

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

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

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, SUNDAY AUGUST 6, 1871.

NUMBER 66.

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

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

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: ONE YEAR \$5 00 SIX MONTHS 3 00 THREE MONTHS 1 50 SINGLE COPY 5.

## 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.

Desirous 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 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 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 undiscriminating 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 Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 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

## LAWS

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

No. 98.

An Act

(Continued from Last Number.)

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, etc.,

That upon the organization of the Council created by this act, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and trustees, treasurer and controller, and all other officers of the city of Shreveport, to forthwith turn over and deliver to the Mayor and Council as created and constituted by this act; all books, papers, records, documents, moneys, bonds, notes, and every description of movable property whatsoever belonging to the said city of Shreveport; and in the use of or under the control of any of their respective departments and that if any person holding under the city of Shreveport, as constituted previous to the passage of this act, having possession or control of any property or effects of any kind whatsoever belonging to the said city, and shall refuse or neglect to forthwith deliver up the same to the Mayor and Council, created by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Sec. 23. Be it further enacted, etc.,

That all laws or parts of laws, in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. 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 April 27, 1871.

[Signed] H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOYER, Secretary of State.

No. 101.

AN ACT.

To ratify and confirm a compromise made between the city of Shreveport and the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company in relation to property in said city, known as "The Batture property" and ratify an ordinance of the Mayor and Trustees of said city, adopted January 21, 1871.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the compromise made by the city of Shreveport on the one part, and by Messrs. Nutt and Leonard, agents and attorneys of M. D. C. Crane, James R. Pickett, W. R. Carter, Amelia M. Hord, Robert L. Gilmor, John Grigsby, L. B. Grigsby and Ann M. Jenkins, administrators of succession of B. Jenkins, the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company, on the other part, be and the same is hereby fully ratified and confirmed, and the parties are hereby authorized to carry the same into effect.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc.,

That the ordinance adopted by the Mayor and Trustees of the city of Shreveport, at an adjourned meeting held on the twenty-first January 1871, relative to said compromise, be and the same is hereby declared to be fully ratified and confirmed, said ordinance being as follows:

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Trustees of the city of Shreveport, in legal assembly convened, That the proposition made by the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company through their agents and attorneys, Messrs. Nutt and Leonard, which has been filed of this date with the city records in relation to a compromise between said assignees and representatives and the city of Shreveport of all matters at issue resulting from conflicting claims to the property generally known as the batture, particularly designated and described on two maps of same, this day filed with city records, be

and the same is hereby accepted.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the City Surveyor be and he is hereby instructed to proceed at once to make a survey of said batture, and to lay off same into suitable blocks and lots, reserving proper streets and alleys, including in same the property said city recently recovered from F. C. Walpole, which is portion of said batture.

Be it ordained, etc., That a space or street shall be left open on the immediate bayou and river bank, and that all future accretion thereto shall belong to the city for public use.

Be it ordained, etc., That the city and said representatives shall pay parties having an equitable claim thereto for improvement on property recovered from F. C. Walpole, the same to be valued by three disinterested parties.

Be it ordained, etc., That the property acquired by Mrs. S. C. Head from the city shall remain in her possession until May, 1874, when the same shall be by her delivered to said city and representative, together with all improvements thereon, without any compensation; and in lieu of said property Mrs. Head shall have the right to select and take as owner the same quantity of ground from the block to be laid off on the west side of Bossier street, said selection to be made in the middle of such block, and not at the corner thereof; provided, that said Mrs. Head accepts in writing the terms of this ordinance.

Be it further ordained, etc., That after survey and plat of said batture shall have been made as hereinbefore provided, all the lots thereof shall be sold at public auction on the following terms and conditions, namely, one fourth cash, balance in equal payments of one, two and three years, for which purchasers shall give notes, with approved personal security, bearing eight per cent per annum interest from day of sale, and secured by special mortgage waiving benefit of appraisalment on property sold.

Be it further ordained, etc., That in accordance with the proposition made by Messrs. Nutt and Leonard agents and attorneys, one-half of the proceeds of such sale shall be received by them and one-half by the city.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the sale shall be made on or before the fourth of May next, 1871.

Be it further enacted, etc., That any suits brought to evict parties who are or may be in possession of any portion of said batture shall be brought by Nutt and Leonard at the expense of the parties whom they represent.

Be it further enacted, etc., That this ordinance and compromise shall be submitted to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, who are hereby respectfully requested to enact a law ratifying and confirming the same.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That said 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 May 4, 1871.

[Signed] H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOYER, Secretary of State.

COMIC HORROR.

A Boston exchange is responsible for the following story:

A short time since a man appeared at the Boston City Hall, requesting an interview with the chief of police.

"What can I do for you?" inquired the official.

"Are you the chief?"

"Yes."

"Can I speak to you privately?"

"Yes—speak out."

"No one will hear us?"

"No."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, listen. As I was crossing the Common last night, about twelve o'clock, I saw a woman approach the pond, with a baby in her arms, looking carefully around all the while, to see if she was followed, and then, when right at the edge, stooped and—"

"Threw the child in the pond!" exclaimed the speaker.

"No," replied the visitor, "I washed it."

## POETRY.

TO-DAY.

BY J. E. CARPENTER.

Don't tell me of to-morrow;  
Give me the man who'll say,  
That, when a good deed's to be done,  
"Let's do the deed to-day."  
We may all command the present,  
If we act, and never wait;  
Cut repentance in the phantom  
Of a past that comes too late!

Don't tell me of to-morrow;  
There is much to do to-day,  
That can never be accomplished  
If we throw the hours away;  
Every moment has its duty;  
Who the future can foretell?  
Why put off until to-morrow  
"What to-day can do as well?"

Don't tell me of to-morrow;  
If we look upon the past,  
How much that we have left to do  
We cannot do at last!  
To-day—it is the only time  
For all upon the earth;  
It takes an age to form a life—  
A moment gives it birth!

## LECTURE

By Rev. H. H. WHITE.

### THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS.

A meeting of colored citizens was held at the Baptist Church on Gaines street, last evening, under the auspices of the Lincoln Memorial Club, to commemorate the death of Abraham Lincoln. The proceedings consisted of a lecture by Rev. H. H. White, and singing. We present an abstract of the lecture below.

The theme upon which the speaker dwelt was, LINCOLN'S GREATEST ACT.

He said,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am going to address you upon emancipation as the greatest act of Abraham Lincoln's life. It has been very aptly said, that, "The deeds of time are governed as well as judged by the decrees of eternity. The caprice of fleeting existences bends to the immovable Omnipotence, which plants its foot on all the centuries and has neither change of purpose nor repose. Sometimes, like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, it steps along mysterious ways, but when the hour strikes for a people or for mankind to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gates of futurity; an all-subduing influence prepares the minds of men for the coming revolution; those who plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence rather than with human devices; and all hearts, and all understandings most of all the opinions and influences of the unwilling, are wonderfully attracted and compelled to bear forward the change, which becomes more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the arbitrament of man. Every enlightened, reflecting, candid mind cannot fail of seeing the hand of Providence creating, moulding, directing and pressing forward to final consummation, the events which constitute the epochs of the history of the race. And to fail of discerning an eminently beneficent end into which the rapidly succeeding events of history culminate,—a purpose embracing the highest good of the entire family of man, argues a blindness so stultifying to the moral senses as to be unworthy the lower order of the animal creation. All the works of God are distinguished by gradual development; but his purposes, though like comets they take long circuits, will come round at last; and in their fulfillment the heart of mankind swells with a mighty joy.

So much may be truly said of the rise and fall of the institution of American Slavery. That Providence permitted it, none can deny; that its complete overthrow and destruction was effected by the agency, all must admit, of its proximate causes, it can now be grasped by the human mind to lead it into complacency in the development of the Divine purposes. With what pleasure does the world now begin to look upon the history of the

person and work of Jesus of Nazareth. And while the tragedy of Calvary discloses motives, principles and purposes the most wicked in the direct causes, on the part of the Divine Being, that history, enriched by the grand theme of Redemption, reflects principles and motives the most holy and most generous; and all is said to have been by his "determinate council and foreknowledge."

Remember that history, with the record of all its catastrophes; all its marvelous, inscrutable events; its intellectual struggles and crises; all its developments and absorptions, governed by laws, Eternal and unchangeable, is but the record of the unfoldings of the human mind as it progresses through darkness to light; from ignorance to knowledge; from the slavery of precedent, to the noble liberty of pure and perfect intellectual Freedom. The epochs of history may be regarded as the way marks of progress—the highest and most advanced points gained by the ever-restless and progressive mind of man. Ever seeking higher, fuller and nobler existence, though long burdened and oppressed by multi-form wrongs and injustices, and forsooth bears the galling load for centuries, it bursts asunder the gyves by which its vitals were throttled; casts off the grave clothes of the past; comes forth from the tomb of conservatism and plants itself on the next grade higher in the scale of a nobler existence. The revolution of 1860-65, in this country, was inevitable. Goethe says, "If you plant an oak in a flower vase, either the oak must wither or the vase crack." Some men tried hard to save the vase, but Providence let it crack, and preserved the oak. No nation can live under the influence and operation of two antagonistic ideas. A single idea only can be homogeneous to a community of interests. The nation started with the declaration, that, "all men are created equal," and endowed with the inalienable right to liberty and its corollaries. That is a just idea. In 1789 the seeds of dissolution were sown. The doctrine, that any class of human beings is created for a condition of slavery, is preposterous and false. It portends disaster, shame and death. Free labor and equality, Aristocracy and slave labor, are antagonistic ideas. As oil and water will not mix, so these can not be harmonized. Brought together and fostered under theegis of the same institutions, they naturally breed discord and conflict.

Jamestown and Plymouth Rock never could agree. In 1815 Anti-slavery agitation was commenced. Waxing warmer during the space of fifty years and becoming general, a crisis in National affairs was reached. The Democratic party strove intensely to arrest, circumvent, and crush liberal and just ideas, but at last broke into a general quarrel and split. During the campaign of 1859 the Bell-Everett party operated as a kind of sweet oil correlative to the Douglass wing of the Democracy. Thus aided, the Republican party triumphantly elected Abraham Lincoln, and carried Plymouth Rock to Washington.

Born west of the Alleghanies in the cabin of poor people of Hardens county, Kentucky, whose parents, as his biographers say, could neither read nor write, he managed to obtain what may be regarded as purely an American education. From day to day he lived the life of the American people, wedded in its light, reasoned with its reason, thought with its mighty power of thought, borne forward and upward by the spirit of free institutions, felt the beatings of its powerful heart, and so was in every way a child of nature, a child of the west, the son of America, the ardent friend of the poor, and of the oppressed. Taking the Declaration of Independence as the compendium of his political wisdom, he studied and entered deeply into the sentiments of Washington, Jefferson and the leading Statesmen of their day. To every student of American history it is well known that the early sentiment of the country was opposed to the permanent enslavement of the

African race, as being socially, morally and politically wrong. The men of the Revolution, whose great thought conceived and gave birth to the nation passed away. Succeeded by a new generation blinded by the lustre of wealth, to be acquired by the culture of a new staple, Massachusetts was confronted by Virginia with the doctrine that the slave system was wise, Providential and good—beneficial to the oppressed and highly beneficial to the oppressor,—an eminently Patriarchal concern. As

"The evil which men do lives after them, While the good is often with their bones interred."

so there is no data from which to calculate the immensely illy results of a false conception. The law of reproduction governs thought as much as nature. Every thing, both in nature and thought, reproduces itself in a great multiplied form. The tree bears fruit after its kind and so do the vine, the reptile, the animal and the herb. In like manner every thought and every action ripens and multiplies its seed, each according to its kind. As in the individual man, much more in a nation, righteousness exalts, and crown with glory and life; while the reward of sin is misery, shame and death.

The spirit of evil is keenly alive, intensely logical and audaciously persistent. Seeking consistency in a bastard science, the South looked for and found abundant means by which to establish slavery in the bulwarks of American law; to work it into the organism of rising States and to fix it in the public sentiment of the Country at large. Completely dehumanized at the South the negro's manhood was reluctantly acknowledge at the North, in theory, but discarded in fact. Territory, for the spread of the curse, was demanded, and half of Mexico given. Command of State and National Legislation was sought and gained. Courts of judicature were subordinated, and the forensic arm of the government bent to its aid. Through cunning, plausible intrigue Judge Taney's notorious decision was obtained and the sentiment of the Country, brought to crystallize around that most unjust, strange and unnatural opinion.

But these aggressions on the one hand, and Anti-slavery agitation on the other, woke up the nation, at last, to sober reflection; and slavery touched its downfall. That was a glorious day for America and the world, when the proclamation of freedom was made in 1863. Heaven shouted, "Sublime!"

"Angels rejoiced, the earth was glad And praise surrounded the throne."

True, it came as a war measure, but, with a single exception, liberty has been always a child of convulsion. Nor can we believe that the total abolition of slavery in this country could have come, except through the critical conjuncture of National affairs caused by the war. How did the French slave trade go down? "When Napoleon came back from Elba, when his fate hung trembling in the balance and he wished to gather around him the sympathies of the liberals of Europe, he no sooner set foot in the Tuilleries than he signed the edict abolishing the slave trade, against which the Abolitionists of England, and France had protested for twenty years in vain." The slave system of France went down amid convulsion. The storm that rocked the vessel of states almost to foundering under the Provisional Government of 1848, snapped forever the chain of the French slave. So of Mexico and South American emancipation; and so of every other instance when liberty, civil or religious, has been achieved, except in 1834, when England rose to the moral dignity of emancipating her slaves without the shedding of blood.

Although it came through the agonies of civil war the emancipation act of Abraham Lincoln for greatness is unparalleled. There are three tests by which the importance and value of an object may be determined, its intrinsic worth, the general utility of its adaptation and the cost at which it was obtained. Judged either by one or all of these tests the emancipation act of

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	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	28	40
Four	11	18	24	33	45
Five	13	21	28	38	50
Six	15	24	32	43	55
1 Column	35	60	80	120	175

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

## LAWYERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,

26 St. Charles Street 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

## A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

No. 9, Commercial Place, 2d. Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts.

## 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.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE

AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool,

London, Havre, Paris, or

Bremen, at the option

of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

## EMPIRE

### MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

#### COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 139 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS

Geo. W. Smith, Vice Pres. G. Hillon

Scrimer, Pres., L. H. Waters, Actuary.

Silvery W. Croft, Secy., Berrett Clapp,

Supt. Agency, T. K. Marcy, Med. Examr.,

Agents, New Orleans, Pinchback & Antoine

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE,

New Orleans, La. Shreveport, La.

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

Prompt attention given to sales and purchases, leasing of farms, &c.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

## THOMAS J. HANN,

### Auctioneer,

—AND—

General Commission Merchant

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

## OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,

168 POYDRAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

## References:

Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co.,

Steel, Pinchback & Co., John O.

Terry, Esq., Lloyd E. Coleman

Esq., Samuel Dantre, Esq.