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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1872.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1872. 20th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,691.

GERMAN VOTERS IN THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention yesterday, on motion of Hon. B. F. Jonas, of New Orleans, unanimously resolved to add two names of Germans to their important committee on conference and nominations. This was done, not because any complaint had been heard from Democrats of German origin nor because our esteemed fellow-citizens of that origin have expressed any specially anxious wish to be conspicuous in our common convention, but because it had been attempted to prejudice German born voters against the purposes and candidates of the Democratic party and of the Reformers their natural and almost inevitable allies. So far as we remember, the citizens of Louisiana who had their birthplace beyond the Atlantic and the Rhine have never been at enmity with the party who generally defended them in their political rights and franchises in days when it was proposed to impair their rights as voters and to ignore their rights as candidates. Once there was a party whose copper was brief but furious and violent, a party sanctioned by the talent of the "Silver gray and expectancy" of the land, a party that stole away the allegiance for a time of many of the most devoted patriots, a party before whose conquering banner the ancient and most venerable and honorable Whig organization faded away, a party that dashed against the thick ranks of the Democracy most gallantly, with beating drums, flying banners, and shouts of defiant challenge, while far along its advancing line shone the bright and noble faces of many of the best and most chivalric of our American born youthful patriots. Our foreign born fellow-citizens who were voters here in 1855, 1856 and 1857 have not forgotten nor will they let their countrymen forget how Democrats them defended them in their sacred rights of citizenship and franchise.

Since that stirring era Democrats have abandoned none of their principles, nor have they lost any of their liberality. They do not consider it necessary to renew from day to day their protestations; but they believe that if acts, votes and precedents can establish any fact beyond dispute it is the historical fact that Democrats have maintained with uniform zeal and earnestness all the rights of naturalized citizens. True it is that we number as the best and most Democratic some who were once enrolled in the lists of the American party; and it is no less true that many thousands of naturalized voters in other States have operated against Democracy. But it can be affirmed without risk of valid contradiction that our citizens of foreign birth adhering to the Democratic party have in its ranks and councils a weight and influence and a representation in full proportion to their numbers, whatever petulent speech-makers and mischievous scribblers may hold to the contrary for sinister partisan purposes.

THE FOURTH DAY.

The members of the Reform and Democratic Conventions tried to do but little yesterday, awaiting the action of their Joint Committee on Nominations for State officers. Delegates were selected to represent the Democratic party at the general Convention of July 4th, at Baltimore, without instructions. Members of both Conventions canvassed the subject of a coalition with the party represented by Warmoth, and the result was the development of an opinion, or, more properly a feeling, decidedly adverse to the unnatural and repulsive scheme, which we may now consider as having received its quietus and final disposition.

The delegates of the several Congressional Districts will assemble at appointed hours and places this morning. If the Joint Committee is prepared with its report of nominees, the work of the two Conventions may be concluded to-day, but that is scarcely probable.

We would advise the friends of Reform and Democracy to prepare themselves for the announcement of unexpected candidates, but such as they will soon admit have very judiciously chosen. The names may be unfamiliar once in partisan discussions but they will be those of men who will come up entirely to the standard established by the joint report, for they will be honest, capable and available. The work of the Joint Committee is to make a winning ticket and we feel assured that it will be the best that has ever been presented to the people of Louisiana.

Harmony and good will prevailed yesterday in both bodies. The delegates and spectators were apparently proud of fellows-citizens so represented. These reasons of patriotism and civic virtue will be remembered by all participants with especial pleasure. We hope the event may respond to the happy and glorious augury.

THE COMEDY AT PHILADELPHIA.

Several columns of special dispatches were telegraphed to this city respecting the proceedings of the Philadelphia nominating Convention. They are of no value, being merely the reflex of the paid and salaried labors of the interested friends of Grant to create an artificial and simulated enthusiasm. There is a hollow hypocrisy in almost every manœuvre. Every speaker was a hired advocate and attorney. The venerable abolitionist was ranged with the young political filibuster of the West. The veteran incumbent of a score of offices was flanked by the juvenile orator of the Western prairies, who has yet to win his maiden laurels. A representative of every interest, section, creed, caste and color, was subsidized for the occasion. The actors "played many parts," for it was a comedy upon the grandest scale where the stage afforded but scant room for the stars, and where nine-tenths of the vast auditory was made up of supernumeraries. Every scene was conceived at Washington months ago, and every actor was doubly paid by salaries for the past and hopes for the future. The scene-shifters, claquers, property men, prompters, machinists, orchestra, call boys, chorus and doorkeepers were well drilled. The performance was before a "crowded house" for Philadelphia is a large city with an army of idle people who will throng by day or night wherever noise or excitement may attract, while the subsidized railways poured into the city at half fare or as dead heads many thousands of people intent upon an economical excitement and a cheap excursion.

The nomination is made and the initial comedy is ended, but the Grantites have a whole season before them and will perform many thousands of minor farces and comedies before audiences large and small.

We can infer from what occurred nothing as to the strength or weakness of Grant. The unanimous vote was nothing more than the verdict of a jury bribed and packed. Grant by an imperial decree summoned his cohorts of mercenaries and dependents; and they simply obeyed his call and recorded his will. But it will be discovered that it is one thing to rally an army of adherents at a Dolly Varden nominating frolic, and quite another and infinitely more difficult affair to win the ratification of a disgusted people.

LEGITIMAN PORTUGESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This order will have a Picnic at the Fair Grounds next Sunday, many games, ceremonie and festivities. If the elements are propitious a full attendance of those who are fond of ancient Iberian ancestry may be expected. A new banner will also be presented at the Hall of the Association at 109½ st., on Bayou Road. Thanks for invitation to hash.

CONJUGAL FELICITY.—Nothing tends more to conjugal happiness than a cheerful and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Winslow's Syrup is the great children's soothing remedy.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—For the accommodation of Sunday visitors to our lake coast watering places, who desire to return same day, a special train will leave Mobile at 3:30 P. M. on Sunday next, June 9, stopping at all way stations when signalled in time, and arriving in New Orleans at 10 o'clock P. M.

Passengers going to the coast must take the train leaving depot at foot of Canal street at 6:15 A. M. Excursion tickets, at half regular rates, for sale at corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel, and at Canal street depot.

SHAKSPEARE CLUB.—We tender thanks to Hon. G. H. Braughn, President, for cards of invitation to the theatrical entertainment to be given by the Shakspeare Club at the Varities Theatre, June 10th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.—The annual commencement exercises of the University at Baton Rouge will take place June 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M. We return thanks to Col. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent, for an invitation to attend.

Democratic State Convention.

Fourth Day.

The Convention re-assembled at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Head presiding.

Mr. B. F. Jonas, of Orleans, called the attention of the Convention to the fact that the Reform Convention had added to the Committee on Conference two Germans, and he moved that the Convention follow the example. That the Democracy now or had at any time ignored that class of citizens, or undervalued their weight or influence, socially or politically, he utterly denied. There were in this Convention several worthy representatives of the German population. They had not forgotten that when the effort was made in every State of the Union, to constitute nationality a test for office and for the exercise of the elective franchise, it was the Democratic party, and it alone, that insisted that organization called "Americans." While he was very sure that his German fellow citizens had not put their votes into the hands of any man, or set of men, to be pawned, as a distinct political organization, for office, he thought the Convention would only be recognizing the German element, as an element that had always been recognized, by the Democracy as one entitled to respectful consideration, and to a participation in the councils of the party.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed as German representatives of the Convention in the Conference Committee, Messrs. H. Stuncken, of New Orleans, and Henry Hirschler, of East Feliciana.

General Decloust, of St. Martin, rose to make an explanation in regard to an article which appeared in the *Times* of yesterday morning, relative to the speech made by General B. B. Simms, on Wednesday, in which he appealed to General Decloust and others to inform him to assure that his influence with the Governor had been used for the benefit of the Democrats, and to ameliorate the condition of the people. It was not directly averred in the article, but it was an inference decidedly from it, that the speaker (General Decloust) had solicited personal favors at the hands of the Governor. General Decloust, therefore, called upon General Simms to explain the matter aloud. General B. said he had asked for no favors; he had asked for justice and redress, and for justice and redress only.

General Simms replied that he had not intended to convey the idea that General Decloust had sought from the Governor any personal favors. General Simms explained that several months ago, being at General Decloust's house, enjoying his hospitality, he complained of the terrible condition the people of the parish were in from misrule. The negroes had everything. All the Police Jury were negroes, and every member of the Town Council was a negro. General Semmes suggested that an appeal ought to be made to the Governor, whereupon Colonel Fornette, of General Decloust's parish, came to the city next. General Simms went with him to the Governor, who, upon the representations then made, removed the negroes and put whites in their place. Afterwards General Decloust himself came to the city and wanted General Semmes to go to the Governor to obtain other changes, to which General Semmes answered: "You're here now, go yourself."

General Decloust—It is not so, sir. You solicited me to go to the Governor; you urged me and I refused. (Great applause.)

General Simms—I know you think what you say. I know that if you did not think it you would not say it.

General Decloust—I do not think it: I am positive about what I say.

General Simms was making some further explanations, one of which was that on the occasion referred to he (Mr. General Decloust, that for the sake of what he wanted to accomplish, he ought to subdue his pride and overcome his repugnance to the Governor. General S. was appealing to Colonel Fornette to sustain some of his statements, when there was a general demand from numerous quarters that these personalities should cease and the matter was dropped.

Governor Voorhies withdrew the substitute once submitted, on Wednesday night, for the resolution of Judge H. D. Ogden, authorizing the Committee on Conference finally with the committee of the Reform party to extend, at their discretion, negotiations to other political organizations, with a view of securing cooperation.

Mr. Brigham offered a resolution, and moved its reference to the Committee on Resolutions, providing that the offices should be apportioned between the Democratic party and the Reform party, and that then each Convention should elect its own share of the candidates.

Mr. Carlton Hunt moved to lay the resolution on the table. It was introduced too late. The joint committee were directed to make the nominations and submit them to the two Conventions.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of Judge Ogden's resolution, when General T. G. Hunt addressed the Convention as follows:

I do not think it was proper to put aside the judicious resolution of the Committee on Resolutions to consider the substitute now before us. But as it has been done, I have given the substitute a deliberate consideration.

Considered in itself, it seems to me unobjectionable. It proposes to invest our committee of conference with power to treat and negotiate with all political organizations to strengthen the Reform party. According to the just rule of interpretation, the presumption of morality, law and charity is that the committee will act only on the honorable principles of patriotism and public duty.

Now, as our Convention has already declared any political alliance with Gov. Warmoth would be dishonorable and injurious to the best interests of the State, the conclusion is that the committee will make no such alliance.

Besides, Mr. President and gentlemen, we have a further guarantee on this subject in the declarations made by the honorable and distinguished members of the committee on the course of our proceedings.

The only trouble that has arisen on the matter is the speech of the honorable member from Baton Rouge. He seems to look forward to the forbidden alliance and to be afraid that we cannot be successful without the aid of Mr. Warmoth.

I would have him dismiss his fears. They are unworthy of his better judgment and high spirit. We can rest with confidence upon the intelligence, honor and patriotism of the people of Louisiana.

Our friend appears to be unhappily situated. He lives in a parish where the colored population has the superiority of numbers, and he is shocked at the belief that an ignorant black man will be made a judge of the parish. I hope he is mistaken; but I will say that even such a judge is quite as good as some of the unprincipled white carpet-bag judges we have on our benches. His country refers to a national incident to the war. An emancipated, ignorant slave cannot be converted at once into an informed and able citizen. But time is doing its office, and the natural love of justice will probably induce his constituency to select a proper man.

Mr. President, the gentleman must submit to circumstances with the composure of philosophy, and with fortitude and resist at present, as a Christian. We are laboring we are about to surmount them. One abolition of slavery. Thank God; thank God there is not a slave in America. It is natural and just that it should be so. It is far better for us and our children, for the improvement and elevation of the human race, that it should be so, and I rejoice at it, impoverished as we are.

The barbecue of St. Landry—it has made for us another St. Domingo. (General applause.)

General Hunt—Not so bad as that, I hope. The gentleman from Baton Rouge was indulged enough to differ with the doctrine of morality and policy I laid down on the subject of a dishonorable alliance. There can be no compensation for such an alliance.

The sense of the Convention was then taken upon the resolution and it was adopted, yeas, 24½; nays, 23½.

In the course of the discussion Judge Ogden stated that he was informed that there were three Conference committees in session, representing as many different parties, and that before proceeding to negotiate they were waiting for the passage of this resolution. The Judge added that the action of the committee would have to be approved by the Convention, if errors would be made by the committee contrary to the will of the Convention. Although the author of the resolution there were alliances against which he would vote.

Mr. Estabrook, a member of the committee, would support the resolution, because even if the committee were capable of entering into an improper alliance, the Convention controlled the result. In supporting the resolution he held sacred the Democratic principles of his constituents (Parish of St. Landry) that no coalition should be formed with Warmoth, and would vote against such a coalition.

It was then ordered that the Convention proceed to the election of delegates to the National Democratic Convention which is to meet next month at Baltimore. The number of delegates to be elected is sixteen, viz: two for each of the five Congressional Districts in the State and six for the State at large. A recess was taken until two o'clock, to allow meetings of the delegates, by Congressional Districts, to make their selections and the election of representatives, for the State at large, was deferred until this morning.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock, but transacted no business and adjourned to 7½ P. M.

Evening Session.

The Chairman of Congressional District Conventions were called upon to make their reports, in regard to the selection of delegates to the Baltimore National Convention, and they answered as follows:

The First and Fifth Districts asked until this morning to report.

Second District—Glven Campbell, of New Orleans, and William McCollum, of Terrebonne, elected delegates.

Third District—Charles McVen, of East Feliciana, and Dr. John A. Taylor, of St. Landry, elected delegates.

Fourth District—Judge W. B. Egan, of Caddo, and Col. Wm. M. Levy, of Nachitoches, elected delegates.

Mr. McCaleb moved to take up the resolution, which had been presented by Mr. Brigham, that the Convention should elect such nominations as may be apportioned to the Democratic party by the joint Conference Committee. Mr. McCaleb moved to take up the resolution with a view of acting upon it and relieving, from embarrassment, delegations that had been instructed, by their constituents, to vote for certain citizens being the nominees of the party.

Mr. Herron hoped this important matter would be allowed to lay over. The time might come when the question would come inevitably before the Convention, but that time had not arrived yet. The resolution proposed an abandonment of an essential element of the programme of compromise agreed upon when the Reform party, and that programme could not properly be modified now.

Mr. McCaleb disagreed the matter for the present, but gave notice that he would call up the resolution this morning.

Mr. Boyce introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of this Convention that the Baltimore National Convention ought to make no nominations.

Mr. Bowman did not think the Convention was yet ready for that question, and he moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Tucker, of St. Martin, made a lengthy speech, in opposition to the policy of the resolution. He was adverse to instructions to the delegates, because the Convention could not know what the best policy would be when the National Convention should meet. The nomination of Greeley seemed to be very favorably received, at first, but great changes were taking place every day, and undoubtedly Mr. Greeley was losing ground. If limited to a choice between Grant and Greeley he would vote for Greeley, only for one reason, which was that he believed Grant contemplated an imperial government, of which he was to be the head, and Greeley would seek to perpetuate Republican institutions. Otherwise, if any difference existed between the Greeley and Grant men, the motives of the two for, aside of Greeley's abolition crusade of forty years. Grant has been putting troops in the Carolinas and in Louisiana only to enforce the Ku-Klux law, which Greeley was the most persistent in urging the passage of.

Mr. Kernan proposed a substitute for the resolution, declaring it to be the true policy of the party, in the present circumstances of the country, to refrain from making nominations for President and Vice President, but leaving the delegates from the National Convention uninstructed, and pledging the Democratic party of the State to an abidance in the action of that body and to the support of whatever it may adopt or recommend. Mr. Kernan made a speech, in which he warmly approved the platform and the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention, and, incidentally, defended Governor Warmoth. "It was the name of Democrat and the name of Democracy," Mr. Kernan said, "that has brought disaster to us for the last three or four years." Members—"Oh no" "Oh no!" The speech was alternately hissed or cheered as the sentiments were acceptable or objectionable to different opinions of spectators, and there was considerable disorder, while he had the floor.

The resolution and substitute were laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. E. C. Kelly was attempting to get a resolution adopted to restrict speeches to five minutes each, when the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The Reform State Convention.

Mr. Collom, of Terrebonne, asked to withdraw from the Convention, with his whole delegation.

H. N. Ogden, from the Committee on Resolutions, read the following:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the attitude originally assumed by the Reform party, of strict non-interference with federal politics, is the true and correct policy.

2. *Resolved*, That the situation of our State, at this time, is such as demand, in our opinion, the most earnest and exclusive attention of the people, and that, while we appreciate the importance of a good federal government, and are anxious to see our national affairs properly administered, such are the people's difficulties, by which as a community we are oppressed, and such the necessity for immediate relief, that it would be extremely unwise to add to our embarrassments those necessarily entailed by an active participation in the national contest.

3. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Convention, no permanent, or even enduring relief can be obtained without a cordial reconciliation between the races inhabiting our country; and for this reason, as well as from a sense of justice to the colored race, who are now entitled to all the privileges and immunities of American citizens, we accept as settled in their civil and political status, as now fixed by the Constitution and laws both of the United States and of the State of Louisiana.

4. That, as one of the primeval objects of this organization was the eradication of mere partisan difference by which our people have been divided and the inculcation of a broad, catholic spirit of toleration by which means it has been hoped and intended that the strength of our population should be concentrated for the redemption of the State, it is now declared to be the policy of this party to receive assistance from any source looking to the deliverance of our people from the dreadful oppression under which they labor; while at the same time it is distinctly understood that we will reject any unworthy proposition or corrupt coalition, and that the administration of our affairs for the future must be confided to men of known integrity and capacity.

Mr. Ogden, in a very eloquent speech, explains that the party can very easily put aside federal politics to mind only the interests of Louisiana. We must, say he, let the large Northern States take charge of nominating an honest and able President. We have pretty much to do in Louisiana to busy ourselves with correcting the defects in the United States Government; let us mind our own affairs: it is the wisest conduct.

The speaker disconvoced, in energetic language, any affiliation with Governor Warmoth. He said that the Reform party, while desiring to unite all honest men to redeem the State, was not consent to ally itself to a band of politicians who would infallibly betray the people, if the people had confidence in them. Warmoth has been represented as powerful in the State, and it has been asserted that without his help we cannot succeed. This is a great mistake, of which corrupt politicians take advantage to influence the people. Governor Warmoth, at this moment, has no more power, he is nothing else than a mendicant imploring favors. An alliance with him would create discord in our party; it would be madness added to crime. It has been said that Warmoth would be sustained by the blacks: this is false. Warmoth has been a traitor to the blacks whom he has used as tools, and he will never get their votes again. Now we must not consider only what is profitable, but what is honorable and worthy of the party which we represent. Our conscience and our honor advise us to disavow all alliance with the man who has ruined the State and abused his power.

Mr Burke rises and make a long and diffuse argument in favor of coalition with Warmoth. In his opinion the Governor is all powerful and without his aid the Reform party, even united with the Democratic party, cannot succeed. He is in favor of an alliance with the Liberal Republican party. He proposes to get rid of Warmoth by sending him to the United States Senate.

During this speech the Convention expresses its disapprobation by frequent hisses.

Mr. Ker sustains the resolutions offered by Mr. Ogden. It is important to save the State and leave the people appoint whom they please as President of the United States. A communication from the Liberal Republicans has been received and referred to the Conference Committee. The question is not now before the Convention.

Mr. P. McCleskey says that it seems as if the people was threatened that the union. The people are not to be so intimidated; if need be, he will oppose force but the corrupt whites to have dragged the State into bankruptcy.

Mr. I. N. Marks says there are only two parties in Louisiana, the Republican party and the National party; the Liberal Republican party is no opponent. The Reform party is not a political organization but only a protest of honest men desiring honest men to fill the State offices. The only wish of the founders of this party is to fuse with the Democrats to obtain this end.

Mr. Mathews, of Iberville, says that the Reform Party will increase with the time, and will embrace all other parties, but is needs not the assistance of Governor Warmoth to succeed. He (Mr. Mathews) had intended to propose a resolution to repeal, unanimously that all leagues without the co-operation of Warmoth. He supports the resolutions presented by Mr. Ogden.

Mr. Burke offers a personal explanation, in which he says that he had not the intention to defend Warmoth.

The President says that he knows nothing of any such league. He says the party united against Warmoth by the cooperation of Wagoner, but that he does not think that they will succeed.

Mr. Penner says that it is better to avoid all personal attacks; that the Democrat must be true to all, even to the negroes for women sufferer should be treated with respectful consideration. The honesty action of Congress is approved, also its anti-Ku-Klux legislation, the rights reserved to States must be respected. Finally, confidence is expressed in the modest patriotism, earnest zeal, sound judgment and practical wisdom of U. S. Grant.

Philadelphia, June 7.—The Republican National Committee organized to-night by the election of the following officers: Morgan, Chairman, W. E. Chandler, Secretary, Wm. Chalfin, of Alabama; Marshall L. Jewell, of Conn.; A. G. Cattell, of N. J.; O. O. Morton, of Ind.; W. Cook, of Pa.; J. T. Soper, of Ill.; J. B. Corwin, of Ohio; G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; G. R. Spencer, of Ala.; O. A. Fulton, of Mo.; H. Abbott, of N. C.; O. C. Gorham, of Cal.; J. T. Averill, of Minn.; Wm. A. Burt, of Mich., are members of the committee.

San Francisco, June 6.—The southern portion of Arizona is overrun with Apache Indians, who are driving settlers to abandon their homes and crops.

The White Pine Indian pioneers have struck for $4 per day, and work has stopped.

Additional returns from Oregon show increased Republican majorities.

Galveston, June 4.—The employés on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad struck on account of a new order of the company called the "Death Warrants," which relieves the company of all damages on account of any injury to or death of any employed which may be caused by neglect or fault of any other employed of the road. The men have accordingly discharged all employés who signed a declaration against the "death warrants." But under conciliation offers that a number of Cubans were killed, and several horses and a quantity of arms were captured.

The *Diario* says it is considered certain that Cuvas could, if Spain would send commissioners to Havana who, under protest of being members of the Internacionale, proposed terms to gain advantage for the insurgent cause. The *Diario* adds that the Spaniards will repulse all insinuations for that purpose.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, via *Havana*, June 6.—The country is steadily becoming tranquil. Porfirio Diaz is in the State of Tamaulipas intriguing with Lerada, the independent chief of Tepic. Diaz issued another pronunciamento, which was generally received with contempt. A pronunciamento is in circulation, signed by Porfirio Diaz, proclaiming Lerodo Tejada. It is the general opinion that the plan of Diaz is simply a trap for Lerdo. Many people incline to the opinion that the document was fabricated by the adherents of President Juarez for the purpose of testing the feeling of the friends of Lerdo. The revolutionary movements in the State of Jalisco are of slight importance.

A report is in circulation, without authoritive contradiction, that Lerdo, acting upon all questions, the platform question will be disposed of before nominations are made. The roll shall be called on nominations. When a majority is reached for any candidate the question of unanimity shall be put, when the Chairman of Delegations shall announce the vote for each candidate or proposition. The five minutes rule was adopted. All resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. The resolution of the Union League were ordered referred by a vote of the Convention.

The proceedings, while waiting for the report of the Platform Committee, were somewhat inconsistent. Blacks and whites mingled together. Speeches of Parson and Grant provoked equal applause.

The rules were suspended and Grant was nominated by a shouting, yelling and disclosed Grant's picture. This farce provoked much noise.

J. Radolf Thorbeck, an eminent statesman and author of Holland, is dead.

Rome, June 6.—There is a great inundation of the River Po, near Ferrara, causing widespread desolation and terrible suffering.

The Hennessy speech was alternately hissed or cheered as the sentiments were acceptable or objectionable to different opinions of spectators, and there was considerable disorder, while he had the floor.

The resolution and substitute were laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. E. C. Kelly was attempting to get a resolution adopted to restrict speeches to five minutes each, when the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, June 6.—Gen. Vasteja has been brought to Puerto Principe.

An official telegram from Puerto Principe the 3d inst., says that a body of Spanish cavalry, consisting of eight men, had a skirmish, on Cuasacal Ranch, between Gerdo and Tayoya. The insurgent attacked Agramonte, with reinforcement of fifty men, and a rough engagement took place. The insurgent lost the greater portion of their horses and retreated to the woods. The Spanish cavalry pursued the insurgent column, whereupon he abandoned the contest or his horses. The number of Spaniards who are reported disabled in conclusion stated that a number of Cubans were killed, and several horses and a quantity of arms were captured.

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Mr. Collom, of Terrebonne, asked to withdraw from the Convention, with his whole delegation.

H. N. Ogden, from the Committee on Resolutions, read the following:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the attitude originally assumed by the Reform party, of strict non-interference with federal politics, is the true and correct policy.

2. *Resolved*, That the situation of our State, at this time, is such as demand, in our opinion, the most earnest and exclusive attention of the people, and that, while we appreciate the importance of a good federal government, and are anxious to see our national affairs properly administered, such are the people's difficulties, by which as a community we are oppressed, and such the necessity for immediate relief, that it would be extremely unwise to add to our embarrassments those necessarily entailed by an active participation in the national contest.

3. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Convention, no permanent, or even enduring relief can be obtained without a cordial reconciliation between the races inhabiting our country; and for this reason, as well as from a sense of justice to the colored race, who are now entitled to all the privileges and immunities of American citizens, we accept as settled in their civil and political status, as now fixed by the Constitution and laws both of the United States and of the State of Louisiana.

4. That, as one of the primeval objects of this organization was the eradication of mere partisan difference by which our people have been divided and the inculcation of a broad, catholic spirit of toleration by which means it has been hoped and intended that the strength of our population should be concentrated for the redemption of the State, it is now declared to be the policy of this party to receive assistance from any source looking to the deliverance of our people from the dreadful oppression under which they labor; while at the same time it is distinctly understood that we will reject any unworthy proposition or corrupt coalition, and that the administration of our affairs for the future must be confided to men of known integrity and capacity.

Mr. Ogden, in a very eloquent speech, explains that the party can very easily put aside federal politics to mind only the interests of Louisiana. We must, say he, let the large Northern States take charge of nominating an honest and able President. We have pretty much to do in Louisiana to busy ourselves with correcting the defects in the United States Government; let us mind our own affairs: it is the wisest conduct.

The speaker disconvoced, in energetic language, any affiliation with Governor Warmoth. He said that the Reform party, while desiring to unite all honest men to redeem the State, was not consent to ally itself to a band of politicians who would infallibly betray the people, if the people had confidence in them. Warmoth has been represented as powerful in the State, and it has been asserted that without his help we cannot succeed. This is a great mistake, of which corrupt politicians take advantage to influence the people. Governor Warmoth, at this moment, has no more power, he is nothing else than a mendicant imploring favors. An alliance with him would create discord in our party; it would be madness added to crime. It has been said that Warmoth would be sustained by the blacks: this is false. Warmoth has been a traitor to the blacks whom he has used as tools, and he will never get their votes again. Now we must not consider only what is profitable, but what is honorable and worthy of the party which we represent. Our conscience and our honor advise us to disavow all alliance with the man who has ruined the State and abused his power.

Mr Burke rises and make a long and diffuse argument in favor of coalition with Warmoth. In his opinion the Governor is all powerful and without his aid the Reform party, even united with the Democratic party, cannot succeed. He is in favor of an alliance with the Liberal Republican party. He proposes to get rid of Warmoth by sending him to the United States Senate.

During this speech the Convention expresses its disapprobation by frequent hisses.

Mr. Ker sustains the resolutions offered by Mr. Ogden. It is important to save the State and leave the people appoint whom they please as President of the United States. A communication from the Liberal Republicans has been received and referred to the Conference Committee. The question is not now before the Convention.

Mr. P. McCleskey says that it seems as if the people was threatened that the union. The people are not to be so intimidated; if need be, he will oppose force but the corrupt whites to have dragged the State into bankruptcy.

Mr. I. N. Marks says there are only two parties in Louisiana, the Republican party and the National party; the Liberal Republican party is no opponent. The Reform party is not a political organization but only a protest of honest men desiring honest men to fill the State offices. The only wish of the founders of this party is to fuse with the Democrats to obtain this end.

Mr. Mathews, of Iberville, says that the Reform Party will increase with the time, and will embrace all other parties, but is needs not the assistance of Governor Warmoth to succeed. He (Mr. Mathews) had intended to propose a resolution to repeal, unanimously that all leagues without the co-operation of Warmoth. He supports the resolutions presented by Mr. Ogden.

Mr. Burke offers a personal explanation, in which he says that he had not the intention to defend Warmoth.

The President says that he knows nothing of any such league. He says the party united against Warmoth by the cooperation of Wagoner, but that he does not think that they will succeed.

Mr. Penner says that it is better to avoid all personal attacks; that the Democrat must be true to all, even to the negroes for women sufferer should be treated with respectful consideration. The honesty action of Congress is approved, also its anti-Ku-Klux legislation, the rights reserved to States must be respected. Finally, confidence is expressed in the modest patriotism, earnest zeal, sound judgment and practical wisdom of U. S. Grant.

Philadelphia, June 7.—The Republican National Committee organized to-night by the election of the following officers: Morgan, Chairman, W. E. Chandler, Secretary, Wm. Chalfin, of Alabama; Marshall L. Jewell, of Conn.; A. G. Cattell, of N. J.; O. O. Morton, of Ind.; W. Cook, of Pa.; J. T. Soper, of Ill.; J. B. Corwin, of Ohio; G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; G. R. Spencer, of Ala.; O. A. Fulton, of Mo.; H. Abbott, of N. C.; O. C. Gorham, of Cal.; J. T. Averill, of Minn.; Wm. A. Burt, of Mich., are members of the committee.

San Francisco, June 6.—The southern portion of Arizona is overrun with Apache Indians, who are driving settlers to abandon their homes and crops.

The White Pine Indian pioneers have struck for $4 per day, and work has stopped.

Additional returns from Oregon show increased Republican majorities.

Galveston, June 4.—The employés on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad struck on account of a new order of the company called the "Death Warrants," which relieves the company of all damages on account of any injury to or death of any employed which may be caused by neglect or fault of any other employed of the road. The men have accordingly discharged all employés who signed a declaration against the "death warrants." But under conciliation offers that a number of Cubans were killed, and several horses and a quantity of arms were captured.

The *Diario* says it is considered certain that Cuvas could, if Spain would send commissioners to Havana who, under protest of being members of the Internacionale, proposed terms to gain advantage for the insurgent cause. The *Diario* adds that the Spaniards will repulse all insinuations for that purpose.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, via *Havana*, June 6.—The country is steadily becoming tranquil. Porfirio Diaz is in the State of Tamaulipas intriguing with Lerada, the independent chief of Tepic. Diaz issued another pronunciamento, which was generally received with contempt. A pronunciamento is in circulation, signed by Porfirio Diaz, proclaiming Lerodo Tejada. It is the general opinion that the plan of Diaz is simply a trap for Lerdo. Many people incline to the opinion that the document was fabricated by the adherents of President Juarez for the purpose of testing the feeling of the friends of Lerdo. The revolutionary movements in the State of Jalisco are of slight importance.

A report is in circulation, without authoritive contradiction, that Lerdo, acting upon all questions, the platform question will be disposed of before nominations are made. The roll shall be called on nominations. When a majority is reached for any candidate the question of unanimity shall be put, when the Chairman of Delegations shall announce the vote for each candidate or proposition. The five minutes rule was adopted. All resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. The resolution of the Union League were ordered referred by a vote of the Convention.

The proceedings, while waiting for the report of the Platform Committee, were somewhat inconsistent. Blacks and whites mingled together. Speeches of Parson and Grant provoked equal applause.

The rules were suspended and Grant was nominated by a shouting, yelling and disclosed Grant's picture. This farce provoked much noise.

J. Radolf Thorbeck, an eminent statesman and author of Holland, is dead.

Rome, June 6.—There is a great inundation of the River Po, near Ferrara, causing widespread desolation and terrible suffering.

The Hennessy speech was alternately hissed or cheered as the sentiments were acceptable or objectionable to different opinions of spectators, and there was considerable disorder, while he had the floor.

The resolution and substitute were laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. E. C. Kelly was attempting to get a resolution adopted to restrict speeches to five minutes each, when the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. William Clark, collector for Justice Ward, was confined to his house severely on the head, by slipping and falling on the banquette, at the corner of Common and Camp streets, on Saturday night.

Entering from an office, yesterday morning the two-story brick building, No. 126 Camp street, occupied by Mrs. Sewell and others, as a boarding house, a burglary was perpetrated. Entering by the back door, and the entire stock of Mr. Hoppe was ransacked and robbed of a gold watch of Mr. T. K. Finley, adjoining, was also somewhat damaged. All parties insured. I had over to-day are to be examined by whole bashing on Wednesday evening, in the River, at the Slaughter-house, was drowned.

Frank Wilhelm, a boy eight years of age, whose parents reside at the corner of Sarpaers and Ronesan streets, had both legs crushed by a Washington Avenue car, on Wednesday evening, by blocks of ice falling upon them.

The dwelling of Mr. J. B. Walton, Assistant Chief Engineer of the City Government was struck by lightning during the storm on Wednesday, and it is stated that he was painfully injured by splinters from the portion of the building struck. His eyes are said to have been injured.

The artillery firing last evening was a manifestation of Radical rejoicing here at the renomination of General Grant.

First District Court.—Thursday, June 6.—The prosecution against