

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 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.

Business of allaying animosities, of allaying 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. Unimpaired 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 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 times "deserve" success.

BANKS.

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POETRY.

SHE HATH FALLEN ASLEEP.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

She sleepeth a happy sleep,
Knowing no grief or tear;
O'er the peace which she hath won
There riseth no dream of fear.
For the measure of earthly joys
She maketh not sorrowful quest:
She will wake—she will wake once more
In the beautiful land of Rest!

On her brow, so pure and white,
The kiss of the angels fell;
They wooed her away from us,
Who loved her so long and well.
On her spirit rests the calm
God giveth unto the blest;
And oh, she will wake again
In the beautiful land of Rest!

Though our arms are empty now,
Though idly our hands must fall,
Though we feel in our aching hearts
The pain that must come to all,
Though our river of bliss runs dry,
Tears crowd to our lonely eyes,
Yet we feel that she is blest
In the home beyond the skies.

Dark, dark is the shadow that falls
O'er the house, so desolate now;
For the mother no longer bends
O'er her baby's upturned brow.
And the heart that beat with hers,
Like a wounded bird sinks down;
For he loved her—loved her so,
And his life hath lost its crown!

Yet look through the gloom of night,
Beyond where the shadows fall,
To the land of love and light—
The home that awaits us all.
There, safe at her Saviour's feet,
In robes the brightest, best—
Hark! for she strikes her harp
In the beautiful land of Rest!

Let not your hearts grow cold
'Neath the rain of idle tears;
God keepeth some comfort still
To brighten the lonely years.
Your faltering feet he will lead
Where the greenest pastures grow;
He will keep your treasure safe
While you linger here below.

The sky still smiloth blue;
On our path still grow the flowers.
Look up, and you still shall find
Some joy in the passing hours.
Through earth were a solitude—
This rapture be confessed—
Beyond the clouds of Time
There's a beautiful land of Rest!

And God is our Father still;
He pitieth every woe.
His love and sympathy
Who of us all can know?
He feedeth the growing leaf,
He giveth the flower its dew,
He showeth the bird her nest,
And shall He not care for you?

The summer is shining fair,
Let it scatter your tears away!
Morn' weareth her robe of gold,
Then trust to the coming day!
For the night of Death must come,
Yet Heaven dawns on the blest;
And our loved ones wait us there,
In the beautiful land of Rest!

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON THE SITUATION.

ANOTHER LETTER.

A citizen of Arkansas has received the following letter from John Quincy Adams:

QUINCY, Mass., June 5, 1871.
DEAR SIR: I cannot pass over, silently, a letter which gratifies me as much as yours, which I received to-day; and yet I feel shy of speaking to you or any citizen of the "subject States." I dislike to earn the retort—"Oh, it is very easy to preach; but suffer as we have and then tell us how you feel, and we will listen." I do try to take it home to myself; and I do not doubt that, in similar circumstances, I should be to-day an "unrepentant rebel"—sore, angry, beaten and defiant. And with me it would doubtless have been as it has been with you, that "the tender mercies of reconstruction had been harder to bear than all the horrors of invasive war." I should have been galled by misgovernment, robbed by imported knavery, of the pittance which the war had spared; exasperated by willful and persistent misrepresentation; cruelly condemned to hopeless impotence for the imputed guilt of cowardly crimes I abhorred. I should have been condemned, too, to hold my personal liberty at the nod of a meek carpet-bagger or the whim of a military satrap. I say that I fear I should have been an "irreconcilable." In such a case I think I should be sly; but I know I should be silly if I yielded to the feeling. For, whence must my relief come if my last estate is not to become worse than the first? In

J. Q. ADAMS,
To J. T. Trezevant, Esq.,
Augusta, Ark.

—N. Y. Tribune.

THE DUTY OF TAQT.

What a wonderful oil upon the machinery of human affairs tact is. To know just what to say; to know when to be silent, and when differentially to listen, is a great gift. No one can fully appreciate this quality who has not had the misfortune of living with a blundering person who never speaks or moves without unintentionally wounding or offending somebody. Contiguity with such a one is fearful to the nerves, and temper too. We doubt whether tact, in any considerable degree, can be required. It is born with some, and is as natural to them as the color of their hair or eyes. We have seen little children who were perfect in it, without the slightest idea of course of the diplomacy they were engaging.

"I say, Jack, how did they get the cow up stairs the other night?" "Twisted her tail." "Well, how did they get her down?" "Untwisted it." "Oh!"

WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

"You know my opinion," said John Randolph, "of female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes." This observation applies with tenfold force to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift—a poor one, I grant—to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion next to his Creator—to some aimable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Pinrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing at least is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton, or a mere scholar, may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom-friend and children round him, to cherish and support the dreariness of old-age.

The whole political problem of the future turns upon the answer to the question, "Shall we live together as friends or enemies?" Now, the whole internal policy of the present Administration says War. Reconstruction meant War, and the Ku-Klux bill declared War; This Union is now held together by force. Certainly, if this is to be permanent, it would have been better to have parted at first. If the struggle to cast out Slavery overthrew the Constitution, what chance is there for a "free" Government, if the North is to rule the South? South Carolina is to-day the most shameless parody on Republican institutions since Republican Rome bestrode all the nations of the ancient world, put the sword to their throats, stripped them bare, and then lacked words to laud the loveliness of liberty. You cannot be subject, and we be long free. The untrammelled exercise of local self-government by the people of the States is the salt which preserves our whole system. Take that away and our frame of polity will rapidly rot into despotism. Therefore it is, that, not as a partisan, but wholly as a fellow-citizen, I trust that all the good citizens of the seceded States will frankly and honestly accept the revolutionary changes which have been forced upon the Constitution, and with them cheerfully adopt the new relations of amity and political equality toward the emancipated class which these changes involve. And, therefore, I am glad when I see the noble spirit of your letter prevailing the Southern people as it does, despite the malignity of a partisan press, while the sterling sense or Mr. Valandigham has reformed the Northern Democracy. And it matters not what man may be chosen to lead us so long as his heart is large enough to embrace a Confederate as a brother, and his platform wide enough for every American citizen to stand upon. To compass this end something of sacrifice is required of us all; much of self-control is demanded of the South. You and all I hear assure me that the attempt will be made; and if made honestly and in earnest, it cannot fail. Again thanking you for your letter, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LACK OF APPRECIATION OF COUNTRY LIFE.
People who live altogether in the country have very little appreciation of its advantages and pleasures. Why should they think anything of fresh air? It is too common. They have it all the time. Everybody around them has it all the time. And as a general thing, people estimate very lightly blessings of which they have never been deprived.

It is only persons who are confined a portion of the time in the city, who are really capable of a full appreciation of country life. Farmers, who work the land for a living, soon come to regard all its products with a single eye to profit. There is something very narrowing in this influence. It closes the view to beauty, and the soul against the poetical and ennobling sentiments which a proper contemplation of nature is so well calculated to awaken. The tendency with farmers is to become too exclusively mere matter-of-fact machines. The clouds, the sunshine, the shade, the trees, the refreshing showers, the beautiful wild flowers—they see nothing in all these except so far as they may affect their potatoes and turnips and corn.

We believe that one principal reason of the higher taste for rural life in England, is to be found in the fact that city people live so much more in the country there. The great increase of the facilities for travel is making our country rapidly more and more like England in this respect.

PURIFICATION OF DRINKING-WATER.

The best method of purifying water is by freezing, or distillation. By the cautious use of ice water, if not taken at a too low degree of temperature, especially when the body is heated to perspiration, the dangerous influence of putrescent water on the constitution, producing fever and ague, is at once avoided. By filtration or agitation with coarsely-powdered freshburnt charcoal, either animal or vegetable, not only will the suspended organic matter be mechanically removed, but also the calcareous and gaseous impurities, held in solution. The addition of a little aqueous chlorine, or chlorine gas, to foul water, cleanses it immediately. This method has the advantage of the water being perfectly freed from any excess of the precipitant by heat. If chlorinated lime be used, a few drops of sulphuric acid will free the chlorine gas completely, to act upon the water, and precipitate the suspended lime as gypsum; cooking the water is also necessary. An ounce of powdered alum, dissolved and well agitated in a hoghead or more of foul water, will precipitate the foul matter in the course of a few hours when the clear portion may be decanted. When the water is very putrid a scruple to a drachm may be employed to the gallon, and any alum that may be left in solution will be precipitated by the addition of an equivalent proportion of carbonate of soda.—N. Y. Ledger.

LAWS

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST NUMBER.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, her heirs or assigns during the term she or they shall keep the aforesaid ferry, to keep, support and maintain a sufficient number of ferry boats in good order for crossing persons, horses, wagons, and baggage at all reasonable times and seasons without delay.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person or persons shall within the distance of one mile from the said place [the mouth of Bayou Colville], set up, maintain or keep a ferry, or transport any persons, horses, cattle or carriages for pay or hire, from either side the Atchafaya, other than said Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, her heirs or assigns, during the aforesaid term of ten years, every person or persons so offending shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered before any competent tribunal, by any person suing for the same; provided that no person shall be prohibited, by the provisions of this act, from crossing himself and family or any other he may choose; provided, such crossing be for his own business or accommodation, and free of charge.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, her heirs or assigns, shall neglect to comply with any of the requisitions contained in the preceding section, the said Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, her heirs or assigns so offending, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars before any court of competent jurisdiction, by any person suing for the same; and shall, moreover, be liable for action for damages sustained by any individual in consequence of their neglect or misconduct in the management of the aforesaid ferry.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That each and every person, when going on jury or military duty, in the service of the State, together with his baggage, wagons, horses, and accoutrements belonging to the State, shall be transported free.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the rates of toll for the aforesaid ferry during ten years of charter shall be as follows:
For wagons, four horses and driver, one dollar and fifty cents.
For wagons, two horses and driver, one dollar.
For carriages, two horses and passengers, one dollar and fifty cents.
For stage, four horses and passengers, one dollar and seventy-five cents.
For buggy, two horses and passengers one dollar and twenty-five cents.
For buggy, one horse and passengers, one dollar.

All other vehicles, twelve cents and a half per wheel, and twelve and a half cents each for passengers.
Twenty-five cents for horse and rider.
Ten cents per head for horses, cattle, mules, and five cents per head for hogs and sheep.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.
(Signed) GEO. W. CARTEP,
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. BOVER,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Lone Star Benevolent Association of the parish of West Feliciana, State of Louisiana.
(Signed) GEO. W. CARTEP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 21, 1871.
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Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	60	70	100
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