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The Louisianaian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and support have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these desiderata might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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A FRAGMENT.

Oh! give me back the sunny smile Of childhood's happy days, Ere my unweary'd feet had learned To tread life's wildering maze. Yes; give me back that smile of joy, That sinless smile without alloy, And once again, oh! give me back My happy, careless heart; A heart which never had been pierced By sin's avenging dart; A heart untainted, free from sin, And sweet untroubled peace within. 'Tis vain! such wishes all are vain! Those days can come no more! They have passed adown time's rolling wave To dark oblivion's shore. Though past in memory still they dwell, And cheer me with their magic spell. Those days so sweet can ne'er again illumine with radiance bright, The heart which once has sorrow known Can never more be light. No; life's bright morning sun has passed, And o'er my brow a shade has cast.

DEBATES OF THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1871.

Mr. Todd having moved that the Senate should proceed to the election of an Official Reporter—

Mr. Lynch said, that before this question was put, he would ask whether it was decided that an Official Reporter was necessary. It seemed to him, he said, that the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Minute Clerk were all the officers that were necessary for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Senate. He said that the Senate had had a very able reporter for the past two years; but what had he accomplished? He had been paid at the rate of some eighteen or twenty dollars a day to report the speeches of members of the Senate. He considered that the people of the State were not able to pay to have the speeches of Senators reported. The office of Official Reporter was unknown to the law; and he thought that Senators had better pause before they created an office involving such heavy expense. He, therefore, moved to lay the motion to elect an Official Reporter on the table.

The Senate refused to lay the motion on the table.

On the motion of Mr. Campbell that the Senate should go into the election of a standing committee of five, to report rules for the government of the Senate— Mr. Ray said: There have been no rules adopted by the Senate for its government, other than the resolution passed on last Monday, which reads as follows: Resolved, That the Senate elect a committee of five, by ballot, to report rules for the government of their body for the present session.

That resolution had reference to the same subject that is now broached; and it is the one that must now govern the Senate, unless repealed by proper action of that body. I therefore, hold that the resolution now introduced is out of order. It is true that it is a little differently worded from the one that was passed Monday, but, nevertheless, the object is doubtless the same. The very same point that I now raise is the same that was raised and decided yesterday. And it was then very properly stated, by the Senator from Claiborne, that the only way to get out of the difficulty was to reconsider the resolution passed Monday. It can not be got around any other way. No other motion or subterfuge can be tolerated, according to parliamentary usage.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Campbell: I wish to ask the Senator a question: Whether I understood him to state yesterday that the resolution adopted by the Senate day before yesterday was unconstitutional?

Mr. Ray: I gave my opinion on that subject yesterday, and that opinion was that the resolution was unconstitutional.

Mr. Campbell: Then, if that resolution is unconstitutional, is it not null and void? I will meet the Senator on his own ground, and admit that it is unconstitutional; but if it is so, it is null, void, and of no effect. Another point I submit, is that the resolution I have introduced to-day, is of a different character from the one passed on last Monday. I therefore appeal from the decision of the Chair,

and on that appeal, I shall vote against sustaining the Chair.

Mr. Ray stated yesterday that in my opinion an unconstitutional resolution; that was my individual opinion, and the opinion of the Senate. The Senate must act upon that subject before it be regarded as unconstitutional. It resolution has been adopted by Senate as a rule by that body, and the Senate reconsiders that, it is binding and must be enforced—just as an institutional act of the Legislature binding upon the people until the Legislature declare it otherwise.

The Presid. The Chair will have to adhere to its decision of yesterday in ruling that the resolution is out of order. I ruled as I did yesterday because I considered that the Senate passed that resolution the previous day and was bound by it. Now, if I think of that resolution has discovered he has made an error and that he violated the constitution, it is no fault of mine. I can not stultify myself to-day by maintaining this resolution. I took this position yesterday that if the resolution was adopted on Monday was unconstitutional it should not remain on minutes; that it should be reconsidered and put in proper form. I can not, in duty duty suffer it to be covered over in any way that is proposed.

Mr. Blackburn: The same question that presents itself today is the one that presented itself yesterday. It seems to me that this difficulty might be obviated; that it could be settled by parliamentary rules. That resolution has been passed, and the Senate is bound by it until it is reconsidered. To the view of parliamentary law that I shall be forced to sustain the Chair's decision.

Mr. Coupland: That resolution was passed by a majority of the Senate on the first day of its session, and it appeared upon the minutes next day. Those minutes were adopted by the Senate and consequently that resolution became a part of the official record. It is therefore binding on the Senate until it is repealed by its own action.

Mr. McMillen: That deal is being said to-day, and that deal was said yesterday when that subject matter was brought up, about the constitutionality of the resolution which was adopted day before yesterday by the Senate. Much is also being said by Mr. President, of the conflict which exists between the motion which has just been offered by the Senator from the Second District and the resolution which has just referred to. I would ask, Mr. President, that that resolution passed by, be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolution.

Mr. McMillen: That resolution passed this body on the 1st day of January, the first day of the session of the Senate. It is an expression of the Senate as to the mode of electing a committee to report rules for the government of this body. That motion that has been made here to-day by the Senator from the Second District is a motion to proceed at this time to elect a committee to report rules for the government of this body. The first resolution fixes the mode or the manner in which this committee shall be elected. The motion made to-day is that the committee be elected to-day. This motion is carrying out or operating upon the resolution passed Monday. The President of the Senate has already claimed an intention to base his constitutional objection upon the resolution. Without assigning any reason whatever, without producing any parliamentary rule to govern his conduct, without being able to tell us why he is in an arbitrary manner, he has the motion of the Senator from the Second District to proceed to elect a committee to report rules for the government of this body. And why? Does the honorable member of the Senate deign to inform us why it is out of order? He chooses to give one single parliamentary rule to sustain himself in his position. Would he justify any Senator voting to sustain him in the same position? Why can not the honorable member proceed to elect that committee

terminated to elect this committee, where is the authority which prevents it from proceeding to do so. The motion of the honorable Senator from the Second District is simply to test this question with the Senate, whether or not it has a right, as a legislative body, to proceed at this time to the election of that committee.

Now, a word or two as to the constitutionality of this first resolution. In my judgment, the constitution of the State has no more to do with it than has the Koran of Mahomet, or the ten commandments of Moses. I desire to say that I admire the manner in which the Senator from Ouachita changes around in this matter. Yesterday he opposed the action of the Senator of the Second District, because the resolution passed on Monday was unconstitutional; and to-day he opposes it because the Senate, on the day before yesterday, resolved to proceed in this matter by another resolution. Yesterday he was declaring it null and void and to-day he is raising it as a barrier to prevent the Senate from going forward in the transaction of the business of this session.

Mr. Barber: I am in hopes, Mr. President, that the Senator from the Second District will insist upon his motion for an appeal from the decision of the Chair. This is a question that I am glad to see brought up at this early period of the session, and when the decision of the Senate is taken, I am satisfied that the gentlemen who voted on the side of the Senator from the Second District will stand by him. When that test is made, it will then bring the question up fairly and squarely. We are all anxious to see it. Then we will have an opportunity to express our sentiments, and to ascertain the object of the introduction of this resolution. I, therefore, second the motion for an appeal from the decision of the Chair in order to aid the gentleman, and in order that the Senate may understand exactly the position occupied by the Senator to-day. I consider that there is more importance attached to this resolution than has been expressed in its introduction, and that it is a matter that should attract the attention of every Senator, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican.

Mr. Campbell having offered an amendment to the resolution passed on Monday, in reference to the election of a committee on rules by the Senate—

Mr. Fish said: If that motion is seconded, I wish to offer an amendment, and I will state my reasons for doing so very briefly. I want this question tested. The contest seems to be exclusively upon one point, and that is whether this committee shall be elected by the Senate or appointed by the President. I believe that the committees should be appointed according to the custom of this body and of all similar bodies throughout the United States. However, if this amendment to the resolution is passed I believe it will then be our duty to acquiesce with the majority and have this committee elected so that the Senate will be organized and can go to work. We have now spent three days and have done nothing. My motion is that the resolution be amended so as to read that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report rules for the government of this body.

Mr. Pinchback: I guess I might as well say what I want to say on this subject now; but I did hope the matter would be postponed until to-morrow. We have taken three test votes on this question. One on the motion to adjourn; another on the question of sustaining the Chair; and another on the motion to reconsider—all of which have gone in favor of the other side. But it is a matter of some surprise to me to see the position of certain gentlemen upon this for. It will be noticed by the record of the vote that every member of the Democratic party upon the floor of this House has placed himself squarely in favor of this measure; and that measure has been charged here by the press, by the people, and, I am told, by the Democratic Central Executive Committee, as a direct support of Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of this State. Do they remember that those very papers have, from 1867 down to the present time, charac-

terized that self same Governor as a thief, as a vagabond, as a carpet-bagger, as a renegade, and as everything vile that is contained in the English vocabulary? Is it possible that these gentlemen here, representing as they claim, the honesty and the chivalry of the State, come here to give their votes in favor of this executive? Do the people know what their men are doing? Why is it that they wish to change this old rule? Why do they propose to have the election by ballot? Is it in order that the committees may be chosen by the ring? And who composes that ring, as made manifest by the action of the Senate to-day? Be it said to their shame that it is composed of the very men who have characterized the man that they now sustain as every thing but a gentleman. I took the position at first that his Excellency—as it appears to them at this late day he is—was an able man, competent to lead the State, competent to bring out its industries, and competent to govern its people without regard to race, color or previous condition. When I said so before, they said I lied, and the same was said of every man that spoke in his favor. But what do we see now? We see them now going back on everything they have said. And if the result of their action is such as to make the black people of this State the suppliant tools of carpet-baggers, scallawags, thieves and renegades, as they have charged, whose fault will it be? It will be the fault of the Democratic Senators on this floor. Let me tell them that; for I am prepared to sustain his Excellency myself when I see that the chivalry is educated up to that point. You propose to make me his slave; you propose to make my people his slaves; you propose to help him to rivet the chains together around us; and if you can stand it, we can, and we will help you to do it. That's all I have to say.

Mr. Blackburn: This seems to be a very violent attack on the very small minority composed of Democrats that are in the Senate chamber now. I am very proud to see that, though in the minority, they at last have become of some value. When I look back, sir, to the time of the first organization of the Senate, when some of my political colleagues, elected fairly and squarely by the people of the State of Louisiana, were driven from the legislative halls by the gentleman who has just spoken and his colleagues; when I have seen that very gentleman joining a faction for the purpose of slaughtering the best interests of the State of Louisiana; when he has turned his whole strength, the strength of his party and the strength of his people toward riveting the chains around our necks, as well as around the necks of his own race; when I look back at all this, I am glad that the moment has come when his duty to himself, to his race and to the people of Louisiana is awakened into action. If he had acted with the people of Louisiana, with the old residents of the State, representing, as he says, the chivalry, the pride, the patriotism and the wealth of the State, it might have been different. We offered to meet him upon fair and equal terms; we accepted the situation as the gentleman asked us to accept it; we accepted every measure that he asked us to accept; and in spite of the liberality of this people whom he denominates the chivalry and the wealth of the country, what did we see? That the gentleman joined in opposition to us for the purpose of riveting our chains more strongly. The people of the State of Louisiana are now represented in the Senate Chamber by only seven Democrats. That is the result of the gentleman's action; and he now has the audacity to appeal to us. Are we to be slaughtered in cold blood, and then be appealed to for sympathy? My God, Mr. President, it seems to me that it is time for the Democrats to take care of themselves. We are given over to the tender mercies of every body; kicked by one side over to the other, and then kicked back again. I think it is time for us to take care of ourselves, for nobody is going to take care of us. Now the time has come when the results are beginning to show themselves, of the very laws that the gentleman has assisted to pass. When

those measures were being passed I sat by the gentleman, and told him "the very moment you pass these iniquitous measures your head will fall, and so will the head of your party fall; and so they did fall, and God be thanked for it. The gentleman says that we have formed a coalition with H. C. Warmoth, who has been denounced as a carpet-bagger, as a thief, and as everything vile that is known to the English tongue.

I tell the gentleman now, and I tell the Governor of the State of Louisiana and his party, that the Democrats have formed a coalition with nobody but their seven little selves who represent their people upon this floor. We are seven still, and we will be seven to the end. We will form a coalition with nobody; not with the Governor and his faction, nor with the Lieutenant Governor and his faction. We stand here determined to do for our people and for our constituency what is right, and proper, and just; and if the man represented by the other faction is such as we Democrats can support, they will find us as one man sustaining them. If, on the contrary, they attempt to pass such resolutions as have disgraced the annals of legislation in Louisiana, then we are not with them. We will do what is right for the people of this State. We do not support the faction of H. C. Warmoth, nor do we support the faction of Oscar J. Dunn. We are seven now, and we will be seven when this session closes.

As to the giving over of the State to Mr. Warmoth, we do not propose to do it. We propose to give the State to nobody. In the first place we have not the power to do so; and in the next place if we had the power we would take it ourselves. But what we do propose to do is to stand by the Democratic party, be it H. C. Warmoth with his faction or Oscar J. Dunn with his faction that proposes to control the Legislature of this State. We have the best interests of people of all parties at heart. That is the position that the Democrats occupy in this Senate chamber. As to the allegation of the gentleman that we have turned over, we have not done so. We occupy the same position that we have occupied for three years. We have been trying to obtain for the people what belongs to them, and to work for the best interests of the State.

Now, Mr. President, what is the proposition before the Senate? The proposition is simply to elect a committee to make rules for the government of the Senate. I certainly have no complaint to render against the presiding officer of the Senate, because, for the last two years, he has acted with impartiality and with fairness toward the minority; but when it comes to the proposition whether we, in our sovereign capacity as Senators, shall have the right to elect a committee, or whether the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint that committee, I must vote to retain my right as a Senator. When we vote for a resolution of this kind, can it be said we are voting against the gentleman and his party? We are doing simply what is done in the United States Senate, or in any other Senate, and when we do that we do not propose to compromise ourselves, either with one faction or opinion only, and the Senate will decide whether I am or am not right, I close by reiterating that the President of the Senate has given a reason, and a very strong reason too, why, this motion was ruled out; and that reason was the Senate had already adopted a resolution on that subject.

Mr. Campbell: From my acquaintance with the gentleman from Ouachita, I have noticed that his main characteristic is a tendency to cast an imputation upon any one that opposes him. Now I am willing to allow that all the courage, intelligence and virtue of the Senate are on the side of the Senator from Ouachita; but I wish to say that there is nothing in the world to justify the insinuation that we have any secret motive, or any other objection, whatever, other than that the Senate considers itself able to elect its own committees.

Now, I wish to ask the Senator a question: Suppose this resolution had not included the words "but simply resolved the Senate should elect a committee" and such a purpose, would it not be perfectly proper to proceed? He has admitted that the constitutionality of that resolution, and that a motion was made under that resolution to amend it.

Mr. Ingraham: After the organization of the Senate, the Senator from Ouachita, the gentleman who has assisted to pass. When

Editor one session had "by ballot," the Senate of five for such a vote not be permitted to that election? the constitutionality is not in question, so proceed to an election is just as much as it was unconstitutional. On Monday, shortly after the organization of the Senate, a motion was introduced by the Senator from Ouachita that the rules which govern the Senate should be amended, &c. (Continued on page 2.)