NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 52. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1582.

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, and Continued to June 8, 1872.

Grounds open at 6 P. M., and close at 11:30 P. M. Admission to grounds, 50 cents. my28 11t

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

CAUTION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating for a certain PROMISSORY NOTE of $500, dated New Orleans, March 25, 1872, drawn to the order of A. Rock, payable 100 days from April 1, 1872, at New Orleans, at the Louisiana Savings Bank, signed by me. The consideration of said note having failed, I instituted suit June 3, 1872, against Hyneon & Rock to annul the contract under which said note was given, and to have the same returned into my possession.

JAMES B. GUTHRIE.

New Orleans, June 6, 1872. je7 3t

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOM.—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. je2

FURNISHED ROOMS — LARGE, AIRY rooms suitable for gentlemen, committees or clubs, at 168 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. je2

COTTAGE TO RENT.—TO RENT—A PLEASantly situated, and very convenient two-story cottage house, No. 470 Camp street, with a spacious garden, a side and fruit trees and shrubbery in front, till the first of October. Possession given at any time. To a small and careful family a large reduction in rent will be made. Apply on the premises, No. 470 Camp street. my31 1w

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired se8

REMOVALS.

WILLIAM BOHNE,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

Removed to No. 1 Carondelet Street.

The finest Brazilian Pebbles, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, etc. Colored and Cataract Lenses always on hand in every variety and style, and at moderate prices. my26 1m

LOST.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES, viz: February 3, 1872, drawn and indorsed by S. R. Harmonson, at eleven months, $287 67; January 24, 1872, drawn and indorsed by J. S. W. Harmonson, at one year, $1310 14. The public are cautioned against trading or negotiating the above notes. Fifty dollars reward will be given to the person who will bring said notes to the office of TH. FOSSIER, je8 2t No. 25 Carondelet street.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS TO DONALDSONVILLE.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who wish to attend the PICNIC, FAIR and BALL to be given by the HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF DONALDSONVILLE,

On Sunday, June 9,

trains will be run as follows:

Regular train leaves foot of Canal street	8:00 A. M.
Arrives at Donaldsonville	12:00 M.
Leaves Donaldsonville	3:30 P. M.
Arrives at Canal street, New Orleans	7:20 P. M.
Steamer Frances leaves Calliope street wharf for railroad terminus, Westwego	7:00 P. M.
Special train leaves Westwego for Donaldsonville	7:45 P. M.
Arrive at Donaldsonville	10:00 P. M.
Leave Donaldsonville Monday morning at	3:30 A. M.
Arrive at Canal street, New Orleans, at	7:00 A. M.
Fare for round trip, regular Sunday trains	$3 00
Fare for round trip, returning Monday morning	3 50

G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.

je8 2t

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 9, and until further notice, an excursion train will leave the Calliope street depot, at 7:30 A. M., and, returning, reach the city at 11 P. M.

Great Reduction in Fare.

New Orleans to—	
Frenier, intermediate stations and return	50
Pontchatoula, intermediate stations and return	$1 00
Amite City, intermediate stations and return	1 50
Magnolia, intermediate stations and return	2 00

R. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
je6 S. S. CARKY, General Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Great Reduction in Local Fare.

Commencing June 1, 1872. QUARTERLY TICKETS at greatly reduced rates will be placed on sale, from New Orleans to Magnolia and all intermediate stations. For information apply to A. D. SHELDON, Agent, under City Hotel.

R. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
my26 1m S. S. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN FARES TO THE SEACOAST WATERING PLACES.

On and after June 1 EXCURSION TICKETS, good for three days from date of sale, and TRIP TICKETS, good for families and firms for the summer season, will be put on sale at a reduction of Fifty Per Cent from regular tariff rates, equivalent to two and a half cents per mile, to Miller's Bayou, Lock Out, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Bolixi, Ocean Springs, and East Pascagoula.

Tickets on sale at office corner of Common and Camp streets, opposite City Hotel.

Excursion tickets will also be sold at depot, foot of Canal street.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, je1 1m General Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD, IN CONNECTION WITH THE New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

Offers to travelers the only route out of New Orleans through to St. Louis without change of cars, and but one change to New York, Baltimore, Washington and Eastern cities.

Two Express trains leave daily, foot of Canal street, at 6:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

The 5:30 P. M. Lightning Express arrives in Mobile at 11 P. M., St. Louis at 9:45 A. M., Louisville at 8:40 A. M., Chicago at 9:15 P. M.

Pullman palace dining-room and sleeping cars through the entire route to Niagara Falls, New York, Baltimore, Washington and Eastern cities.

Baggage checked from hotel and residence to destination. Tickets must read via Mobile, for which apply to William BeDell, corner Camp and Common streets. H. S. WOODWARD, General Southern Agent Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

je5 1m

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

CONFERENCE COMMITTE SPLIT

The Nominations Hung Up

The fifth day of the Democratic State Convention opened similar to the other four, with a large crowd in the galleries, fifty parishes present, and Mr. J. T. Head, president, in the chair.

Mr. Declouet, chairman of the expense committee, rose and made a statement that the entire expenses of the convention reached $2275, entailing upon the head of each delegate present the payment of at least $8, the pro rata method being the only one which could be availed to clear the books.

Judge Manning was excused from serving on the committee of resolutions, and Judge Overton nominated in his stead.

Mr. Carlton Hunt said the committee on conference would report in a short time, and suggested that the committee on resolutions meet in the directors' room.

The chair animadverted severely on the disorderly conduct of certain persons in the gallery on the previous day, when the cries of "sit down" were so frequent and confused, deprecating its existence, and saying that he who would make use of it was an enemy to the public peace.

The house then went into regular proceedings.

Mr. Fox—I offer the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Kelley:

Resolved, That every member be limited to twenty minutes, except with the consent of the house.

Mr. Fox continued—The time of the convention, sir, has hitherto been taken up with speeches which bring in outside issues, and, sir, under cover of personal explanations, speeches have also been delivered which bring in political defenses. Therefore, it is necessary to have some restriction on the length of such discussions.

Mr. Scanlan—I move that be laid on the table. As I want to make some long speeches myself, I do not want to be restricted.

The resolution was almost unanimously tabled.

Mr. Wickliffe—I now renew my motion to go into an election of delegates at large to the Baltimore convention.

At this stage of the proceedings the convention went into nominations of delegates at large, out of which six were to be selected. The nominations were made in a hurry, sometimes three and four names being mentioned at once. After the secretary had called the list out he was asked to call it again and then again, while motions for recess were made, members asked for information and rose for an explanation, besides soliciting, as if for something new, for the names to be read again.

Mr. Ryan—Will it require the six highest or will a majority elect?

The chair—In the absence of any action I rule that a plurality vote elects.

Mr. A. W. Walker (persistently, five or six times)—Will the secretary please read the names again? We wish every name to be copied.

Time was also taken up in the correction of the parishes to which the nominees belonged, the secretary having on the first reading got down a majority as belonging to Orleans. The names being read for the last time, Mr. John M. Sandidge announced himself from the parish where he had lived for thirty years, from Bossier; and E. L. Jewell represented Point Coupee. Though no motion for a recess prevailed, the members fell into temporary confusion, as they divided out in groups of consultation.

Mr. Ryan—I decline, sir; I won't be a delegate.

Mr. Frank Wheeler—I beg leave to withdraw my name.

A member—I move for a recess of ten minutes.

Mr. McGloin—I move to amend; half an hour.

The chair—Recess of ten minutes.

The assembly of delegates then poured out of the auditorum, and retired into various nooks about the building to talk over the selection of delegates at large, one objection being that it was necessary to ascertain before hand whether the nominees could attend, as it was a useless matter to elect and then have the State unrepresented. The house being again called to order—

Mr. Kelley—It has been suggested to me that, before the election of the delegates, we should take up the resolutions offered by Mr. Ballou, as several nominees have openly stated they would not serve, if instructed.

Mr. Bryan—I move the motion to go into election be reconsidered, with the object of taking up the resolutions. This was lost by a viva voce vote.

Question, six times repeated—Does a plurality or a majority elect?

The Chair, decisively—A plurality elects in the absence of any motion.

Mr. R. M. T. Hunter—I move that the great Democratic rule of "a majority shall elect" be obeyed.

This was adopted by unanimous consent.

The following is the entire list of nominations, together with the result of the balloting, the votes of each parish being announced viva voce.

Major J. S. Ashton, of Caddo	242
Judge H. D. Ogden, of Orleans	207
H. F. Sturcken, of Orleans	177
Judge T. B. Tompkins, of Union	173
John M. Sandidge, of Bossier	134
R. Rost, of St. Charles	126
E. Howard McCaleb, of Orleans	109
Fergus Fusilier, of Orleans	91
Walter H. Rogers, of Orleans	79
James Brewer, of Orleans	56
E. L. Jewell, of Pointe Coupee	54
Anthony Sambola, of Orleans	49
M. Carroll, of Orleans	47
Durant Da Ponte, of Orleans	39
E. P. Rareshide, of Orleans	31
R. Taylor, of Orleans	13
J. H. Wingfield, of Orleans	12

Two hundred and eighty-one votes cast; necessary for a choice, 142.

A note from the chairman of the committee on conference was read during the count of the first ballot.

The communication stated the committee was now in joint session with the committee on conference of the Reform party, and that "we are jointly proceeding to the nomination of a State ticket [Applause.] Your committee, therefore, will not be ready to report before this evening."

General Declouet, chairman of the committee on expenses, stated that a gentleman was in waiting in the front office to receive the contributions of the members.

Mr. McCranie—As it is determined that the expenses shall be divided pro rata among the parishes, I would call your attention to this fact: that there are some parishes here that have but one vote, but have five delegates, and there are other parishes with five votes but only one delegate; therefore I do not see how it can be arranged.

Mr. Declouet rose to answer.

Mr. Ryan—On the last occasion there was but $175 collected, and out of that my parish and Natchitoches paid $100.

A member—Then the parish of Orleans ought to hide their heads. (He afterward apologized saying he didn't understand).

Mr. Declouet—The committee could not arrive at any other conclusion; it was impossible to adopt any other basis. I am willing to accept any other suggestion. I think, considering the expenses of the late Legislature, our expenses have been quite economical.

Mr. Scanlan—The way to settle this disorder is to retire outside and settle it at the captain's office. There is no occasion for so much discussion. What will the Republican newspapers say about this to-morrow morning?

Judge Hunt—O, I hope that these matters will be settled out of doors. They are not worthy the convention.

Mr. McCranie drew up his argument upon the same line.

A delegate—If the delegates have not the money we propose to settle their pro rata for them.

A member, rapidly—I move that the secretary announce the result of the ballot. Let's stop this. We want to quit and go home. We'll have to cheat the hotel keepers out of our bills if we stay here much longer.

Mr. Arroyo—Will you please come and help me add them sir, I would be much obliged to have your assistance. [Laughter.]

It was suggested before the result was announced that the six highest be declared elected, the next six to go as alternates. Ruled out of order.

The result of the first ballot being announced, a number of motions were made. But four of the nominees were elected, according to the result.

Mr. Ryan—I move that the two next highest be declared elected, not having received enough to constitute a majority. This was adopted on a call of the parishes.

Mr. Scanlan—You have now departed from the rule that a majority shall select. I move a still further departure from it, that the six next highest shall go as alternates.

Mr. Wickliffe—We don't need any alternates here.

A member—Suppose they don't go?

Mr. Wickliffe—They can send proxies.

The member—Don't want any proxies. We want to be represented.

The vote was taken and carried, and the six next highest were declared elected as alternates.

Mr. Wickliffe—I now move we go into the election of a Congressman at large. [Cries of "no."] I move we nominate an electoral ticket, though the resolution which brought us here does not, I believe, cover the case.

Motion made to table.

Mr. Ballou—I move to strike out from the second part of my resolution instructing the delegates to the Baltimore convention—

Mr. Barnes, of Orleans—I move to take a recess of half an hour to consult upon the vote for electoral ticket.

Mr. Ballou—I insist on my motion. I want to meet the issue now. [Very decided.]

Some skirmishing ensued as to the state of the question.

Mr. Wynne Rogers—I should like the chair to state what we are going to vote upon, and what we are not to vote upon. Are we to vote for an electoral ticket or for a Congressman at large?

The Chair—The motion to nominate an electoral ticket is withdrawn.

Finally, the resolution offered the day before, and discussed the night before, was read, and "put squarely before the house," in answer to the demand of the house.

Mr. McCaleb—I move this be indefinitely postponed.

An excited delegate—We want to come to a direct vote.

Mr. Barnes—Well, keep quiet, and the vote will come.

Mr. Ballou said:

What I wish to say is this, that now the resolution which I have offered is properly before the convention, I want it met squarely and with intelligence and philosophy by this convention. I want this issue met with calmness and deliberation. We come here to represent a constituency, and we want you gentlemen to vote on this question, and to do your duty toward them, and your whole duty. I am prepared to vote on this question intelligently, and prepared to place my vote upon the record in favor of this resolution. As I said, I am prepared to vote, and I want to hear the vote and voice of this convention in reference to this test question. Mr. President, in my opinion, it is the wish of the people of the State of Louisiana that the delegates to the Baltimore convention should make no nominations. [Cries of yes, yes and no.] I am contradicted, and that is one reason to reach this question that I have called up the resolution before the house, in order to meet the question, which is a terse one, squarely, and thus decide it. Now, we that are standing upon that platform, wish to know the wishes of our people, and whether or not we intend to send our delegates to the national convention by instruction or untrammeled; and we wish to place before that convention the wishes of the people in regard to national politics. This is my reason for introducing this resolution. We are ready to vote upon this question immediately. We have had ample time to discuss its merits. I belong to the Democratic party, rank and file. For a number of years I have been an advocate of Democratic principles and for the best interests of the people of our State. I am no office-seeker. I never ask favor from anybody, politically. I offered this resolution so that the question could be met squarely, so as to bring us before this convention that it could be decided then. We know the feelings of the people of our State and their wishes. Now, Mr. President, this convention demands the vote on this resolution. They are prepared to record it now. Now is the time to do it. The gentlemen go back to the St. Charles Hotel, the City Hotel, or their places of accommodation, and no vote is taken. We can never reach the conclusion of this question if we do not meet it now. I know that this convention demands this vote to be taken now. They are prepared to meet the issues. They do not want to wait until to-morrow; they want to place their vote upon record now. Now, this is the accepted time. Now, this is the time of our salvation. We are prepared to show the wishes and opinions of our people; to show that we are willing to do anything—to shed our blood to save Louisiana. [Applause.]

Mr. Ogden—To go trammeled, I will not. The people sent us here untrammeled, and they have at least some confidence in us, and believe everything will be done for the best. What is our purpose? We go to Baltimore to meet delegates from all quarters of the country, and to crush the present administration.

Mr. Ballou—After the resolution is discussed, I shall vote against it.

Mr. Ogden—I have misunderstood you. I am not a Greeley man. [Faint applause.] We must wait and see the result of the Baltimore convention, and, indeed, must wait before we can form an opinion, as there are signs of great power and vitality in the Democratic party.

Mr. Wickliffe—Can you tell me the Democratic gain in Congress?

Mr. Ogden—The gain was immense.

The line of argument of Mr. Ogden seemed to be that there may, on consultation at Baltimore, be strength enough in the party to justify a nomination, or there may not be. It could not be ascertained, and in either case the delegates should go without instructions.

Mr. Wickliffe—I offer the following as a substitute.

Resolved, That we will support the nominee of the national convention, whoever he may be.

Mr. Wickliffe proceeded to define his position as that of one who wanted to meet the issue fairly and squarely, and this was his opposition to Greeley and Brown; to Greeley as one who, through his life, had not done a single act of kindness toward the South or its people. In answer to a question he said:

Why, sir, we didn't come here to nominate Greeley and Brown. If my friend did, he must have misunderstood the objects of this convention; he has no business here.

Mr. Ryan—Are you for Grant?

Mr. Wickliffe—Why, sir, the gentleman will vote five times, for the man whose nomination was hailed with the song, "The Soul of John Brown is Marching On," before I will vote for Grant. It has been said the Democratic party was dead. I heard that thirty years ago. Dead—never! You can't kill her. As long as there is an organic law in the land there will be a Democratic party, and when this party does die there will be no check to the mad rush of imperialism.

During the progress of his remarks against Mr. Greeley, Mr. Wickliffe said that Grant was but the instrument, and must, of course, carry out the Ku-Klux law, while Greeley, in urging its adoption by Congress, was the real author. In looking around the big hall, and asking the question what kind act Mr. Greeley had ever done toward the South, Mr. Wickliffe was informed of the bail to Jeff Davis. "Ah," said he, with sarcasm, "the bail of Jefferson Davis!" Mr. Greeley, through his newspaper, the *Tribune*, had said it was only done to protect, and for the benefit of, the United States; for had they not hung Mrs. Surratt! It was quite a different matter to hang Jeff Davis.

Captain Hoey—Who hung Mrs. Surratt!

Mr. Wickliffe—I don't know—the *Tribune* and its supporters, I suppose.

Captain Hoey—Holt, your brother-in-law. [Dead silence.]

Mr. Wickliffe—I know the gentleman is a friend of mine, and does not intend to hurt my feelings.

Captain Young—The question is not whether we indorse Greeley or not. We simply ask this convention to declare what is their intention, or what is the sense of this convention. Did you not nominate Governor Wells when rivers of blood had not yet ceased to flow? Was this the only act of the Democratic party where it united in a coalition to secure a party success? Did you not reject Governor Allen for this other nominee? Talk to me of immaculate purity and all that sort of thing as applied to the party. Talk of no alliance with infamy, of no connection with others. Talk about untrammeled and straight-out action under the circumstances. You call this a Democratic convention. I believe it is. You called upon your fellow-citizens to unite and to form upon the platform of reform. You said you were powerless, and urged to form combinations to be successful. You were willing to step upon a united basis—a common action with other parties. Now you say we can get along by ourselves. Shall we forever follow leaders and destroy everything? Shall we adopt this course? It is not that you support Horace Greeley, who may have been among the authors of all our miseries; but it is the support of the platform upon which we stand—a platform made by Chief Justice Chase, Judge Davis and Gratz Brown. Besides, as Judge Ogden has said, it is necessary to form a combination.

Judge Ogden—I only advocated union with the Reformers. What I want to impress upon you is that it is necessary to form a combination somewhere and with somebody.

The speech of Mr. Bowman, of Caddo, was devoted to affording the reasons why the delegates should not be trammeled with instructions, and in "opposition to entangling alliances," and the delegate went on to say:

It is unkind to invest that word with the meanings they have. It is unkind when I say I am a Democrat to say I am desirous of dying in the last ditch. I know of no other name under which the white people muster—no other name opposed to Radical misrule and oppression but Democracy, signifying and being the symbol of the struggle made by a united people for their rights under the constitution.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention being called to order at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. J. R. Alces Gauthreaux offered a resolution, which provided—

"That we, the members of the New Orleans delegation, hereby pledge ourselves to pay pro rata the expenses of the two conventions that met in this city."

Mr. Bryan—I move it be laid on the table. I am willing to pay my pro rata, and have a certain pride about the matter forbidding me to accept of such offers.

Voices from the country—We want no one to pay our expenses.

It being probable the resolution would be laid on the table, it was withdrawn.

Mr. Tarleton, of St. Landry—I have been forty years in the Democratic party, and during all that time I have been employed in using all my powers against Greeleyism; and notwithstanding the party has been dead in that time as many years as I have been a man, the party still stands erect and defiant. Abolitionism and Greeleyism culminated in the death of John Brown, and now, in 1872, the son of Brown, we hear, was in the Philadelphia convention, and the proceedings closed in the song that the soul of John Brown is marching on. Viewing these circumstances, it is necessary to pause awhile before we will vote for Mr. Greeley or not. The wind has been taken from his sails in the respect of advocating amnesty. That matter about signing the bond of Jeff Davis, according to his own paper, was done to crush "sham Democracy." The carrying out of his abominable doctrines has created a storm of indignation at the North, and Grant receives much condemnation for carrying out in brief the doctrines of Mr. Greeley. His idea of saving the Republican party was to yield to the Democratic demands in the Cincinnati platform, saying, "Gentlemen, put me in the White House and I'll grant you all these concessions." I say to Greeley, in the midst of all these temptations, get thee behind me, Satan. We can do without Mr. Greeley; for if the party take him up they must use their own strength, not Greeley's. Did not Seymour get 3,300,000 votes with Grant's bayonets? Mississippi and Texas and Missouri were all thrown out. This was four years ago. Now these States will be counted, and the straight ticket will win. What defeated Seymour, as you well know, was the demoralization created by the New York *World* and Grant's bayonets. There are none of those causes now operating.

The resolution discussed by Mr. Tarleton was that in reference to the instruction of delegates.

The report of the conference committee was here called for, and Mr. E. Jones McColl rendered a verbal report, in which he said: We met them yesterday for the first time, but nothing was done. It was only at one o'clock yesterday we received your instructions authorizing a conference with other parties. The object of the three committees, which were all united under the head of one chairman, Mr. Cullom, was to draw us into discussion, and we found we could arrive at no practical result, and they said the only thing they could do was to hand us in a written proposition, which we received. You have all read it in the papers this morning, and I will not read it. [Cries of "Read it."] The secretary read the circular published yesterday morning.

Mr. McColl—The reply of the joint committees to our questions were that it was an ultimatum. I need not tell you the proposition was not accepted. [Applause from the left.] As a proposition we would not have dared to ask you to accept. [More applause from the left.] We then determined to form our ticket with the Reform party, as it was what we were sent for. We determined to take counsel of sleep, and on the next morning we were unofficially informed that they had another proposition to make, and after some trials, we ascertained they had no proposition to make, but if we would allow them the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Public Education—Governor Warmoth as their first choice, Sheridan for their second, W. L. McMillen for third, and L. T. Delassize for Superintendent. That was their answer. Therefore, I report from the committee the following nominations, in fear and trembling and in hope: For Governor, George Williamson, of Caddo; for Lieutenant Governor, B. F. Jonas, of Orleans; for Superintendent of Public Education, Robert M. Lusher, of Orleans; for Auditor, Allain Jumel; for Secretary of State, S. B. McEnery; for Attorney General, H. N. Ogden.

Mr. W. F. Blackman asked leave to submit a minority report, which remitted the whole matter to the convention (leaving it where it was before).

Judge Egan, on behalf of the minority, said he did not sign the report because he did not wish to to do anything which would cause the deliberations to be unharmonious.

Mr. Blackman went on to present a verbal report of the propositions.

The following is the minority report:

To the President and Members of the Democratic Convention:

We, the undersigned members of the committee on conference, respectfully ask leave to submit the following minority report:

First—The minority were in favor of ascertaining from the convention its wishes in reference to their further conference with the Liberal Republicans or other organizations before going into a nomination or officers

Second—The minority were in favor of continuing this conference, with the view of submitting to the committee of the Liberal Republicans counter propositions, in the hope that a compromisee would be effected.

Third—That the minority were opposed to the committee presenting a ticket to the convention, and in view of the complications which had arisen, were in favor of remitting the nominations to the convention itself.

W. F. BLACKMAN,
T. GIBSON,
J. C. MANNING,
W. M. LEVY,
HENRY HIRSCHLER.

I join in the first ground stated; as for harmony, would have acceded to the second. In regard to the third ground, I fully concur with the minority report, with leave to state fully my reasons in regard to the move of making nominations.

E. J. ELLIS.

Mr. Blackman continued—The propositions were unanimously rejected. General Adams said, We retire, but shall await any counter propositions you may have to make. Upon the question in the joint committee to receive more propositions or return, the vote was close, being at first ten to ten, and then eleven to nine. It was considered last night that all further propositions with these people were cut off. This morning Judge Sloanaker said, unofficially, that to take Governor Warmoth on the ticket would be acceptable to them. It was a mere statement, an opinion, and did not come from the committee. We believed it to be our duty, under all circumstances—it was our duty—to set at rest the question of coalition with these people; and the second one was that we should report the whole matter to you, for, unless you desire it, all conference is at an end.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—As stated by the chairman of the conference committee in his majority report, there were very grave, responsible duties placed upon that committee in the discharge of the duty imposed upon us, and I will say that fairly did these gentlemen discharge their responsibility, with a feeling of dignity, honor and patriotism. The same can be said of the committee from the Reform party. The proposition of the Liberal Republicans was not made in writing, but their purposes were made known in speeches before the committee. We asked Judge Cullom why they did not make their proposition in writing. He said they would that night. I was surprised very much at the proposition submitted to us.

In the evening, when the propositions were made to us, I asked Judge Cullom why the Liberal Republican committee did not make the same propositions as were made in the morning. He replied that it was on account of the non-action of the joint committee in not receiving them; they considered the propositions rejected. In their communication, which you have no doubt all read, they demand the indorsement of the Greeley-Brown ticket, and asked for a third of the State ticket, an equal representation, without saying what the offices were that they wanted, or who they intended to place in these positions, which was fair.

The propositions which came in writing were rejected by the committee, as stated to you by the chairman. We endeavored to find out if these were the only propositions the Liberal Republicans would make. General Adams arose in the committee and asked if any counter propositions would be received. A resolution was immediately introduced to test this question, whether we should seek to make any more propositions to the Liberal Republican party, or whether we should close the doors to coalition and proceed to nominate a State ticket. At first the vote was ten to ten, and then eleven to nine. There seemed to be a determination on the part of some of the members to do anything that was just and honorable to save from ruin the fair name and fame of the State of Louisiana. They were determined to receive any propositions that they might make. But it was seen by the committee last night that no further alliance would come off.

The resolution passed last night was submitted to you.

Now, gentlemen, I have informed you of the proceedings of our committee, and the reason why we make this minority report. I do not propose to make a long speech. I am not addicted to long speeches, but it is plainly evident to my mind that the Democratic and Reform parties are not strong enough to carry this State alone. They can not be successful. They must receive assistance from some source, and they can not be successful unless they form a coalition with some other organization in this State. This Republican party has a majority in the Legislature, although admitting that they were placed there unconstitutionally, and by usurpation they hold their positions. The Democrats must know their power in this State. In 1868 you had forty Democrats in the House of Representatives, and an equal proportion in the Senate. In 1870 you had twenty-four. Now, I intend to prove by facts and figures the condition of affairs, and the necessity of a coalition. [The speaker here proceeded to show how much the negro vote was in excess of the whites in different parishes.] By this I intend to show you, said he, your chances of success in the next election. You can not get possession of the Senate and House of Representatives without a coalition. In the eighth senatorial district there is a majority of 4040 negro votes. Can this be carried? Now, I ask you, can we take possession of the Senate unaided? I think not. I know we can not. In the Senate there have been elected thirteen Senators for the long term. Now they have only to elect six more to get a majority. These are figures and facts. Just think, thirteen Republicans in the Senate; nineteen make a quorum. They are bound to have a majority in the Senate; and I say now that it is almost an impossibility to take possession of the Senate. [Applause.] You know how your Democratic members have been reduced in numbers in the Legislature.

A voice—Who done it?

Mr. Blackman—Warmoth and the Republican party. [The speaker here showed the strength of the different parishes, and the utter impossibility of the Democrats to carry the State unless they form a coalition.]

We well remember the eloquent speech of Colonel Fuqua, who depicted the foul iniquities that are perpetrated at his home—how the people suffer under a negro rule. The most of the parishes have a colored majority. This I prove by facts, figures and statistics, which no man can for a moment disbelieve; and they are bound to send a majority to the Senate. Now, compare your strength in 1868 to the present day.

A voice—Was there not a number of thousand of disfranchised citizens at that time?

Mr. Blackman—Not more than 3000, sir. Take it for granted that Warmoth was the founder of these unjust and obnoxious laws, what can you do about it? You remember in January and February, when the patriotic citizens of the Crescent City strove to take the State House by storm, and put into their positions the legal representatives of the State, you know how they were met. You know the result. They were met with the menials of the national government with fixed bayonets. The people were told if they fired a single shot in defense of their liberties, they would clear the streets before them. So you see with what you have to contend against. You have the laws of the United States on one hand against us, the election and registration laws of the State against us on the other. If it was a physical battle, we could shoulder our arms as we did before, but it is not. If you could do anything that would help us I am with you, heart and soul. Give us the Legislature, and we will put right men in it. Then we need not care who is the executive. If he appoints an unfit person, why the Senate will not ratify the appointment. I suppose you know that no man has opposed Governor Warmoth more bitterly than I have. I have denounced him and his administration, and I denounce him now; yet I think that if he can help us in this, the hour of our need, why should we not form an alliance with those he is associated with? They can help us. They are willing to give us aid and we should not reject it. Now, I am not advocating Governor Warmoth or his principles. Judge Hunt has said, upon this floor, that an alliance with an infamous person is infamous. Did not the Democratic party, in 1851, form an alliance with "the Free Soil party" in Massachusetts? And did they not thoroughly defeat their opponents? And would it be dishonorable to follow in the track of Massachusetts? Look at Virginia. Did it not form a coalition, and thus save their State from ruin and destruction? Look at Missouri, the daughter of Louisiana; did she not perform a similar combination, and by so doing at one blow enfranchise 60,000 disenfranchised people? Would it be dishonorable to take the position of that State, or those States? I think not. Now, gentlemen, I have fully explained the reason why we should form this coalition. We, the minority, did not deem it expedient to make nominations, but leave it to the wishes of the convention. I have shown you by statistics the exact condition of our State, and will now give way for other gentlemen, who will speak for themselves.

Mr. Manning recited. At the outset of the remarks he was loudly called upon to make, said—I need not inform you that the proposition which called for a disbandment of the Democratic party was rejected unanimously. We have no idea of disbanding our organization. Under no possible circumstances could I have acceded to the proposition of a negro for Superintendent of Public Education. There is a feeling of profound anxiety on the part of members of the convention in regard to the destinies of the Democratic party. You, gentlemen of the city, can not bring up an idea of the condition of the country parishes under Radical rule, and we, in the next election, must have success. We must have it. I felt it to be imprudent and unwise to make nominations until an attempt should be made at least to bring you, gentlemen, in the country, to coalesce with other political organizations, and having used all means to draw to us additional strength, then we can know how we stand. I saw, among the Liberal Republicans, men whose Democracy is older than my own. They implored us to pause and consider, and if the propositions were not agreeable, then propose others in return. Now, I wished to go one step further yet, but was not authorized by instructions. I wanted to remit the whole question back to yourselves I was overruled, and we went into nominations, and the applause with which their names were greeted satisfies me that they meet with your approval. [Applause.]

Mr. Ellis—There is one sentiment which must prevail in these coalitions—honor. If we lose everything else let us at least preserve this. The first proposition, in my idea, was an insult. Our duty being to receive propositions, not to submit, the proposition to receive Warmoth I considered an insult. My idea was to refer back the matter to the convention that our powers may be enlarged. For there is another power, at the merest mention of which he trembles, and the guns of which he heard on yesterday evening, in my opinion, smote upon his guilty conscience. I believe we are capable of achieving success, yet it would convey no relief to that portion of the country overshadowed by the black population. Let us march on to victory.

Question—Would you be willing to receive propositions from those parties who insulted you?

Mr. Ellis—I can not be insulted from that quarter by any man in the Liberal Republican party. If I could commend the poisoned chalice to their lips or beat the devil with fire I would be willing to do it. I shall vote to sustain the minority report. I commend in the highest degree the conduct of the Reform party as being earnest and honest.

Mr. M. B. Brady—There never has been an occasion in which a minority report was more unnecessary than in this case. It is an apple of discord. The majority were equally anxious for co-operation. The majority were also in favor of confirmation of the nominations. Why was it necessary to interject the statement in the minority report that nominations would be remitted to the convention? Did not you authorize us to nominate? [A faint voice—yes.] Is there anybody disappointed? The minority report simply says this: "Do you want us to vote for Mr. Warmoth?" I should like to know from what source Warmoth is to get his allies. It is well known they have abandoned him, saying he has betrayed them. He has no support from any one except some of his female office-holders. The greater part of the arguments of the minority were new to me. Warmoth is a preacher without a congregation—a pastor without a flock. He talks about reform—the audacity of the man in talking about reform. It only shows that nothing is too impudent or barefaced for a Radical to do.

Here Mr. Hyams being called for to make an explanation on behalf of the majority report, a diversion was created, and the point-of-ordering broke out in a new place. It was noticed that nearly all of those who got up to speak on a point of order said: "I have only a few words to say," and that they insisted upon it, they had not previously had a chance to speak these few words.

Mr. Morrison—There is more valuable time taken up in pressing points of order than from any other source. Let us hear them all—both the majority and minority—for there is a statement that the committee on conference did not thoroughly understand one another.

The point of ordering having simmered down, while ex-Governor Hyams was on the stand, a motion to take up the majority report was carried unanimously, leaving Mr. Hyams on the stand, overlooking the house.

Mr Thomas—As there is a vacancy on the State ticket, I move it be filled with the name of A. Boarman.

Mr. Hyams stated a point of order, and then declined speaking on the majority report. A few calls being made, he was prevailed upon to speak. [Cries of louder.] The first portion of Mr. Hyams' speech was devoted to a description of what the committee had done.

I was not aware, said he, that there was a protest to the action of the committee. [A voice—We can't hear anything.] The ultimatum involved a destruction of principle. I am aware of the unfortunate position of the country parishes, and I am willing to do all that is necessary, short of dishonor, to relieve them. We are told we can not carry the State in the country. Suppose we fail to carry the Legislature, it is all the more necessary that we should carry the city. We were anxious to hear the propositions. It is unnecessary to heap odium on the executive of the State—it is unnecessary. Could we have accepted the proposition for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Public Education? We could not bring this to you. I do not believe you would have entertained it for a moment. I warn you, gentlemen from the country, not to press the people of the city too hard. We have said to Warmoth's minions, "avaunt."

Mr. Fuqua—In view of the importance of this matter, I would like to "take counsel of sleep," and hence move an adjournment until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Carried—142 to 114. The convention adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

ASSESSMENTS NOS. 98, 99 AND 100.—See special notice column. Death of John Davidson, Jacob Classen and J. J. Albert. Payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 120 Carondelet street. This association has paid out $248,246.

Of the nine Democratic newspapers published in the State of Florida, all save one, the Marianna *Courier*, favor the Liberal ticket. Four of the Republican newspapers indorse Greeley and Brown. Florida is not the greatest State in the combination, but she is entitled to her share of consideration.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Business of Congress Yesterday

ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE

KELLOGG AGAIN IN MOTION

Another Supplementary Enforcement Act

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

ARREST OF LANAHAN FOR LIBEL

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND

FAVORABLE FOR CROPS

LAYING ANOTHER CABLE

GRANT RATIFICATION MEETINGS

DEMOCRATS FOR GREELEY

A $270,000 Railroad Suit

TORNADO AND RAIN STORM

CONGRESS.

Business of the House Yesterday—Additional Compensation to Marshals—Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—*House.*—The bill for the relief of Mary Ann Montgomery, widow of William M. Montgomery, captain of Texas volunteers, passed over the President's veto.

The bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims, as allowed by the commission on claims, was referred to a committee of conference.

The Senate bill giving the right of way through the public lands to the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad Company, of Alabama, was passed.

The river and harbor bill has gone to a committee of conference.

The Senate amendments to the House substitute for the bill providing for the redemption and sale of land sold for direct taxes, were concurred in, and go to the President