

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, November 17, 1873.
Engagement of the Beautiful Young English Comedienne and Burlesque Actress,
ELISE HOLT,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Appearing this evening in her Great Character

or
DICK, THE CHEVALIER.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE
L. PLACIDY, MANAGER
Tuesday Evening, November 18, 1873.
Second night of Verdi's grand opera, in four acts,
LA TRAVIATA.
Previously a grand success in the city.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
L. B. WILSON, Proprietor and Manager
L. B. WILSON, Stage Manager
Last week of the beautiful comedienne and comedienne,
MISS ADA GRAY.

Tuesday Evening, November 18, 1873.
The beautiful comedienne and comedienne,
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. MISS ADA GRAY
To conclude with the laughable farce entitled TRICK
UPON LOVE. Operated by the company.

Friday—Farwell Ball of Miss ADA GRAY.
Saturday, at 12—LAST ADA GRAY MATINEE.
On Saturday, at six o'clock—Performance begins
at seven o'clock—First Matinee.

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STATE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call issued by the Hon. William G. Brown, calling a convention of the colored men of the State to meet in this city on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1873, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps looking to the protection and maintenance of the State administration and also to elect delegates to the National Colored Men's Convention, called to meet in the city of Washington in December next, the delegates representing the different congressional districts assembled at twelve o'clock in the Mechanics' Institute.

Hon. William G. Brown called the convention to order, and occupied the attention of the delegates for a short time, confining his remarks more to explanatory topics of the duties the convention was called upon to perform than to subjects for debate. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Brown called upon Hon. T. B. Stamps, of Jefferson, to act as temporary chairman of the convention.

Hon. A. Bertonneau, of Orleans, moved that a committee of two be appointed to elect the chairman to the platform, which motion being carried, the chair appointed Hon. A. Bertonneau, of Orleans, and A. Williams, of East Baton Rouge.

Mr. Stamps, on taking the chair, delivered an eloquent and elaborate speech, in which he spoke of the convention for the honor that body had conferred upon him and stated that he hoped that the proceedings of the convention would be characterized by harmony and good feeling among the delegates.

Mr. H. Green, of Orleans, moved that J. Minor Holland, of Orleans, be elected as temporary secretary. Hon. A. Bertonneau, of Orleans, seconded the motion, and the chair appointed Mr. Charles A. Baquie, of Orleans.

Mr. Baquie, being present, thanked the convention and declined the nomination. Hon. A. Bertonneau, of Orleans, subsequently elected as assistant to Mr. Holland.

Colonel R. B. Baquie, of Orleans, moved the appointment of a committee on credentials. Hon. A. Bertonneau, of Orleans, seconded the motion, which was adopted, the chair appointing the following committee:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.
First Congressional District—William H. Green, P. Z. Canonge, A. Bertonneau, of Orleans.
Second Congressional District—R. B. Baquie, William G. Brown, W. G. Elliot, of Orleans.

Third Congressional District—Henderson T. East, East Baton Rouge; John Gair, of East Baton Rouge; C. C. Antoine, of Caddo; George Y. Kelso, of Rapides.
Fifth Congressional District—David Young, of Concordia; William Murrell, of Madison.

Hon. H. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, moved the adoption of the rules of the State House of Representatives for the government of this convention.

The motion was adopted unanimously. The committee on credentials, headed by Hon. H. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, moved that the chair appoint a committee on permanent organization, to be composed of nine delegates, to be elected by the convention on the following committee on permanent organization:

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INDUSTRIAL.

The material prosperity of the country as a whole, and especially of this State, is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind, and we are under equal as strong obligations to build up the industry of the country.

I propose, gentlemen, to call the attention of this convention to certain great industrial and commercial enterprises which will vitally affect not only the interests of you and our children, but of the State of Louisiana, and which we can not afford to ignore.

I shall have something to say on the question of levees, and of a revision of the treaties now existing with the West Indies and other Spanish American countries.

Why speak of the West Indies and other Spanish American countries when we are all engaged in the material products or values of this and our sister States of the Mississippi valley?

We are hardly prepared at present to appreciate the magnitude of these material interests. A few statistics will aid you in forming a correct judgment of the same.

The surface drained by the Mississippi exceeds 700,000 square miles, being territory enough to make several States as large as Louisiana, besides many States not drained by this river are dependent upon it.

The population of this area is more than 16,000,000, almost half the population of the United States. In the year 1869 its food production was:

Indian corn.....62,000,000 bushels
Wheat.....19,000,000
Rye.....1,000,000
Oats.....1,000,000
Barley.....1,000,000
Potatoes.....4,000,000
Total.....1,063,000,000

The animal food received in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York from the West amounted in the aggregate to 126,000 head of cattle. There were also of hogs

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packed at the same time, more than 4,000,000. Add to this the manufactures of the four chief cities of the valley, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York, \$50,000,000, and this the amount of iron, lead, copper, salt, lumber, cotton and tobacco; this, the product of an empire little longer under man's culture than half a century, is but the earnest of the great bulk of values soon to come with the rapidly increasing population and the wonderfully multiplying and improving appliances that the great man is originating for the creation of wealth.

In handling and distributing values, such as sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco, the levee question, especially to Louisiana, and especially to Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and portions of Missouri, is a question of vital importance. The great Father of Waters, that has borne upon his bosom the riches of the world, has in the course of time been deposited and made the alluvium that constitutes our most fruitful herbage, sometimes wastes as lavishly as the Mississippi, cutting out canals, or a fruits of the husbandman's labor. Men will not plant where they can not gather, nor sow where they can not reap; security to the farmer is the first condition to be afforded to stimulate the laborer to work. How will you protect these fertile lands on overflow?

The expedient of cut-offs has long since been devised by the engineers, and the authorities have decided that an adequate and complete system of levees will alone meet this want, and afford the protection sought.

The United States are not able to bear the burdens of building and maintaining levees necessary for the protection of their people. Private capital, acting in corporation with the State, is the only resource in swaddling clothes; to-day its healthy infancy has developed into vigorous manhood, and supported by the majority of the masses and the highest executive authority, the present State administration of Louisiana bids fair to be an eminent success.

Positively assured of a large majority of registered Republican voters in this State, and knowing that our republicanism was to be either aided or diverted from Republican ends, we claimed in the foregoing paragraph that a Republican victory at the elections of November last, would be a great success, though clouded to some extent by the illegal withholding of the official returns in many cases, has since been made clear and unquestionable by the developments made by the State registrar of voters and his associates. It now appears, from irrefutable evidence, that the Republican candidates for a majority for the Republican candidates of not less than 130,000.

The temper developed in our present contest reminds me of the bitter contest of 1860, and knowing that our republicanism was to be either aided or diverted from Republican ends, we claimed in the foregoing paragraph that a Republican victory at the elections of November last, would be a great success, though clouded to some extent by the illegal withholding of the official returns in many cases, has since been made clear and unquestionable by the developments made by the State registrar of voters and his associates. It now appears, from irrefutable evidence, that the Republican candidates for a majority for the Republican candidates of not less than 130,000.

Liberated from a bondage terrible in its exactions and strong in its age and prejudice, the truth is, that the people were prepared for this crowning act of their greatness by the exigencies of a great war, the ruptured political and social relations of the country, and the fact that before the nation a problem hitherto unsolved. Four millions of former slaves, without property, without experience and in their infancy, were suddenly called upon to assume the full responsibility of full manhood.

The Republican party, sustained by the nation, declared that this people, charged with the burdens of manhood, should be free, but citizens and suffragans, and the constitutional amendments and reconstruction acts were adopted to render this citizenship possible and operative.

Our progress has vindicated the wisdom of this course. But we know, nevertheless, that the proposition to enfranchise the colored people, which was actually carried, is little less bitter than the act of their liberation itself. If the necessity of the constitutional amendments and the acts to enforce the same, actually carried, would be found in the conduct of the anti-Republican party of this State in November last, in which those who have heretofore opposed freedom to the colored people, and who have the franchise which had been conferred should not be exercised by us freely and without limitation.

We owe our successes, gentlemen, under God, first to ourselves. Without abatement to the need of dues of the true men that helped us in our distress, I am sure we possess the elements of our own success, and the occasion only of a great revolution to develop them.

The colored race of America, in their individual manhood, furnished an aggregate of political and commercial forces that, in contact with and under the quickening influence of a Christian civilization, like seeds in the field of the human mind, are ready and ready to germinate, needed but the summer of liberty to spring into life and fruitfulness, and the wisdom of the American people, even more than their mercy, will see to it that the fruits of their manhood be not lost.

Still, while truth and manhood require this statement, we have had generous and powerful friends, and it is most and our bounden duty to thank them for what they have done.

We can not name them all; we owe much to every Senator, Congressman and citizen who has spoken in the halls of Congress, or in every paper that has published it, to every man, woman and child that has prayed that the truth might prevail, but after each has received his meed of praise, we owe no more to our benefactors. President Grant, who, aided by his noble Cabinet, when our condition was chaotic and undefined and our peril most imminent, with the clear head of a bold and true statesman, true philosophy of our case, promptly accepted the responsibility that devolved upon him and, despite the hesitating and uncertain action of Congress, and in the face of vilification and abuse, has sustained the breach and like "the beaten avail to the stroke" has been true to his duties as embraced in the constitution and the laws.

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changed, so that 4,000,000 of people should not it, instead of 3,000,000, as formerly. We are not insignificant and unimportant elements, gentlemen, in the prosperity of Louisiana; all its industries feel our presence and would languish without our help. We are important commercially now, more than ever, as consumers. As bondsmen we consumed annually \$20,000,000, as freemen \$320,000,000, and to that extent we stimulate and build up the prosperity of the country. By the accepted tables upon the subject, an individual citizen in the West supposed to be worth \$500 annually to the wealth of the country. We, a people with muscle and endurance, and furnishing a million sturdy workers of equal value with the Western emigrant, bring to the country's great aggregate of products, in the many forms that our energies assume, annually \$250,000,000.

If domestic violence or foreign war demanded a rally around the country's flag, we could furnish a half million of strong arms and brave hearts for the service. Whether as a soldier, a consumer or a producer, our value and status are fixed. Honorable and influential, we can no more shirk the duties of the situation than we can we to forego its privileges and abandon its rights.

An additional reason for my claiming your attention to these commercial questions is that in them, directly and indirectly, is found the guarantee of our social, civil and political rights. The immediate effect of pressing and perfecting the commercial enterprises particularly referred to, is that the Mississippi, cutting out canals, and washing the borders of our chief city, will be the channel through which the intelligent and unprejudiced millions of the United States will receive their products through the same channel theretofore. The millions of values changed and interchanged will be followed by millions of owners, with large and liberal ideas.

The attraction of thought and personal contact will wear off and destroy insensibly but surely all prejudices founded on color, so that we shall no longer be divided by rights guaranteed by the constitution and the laws with misgivings and under suffering, but as freely and fully as though we had written in the same generation, and our condition is almost inconceivably better than before our enfranchisement, but we would come short of a correct conception of our condition, if we did not realize the joy and feelings of a new found liberty we should count our lives a holiday. Freedom has brought not only its joys, but its duties and its cares. Our duty is to our citizenship as the portion of our great country, and it becomes us, in the just appreciation of our high estate, to struggle earnestly for individual advancement in intelligence and in the arts that adorn the freeman, and for the public good.

Gratefully appreciating what my party and my country have done for me, and highly prize the confidence reposed in me, I propose in the future, as in the past, never to give up the ship nor forsake my people, but in the rare sphere in which I am called to serve the people of our great country, and watchful care to their interest, and never to cease my labors until Hon. Charles Sumner's civil rights bill has become a law and the Cuban part of our great country.

At the conclusion of his address three rousing cheers were given for Senator Pinchback.

The next speaker was Hon. James Lewis, who, after occupying the floor for a few minutes, moved that committees be appointed to carry out several points mentioned in his address. Hon. W. H. Green, of Orleans, seconded the motion, and after a short, but remarkably able speech, moved that, in addition to the above committees, a committee of five on statistics be appointed by the president.

Mr. Burch moved that the address of Senator Pinchback be adopted as the expression of the sentiments and will of this convention.

Hon. James Lewis took the floor and urged the appointment of the committee proposed by him.

The question recurring upon Mr. Burch's motion, it was submitted to the convention and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Stamps moved that Senator Pinchback's address be referred to the committee on resolutions. Adopted.

Captain Canonge, of Orleans, offered a resolution inviting the Hon. J. R. West, Governor of Cuba, to address the convention to-day. Adopted.

Previous to adjournment the following committees were announced:—A. Bertonneau, W. H. Green, H. Mahoney, T. A. Case, W. G. Brown, T. B. Stamps, T. T. Allain, John Gair, J. Henri Burch, R. K. Walker, Henry Long, George Kelly, William Murrell, T. W. Barrington, James Lewis.

Committee on nominations—Ed Butler, James Lewis, W. H. Green, T. T. Allain, J. A. Fullen, John Gair, J. W. Armstrong, Joseph Connaughton, G. B. Hamlet, J. E. Burton.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M. to-day.

Chief Justice Luling and Associate Justice Wylie have arrived in town, and were in their places in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Captain George L. Norton and his accomplished lady returned to the city on Sunday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CUBA.

Activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Additional Laborers Put to Work—The Junata Rejected by the Senate—The Spanish Ironclad Suspended.

NEW YORK, November 17.—At the navy yard the same activity is manifested as for the past few days. To-day 250 men were added to the force. The Junata is now ready for sea, and will anchor at the Battery to wait orders. It is stated by employees of the navy yard that work upon the Spanish ironclad Arctique was suspended this afternoon.

The Authorities at Havana Refuse to Permit a Mail to be Landed.
The steamship Cleopatra, which arrived to-day, brought the newspapers which she took on her outward bound to the Havana. The Spanish authorities would not allow them to be landed.

Indignation Meeting in New York.
About three thousand American and Cuban citizens met in Steinway Hall to-day for the purpose of expressing their sense of the late outrages at Santiago. William M. Everts was called to the chair. A list of views presented was read, among them being the Hon. J. A. Dix, John Stewart, John Kelly, William E. Dodge, Fernando Wood, A. R. Lawrence, William C. Connor, Judge Josiah Satherland, Charles Francis Smith, William Collins, John Jacob Cornelius, J. A. Hendon, a decrib, General P. Daly, Enoch L. Fenschler, Harper C. Van Everest, A. Oakley Hall, William T. Havemeyer, Oswald Ottendorfer, and others.

A Colored Regiment to be Raised in Memphis.
MEMPHIS, November 17.—An officer of the Cuban junta is here, it is said, for the purpose of getting up a colored regiment to assist in liberating the slaves on this island.

Ready for the Cuban Dance.
LOUISVILLE, November 17.—An infantry company, of sixty-five men, organized in this city, has tendered its services to the Spanish government. A meeting will be held on Tuesday night to secure further news.

Sale of Cuban Bonds.
PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—The sale of Cuban bonds has been commenced in this city by the agent. They are sold at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and as they bear seven per cent interest, many prominent citizens are, through it, making a good investment to aid the cause, purchasing freely.

A Hundred additional hands were put to work at the navy yard to-day, and this afternoon an extra gang was employed.

A Conversation with the President—All Views Clearly Defined—The Government Not Lawfully Captured—The Government will Protect Her Citizens and Compel Respect to the Flag.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The President's conversation relative to Cuban matters, said that this government had thus far acted on such facts as had reached it, and was now engaged in collecting all the available information, and in forming a plan of action, and the particulars attending the revolting excursions, which followed that of Cuba, are considered as a matter of course, and of such character as would leave no doubt whatever as to its liability.

The policy of this course was too evident to require explanation. The government is being careful in what it is now doing and in what it may hereafter do. It will act upon facts, and not upon the assumption of the truth of unconfirmed reports. It was desired to give the public a correct impression of the facts, and to maintain our position. The President said that he had changed none of the views herebefore expressed by him concerning the revolt in Cuba, and that he had never, even been confirmed in them by more recent events.

He shared with the public the denunciation of the course of the high seas, and the vessels sailing with regular clearance under the United States flag, and the starting of Spain, which had so quickly followed. Spain, never having considered the land and sea, and the fact of war, and the determination of this government to protect our citizens in all their rights and to compel respect to our flag.

His present preparations were with this view; not to initiate war by the President—that power being vested in Congress—but to be prepared for all possible contingencies. Upon the meeting of Congress, the facts in possession of the executive department relative to Cuba would be laid before that body, with such recommendations as the occasion might demand. To-morrow, he said, he would communicate the preparation of his message, but would defer that part relating to Cuban affairs until within a day or two of the meeting of Congress, desiring first to obtain all possible information on the subject.

During a brief conversation the President said he should, in his message, again recommend legislation on Utah affairs. He would, in calling attention to financial subjects, submit a plan, not yet fully matured, rendering currency more flexible and preventing it, if possible, from being used as a means for gambling purposes.

The British Lion Shows His Teeth.
LONDON, November 17.—It is stated, on official authority, that the foreign office has instructed the British minister at Santiago to demand from the Spanish government, and all consuls of the Spanish government, and the governor of Jamaica, that the government reserves its decision on the question of the excursions, which will hold ready taken place at Santiago, but will hold the Spanish government, and all consuls, responsible for any additional excursions of British subjects.

WASHINGTON.

Appointments.
WASHINGTON, November 17.—The President to-day signed the commission of William Gibson, as postmaster at Austin, New York, and appointed Henry Charles Wagoner, Jr., of Illinois, consular clerk of the United States.

Reduction of Fees.
The Postmaster General to-day issued an order reducing the rates for postage on letters and packages from fifteen to eight cents, commencing on the first of January, next.

FRANCE.

A Message from MacMahon to the Assembly—The Term of Seven Years Agreed to.

PARIS, November 17.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day which was presented and read by the Duke de Broglie. The President says that it has been decided as best for the interests of the country to ask of the Assembly the prolongation of the powers of the present executive for seven years.

He deems it his duty to indicate guarantees, without which it would be imprudent for him to accept the task of governing the country. He points out the bad effect of postponement of the beginning of prolongation until after constitutional bills are voted upon. A more certain vote of his authority and render it more uncertain. He expresses the strongest desire for a speedy discussion of constitutional bills.

After the adjournment of the Assembly, Ministers De Broglie, Falloux and Ernoul attended a meeting of the committee on prolongation and submitted the proposition to the President's message. The committee is expected to report in a few days, but refused to yield on other points.

MEXICO.

Troops at Monterey and Saltillo