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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME, 1.

NEW ORLEANS LA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th., 1871.

NUMBER 10.

My Love Letter.

BY "KATE."

Thou canst not forget me, strive as thou wilt, My heart for thy best love an altar hath built...

I feel thy proud guardianship over my soul, Nor care by what magic thou hast thy control, Life brightens when thought brings one close to thy side...

There are hours when I feel thee approaching from far, And wait, as at twilight I wait for a star, With a thrill between pleasure and tremulous fear...

Oh! then do I know that our spirits embrace, As if we were roaming unfettered through space, And pause half in wonder to feel thee so near...

Yet still art thou conscious of all thy control, Of all this sweet influence stirring my soul; For never a sentiment kindles my own, But wakes in thy spirit an answering tone.

Ye vales of the South echo my low plaint Like music of waters, so musical and faint, Breathe ye soft that I give him a love that will last, When the morn and the freshness of youth shall have passed.

Ye South winds sweep tenderly over his brow Like the touch of a hand that thrills me o'er slow; Thou moon rise in glory, and say to him still, I too watch thy coming o'er mountain and hill.

As of yore did him read in the light of my eye Each feeling that throbs in my heart for reply; With affection ripening as constant and true As the sweet summer incense of blossom or dew.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

JONES'S IMPUDENCE.

[FROM HAZARD'S MONTHLY.]

I propose to consider the case of—yes, my friend Jones. Jones troubles my mind much. I like him, and yet I am of those who judge "a man should know his place and keep it."

In the more manly virtues, fortitude, courage, energy, he—But I weary the reader with my enthusiastic praise, and omit further extension of the catalogue...

ones is an artist by profession. My class of one of his pictures made us wretched. It was a small and unpretentious work hung below the line of the many exhibition. I desisted in it, nevertheless, a sincerity of feeling and intentions painstaking that compelled it to me.

he replied he himself considered it his best work. There was not a particle of awe in his manner, no timid shrinking as if he had a doubt of pleasing me. He seemed to regard me purely as a man and a brother.

Thus was Jones's extraordinary impudence first manifested to me. I was rightly indignant. I, a man of fifty, a merchant of high standing in the community, whose real estate alone was worth some hundred thousands, the father of four of the finest girls in the city, I to be treated as a mere equal by the lean, threadbare youngster before me!

As to years alone he might have been my son. I, whose wife was a leader of fashion on the Avenue! I, the favored guest of the proudest circles, invited by an unknown dandy to visit him in his garret!

Now how would my head book-keeper have believed under similar circumstances?—a man, too, whose salary is three thousand dollars per annum, while Jones I know, realizes scarcely seven hundred. Binks—an estimable man he is—would have been agitated in every feature with pleasure, and meeting a fellow official, would have assumed an arrogant air befitting the occasion.

A small room, with discolored walls, hung all over with studies of foliage, of rocks and mountains, of skies and river-scenery, presented itself to my gaze. Here and there was a canvas which bore as yet no mark of the brush, while others showed skill in composition, and exhibited all the appearance of a finished painting.

His confounded impudence again! Such was his manner, however, that in an amazed state, forgetting the rebuke due his insolence, I extended my own digits. It was astonishing that the ill-clad fellow before me could so impress a man of the world, used to all varieties of the human family.

self acting ridiculously—Jones seemed so unconscious of any offense rendered. My bewilderment now made me avert my eyes in a hesitant look about the room, and I suppose my agitation must have manifested itself more absurdly, for I saw an irrepressible smile hovering over Jones's lips.

"You have often wealthy visitors, I suppose, Sir?" was my harsh remark—it seems now to me a contemptible one. "No, Sir, I believe you are the first gentleman answering to that description my poor studio has seen.

"Well, Sir, I must say that, for a man—I was desirous of giving him a savage declaration of his inferiority to me, but I could not finish my sentence. Jones looked up at me with such a peculiar expression in his eyes that I was compelled to stop.

It was all to no purpose my determination to put Jones down. Jones was triumphant; I must so consider him for the moment at all events. The fellow was a fool; did not know any better; was placed in an unusual position, and did the best his ignorance allowed.

Of course it was easy for me, in view of the object of my visit, to ask to see the artist's portfolio of sketches, and it was well, as his productions on the walls were examined amidst an animated conversation. The man's mind was wonderfully full for one so young. He had read much and thought deeply. I could not consider him a fool. In fact, I was continually contradicting myself in all opinions concerning him.

[Concluded in our next.]

EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE TO THE GOVERNOR OF LA., FOR 1871.

The Mayor and the Administrator of Public Accounts of the city of New Orleans in their report to the city Administrators, dated, December 20, 1870, have seen fit to attack the Board of Metropolitan Police on the score of extravagance, and have employed figures to show that the Police as conducted in 1867 and previous years, was far more economical.

taken from that the cost as shown by the Controllers report for that year, amounted to \$577,091.18, and this, by no means, shows the total cost of the police to the city for that year, as a great many large items, such as fuel, stationary, law changes salaries of Chief of Police and his aids, are included in other accounts, and the amounts expended for such items cannot be properly shown, but would doubtless swell these figures to a considerable extent.

TABLE I. Controllers Report from January to July, 1867.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Secret Police services, Fire Alarm Tel., Police Stations, etc.

The expenses of the City Police for 1867 was \$577,091.18

Thus it will be seen that with a force of five hundred men the expense of the City Police for 1867 amounted to \$1,154, 18 per man, while the cost of the Metropolitan Police in the City of New Orleans for the year 1869, 70 amounted to \$725,357.73 or \$1,149.54 per man for the six hundred and thirty one (631) men employed.

It will be seen therefore that the expenses under the old system were much higher than those of the present Metropolitan Police, and proves that the police as it is now administered, is far more economical than it has been or could be by any administration who cannot devote their entire attention, to the subject.

The Board is prompted to make these statements as the Mayor and Administrator of Public Accounts in their late reports to the City Council have endeavored to show that the expenditures of the Met. Police is out of all reason and that the City is unable to pay their current expenses on that account.

The City is authorized and has levied for the year just past, a tax of three quarters of one per cent for the payment of the Met. Police. This tax is collected and turned over to the State Treasurer, and should constitute an independent fund to be used for no other purpose than that for which it is intended by law.

a surplus of \$309,642.27 to the credit of the Met. Police account and enabling the City to reduce the police tax for the next ensuing year, provided said surplus is not used for any other purpose.

Section 27 of the Metropolitan Police act empowers the different Councils and Police Juries of the Cities and parishes, comprising the Metropolitan District annually, to cause to be levied and collected by tax upon the real and personal property subject to taxation according to law, the sum annually apportioned by the Board as the total expenses of the Metropolitan Police.

Section 28 says that the State Treasurer shall receive the sums estimated and apportioned to the said Cities and parishes of the Metropolitan Police District, from or through the Treasurers of said cities or parishes respectively.

It will be seen that the municipal government, within the Metropolitan Police District, are merely agents whose duty it is to levy and collect the tax necessary for the support of the police, and this tax, based upon the estimate of the Board, has nothing in common with the receipts and disbursement of the Corporations as necessary to carry on their own governments, and cannot therefore increase the expenses of the City of New Orleans nor render an additional tax of one per cent necessary.

In the year 1867, the City of New Orleans paid the sum of \$577,091.18, for the support of her police. This was paid out of her usual revenues, without having the power and without finding it necessary to levy an additional tax. The expenses of the Police being now paid by a special tax, the revenues of the City of New Orleans are increased by the amount formerly paid to her police.

The conclusion is evident that the revenues of the City of New Orleans increased by over half a million dollars formerly paid to the City Police, should be ample and sufficient to carry on the city government, and that the extravagance of the present administration must be enormous when they discover the necessity for an additional tax of one per cent to meet their current expenses of their government.

Section 25 of the Metropolitan Police Act says that the estimate and apportionment made by the Board shall be submitted to the Mayors of the cities and Police Juries of the parishes within the Metropolitan Police District to consider the same and if the said Mayors or Police Juries shall object in writing to such estimate and apportionment or to any portion thereof and so notify and cause to be notified the said Board of Commissioners, it shall be the duty of the latter to carefully revise the same and consider the said objections, etc., which goes further to show that the Mayor and Police Juries are merely agents and guardians of the interests of the people to see that no excessive or unnecessary expenses shall be incurred.

On the 25th day of October 1870, the Board submitted to his honor the Mayor of New Orleans the apportionment and assessment of the Metropolitan Police for the year ending September 30, 1870.

The burden of the expenses of the police fall directly upon the tax-payer, and as guardian of the interests of the people, it was the duty of the Mayor of New Orleans to make his objections to the assessment within the delay allowed by law. No such objections have been made. On the contrary, the assessment was admitted to be very reasonable.

We find the suggestion both in the report of the Mayor and Administrator of accounts, that the Legislature be asked to restore to the City Government the control of the police so as to enable them to limit its cost, and also the suggestion that \$400,000.00 be appropriated for police purposes.

This suggestion of the Administrator of Public Accounts is simply ridiculous; that amount at the present rate of salaries would not sustain a force of 300 men with the addition of the fire Alarm and Police Telegraph and such general and incidental expenses as are necessary to a large department. But should we admit for the sake of argument that 300 men could be paid out of this budget of \$400,000.00 it is nevertheless plain to every citizen that number of men is by no means sufficient to police the City of New Orleans extending from the U. S. Barracks to Carrollton, a distance of nearly 12 miles in length, excluding what