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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.

The failure of the coroner's jury to arrive at any conclusion as to the manner of the late F. W. Perkins coming to his death, has caused another and a stricter examination of the wounded parts of deceased's body, with a view of determining if possible whether it was by suicide or homicide that he fell. We understand that Mr. P. was heavily insured.

The St. James Sentinel is jubilant over the prospect of having a railroad from Donaldsonville to New Orleans before many weeks have passed, and well it might. In this age of haste, hurry and promptness, there is nothing that tends more to the promotion of commerce, of agriculture, of education, of progress, than rapid locomotion. Just illustrate the position by pondering a while over the wondrous strides of these departments since the discovery and establishment of railroads and the electric telegraph.

The lady managers of the "Hathaway Home for the Poor and Friendless" met at Straight University on Tuesday, and elected Mrs. John Lynch, President; Mrs. Seymour Straight, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. Sella Martin, Secretary. These are capital appointments, and show the wisdom of the managers. The association thus organized will very soon we are informed, enter on the active discharge of their duties.

The Rapides Gazette of March 11, commends the Legislature for the act creating the parish of Vernon. It says:

"It is but an act of simple justice to the people of the Western portion of our parish, who had to ride from sixty to one hundred miles to the Court House in Alexandria, when caded upon as jurors or witnesses, and we congratulate our friends out west in having a parish of their own, and we hope that they will not forget us in Alexandria, for we wish to see them once in a while.

"We learn that another act passed the Legislature changing the system from Police Jurors to that of County or Parish Commissioners, the number of five to be elected on the first Monday of May Bi-annually. We hope the system will be better than the old one as Parish Jurors all over the State have generally assumed too much power, and have almost bankrupted nearly all the parishes. It is well enough to try a new plan, and see if it will not work better. The system of having County Commissioners for a long time in nearly all of the States has found to have worked well, and we do not see why it should not do so here, at any rate we can try.

Among the United States Senators who were appointed on Committees on the 9th March, we observe the following from Louisiana. On the levees of the Mississippi River, Kellogg, Chairman. On Appropriations, West.

The Legislature, in its beneficence, appropriated five thousand dollars in aid of the "Hathaway Home." As the Trustees and Managers of this Institution have been appointed, we have no doubt that they will soon furnish the required satisfaction to the Governor, who is warranted, under such circumstances, to authorize the payment of the money to the Home.

Notwithstanding the expenditure of over half a million of dollars, in the payment of the contingent expenses of the Legislature during the session just closed, we cannot avoid recommending to the neat, tidy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, the propriety of doing something to the matting on the steps leading to the various Committee Rooms up stairs. The present torn and ragged coco matting on the steps, is not only unsightly, but dangerous to persons hurrying up or down stairs. Yesterday morning we saw a gentleman's boot tangle in the shreds,

and very nigh precipitate him down the whole flight. Now, don't wait, Mr. George, like the Romans, till some valuable personage gets hurt, but tear off the old matting, whatever else you may not do.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has, we observe, appointed Honorables Stevens, Faulkner and W. B. Barrett, on the Committee to select a site and to purchase suitable grounds and materials for the erection of a State House.

Ex-Congressman Bowen is singularly unfortunate. He is again indicted for bigamy, in having declared to "forsake all others and cleave only unto" S. P. King, while Mrs. Bowen was living in Augusta, Ga., and he knew it. Oh, Bowen! Bowen!!!

The Germans have released no less than 90,000 French prisoners of war, and it is found expedient to get this number of mouths out of Germany, so a transport fleet is going to the Elbe to convey them home to France.

TEXAS SCHOOL LAW.

The Texas Legislature have passed a School Law; but in providing for the establishment of Common Schools, it has been left to the Board of School Directors to make any separation of the students they may deem advisable.

At the present juncture when the vast majority of the old Southern element stand, not only unsympathizingly by and witness the struggles being made to educate the youth of the section, but engage in actual, undisguised hostility to one of the fundamental doctrines of a just system of Public Schools; when we find this element clamoring and striving for the recovery of their former mastery over these States, we cannot but regard this action of the Texas Legislature as indiscreet in the extreme, and calculated to frustrate the best intentions of the Law. It is well said by the Galveston Republican:

"It is useless to attempt to do the fact that the permission given the Board of Directors to make any separation of the students of their districts into different schools or departments as in their judgment may be deemed best, points to the establishment of separate schools for colored children, and we deem it our duty to record our protest against it.

"Let us point out how such an arrangement may be oppressive and inconvenient to a colored man. If the colored people lived all in one part of a town or school district, it would be very well, but they are not so situated and it is not likely they ever will be. Now a colored man may live opposite a white school, to which it would be most convenient to send his children, yet if a separate school is established for colored children, two or three miles away, he must send his children to it, at the dictation of the School Directors, no matter how inconvenient it may be to him.

"This will be a fruitful source of law suits, every colored man will not submit to it, and unless the law gives the right to Directors in plain terms, to make a separation of the students on complexional grounds, the Directors will not have a leg to stand on; and if they do not make such a distinction, the act will be unconstitutional. Our legislators may take whichever horn of the dilemma they may choose, but they must take one or the other. We shall refer to this subject again."

"THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN."

Under this caption there was an article in yesterday's Republican, desiring to know what House Committee were holding over. This unfortunate writer, who somewhat does not remember what passed during the last days of the session, declares that "every one knows that on the last night of the session not a single committee was so authorized." Now if "every one" knows anything at all they know that several committees were authorized to sit. The Committee on Enrollment, twenty days. The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, thirty days. The Committee on Charitable Institutions, sixty days. And an Omnibus Committee, we believe ad libitum.

How does this magnanimous, self constituted, guardian of the interests of the "treasury" propose to stop this "robbery"? O, says he, by "summary process." Pre-di-gi-ous, exclaimed Dominie Sampson, and so do we exclaim, Have you come to this too "Tempus"? Et tu brute?

It is unfortunate that the journal has not yet been published; but we are informed the delay was unavoidable, and we are assured that the cause of it, will endure the test of the scrutiny threatened at the next session. Is "Tempus" a member of the House, that he can so confidently affirm there will be enquiry.

PLANTING AND SUPPLYING.

The infant commission house of Messrs. Pinchback and Antoine, which these gentlemen, with an enterprize at once as commendable as hazardous, started in this city a year and a half ago, promises to become a complete success, in so far as the demonstration of the fact of our ability "to run the machine" is concerned. All the vaticinations of speedy failure and bankruptcy, of breach of trust, of inability to conduct a cotton commission business, have been triumphantly proved to be false, and to-day, these enterprising young merchants deservedly occupy a recognized position among the houses on Carondelet street. Their business at first confined to a few barrels of pecans, and peanuts, with occasionally a few bales of cotton, this year, finds ample employment for the staff, and exhibits signs of prosperity in the future which nothing but their own lack of devotion to business, and push can possibly defeat.

But there is another side to this picture. They have been surrounded by peculiar embarrassments. Many of the small farmers, who they undertook to aid, have not responded to the obligations of their part of the contract. For the most part unaccustomed to self-reliance, self-denial, and independence of thought and action, they have fallen victims to the cupidity and chicanery of the country merchant, and in addition to supplies from the city have received supplies, which might have been dispensed with, and that at exorbitant prices, and the result is that when their crops are reaped they are pounced on, on the spot, diverted from its proper destination, involving trouble and expense which consume the greater portion, if not the whole of the "nett proceeds," and the unfortunate planter wakes up as from a dream to find him-self involved in debt and difficulty, and with only the gloomy prospect of going over the same hopeless task, from which he proposed to release himself.

This is no fancy picture. We part from life, and we can illustrate our drawing by life.

This condition of things cannot last. The city papers have all treated this subject recently, and have all united in recommending greater fidelity to obligations on the part of cultivators, or be prepared for the withdrawal of the support which merchants have hitherto been granting. We perfectly coincide with the view that the present system is a vicious one; but under the enfeebled and helpless condition of the majority of the present planters, we have been unable to ascertain how they could have cultivated crops without money or supplies, which is the same then. The fault lay in the abuse of credit, and the imprudence of cultivators. And until they are brought either by prudent husbanding of resources, or are taught by the withdrawal of support, we do not well see how the future will be any better than the past. And to one of these they are fast tending, and must soon come.

Of course there are many honorable exceptions, and they serve to prove the tenableness of our position.

Poor Brigham Young. He who, says the New York Tribune, laughed at Buchanan's troops, and defied Congress all interference "is now bound to yield to the influence of the pen. A Hoe press, it is declared has done what no army, with Congress to back it, could achieve. So true it is that "the pen is mightier than the sword." The dissemination of right views, the denunciation of polygamy all tell, and the Diogenes (as the paper is called) pitches in on every hand. "It is startlingly bold, and no one and nothing is spared. Brigham is handled with freedom and felicity, and the institutions played with and exposed. The result is thus summed up.

Congress need not trouble about polygamy. Protect the people in the freedom of the ballot-box, make every device by which the voter's ballot is known a penal offense, and polygamy will soon disappear. There is not one girl in a hundred to-day who will accept a polygamous husband. The institution is exploded by the weight of its self-created misery. When Joseph Smith first taught the doctrine of polygamy to the Mormons there was a great deal of the affinity feeling creeping into the Church. A change of marital relations was no uncommon thing in those days, and it was for a time difficult for some men to know whether their wives were their own or belonged to some one else. It is not long since one of the apostles discovered that the partner of his first joys had been the wife of another man for 20 years! But there is little love in Brigham's polygamy. It is duty that he teaches. The sentiment of affection in matrimony is folly to him. In his language, "the woman have all got to be married and the men have got to marry them." A young man was jilted by a young lady. He complained to Brigham, but he saw no reason for dissatisfaction. "She has a sister—probably you could get her for a wife." There

was nothing that Brigham could see to prevent on sister doing as well as another.

The removal of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, just at the period when the annexation scheme, to which he is known to be bitterly opposed, and the negotiations are going on with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims, is intensely significant and shows that the President's administration, will brook no opposition in the accomplishment of their plans from any quarter. Sympathizing friends are pouring consolation in the ears of the Senator, but we doubt not, he possesses enough philosophy, to enable him to bear up under this Executive slight.

The principle of the thing is right enough. If a minister disagrees with the Cabinet, rather than interfere with the usefulness and success of the Ministry, he either resigns, or is superseded. The democratic efforts to get up a howl over this removal will evidently fail.

Now that there is a good and reasonable prospect of establishing a regular Religious organization, and church services at Straight University, we recommend to the stated worshippers, and the committee entrusted with the management of such affairs, the formation of a good choir. We do not mean a set of ladies and gentlemen to perform the psalmody for the congregation, while they idly and vacantly stand or sit during the performance. But we mean a choir to guide and to lead the singing. We mean a number of well disposed persons who will learn suitable tunes, and guide us while we learn from them. We strenuously advocate the apostolic dictum; "Let all things be done decently and in order."

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

This University received its charter June 25, 1868, "with the power to confer all such degrees and honors as are conferred by universities in the United States of America."

It is modeled after the best colleges of our country, and immunities are free to all.

Its first catalogue shows that nearly nine hundred students had been in attendance, and present indications are that the next one will show an equal number.

All necessary expenses are moderate, and deserving, indigent students can have pecuniary aid.

The University is situated in a pleasant and healthful part of the city, and in all its appointments, affords facilities for obtaining a thorough education not excelled in the South.

It embraces the following departments:

- I. Academic, in which students are prepared for college, or secure a good English education. II. Collegiate. III. Normal, arranged with special reference to the education of teachers, and is aided by the "Peabody Fund." IV. Medical, "Charity Hospital" is accessible to this department. V. Law.

VI. Theological, which is open to all denominations. Further information may be obtained upon application to any of the following members of the Faculty.

REV. J. W. HEALY, LL.D., President, and Instructor in Sacred Theology.

REV. C. H. THOMPSON, DD., Professor of Pastoral Theology, and University Preacher.

HON. RUFUS WAPLES, LL.D., Professor of International Law, and Dean of the Faculty.

C. B. WHITE, MD., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty.

J. F. FULLER, AM., Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of Academical Department.

P. M. WILLIAMS, AM., Professor of English Literature, and Principal of the Normal Department.

THE USES OF FREEDOM.

The most thoughtful statesmen in America said a few years since: "Freedom is no longer an issue in our Republic; no first-rate man will now spend his life on that." The liberty to think, to feel to work, to govern ourselves in all the outward ways of life, to make church, and State, and society itself anew, is not an open question on our soil.

The American people, first of all people, founded their nationality upon faith in man, and the current of our lives all follow in one way.

The central fact of freedom is given in the great law of the land, and what now remains to do is to put that freedom to wise and noble use. The old horizon has disappeared, and we stand in an

open universe, with the grandest opportunities ever yet given to man. But evil is unchained as well as good. American prosperity has much that is fictitious, inflated and unsound. A greediness for money, and for the things that money can buy; a laxity of morals on every side; the foundation of the family relation dug way by cheap divorces and free love; public amusements merging into sensational indecency; Fisk standing as the figure head of the Stock Exchange; the Government beset by plunderers on the inside, and by the wholesale menace of repudiation on the outside. These things teach us that, after all, greatness in a State, like greatness in a man, does not belong to outward wealth and power, but it is an affair of character, and deals with the upper side of our nature. Nothing at last, is permanent and valid but manhood, nothing sacred but integrity, and the shores of history are streams with the wrecks of nations who waned in virtue as they grew in power, until corruption sealed them on its own.—Daily State Journal.

The niger cadet Smith, at West Point is making more fuss and engaging more attention than an individual of his color is entitled to.

The Radical managers of the Military Academy seem determined that the darkey shall be treated in all respects as a white cadet and a gentleman, and that he shall stay at West Point though the explosion of the whole class of gentlemen's sons be the condition of his remaining—the white cadets being utterly unwilling to associate with the darkey.

The New York Tribune is lashing the Radical Congressmen up to the point of dismissing all the cadets won't embrace and affiliate with the niger boy, in whose carcass is represented the grand sum-total of the Tribune's gospel, and its notions of the price of a mighty and ruinous war.—Weatherford Times.

Yes, Mr. Times, the Radical managers have come to just that conclusion and the sooner the untrifled democracy accept the situation, the better for all parties concerned. If the Tribune thinks the "niger carcass" represents the price of a ruinous war, they have adopted a south side view of the matter. The South went to war to secure to themselves the value of the negro carcasses then in their clutches, and got whipped for their pains; and lo! cadet Smith is the consequence. Galveston Republican.

When firearms began to be used in European warfare, a bitter cry of invective arose from the soldiers of the old sword and lance, school, who lamented that the day of chivalry was past.

"Would to God," said Montine, speaking of the arquebus, "that this wretched engine had never been invented. Then would not so many brave men have fallen, and that oftentimes by the hands of vile cowards who had not dared to look in the face the men whom they strike down from a distance with their miserable bullets. But these are devices of the devil for our mutual destruction." In a similar spirit the Chevalier Bayard is said to have invariably refused quarter to arquebusiers.

These expressions of reprobation were elicited not by the destructiveness, but by the cowardice, as they thought it, of the new weapons. What would they then have thought of the modern contrivances for annihilating whole regiments by touching a conducting-wire, or turning a crank?

Of late years, Science, which has worked such wonders in the arts of peace, has been summoned as she has never been before, to invent new miracles of destructiveness. Mechanics calls to her sister Chemistry; and that terrible Ariel, Electricity, whom our most potent magic can but half control, lends a ready hand. Not merely have weapons of more tremendous power, or more distant range than was dreamed of a few years ago, been invented; but even that mighty agent, gunpowder, seems feeble to modern requirements, and compounds more terribly potent are eagerly sought.

The wars of the future, says a recent writer, will be wars of fulminates. From that innocent gas, nitrogen, apparently the most neutral and harmless of known substances, which forms the chief part of every breath we draw, chemistry obtains a series of compounds commencing with picrate of potash, and others, until in nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and the fulminates, it succeeds in retaining in unstable equilibrium, forces so terrible that their very intensity has hitherto prevented their use. To control these forces so that they can be employed in warfare, is now the problem on which science is engaged, and its solution is only a question of time.

But science has other secrets even more terrible. There are compounds which burn with inexhaustible flame, and send forth vapors which destroy all who breathe them. It is more than probable that others (analogous to kakodyl) will be found capable of turning the very air itself into deadly poison, and smiting an army of the population of a city with death in a few minutes. And if such be found, will any remains of Bayard's feel-

ing prevent their use? If, at the time we are writing these lines, the beleaguered Parisians could turn the atmosphere above the investing armies into poisonous flame and blast them from the earth can we doubt that they would do it?

Whither does all this tend? Will warfare cease so soon as a battle or a siege involves the mutual extermination of the combatants? One would fain hope so; but neither history nor the study of human passions permits us to be sanguine.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 15—11 3/4 A. M. Cottons—The market opened with a fair inquiry and light offerings of good cottons, and notwithstanding the stringency of factors about 2000 bales have been sold at full prices. Operations are checked by the market having advanced above the limits of several pending orders. Including 400 bales sold after business hours, yesterday's operations embraced 12,400 bales. The market closing as follows:

Table with columns: Average Lists, Exchange figures. Rows: Inferior, Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Strict Middling, Good Middling.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 15—12 M. The general market is without material change. We notice a fair inquiry for our leading staple, and although the movement has been checked by the pretensions of factors, yet the sales thus far reach 2000 bales.

A good style of good ordinary sold at 12c, showing an improvement, and another list of strict good ordinary to low middling at the same, which is not up to yesterday's figures for a similar style.

The general advance has been on the side of the factors, but nothing has transpired yet to establish an advance.—N. O. Times.

VARIETIES.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, replied, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant."

Some of the Illinois farmers are marrying the dumb females of the asylum, and declare that they make dumb good wives.

A young M. D. having asked permission of a girl to kiss her, she replied: "No, thank you—I never like a doctor's bill stuck in my face."

"Madam," said an ill-tempered physician to a lady patient, "if women were admitted to practice their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And if some doctors were allowed to practice their," retorted the lady, "they would make a desert."

A gentleman playing cards at Baden-Baden was much annoyed by an inquisitive stranger, who stood beside him and peered into his hand. At last he took a pinch of snuff and administered it to his tormentor immediately saying: "I beg your pardon, but you were so near me, sir, that I mistook your nose for my own."

A colored man has been found in Samos who has reached the age of 120 years. He was originally a native of Africa; he lived in Java, Madeira, Sicily, Malta, the Bermudas, and Havana, and is still in full possession of his senses.

It takes seventeen seconds to send a written message through a pneumatic tube, from London to a point four hundred miles distant. This beats steam, and is not far behind electricity. Bags of heavy mail matter are sent three miles in two seconds.

The New Orleans papers have a great deal to say about the slowness of the horse cars on the different routes in that city. One of them breaks out as follows: "About a year ago, the St. Charles street Railroad Company lost a male, decrepit and old age. Since that time all their cars have been going to the funeral."

North Carolina is the fourteenth State in the Union in point of population. She has one of the sixteen that have over one million inhabitants.

Why are the clouds like coachmen? Because they hold the reins.

The oaks on Carrollton Avenue are rapidly putting on their summer arrangements.

"Never mind the obituary, Judge," said a Montana culprit when the court became pathetic in pronouncing the sentence. "Let's fix the time for the funeral."

When riding a donkey what kind of fruit do you represent? A pear.

Before a man enters the state of matrimony he should ring the bells.

Here is a quaint anecdote from the biography of Dr. Marshall Hall: Dr. Wilkins had lost Dr. Hall the well-known book, "Body and Soul," and it was not returned in due time, he sent this note: "Dear Doctor, do send back my body and soul; I cannot exist longer without them." The servant who received the note read it (as servants sometimes will), and, horrified, rushed into the kitchen, crying, "Cook, I can't live any longer with the Doctor!" "Why, what's the matter?" "Master enough," replied the man; "our master has got Dr. Wilkins's body and soul, and I don't feel to stay where there are such goings-on."

Stars are clearly the best astronomers, because they have studied the heavens since the creation.

It is objected to a morning paper that it is two-cents-a-noon.

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