

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

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

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1871.

NUMBER 57.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLONEL MEN. IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PROPRIETORS. HON. P. E. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS. C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO. GEO. Y. KELSEO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: PER ANNUM \$5.00 SIX MONTHS 3.00 THREE MONTHS 1.50 SINGLE COPY .50

## 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. Desires 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, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reign, 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 illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenue, 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. Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

D. L. EATON, Actuary. BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA. 114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier. Bank Hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Nights: 6 to 8 o'clock.

## POETRY.

### A POEM.

BY FITZ GREENE HALLACK. (Hitherto Unpublished.)

'Twas like the poet's dreaming land, Where fairies tread the moonlight sea; Where sea-nymphs deck the silver strand, And spirits breathe in melody.

The vesper dews were on the wold, The western planet of the day Had lit her twinkling lamp of gold In twilight's dim departing ray.

'Twas sweet to see the pale moon weep O'er her blue wave her tears of light! And list, across the swelling deep, The whisper of the winds of night!

Borne on that breeze of evening mild, The soul of music floating came; Notes that might soothe the despair's lone child, Or light devotion's hallowed flame.

Now swelling full in choral song, It seemed the seraph's hymn of praise! Now in wild ecstacy swept along The green-haired mermaid's thrilling lays!

Now murmuring low it sank remote, Soft as the dying cygnet's wail! Or songs of moonlight fays that float On wings of woven air in some enchanted vale!

Such was that night. Dost thou like me Recall that scene with fond regret? Lives in thy ear that minstrelsy? And on thine eye that moonbeam yet?

### CHOICE SELECTIONS.

#### A LECTURE.

We received a polite invitation from the Trustees of the State Street African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church to attend a lecture in that edifice on Thursday evening. Being told that the discourse would be delivered by a female colored lecturer from Maryland, curiosity, as well as an interest to see how the colored citizens were managing their own institutions, led us at once to accept the invitation. We found a very spacious church, gas-lit, and the balustrades of the galleries copiously hung with wreaths and festoons of flowers, and a large audience of both sexes, which, both in appearance and behavior, was respectable and decorously observant of the proprieties of the place. The services were opened, as usual, with prayer and a hymn, the latter inspired by powerful lungs, and in which the musical ear at once caught the negro talent for melody. The lecturer was then introduced as Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, from Maryland. Without a moment's hesitation, she started off in the flow of her discourse, which rolled smoothly and uninterruptedly on for nearly two hours. It was very apparent that it was not a cut and dried speech, for she was as fluent and felicitous in her allusions to circumstances immediately around her, as she was when she rose to a more exalted pitch of laudation of the "Union," or of execration of the old slavery system. Her voice was remarkable — as sweet as any woman's voice we ever had, and so clear and distinct as to pass every syllable to the most distant ear in the house. Without any effort at attentive listening, we followed the speaker to the end, not discerning a single grammatical inaccuracy of speech, or the slightest violation of good taste in manner or matter. At times the current of her thoughts flowed in eloquent and poetic expression, and often her quaint humor would expose the ivory in half a thousand of open mouths. We confess that we began to wonder, and we asked a fine-looking colored man before us, "What is color; is she dark or light?" He answered, "She is mulatto—what they call a red mulatto." The "red" was new to us. Our neighbor asked, "How do you like her?" We replied, "She is giving your people the best kind and the very wisest of advice." He rejoined, "I wish I had her education;" to which we added, "that's just what she tells you is your great duty and your need, and if you are too idle to get it yourselves, you must give it to your children."

The speaker left the impression on our mind, that she was not only intelligent and educated, but the great end of education—she was enlightened. She comprehends perfectly the situation of her people, to whose interests she seems ardently devoted. The main theme of her

## DISCOURSE.

### THE ONE STRING TO THE HARMONY.

discourse, the one string to the harmony of which all the others were attuned, was the grand opportunity that emancipation had afforded to the black race to lift itself to the level of the duties and responsibilities enjoyed by it. You have muscle power and brain power, she said, you must utilize them, or be content to remain forever the inferior race. Get land, every one that can, and as fast as you can. A landless people must be dependent upon the landed people. A few acres to till for food, and a roof, however humble, over your head, are the castle of your independence, and when you have it you are fortified to act and vote independently whenever your interests are at stake. That part of her lecture (and there was much of it) that dwelt on the moral duties and domestic relations of the colored people was pitched on the highest key of sound morality. She urged the cultivation of the "home life," the sanctity of the marriage state, (a happy contrast to her strong minded, free-love, white sisters of the North), and the duties of mothers to their daughters. "Why," said she, in a voice of surprise, "I have actually heard since I have been South that sometimes colored husbands positively beat their wives! I do not mean to insinuate for a moment that such things can possibly happen in Mobile. The very appearance of the congregation forbids it; but I did hear of one terrible husband defending himself for the unmanly practice with, 'Well, I've got to whip her, or leave her.'" Again the white ivory showed what a chord was struck in the audience. We heard a darkey near us say, "If she will just stay here a few days, she will find plenty of them sort of husbands."

There were parts of the lecturer's discourse that grated a little on a white Southern ear, but it was lost and forgiven in the genuine earnestness and profound good sense with which the woman spoke to her kind in words of sound advice. And when we came to consider her education, we had to conclude that the grating passages were comparatively mild. She was educated among Abolitionists before the war, and was a trained and practiced lecturer in the anti-slavery crusade. And yet, to judge from her talk, she is less bigoted and less embittered to-day than nine-tenths of the white Yankees of that school.

On the whole, we are glad we accepted the Zion's invitations. It gave us much food for new thought. It reminded us, perhaps, of neglected duties to these people, and it impressed strongly on our minds that these people are getting along, getting onward, and progress was a star becoming familiar to their gaze and their desires. Whatever the negroes have done in the paths of advancement, they have done largely without white aid. We say "largely," and yet the white people have helped them to build their churches and to promote the honest in their undertakings. But politics and white pride have kept the white people aloof from offering that earnest and that moral assistance which would be so useful to a people just starting from infancy into a life of self-dependence. The white people, have held back from a race who had given up their political consciences and their suffrage power to strangers and to notorious enemies of the South, and have preferred to let them do the work of opening the eyes of the black people to their true relations and interests in society and politics. But for the interloping carpet bagger, who came between the two races to make strife, and to steal and plunder by means of a suborned negro vote, we have never doubted that happier relations would have existed between the two races since the war ended. That time will yet come. It is hastened a step by the political defeat and consequent departure of every additional one of these evil birds of passage and of prey.

## HOME CIRCLE.

### SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

What is beauty? A divine gift, that Providence bestows on woman with which to gladden the eye and heart of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still? Then be not callous, you who possess it, but hold it fast while it is yours; once lost, it can never be restored, for Nature punishes those who neglect her choicest boon by taking it from them, often when most needed. Again, what is beauty? Is it the hair, the eye, the teeth, the hand? It is all that—and, more than all, it is complexion. With a soft, peach-like complexion, whether fair or dark, a woman is always lovely; and this may be preserved till a good old age with very little trouble: to a certain extent it may be acquired, and it can always be improved. How? I will tell you.

Skins, however, differ: some are cold, soft, and moist; others are warm, firm, and porous; some oily, some dry. They equally vary in thickness, color, and elasticity; but in any case they should never come in contact with animal grease. Imagine for yourselves, ladies, the danger of stopping up the pores of your skin with the fat of animals, perhaps diseased! The idea is as noisome as that of sleeping with slices of uncooked beef on your cheeks, with some misguided women have been foolishly induced to try. What are you to use if you may not use cold cream? you say. There is an answer to that question, as to all others; Search Nature. Take the oil and juice of vegetables—they never hurt. Indeed, fresh olive-oil is the unction above all others to soften the skin. Rub the face gently every night with it and you will soon find the skin become impervious to storm and blast. The ancient Greeks knew the value of oil to the skin, and used it freely for beauty to the skin and pliability to the muscles. Naturally oily skins should avoid ointments of all description. A few drops of camphor, diluted in water, will be found more efficacious, and powdered fuller's earth puffed on the face after washing. Exposure to the sun is very beneficial to the skin, though ladies object to the tanning it produces. It was on this account that masks used to be worn in the streets at one time. Some ladies, it is carried the mask mania so far as to sleep in masks. Marguerite de Navarre was one of these; Henry IV. expostulated in vain, but Marguerite preferred losing her husband to losing her mask. Indeed it played a not unimportant part in their subsequent divorce. This shows the folly of the whim; for a mask could only check perspiration, and would be most injurious to the wearer in many ways. In fact, it only deserves mention to be condemned.

It was not to such tricks that Diana of Poitiers, Duchess of Valentinois, resorted to preserve her beauty to the age of three score years and ten,—she who, at sixty-five, rode on horseback like a girl! This remarkable woman was a celebrated beauty in an age of beauties, yet, strange to say, no historian has ever given details of those wondrous charms which captivated two kings one of them fifteen years her junior in age. We do not even know whether her eyes were blue or black, whether her hair was light or dark; we only know that she was the loveliest woman at a court of lovely women are, to say the least, somewhat rare. People said she possessed a secret that rendered her thus impervious to the ravages of time. Some went so far as to say, in that superstitious age, that she had bought her secret from a very dark gentleman, indeed! What was the secret, then? Did she ever tell it? Never. Did any one ever know it? Yes, her perfume. Did he never tell it? Not during her life. It is known, then? It is, for those who have the patience to wade through musty manuscripts and books. May we not know it? You will only smile and disbelieve! Try, Good, then, I will translate *Maitre Oudard's* own words to you: Oudard, apothecary, surgeon, perfumer, do here declare, by faithful and on the memory of my

ored and much beloved mistress, Madame Diana of Poitiers, Duchess of Valentinois, that the only secret she possessed, with which to be and remain in perfect health, youth, and beauty, to the age of seventy two, was—Rain Water! In truth, I assert that there is nothing in the world like this same Rain Water, a constant use of which is imperative to render the skin soft and downy, or to freshen the color or to cleanse the pores of the skin, or to make beauty last as long as life." Once a week.

## LAWS.

### OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST NUMBER

The Council shall have power to levy a tax, in addition to all other taxes now authorized by law, upon all the real and personal property within the limits of the city, sufficient to provide for the payment of the annual interest of said bonds, and it is hereby made the duty of the Council, when such bonds shall have been running twenty years, to levy an annual tax for the remaining twenty years of the currency of said bonds, upon all real and personal property within the limits of the city, sufficient to provide for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity. The bonds issued by the provisions of this section, and made payable in ten years, shall be known and designated as street assessment bonds; and those made payable in forty years, as street improvement bonds; and neither class of said bonds shall be disposed of by the city at less price than seventy-five cents upon the dollar. But the city may contract to pay for improvements contemplated in this section by the issue of the bonds herein provided for, at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar, or more as may be agreed upon. The city shall also have power, in order to facilitate the payment for progressing improvements, to hypothecate said bonds temporarily, or to issue to contractors certificates for work done; which certificates shall bear an equal rate of interest with the bonds, and be retired by the issue of bonds upon the final completion of any contract or contracts made as contemplate by this section. And it is further provided, That whenever a majority of the owners of property petitioning for the use of any particular patented pavement, for the purpose of paving or improving the streets, or any part thereof, then the Council of said city is hereby authorized, by resolution or ordinance, to fix the price to be paid for such pavement, and to let the same under contract to the licensee or assignee of said patented pavement, and the payments or improvements.

And it is further provided, That ten days' public notice shall be given by the Council by advertisement in the official journal, of the intention of the city to make any improvement such as in contemplated by the provisions of this section. Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Council shall have power and is hereby authorized to establish, alter and amend all grades throughout the corporate limits of the city, whether of streets, alleys, sidewalks or public grounds or ways, and said grades when established, altered and amended shall be complied with by all property owners, street and other railroad companies, under such penalties as the Council may prescribe. And the Council is hereby empowered to enforce compliance with this provision of such means as may be deemed compatible with the public interest. And it is further provided, That the Council shall have power and authority, when it may be deemed necessary in the interest to cause new sidewalks to be laid, or to repair old sidewalks, or to cause the same to be relaid with new material within the corporate limits of the city, and shall have power also to prescribe the material for the construction or repair of the same. When-

## LAWYERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. A. BARTLETTE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. 142... Gravier Street... 142 (Up Stairs.) NEW ORLEANS, LA. HAWKINS & THARP, (J. HAWKINS—BRIAN THARP.) ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 19... Commercial Place... 19 New Orleans, La. Prompt attention given to civil business in the State and United States Courts. 38 1/2.

JOHN B. HOWARD, LAW OFFICE, 26 St. Charles Street 26 Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

D. URBAN, CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, AND Commissioner of the Court of Claims. Depositions, testimony, acknowledgments, etc., taken at short notice. Passports secured from the State Department, Washington, with accuracy and promptness. Office at the Customhouse, over the Post Office newspaper delivery. New Orleans, Louisiana.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dotson, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. No 2. Commercial Place, 2d. Floor. Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts.

S. MYERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 81 Carondelet St., near Poydras. New Orleans, Louisiana.

HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE, Attorneys at Law, 28... Natchez Street... 28 (Morgan's Building.) New Orleans, La.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

SECURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AND FURTHER LOSSSES IN New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. A. CARRIÈRE, Vice-President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK NO. 139 BROADWAY. OFFICE.

Geo. W. Smith, Vice Presd. G. H. Hill, Secretary. Presd. L. H. Waters, Actuary. Sidney W. Credit, Secy., Everett Clapp, Supt. Agents. T. H. Murray, Med. Examin., Agents. New Orleans, LA.

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Square	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$13	\$20
Two	7	12	16	23	35
Three	9	15	20	29	45
Four	11	18	24	35	55
Five	13	21	28	41	65
Six	15	24	32	47	75
1 Column	45	80	130	175	250

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. All business notices of advertisements to be charged at ready cents per line each insertion. Jos. Partridge executed with neatness and dispatch. Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions. Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

## LAWYERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. A. BARTLETTE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. 142... Gravier Street... 142 (Up Stairs.) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HAWKINS & THARP, (J. HAWKINS—BRIAN THARP.) ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 19... Commercial Place... 19 New Orleans, La.

Prompt attention given to civil business in the State and United States Courts. 38 1/2.

JOHN B. HOWARD, LAW OFFICE, 26 St. Charles Street 26 Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

D. URBAN, CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, AND Commissioner of the Court of Claims. Depositions, testimony, acknowledgments, etc., taken at short notice. Passports secured from the State Department, Washington, with accuracy and promptness. Office at the Customhouse, over the Post Office newspaper delivery. New Orleans, Louisiana.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dotson, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. No 2. Commercial Place, 2d. Floor. Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts.

S. MYERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 81 Carondelet St., near Poydras. New Orleans, Louisiana.

HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE, Attorneys at Law, 28... Natchez Street... 28 (Morgan's Building.) New Orleans, La.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

SECURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AND FURTHER LOSSSES IN New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. A. CARRIÈRE, Vice-President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK NO. 139 BROADWAY. OFFICE.

Geo. W. Smith, Vice Presd. G. H. Hill, Secretary. Presd. L. H. Waters, Actuary. Sidney W. Credit, Secy., Everett Clapp, Supt. Agents. T. H. Murray, Med. Examin., Agents. New Orleans, LA.

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]