Democratic assembly arrived in throngs, and jostled on the staircase partisans both of the Republican and Liberal Republican party, all bent on gaining some news of final action—some information of the league and covenant the conference would draw up to be presented to each body. Various flying reports, set loose from many sources, and grapevine telegrams traveled back and forth St. Charles street and sheltered in a brood about the heater in the rotunda of the hotel. Among these were the statements that the Democrats want everything, and will give nothing; that the Reformers refuse to have anything to do with the Democrats; that a bolt is already organized in the Democratic convention on the question whether or not "to take up Governor Warmoth;" that both bodies will wisely come together to-morrow; that the Reformers are parleying with the Customhouse people, and that the committee on conference will agree to disagree, and remit the question of combination to the parent bodies; besides rumors that all proceedings will be delayed until the July Baltimore convention, and hence the party finds itself in the same box as at the National Theatre convention. There were statements that a wedge would be driven in the convention soon as it was called to order, and that all these questions would come up in discussion. It will readily be seen that these rumors foreboded a stormy time. These matters were the sole impression upon the public mind, and rode it like a nightmare. It was talked of in street cars, coffeehouses, hotels, the street, and every place where the people met, and it is not too much to say that all eyes were turned toward the convention yesterday morning.

The crowd in the galleries and proscenium boxes of the Opera House, where the representatives of the Democratic party were to assemble for their third day's deliberations, filled all available seats long before the majority of the delegates arrived; but a little after eleven o'clock the parquette, "down in the regulations" as the place for delegates exclusively, was filled, and the usual impatience was visible for the ball to roll.

The convention was called to order for the third day, and the secretary, Mr. Oscar Arroyo, called the roll of the parishes.

Mr. Poche, of St. James—I desire to amend the report of the committee on credentials by placing the name of Mr. Braud, instead of his proxy, he never having permitted a proxy. Granted.

Mr. B. B. Simmes, on reading the comments of the *Picayune* in regard to the consistency of his course, entered into a personal explanation. These comments consisted of two editorial articles—the one stating as a fact that General Simmes had for a year past advocated a coalition with Warmoth, the other animadverting on his denial of his being a Warmoth man. All were read in the midst of a hubbub.

Gentlemen, give me your ear, and I will proceed to define in brief my position in reference to myself and Governor Warmoth. In 1871 I met that gentleman, for the first time, at a dinner party at which were a gentleman from Missouri and several other gentlemen, and although I make it a point not to give the names of those who unite sociably with me, still I will state that at the dinner there were present Mr. E. T. Merrick, General Harry Hays and others. During the evening Governor Warmoth spoke of the condition of the State, saying it could not be laid at his door, and said, speaking of the old citizens: "You have never come to me giving your aid and countenance, and consequently, I may have done many bad things, and things I ought not to have done, and this was about all that transpired at the first meeting. The other relations with the Governor were those of his intercession for friends. I introduced an old confederate soldier, who had returned from the war a ruined man. I went with him to Governor Warmoth's mansion, going in at the front door, not at the back, for all I do is open and above board. There I stated he was an old confederate soldier, and I sued for a position as notary, and he got his commission the ensuing morning. Incident number two was that of the parish judge of Rapides, and I went to the Governor and solicited the appointment of a man recommended by ex-Governor Moore and the best citizens of the parish, among whom were Judge Manning and Mr. Wese. I also solicited an appointment for St. Martin parish, strongly recommended by ex-Governor Declouet, Colonel Fournet, and others, and I ask if that is not a fact.

Ex-Governor Declouet—What fact?

Mr. Simmes repeated his averment, and Mr. Declouet answered it was true. I have recommended other appointments, but only one from the city, the balance being from the country. Governor Warmoth told me upon one of these occasions, "You bring nobody here but old confederates." I answered, "Yes, and I will bring no one else." And because I have cultivated those friendly relations, I am arraigned as a Warmoth man. If it be a crime to assist in this manner to a restoration of the State under the rule of her people, and doing all I can to promote it be what is understood as a "Warmoth man," then I stand convicted. Sir, the yawning gulf which separates, politically, Governor Warmoth and myself is as deep and wide as heaven from hell. For myself, personally, I have never asked a favor at his hands, but the Governor has seconded my recommendations of gentlemen, and refused those of Senators and Representatives.

A voice—Who recommended your son for tax collector of —— parish?

Mr. Simms—He was recommended by Mr. O'Fallon, of Missouri. He came to me and I refused to recommend him—told him the people did not want him there. [Applause]. Now, is it just that an unsullied record for forty years should be assailed; that a man of my years, grown gray in the service, should thus be accused of unfaithfulness? Did you ever hear of my voting in all this time out of my party? Whenever the banner of Democracy was raised, when did I ever fail to follow it?

Mr. Tucker, of St. Mary—Did you not, about six months ago, in the presence of prominent Democrats, advocate the Democratic party taking him up and putting him at the head of the ticket?

Mr. Simmes—For the past few months I believed in the policy of using this young man and availing ourselves of his assistance, that we might check the career of plunder and robbery going on in the Legislature, the Democratic members to vote as a unit. A contract, with such terms stipulated, was drawn up, but out of twenty-eight members in the House but sixteen signed it, and some of these voted to pass some of the obnoxious bills over the Governor's veto.

Mr. Bryan—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman has been speaking over half an hour. We can not allow the gentleman to clear his skirts at the expense of the whole State! [Louder.]

Mr. Simmes continuing, his voice could not be heard from the cries of order and go on, rising from all parts of the house.

Mr. Kelly, of Orleans—The gentleman is making political capital out of a personal explanation.

Mr. Bryan insisted on his point.

Captain Hoe, (angrily)—I see no reason why we should treat the gentleman with such disrespect.

Mr. Simms—I advocated this policy. The Democrats in this State will surely be defeated if they form no coalition with some other party, and I prefer Governor Warmoth. [Jeers, cheers and hisses.]

The chair sustained the points of order, and Mr. Simms sat down.

An old gentleman from St. Landry—I have a great deal of personal regard for General Simms, but the gentleman must know that the Warmoth odor here—

Mr. H. D. Ogden—I call the gentleman to order. The only way to accomplish any business is to bring up the main question and vote upon it.

Mr. Roberts, of Winn—I offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The success of the people of the State in redeeming Louisiana from further degradation depends upon the wise decision of the convention; be it

Resolved, That political issues are dangerous to the interests of Louisiana, and do not influence the course of the convention in making nominations for a State ticket.

Resolved, That prejudices on account of past political differences are dangerous and unwise and detrimental to the surest, and safest plans of redemption of Louisiana from further degradation.

Mr. Blackman—I would ask if the chairman of the committee on resolutions is ready to report?

Mr. Hunt—I am instructed to say that until the committee is ready to report we have no resolutions.

It was announced that the committee were ready to report.

Judge W. B. Egan, chairman, took the stand and read the proceedings of the committee, stating that at five o'clock he had received a letter, which he read, announcing the willingness of the Reform committee to confer. As early as possible, after the two committees had met, the question was directly asked whether they intended to preserve their independent organization, and the answer was, they did.

[A dense mass of people in all the galleries, boxes and circles.]

The difficulties of arriving at an accommodation were unsurmountable, and feeling that we represented the stronger party and body, we felt disposed to use conciliation. The following resolutions embody the report and recommendations of the committee:

WHEREAS, It results from the joint deliberations of the conference committees of the Democratic and Reform conventions—

1. That neither party will relinquish its separate organization.

2. That the difficulties in the way of joint action by the two conventions in common session are insuperable.

3. That co-operation must either be abandoned or must be remitted to committees of the respective conventions. Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the respective conventions to appoint committees of eleven members each, with powers to determine and fix a basis of co-operation between the two parties, to agree upon a common ticket for State officers to be recommended for the support of both conventions, and to make such other recommendations as to the general policy of these parties as to them shall seem fit; it being distinctly understood that the report of these committees shall be subject to the final ratification and approval of the respective conventions.

We found such difficulties in the way as would preclude further action without more instructions. You must confer larger powers than is usually conferred upon committees, and unless clothed with such powers all further attempts at negotiations are useless.

Mr. Fuqua—Am I to understand that either party is to nominate district and parish tickets.

Judge Egan—The disposition was most conciliatory, the object being to unite upon one State ticket and secure a party success. It is impossible to co-operate without a committee is appointed with larger powers. It was not understood that a parish ticket should be nominated as a State convention has nothing to do with parish tickets.

Mr. Lingan—Was it understood that a separate ticket—

Judge Cotton inquired if the Reform committee had made any stipulations in reference to a ticket?

Judge Egan—To the honor of those gentleman be it said that they made no stipulations as to certain offices or officers—nothing.

A mere suggestion was made that the best way of arriving at a basis upon which to treat was for this convention to nominate certain officers, and their convention to nominate—but it was a mere suggestion, and that is all. Neither committee "insisted on nothing;" preferred no claims. The proposition was merely suggested.

A number of interrogatories were propounded to Judge Egan, who looked more and more like a witness in the box.

Mr. Scanlan—I don't like to ask any more questions. I may be a candidate. It was wondered why so many men of intelligence as we have here should sit down quietly while others did all the speaking.

This was answered, that there were so many candidates for offices they were all afraid of committing themselves. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

Judge Egan—There was but one question in the committee as a qualification for office—honesty, capacity and availability.

Mr. Wickliffe—I move the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. McGloin suggested it would be the proper course to take the parish ticket into consideration.

Judge Egan, for one, thought it to be out of the province of the committee.

Mr. H. D. Ogden—I believe that resolution (reported by the committee) is the end of our difficulties.

Mr. Bryan—I call upon Judge Manning, as a member of the committee, to state his views on the question. [Applause.]

Judge Manning (taking the stand)—When the committees met, we felt the task was delicate but not difficult. Every member of the convention, when taking his seat in the convention, felt a union in the Reform party was a foregone conclusion. We felt that these were members of our household, and had only departed from the family circle to be reclaimed at our own invitation. The determination of the Reformers to maintain their own party organization was not due to any hostility to the Democratic party, but to the cause that they could accomplish more good for the State, as some people were afraid of the Democratic name, and among them a large number of those who had arrived here of late. It was impossible to unite or fuse the parties—the Reformers would keep their own name, and I need not inform you the Democratic party is not called upon to merge its existence with that party. The best plan is to call a sub-committee, who shall prepare a platform. It is not difficult—there are but three words in this; honesty, capacity and availability. It was suggested each committee should devise a plan of office. It was fortunate we did not go there to chaffer about offices, and no candidate, actual or in perspective, was present. We had no aspirations ourselves, nor had we charge of the aspirations of others. Our committee had labored under the idea that the Democratic party was the strongest of the two [satirical], but I do not think this opinion is shared by the Reformers, and I also think they imagine a strength in the country, while the country delegates, knowing they have no strength there, imagine they have great strength in the city. For these reasons we had agreed upon these resolutions.

Ex-Governor Hyams—I represent one of the largest constituencies in the State. We have heard but one common cry coming up out of the bowels of Louisiana to redeem our State, and we will do anything consistent with honor to accomplish that result. So far as necessary to secure co-operation, there is no division. There are some sanguine people who believe that we can carry the State without assistance. But I am not of that class. Why should we not co-operate with allies? The most ultra Democrat does not go beyond them in the execration of any union with that wing of the Republican party headed by Warmoth. The co-operation of the Reformers is necessary to carry the ticket. In many parishes of the State the blacks outnumber the whites, and in the face of all these difficulties we must co-operate with the Reformers and secure at least a Governor with his veto.

Mr. Fuqua—I do not want to pass upon the resolution until we have a clear and definite understanding of the effect of the resolution. Does it dispose of the other resolutions? I want to understand distinctly the meaning, scope and effect of the third resolution, and I will yield.

Mr. Manning—I do not understand the last resolution precludes any alliance with other political organizations besides the Reformers. A resolution looking to the selection of a candidate outside of the Democratic and Reform parties was introduced into the committee, but withdrawn without getting the sense of the committee. If you take a candidate outside the combination of the two parties, you only get a man; if you select one after co-operation—

Judge Egan—I now state that action upon this resolution would not necessarily preclude a union with other organizations.

Mr. W. F. Blackman—I believe that by the wording of the resolution creating the committee the committee could not go beyond the two parties—adopt the mere report, nothing more. If it is the sense of the convention to form a union with other political parties, according to the resolution of the gentleman from Tensas, I move then that the resolution offered be laid on the table, subject to call.

Mr. McGloin—I second the motion.

Mr. Hyams—I move to lay the motion on the table.

The Chair—The gentleman (Mr. Fuqua) has the floor until the explanations of the committee members.

Mr. Fuqua—In order to reach a square vote on the question whether we will accept a union with other political organizations, I renew the motion to lay on the table, subject to call, the report and resolution, and intend to place myself square on the record.

Mr. C. Hunt—I disagree, as is well known, with the gentleman as to the policy to be pursued. I agree with him entirely on the question that we should take action in order to get rid of these questions which have perplexed us, and I rejoice that an opportunity will be presented for every one to place himself manfully upon the record.

Motion to lay on the table subject to call renewed.

Judge Egan spoke, by "universal consent," against the motion. For the convention to go on independent of the committee on conference would serve to embarrass them and increase the difficulties under which we labor.

Mr. Bryan—Is this to be a test vote?

Mr. Fuqua—No; it is a vote taken for the purpose of arriving at a test vote on the resolution.

Mr. Wickliffe—By the adoption of that resolution of the committee the alliance of the Democratic and Reform parties is assured, and under a united banner fighting for an honest government and our freedom, victory is ours. But the sense of the present vote is to destroy the result of all measures taken for union so far, for how do you know that the conference will result in success if you open the door to other political organizations? I am willing, like the gentleman from East Baton Rouge, to place myself square on the record, and when the vote comes his will be yea and mine nay.

The vote on the question to lay on the table, subject to call, the report of the committee on conference, resulted as follows: 118 yeas, 162 nays.

Mr. Ryan—We are all met here to save the State. There are several ways to save States. Even Rome, on the invasion by the Gauls, was saved by the cackling of geese. I believe the Reformers are in the minority; that the Democrats outnumber them fifty to one. Were they actuated by the proper motives, why is it we hear of a proposition for a distribution of offices? Is there anything in a name? If so, why do they repudiate the party of their fathers, which has crowned this country for three-quarters of a century? Why should we seek an alliance with Reformers alone? I was born in a country which, for seven centuries, has struggled under tyranny and oppression, but yet blooms as green and fair as ever. If you extend to one party you must extend to all parties; hence I am in favor of the broad and catholic resolution of the gentleman from Tensas.

The report of the committee on conference then came up for adoption.

Question—Does the adoption of the report adopt the resolution?

The chair—The report is the resolution.

The roll was called by parishes, and, as Judge Manning had stated, it was the object to get at the resolution by the gentleman from Tensas, looking to a union with all parties, and to get a test vote on the question. The vote stood, 234 yeas, 7 nays.

Mr. Scanlan—Now I move that the same committee be empowered to act again.

Judge Hunt—Does the committee consist of eleven? If not, I would like a few gentlemen to be appointed.

Mr. Scanlan—Particularly as there are no office-seekers on that committee.

Judge Egan stated that he would not like to serve, but being pressed by the house, he said he would, and hence was not trammelled with instructions. The remaining members of the committee acquiesced in the will of the house.

It being announced that the committee on resolutions would retire to present the resolution upon a union with all other parties, the convention at three o'clock took a recess of half an hour.

The recess was prolonged to a longer time, the delay being occasioned by the deliberations of the committee on resolutions, which had not yet concluded their labors, and before the call to order considerable impatience was manifested.

After the call to order, Mr. McGloin rose and said—I think that hissing and other such demonstrations are improper, and hence I move that the sergeant-at-arms put those out who hiss.

Mr. Thomas—I offer a resolution that no one be permitted to speak more than five minutes upon any one subject, and no more than once, except upon universal consent. Laid on the table.

Mr. Carlton Hunt took the stand, and said—I am instructed to report adversely upon the resolution.

Judge Young—There is a minority report which I call upon Mr. Ogden to read, four of the committee having agreed.

Mr. H. D. Ogden—I offer the following as a substitute:

That the committee on conference be clothed with plenary powers to confer with any political organization in the State.

The reading of the report created a parliamentary diversion.

Mr. McGloin—I move to adopt the majority and reject the minority report.

Voice—This is not a minority report; it is a substitute.

Mr. J. O. Landry—I move to lay the substitute on the table. [Many interruptions.]

Mr. Tucker—Let us not get into confusion on a mere matter of fact. Here is the fact that Judge Young appealed to Mr. Ogden to read a minority report. Such are the facts of the case.

Here it was discovered, when the smoke had cleared away, that Mr. Fuqua had the floor upon the adoption of the resolution offered by Judge Ogden as a substitute for the majority report of the committee. I had supposed the resolution would meet with scarcely any opposition. But if there is any opposition, I feel it incumbent on myself to—

Here a motion was made to adjourn, and other motions were also made of similar import, differing only as to time.

The first vote being lost, Mr. J. O. Landry called upon Mr. Fuqua in a loud voice to continue his remarks.

Judge Hunt—Why is it we do not hear from Mr. Fuqua?

A member—It is rather unsettled back here, Mr. President.

The motion to adjourn until 7:30 P. M. was put, and carried in the midst of loud cries for division.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 7:45 P. M. by the president, a full attendance of delegates present and still a great crowd in the galleries.

SPEECH OF HON. J. O. FUQUA.

I desire to thank the convention for the courtesy extended to me this morning in adjourning at the time they did, for I was exhausted and the convention was equally so. To show my appreciation of their courtesy, and that I am not a man to abuse courtesy, I shall make my remarks much shorter than I intended to do. I shall omit several points which I had intended to touch, and merely mention several which I had desired to elaborate upon.

I regret, Mr. President, as I had occasion to do at a former meeting of this convention, to see such a spirit manifest itself as the discussion progressed. I regret still more the source from which these manifestations have come. They have come from some of the oldest and most distinguished members of this convention; men whose weight of character and high positions give universal influence to any course taken by them; who have in the arguments addressed to the convention on this subject exhibited a degree of hate and excitement which surprised me very much, coming from them. One of these gentlemen, for whom I have had a life-long respect, told us in the most eloquent terms the other night that an alliance with infamy was infamous. I agree with him, that an alliance with an infamous person or purpose is infamous; but I do not agree that an alliance with a person or party who, for former bad repute or conduct, should be stigmatized, if they wish to form an alliance for a good and noble purpose, to redeem, to a certain extent, the infamies of the other side. [Applause.] I am sorry that it has been said, and, I believe, it has been embodied in one of the resolutions reported by your committee on resolutions, that an alliance with political enemies is dishonorable. Certainly, in my mind, this is a new action in politics. Why the gentleman takes this position, I know not. He must have forgotten the history of the Democratic party in Louisiana. In 1871 the members of the Democratic Legislature of the State, or at least a portion of them, formed an alliance with Governor Warmoth. Was he their political friend, or ours, at that time? Was that action dishonorable? And again, sir, in 1872, the Democratic members of the Legislature, with the sanction of the State Central Committee, and, I believe, with the sanction of the majority of the people of Louisiana, and certainly with my most hearty sanction, formed an alliance with Casey, Packard and the Customhouse faction. Were they political friends or enemies? Was this course in them dishonorable? If it is, the Democratic party is so deeply stained with dishonor that it can never be wiped out. Was it dishonorable to ally with them to accomplish good purposes. Doubtless many of them were infamous, but they would have redeemed that which in the outset they commenced had they adhered to the purposes they stated.

Mr. Hunt—What Democrats formed an alliance with Warmoth?

Mr. Fuqua—Sixteen members of the Legislature.

Mr. Hunt—Were they incorsed by the Democratic party?

Mr. Fuqua—I suppose so.

Mr. Hunt—Oh, oh!

Mr. Fuqua—I speak not of the Legislature of 1872, but of that of 1871. I suppose these gentlemen were elected by the Democrats of Louisiana or the different parishes representing a Democratic constituency in the State; they certainly represented the different Democratic parishes; but I will not speak of that now, but come to the subject at issue.

I was going to speak to the resolution, but, gentlemen, I will not rest upon it. The substitute offered by Judge Ogden, as I have stated in my opening remarks, I intend to support and vote for—not that it meets fully what I desire, because I desire, first, to instruct the committee what the resolution authorizes; but I accept it, as far as I am concerned, in a spirit of compromise, with the view to produce harmony in the heterogeneous element of this convention; and if harmony is not reached, it shall not be a fault of mine. No captious words or terms of mine shall prevent it.

Now, gentlemen, I am in favor of the spirit of this resolution. I take it for granted that may are, and I am in hopes that we may reach some definite conclusion upon this subject.

It is evident that the Democratic party and the Reform party combined are not able to carry the State, and that it is necessary to seek from another quarter additional strength. Now, sir, while I have come to this conclusion, I hope and believe that I have not sacrificed, and that I have not been willing to sacrifice, any principle.

We have heard much about honor and patriotism. There are many gentlemen in this convention who favor the views I am now advocating, and they know that I have cherished honor and patriotism as much as any living man, and have been educated in as fair a school of political and social morality as any one; and I know gentlemen present who have not forgotten the lessons of youth—men who bear upon their body honorable scars, men who have seams made by the bayonet of the foe; men who were willing, and are now willing, to give their life's service for the cause of their country, and will pour out their life's blood if necessary. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I promised to be brief, and I will be so; but I will go a step further. We are required to combine and seek alliance elsewhere. I am not discussing terms or saying that we ought to do. I am not going to say what I think right and proper. That matter has been referred to a committee that is competent to dispose of it. They will report what is right and proper. I am willing to leave it there. There are gentlemen on it who will accept any terms that are just and honorable. I do not propose to enter into the discussion of details, and say what I am not willing to do, but I am not willing to place the present executive on our ticket. [Applause.] Nor am I willing to place upon the ticket any man's views, and carry out his policy [applause]; but I believe it possible, gentlemen, to form an alliance, or at least to come to an understanding with the party which he represents. But perhaps he does not represent them, but we can form an alliance with the party he is associated with; and I believe that he will adopt such measures as will secure support to the ticket, and thus place a majority in the Legislature who will prevent, in counting, swindle us out of a vote. [Applause.] I think, gentlemen, this alliance will accomplish our ends.

I would not listen a moment to any arrangement or combination that would not accomplish these necessities. And now, gentlemen, let me show you how great an improvement can be attained by the coalition. When I speak of the election law I do not refer to the monstrous and disgraceful frauds of 1870. I only speak of the advantages to be derived from a proper administration of the registration and election laws. What is the effect? Suppose we select men who are really in earnest and propose to destroy utterly these obnoxious laws, men who intend to be honest. What then will be the effect? I am told that in the city of New Orleans there are twenty thousand voters not registered. I suppose this number is not exaggerated. What is the cause of that? Certainly one cause is that those persons who have charge of registration have located their offices in out of the way places. A gentleman who is absorbed in great and important interests, when he goes therein and finds two or three hundred negroes standing around, he goes away and retires; a second time meets with the same result. Again he makes the effort; he finds he can not succeed; he retires disgusted. He can not consent to save the country under such circumstances. Now suppose, instead of that state of things, you had a proper registration precinct established in convenient place in your city. A man who went there would have no trouble, and a large number of voters, who are not now registered, could be added. Now, what difference do you suppose you could make in the next election? [Cries of 5000 votes.] Now it is worse in the country parishes. You, in the city, do not realize it as we in the country do. Take, for instance, the parish of Amite. We have in that parish a very large negro element. In the eastern portion, back on the Amite river, we have a large white population—you scarcely see a negro. Formerly we had twelve precincts; they are now reduced to three, and all located on the river. The consequence was this large body of white voters had to walk twelve or fifteen miles, and some thirty-five, to vote, and when they got there, they met people who told them that the same game had been played upon them, they being compelled to come eighty miles to vote.

Now, gentlemen, suppose we had a fair, proper delegation, it would make a difference of fifteen, twenty or twenty-five thousand votes. Is not this an object well worth working for? We know that there are thousands of false registration papers in the hands of negroes all over the State. These fraudulent papers have been voted on and scattered around, and these negroes hold possession of them and vote often, for you can not tell one of them from another.

Mr. Tarleton, of St. Landry—Who committed this foul injustice?

Mr. Fuqua—It was committed by the Republican party, and Governor Warmoth is the head of the Republican party. I don't know whether it has any head. [Applause.]

Mr. Tarleton—Is not disgraceful to have any connection with Governor Warmoth?

Mr. Fuqua—I have answered that question. Well, I suppose if what I have said is not sufficient to satisfy the gentleman on that point, I don't know that I could say any more if I should talk all night. Now, I am going to retreat from my former agreement. I have stated that you could not carry the State. I will concede you can carry the State. You can elect your Governor, Lieutenant Governor, your Secretary of State, your Auditor, Attorney General and everything else; put the whole political machinery in the hands of good and honest Democrats that you can carry the Legislature, but there are other things for you to do. Now, gentlemen of the city of New Orleans I appeal to you, with your large white majority and power for protecting yourselves, with the power to control your local affairs, to elect your local officers and all the officers of the State. I know it is difficult for you to realize the situation in which we are placed in the parishes, and, gentlemen, we can not do this, and we are compelled to ask you to save us. To you, of the city, we look for salvation. These are matters which come more directly home to us than the State matters. Now, in one parish they have the power to elect a negro judge, sheriff, a negro police jury and all the officers.

Now I ask you, gentlemen of the legal profession, a profession that we should be proud of, how would you like to practice before him. Suppose a white man should, in self-defense, kill a colored man, what chance would he have before a jury, if composed of these men? Why, I hear some persons say, I would not live there; I would go somewhere else. That is very easily said; but it is a hard thing for a man who has made his home to seek a new one among strangers; to take his family, probably a large one, and seek a home for them; to pack up and go; to take a large family, may be in the decline of life.

I must confess I would not like it. I shrink from it, and we can do no more than to say, save us from that if you can. We beg and implore of you to save us from that. These matters demand your serious consideration. I remember, two years ago, sixty citizens of the United States were arrested for a crime. They were confined in a dungeon; were compelled to breathe the filthy and damp odor of a loathsome cell, then put into a revenue cutter. They were acquitted, but never will they cease to remember the hospitality they were made the recipients of by the people of New Orleans. You who have done so much for us, will you turn away now? Now, will you permit us to suffer this way any longer? It is with you to say whether we shall bear these ills any longer. Form this coalition, that will benefit us, and great will be your reward. [Great applause.]

Cheer after cheer upon cheer echoed through the vast building on the conclusion of the speech, and the roar of voices rising in succession of echoes endured for several minutes.

Mr. Carlton Hunt—The Democratic party is not partisan; it embraces the whole people who are struggling for their homes and their liberties. The action of a political party in the past, taken in an emergency and in heat, is not to be our criterion today. It is a mistaken standard of our actions to-day. The condition of things altered, the reasoning does not apply. The gentleman has told you he was going to save you, but in spite of the rhetoric used he did not tell you how. [Faint applause.] I concur in the estimate of the gentleman of the Republican party, but I am unable to see how he can aid us if he is not going on the ticket. Perhaps by some inscrutable means. This personage! The gentleman is right; no such personage can go on the ticket, because of his many acts of tyranny and oppression. But the plan is to put some friend of his on the ticket. It would be himself in disguise—the substitute would be the tool of the original. Get rid of him by elevating him into office; get rid of him by sending him to fill the place where Porter and Livingston sat. Never. [Cheers.] I have shown you the fallacies of his argument, and I do not see how an astute public man is to yield his most potent support when he is to get nothing for it. He is not to place the executive on the ticket. Unless some of the sons of Louisiana are placed on the ticket it will be defeated. If you will choose one of your own people, honest as yourselves, and form no combination, all will be well.

Mr. Walter H. Rogers—I have been handed a communication which, in some manner, refers to the argument of the gentleman. I desire the following document be read. [The document read consisted of the same fusion project published yesterday morning.] I desire to be understood that the communication was only just delivered to me. I have learned from the discussion that the gentleman is opposed to Governor Warmoth, and opposed to everything but what is contained in the report of the committee on resolutions. He advocates the selection of some good, honest and virtuous man for Governor. In that he has no opposition. I have been born and raised in the city, but still have sympathy with the country. I believe the voice of the entire convention to be in favor of combination. When I was told that it became necessary for the Democrats in the Legislature to effect a coalition in order to secure a political advantage, I was with them, though I have nothing to do either with the Customhouse or with Warmoth. The accusations of those which are unaccompanied with proof recoil on the heads of those who make them; and I do not want to be accused of impure motives because I hold views looking to a combination of parties. I am unwilling, like Mr. Greeley, to shake hands across the bloody chasm. I want to fill it up; to build a mausoleum of both the confederate and federal dead. When Colonel Fuqua tells us of the condition of things in his parish, under a drunken judge; when he tells us of other parishes, and how all this may be avoided in the future, the advice should be followed. There is a time in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. When Judge Hunt sat upon the bench he had commiseration for the criminal he sentenced to death, but none for those who disagreed with him in his views.

I am told that to vote for this resolution is to vote for infamy. If that is so in what condition do we stand? You have voted with unanimity for combination with the Reform party, which in session at the Masonic Hall, has passed a similar resolution to unite with all parties. Then it follows that a connection with the Reform party is dishonorable. I will not discuss to-night the propriety or impropriety of an alliance with either wing of the Republican party. Unless that proposition to confer with all parties can be carried out honorably, I for one will not consent to it.

Mr. McGloin—I will raise my voice in serious protest to any attempt at a fusion either with Governor Warmoth or the the party with which he is associated. There is not the slightest difference on this or any other question. I repudiate any other idea than this, and the paper which utters them. I think the troubles and miseries which these gentlemen labor under have blinded their judgment. Will taking up Warmoth reduce the negro majorities? Will it palsy the hand of the negro vote?

A voice—We won't count them.

Then I say that I had rather groan for seven centuries under the heel of an oppressor than resort to such means to go in power. Sending him to the Senate would be to place the power in his hands by which he can assist to pass new laws of oppression and wrong.

Though I may be over confident, yet I will not under estimate our strength. Eighty-five thousand Democratic votes were cast four years ago, and a success was the result. Are not the same people here now? Had the people, who were most strangely apathetic, done their duty in 1870, the glories of 1868 would have been repeated. The whites exceed the blacks in Louisiana by about 20,000 if a fair count is had, but the census has not been fairly taken. In the coming campaign the people will come out, and a victory is assured by the Democrats alone, without combination; but if you throw out the idea that you seek success by collusion with such men as Henry C. Warmoth, apathy and indifference will return, and the election will be doubtful. I am sorry I have taken up so much of your time. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Albert G. Voorhies having offered the following resolutions, the convention adjourned until eleven o'clock to-day:

Resolved, That although this convention has not hesitated to make overtures to the Reform party for the purpose of effecting an alliance, it is unalterably opposed to making any overtures of any kind to any other political organization in this State, but that should any propositions be made to the joint conference committee of the Democratic and Reform parties, the members of our committee, in whom we place implicit confidence, are authorized to listen to the same and report to this convention; provided, however, that under no circumstances should said members entertain propositions having in view the placing of a Republican on our State ticket.

St. Mary's College.

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