

"THE LOUISIANIAN."

The LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet street.

Wm. G. Brown, Editor.

Terms: One year, \$5 00
Single copy, 5 c

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per square of eight lines, or its equivalent in space, first insertion \$1 50, and each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed, "Editor of the Louisianaian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.
We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

was formerly known as Algiers, now a portion of the city of New Orleans. It is also unreasonable to make comparisons of the east of Police in the City of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Baltimore for it is a well established fact that cities of a densely populated character and covering less ground can be guarded by fewer men than a large territory having portions only that are thickly built upon as in the case of New Orleans.

The former city government endeavored by every means in its power to hinder the working and obstruct the usefulness of the Metropolitan Police, by the non-payment of their assessment and by invoking the aid of Courts equally bitter in their hatred of the new system. In many instances mob violence, aided this antagonism by forcing the men from their posts seriously threatening to drive law and order from our very midst. But the Metropolitan Police has outlived all obstacles and the Board points with pride to the efficiency of the force as shown during the late election, when the peace and protection of all voters was maintained in a thorough and quiet manner, truly inaugurating a new era in elections in this State.

We can see therefore, no reason why this unexpected and unjust attack has been made by the Mayor and Administrator of Public Accounts upon the Metropolitan Police. Unexpected as coming from officers created by the same Legislature and party of progress that gave rise to the Metropolitan Police, nor can we see the motive unless it be that greed for power so fatal to true republican government. Again we say if the City Council considered the expenses of this Department larger than was necessary as shown by the experience of the past two years and believed that a force of 250 or 300 men would be sufficient to police the City why did they not make their objections when the third apportionment was presented to them and a legal opportunity given them to do so?

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th 1871.

POLICE BOARD REPORT.—Two or three weeks ago when one of the City papers, exulting over the prospect of having the present Metropolitan Police system "busted up," we ventured to suggest a modicum of patience, and said it was probable, that when the Board had been heard, it might be that something else might share that unenviable fate.

To day we publish options extracts from the report then referred to and invite attention to the representations of the Board.

THE KIDNAPING CASE.—The prosecution of the Follens for the stealing of the "Digby" child, failed to make out a case, and the jury have rendered a verdict of acquittal. And so the mystery is yet unrolled.

EXTENT OF COMPETITION.—The Morgan line of steamers have notified the public that after the 16th the passage to Mobile will be \$2 for cabin, and \$1.25 for deck passage. If the Chattanooga Railroad were not in operation would this have been? We trow not.

Governor Clayton has been elected by the Legislative Houses of Arkansas to the United States Senate. His term is six years from the fourth of March ensuing.

RACES.—The Metairie spring races 1871 promise to be somewhat of the order of "the days we went a gipsying—a long time ago."

THIRD WARD SCHOOL BOARD.

"SUCH FANTASTIC TRICKS."

The third ward Board of School Directors, after many an exerting effort at devising most the approved method of embarrassment to the entrance of children to the schools of that ward, have, at last arrived at the following complicated resolution, which they print in the Republican of Sunday last. "That all applications for admission to the public schools of this ward, must be made to the committee every Saturday, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at the Fisk Branch, on Basin (Franklin?) street, between Perdido and Poydras streets. All pupils applying must be accompanied by their parents or guardian. Hereafter pupils will only be admitted to the school every Monday."

If any evidence were wanting to convince the mind, that this Board had utterly failed to comprehend the scope of their province and duty; the importance of education to the masses, and its effect on the best interests of the State, and the paramount necessity of making the approaches to the elementary schools as facile and attractive as possible, this resolution has fully supplied that lack.

In every civilized community at the present day the burden of the cry of the Philanthropist the patriot and the Statesman is, Education. The object and tendency of all the efforts of the honest Press, and the Evangelical Pulpit are, to shed light, to dispel darkness from the land, and gross darkness from the people; and all, in harmony and sympathy with the cry of "Wisdom," are worthily imitating each other in their efforts, not only to furnish all possible advantages, but to simplify and expedite access to every source of knowledge and enlightenment. Governments, advancing with giant strides, in every department constituting and characterizing a high civilization, are most trembling alive to the necessity and importance of elevating the masses by education, and so strong is their solicitude so conscious are they of the power of knowledge, that they are making education compulsory, and inflicting penalties on parents who fail to cause their children to avail themselves of the educational advantages afforded.

But here in New Orleans, where the genius and institution of slavery, necessitate men to "love darkness, because their deeds were evil," here where unhappily, the dreadful blight and shadow of that enormous curse still darkens and obscures too many minds; here in the third ward of this city, where there are thousands of ignorant and benighted children, the sons and daughters of ignorant and benighted parents of every "hundred and people and tongue"—here we have a Ward School Board, deliberately, and with an ingenuity as remarkable, as it is disgraceful and injurious, setting in operation a most effectual obstruction to admission into the public schools.

Why surround the pale of the school with so perplexing a performance to illiterate parents? What, in the world has the "Committee" to do with a simple admission—or order to a Teacher to receive a pupil—the terms of the issuing of which are provided by law. But if this committee desire officiously to have a "finger in the pie," why do they not attend daily and receive applications, as they may come in? They have no authority in reason, or in justice, to restrict applications, and narrow the time for parents to apply to three hours out of six days. But this outrage is perhaps the necessary outgrowth of the evil of assuming the performance of duties never contemplated as its appropriate work. And what right have they to refuse admission for four days out of five? Now in all seriousness, if the present educational system is to be anything better than a "mockery, a delusion, and a snare," anything better than an extravagant and outrageous farce, in the name of common sense adopt rational methods "worthier of regard and stronger." Abandon all devious paths, for there are hosts who can "discern the fraud beneath the specious lure" and recognize the insidious attempts to subvert the best intentions of the School Law. And so recognizing, they contract something like contempt for such conduct. In all probability a bill amending the School Law will be introduced in the Legislature this session, and we recommend this matter to the attention of Legislators.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—That the Canal and Claiborne Cars run along Canal street and down Claiborne instead of by the old route; and that the Canal and Common run along Canal street up Rampart to Common and out on Common street—instead of down Claiborne.

ENFRANCHISEMENT.

A Bill has been introduced in the Senate of Arkansas for the removal of all political disabilities imposed on those lately in rebellion. The adoption of this enlightened and liberal policy, towards the thousands of misguided and misjudging secessionists, is being looked at, now that the heat of contest, and the terror of disruption have passed away; and reason is calmly resuming her control, as necessary and just, if not imperative. The disfranchisement, demanded in a moment of imminent national peril, and made necessary "as a measure of protection and safety, and not of punishment," degenerates into a weapon of tyranny, if prolonged after the relations of the States with the Federal Government have been satisfactorily restored.

Many well thinking and devoted Republicans are found in direct opposition to this doctrine, not so much it seems because the propositions are wrong, but the conclusion is feared, on account of the effects, they fear, that will result to the Republican party if "the rebels" all over the Country are permitted to vote. Of this result we have no fears. The Genius of Republicanism as now developed has succeeded so far, in spite of the most gigantic opposition which a fratricidal war could offer. Truth and Justice have so far prevailed, and if in the future we fail, either, because of the dishonesty and injustice of our own party, or of another treachery of those we are willing again to trust we must be content to again renew the struggle and again array ourselves on the battle field in the contention for the supremacy of Right, and Justice and Truth.

"NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN" CORRECTED.

"The New Orleans Republican" a few days ago thought it comported with its dignity, and the dignity of Gen. Stephen Preston the Representative of Hayti, at Washington, to inform its readers that "the General is of European birth, and of pure English blood" etc.

"The Galveston Republican" of the 14th inst thus corrects the slight inaccuracy.

We are under the impression that the Republican has been mis-informed by his "good authority." We knew the family in Kingston, Jamaica, where we were next door neighbor, and frequent visitor for some months. The Prestons are a Haytian family. They were driven from the island on Solonque's accession to power, and returned to it when he was deposed by Gaffard. No one in Kingston, Jamaica, ever talked about their extraction, as color is a matter ladies and gentlemen there have decided to regard as a taboo subject, but if we can believe the evidences of our own eyes, we must decide that one of the gentleman's parents' at least, is unmistakably colored. One thing more, no white man would be placed by the Haytian Government in place of a Representative to a foreign power. Haytiens are not ashamed of being colored either.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

Three or four days ago a numerous excursion party, of some sixty Editors from Missouri, Kansas, and vicinity, accompanied by many ladies, arrived in the city. On Monday some twenty or thirty ladies and gentlemen of the party visited the Legislative halls. The House of Representatives, paid the distinguished visitors the marked compliment of adjourning for "fifteen minutes," and during the recess, the majority of the party were invited to the Speaker's room where many introductions took place. In the Senate the same marked courtesy was extended and most of the party, repaired on invitation to the President's room where also many introductions were made. On the floor of the Senate, the brief moments of the recess were spent in lively conversation, and in many inquiries into various matters interesting to the visitors. On Tuesday the party availing themselves of the services of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Wilderness, placed at their disposal by Collector Casey, for a river excursion. We have no doubt that they will be delighted with the semi-tropical beauty and variety which will present themselves to the observers.

In addition to the appointment by President Grant of Frederick Douglass, Sr. as one of the Commissioners to proceed to San Domingo to ascertain the resources, indebtedness to other governments climate soil etc. etc. We perceive that Frederick Douglass, Jr. has been appointed one of the Secretaries of the Commissioners.

FUDGE.—The *Picayune* of Tuesday informs its readers that quite a number of the Press delegation were astonished to find such an admixture of the races in the Legislature. One Gentleman declared that the people of his section had not fully realized such a deplorable condition of affairs in the South. "What a pity the poor people of 'his section' wherever that may be, are so lamentably deficient in the knowledge of southern history! what a pity the 'one gentleman' himself should betray such a proof that he has not been seeing and reading the New Orleans papers for the last four years; or evidencing his disbelief of their statements. For surely they have never failed to inform every reader, that 'ignorant negroes' filled the majority of the seats in the Legislature. Increase and extend your circulation '*Pic*,' and then 'quite a number' of people won't express so much surprise on their next visit."

Frank Blair has received the democratic caucus nomination in Jefferson City Missouri, for United States Senator from Missouri. A deputation waited on him to inform him of the selection. He made a speech and after the usual preliminary remarks, assured the delegation. "I shall endeavor to carry out as far as I have the ability, the principles proclaimed for me by the friends who place me in nomination. I am a Democrat and I am also a Liberal, upon the platform which was announced in our recent election, and which gave back to Missouri her liberty and her freedom."

We have not a spirit of retaliation for the wrongs that we have suffered in this State, because we have a higher and a nobler mission, and we have to do with greater objects than grappling with the things that have gone and cannot be revived. It is our duty, and the highest and noblest, to go forward and aid our fellow-citizens of the Southern States to the liberties which we have achieved. [Loud and continued applause and others] I know of no better way to accomplish that than to call to our sides the noble and generous allies who aided us in our recent struggle. ["Good" and applause.]

Thanks are due the publishers of Peterson's Magazine for copies of the February numbers.

The Portions of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' new novel, which have already appeared, will bear out, we think, in the assertion that it is the most powerful story she has ever written, not even excepting "Fashion and Famine." Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for "Peterson," in order that they may secure this thrilling tale of American life. Back numbers, for the year can always be supplied.

Address Charles J. Peterson, 306, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

COLORPHOBIA.

(From the Galveston Republican.)

A colored man always commences a journey with feelings of apprehension and regret. Travelling for pleasure, anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line, is a thing he seldom undertakes, unless the enjoyment he anticipates at the end of his journey, will compensate him, for the humiliations, discomforts, and annoyances he is doomed to meet by the way. A white man or woman has only the ordinary "disagreements" that fall to the common lot of travelers to contend with. They may go over a precipice in an express train, or be blown up on a steamer. These are accidents to which all travelers are in common exposed.

But in addition to these, colored people are exposed to inconveniences and discomforts, to which their fellow travelers are not liable; no matter how intelligent or cultivated a colored person may be; no matter how irreproachable in manner or faultless in appearance, if he exhibits in his face traces of African blood, it is regarded as a warrant by hotel keepers, steamboat proprietors and railroad men, for his committal to the kitchen of a hotel, the smoking car of a railroad, or the deck of a steamer. Let a colored traveler enter a town, in which he is unacquainted, where, perhaps, he has been compelled by necessity to go, though he might be able to buy the "best hotel" it contained, yet the proprietor would likely refuse to accommodate him with a bed to sleep upon.

The late Alexander Dumas, with his woolly head, whose ability and high social position in France, even the Galveston News admits, Dumas, who has been the guest of the crowned heads of Europe, and the idol of the literary world of Paris, even he, would have doubtless been refused a seat at a hotel table in America, because some white man, who

perhaps, could not write his name, who drank from his saucer, and put his knife first in his tobacco-stained mouth and then in the butter, might object to his presence on account of his color.

It is painful to witness the embarrassment and humiliation, colored ladies, as tenderly reared as refined and educated as any of their sisters in the land, are subjected to in travelling from place to place. We have seen such, compelled to sit in a car, the atmosphere of which was thick with smoke, and the floors soaking with tobacco juice. We have known them to be exposed to the indelicate—aye often obscene conversation of white men, we cannot say gentlemen, who chose to come there to smoke and indulge in ribald jests, they would not dare to utter before their wives, or sisters in the cars they had just left.

On the steamer we have seen colored ladies compelled to sleep upon the deck, or as an indulgence, upon the saloon or cabin floor exposed to the gaze of every passer by, whilst state-rooms were unoccupied and they at the same time able and willing to pay for them. There is an inconsistency about these things, that one would laugh at, did they not often cause such irritation. A white gentleman or lady will ride without any expression of annoyance, for miles, beside a colored person in a street car; and yet we are told they cannot sleep in a state-room next the same person, with an inch plank partition dividing them from each other.

This kind of injustice cannot last forever. North, in some localities, it has almost disappeared. In the course of time it will also fade away in the South. It will all the sooner disappear, if colored men, who have votes in Legislatures, will make an effort, when companies are seeking charters or endeavoring to renew them, to see that the rights of these colored fellow citizens are secured by some clause, inserted to effect that object.

We trust that some sweeping Federal enactment will give us our rights in public places and public conveyances. When you complain to steamboat captains of ill-treatment, they lay the blame on the owners and express their regret; that their instructions compel them to subject you to annoyances. Go to the owners, and they lay the blame on the public. Appeal to the public, and they accuse the captains, conductors and owners. It seems no one is responsible. A Federal enactment would set this whole matter at rest all over the country, and might teach the class of gentlemen, just referred to, that the colored people have some rights that white men are bound to respect.

THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1871.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M. Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding. Twenty-five Senators present. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch. Mr. Ray observed that one of the oldest and most honored of the citizens of this State, Dr. Harrison Jourdan, departed this life early this morning. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the parish of Richland. In respect to the memory of the deceased Mr. Ray offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Senate do now adjourn in respect to the memory of Dr. Harrison Jourdan, member of the House of Representatives, who died in this city this morning, and that the members of the Senate attend his funeral from N. 126 Customhouse street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Senate was then declared adjourned until to-morrow at 12 M.

THE HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 12 M. Speaker Carr in the chair and ninety members present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Mr. Gartskamp moved the Government message be made the order of the day for Friday, at 1 P. M. Mr. Davidson moved an adjournment on account of the death of Dr. Jourdan of Richland, and paid his memory a high compliment. Mr. Brewster offered a resolution to the same effect, and the House adjourned. The Prussians are firing at air balloons which convey dispatches from Paris to Tours and other places, and the other day one of the balloons was hit three times.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

(FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.)

The Bombardment of Paris.

[Herald Special.]

London, Jan. 14.—Prince de Joinville, just from France reports that Gambetta declined his services, either as officer or private, and ordered him to leave France.

The Duke de Chartres is in France incognito. Tysot, late French Charge d'Affaires at London, with several leading Imperialists, have joined the Orleansists.

London, Jan. 14.—Gen. Chanzy rallied his disordered troops near Lemans, and is retreating in good order.

The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs the Duchess, under date of the 14th, "We advanced to-day north of Lemans without fighting. Our vanguard has crossed the Sarthe. Part of the army of the Loire is retreating on Alencon, the rest towards Laval."

London, Jan. 14.—Advices have been received from the army investing Paris to Tuesday. On that day the bombardment was very effective.

The capture by the Germans of the fortified town of Perron is regarded as very important in military circles. It secures the line of advance for the German reinforcements.

The Germans have raised the siege of Givet on the Belgian border.

The Germans entered Le Mans at noon Thursday.

The conference of the great powers is summoned to meet in this city Tuesday.

Bismarck's reply to Luxemburg has been made public. The tone is reassuring. The Count proposes that the Duchy appoint the German Consul as mediator.

Advices from the army of the East state that the Germans have evacuated the town of Vesoul.

Advices from the army of the North are to the effect that Faidherbe has summoned the commandant of the fortifications of Peronne to appear before a court-martial for capitulating.

Prussians numbering 2000 attacked a force of 10000 Mobles on Friday, at Bonneville, near Havre. The French fought well, but were compelled to retire.

London, Jan. 15, 3 A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles on the night of the 13th says: Vigorous sorties were made to-day by the garrisons of Paris, in three several directions.

The French simultaneously advanced against the Prussian garrisons near Le Bourget and Drancy-northeast of Paris; against the Eleventh German Corps near Nendou, southwest of Paris, and against the Second Bavarian Corps near Chantel, also to the south of the city.

The fighting in many instances was spirited, but resulted everywhere in the defeat of the French, who, repulsed at all points, retreated rapidly within their works, a portion of them in great disorder.

New York, Jan. 16.—Per cable it is reported that Frederick Charles telegraphs that his army broken up, and that his loss is 20,000 in prisoners alone. The street of Senians are filled with corpses.

London, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Proust, Jan. reports severe fighting all day between Hericourt and Croix, in the Department of Haute Saone; and it had not closed at a hour that evening. (The result is unknown.) Large reinforcements are coming from the north to German army of the East.

A dispatch from Havre says there is constant firing near the city. The Prussians are using the left wing of Gen. Faidherbe's army in menacing Chantel.

A correspondent at Versailles, on the 15th, says: From half-past 1 to 5 o'clock yesterday a bombardment continued vigorously, with only a few intermissions of ten and twenty-five minutes respectively. The destruction of Fort Issy is virtually achieved. Fort Montrouge is reached so completely that from Palet, near Issy, a spectator can see right through the batteries. The barracks are completely burned down.

The French were yesterday engaged in bringing troops across the railway from the river. The garb bridge near Bas Meudon, while crowded with men, was struck with a shell and broke down, precipitating the soldiers from an immense height, crushing them to death.

At 4 o'clock, the heaviest firing yet known was going on, directed mainly against Montrouge.

The bombardment was absolutely unceasing for twelve hours.

Gen. Von Moltke narrowly escaped as he was returning from a visit to the western batteries, when a shell burst close to his carriage, coming himself and aid-de-camp with mud, ice and frozen dirt.

The French dash made at the old breastworks resulted in the capture of one officer and twenty men of the sixth Bavarian Infantry.

Gen. Chanzy's army has been reorganized, and is about to resume operations.

Official advices throughout the night, the shell falling every minute in Saint Sulpice quarter, Forts d'Issy, Valves and Montrouge are cannonading with great vigor, inflicting great damage upon the Prussian fortifications, and causing a slackening of their fire.

Fort de Nogent and village Fontenoy and Bois, in the bend of the Marne, have sustained a bombardment without serious damage.

Versailles dispatches say the bombardment of Paris was continued on the 14th. Forts d'Issy, Vanves and Montrouge were silent.

The protest of the Paris Government to the foreign powers against the bombardment of the French capital, is in effect as follows:

The bombardment is proceeding wantonly upon hospitals, ambulances, and churches, and upon many innocent women and children. All authorities of war and military usage require that a warning to remove non-combatants shall precede the opening of such an attack upon a city.

The bombardment continues. The protest is not preliminary to military action, but is an act solely calculated to denounce the city and seek