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

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GEO. Y. KELSEO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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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.

Desiring of allaying animosities, of obliterating 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, for a rational and firmness, where mild dignity and reason are required, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevail. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the 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 unflinching 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 vitally connected with their own enlightment, 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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POETRY.

A LOVE LIFE.

BY R. W. EASTBROOKS.

I wooed my love when we both were young—
Wooed her gayly, with smile and song;
She merrily laughed at the strains I sung,
Answering sagely that life was long,
And love but a wave of its restless sea,
Altered or lost at the wind's decree.

She gathered flowers in her bright young morn,
Plethorous blossoms, of varied hue,
And half in pity, and half in scorn,
Lifted the fairest for me to view,
And sang, "How foolish my heart would be,
To leave these beauties and go with thee!"

All alone we journeyed for years,
All alone through the spring-time days,
Till youth passed by with its smiles and tears,
And summer entered our different ways;
The youth had risen to man's degree,
The maid was woman, and both were free.

The flowers still bloomed; but their beauty
Secured
Only to burden the slender frame,
This was my fancy; I must have dreamed,
For still she answered me just the same;
"My path is sunny, my life is free,
I may not alter my course for thee."

So on our separate ways we sped,
Living the lives we had lived before,
Till autumn the summer had softly wed,
And over the mountain, and over the moor,
With a sobbing sigh, less of care than gloe,
Floated their first born merrily.

With warning whistle, the thoughtless
sprite
Seized her blossoms and rushed away,
The golden beams that had charmed her sight
Sank in clouds of the deepest gray;
The wind surged by like a troubled sea,
She stood alone on the dreary lea,
I opened my arms, and—she came to me!

CHOICE SELECTIONS.



THE MYSTIC BEAUTIES OF FREEMASONRY.

In last week's *Pomeroy's Democrat*, in considering the Mystic Beauties of Freemasonry, we alluded to the Jewels, and the moral to be drawn therefrom. In continuance of this interesting subject, we now propose to draw the attention of our Masonic friends and brothers to other Mystic Beauties, such as the "Points and Parallels,"—"Principles,"—"The Cardinal Virtues."

In these hieroglyphic emblems, the *Points and Parallels*, we have a point in the centre of a circle, which circle is supported on the north and on the south sides by two lines; the one said to represent St. John the Baptist, and the other St. John the Evangelist; therefore, we conceive, the Mason who walks within the circumference of this circle cannot err. For when he considers the conduct of these eminent characters, not merely as alleged patrons of the Society, but also as promulgators of the strictest morality, he will certainly be led to contemplate on the divine and moral laws contained in that sacred book, which rests upon the upper or eastern part of the circle, protected on each side by these amiable supporters. On that book stands Jacob's ladder, which reaches up to Heaven; therefore, if, as we tread the circuitous paths of human life, we consider ourselves within the periphery of that circle, taking the maxims of those zealous supporters for our guide; and the precepts contained in that holy book for the regulation of our conduct and government of our affairs under the various dispensations of Providence, there is no doubt but we shall ultimately arrive at the summit of that ladder, and be made partakers of eternal glory in the Lodge of everlasting peace and happiness, where God, the Grand Architect of the Universe, resides over all his works.

The *Principles* by which Masons are united are Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

Brotherly Love, the first grand principle, embraces the general communion of human nature, the universal chain of society, and cement to every moral and social virtue. By its exercise, which is an injunc-

tion, we learn our natural dependence on each other, expand our hearts to the various conditions of men, and acknowledge an original or parent stock, which our conduct fully verifies through life; for, as the mansion of our fathers recedes from view, though our hearts may linger on the threshold, we embrace at the distance, with the inmate of our paternal dwelling, the inhabitant of the city or province of our birth; so, when desolate and wretched, in climes where the vast expanse of waters roll between us and our homes, we claim affinity with the first being we meet, and by that affinity implore him to administer relief.

Relief is the second grand principle of our profession, given to the exercise of man by that Almighty Providence who, with unsparing hand, deals to the whole creation Relief and Protection, as an example to imitate His goodness, and approach His throne by acts of beneficence. 'Tis a plant of celestial seed, sown in brotherly love, cultivated by benevolence, and watered with the tears of sympathy; yielding that balm of comfort which effectually eradicates the corroding cankers of the mind, and gives an undiminished lustre to the soul. Happy the man willing and capable of dispensing it, whose drops can deck the widow's face with smiles, cherish and sustain the orphan, illumine the dungeon of the captive, soothe the pillow of sickness, and give confidence in the hour of death!

Truth is the foundation of virtue, and the basis upon which our principles are founded, emanating from the throne of grace, in pure essence, to guide and direct our reason through life; reflecting as a mirror of refined lustre, the virtues and faculties of our hearts, to impress a strict observance of the one, and restrain the pursuits of the other; clothing its possessor in a robe of spotless purity which no calumny or reproach can sully. It awakens our faith, cherishes our hope, and extends our charity. It guards the passions by the restrictive virtues, and promotes brotherly love and relief. There is nothing can render a man more respectable in this world, or more acceptable in the eyes of the G. A. O. T. U., than a strict adherence to truth, and an unalienable regard for sincerity; for of all the qualities which adorn the mind, truth is the most respectable; it is a rich, though simple ornament, and he who is not possessed of it, let his rank and other qualities be whatever they may, will forever be despicable in the sight of every wise, virtuous and good man.

The Cardinal virtues we will take in rotation.
Temperance directs us in the government of our appetites and affections, and so to use the good things of life as not to abuse them, either by an ungrateful and sordid parsimony on the one hand, or by a prodigal and profuse indulgence on the other. This virtue is nearly allied to prudence, and has a close connection with justice; it calms revenge, and stills the fire of unjust resentment; it checks the epicure, and stops the riotous hand of the Bacchanalian; it extinguishes or abates the flame of carnal desires, and banishes every lawless action; it silences the flippant, detracting tongue, and gives in its stead a pleasing moderation of speech; it shuts the door against avarice, and proves experimentally that happiness does not consist in the eager pursuit or acquisition of riches, but in a contented mind. This virtue can never be too highly prized by Masons, particularly in the hours of festivity, seasons of relaxation, and every enjoyment; lest through intemperance a false key should be found to unlock and discover their secrets.

Fortitude haughtily struggles with despair, and will neither yield to, nor make terms with misfortune; in every situation it reposes a noble confidence in itself, and from its immovable views to future glory and honor, astonishes the world with admiration and delight. We leap forward, as it were, with surprise and trembling joy, to behold the human soul collecting its strength, and asserting its right to superior fates. The man of true fortitude raises his head like a tower on a hill; as a rock on the seashore, he stands firm, and the dashing waves disturbs him not. The steady support of his soul ever supports him, and the arrows of fortune drop at his feet. He meets the evils of life as a man that goes forth to battle, and returns with victory in his hand; under the pressure of misfortunes, his calmness alleviates their weight, and his constancy shall surmount every difficulty.

Nor can he be too cautious and judicious in the selection of a wife. His happiness, respectability and usefulness are involved in it. In his choice, he should prefer goodness to beauty, discretion to accomplishments, piety to property, and suitability of age, manners and associations to fashion and display.

—From the Religious Herald.

HOME CIRCLE.

MAKING ONE'S SELF AT HOME.

Though it is a very common thing for a hostess to tell a friend to make herself perfectly at home in her house, yet it is a very unwise thing for a guest literally to do so. Quite young ladies are very apt sometimes to pass the bounds of politeness and propriety in this matter.

There is nothing a young lady should guard against more carefully than encouraging the frequent visits of "beaux" at the house where she is a guest. Such a course might give serious offence to the one whose hospitality she is enjoying, or put her to great inconvenience. The young men may not be such as she chooses to have introduced into her own family; yet politeness often restrains her from giving the advice she would wish. A young lady of tact, will quickly observe such things, and nothing should prevent her from departing and herself accordingly. Of course, no well-bred young lady will make herself so much at home as to ask her friends to stay to dinner or tea at the house she is visiting. Such invitations should come only from the lady of the house.

It is not well to make yourself so much at home as to wander about the grounds breaking of the nicest flowers and picking the nicest fruit, unless it is very abundant. People in the country are often obliged to buy the fruit for their table because of this thoughtfulness in their guests. A friend had some very choice pears on young trees, which he was very anxious to have ripe. His own children were forbidden to touch them, but some city visitor's children, who well knew the prohibition, pulled and ate them when but half ripe.

Above all things, adopt yourself to the customs of the family, and never require them to wait breakfast or supper for you. Fall into their ways as naturally as you can, and if they do not suit your tastes, you have a remedy always open to you—make your visit shorter.

—From the Country Gentleman.

EARLY MARRIAGES OF MINISTERS.

We have known many promising young preachers ruined by precipitate and indiscreet marriages. Before their talents were developed, their characters formed, or they settled as pastors, they rushed into matrimony with girls as immature and inconsiderate as they were themselves. The result was the necessity of engaging in secular pursuits to obtain a support, and a partial or total abandonment of the ministry. Many students for the ministry, before they have acquired the elements of an education, encumber themselves with a family, and darken their prospects of future success. We should advise churches to be cautious how they call as pastors young men who have entered into marriage without the means of supporting a family. They furnish evidence of an imprudence and folly which will be quite likely to show themselves in other relations and pursuits of life.

In general, a young man should not think of marrying until his regular studies are close, has gained some experience and reputation in his ministry, has fairly entered on his life work, and has a reasonable prospect of supporting a wife and family in comfort. If he has not the self-control to follow this prudent course, he should seriously consider whether some other vocation will not suit him better than the ministry. He should be careful, too, not to entangle himself with any matrimonial engagement before he is ready to marry. It may end in disappointment and trouble, and at best will distract his thoughts and cripple his energies.

Nor can he be too cautious and judicious in the selection of a wife. His happiness, respectability and usefulness are involved in it. In his choice, he should prefer goodness to beauty, discretion to accomplishments, piety to property, and suitability of age, manners and associations to fashion and display.

—From the Religious Herald.

LAWS

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 18.

An Act

To provide for the relinquishment to the United States in certain cases of title to lands for sites of light stations on the coasts and waters of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That whenever it shall be made to appear to any one of the district courts of this State, upon the application of any authorized agent of the United States, that the said United States are desirous of purchasing any tract of land and the right of way thereto within the limits of this State, for the erection of a light-house, beacon light, range light, or light keeper's dwelling, and that the owner or owners of said land are unknown, non-residents, or minors, or from any other cause are incapable of making a perfect title to said lands, or in case the said owners being residents, and capable of conveying, shall, from disagreement in price, or any other cause whatever, refuse to convey said lands to the United States, it shall be the duty of the judge of the district court in which the lands so designated to be purchased are situated, to order notice of said application to be published in some newspaper nearest to where said lands lie, also one newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, once in each week, for the space of four months, which notice shall contain an accurate description of the said lands, together with the names of the owners or supposed owners, and shall require all persons interested in the said lands to come forward, on a day to be specified in said notice, and file their objections, if any they should have, to the proposed purchase; and at the time specified in said notice it shall be the duty of the said district court to empanel a jury in the manner now provided by law to assess the value of said lands at their fair market value, and all damages sustained by the owner of the lands so appropriated by reason of such appropriation, which amounts, when so assessed, together with the entire costs of said proceedings, shall be paid into the parish treasury of said parish in which said proceedings are had, and thereupon the sheriff of the said parish, upon the production of the certificate of the treasurer of said parish that the said amount has been paid, shall execute to the United States and deliver to their authorized agent a deed of the said lands, reciting the proceedings in said cause, which said deed shall convey to the said United States a good and absolute title to the said title to the said lands against all persons whatsoever.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the money so paid into the parish treasury shall there remain until ordered to be paid out by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the judge directing the money to be paid to a parish treasurer, in accordance with the provision of this act, to require of such treasurer a bond in double the amount of money ordered to be paid by him, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by said judge. Said bonds shall be payable to the people of the State of Louisiana for the use and benefit of such persons severally as are entitled to said money.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases of publication of notice under this act, the court shall require same proof as in cases of publication of notice under the civil practice act of this State.

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

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

Approved February 25, 1871.

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

A true copy:
Geo. E. Boyve, Secretary of the State.

No. 19.

An Act

To authorize the change of the name of Louisa Parly Ward to Louisiana Parly Campbell.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That Louisa Parly Ward be authorized to change her name to Louisiana Parly Campbell.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, etc., 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 25, 1871.

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

A true copy:
Geo. E. Boyve, Secretary of the State.

No. 20.

An Act

For the relief of F. G. Llorens.

WHEREAS, State warrant No. 232, dated May 31, 1869, drawn to the order of F. G. Llorens, and amounting to one hundred and fifty (\$150) dollars, having been lost or mislaid in the month of June, 1869, and said Llorens having caused a public notice to be published according to law in the year 1869, cautioning all persons against negotiating for said warrant; and

WHEREAS, According to the certificate of James Graham, Auditor of Public Accounts, and the certificate of Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasurer, it appears that said warrant is still outstanding, and has not been paid; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant to F. G. Llorens for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid out of the funds as directed in the one lost or mislaid; provided, that said warrant shall be in full payment of the original warrant, No. 232, dated May 31, 1869, alleged to have been lost or mislaid.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, etc., 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 25, 1871.

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

A true copy:
Geo. E. Boyve, Secretary of the State.

No. 21.

AN ACT

To secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of this State, shall from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands of the State, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time of making the application to be subject to pre-emption to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon the application to the Register of the Land Office, make affidavit before the said register, or before the clerk of a court of record, that he or she is the head of a family or is twenty-one years or more of age, and that such applications is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement.

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

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

Approved February 25, 1871.

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

A true copy:
Geo. E. Boyve, Secretary of the State.

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