NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 53. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1553.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL

OF THE

LONE STAR BASE BALL CLUB,

AT THE

Base Ball Park, Sunday, June 30, 1872.

LONE STARS VS. PICKED NINE.

OPEN FOR ALL BASE BALL PLAYERS.

A magnificent Gold hunting case WATCH, valued at $100 in gold, is to be awarded to the player of the Picked Nine making the most runs in a full game. Members of the fraternity desirous of lending their aid will please leave their names at the Republican office until SATURDAY, June 15, 1872, when the committee will choose the best nine that can be had from the names offered. The nine, as soon as announced, to elect a Captain, and to play at least two practice games together before the day of the Festival.

Other amusements to be announced in due time. je9

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. my26 1tt

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.

NOTICE.....NOTICE

The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating for five notes, signed by S. Liberman, authorized by S. Liberman, each note dated about the twenty first of May, 1872, four for $249 each and one for $269 81, maturing at sixty and ninety days, four, six and seven months. Said notes will not be paid, the condition having failed.

S. LIBERMAN,
je4 9 12* E. LIBERMAN.

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 180 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 Hyreon & 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 5t

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.—A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE House, containing parlor, two bedrooms, dining-room and kitchen; good yard, cistern and hydrant. Also, two neat and comfortable furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen. The above is pleasantly situated near the markets, and between two lines of cars, and will be rented low to desirable tenants. For further particulars apply on the premises, No. 41 Polymnia street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets. je9 2t

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

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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 bachelors, if desired. se8

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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

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Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or voice, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of two hours each, $25. For theory (harmony and composition), organ, melodeon, violin, violincello, harp, flute, guitar, zither, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of one hour each, $15. Reductions made for two branches taken together.

Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils.

For references, circulars, particulars, etc., apply at the office of the President, No. 90 Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 1252, New Orleans, Louisiana.

THEOPHILUS MASAC,
ap26 1y President.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

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.

S. & 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.

S. & M. LEHMAN, New York.
HENRY ABRAHAM, New Orleans.
HENRY BEER, New Orleans.
New Orleans, June 1, 1872. je1 30t

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

"THE DOG'S DEAD"

NOMINATION QUESTION SPRUNG

WILLIAMSON OVERBOARD

GRAND FUNERAL SERVICE

The sixth and last day of the Democratic convention yesterday morning opened like an oyster, with considerable effort, the up-all-night business of the body having made the members gloomy and the speech-makers dumb. Men looked in one another's faces as if they were conscious of the funeral service that was afterward preached with due solemnity by the belting delegations from the Felicianas, and the majority of faces turned up toward the presidential rostrum had a "happy be thy dreams" sort of look, as but few of the members had, following the practice of Mr. McColl, "taken counsel of sleep" on the question which had perplexed them for the previous five days. The gentleman who is continually rising to a point of order, the delegate who is forever bawling out "What's the question?" the member who is hard of hearing, and who shades his ear when he rises to speak, as if it were a sort of eye, and the light was too strong; the man who always "wants to consult with my fellow-delegates," the individual who rises to a personal explanation, who calls for the reading of that document again, all were there, as they have been every day, as they are in all conventions, and as they will be until time is no more and conventions stop running.

The proceedings having begun in the call of the roll, which showed forty-six parishes present, Mr. Hyams rose to explain and correct a misstatement in the *Picayune*, but, as it was not "our funeral," we slowed down and left it to the paper that had made the error.

And now Judge Hunt and Mr. E. H. McCaleb both confront one another, fighting for the floor, which is finally awarded to the "venerable delegate," and he uses the floor for a few minutes in reading the following advertisement of the combination ticket and contribution to the literature of the country:

"Mr. Williamson, nominee for Governor, is a complete Southern gentleman by education, sentiment, association and honorable connection. I am perfectly satisfied he will discharge his duty independently, uprightly, and without undue favor to individuals. He is one of our brethren of the Reform party, and his name is, therefore, an additional bond of strength to the cause of reform. Mr. Jonas, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is an energetic gentleman, active and well informed, and with a great many friends. These and the other nominations I think should be accepted by us."

Mr. Reese, of Tensas, said:

Mr. President, we have assembled here for a great and important object, and upon our deliberations depends the future destiny of the State of Louisiana. I favored the minority report of the conference committee for the reason that it left the way open by which we could form a coalition with all elements, all political elements and organizations that could enable us to redeem the State of Louisiana in her downtrodden and oppressed condition. [Applause.] I am opposed to making any alliance or coalition that would bring infamy on the fair escutcheon of Louisiana. I do not propose to yield anything that would not be just and honorable. I am one who believes that if we act properly we shall ultimately succeed. I am in favor of appointing a committee of conference whose duties it shall be to exhaust every effort to form a permanent coalition before we abandon that great object. I think it but just and respectful to consider the minority report, and to exhaust everything to accomplish their suggestions. The great object we have in view is to attain the coalition that will lead us to success, and I do not think that strictly Democratic nominations could be successful without the formation and aid of such coalition. I feel it absolutely necessary and important that we should gather strength from every element that was in our reach in order to obtain that object; that there does exist an element of power which, with its machinery, would enable us to succeed; that one of those elements exists in the Liberal Republican party which, with the machinery of the State government, would enable us ultimately to triumph and overcome every obstacle, and without which I did have most serious apprehensions we should fail in consummating that great and desired end. I believe the only manner in which that can be done is to appoint committees of conference to confer with those political organizations and ascertain if they can agree upon the proper lines of coalition in an honorable and just manner. I believe it can be done, and that we should exhaust every effort in order to accomplish it. Certain communications have been sent to us from the Liberal Republican party and the German element. The object of these communications was to see if we could not agree upon some lines of alliance and coalition that would be honorable and satisfactory to both parties; and I feel it is our duty to combine these elements with the Democratic party in order to save the State from ruin, oppression and desolation. In order to illustrate the weakness and inability of the Democratic party to succeed, I will refer you to the parish of Tensas where I reside. From the statistics which I hold in my hand, I will show you the disparity, in a numerical point of view, between the white population and the colored population in that parish. The statistics show a total population in that parish of about 12,000 persons, about 9600 of whom are colored and 1400 white. The colored vote of that population was about 3000, and the white vote 300. In order to control any portions of that colored vote it is necessary to form a coalition with the Liberal Republican element, and by that means I believe we could divide the vote with the Radical Republican party. But if we make a nomination from the Democratic party, without gathering that strength from the Liberal Republican party we shall never be able to control any portion of that colored vote. Should we not do so, it will all centre in the Radical Republican party, and will vote as a unit upon that ticket. If such should be the case in voting as a unit for the Radical Republican ticket, we have no chance at all to elect any person whatever except colored officers altogether. For they are claiming all the offices.

The day before I left home I saw a large procession of colored persons marching under a banner with martial music to a convention that was held on that day. In that convention they ignored the idea of nominating for office any white persons whatever. They claim to elect their judge, clerk, sheriff, recorder and all the officers in the parish, even the police jurors, to control the parochial affairs of the parish. And if they should succeed, which they will if we do not form an alliance and coalition by which we can divide that vote, they will fill all the offices in the parish with their own color, and have the entire control of the judicial as well as the parochial affairs of the parish. And the four parishes which border on the Mississippi river from the mouth to the Arkansas line, and which formed one of the most fertile regions within the limit of the State, are about in the same deplorable condition. If a white person should be so unfortunate as to fall into a difficulty with a colored person, even though in self-defense, his opportunity for a fair, impartial trial, with colored officers controlling the judicial affairs of the parish, he would have very little or no chance of procuring a fair trial, where the judge, the clerk, the sheriff, and even the venire, which is composed of colored jurors, would control and determine his fate. Now, gentlemen, unless we conciliate this Republican element, and form a coalition with it some of the most wealthy districts will be reduced to a deplorable condition. The speaker graphically illustrated the outrages which had been committed, and endeavored to show the convention the necessity of forming a coalition in order to arrest them.

Now, gentlemen of the convention, what do you think of this state of things? Do you or do you not agree with me, that there is great and urgent necessity of gathering all the elements of strength to our party to control the next election and redeem our State from oppression and tyranny? We have not the power and the strength, in my judgment, in our own party to enable us to succeed, and thereby redeem the State. Gentlemen of the convention, did you not hear the signal guns fired yesterday which proclaimed the renomination of General Grant—that another great campaign is about to be entered into by the Radical Republican party, and, should that campaign be successful, we will have four more years of tyranny and oppression? I now appeal to gentlemen, delegates of the city of New Orleans, to know whether or not you are going to act as a unit in this convention, and prevent us from the formation of that coalition, which will save us, and redeem the State forever. Should you do it, and should we be defeated, and the State thereby ruined, the responsibility is upon you. Louisiana is the Italy of the South. With her orange groves, her rice fields, her cane fields, her snowy fields, that are made white with cotton, her beautiful city that sits like a queen upon the Father of Waters, receiving her treasures from every part of the earth, with her princely merchants and great capitalists, will all be laid waste and made desolate. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, this is but a faint picture of what the reality will be, should we fail to succeed in gathering together those great elements of strength that would give us success? Now, gentlemen, are we wiser than the people of Tennessee, or of Missouri? Are we more philosophic than Virginia, the mother of statesmen? Have they not all adopted this course of coalition and affiliation, and redeemed themselves when they were in a worse condition than we are to-day? They have

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, are we or not about to form a coalition with the national government for the express purpose of redeeming her from her oppressed condition? Can we boast of more wisdom than such men as Pendleton, of Ohio, and Hendricks, of Indiana, both of whom have recommended and approbated such a course? Now, gentlemen of the convention, I appeal to you by everything that is sacred and dear to pause before you further go, and deeply consider the matters that I have presented to you for your calm consideration. Are you willing to jeopardize the great interest of the State, and thereby shipwreck and ruin her forever? I trust not, and now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I have done.

Mr. John Sandidge intimated opinions touching the majority report would be acceptable on the "both sides" principle.

Judge W. B Egan, of Caddo, was loudly and persistently called for, and he advanced to the stand, and first, on behalf of the majority, went into a narration of the everlasting conference committee, saying nothing new except that from the Liberal Republicans came the information that they had no more propositions to make.

He then said: After exhausting efforts to reopen negotiations, after the spirit manifested by the representatives of New Orleans, who said that they were willing to take any odium upon themselves, I proposed the conference committee should repair to the convention, report progress and ask for further instructions. Some of the minority report men disagreed, and hence the nominations were made. I went there feeling that the man who would shrink from the performance of duty like this was unworthy of a place in your confidence. I knew that unless some action was resorted to, all efforts to unite with the Reformers would be delayed, if not defeated. I perceived on the last evening that the effect of the minority report would lead to the conclusion that there was a diversity of opinion in the committee, where none existed. It happened just as I predicted, though our proceedings were perfectly harmonious. Now I regret if there is any dirty linen to be washed it should be done before your eyes, and though I wished not to make a minority report, I do not believe I have cut a stick to knock out my own brains. Immediately on the proposition to nominate a ticket, the chairman of the reform committee said: "We concede to you the first place on the ticket." Mr. Blackman insisted we should not accept this proposition, but leave the whole field open. Mr. Ellis, before I knew it, read the list of all the names connected with aspirations for Governor, and asked me if I had heard of any more. I told him I had never heard of half so many. The name of Mr. Jonas was withdrawn from that list. Finally, the balloting being transacted, the lower names were dropped, and it resulted in this way in the choice of Mr. Williamson. No one was more surprised at it than he.

Mr. Hyams—You will recollect Judge, the name of Mr. Jonas was afterward placed in nomination.

Judge Egan—You may judge how little I knew of the proceeding when I did not even know that fact. I had nothing to do with the count nor the proceedings. The ballot was afterward proceeded with—the ticket was made up and it so resulted. It appeared throughout the whole proceedings that we were casting around for men instead of the men looking up for the offices. The gentleman whose speech was attributed to me in some of the newspapers [not in the REPUBLICAN] (Mr. Brady) made some remarks—

Mr. Blackman—Did you not first concur in the minority report?

Judge Egan—No, sir (taking up the documents); I concurred in the two first grounds of the report, but not in the last (that which affirmed the nominations). Rumors having reached the ears of the committee of some efforts made to hold a meeting anticipating the efforts of the committee before it was known, it was deemed proper to proceed at once. It having been stated in the REPUBLICAN that our committee was packed, I determined to open the door to all propositions. In my humble judgment, we can elect this ticket if you give it your support, for we have proceeded on the principle of honesty, capacity and capability. The gentleman who heads the ticket will bow to your decision in case you should not confirm the nomination, but if you do not, the very object for which you have assembled and deliberated for days and nights—that of uniting ourselves with the Reformers—will not be consummated. I beg you will allow Mr. McColl to say a few words to you in behalf of himself.

E J. McColl—The proposition of the Liberal Republicans that we should disband our organization, was in the nature of an ultimatum. Was it not so? It is not disputed. There was still a hope that some understanding might be arrived at; we held out a hope of conciliation, but in vain. Now Mr. Fuqua, who leads the advance party of coalition, said he would not consent to putting Governor Warmoth on the ticket, nor any one who represented him; hence such a request, which said that we should not only give them the offices, but the appointments, could not be tolerated by yourselves. I believe it is impolitic to consent to such a union with the Liberals, not that it is dishonorable. The State can not be reformed by the same parties who have held these offices for the past four years. This I could not consent to. I believe it to be still possible to unite with the honest men of the Liberals, but not under the leadership of Warmoth. And I believe such is the opinion of the majority of the convention. If not, you should have instructed us to coalesce with Mr. Warmoth. Adjourn not without settling this question, without affording a solution; if you do you are irretrievably gone.

Furious cries of question, in the midst of which cries ten or twelve members on the floor at the same time, appealing to the chair.

Mr. Declouet—I move the previous question (adoption of the majority report).

A delegate—It was understood on the previous day that Colonel Leroy should close the debate.

Cries of question redoubled, and repeated with vehemence.

H. D. Ogden—Sit down, gentlemen. Nothing can be transacted unless you take your seats (a throng of delegates on the floor).

The secretary began the call of the roll of parishes, and the progress of the call showed conclusively how the question was divided. It appears delegates were bound by instructions. Some abstained from voting at all on the ground that there were instructions to vote against nominations.

A difference occurred as to the way in which the vote of St. Landry was to be cast. Mr. Estelette insisted on it that, according to a resolution passed, the vote should be cast as a unit, a majority to decide. Dr. Taylor insisted on it no such resolution was passed. This was corroborated by Mr. Gardner. The statements were interrupted by cries of "Divide the vote, divide the vote." The difference was adjusted by the delegation retiring to consult upon and settle it. While St. Landry was out, communications were read, among others a flat denial on the part of E. North Cullom, chairman of the committee of the Liberal Republican party, that the committee had ever authorized any statement to be made to place Governor Warmoth at the head of the ticket, or the names of any other.

Mr. McCall stated there was no necessity for the denial, as it was expressly stated the communication was made unofficially.

It was announced that the vote of St. Landry stood seven for the report, and four against, and as the parish was entitled to sixteen votes, the remainder (five) should be divided in this proportion. While the secretary was figuring this up, other changes were made, and appeals to the house, especially on the part of delegates from East Feliciana, who, being instructed to take no part in nominations, were at a loss how to proceed. The parish finally voted no.

The secretary now reads out the votes of each parish. The immense throng awaits the result in breathless expectation.

The chair (Mr. Pugh) reads out the result, yeas 136 3 16, nays 147 7-12, when a loud cheer rolls upward, followed immediately afterward by a dead silence on the left and more animation on the right.

John M. Sandidge (placidly)—We have now reached a point just where we were before, six weeks ago. Hence, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the possible, if not probable, action of the Democratic party at the approaching Baltimore convention, in declining to nominate a third candidate for the Presidency, and of the indorsement of the Cincinnati movement, the present Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Louisiana is instructed to call a new convention, to be held at Baton Rouge on the first Monday of September, in which all the elements of opposition to General Grant are invited to participate, and a State ticket will be nominated, and that this convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

Judge Hunt (furiously)—This is an insult.

Carlton Hunt—I rise to a point of order. It is this (pointing a slow, removing finger at Mr. John M. Sandidge): I claim that the gentleman can not stand on the floor when he offers the resolution, stand when other motions are made, when speeches are made, and then claim the floor.

Judge Hunt—Certainly he can not.

Carlton Hunt—Is my point well taken?

The chair—It is not, sir. [Silence.]

Cries of no, yes, call the roll.

Mr. Wickliffe—I move to lay that on the table.

The chair (seeing some members on the floor trying to speak)—It is not debatable.

Mr. McCranie—Is the future convention to be a Democratic convention? [Cries of no, no.]

Mr. Kelley (very decisively)—I wish to amend the resolution by admitting the friends of General Grant in that convention.

The roll is called on the sine die resolution.

Judge Egan—Vote no, because it accomplishes substantially what we rejected at the hands of the Liberal Republican party.

A member—I believe in adjournment, but not in a such a manner as will kill the Democratic party.

THE DOG'S DEAD.

[Many members who would have been in favor of an adjournment sine die were not willing to open the doors so wide, and hence voted against the resolution. It appeared this sentiment prevailed, and very soon all hope that the door would be left open for combinations until the adjournment of the Baltimore convention left the field clear was dispelled, and the long agony was over, and the dog was dead.]

Mr. Lott—In the rejection of this resolution, we are placed precisely where we left off. I think, sir, we are in the midst of a crisis; that the existence of the Democratic party is in peril, and that if we do not make nominations, if there is any more delay, we will not see the party in existence. Therefore, I move we go into nominations. I think we can then carry the State (decided).

Several voices clamored—"I move we go into nominations."

Mr. McCaleb—I call for the previous question. [Not entertained.]

Mr. Morrison—The report of the committee shows how much men may differ on the question of combination; hence the doors should not be shut. We must meet together again, and meet when we are all fresh from the people. [Cries of "Never."] Gentlemen who cry never, can not stop it. The party will assemble. Does that cry come from those who are afraid the party will not be in existence? Are they afraid they might cease to be Democrats in the meantime? When we come together again I think the gentlemen will find me or somebody who represents my parish in my place, and will in the future. Opportunity must be given for further combinations.

Here members rose right and left on "points of order," Judge Hunt and ex-Governor Hyams among them, the general set of which appeared to be that the speaker could not offer a substitute when the previous question was called, that he could not explain his reasons before the substitute was offered. Mr. Morrison grew discouraged, saying the convention must not expect to hear from him again, as it was evident there was a disposition not to hear him. This settles the business. While these points were being made the convention had forgotten what the point was before the house, and indeed a number of men arose and talked to all points of the compass, a member frantically saying, "I rise to a point of order. I move the point of ordering business be abolished." [Universal satisfaction.]

The resolution offered as a substitute was of similar import to the one previously rejected, calling for an adjournment sine die, and a call of the convention to meet in the future.

The chair—The resolution is out of order; first, it is not germain as a substitute to the motion; and second, the same resolution has just been voted down.

Mr. McCaleb, with vehemence—I call for the previous question.

This was adopted and the house resolved to go into nominations.

GOOD-BY SWEET HEART, GOOD-BY.

The office seekers in the body are not slow to perceive the cat in the meal, and though they had with others made up their minds there would be no nominations the thing was fixed in a very few minutes.

Mr Bryant, springing to his feet like shot out of a shovel—I move the reconsideration of the vote by which we rejected the resolution.

This won't do. He is importuned by ex-Governor Wickliffe to desist; other members rally around him and jerk him by the coat-tails, while he is in a fever for a very few minutes.

And now a commotion is seen on the left rear, and out stalks the Feliciana delegation into the middle passage of the parquette. A middle-aged gentleman faces the president, and says, in a feeling voice: "It is no use, gentlemen, we must go. [The other delegates shed tears, and twist their hats in their hands.] We have remained here and joined in your deliberations, but we can not stay here [regretfully] any longer; for, gentlemen, you have concluded to make nominations. It is in the performance of a solemn duty that I now inform you we of East Feliciana must withdraw, as the voice of my parish is that a straight-out ticket would result in the death of the Democratic party. It may not be of our own volition. We are bound by instructions, our people believing nominations now, without combining, is *death*, gentlemen, DEATH. [Silence.] Therefore, we withdraw, and say God bless the Democratic party, and may she win."

Mr. Bush, an old gentleman of the same parish, says in substance about the same, and also sheds tears in the big passage.

The delegation then withdrew, while Mr. McCranie stands looking after them, and says: "I appeal to you, gentlemen; I appeal—" but the door is closed behind them.

A gentleman from Natchitoches speaks a similar piece, and retires.

This scene casts a wet blanket over the nomination project, and the assemblage set to work in a matter of fact sort of way, with the delegations from four parishes out in the cold.

A TICKET NOMINATED.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of Governor. The following are the nominations and the ballot for the head of the ticket:

	First ballot.	Second ballot.
Randell Hunt	Withdrawn	....
Eugene Waggaman	25	Withdrawn
William B. Spencer	3	Withdrawn
Randal L. Gibson	52½	Withdrawn
George Williamson	63	....
J. C. Morrison	Declined	....
J. McHenry	79	Elected
A. S. Herron	Declined	12½
Alexander Declouet	Declined	....
B. F. Jonas	27	Withdrawn
R. W. McCranie	7	Withdrawn
J. R. Head	9	Withdrawn
Hiram Lott	12½	Withdrawn
J. C. Manning	Declined	....

Necessary to a choice, 120.

Mr. Manning—I beg leave respectfully to decline. I am not in political life, and can not accept of any office at any time.

Alexander Declouet—I ask that my name be withdrawn.

Alcibiades DeBlanc was nominated by Mr. Hardy, but declined.

A. S. Herron—I am not a candidate, and desire my friends to withdraw my name.

Judge Hunt (after the secretary was halfway through the roll)—I do not believe Randell Hunt is a candidate. I beg leave to withdraw his name. Vote for Williamson.

Mr. J. F. Edwards, who nominated Mr. Randell Hunt, changed the vote of his parish to R. L. Gibson, and subsequently changed it to Williamson.

It was announced that it was policy to vote for Williamson as carrying out the combination doctrine.

During the second ballot it was found by the tally keepers that McEnery was ahead, when the delegates commenced to change votes, until it was moved that the nomination of Mr. McEnery be made unanimous, which was carried in the midst of a "hurrah."

The following nominations were made, and ballots cast, for Lieutenant Governor:

B. F. Jonas, of Orleans.

J. R. Head, of Bienville, declined.

Randall L. Gibson, of Orleans, declined.

W. F. Blackman, of Claiborne, declined.

H. D. Ogden, declined.

G. Williamson, withdrawn.

Mr. B. F. Jonas was elected by acclamation.

The following are the nominations made, and ballots cast, for Attorney General.

W. H. Cooley, of Orleans, withdrawn.

A. G. Voorhies, of Orleans, withdrawn.

H. N. Ogden, of Orleans, elected by acclamation.

A. L. Tucker, of St. Mary, withdrawn.

W. B. Spencer, withdrawn.

The friends withdrew the names during the progress of the balloting.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to adopt the remainder of the conference ticket. Lost.

The following are the nominations and ballots cast for Secretary of State:

Alexander Bowman, of Caddo, elected by acclamation.

J. H. Hardee, of Orleans, withdrawn.

J. H. Halsey, of Orleans, withdrawn.

During the progress of this ballot Colonel William M. Levy, of Natchitoches, entered, and, on the part of his parish, said it was without his knowledge or consent that his co-delegate refused to participate in the proceedings. Under no circumstances (lefty indignation and contempt) would he be considered a bolter.

The "vote changing" commenced soon as it was ascertained that Mr. Bowman was ahead, and it was finally adopted the nomination should be made unanimous.

The following are the nominations and ballot for the Superintendent of Public Education:

R. M. Lusher, elected by acclamation and made unanimous.

Dennis Cronan, Jr., withdrawn during ballot.

Dr. V. O. King, withdrawn during ballot.

J. D. Calhoun.

The following is the result of the ballot for Auditor:

J. J. Thompson, of St. Helena, withdrawn in favor of Mr. Jumel.

Willis Prescott, of St. Landry, withdrawn during ballot.

William De Lacey, of Orleans, declined.

A. J. Ducotte, withdrawn during ballot.

Allen Jumel, of Iberville.

Edward Booth, of Orleans, withdrawn during ballot.

Mr. E. H. McCaleb said that Mr. Thompson represented the Florida parishes that had never been on the State ticket; his nomination would rally the voters.

Mr. Kelley—We vote for Mr. Thompson to bring out the vote of the State, though our preference is for Mr. Booth, notwithstanding he never told us he was in the field.

The brother of Mr. Ducotte withdrew his name.

The following is the result of the ballot for Congressman at large:

J. B. Eustis, of Orleans, 125, made unanimous.

R. L. Gibson, of Orleans, 116.

J. A. Snyder, of Bossier, declined in favor of Moncure.

J. C. Moncure, of Caddo.

J. O. Fuqua, of East Baton Rouge, declined.

Alexander Declouet, of St. Martin, declined.

Mr. Fuqua declined, saying he might accept an office like Criminal Sheriff of Orleans, but said, I am too poor a man to accept an office in which there is only honor.

Mr. McCaleb offered a resolution that the president appoint a committee of ten members as an executive committee. Seems to be carried.

A motion is now made to adjourn, while Mr. Carleton Hunt advances to the platform to read the address and resolutions. Furious cries of "no resolutions, no resolutions," spring up on all sides, and reduce themselves to the following:

"Don't want resolutions."

"Kill our party."

"All stuff, anyhow."

"Sine die! sine die."

Judge Hunt, frowning in a holy scorn on the assembled malignants in the broad aisle—"And are you ashamed of an address?" There is no reply to this but to clamor against the reading of any resolutions, while the cries, fast and furious, re-echo on all sides. Mr. Carlton Hunt sits down despairing, and with a roll of manuscript in his hand is without hope.

It is now moved to adjourn sine die, and the vote is taken while Mr. Carlton Hunt is on the stand preparing to read the document. The house consents to adjourn sine die.

An Iowa paper says the grasshoppers and potato bugs met in joint convention at Council Bluffs the other day. They decided to reject the one-term principle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

KELLOGG'S FORCE BILL

ITS OBSTRUCTION IN THE HOUSE

ALL NIGHT SESSIONS

DELEGATES CALLING ON GRANT

WORKINGMEN COMING OUT

Jerome Park Races

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES QUESTION

DEATH OF JUDGE YERGER

GREAT STORM IN ILLINOIS

SIOUX INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH

CONGRESS.

Opposition to Kellogg's Force Bill in the House—Tactics of the Democracy—Sundry Appropriation Bill Dead-Locked—All Night Sessions—Relieving Bondsmen of Ex-Postmaster Marks.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—*House.*—There is much opposition to Mr. Kellogg's force bill, which passed the Senate this morning, and they are fighting to keep it on the table. This will defeat the sundry appropriation bill, which involves $3,000,000, to which Kellogg's bill is an amendment.

It requires of the House to take up the bill, and as the Democrats seem determined on an extra session, it is quite probable a majority will pass the bill in extra session.

A bill removing several disabilities was passed.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, was received in the House at noon to-day, with a resolution stating that the Senate insists on the amendments, and asks for a committee of conference.

Mr. Garfield made the motion that the bill be taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Democrats opposed this act, as the enforcement act had been put on the bill by the Senate, and that amendment was objectionable to them.

As the bill was on the Speaker's table, it required a two-thirds vote to take it up, but if it could be referred to the Appropriation Committee, they could report it back, and a majority vote would pass it. As long as the bill remained on the Speaker's table, the Democrats had the power to prevent its passage, and they announced it to be their intention, unless the objectionable amendment was taken off, as the responsibility of putting it on rested with the Senate. The Democrats made the proposition to let the bill and all the amendments, except the enforcement act, go to the committee to be reported back and passed by a majority vote—the enforcement act to be reserved on the Speaker's table under the two-thirds rule.

Mr. Garfield would not agree to this, and the Democrats intimated that they would defeat the bill rather than pass it with this obnoxious amendment.

The matter was discussed for some time, when objection was made to further discussion, and the bill took its place on the Speaker's table.

Subsequently, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, all amendments to be reported back and passed by a majority vote, except the enforcement act amendment, which should require a two-thirds' vote to pass it. This resolution the Speaker refused to entertain, upon a point of order raised by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and declared that the effect of it was an effort of the minority to reserve to themselves the right to defeat the bill against the wishes of the majority.

Mr. Beck then offered a resolution declaring that the action of the Senate in putting on this amendment was in violation of the constitution of the United States, and directing the Clerk of the House to return the bill to the Senate with the request that they rescind their action on the enforcement act amendment. Upon this Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass it. This motion was defeated by a vote of seventy-four yeas to ninety-seven nays.

Mr. Garfield then moved to suspend the rules and refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, and this was negatived by a strict party vote. Yeas—ninety-seven. Nays—sixty-seven. It required a two-thirds vote.

The House then resumed other business. An all night session probable.

Senate—Met at six o'clock this evening. Yesterday's session, which continued to nine o'clock this morning, was very bitter on the supplemental enforcement bill. It passed by thirty-one to twelve.

The sundry appropriation bill had ninety-two amendments, including Kellogg's supplemental force bill extending the federal election regulations, which apply now to cities of 20,000 inhabitants, to all voting precincts.

Mr. Sumner moved as an amendment his his civil rights bill, but the chairman, Mr. Pomeroy, ruled that it was out of order.

Mr. Sumner appealed from the ruling, but the Senate sustained Mr. Pomeroy—yeas, 5; nays, 35.

Both houses of Congress have adopted the conference report upon appropriation for awards of the Southern Claims Commission. The House is still filibustering over the supplemental force bill. There seems to be a prospect of compromise, but in any event the passage of the force bill this session is very improbable. The Senate agreed to conference report on steamboat bill. House not yet acted. Details of the report beyond reach to-night.

The sundry appropriation bill was referred by the House to the committee on conference.

It is hoped the Senate will recede from the force bill amendments, but, in any event, the minority of the House retains control of the matter, and in the defeat of the amendment a failure of the appropriation bill or an extra session is involved.

Both houses have agreed to the conference report on river and harbor and the fortification bills.

The House meets at eight and the Senate at nine o'clock Monday morning.

The bill relieving the bondsmen of ex-Postmaster Marks, deceased, of New Orleans, passed both houses, and goes to the President.

Representative Holman's proposition in the House, to reduce the tolls of the Louisville canal, was engrafted on the river and harbor bill in the Senate, and has been concurred in by the House, thus fixing the tolls at five cents per ton.

WASHINGTON

Steamer Returned for Repairs—Returning Delegations Calling on Grant.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The steamer Shanghai, hence for New York, threw overboard 338 barrels of rosin at Frying Pan shoals, and returned for repairs.

Several delegations on their way home called at the White House to-day.

Official information of the action of the Philadelphia convention will be communicated to the nominees on Monday next.

NEW YORK.

Dr. Lanahan Released—Specie Shipments—Workingmen Coming Out Tomorrow—Strike of Gas Men—Sentence of Commissioners—Bank Statement—Murdered and Robbed—A Night Editor Dead—Stealing Secret Correspondence—Jerome Park Races—Commercial and Monetary.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Dr. Lanahan was released from prison this afternoon on $5000 bail.

Shipments of specie to day nearly $1,000,000; shipments for the week over $3,750,000.

There were meetings of the various trades this morning, nearly all indicating that there will be a large turnout on Monday.

The gas men struck this noon.

Commissioner Bumsteed, of Jersey City, was sentenced to-day to nine months in the State prison. Commissioner Vreeland will be sentenced next week.

Large detachments of police are stationed at the different gasworks to prevent disturbances. The men have struck for eight hours, and it is feared the city will be in darkness to-night.

Arrived—Steamers Tarifa, Smidt, Leo, South Carolina, Germania and Algeria.

The bank statement shows: Loans increase $2,375,000; specie increase $875,000; legal tenders increase $125,000.

Captain Calvacarries was murdered and robbed of $80,000 in bonds. No certain clue yet obtained to the robbers. $10,000 reward is offered for the stolen bonds.

The St. Crispins have resolved to strike against a reduction of wages. Preparations of all are being made for a grand parade on Monday.

The printers threaten to join the eight hour movement early in July.

W. F. Bears, night-editor of the *Tribune*, died of congestion of the brain.

Abram Nelson, who is charged with stealing the secret correspondence of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., gave bail this afternoon, and was released. He was immediately rearrested in a civil suit instituted against him, and being unable to furnish the necessary bail of $100,000, was lodged in Ludlow street jail.

General Shaler was in consultation with the police commissioners to-day to consider the probabilities of a disturbance among the strikers next week, and, if necessary, the militia will be called upon to assist in preserving order. The workingmen are making great preparations for parade on Monday next, which will be a large one.

At the Jerome Park races to-day the track was heavy and attendance fair. First race for a purse of $500, one mile and a quarter, was won by Sanford's entry in 2:23¼.

The second race for a purse of $600, one mile and three quarters, was won by Tubman. Time 3:21