The Louisianian,

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

☞Let every true Republican use all his exertions to promote UNION in Baton Rouge on the 19th.

☞Want of space prevents us from offering much counsel to our friends this week, but we will have our say in good time.

☞The National Civil Rights Bill of Mr. Sumner is having a hard road in the lower House of Congress. A strict vote was taken on it, on Wednesday and failed for want of a two-third vote.

☞Our friend F. J. D'Avy, Esq., will receive our congratulations on his appointment as Major and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Hugh J. Campbell, in the First Division of the Louisiana State Militia.

☞Thursday was observed with all the honors due to the anniversary of great events. The decoration of the soldiers's graves, and the delivery of speeches at Chalmette were more than a success. Hundreds of persons were in attandance and with but one or two unpleasant incidents the day passed off well.

☞The Philadelphia Institute for colored youth, held its nineteenth annual commencement exercises in Concert Hall, on May 17th. The examinations were of a satisfactory character and prizes were awarded successful competitors.

The Principal of this excellent institution is a lady.

☞How can "better feelings" be established, how can "co-operation" between the "old citizens" and the colored people be had as long as we are only recognized and classed as "ignorant" venal "population?" Men who say they think us as a race unfit for equal privileges should not growl if we look on placing them in power with suspicious apprehension.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES IN LOUISIANA.

It is claimed that there are four parties in Louisiana, viz; the Democratic party, the National Republican party, the Reform party, and Liberal Republican party; and for a long time we have been laboring under this belief, but developments of late begin to show conclusively that the fight will narrow down to a conflict between the colored men and a few true and tried white men who believe in equal rights, justice and freedom on the one side, against the proscriptive, klu-klux, white man's party democracy, on the other. Hear what the New Orleans *Picayune* says on the subject, and remember it is the organ of the Reformers who proposed to combine with the Customhouse party:

The question then, is which of the Republican divisions in the State has most claims upon the confidence of the people? Both have made propositions looking to a support of their respective tickets. Gov. Warmoth has made overtures to the Democrats looking to a union of all the anti-Grant elements of the State, and the Grant party have also made overtures in the same direction. Right here comes up the question of race. The Grant party being composed almost exclusively of negroes, the demands of this element are represented, with or without foundation in fact, to be of an extravagant character. The negroes are said to be dictatorial and disposed to defy their white colleagues. Should they insist upon nominating a negro candidate for Governor, the white people would unite instantly upon a candidate of their own race. But let us hope that this conflict will be averted, and that prudence will preside in the counsels of our black fellow-citizens.

We might just as well tell our neighbor right here, that this threat of consolidating the white people upon a candidate of their own has no more terrors for us than Mr. Pinchback's oratorial bullyism has for them, and while we deny that the negroes are dictatorial and disposed to defy their white coleagues; we admit that the day has passed when they are to be made the suppliant tools of designing demagogues, because they are white, no matter whether they come from the North or South; and if the nomination of a Negro for Governor is sufficient cause to make the white people unite upon a candidate of their own race, would we not be justifiable by that sort of argument in putting a man of our race in nomination?

Now, let us have no more of this demagogism—let us try to secure a good ticket without reference to color, except only in so far as a fair representation of all classes and interests are concerned.

☞The Customhouse organ thinks the omission of the Convention to make nominations a sign of weakness, thus attempting to inflate Republicans on its side with false ideas of their own importance and defeat the restoration of harmony. It is clear that this sheet, and those who run it, have no desire to reunite, for while they know that the convention in postponing nominations only obeyed the wishes of the best Republicans, that every effort should be exhausted to secure but *one set of nominees*, and that this could only be done by united action, the generous proposal for joint action is treated with ridicule. Fortunately reconciliation will this time be taken out of men "who cannot teach and will not learn." THE PEOPLE will meet in convention and dictate the terms of settlement, and we have all confidence in their ability, because they are sincere.

☞Pelican Lodge K. C. will receive our thanks for an invitation to attend their FIRST GRAND PIC-NIC, to be given for the benefit of their relief fund, at the City Park, on Thursday and Friday, June 6th 7th, 1872.

A fine programme of entertainments has been drawn up. The Lodge will start at an early hour on a march through the city, thence to the Park, where the festival will be opened by Mr. H. J. Cline, and the novel feature of set oratory will be introduced. Dr. R. I. Cromwell will be the orator of the day.

We hope circumstances will be all propitious and that the object of the enterprize may be realized.

☞The latest vagary in the women's rights line that we hear of is the application of Tennie C. Claflin for the colonelcy of the Ninth New York Regiment.

☞The famous Bill funding the State debt was promulgated in the official journal on Thursday morning.

PLAIN WORDS FOR THE PICAYUNE.

The New Orleans *Picayune* in its article published yesterday headed "A Few Plain Words for Mr. Pinchback," continues in the unkind and unfair attitude it has seen fit to take against that gentleman. It charges him with arrogance and *malice prepense* because he spoke plainly and frankly against an attack made upon him by that paper. It also says:

Mr. Pinchback protests that he asks nothing for his people but fair play, a just share of political power, and a due representation in the official service of the State. Here he is entirely too vague. It is time for him to come to a specific statement of his demands. It is time for him to make the square issue, and let us all know where he and his colored adherents are to stand.

In Heaven's name, what more can they want in the way of political equality, in the way of a swing at the general and local offices, in the way of constitutional and legislative provisions especially designed for their benefit, in the way of chances to drive good bargins in the market of venal legislation, than they have actually had?

Considering the comparativly insignificant number of negroes competent for various public functions, high and low, the people for whom Mr. Pinchback professes to speak, and in whose minds he labors to instil the poison of an irrational discontent, have been represented far beyond their due proportion in the State Government, the State Legislature, and the City Administration. But the mass of our white citizens have not grudged these excessive representations. They are still willing to abide by them as concessions in the interest of conciliation, of harmony, and of mutual confidence between the two races.

But all this is not enough, according to Mr. Pinchback. With ominous interation he tells his people that they ought not be satisfied with their present share in the Government, and that something is terribly amiss in subsisting relations between them and the whites.

Now what is such talk but incendiary agitation? It is nothing less. Let Mr. Pinchback understand that his airs of oratorical bully will not frighten our people from passing judgment upon him in his incendiary character. But doubtless he is intoxicated with the fumes of his ambition, and it is useless to address words of warning to him.

We are at a loss to know how the *Picayune* can assert that Mr. Pinchback is too vague, and as it demands that he make the square issue and let all know where he and his colored adherents stood we will try to inform them.

We demand fair representation on the State ticket, in the Legislature and in Congress; an equitable distribution of public patronage, perfect equality before the law, and such a state of public sentiment that the bare possibility of a colored man's name being mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor will not subject him to the unjust imputation of trying to array the whites against the blacks, convulsing society, desolating the fairest portion of our State and making it the abode of wild beasts and squalid savages, and the lot of the negroes woful, bitter and hopeless beyond all that the gloomiest eloquence has ever heretofore depicted as their possible fate.

☞The delegates elected by the Customhouse party to the Philadelphia Convention, left the city for their destination on Tuesday afternoon.

☞Yesterday Evening's *Picayune* still wriggles about in distress over the prospect of reconciliation in the Republican party, and in its agonies it groans its wishes as the opinions of the delegates to the "Democratic and Reform Conventions" who are arriving every day.

It scouts any aid from Gov. Warmoth or his party, although it says the Democratic party "do not dream of carrying the State election against the reunited elements of the Republican party in Louisiana, including the solid negro vote, and backed by all the political influences and official instrumentaities of both Grant and Warmoth."

What then does it "dream of?"

☞Early yesterday morning a fire occurred on Common street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets, destroying the Shakespeare Saloon, and damaging adjacent property and goods to the estimated amounut of nearly twenty thousand dollars.

Vice President Colfax has received a paper from Georgia, signed by 156 colored persons, who represent that they are anxious to go to Liberia, where, they say, some of their friends are doing good for themselves and good to the benighted nations. They cannot go without money, and therefore ask Congress to help them or assist the colonization society in sending them thither.—*Ex.*

Josh Billings says: "I am rather favorably impressed with gin and milk as an extrak, and think a minister ov the gospel mite content with some on it, of the ali, successfully, but when he cums to recommend it to his people, I have my doubts about it, unless he knows his people better than I do."

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Long before the hour for meeting the hall of, and the entrances to the Mechanics' Institute were filled with a large and anxious crowd, all discussing with more or less vehemence the possible, probable, or inevitable consequences of this or that course, if adopted by the Convention. As the time for calling the body to order approached, the large hall was densely packed by the crowd who unceremoniously appropriated even the seats for delegates.

Some unavoidable delay occuring in the temporary President's appearance, the delegates grew impatient and clapping of hands and stamping of feet were resorted to for awhile.

At 11:20 Senator Harris called the Convention to order, and announced, as the first business in order, the report of the

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, chairman of the committee, submitted the following report and list of delegates, and recommended their adoption:

Mr President—Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit the following list of delegates entitled to seats in this Convention, and recommend its adoption:

THE LIST OF DELEGATES.

Avoyelles—L. J. Souer, Pierre McGloire, Caile Peter.

Assumption—H. L. Swords, Geo. Washington, R. Poindexter, A. J. Escheverria.

Ascension—G. W. Hill, Aaron Hill, Chas. N. Lewis.

Alternates—Randall Cole, Milton Morris, L. E. Bentley.

Baton Rouge, East—J. W. Hurst, G. G. Fisk, N. Underwood, A. Lange.

Baton Rouge, West—Robt. Morris, Frank Woods.

Alternates: Paul Allain, J. S. Bean.

Bossier—Aaron Harrison, Chas. S. Abell.

Alternates: Chas. P. Wiggins, John Williams.

Bienville—A. F. Coleman, Geo. A. King.

Alternates: Wallace Stewart, Ben Wright.

Catahoula—S. Marian, G. Moore.

Concordia—A. B. Harris, David Young, George Washington, O. Stewart.

Caddo—M. A. Walsh, M. H. Crowell, S. Armstead, Geo. L. Smith, John Jones.

Alternates: M. Sterrett, Samuel Fells, O. L. Van Crelen, Louis Davis, Jack Walpole.

Caldwell—A. W. Faulkner.

Carroll—W. L. McMillen, John Lynch, James Andrews, T. B. Rhodes.

Claiborne — W. Jasper Blackburn.

DeSoto—Henry Williams. M. Carr, proxy for Williams, J. D. Houston.

Feliciana, East—Anthony Carroll, J. J. Perry, T. M. J. Clark, J. H. Sullivan.—E. H. Lipperman, Geo. Washington, J. L. Tharpe, Matt Lightfoot, Alternates.

Feliciana, West—J. P. Newsham, Oliver Diggs, L. P. Jenks, Noah Spooner.

Alternates: A. A. Milliken, W. H. Johnson, H. Berkhart, W. Sterling.

Franklin—N. L. Homer, C. Lewis.

Grant—Wm. Ward, James A. Johnson. Proxy, W. B. Phillips.

Iberville—Thos. H. Noland, P. G. Deslonde, G. B. Loud, D. Daniel Aikens, John Ashley, A. Durand. —C. E. Halstead, J. L. Roche, Chas. Lozans, F. V. Deslonde, Geo. Bell, P. Dubuclet, Alternates.

Jefferson—R. G. Gardner, W. P. Green, S. L. Henry, J. E. Parker, W. R. Chapman, Wm. Brown.

Lafayette—F. Martin, A. R. Francis, Jr.

Lafourche—Oscar Crosier, Wm. Murrell, J. P. Hartman, L. J. Comeaux.

Morehouse—Thos. H. Johnson. W. F. Blanchard.

Madison—A. M. Cramer.

Natchitoches—R. Blunt, H. Raby, H. C. Myers, M. P. Blackstone, J. J. Bossier, J. R. Hornsby, D. H. Boult.

Ouachita—R. J. Caldwell, D. Hill, S. Bird, J. Ennemosser.

Plaquemines—Edward Butler, H. Mahoney, L. C. Louvelle, Wesley Green, O. B. Sarpy, J. L. Huntington, C. V. Thibaut, Frank White.

Richland—W. T. Oliver, C. H. Moore.

Rapides—G. Y. Kelso, H. Lott, E. J. Barrett, Jos. Connoughton, J. Mayo, H. J. Wright.

St. Joseph—G. W. Combs, Henry Demas.

St. Martin—L. E. Laloire, Chas. Nevelin, Paul W. Abadie, P. Narcisse.

Sabine—Jack Spratlin, J. Estes.

St. Charles—Peter Harper, E. Henderson, John Bailey, Adam Clark.

St. James—O. F. Hunsaker, John Hedgepath, J. M. Hunsicker, J. C. Oliver.

St. Landry—Albert Gantt, J. J. Benjamin, C. Donato, O. Oxford, Napier.

St. Mary—[illegible] Emerson, Berthe, Chas. Smith, E. Gray, [illegible] Armandy—Alphonse Bagwell, W. [illegible]

Terrebonne—F. R. Wright, Gen. Lyons, Thos. A. Cage, J. L. Belden; alternates W. H. Keys, James Redmond, Joseph Duparte.

Tensas—J. S. Matthews, Gabriel Johnson, Wm. Johnson, H. R. Steele; proxy for Steele, R. Worrall.

Vermillion—C. H. Remick, Lofty T. Briggs; alternate A. Veazey.

Red River—M. H. Twitchell, E. W. Deveaux.

Winn—P. Bazeldier, Green D. Brantley.

Webster—J. D. Harper, Samuel Mooring; alternate E. H. Gruber.

Orleans—1st Ward. T. Isabelle, Joseph P. Murphy, Thos. Boswell, Randall McDonald.

2d. Ward. H. C. Dibble, P. E. Betchel, L. Brown, Thos. Murray.

3d Ward. J. W. Quinn, Wm. Walsh, W. B. Barrett, Thos. Lynne, W. W. Johnson, P. Creagh, Thos. H. Duley, A. E. Barber.

4th Ward. C. T. Butler, P. B. S. Pinchback, L. Duffy, Wm. Weeks; alternates W. P. Collins, C. W. Ringgold, H. Steele, John Vigers.

5th Ward. Lanabare, Earnest Aleix, Wm. Vigeas, Omar Boutte, Philip Montane, Henry Reese.

7th Ward. Julian Narcisse, Numa Bosquet, L. A. Thibaut, A. Mulfort, Geo. Jackson, P. Collins.

8th Ward. Daniel L. Prepass, F. Bournes.

9th Ward. Thos. Keny, John Augustin, George Rowald, David Douglas.

10th Ward. H. C. Warmoth, F. Remick, E. P. Ducloslange, Peter Joseph.

11th Ward. H. G. Pearson, A. M. C. Hersey, F. J. Herron, M. H. Mac Lamare.

12th Ward. Geo. Baldy, N. C. Johnson.

13th Ward. J. B. Gaudet, J. Garstkamp.

14th Ward. Madison Brown, W. R. Fish.

15th Ward. G. Phillips, R. Corest, C. L. Sweet, H. Carroll, B. Buchanan, H. Fuentzt, J. H. H. Camp, H. N. Farrow.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was adopted, with one or two amendments.

The press of lookers-on was so great that a motion to clear the body of the hall of all but members was necessary. It occupied some time to effect this move, but it was completed and a more orderly appearance was made.

Hon. N. Underwood, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following:

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that the officers of this Convention consist of a President and twenty-four Vice-Presidents, to be appointed by the President; a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, to be elected by the Convention; five Sergeants-at-Arms, to be appointed by the President; and two Door Keepers, to be appointed by the President.

The report was received and adopted.

J. H. H. Camp, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, then offered the following:

Your Committee on Rules recommend that the rules of the last House of Representatives be adopted for the government of the Convention, and that in the absence of delegates from any parish, one representative from that parish deposit its vote, and that all the resolutions shall be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Which was also adopted.

On motion, duly seconded, the Convention went into nominations for permanent officers of the Convention.

The Chair declared nominations in order.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hons. A. B. Harris, P. B. S. Pinchback, H. J. Campbell, H. C. Dibble, W. L. McMillen.

On motion, nominations were closed.

Senator Harris, Lieut. Governor Pinchback and Gen. McMillen, each gracefully thanked their friends for placing their names before the Convention for election as President, but declined to run and requested their friends not to vote for them.

Two names only being left, an effort was made to reconsider the motion by which the nominations were closed, but it failed.

On motion, it was resolved that the election be had by ballot, and that a majority of the votes cast should elect.

The Chair was, on motion, authorized to appoint three tellers.

The selection fell on H. Mahoney, of Plaquemines, Matthews, of Tensas, and Camp, of Orleans.

The polling of votes was then gone into, resulting in the election of Hon. H. J. Campbell, by 158 votes, against 38 for Hon. H. C. Dibble.

On motion of H. C. Dibble, duly seconded, the election of President was made unanimous.

Mr. Quinn moved, duly seconded, that the Chair appoint a committee of three to escort the President elect to the Chair.

The Chair appointed J. W. Quinn, H. C. Dibble and P. B. Loloire.

On the approach of Gen. Campbell, he was met and cordially received by the retiring officer, while the Convention saluted him with cheers.

Senator Harris then presented the President, and withdrew.

Gen. Campbell restored quiet and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations in this most important Republican Convention that has ever assembled.

I believe that your deliberations will be characterized by calmness and harmony. Your votes on several questions have influenced me in this belief.

I think that you will do all in your power to put forth a ticket that will be successful, and that you will feel that on you rests the responsibility of seeing that this State has a Republican administration, a Republican Legislature, and, in fact, a Republican government.

He referred to the division in the Republican party; he regretted that it should be so.

Let us, my friends, in proceeding with our duty, make allowances for all differences of opinion, that do not immediately concern the vital interests of the State.

Let us so act, my friends, that when we go back to our constituents we may go back proud that we have discharged our duty, and made light their hearts.

Gen. McMillen offered a motion for the appointment of a committee of nine on Resolutions, which was withdrawn to allow the organization of the Convention to be completed.

On motion of Hon. David Young, Capt. Wm. H. Green was elected permanent Secretary of the Convention.

On motion of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Mr. A. Plucbe was elected Assistant Secretary; and, on motion of Hon. F. Butler, O. Thibaut was elected Assistant Secretary.

The motion of Senator McMillen was received and adopted.

In order to afford the Chair time to make up the committee and select the various officers he was authorized to appoint, the Convention took a recess of thirty minutes.

At 1:35 the gavel fell and the Convention was called to order.

The President announced the following Vice-Presidents:

L. A. Thibaut, H. Bontt, Edward Butler, W. Taylor, L. L. Henry, E. P. Ducloslange, J. C. Oliver, Peter Harper, G. Y. Kelso, Geo. A. King, Samuel Armstead, C. S. Abell, Thos. H. Johnson, L. H. Worrall, C. H. Moore, Gen. A. E. Barber. David Young, P. G. Deslonde, L. E. Laloire, Chas. Smith, W. P. Briggs, Henry C. Dibble, W. Jasper Blackburn, J. P. Newsham, H. L. Swords, W. W. Johnson, Esq., Hon. W. R. Fish, Albert Gautt and L. Duffy.

The President further announced that he had appointed the following Sergeants-at-Arms:

Sergeant-at-Arms—P. Z. Carlonge, R. A. Ward, N. W. Green, D. Branchin, J. H. Brett, D. Fisher, and Picoss. Assistants—Wm. Johnson, Miles Moore. E. H. Flowers. Door Keeper—Jeff. Stokes.

The following Committee on Resolutions was also announced:

Gen. W. L. McMillen, P. B. S. Pinchback, O. F. Hunsaker, Col. Thos. Isabelle, Rev. Sam. Armstead, N. Underwood, H. Meyer, F. Martin, P. G. Deslonde.

Two delegates from the parish of Iberia, were admitted to seats by a vote of the Convention.

Hon. David Young moved that the Convention now proceed to the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Considerable objection was raised against this course, anticipating, if not suggesting, a policy for the Committee on Resolutions, and indicating a want of confidence in their voluntarily pursuing the proper course.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, immediately renewed the motion.

The chair ruled that it must go to the Committee on Resolutions.

Much discussion ensued on the difference between a simple motion and a resolution, in which Judge Dibble was most conspicuous.

The Chair adhered to its decision.

A motion to adjourn was made, when Senator Butler sprang to his feet and drew the attention of the Chair to the fact that under its ruling this motion would have to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The immense audience was convulsed with laughter, and long and loud rapping and clapping of hands and cheers rang through the hall.

After the lapse of a few minutes Lieutenant Governor Pinchback requested the delegate to withdraw his motion in order that he might make a few remarks of the nature of a defence and explanation.

He then produced the evening *Picayune*, and read an article reflecting unjustly on his speech on calling the Convention to order on Wednesday. He said:

Mr. President—I have just had handed to me a copy of the Evening Picayune, of this date, in which it says, among other things, that the speech that I made yesterday was significant because of its defiant tone towards the Democracy. I aim to say here that this journal either willfully or intentionally misrepresents me say, or puts me in the position of attempting to do, what act of mine since I have been public life has tended to—that is arraying the black race against the white.

At no time, under no circumstances have I ever sought to array the colored people of Louisiana against the whites. On the contrary, for the purpose of securing harmony between the races, I withdrawn my name from before the Convention for the nomination of Governor, because I was afraid it might possibly array the white people against the blacks. I felt that the moment a colored man was put in nomination for the office of Governor, the white people would be a unit against the ticket, and I was for that reason that I, against the earnest solicitation of my friends and against the expressed wishes of my people, both in the city and in nearly every parish in the State that I declined being a candidate for Governor. [Loud applause.]

I have in my pocket, now, letters received from most of the parishes assuring me that nearly every black vote in these parishes, and not a few of the white ones, would be cast for me if I run. [Cheers.] With these assurances of support, and with a possible chance of success in order to prevent that terrible condition of things, "arraying the blacks against the whites," I am standing here not only indifferent but opposed to being nominated.

I said in the National Theatre Convention, that I believed I was the choice of my people for Governor, and this declaration in the camp of my enemies was received with uproarious applause.

I say, sir, that when the *Picayune* charges me, as it has done in this article, it is a willful misrepresentation. I have never had such a desire as its imputes to me. I say this in reference to the charge that I am trying to array the blacks against the whites, and I say further for the benefit of the *Picayune*, that while I am mindful of the possible consequences of such a nomination I do not waive my right either to seek or accept it, for I think I have as good a right to submit my name for that office as the editor of the *Picayune* or any other man. [Cheers.]

And if I fail to do it, it is from love of the State, from patriotism and from a desire to create a friendly feeling between the whites and blacks. This is the only reason why I have not boldly proclaimed myself a candidate for that high office, and right here, I assert that there is not within the borders of Louisiana a single solitary man who with one-tenth part the chance that I have for election that would hold his name back. [Cheers.]

I desire to see the press do justice to all; I don't think we ought to be very particular, if a man was born here or elsewhere. If he is a good man, a good citizen and has stake his fate and fortune with our people, he ought to be treated by the press fairly and squarely. By this I mean that the accident of being born elsewhere should not be sufficient to exclude a man. The question is can the man serve the interests of the State and the people, and not is he black or white, or where he came from. If the black men of Louisiana can command a majority of her suffragans, they have a perfect right to do it and elect whom they please. This is on the principle that majorities should rule, and the whole people, without reference to party or race, accord the fact.

If we have not laid down all our political differences it is because the *Picayune* is attempting the very thing it charges me with. It evidently desires to put this whole thing in the hands of the whites and that is why I have differed with her and her party. [Applause.]

I am glad to have an opportunity to speak of this great champion of the Reform party. It started out with the declaration that its party were prepared to accord to the colored people every right belonging to Americans.

And, indeed, some of its orators went further than I expected they would, and agreed to accept our civil and even our public rights and this, I have been told, was spoken with a degree of fairness and sincerity not to be expected from men of that class, and which led me to think that if the Reformers meant what they said, a great many of them might come into our party and give the State a good Government, in accordance with the spirit of the reconstruction acts. But, if I understand the language of this paper to-day, it will not co-operate with any party unless it has the hands of one class of the people.

If this is the *Picayune's* tocsin of war, how can it expect a black man to vote for its party, which is no more than a white man's party. And if the Customhouse party—the Customhouse wing of our party goes with the *Picayune*, I don't think they will carry a single solitary colored vote in the State. [Applause.] On the other hand, if this Convention is looking to put white men alone in office, it will have the combined votes of all the colored men in the State against it. By this I mean that the colored people demand only what is fair and no more. Indeed, they do not