

Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

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

VOLUME 1.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproval have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of celebrating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as usually connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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KEEP ON WORKING.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

To the idler, the day seems long;
To the dreamer, the world goes wrong;
And many a shirk,
In this world of work,
Would sell his life for a song.
To be happy, a man must strive;
And to thrive, a man must strive;
Use the talents given,
Or be quickly driven,
As a drone, from the human hive!

Like the wings of a fanning-mill,
Or like soldiers at daily drill,
Muscle and brain,
And nerve and vein,
Must tug and toil with a will.
To the worker, life is complete;
To the toiler, bread is sweet:
For the man who tries,
Be he daft or wise,
Shall be given an honored seat.
Then up with the lark betimes,
And dig for your dollars and dimes,
And life will flow
For you below,
As sweetly as Nature's rhymes!

FACT AND CONJECTURE.

BY A WOMAN.

GAIL HAMILTON.

The ballot is the head and front of the "Woman Movement." Work and wages, education, property rights—all are subordinate to or comprehended in the one demand for female suffrage. It is not claimed that the suffrage will immediately redress every wrong; but it is claimed that wrongs will not and cannot be righted without it. The demand for the suffrage is based, first, on woman's natural right to it; second, on the ground that it is effective and, indeed, necessary for the purification of politics and the uplifting of society; and, thirdly, that woman needs it for her own protection against unjust laws.

The question of natural right is an abstract one, and may be argued forever without changing any one's preconceived opinion. Some persons even deny that there exists any such thing as a natural right to vote; but, if it do exist, it is difficult to see why a woman does not possess it in precisely the same measure as a man. Certainly no argument has ever been presented by the opponents of female suffrage that seems to me to have a particle of weight. But the matter appears to be of slender practical importance. When women have acquired the power to vote their right to do so will pass out of discussion; and so long as they are not able to vote the right is of little use.

As to the second point, the improvement of politics, are we equally at the mercy of pure reason? Must we simply say that women are better than men; and, therefore, when women become officially connected with politics, it follows as the night the day that politics will become clarified? Must we, that is, walk by faith alone till the rising sun of woman's enfranchisement shall turn faith into sight?

We are not here left wholly without witness. The character and effect of participation in politics by women are not wholly matters of conjecture. Women have now for many years directly concerned themselves in politics, and the champions of female suffrage boast of victories already won—years ago through the influence of women, under the marshaling of men; later by the direct efforts of women, organized by their own leaders upon their own principles. When, therefore, we are called upon to say whether the desired improvement in society will be furthered by placing men and women in the same position—not as men and women, but as citizens, with identical duties and identical responsibilities (or, rather, for this is not an adequate statement of the case, whether society will be advanced by woman's securing or by man's assigning her what have been considered his own peculiar duties and responsibilities in addition to those which she already has in common with him and those which are peculiarly hers, and which she cannot delegate to him) then it is only fair and fitting to look not only at what women may be expected to do when they have gained full political rights, but at what they actually have done in the use of political weapons and the exhibition of political wisdom.

I have watched with unflagging interest, with such intelligence as was vouchsafed me, and from what vantage ground I could command, every phase of the movement that came within the sphere of my observation. That movement has advanced from weak and despised beginning to a point where it is discussed seriously, recognized by parties, deferred to by leaders, and acknowledged in some quarters as a not very remote future possibility.

From this careful observation of its course thus far I cannot see that anything in its treatment of difficult questions or in its conduct of delicate affairs—in the ends which it proposes, the methods which it selects to accomplish those ends, or the manner in which it pursues those methods—gives us the smallest prospect of an introduction to a higher grade of political life than that which we are already occupying under the dynasty of man. I fail to see that it is more comprehensive in vision, more inexhaustible in research, more radical in thought, more scientific in method, more conscientious in action; that in discussion it is more sober, candid, just, and courteous; that it displays more information and less inflammation, more of philosophy and less of personality; that it is more accurate in presentation, and more conscientious against misrepresentation; that it is more judicious in the selection of agents; that it appeals to higher motives, or teaches a wiser mode, or points to a wider field of activity. It appears to me, on the contrary, that the woman's party copies with singular fidelity the old ways of the old parties, which ought never to have been enticed at all. Women, so far as they are already in politics, are doing right over again, and often with a peculiar feminine and fatal facility, the very things which have been done by men, and which ought never to be done at all; while I have not been able to discern the introduction by them of a single improvement or sign of improvement in political thought or action. Universal purity, freedom, and happiness are indeed noble ends for any party; but no party in the country confesses or professes any other ends.

When we look at the means by which the woman's party proposes to reach the desired results, we find that they are either general, and, therefore, practically worthless; or specific, but empirical, and often worse than worthless; or they are the same means which men have been employing and are still continuing to employ. This has nothing whatever to do with the right of woman to the ballot. A man is not forbidden to cast his vote because he casts it for the wrong person or the wrong measure; no more should a woman be. But, when the vote of women is urged upon the nation as its means of grace and hope of glory, it is requisite and necessary to infer somewhat from such preliminary grace and glory as have been displayed. If the dawn is darkness, why shall we suppose that at evening time it shall be light?

Nor do these statements, if admitted to be true, involve the inferiority of woman to man. It does not imply inferiority to fail where he has not succeeded. It simply indicates that at present she is not politically his superior. It dismisses again to the domain of abstract reasoning the idea that government and society are to be uplifted by the direct professional participation of woman in politics, and leaves it with presumptive evidence against it.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

The Democracy now-a-days are endeavoring to impeach the record of the Republican party, and make this arbitrary impeachment the basis of their appeals to the people in favor of a change of administration. But "the untried" will have to present more potent reasons than their naked say so before they can produce any change in the general sentiment of the people.

The grand results achieved by the Republican party stand in the past like pillars of fire illuminating all surroundings with a bright and patriotic light. Nor can the record be denied. There stands the facts, and there they will stand forever.

The following is a happy abridgement of the work of the last decade:

A gigantic rebellion has been suppressed.

Armies of a million raised and disbanded.

Four millions of slaves set free.
Labor made free and honorable.
Free homesteads offered to all settlers.
The Pacific railroad built.

Universal liberty and equal civil and political rights for the first time secured constitutional amendments.

The States that broke their connection reconstructed and restored.

Taxation frequently reduced, the last reduction being eighty millions a year.

The national debt greatly reduced, two hundred millions of the reduction taking place under the present administration.

The national credit raised at home and abroad.

The prices of gold brought steadily downward.

The revenues vigilantly collected and disbursed.

The perfect citizenship of all adopted citizens for the first time perfected by settling the doctrine of expatriation.

The Monroe doctrine vindicated, in the case of the French invasion of Mexico.

Peace maintained, and the national character kept in the highest respect throughout the world.

Leavenworth Times.

INTERFERING WITH COLORED VOTERS.

In the United States District Court, now being held in Trenton, N. J., District Attorney Keasbey moved that judgment be pronounced on Francis Souder, convicted of interfering with the right of certain persons to vote in the township of Newton, in the county of Camden, at the fall election of 1870.

Francis Souder was then directed to stand up.

The court in a very mild manner alluded to the offense, and spoke of it as one which it was the duty of the court to punish.

Allusion was made to the fact that as a justice of the peace, sworn to protect and enforce the law, he was, on the occasion referred to, a principal violator, and an inciter of violence and disorder in others. This was the first offense in the State under this new and important law of Congress, and it was proper that the offense should be punished. The court, however, was not disposed to bear him down by a heavy sentence. Allusion was made to the intercession of friends to pay the fine.

The sentence of the court was that the defendant, Francis Souder, pay a fine of \$500, the costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the State Prison six months.

The defendant was then taken charge of by the United States Marshal and taken to the State prison as soon as the clerk made out the commitment.

We trust that this decision and its result will prove to be a lesson not only for Jersey, but for Wilmington, Odessa, Blackbird, Felton, and such other places in Delaware which have allowed unprincipled men, because they were called "white" and were Democrats, to interfere by threats and violence with men of color who were exercising peaceably their right to vote just once under the 15th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Colored men must defend themselves and their rights if they are attacked; but in addition, there is a law to which they must, through the U. S. District Attorney, appeal, and we know well that if the evidence be furnished, these intermeddlers with peaceable colored citizens will be brought to justice.

The day of triumph for the petty tyrants of our country villages has gone by; these tyrants in a national election are of no more political importance than the humblest voter; and however stupid they are, they all beginning to learn, through hard knocks and through the law, that the nation lives, and even the Democrats of Delaware must obey.

Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God—for is it nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightly of women.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The Commissioners have been cautious in talking to persons outside their own circle, the following points will be found correct. First, there are two boards of arbitration or commissioners. To one will be referred the Alabama and other similar claims, which are recognized to be national, and to be settled on the principle of responsibility for such depredations where the government has not exercised the utmost diligence and possible precaution to prevent cruisers being fitted out in its ports to prey upon the commerce of a power with whom it was at peace. The other board is to take cognizance of other claims British and American, confined principally to periods from the commencement to the close of our late civil war.

From the character of the documents accompanying the treaty, it is inferred that the decision cannot fail to be in favor of the United States. The treaty provides for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence by vessels of the United States and for the use of the Canadian canals on the payment of regular tolls. There are also provisions regulating the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters, but these have not been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to justify a statement of them. The London Times to-day mistakes in saying that the treaty must be ratified by both houses of Parliament, though it will require legislation to carry some of its provisions into effect. Among these are the St. Albans claims and for damages to property in the Fenian invasions on Canada are to be admitted. As to the claims of British subjects for the seizure of their cotton, Great Britain, by the mouth of its Commissioners, does not recognize them in case that such subjects took up their domicile in the South, thereby they subjected themselves to all the risks and contingencies of war. All legitimate claims for cotton will be considered; these will not probably amount to a million dollars. There will be no difficulty in ascertaining all the particulars, as the Department has all the dates of all seizures of cotton and the owner's names thereof, and the Government is aware that a full list of the British claims was published in that country, but it has also information that many have been adjusted, while others will not come within the provisions of the treaty. There are other claims before this second board, including one of our own government growing out of the purchase of saltpetre in East India during the war, which was seized by the British authorities. The San Juan question will be referred to the arbitration of a friendly sovereign, probably the Emperor of Brazil.

This tribunal may either award damages in detail or in gross at its discretion, or it may refer this duty to a Board of Assessors sitting in the United States, who also shall report from time to time, with payment to be made accordingly. The British Government frankly expresses regrets for the occurrence of the incidents complained of by the United States. For adjudication of all other claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, and citizens of Great Britain against the United States during the same period, that is from the 13th of April 1861, to the 9th of April 1865, an ordinary mixed commission is provided to act at Washington, with an umpire to be nominated, if necessary, by a designated friendly Power. This limitation of time is material and in substance, for it confines reclamation against the United States to the incident of actual war. It is accompanied also with a declaration on the part of the British Commissioners to the effect of excluding claims on account of slave property.

The same authority states that the following is to appear to-day as authoritative, in the National Republican at Washington:

"The official statement of the result of the labors of the Joint High Commission, the treaty is to be known as the 'Treaty of Washington for the adjustment of claims or injury alleged by the United States on account of the escape of Confederate cruisers from British ports, and depredations committed by those vessels during the late rebellion in this country.' Tribunal arbitration is constituted to consist of five arbitrators, one appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain, and the other three each by designated Sovereign States of Europe. As the American treaty establishes special rules of neutral's duty and obligations in addition to the generally received public law, which rules, although not admitted by the British Commissioners, have been in force at the time and are yet, it is agreed to retract and to give in the decisions of the tribunal of arbitration. Great Britain does not recognize the claims of subjects for the seizure of cotton in cases where they took up their abode in the South, as they become subject to the contingencies of war. This comprises all the points of the treaty in reference to claims between the two countries growing out of the war. The question of the fisheries occupies a large space of the treaty."

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