

The Louisianaian.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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OUR AGENTS.

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C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

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ILLINOIS.—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY.—Dr. E. A. Green, Louisville.

SUNDAY MAY 14, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

To-day the usual services at
Straight University.

THE PEOPLE AND THE CROWN.

The *Republican* of this city has a long editorial article in which an effort is made to show that the people of England are becoming restive under the prerogatives of the crown. There never was a greater mistake made. While the city of London itself is governed by a close corporation, which for centuries have had the right to meet the Queen at "Temple Bar," if they desire, and forbid her entrance into the sacred precincts of the domain ruled by the livery men of the city; and as long as the son of a peer is no more than a commoner, while at the same time the son of any commoner may become a peer, the people of England will reverence a social system which sets so lightly upon them, that class distinctions are lost sight of in the mutual respect of the different classes.

The *Republican* lays stress upon a vote passed in the House of Commons, adverse to the claims of the English crown respecting the use of public grounds. But it fails to recognize in the fact of this adverse vote, the insignificance of the issue involved because, as is usual in the case of a defeated ministry, the advisers of the crown did not resign.

The simple fact is that most of our writers for the press allow their love of Republican institutions either to suppress the information they possess, or to falsify the plainest facts in regard to monarchical institutions.

Anybody who knows anything about England, understands that the common people are more intensely aristocratic in their interests than the aristocracy are in their assumptions.

One might argue a year with a member of the upper classes of England against all the privileges of their order, and if he observed the rules of gentlemanly intercourse, he would hear nothing to offend the reddest Republican; but if he began an argument against aristocracy with a member of the lower classes, he would soon learn that the serene calmness which always attends a full pocket and an assured position, finds no place among those who are prouder of being retainers in the houses of the nobility than any American Republican would be in the Presidential chair.

Every servant in England magnifies his office, and laughs at the simplicity of those who think that his son and his grandson will not succeed him in the office of butler to some Lord Huddleston Fuddleston.

Institutions are not made—they grow, and the history of their growth must be understood before their value can be estimated. While it is true that the aristocrats of England do more for the poor of the United Kingdom than any other nation does, they also do more than any other class to make the people need their charities. But the truth is, the poor people are even more satisfied with their dependent position than the rich are of their patronage. In view of these facts, it is not a hazardous statement to say we shall see a monarchy in America before we can see a republic in England.

We are in thankful receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Letter Carriers' Grand Fancy Dress Ball, at the National Hall, on Friday evening, May 19. The object of this entertainment is to aid the Relief Fund of the Carriers' Association, and we are confident that there will be the exhibition of a substantial sympathy with the purpose of the Carriers in the presence of a "crowded house."

SNOBISM.

"A private letter, received by a citizen of Chicago from a gentleman at Vicksburg, describes a trip made by the latter, in company with Mr. Jefferson Davis, to the plantation formerly owned by Joseph E. Davis, now deceased. The following extracts are sent us:

"We left at night on the R. E. Lee, one of our finest steamers, and landed at the Hurricane plantation about daylight the next morning. This plantation, and another known as Briarfield, were occupied before the war by Joseph E. Davis, and his brother, President Davis. They were sold by Mr. Joseph E. Davis, who owned them both, to his favorite freedman, Ben. Montgomery, for three hundred thousand dollars, payable at the end of ten years (1st January 1876), interest at six per cent., payable annually. Ben., who is very black, but thoroughly educated before the war, met us and gave us a breakfast, waiting on the table himself, but not offering to take a seat. After breakfast, we had a carriage, and rode over the magnificent estate, the extent of which you can form some idea of, when I tell you that Ben. Montgomery made last year 2500 bales of cotton, and a large quantity of corn. We dined at Briarfield, the former residence of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and now occupied as a residence by the aforesaid Ben., and you will not be surprised to learn that the former slaves of Mr. Davis greeted him with all the warmth of affection that they were capable of expressing. Mr. D. met them cordially, and encouraged them by many kind words. After dinner, at which our wealthy host again waited on us in elegant style, we passed on to a very large and valuable plantation which has been purchased by Ben. Montgomery and added to his Davis estate, and which will add to his crop this year probably 1000 bales more, making 3500 bales in all, if it is a good crop year."

COMMENTS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

The above is quoted from the *New Orleans Times* with a smack of proscriptive lips which seems to endorse the un-usual relish which a poor white man takes in being waited on by such a negro.

Does the *Times* record this fact because it thinks that every rich negro should wait on the poor white men who may happen to be his guests? or does it mention the fact of a host waiting on his guests as a worthy act to be imitated by every white man who receives visitors?

If Ben. Montgomery has been so degraded by the influences of his former oppression that he does the work of his servants in the presence of his inferiors in position, this fact is one of the heaviest condemnations of the accursed system of slavery, which the *Times* would like to see revived.

We have seen many vulgar white men disgrace their positions by obsequious behavior in the presence of men who had once been their masters, but we have never thought that hospitalities should be degraded to the level of public news items; nor that guests should exhibit the degradation they experience in being entertained by a snob.

STATE FINANCIAL CHAOS.

As the *New Orleans Times* goes into hysterics of jubilation over the financial confusion attendant upon the attempt made to carry into effect some of the bills passed by the State Legislature at its last session, it may be as well to say a word on a subject which furnishes material for more than half of the editorials of that journal.

Of course our journal has no word of apology to offer for venal legislation, incompetent legislators, or corrupt officials; but the mere fact that acts of the Legislature some times become subjects of litigation does not in itself prove the intention of dishonesty on the part of legislators, nor does it involve the conclusion that the legislators were incompetent.

It is well known that almost every Western State became bankrupt in their early attempts at legislation. They not only over estimated their resources and undervalued the difficulties of municipal infancy; but in almost every case the men who used their positions for personal profit over reached themselves by the multiplicity of their schemes and the eagerness of their rapacity. Now let it be remembered that these western legislators were all white men, that they were descendants of the oldest southern and eastern families, and that they were not like nearly every one of our legislators who did their work in an atmosphere of virulent hostility, and it will be admitted that the new legislature of our State, composed partly of those who were formerly denied the privileges of legislating have got on about as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

BAD MORALS AND BAD GRAMMAR.

Yesterday evening's *Picayune* we think considerably under estimates the "hope" of the community, if it supposes, as it says, in the report of the executions, that "the fearful retribution will act as an abeyance of crime." The hope is that it will do a vast deal more than merely temporarily suspend the commission of crime. If there is any virtue in the "retribution," thinking people hope that it will be so terrible a blow to criminality,

that it will alarm and deter men in all the future from the abominable habit of murdering fellow mortals on any conceivable pretext. The *Picayune* stultifies its own idea of the "fearfulness" of the retribution when it only hopes for a short lived reformation in the perpetration of murders. Take a higher stand old Lady.

THE EXECUTION.

This Community will long remember the execution of the Spanish murderers who killed a sailor about a year ago. Whatever may be the merits of the arguments about capital punishment on either side, there can be no question as to the necessity there was of some signal proof in this community that the law will be vindicated, and that human life will be held sacred.

There were present yesterday at the parish prison, a large number of our most influential citizens to witness the execution, and it was but a short time from the hour of opening the doors to the public, till the prisoners were seen walking on the gallery, and in conversation with their friends.

The perfect indifference they manifested as to their fate was at once surprising and shocking; but when the culprits were brought upon the drop, surprise and disgust gave way to a feeling of horror at the profanity of one of the culprits. Bayonne not only came upon the scaffold with a forced laugh and an insolent leer at the audience; but he rejected the services of the priests until his companion's behavior shamed him into kissing the cross; and even after doing this, he died with an imprecation on his lips against the crowd who were to witness his execution.

There never was a more signal instance of punishment following profanity; for while Peter Abriel who bore himself circumspectly, was killed in his fall from the drop, Bayonne was but little more than choked in his fall, and breathed in the agonies of suffocation for nearly half an hour.

These men committed their foul and cold blooded deed of assassination for a paltry sum of money and justly deserved to suffer the extreme penalty of the law; and we trust their execution will create a wholesome terror among the class to which they belong, and assist in bringing back the time when juries will have the courage to defy even public opinion in up holding the majesty of the law.

LACK OF ENTERPRIZE.

The City Railroad Companies have so repeatedly exhibited a lack of appreciation of public needs, and the advancement of their own pecuniary interests, that we almost believe they are beyond the pale of profiting by wholesome and timely counsel. But we must recommend them to remember, that if they are endowed with the exclusive privilege of running cars on the streets, and of accumulating wealth by their trade, there are also obligations devolving on them which should not be neglected. For instance, yesterday there were crowds of persons who were attracted to the Parish Prison to witness (or be near the place of) the executions of two criminals.

That over Rampart street was rushed for with the hope of hurrying up town on the street cars. But behold, there was not an extra car, nor anything to indicate that the Railroad Company, even knew that anything extraordinary was going on in the City; and a number of people, amply sufficient to fill ten or fifteen cars, were compelled to slowly wend their way on foot. And this thing we have observed over and over again. Can not the companies remedy this evil? Can they not be tempted to try the enterprize on the assurance that a well filled purse will be the result? Wake up, wake up, and ascertain periods and places of attraction in the vicinity of your lines, and provide extra accommodation for the public.

ABOUT TOWN.

BY OUR REPORTER.

SOCIAL.

The Canal street end of Derbigny street was all aglow with beauty and fashion on Wednesday night last. As it had been noised abroad for a day or two before, that one of our prominent politicians had reached the thirty-fourth round in his fight with time, that he had won it and came up for the next round, smiling; some of his backers thought they could congratulate him without using the "sponge" on him, and so dropped in upon him. As he is never found unprepared, either in his larder or his cellar, he "toed" the mark, as did his guests, under Terpsichorean inspiration, to the small hours of the morning.

PIC-NICS.

Friday, though proverbially an unlucky day, was not so in the last week; at least we are sure that the pupils of Mr. A. F. Williams' school didn't think so while at the City Park, at that glorious picnic they had out there on that day. Our perambulations and an invitation took us that way, and as we neared the scene of amusement, our ears were pleasantly greeted by the sounds of sweet and lively music from the well trained "Kelly's Band." We soon mingled with the congenial crowd, and drifted, somewhat naturally, towards the centre of attraction, the table, well filled with enjoyable edibles and delicious beverages. On enquiring, we ascertained that nearly two hundred scholars, and all the teachers were present. We observed, also, Superintendent Carter, and School Directors, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and Thomas Lynne Esq., lending their aid in promoting and dignifying the amusements.

A little further off was another fine picnic by the St. Andrew School, Miss E. Lobre, Principal. Here also all was life and amusement. Teachers, children and friends, all making merry.

Remembering another invitation, we turned across the way and found Mr. Washington Chapel's picnic in full blast. "Music, and dancing and chatting &c.," were all the go, and there we indulged in some of our characteristic humors. Among the prominent characters around the scenes we observed Honorable F. C. Antoine, Wm. B. Barrett, A. Dumont, Capt. George, Police Commissioner Raynal, Administrator Jas. Lewis, J. Sella Martin, Jno. Parsons Esqrs., and many others. The flight of time admonished us of other duties, and we reluctantly quitted the spot, filled with the most favorable impressions of the amusements of the occasion.

This evening Mr. J. Sella Martin will lecture at the Baptist Church on Common street. This gentleman's ability is so universally known and acknowledged, that we are assured, no more is necessary for us to do on this occasion than to announce the fact, and invite the attendance of all who desire to enjoy "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

From the Nation:

The sins of male youth are principally those of nature, arising in nine cases out of ten, from a superfluity of unregulated life, while it is with noticing that the feminine vices, against which Dr. Lewis and his fore-runners and followers wage war, are every one of them of artificial origin. Not to go into the vexed question of the relative morality of the sexes, it is evident, if one takes the word of tutors and governors, that while Tom and John have most to fear from their own passions and weakness, their sisters find their worst enemy in a false social system. A boy is irrepressible; he grows in spite of you; the mere fact of his superior physical strength saves him from half the dangers that beset a girl's path. He may use bad language and bad liquor, but he will never fall a victim to tight lacing and décollete dress, and his follies are, on the whole, more of his own seeking, and not so much the result of the misapplied force of other people's opinions. There is a strong and general impression that the mistakes in the education of women are capable of speedy cure, if only the right course of treatment can be hit upon, and it is this which ensures eager reception to the theories and systems that have crowded upon each other's heels for the last half-century. We all know in our hearts that human nature must undergo a radical change before the temperance reform will amount to more than a superficial agitation; we know that no act of Parliament or Congress can do away with the animalism of humanity; we confess with weary impatience that certain sins we shall rid ourselves of only by the slow process of growth; but with follies which belong only to a class and a time is another matter. Women have to answer for all that Rousseau puts upon them—upon their action may hang the good of society at large—but they can justly recriminate, and declare with privileged directness of retort, that society has done quite as much harm to them as they have done to society. And here it is that the signs are hopeful, for the class of literature of which Dr. Lewis' Book is a representative exhibits the intention of society to take up the matter in earnest, and to train its young girls with that intelligent attention to established law which has proved to be essential to the production of satisfactory race-horses and thoroughbred pigs.

Now, if we have concluded that this thing can be done, that young women are physically and mentally, susceptible of immediate improvement, is it not worth while to give our clearest thought, our best strength, to consideration of the matter, and action therein? Dr. Lewis has undoubtedly done good service, and

his heart is in his work; but the book which he offers to the public as the result of his experience is common-place in style, faulty in arrangement, and contains more than a suspicion of quackery. While there is plenty of sound truth in it, there are also misstatements and exaggerations not to be excused even by the proverbial disagreement of doctors; and the physiological facts introduced would attain added power from a setting of correct and eloquent English, which they unfortunately lack. As a moral stimulant, it is not likely to be of much value; as a hand-book of general physiological information, or a manual of education, we have already better ones, the principal thing to be said in its favor is that it may strengthen hands for which Huxley and Herbert Spencer are as yet too heavy. The evils struck at are so familiar to most of us that they must be presented in a new light before we shall appreciate their magnitude and limitation; and while the thinking that is to be done must be hard and logical, it must be popularized and simplified to the level of the minds on which it is to act before it can become visibly remedial.

On the highest plane of thought, we have in this generation produced much that bears directly and practically upon the education question, but the books in which this is embodied do not come within the range of the people who need them most. The *sallow elegants* on Fifth Avenue and the dyspeptic New England girl are not likely to be greatly benefited by the reports of German gymnasia or the closely written argument of an Oxford professor, and "Our Girls" and analogous works seem only to show the width of the gap which is waiting to be spanned. "The method of nature is the archetype of all methods," Says Mr. Marcel, and on that point at least we have reached the unanimity of the wise; who now will make clear to us the working of that nature upon which all our progress depends.

If the best of our American scientific men, who know the needs and the power of our American girls, could be brought to feel that this is too important a subject to be left to second-rate theorists or even to honest, unpractised enthusiasts, we might then hope for the production of a literature which should give vital assistance and wake up the who's nation to a sense of the value of a woman's life. There are few women in any station of life who are not conscious of their own warped natures and failure of development, and who are not willing to try a new path; but the leading and the teaching must come from the heights. "Our Girls" must look beyond behavior, books and moral tales and empirical treatises for the help they need; learned professors must study the aching spines of their living daughters instead of the backbones of extinct fishes, and clergymen, wise in spiritual things, must condescend to teach lessons of practical duty to the little women of their flocks, before we shall get the change that we look for. Our educational machinery is confessedly at fault; we get a fair article of raw material, and return it to the market in the shape of *Fiora McFlimsney*—a process of manufacture which we are gradually finding to be unremunerative.

GOSSIP WITH THE LADIES.

BY "MAX."

COLORED.

By this term we do not propose to discuss the worn, patched, and threadbare subject of the color of the complexion, but that of the more important subject of the most fashionable color of garments at present *la mode*. We notice a tendency to the introduction of numerous shades of brown, which we regret, for it is decidedly the most trying color, that could possibly make its advent here. In the North where the majority of women are very fair, all such colors may do very well where they are relieved by bright colored bows, and trimmings. But just imagine one of our swarthy, Southern brunettes in a brown dress; the very thought gives a terrible shock to our ideas of the eternal fitness of things.

One shade of the new colors is called *café au lait* and is supposed to be exotique color of strong coffee with cream in it. This color is only another tint of the Frou-Frou shades. Grey and black are also worn, and we notice quantities of beautiful goods of the shade one called "moonlight on the lake." And positively this fanciful name describes this delicate, transparent shade most accurately.

Jewelry is very little worn even in full dress. Ear-rings are worn but instead of breast-pin a fancy bow is substituted. A velvet band with a cross or locket attached is worn at the neck. Fur full dress a bouquet of flowers is worn. The newest styles of parasols are of the Frou-Frou color and are edged with some bright color. The *pongo* umbrellas are by no means out of date for ordinary use. White dresses are more than usually fashionable this season here, and, as a

natural consequence our merchants are bringing on large stocks of various styles of white goods. Marseilles, lawns, piques, and swiss, can be purchased in patterns, and offered from \$1.50 up to \$5.00.

Sashes in roman colors are still worn: a d will be for some time to come. The bouquet, ribbon sashes, are also fashionable. We noticed a beautiful assortment of the latter at 163 Canal street. We were also shown at this establishment a large stock of ready made clothing in new and beautiful designs. The very low prices asked for imported clothing will bring them into such favor that dress-makers will be compelled to very soon be satisfied with a moderate compensation for their work, which is not by any means the case at present.

Some of the Paris dresses are very elaborate, others much more simple. A beautiful costume, and one which is quite new, is made with a small mantelet *a la ville*, for which some soft material, such as cashmere or China crepe, should be used in preference to the harsher silks and poplins. The mantelet is easily looks well in black, but it is also charming in blue and steel-gray.

There is nothing fresher for summer wear than a mantelet trimmed with narrow bands of tarlatan, edged with valenciennes lace, covered with black lace. The hood is made of white muslin, and is edged with a plaiting and with lace. It is decorated with a bow and ends of black velvet. This trimming is especially pretty on materials of a light color, such as turquoise-blue, mauve, and silver. With dark shades, such as myrtle-green and scabious, a beautiful grimy is *applique* on the material, and a ball fringe is added in preference.

In bonnets it is difficult to say what is worn, for all styles are fashionable, as long as they are small and jaunty-looking. Perhaps the varieties of the gypsy are the most popular. The trimming is less on the brim, and in front, than on the crown. A good deal of ribbon, about two inches wide, is used, with black lace and flowers. Short ostrich plumes of "tips," as they are called, are also very popular. Two shades of the same color are used on the same bonnet, with plumes of the colors of the ribbons. Hats look so much like bonnets that it is difficult to distinguish them apart; but the hats are usually smaller. But few crepe bonnets are seen; straw predominates, though a good many black lace ones are worn.

The hair is dressed in a very pretty and quiet fashion, with many plaits at the back, but not falling very low on the neck, and a plaited coronet in front. Another, and still newer style of coiffure, and also a very useful one, is one closely resembling that seen in the portraits of the Duchesse de Bourgogne. The hair is raised from the temples, with rolled curls coming down along the raised bandeaux, and others on the top of the head, *acrocche-cours* on the forehead, and *chignon marquise* at the back with a tortoise-shell comb with balls. We may here remark that the small, flat curls called *acrocche-cours* are again very fashioable.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, May 13—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The favorable accounts from New York and Liverpool have stiffened the market still more, and factors have raised their pretensions 1/2c. There has, nevertheless, been an active inquiry, but light offerings have restricted operations, and we hear of sales of fully 2000 bales.

The market closed as follows:

	Average List.	Exchange Figure.
Inferior.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	—
Low Ordinary.....	8 1/2 @ 10	—
Ordinary.....	11 @ 12 1/2	—
Good Ordinary.....	13 @ 15 1/2	—
Low Middling.....	14 @ 16 1/2	—
Middling.....	15 @ 17 1/2	—
Strict Middling.....	15 1/2 @ 18	—
Good Middling.....	Nominal.	16

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC!

The contract for the Public Printing for the Parish of Natchitoches, and laws of the State, was awarded to Burdick & Blunt, publishers of the *Red River News* by Hon. O. J. Dunn and G. W. Carter. I therefore take this method to inform the public generally, that my name appears to said contract without my consent or authority. I have no connection whatever with the *Red River News*, and no person is authorized to use my name in connection therewith. I would further state that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the proprietor of the *Red River News*, L. H. Burdick, as I have no interest in said paper directly or indirectly.

RAFOR BLUNT.

Natchitoches, La., May 2, 1871. No. 413.

ALBERT EYRICH.

Bookseller and Stationer

111 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.