

THE LOUISIANIAN
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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.
U. S. GRANT.
SUNDAY MAY 28, 1871.

Our readers will be glad to learn, and we are proud to announce that we have secured the services of J. Sella Martin, Esq., upon terms which gives the LOUISIANIAN the exclusive use of his powerful pen.

AFRICAN GIANTS AT WAR
Frederick Douglass, Esq., continues his articles on Santo Domingo, in the New National Era, and holds on to the policy of annexation; while Rev. Henry Highland Garnet opposes the policy and attacks its principal negro advocate through the pulpit of Shiloh Church in New York City.

To see these gentlemen in a rained in hostile attitudes is neither new nor interesting. Both are able men and deserve well of their people, and each of them has his faults in respect to this particular contest. It is the fault of Mr. Douglass that he accepted the position of a mere attaché on the Santo Domingo Commission after his name had been mentioned as a probable Commissioner. It was at the latest moment stated that Mr. Douglass had accepted the Secretaryship of the Commission, but upon its return from the scene of its investigations it was found that even that poor honor had not been conferred upon him; and the colored people everywhere felt that a man who is always and everywhere mentioned as the representative, par excellence of the negro race, had compromised his dignity and belittled the colored man's claims to consideration, just where the interests of a negro nationality were most at stake, by going as a sort of nondescript official among commissioners, not one of whom was superior to him in ability, while neither of them was equal to him in the claims of an impartial Judge. Nor has what has happened since tended in the least to allay this feeling of irritation at the undervaluation of our claims, by the supposed representative of them, as well as by those who failed to give Mr. Douglass a first class position on the Commission.

Mr. Douglass stood as a candidate for the nomination for delegate to Congress under the new government of the District of Columbia. Having been defeated in that, the nominating Convention unanimously endorsed him for Secretary of the Territorial government, and after being defeated in securing even this position, he accepted that of member of the territorial Council, which is equivalent to the position of Alderman in the old municipality. No wonder if our people feel that their dignity has suffered in the hands of one who, by service and age, is justly regarded as their representative.

On the other hand Mr. Garnet's course is open to criticism. His naturally bellicose disposition has led him to confound the cause of the Dominicans with his personal opposition to their negro advocate. These people on the little island have claims of their own upon the people of the United States—Mr. Garnet included. Virtually, government among them, has been a failure whether it results from the evil effects of their past oppressions or from the precarious tenure of foreign occupations, or from the inherent difficulties of the Latin mind to grasp liberal ideas without running into the excesses of civil war. That Santo Domingo is in a bad state which yearly grows worse, and if she should receive all the assistance the United States can give her—that is, if we do not interfere with the independence of Hayti. However our giants have a right to their sport and habit has made them love it.

MIXED SCHOOLS
This is what the New Orleans Times in its issue of the 26th instant:
"Conway insists upon mixed schools. He will have these or no schools at all. Let this issue be accepted and let the question go to the people thus: 'mixed schools or no free schools.' Let it be understood that the tax-payers will cheerfully submit to a legal and constitutional poll tax, to support schools for the education of the colored children. It is an object well worthy of public sanction and sympathy, but it is one which will be defeated rather than promoted by the foul attempt to mingle white and black children in the same schools. That will never have the assent of the intelligent moral and honest of either race. Demagogues who have no children to educate, or take good care to place their children in the exclusively white schools of the other States, may, in order to carry favor with the negro voters, favor this demoralizing scheme; but the sensible colored people and all the honest white people of this city will array themselves in solid phalanx against it. Let the people be aroused and put on their guard against the conspiracy to carry out this purpose, which is even now hatching in the strongholds of Radicalism within our city limits."

We have to say in reply, that this characteristic denunciation of progressive ideas and measures on the part of the Times is just what might have been expected. It would be amusing, if it were not disorganizing to society, to find the Times fighting against accomplished facts, which in their very nature are irreversible, and to see it in such a ludicrous flurry about the mixture of colored and white children in the public schools.

In Massachusetts and the other New England States the white and colored children sit on the same benches in the public schools; and when it is recollected that the puritan stock came from England where aristocracy is worshipped, while the best blood of Louisiana was transmitted to the Continent of America from republican France, it seems some what out of keeping with the aristocratic tendencies of the Times for it to denounce the system adopted by the descendants of the aristocrats, in New England. There are some comparisons too, which do not tell in favor of the Times. For instance New England furnishes fully two thirds of the capital employed in the commerce of the nation, yet the children of rich parents there, are allowed to associate with the children of the commonest laborer, while the Times, which speaks for a poverty-stricken section of the country, where more than half the white children are even more ignorant and degraded than the colored children prates, about the outrage of such association.

Then again, the best educational system on the Continent exists amid the terms of an indiscriminate admission to the public schools; and besides, not only do many of the best men in the nation advocate mixed schools, but some of the ablest men of the nation have themselves sprung from the system of mixed schools.

But the criticism of the Times becomes even more ridiculous than it is absurd, when we examine the merits of the question at issue. In the first place, if people have aristocratic prejudices in a republican society, they ought to pay for them, by sending their children to private schools; and in the next place if people are not willing to submit to the laws which give them equal protection with all others, it is one of the best proofs they ought not to be entrusted with the responsibility of enacting laws.

A child is not better than its father. He will sit on the same benches with colored legislators; why then cannot his children sit on the same benches with colored children—the experiment of mixing white and colored children has been tried in the best society and proved a success; and if it fails in this city it will only show the willfulness of a blind prejudice, and prove the folly of mixing political preferences with social needs. But it cannot fail, because newspaper agitation is a very different thing from the common sense of the people, who must have their children educated and who are not willing to pay for the prejudice of a class in the community which hates the poor whites even worse than it hates the negro.

Our thanks to Wm. Roy, Esq., President of the American Union Club for tickets of Conveyance to and from Chalmette Cemetery, on the boat chartered by the club, for decoration day, May 30, 1871.

OUR ENLARGEMENT.
We need scarcely call the attention of our readers to the enlargement of THE SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN. The increase of our subscription and advertising lists imperatively demanded more space in our journal. It will be seen that the price of the LOUISIANIAN remains what it was before enlargement, and our subscribers may rest assured that we have no idea of immediately increasing the price.

We intend to make THE LOUISIANIAN such an organ of our people as will reflect their sentiments and advocate their interests everywhere. We have secured the best talent to be obtained among our people to shape the policy and to set forth the doctrines of THE LOUISIANIAN. This policy and these doctrines will be dictated and inspired under all circumstances by the claims of our people. And just here it may be well to state that inasmuch as some of the enemies of our race, who are natural disbelievers as to the existence of the talent, enterprise and money necessary to carry on such an important work as ours, have thrown out insinuations that our journal was either owned or controlled by white men we seize the occasion of our enlargement to run up to the mast-head the names of the proprietors of it. It will be seen that they are not only all colored men, but that they respectively represent senatorial districts in north, south and middle Louisiana.

As we said some weeks ago, though the LOUISIANIAN was born as one of the rival agencies in a senatorial contest, it has become too great a power among our people to be abandoned, even if its proprietors were not satisfied with the revenue which it now possesses. Holding on to its principles, and keeping up with the times; vigilant as a sentinel for our people, and standing as a champion for the Republican party, the LOUISIANIAN asks for only fair play and proper appreciation.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.
This excellent institution is a monument of the missionary enterprise of the American Missionary Association. The University building is an ornament to our city, and the provision made for the instruction of our youth is both generous and comprehensive. Following its usual course, in the establishment of such institutions, of which there are many throughout the Southern States, the American Missionary Association has kept in view the development of a capacity for self-government, among colored people quite as fully as it has looked to their elevation through educational machinery. It is the policy of that noble Association to select colored men, not only as trustees to hold the property in which their children are taught, but it also procures, where it can, all things being equal, the services of colored men to discharge the various educational duties of the institutions under its care.

Among the many institutions of this kind in the South, there are few which have the advantages of Straight University. Patronized by the wealthiest and most intelligent of the colored citizens of New Orleans; furnishing an audience room on Sunday and during the week, for those who seek intelligent preaching and interesting discussions, it has naturally become a center of influence and a reflector of intelligence among us.

Since Dr. Thompson has taken charge as chaplain, the Sunday congregations have increased in numbers and respectability; while during the week, the lectures of Dr. Newman and others have suggested interesting topics of discussion among the people. We earnestly hope that the citizens of New Orleans will show by their patronage of Straight University that they appreciate the benevolence of our Northern friends in putting within our reach, such a noble instrument of good, without money and without price.

We acknowledge the amende honorable by the Baton Rouge State Journal and gladly insert the following:
"The Editor of the semi-weekly LOUISIANIAN, evidently misunderstands our position in relation to the country press. If an error was committed in our asserting that the New Orleans Standard and semi-weekly LOUISIANIAN, were both controlled by colored men, we are glad to be put right by our contemporary, but if for once he thinks we wish to take part in the feuds of individuals in New Orleans, thus making those individualities matters for state interference and impeding ourselves in what we have no concern, we say 'not at present gentlemen'."

DON'T BE IN A FLURRY.
In the nature of things there must be a divergence of opinion as to the best measures for party success, and as to the best agents to secure it.

Personal intimacies are sure to produce political preferences, but the average conscience of the members of any party, as long as it has a vital principle around which to coalesce, is sure to triumph over the mere ambition of leaders, and to defeat the spirit of man-minding in the ranks. The ordinary supporters of a party are very much like the ordinary members of society. The latter gulp down social gossip with a relish which seems to compensate them for their absence from the supposed scene of the occurrence. The higher in social position the personages assailed may be, and the more incredible the story of their exploits, the more confidently will these "averages" swear to their knowledge of the events, and the more firmly will they believe in the revelations of madam rumor.

For instance, fights are going on in the different ward clubs of our city with a violence and regularity entirely out of keeping with simple devotion to principle, and ridiculous in view of their political inutility.

Now if this affords amusement for the boys, all right; but if any one thinks he can make personal vengeance a substitute for political necessity, we wish to warn him just here by stating, that the men who are chosen to be placed first, are generally those who speak last. In short, it generally happens that after the common people have well nigh cut one another's throats in contending over the claims of their respective favorites, these very favorites, under the pressure of political necessity, will join in the close embraces of some high-sounding compromise, and cheat each faction of its expectations.

It seems to be difficult for us to learn that the successful politician must play a bold hand up to the crisis, and that when he reaches the crisis he is willing to be swallowed by it; nor does it seem less difficult to accept the doctrine that measures are superior to men. At the present time party rancor is running so high that rival factions threaten to forego the privilege of voting rather than vote for certain men. All sorts of corruption, chicanery, coercion and tyranny are charged by one side against the other.

We honor the conviction of all, nor do we offer disrespect to the choice of any; but we suggest that calmness just now is likely to be more profitable than strife. Let us remember that at present we have a Republican party and that eternal infamy awaits the combination that destroys it—that we have officers of our own choosing, and that they can be displaced, if they prove unfaithful; that none of them dare face the consequences of either bolting or proving traitors to the party and above all, let us remember that it is the voters and not the office holders who hold the destinies of the Republican party in their hands. If we but make up our minds to stand by those candidates who may command the largest number of votes, we shall be able to control those votes so as to have them cast for the right men.

PHARISEISM.

Our correspondent "A Subscriber" administers a just rebuke to the Fourth Presbyterian Church in this City, for its cruel expulsion of its colored children from the Sunday school. There is an aspect in which we look at this thing which our contributor has not touched. It is the servile habit of too many of our people, of sending their children to Sunday schools where distinction is made on account of their color. Accepting by submission, the accursed doctrine of negro inferiority and allowing their children on the one hand to grow up with the idea impressed on them that white children are better than they are, and on the other hand the white children to foster the notion that colored children are inferior to them. Parents and guardians, abandon this course, send your children to schools where no distinction is made on account of color, or send them to no schools. For as long as you tamely accept and endorse by your conduct this prescriptive policy, just so long may you expect it to last. And at any time may your unfortunate children be pained, humiliated, and insulted by being turned off from the schools. We sincerely hope the bitter lesson taught colored

parents, the conduct of a church, a question will not be lost on our people.
Remember that Senator Pinchback will lecture at Straight University, on Wednesday evening May 31. Admission—"free, gratis, and for nothing."
The Grand Era pays us the following compliment:
"The LOUISIANIAN comes to us this week with two new heads, viz: It now takes the shape of a semi-weekly, and its new head is the semi-weekly LOUISIANIAN. Secondly, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback adds to his other honors of State Senator, Commission Merchant and President of the Mississippi River Packet Co., that of business manager of the LOUISIANIAN. In addition to all this we observe that the terse and acknowledged scholar Sella Martin has contributed some of his masterly thoughts to the columns of the paper. With such men as Brown to conduct the editorial department, Pinchback to guide the business, and Martin to aid in its literary and argumentative productions the LOUISIANIAN must eventually take a front rank in the journalistic field of Louisiana. Success say we."

THE OLD FOURTH WARD WAS again alive on last Saturday night. A large number of the members were in attendance who appeared to relish and approve the fervid address of Mr. Sella Martin the practical remarks of Hon. T. W. Conway and the racy criticisms of P. B. S. Pinchback. The board of officers, on the motion of Senator Pinchback was re-elected by acclamation, and judging from the enthusiasm of the club these gentlemen deserved the honor of a re-election. The boys seem to be bent on a lively campaign, if we may judge from the efforts they are making to get good speakers and large meetings.

Don't fail to go, and hear, on Wednesday evening at Straight University, the lecture by Senator Pinchback on "LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION." Admission: Free.
We have the pleasure of acknowledging receipt of complimentary tickets from 1st Lieutenant J. W. Roxborough, Esq., to attend the first annual encampment and festival of the 3rd Regiment Infantry Louisiana State Militia, at the City Park.

Our thanks are tendered to Administrator Lewis for copies of Reports submitted to the City Council.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.
For the LOUISIANIAN.
Mr. Editor:—

I am desirous of chronicling a significant fact, and as your influential paper is so completely identified with every interest of humanity, I will feel obliged if you give me sufficient space in your columns to place this notable event on record.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets, had been in the habit of admitting children of color to tuition in their Sunday school, provided they sat up stairs, and were taught separately.

But last Sunday morning it was determined to do more than this. The colored children were all sent home again with the information that the church did not think it was right of proper that white and colored children should mix together, therefore the colored children had better attend a colored Sunday school.

This exhibition of utter dislike to these children tinted by the Common Creator for his own inscrutable purposes, is in such flagrant violation of every principle of common sense, civilization and religion, that to invoke the execration of sensible and good people, it deserves but to be mentioned. Such an act derives importance and significance as lamentable testimony of the unchanged disposition of a professedly religious organization, after the full accomplishment of one of the mightiest revolutions in the social, civil, political and religious condition of a country and its people, which the world has ever seen. Such a wicked, senseless antagonism to the principle of equality in God's church is evidence of the pro-slavery proclivities of such men as Mr. Dixon. But this is only the opposition of a pigmy to a pyramid—the stride of a dwarf to the onward march of a giant. The time must come, Mr. Dixon, when you and I are forgotten in the great future, when God's church will be sufficiently purified as not to seek for fitness for scriptural teaching in a Sunday school in "the color of a skin."

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the use of your columns,
I remain
A. SCRIBER.
May 27, 1871.

THE OLD AND NEW LOVE.—It is a common saying that the members of the same family should often separate, that they may the better love each other when they come together. Now, to us, this seems one of those modern doctrines born of the restlessness and inquiet of the times. In "old times," people did not take long journeys to keep their love fresh and green. Fathers and mothers lived together for long years, without desiring to leave each other; brothers and sisters creoded nothing so much as breaking up the old homestead. No, if there is not that true love in the heart which out-fores all other loves, it will never be gratified by frequent separations.

Flowery Sermon.—Conversation is a good thing in the right place; but when it is woven into conversation to such a degree that one never knows where the truth may be found, it is better dispensed with. We would rather tread on firm ground, though it be a little rough at times, than on such delusive quicksands. This looseness of statement, begun perhaps with no bad intent, at last gets to be downright lying; and for that reason it should be struggled against in its outset, and the warfare should be kept up till the tendency is utterly overcome.

HYPOCHONDRIAS.—There are some people who hate everything that is bright. Had they made the world the skies would always have been lead color; the flowers always black, the grass a sickly blue; and the sun would have shone but dimly, if at all. This, to be sure, is only a form of insanity; but it none the less operates like a wet blanket upon the healthful cheerfulness which should be the atmosphere of the household. Let us guard against the gradual approaches of this mirth-killer.

A little girl came home one day very much excited, and exclaimed: "Oh father, I saw where they make horses? 'Make horses?' " "Yes, father, I saw the man in the shop driving the last nail."

A CARD.
This is to certify that House Relative to the building of a Court House in Grant Parish was introduced by H. R. Kearson, member from said Parish. A typographical error having caused it to be given Mr. Kemner, a member from New Orleans.

I will further state that Mr. Kearson labored faithfully for the passage of said bill. The bill passed the House of Representatives but failed to pass the Senate. It comes up next session under the head of unfinished business. I write this in justice to the Hon. H. R. Kearson who faithfully represented the interests of his constituents in the last session of the Legislature.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives, State of Louisiana.
May 27 1871.

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