ties shall select the candidates for Congress in the first and fifth congressional districts, and the Liberal party shall select the candidate for Congress in the fourth congressional district.

Eleventh—Whereas, The Democratic and Reform parties assert that the nomination of H. C. Warmoth for Governor will not be productive of harmony, but will tend to disunite part of the supporters of Greeley and Brown, it is agreed that he shall not be nominated for Governor by the Liberal convention, and it is just to say that this proposition is authorized by Governor Warmoth himself, in order to secure the success of said combination ticket.

Twelfth—That the joint State ticket, as above proposed, be ratified by the Liberal convention, by the executive committee of the Democratic party, by the executive committee of the Reform party and by the approaching convention of the regular Republican party, to meet on the ninth of August, and that said convention indorse the candidates and ratify the platform of the Cincinnati convention.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Regular Republican Party, New Orleans, August 7, 1872.

Hon. L. Bush, Chairman Conference Committee:

SIR—We have the honor to inform you that your communication of this date has been received and considered, and that the committee is unanimously of opinion that the proposition presented by you can not be entertained favorably by the convention of August 9, and also that no ticket which will be acceptable to the Democratic party can be named by your convention which will be acceptable to our convention.

August 8, 1872.

We will be ready to receive a communication from you at any time to-morrow.

H. J. CAMPBELL.

HEADQUARTERS LIBERAL PARTY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, August 9, 1872.

H. J. Campbell:

We beg leave to say that we will refer your communication to the Liberal convention.

L. BUSH, Chairman.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Regular Republican Party, New Orleans, August 8, 1872.

Hon. Louis Bush, Chairman:

SIR—Your communication of this date has been the subject of long, serious and important discussion. We have been deeply impressed with the gravemess of the situation, the fearful responsibility resting upon us toward the people whom we are assuming to represent, and with the friendly, cordial and honest manner with which you have met us. We desire conference with the delegates to our convention.

Consider our last proprosition, as well as all preceding ones, withdrawn. We ask further time until ten o'clock to-night.

H. J. CAMPBELL.

REPLY OF THE LIBERAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted by the committee on conference of the Liberal party:

Herewith find copy of preamble and resolutions adopted by the conference committee this day—August 8.

LOUIS BUSH.

WHEREAS, The regular Republican party submitted a communication on the eighth of August at 12:40 A. M., expressing the opinion that no ticket which will be acceptable to the Democratic party, which can be named by the Liberal convention, will be acceptable to them, and, having on the morning of August 8 withdrawn said communication through Hon. H. J. Campbell, no action was taken on the original communication; but at 11 A. M. this day a communication having been submitted, informing the Liberal party of the adherence to the original resolution and a reply directed;

Resolved, That we ask leave respectfully to inform your honorable committee that the Liberal party which we represent is founded on the platform adopted by the Liberal Republican convention at Cincinnati, ratified at Baltimore, which recognizes the necessity of affiliation of all the elements opposed to Grant and Wilson, the nominees of the Philadelphia convention, with a view of conbining all the conservative elements of the country, and that as the opinion thus expressed is in direct conflict with the spirit and intent of the Cincinnati platform, we request you to reconsider your communication of the seventh August, that you may not occupy an attitude which would preclude further conference.

Agreeing with us, please inform us of the fact.

FINAL REPLY OF REPUBLICANS.

To the President and Members of the Committee on Conference of the Liberal party:

The committee have adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, we are deeply convinced that the best interests of the people of the State, both white and black, are involved in the equal participation of both races in the formation of a new party which, while accepting all the essential doctrines of the Republican party, has for its basis the reconciliation of the people and the reform of the government, and upon the frank and unreserved covenant that all the newly acquired rights and advantages of the colored people shall be as fully guaranteed in the new party as in the old one; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the following proposition could be accepted by the convention of August 9, and we agree to advocate the same:

That the Governor shall be some known Republican who has been identified with the party; that the Secretary of State shall be a colored Republican; that the Superintendent of Public Education shall be a Republican; that the Congressman at large shall be a colored Republican; and that the the second and third congressional districts Republicans shall be nominated. We also think that for the places conceded to us on the ticket to Republicans, the names should be indicated by them, and that the whole ticket should be nominated by both conventions.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL, President.

NEW ORLEANS, August, 8, 1872.

The committee direct me not to ask the withdrawal of our last communication.

H. J. CAMPBELL.

FIRST PROPOSITION FROM LIBERALS TO DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.

In view of the fact that the Liberal State Convention is composed of over 500 delegates, who have heretofore acted in affiliation with the Democratic and Reform parties, we therefore feel that the Liberal convention represents a majority of the Democratic and Reform elements of the State. We therefore hope that you may see proper to withdraw the Democratic and Reform State and electoral ticket now in the field, in order that the Liberal convention may proceed to nominate a ticket, which will combine and represent all the conservative elements of the State.

We therefore invite your views as to the considerations that will induce conformity with this request.

REPLY.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1872.

Louis Bush, Chairman, etc.:

SIR—The conference committees of the Democratic and Reform parties acknowledge the receipt of the communications of the conference committee of the Liberal party of this date. They beg leave to say that they differ as to the statement that the Liberal convention represents the majority of the Democratic and Reform elements of the State, and they respectfully decline to withdraw the Democratic and Reform State and electoral ticket now in the field, in order that the Liberal convention may proceed to nominate a ticket.

With regard to the assurance that your committee is authorized to state to us that, in the event it is absolutely made a prerequisite, the name of H. C. Warmoth will not be placed in nomination for Governor, provided the supporters of the united State ticket will combine with you in supporting the nominations to be made by the Liberal party, the conference committee of the Democratic and Reform parties beg to say that, if the Liberal convention does represent any conservative element of the people of Louisiana, they do not anticipate that H. C. Warmoth will receive at its hands a nomination for any office within the gift of the people.

The Democrat and Reform committees beg leave to say that they are still anxious to receive and are awaiting propositions from your body.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM COMMITTEES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1872.

Louis Bush, Chairman:

We have the honor to inclose the following resolutions for your consideration, adopted by the Democratic and Reform central committees:

WHEREAS, The Democratic and Reform State Central Committees have already agreed upon and enunciated a platform of principles upon which the campaign is to conducted, the State redeemed and administered, we consider that it is of paramount importance that the Liberal committee should define the principles it relies on, and that a platform is necessary before the formation of any ticket is discussed or attempted; therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That the Liberal committee of conference be requested to adopt our platform, or submit to us a project or plat form of principles upon which it expects to act.

2. *Resolved*, That a copy of our platform of principles be forwarded to the said committee of conference of the Liberal convention for their consideration.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Liberal committee, with instructions to state to the committee that, pending their reply thereto, and for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary delay, the joint committee of the Democratic and Reform parties will proceed to consider their proposition already received.

LIBERAL TO THE DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM COMMITTEES, 12:45 P. M.

August 8, 1872.

Hon. Alex. DeClouet and W. Brickell, Chairmen, etc.:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you that the conference committee of the Liberal party will be in session until 4 P. M., and will be pleased to receive any communication you may desire to present.

LOUIS BUSH, Chairman, etc.

Resolved, That the Democratic and Reform conference committee be respectfully informed that their committee is not empowered to consider or adopt platforms, and that of this fact we desire to inform them, without any further delay, as we already have attempted to do, by the copy of the authority under which we are acting, and which we transmitted to them.

Resolved, That we respectfully submit to the consideration of the said committee that we understand that the platform upon which our party is founded is that adopted at Cincinnati and Baltimore, upon which stand Greeley and Brown.

Resolved, That we most respectfully call the attention of the said committee to the fact that we are under the necessity of reporting to the convention by ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM COMMITTEES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8, 1872.

Louis Bush, Chairman, etc.:

SIR—We have to acknowledge your last communication of August 7, embodying propositions for united action, which we most respectfully decline, and herewith submit for your consideration the following preamble and resolutions which have been adopted by our committees, which we hope will meet with your approval and the acceptance of your convention:

WHEREAS, The Democratic and Reform parties, while determined to preserve their distinctive organizations, are desirous of of doing everything consistent with honor and principle to effect a union of all conservative elements in opposition to venality and corruption in the administration of our government, both State and national; and

Whereas, The names of McEnery, Jonas and Ogden have excited unbounded enthusiasm in many parishes of the State, containing large voting populations; and

Whereas, Vast numbers of white, and many colored voters, have pledged their unqualified vote to the united State ticket; and

Whereas, We are seriously of opinion that any change in the head of our ticket would greatly diminish its strength, and insure the defeat of any combination ticket which could be presented; therefore be it

Resolved, By the joint conference committees of the Democratic and Reform parties, that the fellowing proposition be submitted to the conference committee of the Liberal party as a basis of union, subject to the approval and ratification of the Liberal convention and the State Central Committees of the Democratic and Reform parties:

1. That the entire electoral ticket be withdrawn.

2. That the names of John McEnery, B. F. Jonas and H. N. Ogden be retained as nominees for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General.

3. That the Liberal convention make nominations for State Auditor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Education.

4. That the Liberal party make nominations for Congressman from each district.

5. That the Liberal party make nominations for the entire electoral ticket.

6. That the nomination for Congressman at large be made on joint ballot of the conference committees of the Liberal and Democratic parties.

7. That these propositions are made, subject to the adoption of the platform of the Democratic and Reform parties, or of one essentially the same.

LIBERAL COMMITTEE TO THE DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM COMMITTEES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8, 1872.

Hon. A. DeClouet, Chairman, etc.:

In behalf of the conference committee, Liberal party, I have the honor to inclose, for the information and action of the conference committees of the Democratic and Reform parties, the resolutions adopted by this committee in response to your communication of this date. Yours, etc.,

LOUIS BUSH, Chairman, etc.

Resolved, That the committee respectfully decline the proposition of the Democratic and Reform conference committee of this date, and insist upon the proposition of the Liberal conference committee of August 7, referred to therein.

LIBERAL TO THE DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM COMMITTEES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8, 1872.

Hon. A. DeClouet and Dr. W. Brickell, Chairmen, etc.:

SIRS—Permit me to express the regret of this committee that an inadvertance existed in the address of the communication addressed to and intended for your honorable bodies of this date.

We earnestly request that you will oblige us with a reply to said communication before twelve o'clock to-night, if possible.

And in this connection we beg to state that this committee is expected to report to the convention by ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Yours,

LOUIS BUSH, Chairman, etc.

FROM THE SAME.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.

SIR—I have the honor to state to you that I have been instructed by the conference committee of the Liberal party to inform you that the committee will remain in session until ten o'clock this evening, and that we will be pleased to receive any communication that you may think proper to make before that time. Yours, etc.

DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM CONFERENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8, 1872.

Louis Bush, Esq., Chairman of the Liberal Conference Committee:

SIR—In reply to your communication of this date, we respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the following resolutions, passed by the conference committee of the Democratic and Reform parties.

We also beg leave to say that our committees will be in session until 11 P. M.

By order of the Democratic and Reform conference committee.

Resolved, That the conference committee of the Democratic and Reform parties deeply regret the fact that the conference committee of the Liberal party have, in communication of this date, rejected their propositions of to-day, and that said committee insist upon the adoption of their propositions of the seventh of August.

Resolved, That the conference committees of the Democratic and Reform parties will be truly sorry to terminate their labors for the people of Louisiana under the pressure of the ultimatum presented by the conference committee of the Liberal party.

Resolved, That the conference committees of the Democratic and Reform parties still hope that the conference committee will not thus shut the door to the union of the parties in communication.

FROM THE LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8, 1872.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the tone and temper of your communication of this date (August 8, 1872), just received, evincing a desire that the door should not be closed to further conference tending to the union of the parties in communication, and beg leave to say that no inclination has existed on our part to separate from those with whom we have been heretofore affiliated to some extent, but, on the contrary, that we have been and still are ready to confer and make mutual liberal concessions, with the view of reaching the end so much desired by all those having at heart the welfare of our depressed and downtrodden State; and, therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully invite the joint committees of the Democrats and Reformers to appoint a sub-committee of fifteen, if they can conveniently do so, to meet immediately our committee, to confer together for the purpose of bringing about conciliation and harmony without any delay, these to meet here at the St. Charles Hotel.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM CONFERENCE.

Louis Bush, Esq., Chairman Conference Committee of Liberal party:

SIR—We acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this evening, and respectfully call attention to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairmen of the conference committees of the Democratic and Reform parties are hereby empowerd to appoint a committee of fifteen to wait on the conference committee of the Liberal party, in response to their communication of this evening.

Sub-conference committee—R. C. Wickliffe, chairman; A. L. Tucker, J. S. Goode, W. F. Schering, A. W. Walker, M. B. Brady, Edw. Sweeney, J. A. Shakspeare, F. T. Nicholls, E. S. Wursburger, J. D. Hill, W. C. Raymond, John G. Fleming, William Freret M. H. Marks.

Louis Bush, Esq., Chairman of Conference Committee Liberal Party:

SIR—We call your attention to the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we beg of the conference committee of the Liberal party to consider well the anxious desire we have manifested to harmonize the conservative elements of Louisiana in the coming campaign. That we appeal to them again, as their organization claims to have originated solely for healing influences in the State, that the example of Baltimore may at least be partly copied by them. That we ask this of them more especially in view of the large concessions we have offered to obtain their cooperation. That we strongly try again for this co-operation, which unifies the votes of this State, which we still pray for, on any conservative platform not inconsistent with that already announced by us. And if the committees are unable to consider a platform, we respectfully ask that the convention may be requested to enunciate their principles of State policy, and assist us thereby to a proper co-operation.

By order of the conference committee of the Democratic and Reform parties.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO LIBERAL COMMITTEE.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New Orleans, August 8, 1872.

Louis Bush, Esq., Chairman Liberal Conference Committee:

SIR—We beg to submit the following notification of the proposition submitted by us to you to-day, by granting to your body the nomination of Congressman at large, subject to the ratification of the State Central Committees of the Democratic and Reform parties.

By order of sub-Committee of Conference of Democratic and Reform parties.

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, Chairman.

T. WHARTON COLLENS, Jr., Secretary.

In reference to the foregoing, the committee of the Liberal convention adopted the following resolution, sent August 9, at 1:55 A. M.:

Resolved, That the proposition of the sub-committee of the conference committees of Democratic and Reform parties, verbally made to us, to give to the Liberal party the nomination of the candidate for Congressman at large, in addition to the positions already tendered on the proposed joint State ticket, be rejected.

Resolved, That the sub-committee of conference of Democratic and Reform parties be informed of the above resolution, and requested to make final propositions to us.

The following was sent by the Liberal Committee at 2:15 A. M., August 9:

Hon. R. C. Wickliffe, Chairman Sub-Committee of Conference:

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that this committee are now of the opinion that under the resolution appointing said committee it will be proper for the committee to report to the convention before further agreement as to nominations. We therefore beg to say that we will be in session until 10 A. M., August 9, and will be pleased to submit for the action of the convention any proposition you may see proper to submit.

VERBAL COMMUNICATION FROM DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

At 2:30 A. M., August 9, Mr. Tucker appeared on behalf of the sub-committee of Democratic and Reform conference committees, and informed this committee that the sub-committee had no further communications to make to-night, and would be in joint session with the Democratic and Reform committees at half-past nine this morning, August 9.

FROM LIBERAL COMMITTEE TO DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

To Hon. R. C. Wickliffe:

SIR—I have the honor to announce that your communication of this date has been received, and that this committee will refer it to the convention of the Liberal party.

The details of the entire correspondence being read by Mr. Burke, provoked an angry and impetuous feeling on the part of the house to go into nominations immediately. This originated from the defiant and uncompromising attitude of the Democratic communications.

Mr. Louis Bush—This closes the main portion of the business referred; likewise this last communication to the convention. The evident intention of the conference was to still further confer with the organization, and it would unquestionably have done so had we further time; our opinion is that unless the breach is closed there is almost a certainty we will fail.

A member—I move the majority report be adopted.

A member—I move the majority and minority reports be laid on the table, and that we proceed to make nominations.

A member—I move for a recess.

Mr. Davidson—In view of the momentous importance of this matter, I think it desirable a recess should be had. [Cries of no.]

Mr. Beattie—It has been reported to me that a committee of merchants has met and agreed to demand that the committees should come to some conclusion.

Mr. E. A. Burke—Before the motion to lay on the table is put, I desire to say whether or not we have conducted our duties so as to exhaust all means of conciliation. I claim we have exhausted all such means, and followed the instructions.

Mr. E. A. Morse—In order to bring the thing to a test, I move that the proposition of the regular Republicans be accepted.

Mr. Burke here read the proposition that the Governor shall be a known Republican.

Mr. A. S. Herron—For the purpose of consideration of those various propositions and deliberation upon them I move a recess until three o'clock.

Mr. E. A. Burke—In answer to the suggestion of the gentleman, of "frittering away time," I have to say that the committee has been at work eighteen hours out of the twenty-four.

The vote on the recess, which was immediately taken, was considered as a test between those who wanted immediate nominations and those who would defer them until further efforts were made.

In the Afternoon.

The convention met at a later hour than the one fixed for them to reassemble, and it soon appeared that there would be another pause to await the committee on conference.

It was adopted, at the beginning of the session, to appoint a committee on resolutions.

The Cincinnati platform was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Mr. S. Magner rose to his feet, and obtaining the floor, read a petition signed by a large number of citizens, which was a sort of bombshell in the convention. The following are the principal points or demands of the petition:

Honest officials and honest elections.

Election to the Legislature of men in whom the people have confidence.

Revision of the acts of the Legislature, and repeal of all obnoxious laws.

Confining the powers of the executive to the same field as before the war.

State debt revision.

Revision of the city charter.

Abolition of fees and perquisites.

Abolition of city assessors—State assessors to do all the work.

Reduction of the number of offices.

Enactment of laws punishing bribery in office—the briber as well as the bribed.

No removal of judges unless for incompetence or misdemeanors.

Scrutiny of jury lists—those not conversant with the English language to be excluded.

It is not the desire of the framers to force the approval of these resolutions on the convention. They simply—

A member—There should be a seventeenth point, and that is the total annihilation of the Customhouse party.

The petition was referred to the committee on resolutions, when appointed.

A wait for the conference report now ensued. The committee was out in process of negotiation with the opposing parties. In the meantime cries for favorite speakers rang through the house, and Governor Warmoth was brought to the front.

Mr. president, gentlemen of the convention and fellow citizens—I thank you for this flattering reception at your hands. It is gratifying to me, not only as the representative of a great political power in the State, but personally so, and as evidence to me that you do not believe the lies and slanders which have been circulated against me. I have too much respect for your intelligence and the virtue of the people whom you represent to think you could entertain the belief that I am guilty of all these charges, for certainly did you believe them, I could not expect you would have accorded me this reception.

I do not appear before you now to make a vindication of myself, for you have higher considerations to discuss than the truthfulness or falsity of what has been said about me. I will hereafter have the opportunity and the pleasure to meet you and the people of this State in the coming campaign, and then I will convince you, one and all, that these accusations are as malicious as they are false. Considering myself in connection with this great movement, I find that I have been made the bugbear to frighten the people from it. I am prepared to declaim the falsehood, to vindicate myself and to vindicate the people.

The Liberal movement was instigated by the necessity for another party than that which has to this day failed to redeem the people from the corruption which has ruled them. We do not organize parties for glory, nor go to the labor of getting up a new party for the mere name; but this movement was begun because the Democratic and Republican parties have been unable to relieve the people. In view of this state of things it is necessary that honest men come together on an intermediate platform and organize a new party to make a common fight under a common banner, to elect a common ticket. Thousands would vote for the Republican candidates simply because they are Republicans, and thousands of Democrats would vote for their candidates because they are Democrats. By removing the prejudices and feelings which have separated them, you give them a common platform, and on that they form a unity of the honest elements for the purposes of an honest government. I believe that this sentiment beats strong within your breasts, and finds a quick response from the people of the State, who want these principles to endure. I believe that now there is presented an opportunity to reconcile the conflicting elements, and as I firmly believe that such an opportunity for reconciliation will never occur again, I believe this convention has the wisdom, the courage and the patriotism to see the exigency, and to use all means at their command to bring about the accomplishment of the desired end.

Let us indulge in no words of reproach or acrimony; let us not say that these gentlemen who are denouncing and abusing you and me and the party are what they say we are. Let us rather say that they are mistaken. They will soon see their mistake, and feel more heartily ashamed of all they have said than though we denounced them.

For every man in this State I have nothing but feelings of kindness. I am young, and I well know how easily the young are led away by their impulses and enthusiasm to do much which eventually their better judgment condemns. I tell you it is easier to denounce a man out of existence than to prove him out of it.

However, we expect that these gentlemen will soon get off of their high horses of indignation, and then they will come down to facts. Then it will not be enough for them to indulge in denunciation, but they must not accuse us unless they have clean hands themselves. I may be responsible for much bad legislation, but how about our Democratic members of the Legislature?

They say that under my administration the debt of the State and taxation has been largely increased, but I will ask them was it not done by a large majority of Democratic votes in both houses? I challenge them to show a single instance of increase in taxation that was not put in force by a vote of both parties. Every monopoly they cry out against was created by the solid vote of both Democrats and Republicans. I do not charge the Democrats with any crime. I simply say, "We have done badly in the past; let us profit by our experience, and do better in the future." All I ask of the Democrats is that they will do me simple justice, and charge me with that of which I am guilty. I am responsible for enough, God knows. I do not start out with the proposition that I am one of the saints, nor do I admit that they are to be named in that category either. Since our starting out we have all done wrong and made many mistakes. Let us take our lessons to heart, and do so no more.

I want to feel that I am one of you [tremendous and long continued cheering], not that I have just become so, for I have been laboring hard five months, working up the movement which has culminated in this glorious convention. I would ask you to take my advice in this only—in the construction of your ticket not only select such men whose sympathies are with the best interests of the State, but those who will best contribute to the success of your party.

I have no ambition which will lie in the way of such an accomplishment, and what I have before said I now repeat to you, "You have no honors to confer which I can accept." [Cheers long continued.]

The Governor retired on the presence of Mr. Lawrence, of the conference committee, being announced.

[Mr. Lawrence stating that the president had sent to know how soon the committee would report, begged leave to say that the committee was at present in session with the committee of merchants and would report to the convention within an hour.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Lawrence's remarks, the Governor was loudly called for, and coming forward he continued.

I don't remember just exactly what I was saying when I quit, but, if I do remember correctly, it was this: That I had no ambition or aspiration which shall be in the way of this movement; and in order that you may be entirely freed from suspicion that this is a Warmoth movement [laughter], I now declare to you that you have no honors to confer upon me which I could give my consent to receive, and, therefore, not being a candidate, I may, possibly, give you some wholesome advice which will not be considered in my own interest. I beg and implore this convention to nominate a ticket against which nothing can be said on the score of reputableness.

I ask this convention to nominate such a ticket as will command the respect and confidence of the Democratic party in this State, the confidence and support of the white Republicans, and such a ticket as will form such a band of union in its constitution, between the white men and black men, as to be like the rainbow set in the heavens, a covenant that the black people shall never be deprived of their civil and political rights, that will show them that you look not at the color of the man, but that in the future you will look only to his character and capabilities, making every man free and equal in our land, and guaranteeing to every citizen the same chance in the race of life, thereby unifying our people, harmonizing the races and conciliating all classes. [Applause.]

I may have done some bad things in my life, and I have done a great many good things in my life. [Applause.] But if I can get the white people and the black people of this State to lay off their prejudices and feelings on account of color, and to come together in one political organization, representing both races on the ticket and both races in the party, I shall believe that I have accomplished the greatest good and the greatest achievement of my life.

And now, gentlemen, I thank you for your polite attention, and I say that my sympathy is entirely with you, my heart and soul are with you, and that whatever shall be the result of your deliberations, whomsoever you shall select as your standard bearers, you shall have my support, my voice, my help in electing them and in carrying them successfully through under the banner of Greeley and Brown. [Tremendous applause.]

Loud calls being made for General Sheridan, that gentleman reluctantly answered the call, and being invited by the president to occupy the stage, he addressed the convention.

After Recess.

At 5 P. M. the convention again assembled.

After the speeches came numerous motions of the same purport as those which came before, the motion to appoint a committee of fifteen on resolutions being the oftenest repeated. The motion for a recess until six o'clock being put was lost by 108 against, by 80 votes in favor.

This being known, cries for music rose on all sides. This impulse being gratified the motion for a recess prevailed, and again the house poured out into the streets.

After Recess.

NOMINATION OF DAVIDSON B. PENN.

At 5:45 the convention again assembled, and was called to order by W. W. Pugh. All parishes and all wards present.

Mr. Louis Bush, chairman of the committee on conference, made a verbal report that the Democratic and Reform party and the Republican had both been notified that the conference was again open. The Republicans answered that their communication would be laid before that body, and that a committee would, probably, be appointed. After consultation, the Democratic committee said they would not be able to give an answer until half-past seven o'clock this evening, when the Reform committee would meet them. According to other statements, all prospects of a union with the Democratic party were hopeless.

Mr. E. A. Burke read the correspondence notifying the several committees of a further effort toward coalition.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Mr. Crandall, of Madison parish, moved to go into nominations for Governor, and that the thanks of the convention be extended to the committee for the faithful manner in which it had performed its duties.

The following nominations were made for Governor:

Mr. Routh, of Caddo, nominated Davidson B. Penn, of Orleans. Seconded by Mr. Thomas J. Foster.

Mr. Paxton, of Red River, nominated John M. Sandidge.

Mr. Houston, of St. Tammany, nominated E. North Cullom.

Mr. Favrot, of West Baton Rouge, nominated A. S. Herron.

Mr. Sterling of East Feliciana, nominated Thomas L. Manning.

Mr. J. B. Whittington nominated Taylor Beattie.

Thomas L. Manning and E. North Cullom declined, the latter in favor of Penn.

Mr. Lewis' motion that the two-third vote prevail on the ballot for Governor was lost.

The name of John M. Sandidge was withdrawn by Mr. Brown.

The convention proceeded to a ballot, and before the result was announced, Mr. A. S. Herron rose and moved the nomination of Davidson B. Penn be made unanimous.

This was carried in a storm of cheers.

At this moment, amid loud cries for Warmoth and Penn, the Governor appeared advancing through the parquette. He had scarcely ascended the first step to reach the stage when he was welcomed by a gale of cheers which endured for several minutes, and was echoed and re-eched from the arches that touched the floor to the glister of lights in the dome. Amid this whirlwind of enthusiasm, while men wildly waved their hats and handkerchiefs, tossed aloft their canes and threw their arms wildly about, Governor Warmoth stepped forward and saying, "Let me not interrupt the proceedings of the convention," announced that "you have made the best nomination." The storm of cheering rose again at this, and Mr. Davidson B. Penn, being led by the hand forward, was introduced by Governor Warmoth as

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

So wild were the waves of cheering that dashed madly about the arches and corridors of the building, that the voice of Mr. Penn was of no more effect than a cuckoo's note in a thunderstorm, and it was several minutes before the wild temper of the house could permit him to be heard. He then said:

I would do violence to my feelings were I not to return my heartfelt thanks to you for selecting me as the standard bearer in the battle now inaugurated. It is not the first time I have borne the flag of Louisiana. Something tells me the deeds of this day can not end otherwise than in success. I have no past political record, but I have integrity, and that is at your service in the great cause in which we are all enlisted.

A simultaneous movement was now made to adjourn until the next day at ten o'clock, and it was carried.

While the enthusiasm was yet at its height, the entire convention poured out into the street, and followed amid the cheers of the populace a band of music to the St. Charles Hotel.

Stanley Interviewed.

According to an interview between Stanley and the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, Dr. Livingstone forwarded quite a number of letters to England. Stanley was or is the bearer of letters from Livingstone to Lord Granville, the president of the Royal Geograpical Society; to Mr. Bates, secretary of that body; to Sir Bartle Frere; to Miss Agnes Livingstone; to his eldest son now living, the eldest by birth having been killed while fighting on the side of the North during the civil war in America; to Mr. Charles Livingstone, his brother; Miss Anna Maria Livingstone; Dr. Wilson, formerly of Bombay; Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, ex-Governor of Bombay; Mr. Webb, Newstead Abbey; Dr. Edwin Seward, of Bombay; Captain White, of the P. and I. Company; Rev. Horace Waller, W. T. Hearner, of Bombay. Dr. Kirk received his letters from Mr. Stanley at Zanzibar, as also by Mr. Oswald Livingstone. Considerable controversy is likely to arise as to the manner in which Dr. Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar, has acted. This apparent lack of enterprise and sympathy on the part of Dr. Kirk was the subject of conversation between Livingstone and Stanley. The latter ascribed it to apathy, but Dr. Livingstone said, "No, it is jealousy." "How can that be?" asked Stanley. Livingstone answered, "You do not know the circumstances of this expedition of which I have charge. At my request it was offered by Dr. Murchison to Dr. Kirk. He refused it." Here an extraordinary fact alleged by Mr. Stanley may be mentioned. In the course of nine months eleven packages of letters sent by Dr. Hosmer through Mr. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, reached Stanley at Ujiji. Stanley gave Dr. Livingstone the solemn promise that he would deliver with his own hand, or place in the London postoffice, his diary of five years of his last expedition, which he has sent to his daughter, and the letters to Lord Granville, to the Geographical Society and his private friends.

San Francisco received last year from Los Angeles orchards 1,730,000 oranges. This year the receipts were 4,000,000 up to June 26, and the supply pretty well exhausted. Besides these there were 5,000,000 received from South Sea Islands and coast ports south of the Gulf of California. The total receipts for the year to date were about 9,000,000, and the average price $40 per thousand, or four cents per orange. That gives $360,000 for the crop marketed in San Francisco, and $160,000 for Los Angeles' share of it.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 59.]

An act to extend the time of payment for their lands by persons holding pre-emptions on the public lands in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons holding pre-emptions upon any of the public lands of the United States within the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota, whose final payment has not been made, shall be allowed the additional time of one year in which to make final proof and payment from the time at which such pre-emptions are required to be paid for by the present laws.

Approved May 9, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 61.]

An act to perpetuate testimony in the courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all depositions taken de bene esse, to be used in any civil cause depending in any court in any district of the United States, for the causes and before the officers mentioned in section thirty of the "act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved September twenty-fourth, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be taken upon reasonable notice, to be given in writing by the party or his attorney proposing to take such deposition, to the opposite party or his attorney of record, which notice shall state name of the witness and the time and place of the taking of his deposition; and in all cases in rem, the person having the agency or possession of the property at the time of seizure shall be deemed the adverse party, until a claim shall have been put in; and whenever, by reason of the absence from the district and want of an attorney of record or other reason, the giving of the notice herein required shall be impracticable, it shall be lawful to take such depositions as there shall be urgent necessity for taking, upon such notice as any judge authorized to hold courts in such circuit or district shall think reasonable and direct. But this act shall not be construed to affect the power of any such court to cause testimony to be taken under commission, according to the course of the common law, to be used therein.

Approved May 9, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 64.

An act to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be and are hereby established as post roads:

ALABAMA.

From Crossville, via Big Wills Creek and Rodenton, to Atalla.
From Crossville, via Grove Oak, Newville, and Park's Store, to Scottsboro'.
From Tuscumbia, Saints Store, to Newburg.
From Rocky Head to Haw Ridge.
From Kemp's Creek to Bowdon.
From Ashland, via Hillabee, Millersville, and Bradford, to Rockford.
From Louina, via Davidson, and Dudleyville, to Dudeville.
From Louina, via Wood's Ferry, Wesobulga, and Mullins, to Blakes' Ferry.
From High Shoals, via Roanoke, Weif's, Higgins', and Buffalo Wallow, to Chambers'.
From Rock Mills, via Bacon Level, Hickory Flat, and Wehadka, to Antioch.
From Pinckneyville to Childersburg.
From Tuskegee, via Honey Cut, to Union Springs.
From Hines Precinct to Tuskegee.
From Wedowee, via Jordans and Arbacoochee, to Bell's Mills.
From Cole's Station to Tallasee.
From Wetumpka to Robinson Springs.
From Society Hill to Hurtville.
From Troy, via Pea river, Buck Horn, and Louisville, to Clayton.
From Blake's Ferry, via Fox Creek, to East Mill.
From Tuskegee, via Cross Keys, Culhatchee, and Mount Meigs, to Montgomery.
From Dadeville, via Pinckneyville, and Sylacogga, to Childersburg.
From Opelika, via Oak Bower, to Dudleyville.
From Letohatchee, via Hickory Grove, Mount Carmel, Argus, and Helicon, to Olustee.
From Chullafinnee to Caimbardville.
From Jasper to Somerville.
From Bullock to Rutledge.
From Rock Mills to Houston, Georgia.
From Smith's Station, via Warcoochee, Beulah, Ossissippi, Trammell's Factory, to West Point, Georgia.
From Hillians to Collinsville.
From Springville to Violy.
From Fertiles to Athens.
From Somerville to Decatur.
From Somerville to Oleander.
From Rogersville to Gilbertsboro.
From Lagrange to Brickville.
From Rock Creek to Dickson.
From Bexar to Pikeville.
From Chester to Democrat.
From Jasper to Jonesboro.
From Pettersville to Athens.
From Handy to Jasper.
From Houston to Hanby's Mills.
From Tuscumbia, via Saint's Store, to Newburg.
From Florence, via Rice's Store, to Waynesboro, Tennessee.
From Tuscumbia, via Fink's Store, to Frankfort.
From Tuscumbia, via Fike's Store, to Frankfort.
From Florence, via Saint's Store, to Waynesboro, Tennessee.
From Pikesville, via Bexas, to Fulton, Mississippi.
From Allsboro to Iuka, Mississippi.
From Smith's Station, via Warcoochee Valley, Beulah, Mechanicsville, Ossinoppi, Georgia and Alabama Manufacturing Company, to West Point, Georgia.
From Abbeville to Clopton.
From Columbia to Port Gains, Georgia.
From Bullock to Rutledge.
From Dadeville, via Mountreal, Mt. Zion, Fish Pond, Bulger's Mills, Kowaliga, Guthries, Cotton Store, Sand Tuck, Howle's Store, to Wetumpka.
From Waverly, via Rome, Walnut Hill, Melton's Mills, to Channahatchee.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

From Tubac to Monument.
From Tubac, via Sonoita Valley, to Crittenden.
From Hardyville, via Mineral Park, to Prescott.
From Bradshaw, via Walnut Grove, to Wickenburg.

ARKANSAS.

From Hamburg to Lake Village.
From Marshall to Harrison.
From West Plains, via Wright's Mill, to Mountain Home.
From West Plains, via Spear's Mills, to Gainesville.
From Cambria to Mercyville, in Missouri.
From Maysville to Vinita, Indian Territory.
From Lewisburg, via Howard and Union City, to Gibbon's Landing.
From Clarksville, via Spada, Morrison's Bluff, Calico, and Anderson, to Reveille.
From Arkadelphia, via Rome, Gray's Ferry, Moscow, Mount Moriah, and Rosston, to Magnolia.
From Brinkley, via Cypress Ridge, Hickory Ridge, and Dades, to Trenton.
From Marshall to Rally Hill.
From De Vall's Bluff to De Witt.

CALIFORNIA.

From Santa Cruz to Pescadero.
From Bear Creek to Yo Semite.
From Mendocino City to Noyo River.
From Ukiah City to Booneville.
From Upper Lake to Bartlett's Springs.
From Chico to Dayton.
From Dayton to Butte City.
From Butte City to Princeton.
From Woodland, via Cacheville, to head of Capay Valley.
From Wheatland to Spencerville.
From Calistoga, via Great Geysers, to Cloverdale.
From Camptonville, in Yuba county, via Indian Hill, to Brandy City, in Sierra county.
From Shasta City, via Millville, Phillip's Ranch, Round Mountain, Luttrell's Ranch, Caton's Valley, Birney's Valley, Birney's Falls, Pitt River, Bingettville, Fall River Valley, Big Valley