

The LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

This is Easter: To-day commemorative of the Resurrection of Our Lord from the dead, is universally celebrated by all classes of Christians as a great festival; and one for Christian rejoicing, because early on this morn the bonds of death, the elements of the tomb were broken asunder, and the Redeemer who was crucified for our Redemption rose for the justification of our faith in His Messiahship.

To-day the usual services at Straight University.

The anniversary of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated in Cincinnati on March 29th. Speeches were made by Judge Cox, and Peter H. Clark.

The Honor Roll is doomed to vicissitude. The office and material have been destroyed by fire. It is announced that a new press and material will soon be started again.

The Claiborne Advocate, in the same building, was destroyed at the same time.

Two in one cell.—There are some abuses that exist in society, which on contemplation we are staggered to conceive how they ever could have been permitted to arise or to exist for any length of time. They are so glaringly wrong, so completely reprehensible, and so likely in the very nature of things to produce disastrous results, that they carry their own condemnation on the surface. We have a melancholy illustration of one of these abuses before our eyes. A Coroner's inquest sat a day or two ago, in this City to enquire into the cause of the violent death of a prisoner. The evidence reveals the startling facts, that two men who had been drunk and quarrelling together, were arrested and locked up in the same cell. That one of them with the use of a short iron bar, beats the other, and fractured his skull, of which injuries this man soon dies.

These simple facts reveal a lamentable condition of things in the management of lock-ups. The habit of building together in one cell two men, arrested because of their delinquent proximity, and there abandoning them like caged lions to their own ways, to fight their quarrel out if they feel so minded, out of sight of the dignified conservators of the Public Peace, is so palpably at variance with every object aimed at in arresting troublesome people that it could never have originated but under an administration, having no real regard for the unfortunate offender, but interested only for the preservation of the peace of society, and the vindication of the dignity of "mine office."

Then there is another evidence of great carelessness, about the management of either prisoners, or cells, or both. How does a bar of iron, get in a prisoner's cell? Does he take it there? If he does what becomes of the Police examination of his person? If he does not, who does take it there, and for what purpose, and what becomes of that vigilant supervision over and examination of cells, which form so prominent a part of all well regulated prison establishments?

We have no doubt that hereafter there will be some improvement in the management of these lock-ups, but it is not that human life should be sacrificed, in order that reform might be brought about. However let us have it, as it is "Better late than never."

The mandamus and injunction furor has just assumed vast dimensions, and threatens to involve serious consequences. This time the Governor of the State, assumes the defensive, and seeks to defeat the drawing of mileage and per diem by certain members of the House of Representatives who claim to have been authorized to sit during the recess on various Committees, by the House on the last day of sitting. The charge of fraud is openly alleged in the averments against the Speaker of the House, Hon. Geo. W. Carter, who is contended by the Governor, coerced and compelled the Chief Clerk of the House, Mr. William Vigers, to interpolate certain resolutions.

The whole matter will in a day or two be enquired into before the Eighth District Court. There are many persons who profess to "understand the whole thing" and who knowingly intimate their knowledge of an amicus. We do not boast such profundity, and therefore prefer to wait the developments, which must perforce be made, if there is substantiality anywhere in the accusations, before we express our thoughts on the subject.

MORE PREJUDICE.

The spring races commenced yesterday, over the Metairie Course. We love the amusement and would gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of shaking off for brief intervals, the leaden and oppressive weight of care, and toil, and anxiety, as well as of inhaling into well expanded lungs, some of the pure, bracing air of the neighborhood, but the demoniac spirit of caste, has been aroused again, and we are told that, for the first time, there has been erected a separate stand on the ground, to prevent the mingling of whay faces, and sang netees. The grossness of the absurdity of such execrable efforts, to perpetuate such distinctions, in the face of the advancing strides of the irresistible and overwhelming power of civilization and mental illumination, which have doomed and is crushing out this infernal spirit of complexional prejudice, founded on and fostered in and by ignorance and a benighted condition of society, is too manifest to need more than a pitying observation. But it is painful that a contemptuous and contemptible distinction should be kept up, nay rather sought to be extended, in a place where all sorts of characters freely and unrestrainedly go and move to and fro. And it is only as an evidence of the existence of a certain state of feeling in a given quarter that we care aught about such conduct. Of the association no man of any common sense cares a continental, and of many a caucasian who might be there, we had rather their "room to their company."

The managers of the course have pandered to the ignoble passions and prejudices of those who possess no other claim to superiority, than the external shading of a skin, and who therefore dare not in their own interest, level this distinction, and take their places in "the ranks of men," and concede to others the same privileges, the same chances, which circumstances may enable them to secure. In this condition of things we must be equal to the emergency. Races are without doubt very popular and very attractive sports, and we love them. But under the circumstances this studied affront, this deliberate insult to our manhood and our self-respect, we advisedly counsel a united determination not to go near them. There are many well to do men of our race, who annually spend money liberally at the course; this money is needed; withhold every cent of it, and let no inducement be strong enough to cause you to contribute your money to the support of institutions which take your money, and give the value of it to others.

The Patrons of Straight University are reminded that the Spring term opens to-morrow. We are much gratified to learn that during March the attendance at school was over five hundred. We recommend Parents and Guardians to avail themselves of the facilities afforded in this institution and enter their children. Educate our young folks, and commence to do it "while it is called to-day."

The State Register of April 5th informs its readers on authority that the School Board of Gretna has organized several schools; and in referring to them in the Wards they are characterized, as colored, or as white.

We would like to know where the authority for any such classification comes from. Then we observe that the two schools colored have respectively 113 and 140 scholars, and the principals salary is \$300. While the school known as white has 85 scholars and the principal gets \$100. Perhaps the State Superintendent might know something about these things.

Since the above has been in type, we have seen a letter in yesterday's Register from Division Superintendent E. S. Stoddard, explaining the cause of the difference in salaries to be "because the school was more difficult to manage, and required a higher degree of proficiency." On the designation of the schools, Mr. Stoddard repudiates the insidious distinction of Mr. Amos Monison, and reminds his readers that the schools are public ones.

MRS. F. E. HARPER.

By some disarrangement the lecture by the above named lady on "The Work Before Us," published for Thursday evening last, was not delivered. We publish elsewhere to-day, an invitation to Mrs. Harper to deliver this lecture in the Senate Chamber, the use of which has been kindly tendered for the occasion, on the evening of April 12. It will be seen that the invitation has been accepted and will come off at that time.

The gifted lecturer, has been discoursing recently in various parts of the country, to large, intelligent, and appreciative audiences, eliciting high commendations from different sections of the Press. We

transfer to our columns to-day two or three of these endorsements.

Opinions of the Press.

The Lecture of last evening at Norumbega, being the second of the course, under the direction of the Bangor Freedman's Aid Association, was by Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER (colored lady), of Boston. The Lecture was of a high order of talent, well received with much favor, and elicited frequent and hearty applause. Those who listened must concede, not only that colored people have rights, but abilities, which others are bound to respect. —Bangor Whig, Jan. 3.

She received the closest attention, and the hearty and frequent applause proved her thoroughly appreciated. She is certainly gifted with the power of oratory. Several critics pronounce her equal to Miss Dickinson, while some give her credit for even greater merit when it comes to speaking upon the highest moral and spiritual plane. She has less force, perhaps, in depicting a battle scene, but in describing those trials which only her race have endured, she is unequalled. —Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. HARPER.—This lady addressed an audience last evening in the Rev. M. Freeman's Church in Prince St., upon the subject of the "Future Relations of the Negro to the Government." Although the address was new in its character, the same evidences of talent, thought, originality of ideas, logic, and excellent common sense were exhibited, as in her previous addresses. Her reasoning is most conclusive. If the citizens of Brooklyn were aware of her ability, the Academy of Music would hardly hold the audiences that would desire to hear her. —Brooklyn Union.

One of the most eloquent and thrilling lectures ever heard by an audience in this city was delivered in the Franklin St. M. E. Church last evening, by Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. We have heard Mrs. Harper compared, for power as a speaker, with Miss Dickinson; but, having heard both, we have no hesitation in giving the palm of superiority to Mrs. Harper. She combines, perhaps, equal vigor of thought and comprehensiveness of view, while she possesses more eloquence of utterance, and a more keen, penetrating and facile wit. —Newark Courier.

She spoke for nearly an hour and a half, her subject being "The Mission of the War, and the Demands of the Colored Race in the work of Reconstruction," and we have seldom seen an audience more attentive, better pleased, or more enthusiastic. Mrs. Harper has a splendid articulation, uses chaste, pure language, has a pleasant voice, and allows no one to tire of hearing her. We shall attempt no abstract of her address; none that we could make would do her justice. It was one of which any lecturer might feel proud, and her reception by a Portland audience was all that could be desired. We have seen no praises of her that were overdrawn. We have heard Miss Dickinson, and do not hesitate to award the palm to her darker colored sister. —Portland Daily Press.

Mrs. F. W. HARPER, the colored lady lecturer, spoke at Rockland Monday evening. The Press says she commanded as large an audience as could conveniently be packed in one of the largest churches. The articulation of Mrs. Harper was almost perfect, and her lecture as a whole was a fine appeal and argument for the negro race, with now and then a hit at its opponents that cut keenly—though delivered with apparent pleasantness and feminine modesty. —Rockland Democrat.

It will thus be observed that this lady possesses talent of a high order, and deserves the most liberal encouragement. Unfortunately we have not many opportunities of attending lectures, or any entertainment of a rare order, consistently with our self-respect, and we urge upon all of our friends the propriety of devoting next Wednesday evening to Mrs. Harper's lecture.

The most remarkable case of distinction on account of race and color which ever occurred has just been developed in the United States Senate. The public, at least that portion residing in the State of Delaware, will remember that Mr. Bayard, whose father and grandfather were Senators before him, and say nothing of a pair of uncles who once bore Senatorial honors, lately made a speech aiding and comforting the Ku-Klux organization in the South. Feeling proud and vain of his efforts, he desired to lay his eloquence in printed form before every member of the House of Representatives; but his repugnance to the black race overcame even his pride in the blood of the Bayards, and in directing the distribution of his speech he expressly omitted the names of the five colored members of the House. There is a rumor, among Bayard's Democratic colleagues, that the colored members are "greatly incensed" at this exclusion, but the report lacks confirmation. A fitting finale to this proceeding may be noticed in the fact that one of the colored members is to make a speech to-morrow, advocating a General Amnesty amendment to the Ku-Klux bill, and that he proposes to include Senator Bayard's name in the list of those to whom his amnesty is to be granted. —N. Y. Tribune.

—A Connecticut lawyer, who wished to cross the river on the ice, was told that it would be entirely safe to make the attempt if he crawled over on his hands and knees. Anxious to go, he humbled himself accordingly, and had laboriously got halfway across, when he was overtaken by a man driving along leisurely in a huggy. The repidity with which he assumed an upright position, was startling to the driver.

LADIES' WORK BASKET.

BY "MAX."

GENERAL REMARKS.

Ineffectual attempts have been made to introduce Berlin fashions, not only in London, but in New York, but said styles being hideously ugly, they did not "take," therefore although Berlin may triumph over Paris in one respect, Paris milliners have been compelled to dry their tears, and invent new styles for the whole world of fashions. Ah! Berlin may claim the throne of France but she cannot usurp the ancient prerogative of Paris and lead the fashions. *Vive La Paris!* triumphant queen of fashions!

The styles of making costumes varies but very little from those of last season, materials for costumes of course are lighter and adapted to the season, black silk as we predicted early in the season will be very fashionable for costumes and as a natural consequence our merchants are bringing on unusually large supplies of black silk goods, which vary in price from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per yard. Light silks are usually in narrow checks and can be bought for \$1.00 per yard. *Mozambique* are also very much worn, and are being offered at the low prices of fifteen to twenty cents per yard. The bands and ruffles continue to be the favorite trimming. The bands are cut bias and are usually of some pretty contrasting color.

If hoops are going out of fashion the *tourure* or to call things by their right names, the old fashioned *bustle* is positively *la mode*. This immense *lump* again disfigures the forms of our fashionable ladies.

MOZAMBIQUE COSTUME.

Was made of pink *mozambique*. The under skirt had a flounce with a heading of bias bands of black silk stitched on by machine with pink silk thread. The bands of silk are about one inch wide and the first one is placed immediately upon the edge of the flounce the second one about two inches from the first. The upper skirt is trimmed with a narrow flounce headed by bands of the bias silk similar to the lower skirt, and is looped up at the sides. The waist is blouse with *peppers* and a puffed illusion *chenille* is worn. The sleeves are flowing and are trimmed with bands and ruffles, the same as the skirts. Puffed illusions under sleeves. Hat of white straw trimmed with pink roses and loops of black velvet ribbon.

DRAP MOZAMBIQUE COSTUME.

The delicate steel gray or drab *mozambique* was made similar to the above only blue silk was used for the bias bands, and white silk thread was used in stitching them. Gray straw hat trimmed with loops of blue velvet ribbon and white flowers.

BROWN MOZAMBIQUE COSTUME.

Made similar to the above with brown silk or black silk bands stitched with white. Hat of brown straw trimmed with loops of brown ribbon and pink roses.

PINK LAWN COSTUME.

Solid colored pink lawn, hinder skirt walking length, with wide flounce headed by bias bands of checked white and pink lawn—stitched on by machine. A long *sepe* trimmed with bands and ruffles is belted in at the waist with pink silk sash and belt. White straw hat trimmed with lace and flowers, lace collar and pink bow.

DINNER DRESS.

Dinner dress of black grenadine over pink silk. The round under-skirt is plain, with a dentilled edge to match the color of the silk. The train is folded into fine *retrovis* at the sides. The waist of the corset is dentilled like the skirt, the upper part is cut square and is trimmed with three narrow pinked-out-frills of *falile*.

PROMENADE COSTUME.

Dress of violet-colored silk. The skirt has two gathered flounces. The lower flounce is very deep, the upper one is much smaller and passes beneath the full *baufant*. At each side is an *erame* in *passanterie*; close corsage, straight sleeves, lace collar and undersleeves. Bonnet of white straw trimmed with violet ribbon and large roses.

PROMENADE COSTUME.

O Japanese silk slate colored. The front of the round under skirt is crossed by the gathered and gradating flounces with bias headings. A flounce bordered train worn over this, and a tunic with full *baufant*. Square corsage. Full open sleeves. Lace collar and undersleeves.

DRESS FOR ELDERLY LADIES.

Of gray cashmere striped with black. The deep flounce is bias. Draped tunic of black silk. Basquine of cashmere. The long sleeves have a deep bias ruffle. Swiss muslin handkerchief is tied at the neck. Maslin cap trimmed with black ribbons.

POPLEN SKIT.

Four de Monsieur color. Long gored skirt. Open tunic shaped and puffed. Open corsage with coat sleeves. The

trimming is flutings bows and buttons of black silk. Silk ceinture. Black satin bow in the hair.

BONNETS AND HATS.

As is usually the case the most remarkable styles for ugliness seem to be the favorites this season. The large, broad-brimmed leghorn hats, however will be the most popular. These range in price from three to five dollars. Very little trimming is necessary.

The gipsy bonnet of white straw or leghorn is becoming to some ladies and will doubtless be much worn. The prices are high of course and are from \$3 to five dollars for untrimmed hats. Large lace veils are fashionable but we do not think they will become very popular in this climate, as they are too large and heavy; however we all know ladies will suffer much inconvenience for fashion's sake therefore the new square lace veils may become *la mode* here also.

INVITATION TO LECTURE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7, 1871.

Mrs. F. E. Harper.

Madam,

Owing to the disappointment relative to your lecture which was to have been delivered Thursday night, the sixth inst., and as there are many who desire to hear the same, you are hereby respectfully solicited to deliver your lecture entitled "The Work Before Us" on Wednesday night, April 12, 1871, in the Senate Chamber, Mechanics Institute.

Respectfully,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

J. HENRI BURCH,

A. ROXBOROUGH

GEORGE KELSO.

E. BUTLER.

R. I. CROMWELL.

THOMAS MURRAY.

W. B. BARRETT.

JAMES E. LEWIS.

C. C. ANTOINE, and others.

Hons. P. B. S. Pinchback, Burch, Antoine, Butler, Barrett, Messrs. Roxborough, Lewis, Cromwell, and others.

Gents,

I have received a kind and courteous invitation to lecture in New Orleans, which is hereby acknowledged and duly appreciated. Grateful for this token of appreciation and respect, I have the pleasure to accept your kind invitation to deliver my lecture entitled "The Work Before Us," at the place and time designated in your communication.

Your gratefully,

FRANCES E. W. HARPER.

THE PRIVILEGE TO VISIT THE LODGE-ROOM.

There was a time in the history of Masonry when no one would have thought to question the right, which every brother in good standing had, to visit any regularly constituted Lodge. It is true, it was always then the prerogative of the Master to refuse admission to any one not a member of his Lodge; but this prerogative was expected to be used with great discretion—more particularly so because no one was competent to call him to account for it.

While the essential forms and ceremonies of Masonry have not undergone nor admit of any change, we all know that its internal organization, and, to some extent, its government have been materially altered.

In our own country, more particularly, we have sought to adapt the latter, as far as possible, to our civil government. Hence the number of independent Grand Lodges—one for almost every State or Territory. The result of all this has been that Masonry, as far as its internal government is concerned, has lost its unity. The Freemason who now visits another or foreign jurisdiction, finds himself too often a stranger in a strange land; and of late there has been manifested a spirit from which even Grand Lodges have not been free, to make even his visit to a Lodge a difficult matter.

But this is certainly an inroad upon the ancient usages and customs of our Society. Masonry has ever boasted its universality—has boasted that the well-instructed Mason is recognized as such every where, and will meet a brother's welcome wherever a Mason may be found. This boast can certainly not have reference merely to his receiving Masonic aims when he may need them away from home; it can certainly not mean simply that he will be taken care of when sick in a strange land; for if only that is meant, then Masonry has nothing to offer beyond what the numerous charitable and benevolent associations of the present time grant in an equal degree. No; it must mean, and does mean, that whether in want or not in want, a Mason, when from home, will find—at least ought to find—in every Mason he may encounter, a brother, who will endeavor to make the stranger forget that he is among strangers; who will prove, if required, a sincere counselor and make the wayfarer's abode as pleasant to one as circumstances will permit. But how can this be done unless the stranger can make himself known to his brethren? And is not a visit to a Masonic Lodge the most appropriate way for a sojourning brother to seek out and make the acquaintance of the resident brethren? The true and well-instructed Mason will always prefer this channel to any other. It is, therefore, highly important that in

his approach to the Lodge he should meet the extended hand of welcome. This, however, is not always the case; in too many instances he even has been excluded altogether by order of a Grand Lodge, simply because he hailed from some particular jurisdiction. The Subordinate Lodges, of course, cannot be held responsible for such a violation of Masonic courtesy and propriety. They, however, we fear, are too often derelict in carrying out the spirit of Masonic hospitality. How often have we watched a stranger brother after he has entered a Lodge-room, who by his whole demeanor showed that he was a stranger among strangers! He may have been from the far west, or some distant region; he knew, probably, but few persons and these only in a business connection. Away from his home, from his family, from his friends, he may have felt lonely, and sought for companionship. He bethought himself of the lessons which he had learned in the Lodge-room in his distant home, and he said to himself, I will arise and seek my brethren of the Mystic Tie, and there I shall satisfy the longing of my soul for true fellowship or companionship. He sought and found the Lodge-room, proved himself a bright Mason, knocked, and the door was opened to him, and he was invited to take a seat. What else did he find there? Strangers to Joseph? Eagerly did he participate in the loved work of the Lodge, but alas! like a strange workman in a foreign country, no glances of fraternal welcome met his eye, no warm pressure of the hand gave a silent estimation that he was among brethren. And when the labor closed, and the Craftsmen were no longer under the government of the gavel, and flocked together in little knots for friendly greeting and social chat, and the poor stranger brother is too often left standing alone, while the friendly conversation all around made him doubly conscious of his utter loneliness; and in too many instances he is supposed to depart more depressed in spirit than when he came into the room. And yet one friendly greeting, the cheerful word of inquiry, one fraternal smile of welcome, might have gladdened his heart, strengthened for the coming tide of the day, and prevented him, probably from falling into the snares of more sociable but treacherous company. Surely, all the brethren will agree with us that a visit to a Lodge ought to be made a more pleasant thing, especially to the stranger, and that at least the ordinary courtesies be extended to the visitor at our Masonic home, which he would receive if admitted to our family circle. The neglect of it, whenever it occurs, is a disgrace to the Lodge which is so largely forgetful of its fraternal duties.—Pomeroy Democrat.

PECULIAR PEOPLE.

The extravagant man hired a cab to look out for an omnibus. The man of gallantry escorted his Scotch mother-in-law underneath his mistletoe, although he knew beforehand she had been taking snuff.

The sanguine man expected to find a policeman when he wanted one. The credulous man believed the assurance of a cab-driver that a long circuit was needful, because the streets were being paved.

A lazy man allowed the fire to go out rather than ring the bell to bid somebody to poke it.

The cheerful man enjoyed the half hour that he spent in waiting for the dentist.

The punctual man served out the soap for his eleven expected guests when only three of them had actually arrived at the appointed hour for eating it.

The hasty man sat down to read "Paradise Lost," and afterwards boasted that he had got through it at a sitting.

The hopeful man twice gave a cab-driver a sovereign for a shilling, and was cherished the delusion that it would be returned to him.

The man of fortune was brave enough to open his front door himself, when he saw the tax gatherer, the gas man, and the rate collector knocked at it.

The cautious man never went a mile away from home without taking his umbrella with him, and a bill-stamp in his pocket.

The gluttonous man, by bribery, was beforehand into the supper-room, and devoured the liver and wings of the fowl displayed there.

The reckless man was bold enough to take his wife down Regent street, and her he had a ten-pound note about her.

The modest man was tempted to thank the bridesmaids, and, to his chafing friends, was caught next day at Gravesend in the act of emigrating.—Punch.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8—11:30 A. M. Cotton.—The market again opened with a good inquiry, but with a scarcity of the kinds wanted. The sales embraced 1000 bales at full prices. Factors are asking 13 1/4 @ 14, for average to Standard Middling.

Yesterday's operations embraced 4000 bales, the market closing as follows:

	Average	Extra
Inferior	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4	
Low Ordinary	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4	
Ordinary	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4	
Good Ordinary	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4	
Low Middling	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4	
Standard Middling	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4	
Strict Middling	13 1/2 @ 13 3/4	
Good Middling	14 1/2 @ 14 3/4	

LECTURE!

Mrs. FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER, A Lecturer of rare talent and powerful eloquence, will deliver a LECTURE on Wednesday evening, April 12, in the Senate Chamber, first floor, Mechanics Institute, on

The Work Before Us. ADMISSION 25 cts.