

# The 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 reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which those 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 honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of elaborating 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. Thwarted 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 indiscriminating 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 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  
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## POETRY.

### LOVE AND WAR.

He crossed the mountain-paths alone,  
Quick-radiant as the tender morn;  
He wooed me by the altar-stone,  
Where all our vows were sworn.  
I heard the lark sing round his nest;  
I heard, from love's divine eclipse—  
His breast was burning on my breast,  
His lips upon my lips.  
Full sweet and glorious were his words,  
Like bells that ring with marriage gloe:  
But War leaped out of hell, and stole  
My lord from me.

Wild clarions shook the commonweal;  
The legions of the land arose;  
They swept like glancing streams of steel,  
To smite the nation's foes.  
I saw the hosts at early morn  
Wind westward in their bearded might;  
I heard the giggling bugle-horn  
Laugh at the drum's delight:  
I held the stirrup for his foot,  
The best in that bright company;  
One word—one kiss—and then he flashed  
Like light from me.

Came one at length with trembling pace,  
And fearful speech, and wandering eye;  
A thousand deaths were in his face,  
And one poor victory.  
Another and another came,  
With mangled limb and bleeding breast,  
Who bore new-kindled fires of fame  
Of heroes gone to rest:  
Then came the laureled legions home,  
To lovers waiting wistfully:  
But oh, dear Lord, he never came  
To me—poor me!

I know not if I weaked or swept  
That weary, weary, woful night;  
I only know I never wept—  
My eyes were dry as light:  
Yet in a trance I seemed to tread  
The horrors of the battle-plain;  
I found my hero cold and dead  
Above the conquered slain:  
And then he seemed to be alive;  
I clasped him—oh, how tenderly!  
'Twas but his ghost that soothed my arms:  
God pity me!

### CHOICE SELECTIONS.

#### CALL FOR A SOUTHERN STATES CONVENTION.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local causes, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,  
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been adopted, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subscribed, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to-wit: One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at

## HONE CIRCLE.

### CARELESS OR CRUEL HUSBANDS—WHICH?

We are constantly in the receipt of letters from sore-hearted wives, stating domestic griefs and asking for advice, of which the following extract will give our readers some idea. The writer, after a few explanatory statements, says:  
"I was a happy wife until about a month ago, when I invited a friend of mine—a widow—to spend a few weeks with me. She accepted the invitation, and since she came, my husband is constantly with her. In the evening they sing together, and in the day-time he takes her out horse-back riding. Now, I won't say that I am jealous, but it does make me feel bad to think that he is so easily won from my side. Please think this worthy of an answer, and tell me what is the best way to do."  
This is a mild case, in comparison with the great majority which are submitted to us: but it will serve to point a moral which sadly needs pointing in these days. In this husband's neglect of his wife and devotion to the stranger, it is easy to see those germs of domestic quietude which are so apt to blossom into family discord, and culminate in disruption and divorce. The question naturally arises, Why do husbands do such things? Do they perpetrate them from carelessness, or from cruelty? without thought or with deliberate intention? Whatever the reason, the result is disastrous. It is downright cruel and wicked for a man thus to slight his wife and wound her feelings, and no husband can do it without reaping that retributive reward which inevitably avenges the violation of a Divine law: "Yet we say, Wherefore? Because the Lord hath been witness between thee and the wife of thy youth, against whom thou hast dealt treacherously; yet is she thy companion, and the wife of thy covenant. \* \* \* Therefore, take heed to your spirit, and let none deal treacherously against the wife of his youth."

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:  
Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.  
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.  
Delaware—Hon. Howard Day.  
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. James H. Harmon.  
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles Esq.  
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupe, Esq.  
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.  
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.  
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarborough.  
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.  
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cair, Hon. Jas. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.  
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. Anderson, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.  
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.  
District of Columbia—Hon. F. C. Erick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

### DARWINISM.

"We will now pass on," remarked the rural showman, "to behold the wisdom of Providence as displayed in the ring-tailed monkey." Mr. Darwin entreats our attention to the same inspiring theme. He does not, to be sure, deduce the wisdom of Providence from him. But he gives us in place of the fervor of religion the warmer personal interest of consanguinity in the subject of his researches. It may be humiliating to our vanity to be assured that the rubricated baboon which sports itself in its gilded bower in the menagerie is not only a kinsman, but the lineal and accurate representative of an older branch of the family, who is entitled to regard us with the same disgust which we commonly feel for him, by reason of our having lost those peculiarities of fingers and of tail which are unquestionably hereditary traits with him. But, as Mr. Darwin remarks, perhaps with a covert sarcasm upon the first chapter of Genesis, it is more creditable to be descended from an organic monkey than from a handful of inorganic dust. The misfortune of his position is that, as he does not attempt to account for the monkey or any other original form of life, we are driven back to the ultimate, and what Mr. Darwin considers the less flattering, hypothesis of the "inorganic dust," and obliged to submit to the additional humiliation of a pedigree derived through the graceful polyp and the patient oyster, if not through the humble turnip and the plebeian squash. It has always been considered ample evidence of relationship upon the stage to disclose a strawberry-mark upon the left arm. Certainly the existence of an aborted tail is as affecting and as conclusive a token.

### DO THE BIRDS FLY TOO FAST?

We observe that the managers of some of the Agricultural Societies still adhere to the doctrine that there is a moderate rate of speed—something like traveling half a mile in half a day—beyond which it is not desirable that horses should go. At the same time, these very men warmly commend to farmers the care and protection of birds. Swallows are especially favorites with them. Swallows devour innumerable destructive insects, and farmers are advised to cherish birds of this description as among their best friends and greatest benefactors.

Have these managers of Agricultural Societies considered that the utility of swallows and some other kinds of birds is dependent chiefly upon the swiftness of the flight? Might not these wisecracks, with equal show of reason, protest against birds flying so fast, as they now protest against the greatest possible rate of speed in horses?

When the Creator gave to man dominion over the beasts of the field, did He give that dominion with the design that man should improve these animals, or with the design that they should deteriorate under man's dominion?

If the Almighty intended the speed of the horse to be limited to that of the ox, why did he endow the horse with the capacity to travel faster than the ox? Do the pharisaical pretenders who proclaim their cant against too great speed in horses imagine, in their self-sufficiency and arrogance, that they could have performed the work of creation better? One would think so, from the way they talk.

It seems to us just about as rational to undertake to fix a standard beyond which birds shall not go in flying, as to fix one beyond which horses shall not go in trotting.

The papers in Geesee county, (Ill.), poor-house do not seem to like their situations. Three of them committed suicide within a period of three weeks.

## LAWS

### STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

#### No. 26. An Act

To create the parish of Webster, and providing for the complete organization thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That a new parish in the State of Louisiana be and the same is hereby created out of the contiguous portions of the parishes of Bossier, Claiborne and Bienville, to be called and known as the parish of Webster.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said parish of Webster shall be composed of all the territory of said three parishes composed of all the territory of said three parishes comprised within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the State line dividing the State of Louisiana and the State of Arkansas where the stream known as Bayou Bodeau intersects or crosses said State line, thence running southerly along the eastern bank of said Bayou Bodeau to where it intersects township line between township twenty and twenty-one, thence east on said township-line until its intersects range line between ten and eleven, thence south on said range line until it intersects township line between sixteen and seventeen, thence east, crossing Lake Bisteneau and running on said township line till it intersects range line between eight and nine, thence north three miles, thence east until it intersects Black Lake, thence northerly along the western bank of said stream Black Lake to the confluence of the main eastern and western of said Black Lake stream, thence northerly and up said main western prong, known as Cow's Creek, to where said stream intersects the township line dividing townships nineteen and twenty, thence west along said township line to the half-way point between range lines dividing ranges seven and eight and the line dividing ranges eight and nine, thence due north three miles, thence due west to the range line dividing ranges eight and nine, thence due north on said range line to a point where said range line intersects the State line dividing the State of Louisiana and Arkansas, thence west along said State line to the point of beginning.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That until otherwise provided, said parish shall form a part of the eleventh judicial district, also of the senatorial district now composed of said three parishes from whose territory it is hereby created.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said parish of Webster shall have and enjoy all the rights and powers conferred upon the other parishes of the State of Louisiana by the general laws of said State.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That until a new apportionment of representatives in the State of Louisiana, and until otherwise provided, the said parish of Webster shall be represented in common by the representatives of said three named parishes.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the seat of justice of the said parish of Webster shall be and remain in the town of Minden, in the said parish of Webster, and until otherwise provided the Judges of the Eleventh Judicial District shall hold regular jury terms of his court, for said parish at said seat of justice, beginning on the second Monday of May and second Monday of November in each year.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That said parish of Webster shall be divided into six wards, as follows, to-wit: Ward number one (1), composed of all that portion of said parish west of Bayou Dorchest and north of the township line dividing townships twenty and twenty-one; and ward number two (2), composed of all that portion of said parish situated west of Bayou Dorchest and north of said township

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| Squares  | 1 mo | 3 mos | 6 mos | 1 yr |
|----------|------|-------|-------|------|
| One      | \$4  | \$7   | \$9   | \$12 |
| Two      | 7    | 12    | 16    | 20   |
| Three    | 9    | 15    | 20    | 25   |
| Four     | 12   | 20    | 25    | 30   |
| Five     | 15   | 25    | 30    | 35   |
| Six      | 20   | 35    | 45    | 50   |
| 1 Column | 45   | 80    | 100   | 125  |

Transient advertisements, \$1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

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Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

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Sidney W. Crifut, Secy., Edward Clapp,  
Supt. Agents, T. E. Marcy, Md. Spencer,  
Agents, New Orleans, 120 Common St.

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

## line dividing township twenty and twenty-one; and ward number three (3), composed of all that portion of said parish west of Bayou Dorchest situated between the township line dividing township twenty and twenty-one and the township line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen; and ward number four (4), composed of all that portion of said parish east of said Bayou Dorchest and Lake Bisteneau situated between the township line dividing townships twenty and twenty-one and the township line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen; and ward number five (5), composed of all that portion of said parish situated east of Lake Bisteneau and south of the township line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen; and ward number six (6), composed of all that portion of said parish situated west of Lake Bisteneau and south of the township line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That within ten days after the act becomes a law, the Governor of the State shall appoint and commission for said parish of Webster, a parish judge, a clerk of the district court, a sheriff, a recorder, a coroner, and an assessor and collector of taxes; and for each ward in said parish a justice of the peace, a constable and one police juror, who shall be residents of said parish and shall possess the legal qualifications; that the officers, thus appointed and commissioned, shall forthwith qualify according to law and enter upon the discharge of their respective official duties, and shall continue in office until the election and qualification of their successors.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the police jurors thus appointed shall meet at said seat of justice on the third Monday after their appointment, and organize as the police jury of said parish of Webster. They shall have the powers and observe all the duties conferred by general laws of the State on police juries. They shall make the necessary arrangements forthwith and without delay to provide the requisite public buildings, sites, lots, offices, seals, records, books and appurtenances for said parish and the offices thereof, and shall not cease from their labors until all the same shall have at least been provisionally acquired and provided, and for these purposes they shall have power to levy and cause to be collected a special tax.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the police jury shall provide for the transfer from the respective offices of said three named parishes of all such original records, acts and documents as may affect the people, property or pending successions in the parish of Webster, and shall deliver the same to the appointed officers of said parish, who shall hold and preserve the same in their respective offices in said parish, and such transportation and delivery of such original records shall be paid for by the parish of Webster; provided, that no suit now pending in the courts of said parishes of Claiborne, Bossier and Bienville shall be removed to said parish of Webster unless by consent of all parties to said suit, and not then until all costs and fees in such case due the officers of the parish where the same shall be pending shall be fully paid; but all unsettled successions opened by death of decedent within the limits of said parish of Webster, and the major portion of whose property shall lie within said parish, shall be removed to the clerk's office of the court of the parish of Webster, where all subsequent proceedings shall be had; and provided further that no judgment, lien, privilege or mortgage shall lose the effect of its inscription upon any property within said parish of Webster by this act, if legally inscribed in either of said parishes of Bossier, Claiborne or Bienville, in such manner as to bind such property as of the date of its inscription, and which is void for no other legal cause, and the certificate of the proper officer of either of said parishes in which such property was situated prior to the passage of this act, shall be re-

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