

# 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 civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honors and patronage to all who merit them. We shall denounce allaying animosities, of debilitating 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 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 inexhaustible 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 unobscuring 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 a 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 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.

### BANKS.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

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## POETRY. THE HIGHER PANTHEISM.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

The sun, the moon, the stars, the seas, the hills, and the plains— Are not these, O Soul, the Vision of him who reigns?

Is not the Vision He? though He be not that which He seems? Dreams are true while they last, and do we not live in dreams?

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb, Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from him?

Dark is the world to thee: thyself art the reason why; For is he not all but thou, that hast power to feel "I am I"?

Glory about thee, without thee: and thou fulfillst thy doom, Making him broken gleams and a stifled splendor and gloom.

Speak to Him thou, for He hears, and Spirit with Spirit can meet— Closer is He than breathing and nearer than hands and feet.

God is law, say the wise, O Soul, and let us rejoice, For if He thunder by law the thunder is yet His voice.

Law is God, say some: no God at all, says the fool; For all we have power to see is a straight spaff bent in a pool;

And the ear of man cannot hear and the eye of man cannot see; But, if we could see and hear, this Vision— were it not He?

### CHOICE SELECTIONS.

#### PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

BY EDWIN BURBETT.

There are not two things in Nature that ought to work together more harmoniously than capital and labor. In fact, they are as necessary to each other as the brain and muscle in man. Even this figure does not come up to the full truth of their relation to each other. For it implies that capital does all the thinking, and labor only all the rough work. Now this does not do labor justice. For there is no manufacture that does not require labor full of thought, scientific perception, and inventive genius—a sleight of mind, as well as of hand. In fact, there is not a joint stock company in America for manufacturing purposes to which this thought capital—this science, skill, and genius of labor—are not worth as much to it as the money capital subscribed by the stockholders. There are laboring men in most of these establishments who do not own and perhaps cannot buy a single share in them, but who have transferred to them an amount of inventive genius and brain capital worth more to the company than all the money paid in by the largest stockholder.

I think, therefore, that nothing is clearer than the fact that it does not do justice to labor, especially American labor, to say that it is only the muscle, while capital is the brain, of any joint stock company. This muscle thinks, and thinks deep, hard, and long, to make its labor tell more effectively to the profit of capital. It is the thinking power—the science and genius of labor, and not of capital—that has invented nearly all the labor-saving machines that joint stock manufactories use, and without which they never could have been formed or have made any profit on their productions.

I think we ought to allow this mind as well as muscle to labor when we consider its relation to capital, and the terms on which it should work for or with capital. We have considered not only the growing alienation that has sprung up between them, but the organized antagonism which is showing itself in this country and throughout Christendom. So far as an international organization is concerned, nothing in the history of the world ever approached in systematic power the combinations of working-men to protect their rights, as they call them, against capital. These combinations threaten to upset governments and change the constitution of states. We are told they were at the bottom of this terrible insurrection in Paris, and that the

## Workingmen's Unions in England, Germany, and Italy sympathized with them. This, then, is the point we have reached. There are nearly a million of workmen in Europe and America organized into these combinations, which are being confederated and represented in great international congress, that legislate on the rights of labor, and pass laws that the political legislation of their respective nations cannot annul.

Now, then, is there any possible remedy for this state of things? Is there any measure that would arrest this civil war between labor and capital; that would unite them harmoniously, and make not only their interests, but their feelings, identical? We know that in a few cases in America, and in far more in England, the co-operative system has been tried; and it works well. One or two hundred working-men form a joint stock company, each investing his labor, and perhaps a pound sterling, or five dollars, in money, in it. This system puts them all on a new footing, and animates them with a new spirit of ambition, of ownership, of independent enterprise. In the first place, they have all the capital of mechanical science, genius, and skill which manufacturing capitalists can command. Of course, they have all the muscle labor needed. Then they have a little money capital; and with this money, muscle, and skill they increase their production and working power as a corporation. There are many of these companies in England; and I believe they generally work harmoniously and well.

But I am persuaded this co-operative system can never supply the remedy that is needed. It does not meet the difficulty. It is the secession of labor from capital, not a union with it. It is labor setting itself up as an independent power, which must increase the antagonism to capital, and make a civil war perpetual between the two great forces upon whose union every country must rely for its material prosperity. We must look for something better than this co-operative system as a remedy for the evil. We must look for it in a different principle. I think we can find that principle working beautifully on a small scale in a system now in practice in connection with one great American enterprise. And, if the principle works well on a small scale, it may work equally well on a large one. "If to equals you add equals the sums will be equal."

### JURIES.

Several of the teachers in North Carolina, supported by the Peabody Fund, have received threatening notices to suspend their operations in that State, or prepare to take the consequences. There is no doubt as to the source of these notices. They have the well-known stamp of Ku-Kluxism upon them. Mr. Peabody, in his generous charity, provided that his fund should be applied to the education of children at the South without any discrimination as to color. This common use of the fund for the benefit alike of white and colored children is a feature that offends the negro-haters of North Carolina. They have no idea of accepting education even as a charity, if colored people share in it. They would prefer to be fools themselves rather than have black people wise.

### HOW SOME PEOPLE ABUSE SUMMER.

As a general rule, people of means and leisure will pass the summer according to their own chosen programme: but we venture to hint that simple clothing, freedom from worry, and plenty of nature, is the best way to insure health till the autumn, and, in fact, all the year round. Many cannot compass all these desirable things; but many who could, do not, and will not. Vanity and love of display are before everything else, in their estimation.

For such we have no pity to bestow; we prefer to save it for those who, bound to the hot city pavements by inexorable poverty or other necessity, are doomed to breathe the miasma of its gutters and refuse dirt through the dog-days.

## LAW. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

### No. 50.

#### An Act

To change the time of holding the sessions of District Court in the Tenth Judicial District, and to establish two additional terms of said court in the parish of Caddo, for the trial of State cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the time of holding the sessions of the District Court in and for the Tenth Judicial District, shall be as follows, viz:

For the parish of De Soto, on the first Mondays of March and October.

For the parish of Bossier, on the third Mondays of March and October.

For the parish of Caddo, there shall be annually four sessions of the District Court, to be held as follows, viz: On the first Mondays of January, April, June, and November. The sessions of said court for the parish of Caddo, which are held on the first Mondays of January and June, shall be devoted exclusively to the trial of the State docket, and at these sessions alone, the Grand Jury for the said parish shall be empaneled. The said sessions, held on the first Mondays of April and November, shall be devoted exclusively to the trial of civil cases.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to change or in anywise to affect the law relative to called and special terms of court.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after the twenty-eighth day of February A. D., 1871.

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

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

Approved March 22, 1871.

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

A true copy:

Geo. E. BOVZ, Secretary of State.

### No. 51.

#### Joint Resolution.

Authorizing and requiring the transfer of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver from the parish jail of Ascension to the parish of Jefferson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the parish of Ascension, immediately after the publication of this concurrent resolution, to transfer and deliver the bodies of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver, now in custody on a charge of murder, to the Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson, there to be held in custody and until released by due course of law; and any expenses of the said transfer shall be paid to the said sheriff by the police jury out of the treasury of the parish Ascension.

Be it further resolved, That the Clerk of the District Court of said parish of Ascension shall, without delay, transmit to the Clerk of the District Court of the parish of Jefferson all the paper, testimony and other documents relating to the aforesaid case of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver, now held upon a charge of murder, that are on file in his office.

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

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

Approved March 21, 1871.

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

A true copy:

Geo. E. BOVZ, Secretary of State.

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Approved March 22, 1871.

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

A true copy:

Geo. E. BOVZ, Secretary of State.

### No. 51.

#### An Act

Establishing the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial Districts, and providing for the time of holding the courts in said districts and parishes, and the time for which the judges and district attorneys in said districts shall hold their office.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne are hereby set apart, and shall hereafter compose one judicial district, to be numbered the fifteenth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, and the terms of the district courts for said parishes shall commence as follows:

For the parish of Assumption, on the first Mondays of April and October.

For the parish of Lafourche, on the first Mondays of June and December.

For the parish of Terrebonne, on the first Mondays of May and November.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parishes of Vermilion, Cameron and Lafayette are hereby set apart and shall hereafter compose one judicial district, to be numbered the Sixteenth Judicial of the State of Louisiana, and that the terms of the district court shall commence as follows:

For the parish of St. Martin, on the first Mondays of May and October.

For the parish of Lafayette, on the first Mondays of April and September.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parishes of St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin be and are hereby annexed to the Third Judicial District for the State of Louisiana, and that the terms of the district court for the several parishes in the Third Judicial District shall commence as follows:

For the parish of Iberia, on the first Mondays of April and October.

For the parish of Vermilion, on the first Mondays of — and —

For the parish of Cameron, on the first Mondays of March and September.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That a judge and district attorney shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill the vacancy in those offices for said Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial District, who shall hold their offices until the next general election for judges and district attorneys in this State, and whose offices shall expire at the same time with the order district judges in this State.

Sec. 5. 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 March 21, 1871.

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

A true copy:

Geo. E. BOVZ, Secretary of State.

### No. 52.

#### An Act

Granting to J. J. Warren and T. W. Crawford, of the parish of St. Landry, the right of keeping a ferry across the river Atchafalaya, near the mouth of the Bayou Rouge, on the road leading from Morganza, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, to Opelousas, in the parish of St. Landry.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That J. J. Warren and T. W. Crawford, of the parish of St. Landry, shall have the right to keep and maintain a ferry across the Atchafalaya, at their plantation, near the mouth of the Bayou Rouge, on the road leading from Morganza, in the par-

Continued on third page.

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