The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

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

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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 reproof 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 obliterating the memory of the bitter past, promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindly relations between races, where malignity has heretofore reigned, and seek for justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in purpose and objects, we shall conserve our interests, elevate our noble race to an enviable position among the 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 the 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 vitally 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 secure 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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POETRY.

LIGHT.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

I've sought Thee where the incense burned
Beneath cathedral arches dim,
And high within the fabled Heaven,
Enthroned above Thy seraphim.

I've sought Thee through the binding cloud
Wherewith the creedsmen hide Thy face;
All cold within the misty shroud
It lacked for me the saving grace.

I put aside the veiling years,
So baffling in their cloudy light,
And far above my binding fears
I seek to see the Lord aright.

All safe from Doubt's uprising flood,
I now with undimmed vision scan,
No lonely grandeur of the God—
Thy simple majesty as man.

What comfort to the souls that bleed
Is that far God, unknown, unseen;
But near in every human need,
Doth come the Christ, the Nazarene.

O, pilgrim in a lonely land,
Alone thou wandered up and down;
Men followed, felt thy healing hand,
But no man ever saw Thy crown.

Thou gavest joy all men hold dear,
The marvel of thy gift to prove,
The home that holds men safe from fear,
The child's sweet grace and woman's love.

Thou givest now in dearth and loss
Thy help, that we all good may gain
The strength that bears another's cross
The love that soothes another's pain.

Tis not the thought that Jesus died
That comfort to my heart doth give;
But, more than all the world beside,
That ever more the Christ doth live.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

DISAGREEABLE PEOPLE.

BY SWEETBRIER.

Mean people are bad enough, and certainly are very disagreeable to honorable, high-minded persons. A liar is contemptible, and beneath the notice of truthful, pure-hearted men and women. A news-peddler, or scandal distributer is certainly the lowest order of the three, and to be avoided as one would avoid a pestilence or plague. But meaner, more contemptible, more poisonous than either, are those people who come to you wearing the mask of truth and honesty, to torture your heart with disagreeable truths. There is some satisfaction in the reflection that a disagreeable communication that troubles you, is as likely to be a falsehood as to be truth; but there are people upon the list of every person's acquaintance, whom you know to be incapable of telling a lie, yet they always manage to torture your heart by some disagreeable truth. One can meet a false accusation, or implied falsehood, with the silent contempt it deserves, and be none the worse for its having been uttered.

But how can one manage those terrible people who wear the mask of friendship to torture your life out of your very heart?

They come to you when you are at peace with all the world, and yourself in particular, and they chat pleasantly of the weather, the news, and every little item of mutual interest, for awhile, but somohow, in the most natural way, (how you are never able to remember) they introduce the unwelcome subject that is to leave such a sting behind them after they are gone. It may be some little, cruel thing one of your friends has said about you; or it may be something vaguely hinted at, not explained, but anyhow, that truthful, frank, open-hearted friend? "doesn't believe a single word of it; only repeated it to show you how absurd folks can be," &c., &c.,—smiling serenely at the "good joke," and finally going away, leaving your sky that was so cloudless when they entered your presence, overcast with shadows, and all its brightness faded.

Philosophers may tell us to be above noticing these little things that trouble us; but I know it to be a fact that cruel words will leave a heartache, in spite of the most heroic resolutions to care nothing for them! We may say we "don't care" what people say or think of us, and perhaps we have moments when we really "don't care;" but when we are alone, thinking over the past and present, and it may be looking forward to the future, we do care!

We cannot help it; if our hearts are worthy a true, earnest purpose, we do care for the opinion of our fellow-creatures; and bitter words leave a sting!

I could forgive the person who had misjudged me, and perhaps said unkind things about me, and love him just as well after all was explained, but the person who comes to me, repeating the unkind remark, I could not, and would not forgive.

We readily find excuse for a friend who, misunderstanding our motives, censures our actions, to regret it afterward; but what excuse can there be for the mischief-making meddler who comes to us repeating what a friend has said, in a hasty moment? Does that person think to prove to us that the true friend is the one who brings the bones from the table of scandal to lay at our feet? Indeed, the dead and buried sages of the past have left us this proverb: "The dog that brings a bone will carry one." And a true friend will not repeat anything to wound the feelings of another, unless, by so doing the benefit to the wounded heart is apparent and unmistakable.

Deliberation and reflection have established in my mind the belief that it is not our friends who repeat to us the unkind remarks others may make about us, or our actions. I have my theory of true, pure friendship, but there are so few hearts capable of appreciating real sentiment, in this whirling, busy, restless, age of the world, that I shrink from the explanation of the tender theory. Yet, it is not safe to trust what you have not proved, is it? And it sometimes takes years to prove a friendship true.

Again I ask: "How are we to manage those unmanageable beings who profess friendship for you, settle themselves costly at your fireside, partake of your hospitality, and pretend to defend you from the slanders of your enemies?

They tell you everything anybody says about you, (although it is a mystery how they hear so much,) and while they deny any suspicion in their own hearts as to the truth of what they have heard, they are serene in contemplating your indifferently concealed misery.

Once, I thought I had found the true way to rid myself of my *tormenting friend.* (?) "Alas, the best-laid plains of mice and men often gang aglee!" I learned to my everlasting dismay that it is useless to endeavor to influence a gossiping tongue!

My tormentor cared no more for my plainly expressed opinion that "it is only my enemy who will bring me an unpleasant truth," than for the wind fluttering the leaves upon the trees under which we stood.

People who *dare* be original, are sometimes severely criticized, and if they have one of these serene, smiling, disagreeable friends (?) to report to them all the criticisms of the world, if their heart is in the least degree sensitive, they have a good chance to be miserable a greater portion of the time. For, bitter words *will* leave a sting.

ADVICE TO CHILDREN.

They who enjoin children "to be polite" should be careful to add to their precepts the force of example. The husband who says roughly to his wife, "What do you know about such a subject?" or in a fit of ill-humor vents an oath, can hardly expect "good manners" from his child, how forcibly soever he may set forth its propriety or necessity. Children are keen observers and critics; and though they may not express their thoughts, through fear of punishment, will nevertheless draw their own conclusions, and act upon them too.

....A blacksmith in Minnesota, worked two years on the open prairie, with no roof but the sky, and has now a fine farm and a cozy house to show for it.

—A petrified cork with a brand over 100 years old to beseen in a museum in Newbern N. C.

—California wines are being introduced into Japan.

HOME CIRCLE.

HAVE A HOME.

Have a home of your own somewhere. Buy a piece of land, and own it. Buy it with a determination to keep it as long as you live, and to leave it to your heirs. If you have no money except what you earn yourself, then scrupulously save and lay aside a part of your income, until you have enough to pay for a piece of land. To be an owner of a homestead will have a beneficial effect upon your character. It will increase your self-respect—your confidence in yourself. You will feel that you have a substantial position, ank something at stake in the community. The habit of saving, which you will have formed in saving money to purchase a piece of land, will, in itself, be valuable to you. It will aid you greatly in acquiring other property, and becoming independent. The tendency of this is to make you more self-reliant, more ambitious, more industrious, more careful, and a better citizen.

The ownership of a home will add greatly to your happiness. The feeling which it endangers is a source of constant satisfaction. There is one spot of earth which you feel a particular interest to improve and beautify. With that spot your thoughts and affections become indentified. You learn to love it. It is like an unchanging friend. It becomes an unfailing source of enjoyment. *Have a home. N. Y. Ledger.*

MAKING SUNSHINE.

True dignity is never lowered by politeness to the humbiest in station, yet many purse-proud or naturally domineering spirits forget to be polite, except to those considered equals.

The feelings of the poor laborer are often wounded by orders, rebuffs and snubs, and thus hurt, their feet and hands almost refuse to perform the service which want and necessities of life compel them to undertake. A smile and kind word would make their hearts glad and their work seem light.

It is indeed hard to perform thankless tasks under the rod of severity and haughty, wicked man-created pride, which never "stoops to words of sympthy and encouragement to the toiler," but yet stoops to meaness and oppresion a truly noble soul abhors.

It costs so little to be kind, and brings such rich reward that it is strange so few invest. "If you please" and "thank you" are charily bestowed, except in society where people assume an exterior polished up for the occasion.

There is a class, however, who never speak harshly to inferiors in mind, pocket or position; they are the real gentlemen and ladies who bless the world. Genuine people of refinment who, through years of influences have attained a standard where they do not fear to treat every body with a gentle kindness and a degree of familiarity which encourages the humblest creature and diffuses happiness. Upstarts and would-be somebodies, who parade a spurious pride lest somebody will not call them quality, are the people who are most severe with those beneath them in station. Ignorant and coarse, they have only money to give them precedence, and many times those who do them menial service stand far above them in the type of human excellence by which God measures each of us at last.

There are comforts, however, of which only our own actions can rob us, among which is the consciousness of doing our duty, and if we have that, the rudeness and unkindness of others cannot take away the self-respect which sustains noble spirits under heavy burdens which otherwise could hardly be borne.—*Elm Orion.*

AN UNEXPECTED HIT.—A miller meeting a half-witted lad one day, said to him, "Well, Tom, does thee know what beest thinkin on?" To which Tom replied, "I knows what I know, and I knows what I dunna know." "How's that?" quoth the other; "I never heard of a man as know'd what he didn't know." "Oh," rejoined Tom, "it's all right. I knows you ha' a many fat pigs, but I dunna know whose corn you feed 'em wi'."

LAWS

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 8.

An Act

Continued from Last Number.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That any parish, city or town where a board of school directors fail to establish schools within sixty days after their appointment, or to perform such other duties as are required of them by law, the division superintendent for the division in which such delinquent boards are located may establish schools, and perform as for as possible such other neglected duties, and warrant on the State Treasurer and the treasurers of such boards for the school funds of such parishes, cities and towns, and apply the same for the purposes and in the manner provided by law, each warrant to be approved by the president of the State Board of Education. The division superintendent shall act in such cases only until a local board can be found to perform the duties.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education shall immediately, on the passage of this act, appoint a board of school directors for the city of New Orleans composed of one member from each representative district of the city. They shall be divided into three classes, and shall hold office for three years, except that in the case of the board first appointed one-third shall go out in one year, one-third in two years and the remainder at the expiration of three years. The State Board of Education to appoint three members each year after the appointment of the first board, and to fill all vacancies occurring. The board so appointed shall have control of the public schools in the city, and shall be a body corporate and politic. Said board shall employ a secretary at a salary of two thousand ($2,000) dollars per year, payable on the warrant of the president out of such funds as come into the hands of the board.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, ect., That the Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans shall, immediately upon their organization and also at the commencement of each year thereafter, ascertain the amount of funds necessary to carry on the schools under their charge for the current year, and report the same to the Board of Administrators of the city of New Orleans, who shall, at such time as they may deem necessary, levy the amount on the taxable property of the city, and direct the same to be collected in the manner and at the time by them deemed most desirable, but the time shall not exceed six months from the date of their notification of the amount required.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Finance of the city of New Orleans shall perform the duties of treasurer of the Board of School Directors of the city of New Orleans as a part of his official duties, and shall receive all moneys collected for or appropriated to the parish of Orleans for school purposes; shall daily deposit the same in the fiscal agency of the city, and only pay them out by checks, on the order of said board of school directors; and he shall be, ex-officio, a member of the board.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the division superintendent of the sixth division shall have a salary of four thousand ($4,000) dollars per annum. He shall be allowed a secretary and one or more messengers, at an expense of not more than twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars per year, payable monthly, out of the public school fund, on the warrant of the division superintendent of said district. The division superintendents shall draw their salaries monthly and the State Superintendent quarterly, out of the public school fund, upon their own warrants, and the division superintendent shall be allowed an annual contingent fund of six hundred ($600) dollars from the date of their appointments, payable in the same manner.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Superintendent of Public Education shall, quarterly, on the first Monday in March, June, September and December in each year, apportion the funds raised among the several wards, cities and towns of the State, according to the number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years within the same. The amount so apportioned shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the treasurers of the respective parish, city and town boards of school directors, upon warrants signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary thereof.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 20, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 9. AN ACT

To Provide for Supplying the loss of Public Records and Papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Morehouse, on the sixteenth of March, 1870.

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened. That where any original papers appertaining to a suit pending in either the District or Parish Courts were destroyed by the burning of the Courthouse, in the parish of Morehouse, on the sixteenth day of March, 1870, said suits, together with all the pleadings and bonds filed therein, may be revived and reinstated by either plaintiff or defeneant filing with the clerk a duly certified copy of the original petition, or by motion in open court or in chambers, on the opposite party, which motion shall contain the name and residence of the parties, the nature of the demand and cause of action, and the date of filing the original petition, and service of citation as near as can be ascertained, together with a statement of the pleadings had in the suit, orders made and bonds filed, accompanied by the affidavit of the party or his attorney, as to the truth, facts alleged, upon filing which, motion or rule may be taken on the opposite party to show cause, within ten days from the service thereof, why said suit, pleadings, orders of court and bonds should not be reinstated. If answer is made to said rule, it shall also be accompanied by the affidavit of the party, or his attorney, as to the truth of the facts stated by him, and it shall be sufficient for either party to swear, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That upon the production of a certified copy of any original judgment, either of the District or Parish Courts, or certified copy of same from the record of judicial mortgages, the Clerk is hereby authorized to issue execution thereon; and where no copy exist, the owner of said judgment, or his attorney, may obtain execution thereon upon presenting to the clerk of the court a statement under oath, of the amount of such judgment, or the balance due thereon; provided that this section shall not be construed to prevent judgment from being established as other documents provided for by this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person desiring to establish any deed, bond mortgage, judgment, or other writing, which was of record, or deposited in any office in said parish, and destroyed by the burning of the Courthouse thereof, in March, 1870, may have the same established and revived by applying to the district or parish court by petition, under oath, in which shall be described such deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing, with as much specific cer-

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

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Six	24	42	50	70	100
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