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NOTICE. Communications must be addressed, "The Louisianian," and anonymous communications are accompanied by the name of the contributor for publication, but as an editor is not responsible for the opinions of contributors.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

We favor to establish another Republican newspaper in New Orleans, the proprietors of which propose to fill a necessary which has been long and painfully felt to exist in the transition state of our people. In their struggling efforts to attain that position, the Body Politic, which we consider the Body Politic, it is regarded that much assistance, encouragement, counsel and support have been lost, in consequence of the want of a medium, through which these desiderata could be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY. This paper indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be the organ of all times and under all circumstances. We shall advocate the security and broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Our policy is to lay aside animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting union among all classes and of promoting the interests of the whole. We shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities; foster kind feelings, we shall malignantly and resentfully and seek for fairness and justice. We shall aim and object, we shall concentrate our interests, elevate our noble and honorable position among her sister States, and the development of her illustrious and glorious past, we shall secure the full benefits of the progress in the history and condition of the country.

TAXATION. We shall support the doctrine of an equitable distribution of taxes among all classes, a faithful collection of revenues, economy in the expenditure, and the discharge of every obligation.

EDUCATION. We shall maintain the carrying out of the project of establishing our common schools, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with the enlightenment, and the security of the Republican Government.

FINAL. We shall be only, independent, and shall strive to rescue the Republic from the hands of its enemies, and shall stand by the principles of the Republic at all events.

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OUR SALUTATORY.

"Farewell the tranquil mind." In assuming the editorial chair of the LOUISIANIAN, in seeking association with the knights of the quill in the Metropolis of this State, we are fully, and profoundly conscious of the manifold difficulties, and perplexities which will obviously environ our path. We know that we shall find, we do not repose on a bed of roses.

We know that—reasonably, or unreasonably—as the conductor of a newspaper, we will be expected to exhibit the possession of a combination of qualities, which no other character, is asked to show. Without the hundred eyes of Argus, we shall be required to see everything. Divested of the wisdom of Apollo, we shall yet be demanded to know everything. Not having the belligerence of Mars, we shall be required to engage in every encounter.

We are not therefore insensible of the obligations and responsibilities which attach to and surround our position.

We shall not attempt to perform impossibilities, but we propose to bring to the discharge of our duties all the industry, energy, and perseverance which we can summon to our aid. And if there can be any atonement for the absence of extraordinary attributes, we propose by singleness and sincerity of purpose, earnestness of action, vigilance, and consistency of conduct, to make that atonement.

We shall at all times endeavor to secure that position among metropolitan journals, that our appearance will be looked for, and the "LOUISIANIAN" sought after.

We have briefly and succinctly enunciated our principles in our Prospectus and they need no repetition here.

We shall disseminate all the useful information we may obtain, we shall inculcate—and aid in the acquirement of that "self-knowledge without which we do not know where we stand, and are as supernumeraries, or instinctive followers, rather than, conscious, working members of the human race, in our day and generation.

We propose then fully and freely to express our opinions on the various important topics which shall from time to time present themselves, and in our discussions of public measures, and the conduct of Public men, we will endeavor as far as possible to divert our minds, of "fear, favor, or affection."

And now, "accepting the situation" with all its toils, immunities and responsibilities, we trust to rise to the level of the encounter, we will endure hardships, and brave dangers, heroically struggling for the elevation of our people, the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the advancement of what we believe to be the best interests of the State.

To cotemporaries we have a word to say we shall accord all the "courtesies of the calling," and we modestly solicit reciprocity. It will doubtless "come to pass" that we shall differ with our seniors on some points, it is not impossible that there may be a "keen encounter of our wits," but we shall not degrade our columns with vulgarisms, or dispense the curses of Billingsgate. To the general reader we commend our journal, and to the Public we here make our respectful adieu.

We must appreciate the indulgence of our supporters, and the back of that variety which a system of exchanges will enable us to secure. We have endeavored to make our first appearance as presentable as we could; we shall shortly surround our fair with such "sides," as to enable us to dispense with humiliating excuses, and to be indispensable.

The Hon. Wm. H. Cady, Speaker of the Sixth District Court, declining to be mesquely-mourning, is out in a card in city papers, denouncing a statement made by the Republican of the 16th, as "a deliberate, wilful and malicious lie."

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of complimentary tickets to a Grand Christmas Festival, to be given by the Ladies of the 4th African Baptist Church, at the Lutheran Hall, Gravier street, between Howard and Peret streets, on Saturday, December 24th 1870.

Captain A. S. Budge, superintendent of Police, has returned from his brief visit to several of the Police Departments of the North, and we may soon expect to hear of such suggestions of improvement in the Department of Police in this City, as the Captain may deem advisable.

Cases Proposed.—Lieut. Governor O. J. Dunn left the city on Thursday last for Washington City. It is currently believed that his visit is in connection with the contemplated removal of three prominent Republican office holders through the influence of Governor H. C. Warmoth. It will be remembered that during the recent elections here, Messrs. S. B. Packard, B. F. Joubert and C. W. Lowell, were opposed to the abrogation of the article in our State Constitution, making the Governor ineligible for re-election. They are said to have become objects of dislike to His Excellency, and were likely to have all fallen victims to his wrath. One only—Mr. Lowell—has suffered decapitation, and rumor has it that nothing further would or could be done till Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, went to Washington,—and he has gone. We shall see what we shall see. "Let us have peace."

Bishop Shorter of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has been in this City for the past few days. The Bishop is on his way to Texas to preside at the annual conference of the ministers of his church, at the close of which he proposes to return to Louisiana to hold the annual conference in this State, which will assemble in Plaquemine on the 29 of December.

The Bishop is accompanied by the young, but accomplished Editor of the Christian Recorder, Rev. B. T. Tanner, of Philadelphia, who is engaged in furthering the interests of the Book Concern, and of the Recorder. We had the gratification of listening last Sunday evening to an able, and eminently practical sermon from Mr. Tanner, at Turner's Hall. We are also informed that he will be visited shortly by the Rev. H. J. Young, who is engaged in raising funds for the endowment of a chair in Wilberforce University.

That portion of Philadelphia known as "the gut"—the intersection of Twenty-third and Chestnut streets—observed Thanksgiving Day by mobbing two colored regiments, the 117th and 123rd which were on parade. The rabble which made the assault were, in turn, discharged from their lurking place by a bare-charged, whereupon the police arrested several of the soldiers. Col. Wagner, commanding officer of the brigade, publishes a card in reference to the incident in which he says: "I have been found fault with for issuing my command through this medium. In reply I would only say that the orders of Major-General Prentiss, commanding First National Guard, in our route of parade, and the Provisional Brigade will be as I have the honor to command through any portion of our city, duty requires it to do so, and 1000 men with muskets in their hands and bayonets in their scabbards need the protection of the police, and are able to protect ourselves."

Had Gen. W. G. Mudgett, commanding the Militia, we think that in some respects he would exhibit the qualities of a general. Ed. Lov.

A voter—who is not a voter—found himself in the vicinity of the Mechanic Institute, a few days ago, and seeing several persons who were, he finally got into conversation with a "wire puller," and while he was conversing several new members of the Institute were named, Birch, Barrett and the "wire puller" was supposed to be, and every one of the candidates, saying to the members, "If you are interested, I want a clerk for the Institute." Finally our voter, who was in the W. P. pulled him by the sleeve, and whispered as follows: "I am speaking Mr. Carr, but the best of the House of Rep.) are not very strong in my man, and may unite on some 'other fellow.'" so I want to be on the safe side with whoever wins.

The latest and most reliable news from the seat of war in Europe, do not indicate a speedy termination of the Franco-Prussian conflict; but, on the contrary, seem to indicate a prolongation of the struggle, leading to the possibility of a divided interest.

The weather yesterday was anything but pleasant. In addition to the demand for overcoats, umbrellas were in general requisition to alter the pedestrian from the wrath of heaven.

A candidate for the U. S. Senate is claimed to be in the city because his name is Hahn, and of the German Republicans, whose name is Hahn, but then we have seen who the people want to Pinocchio up there.

It is reported that Col. C. W. Squire, and his regiment of artillery (I. S. A.) were out on Friday evening making the military appearance. The regiment was the recipient of a handsome salute, such as was presented some months ago to the 2nd and 3rd Regiment (I. S. A.) Colonels Lewis and Ingraham commanding.

We hope that the members of the artillery regiment will accept the advice of Gen. Longstreet, and should occasion arise regarding their services, that the flag will be found on the side of the Union.

A new comer in our city, would be a young man, that our young men were of the millions of millionaires, from the manner in which they are wont to be talking about our streets and in drinking saloons. A few days ago a young man—who has graduated in the course of antiquity, with which this city is so richly endowed, and was told by the Judge, who he reformed, that he would be a young man in the Workhouse. Fi—young man, who is a young man, and degradation lies in every step you tread, when you, aim not at mental, physical and intellectual elevation, from literary societies, and other institutions for your improvement, and for information and not degradation.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE. SIMULTANEOUS.

It is the quickest case of copying from an exchange on record, and we are puzzled to know how it was accomplished. Both papers are supposed to be under different managements, but the same article appears in both papers of the same date. "The Louisiana State Register" published simultaneously in New Orleans, and Carrollton under one management, and we must conclude, from what is presented to us, that the "New Orleans Standard," and the "New Orleans Republican" are published simultaneously in New Orleans, every Saturday under the same management, if not, how will they account for this simultaneous article.

From the character and ability of the new House, it is very fair to presume that the coming session will be turbulent and hard to manage. "New Orleans Standard, Dec. 17, 1870." Net so friend Menard, there is room however to presume that all legislation proposed will be thoroughly ventilated, discussed before being finally passed upon by either branch of the General Assembly, especially when, we consider that we have a "Barth," a Barrett, a Quinn, a Mahoney, a Kearson, a McCarthy and a Kenner, all of whom are able to wrestle with the giants in debate, and to also filibuster when it shall be necessary. Friend Menard, your man—"may take care of his friends," but then you know—there is such a thing as a man going for himself, eh my boy. Green's Jaw.

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THE REGISTRATION AND THE ELECTION LAWS.

The elections of '68 showed conclusively, that if the Republican party of this State expected to be successful, in its next attempt to obtain a political supremacy, something urgent; and necessary must be done, in order that a fair, and impartial verdict of the people might be safely, and truly arrived at. Consequently the last Legislature passed, with others of like import, two bills known respectively as the Election, and the Registration Bills. Of the former, we shall not, at this present writing, offer any remarks concerning it, but when the proper time arrives, we shall not hesitate to give our decided opinion of it, from our stand-point. We propose to speak of the workings of the Registration Law, and its popular, and somewhat unelated consequences. Supervisors of Registration have been appointed, and sent to the different parishes of the State, which they were never seen prior to their arrival here for the ostensible purpose only of carrying out the provisions of the said registration law, and notwithstanding their non-residence in the several parishes, some of them with families, residing in other parishes than where their duties called them, have returned to New Orleans, (from which place

they received their appointment) and returned themselves elected to the General Assembly, in the place of those who received the regular nomination, and supposed themselves elected to all the positions claimed, finally, by these Ex-Supervisors of Registration.

In some instances, where the Supervisors have been unusually greedy, not only themselves, but some of their clerks have been provided with seats in the legislature, and in other instances, when both supervisors, and clerks have failed to prove equal to the demand for some one to fill all the responsible positions, this generous dispensation of legislative seats has assisted his friends, (and in some cases, their names are legion) to the remainder of the fat office, no longer in the gift of the people, but in the gift of the unscrupulous supervisor of Registration: whilst those, who have been so unfortunate as to have been born in their respective parishes, lived there all the days of their lives, and who have placed implicit confidence in these supervisors, and with a feebly belief that as they or their friends (the unfortunates) had received the regular nominations, and were the real choice of the people, dreamed only of success, but they are rudely awakened from their blissful visions to find that alas!!! too true, their dreams have gone contrary.

But still our generous supervisor is not to be outdone in his distribution of positions, so he parcels out the coroners, constables, and justices of the peace to the very man entitled justly to the positions claimed by him, his clerks, and his friends.

True, they thought they and their friends were voting for their choice, and they were foolish enough to think that they were elected, but they are finding out that it was not in a voting, but in something more potent, and so they eventually find out that they have elected some one they never knew, or never heard of before.

There are one or two very nice points to be considered in these premises, and as it should, and must occupy the serious attention of our law makers: if there has been mistakes made, or too great powers delegated to parties who use them for their own advantage, something must be done to correct these mistakes, and curtail the advantages that are being used against an unsuspecting class of voters, to the great benefit of another class.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Editor.—Upon an impartial and thorough investigation of the conduct and character of the late elections in this State, some peculiar, and startling developments will be made, which must prove injurious to the future interests of the Republican party of this State, and to the parties concerned in these peculiar transactions. Injurious to the party, because it must be conceded, that it must be judged by its principles only, but by its faithful adherence to the same; and a still more faithful performance of avowed promises, by which it has, once again, succeeded in gaining a political victory.

The Republican Party, of this, or any other State, to be successful, must certainly guard jealously, and vouchsafe to all its adherents, the full measure of its avowed principles: and to make it respected, and influential, strike from it, all and every disputable character that would, by a course of conduct for their own personal aggrandizement, bring the party into disrepute, and possible defeat.

Should it refuse to do this, it will eventually eliminate from its ranks, the faithful of its followers, and sharpen, effectually, the weapons of its political opponents. Consequently, if there are any, holding high positions, gained by acts of fraud, and population; a fitting rebuke must be administered to them by the party under which they claim to hold these positions, in order that the public may see, and be convinced, that the true interests of the Republican Party, are not to ruin, or rule by fraud, and imposition.

Judging by what has actually occurred in the late election, it has been demonstrated to a certainty, that nominating conventions, generally considered the legitimate means for the expression of a choice, by the people, for candidates to fill specified positions, has, by the course of some of the successful candidates in this State, been transferred from that place, to the more convenient one—the printing office; and that instead of its being necessary to procure a nomination at the hands of a convention, or even declaring themselves independent candidates, it is only necessary to print a spurious ticket, and by this means, and a good (1) counter, all of the labor, incidental to an arduous, and expensive campaign is effectually done away with, and is considered by these worthless, more effeminate than the old time—honored way of our grand fathers.

New York is cursed with her gangs of repeaters, and ballot box stuffers: Pennsylvania with her rowdies, and other States in different ways, but Louisiana is cursed with a set of politicians of a more dangerous character than any of them, and they are those, who failing to secure the approval, and indorsement of the people, (who having tried them once, and found them wanting, refuse to try them again,) resort to any methods, however disreputable to foil themselves in the people, whether, or no; and this class of politicians are the ones, who depend more on the printing office, than on a nominating convention or even an impartial vote at the ballot-box.

This class of politicians would be unaccountable, in the main, any where else, but in the South, and here they are found, and successful for a time, for the following reasons: it is a fact well known, that a large number of voters are, for reasons very well known, and need not be repeated here, unable to read for themselves and, if our democratic friends would undertake to make capital out of this admission, we must say to them, that they made it a penal crime for any person who would undertake to teach them to read, and they are therefore to blame, and not the voters,) consequently our printing office candidates find them easy victims to their peculiar operations; they need no acquaintance beyond the controllers of the ballot-boxes, no residence in the parishes they are returned from, so the printing office, and the pardonable ignorance of the voters, affords all of these requisites for an

election, and are taken advantage of by the unscrupulous impostors, and dangerous, and as they are, they want to be acknowledged as the red shades of the people.

A politician who uses his money in election, or one who runs independent who solicits his votes can be with some degree of force be borne believe we can tolerate a repeater, or office politician; never, and we can that the best way to break up this election, will be to thoroughly expunge all guilty of these acts; and in our 40, we believe that we will be enabled to list the sympathies, and will want white, or black, and of either party who honestly believe that the in States can be better governed, by and councils of men, honestly elected. If a bad man is elected to this position, it is to be deplored had man is elected through the means above it is high time that the people from an initiation of such a character in the night, and majesty principles, and eject them from their positions.

The incoming legislature upon, undoubtedly to pass upon some of its members, and, if any who have been guilty of stealing they are as guilty as was Wickliff public money, and like him shot from their places.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.—The examinations of this Institution will take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of the month, and the examination is doing for the colored people. The nearly five hundred pupils in attendance during the past term, is a proof of its popularity. We trust our citizens will be present at the examinations and judge for themselves, whether good work has been done or not.

Religious Services.—Public religious services will be held at Straight University, morning and evening, each Sabbath. We are glad to see at the services held here, a congregation of white and colored. "Equally before God" is the principle practically illustrated in both Pulpit and Pew. Strangers are always welcome.

NOW AND THEN.

"Who steals my purse steal trash"—so says an illustrious poet; but we think with all due deference to that revered writer's sagacity, that much depends upon its length, breadth, and fullness. There was a time—a dark, unlearned age—when man were strangely blind to the wondrous power of gold—lamentably ignorant of the mighty sway that lurked beneath its glittering tranquility. But that period exists only upon the records of the past; and we of the nineteenth century stand boldly forth, and proclaim our allegiance to this potent sovereign—casting back our glance of compassion upon those benighted progeny, so deplorably deficient in the mysteries of point lace and jewels, astin diamonds and rosewood, brown stone and wrought-iron who dreamed not of the luxury of fast horses, costly wines, and enrapturing clubs. But we, from whose eyes have fallen these ponderous scales, think Heaven for our rescue from such ignominious darkness, and reveal in our golden gloire. Gold why, its attributes are gold-like! It steals from the favored brow: of age the unweary tracks of Time, still his quivering, palsied limbs, and makes the man of three-score years and ten fit companion for his waiting bride, of scarce a score of years. It fills up the unfurnished apartments of the intellectual domain, takes in the obtrusive sign "to let," and lo! by its talismanic powers, the air of imbecility assumes a refreshing artlessness instead. It transforms the coarse, unpolished hound of lager-beer belledom into the captivating child of Nature. It converts slough eyes into sparkling grimaldin orbs mouths to ruby portals; talley aims into dazzling alabaster, and plants roses where Nature disdained the soil as unfit. It stalks through our courts of justice, with its firm, bold tread, and startles even the quaking felon into a conviction of his injured innocence. It strides through our halls of legislation, and dispatches these momentous deliberation with magical speed. It blends with the worship of God, and builds for Him temples of marvelous grandeur, where His holy presence is not desecrated by the lowly, suffering child of Want; but its devotees bow in silks and satins, fine linen and fine cloth, and breathe their soft responses from daintily-died, velvet guide-books. It helps the pompous scribe in his distribution of saints and sinners' coats. It glides into the pulpit, and softens the tones of scriptural denunciations: far only to the famishing wretch do the inspired writings lift a warning voice, and whisper of the so le's eye, and the camel's miraculous! to teach him holy indignation. It puts the lawless hand of greed corrupt and drives away to the distance the layer the portals to banquet-halls