

The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

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

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, SUNDAY AUGUST 13, 1871.

NUMBER 68.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COL. P. B. S. PINCHBACK. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianaian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianaian, propose to fill a necessity which has long been, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in the 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 Louisianaian a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.
As our motto indicates, the Louisianaian 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 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 magnanimity 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 the States, by the development of her limitless 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 unflinching 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 times "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

AMUSEMENT & GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

WILL BE GIVEN BY MISS AMANDA PERKINS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH.

AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday, August 15, 1871.

ASSISTED BY MISS KATIE MCKAY,

Prof. A. P. Williams & Henry Corbin.

Messrs. Alex. Kenner, Thos. P. Robinson, A. Lawrence

Henderson, Theodore

Lott, F. W. Lig-

gings and

J. D. Kennedy.

Several Young Misses and Masters of the Leland University have kindly volunteered their services.

Kelly's Celebrated Silver Cornet Band will be in attendance to enliven the occasion. An excellent String Band under the leadership of Mr. Frank Dodson, will after the close of the Concert, amuse all lovers of dancing.

Dialogues, Declamations and Recitations will be interspersed.

Refreshments can be obtained at very reasonable rates during the Concert.

ADMISSION.....50 Cents

CHILDREN.....25 "

THE STATE CONVENTION.

MALCONTENTS IN CAUCUS.

Customhouse held by U. S. Troops.

DELEGATES REFUSED ADMISSION.

GOV. WORMOTH ATTEMPTS TO ADDRESS THEM

Convention in the Turners' Hall.

THE GOVERNOR AND A HUNDRED OTHER DELEGATES RETIRE TO THE TURNERS' HALL

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FACTIONISTS AND USURPERS.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, Canal Street was astir. Stream of delegates and their friends were hastening to the office of the Postmaster to obtain tickets which alone, the State Central Committee had declared, would be recognized as entitling them to admission to the place of their meeting.

There was necessarily much rushing and crowding. The Postmaster grew irritable in proportion as the crowd grew impatient, and he at last broke out in condemnation of the selection of his office for the issuing of tickets, and directed applicants to go to the window outside, from which the "tickets" would be given. Outside went the crowd, and here the scene became as ludicrous as it was humiliating. Many a one of zachean stature had to climb up and half suspend himself to reach the "open sesame" to the doors of the Convention hall. While this amusing and interesting performance was going on, another of an entirely different kind was taking place inside the building. Governor Warmoth had driven past, (11 A. M.) in company with Hons. H. J. Campbell, P. B. S. Pinchback and A. W. Faulkner, a large number of persons swelled into a procession and filed down on the banquet table at the same time. Governor Warmoth and a number of delegates who had obtained "passes" entered into the Customhouse and went up stairs. Here was a sight:

Marshals to right of them

Marshals to left of them,

Marshals behind them,

while in front of them stood over a hundred United States Soldiers with arms stacked along the hall.

The Governor, followed by the delegates, endeavored to go into the room assigned for the holding of the Convention, and was informed that himself alone could go, but no other person. Indignant at this fresh insult, the Governor is reported to have said:

Fellow Republicans: We have submitted to the dictation of the State Central Committee this far. We have consented to meet in convention in the United

States Customhouse, although that building is without the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana. We have consented to come here, notwithstanding the fact that the hall was surrounded by an army of United States deputy marshals. We have consented to take such tickets as they were willing to give us; but we have come here to-day, the legally constituted delegates of the Republic of the State, to represent their wishes, and to express their will. We are refused admittance to the hall of the convention, and these deputy marshals, backed up by these companies of United States troops, seem determined we shall not have a fair expression of our opinions, and that the Republicans here assembled shall have no part or lot in the public deliberations of this convention.

"We bow in respectful obedience to the mandates of the military power, and having been refused admittance to the hall designated by the State Central Committee as the place for the convention to assemble, I propose that we now adjourn to the Turner Hall and hold the convention there. I therefore propose to move to the delegates here assembled that we do now adjourn to the Turner Hall, at the corner of Dryades and Lafayette streets, and there organize the delegates into a convention, and proceed with the business for which we have been called together.

Shouts of applause rang through the crowd, and the bugle called the troops to arms. The Governor and the other delegates descended the stairs, while a host of United States Deputy Marshals pressed the crowd down the dangerous stairway. It is alleged that Col. Ray defeated the attempt of some man to shoot the Governor.

On reaching the banquet table, a speech was demanded from the Governor, and he in response reiterated the sentiment he had expressed up stairs.

Immediately on the Governor and the three friends who had accompanied him entering his carriage, an enthusiastic crowd unharnessed the horses, and, seizing the pole, hurried the carriage off amidst wild and tumultuous shouts. Along Canal and up St. Charles Streets posted the men with the vehicle, gazed at by wondering multitudes, and followed by an immense gathering of people.

On arriving at the Turners' Hall, corner of Lafayette and Dryades Streets, everything was found unprepared, and chairs were handed to hosts in the crowd to take up with them. As rapidly as possible the spacious hall was prepared, and the agitation allowed to subside. At 12 noon, Senator A. B. Harris as a member of the State Central Committee, called the meeting to order.

On motion of Hugh J. Campbell, E. H. Master, of Carroll parish, was elected president of the Convention. W. F. Blanchard, of Morehouse, was elected secretary pro tem.

Upon motion of N. Underwood, of East Baton Rouge, a committee of five on credentials was appointed.

The chair appointed the following on the committee: A. B. Harris, of Concordia; E. Butler of Plaquemine; F. J. Herron, of Orleans; R. Blunt, of Natchitoches; and George Washington, of Assumption.

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[Cheers.] This is the first instance in the record of our great republic when it has been otherwise. [Cheers.] May it be the last. [Renewed cheering.]

There has not been throughout the length and breadth of this State up to this day one sincere Republican that has not been in favor of the renomination of General Grant. If there should be any difference on this question in the future, he must attribute it to the conduct of his federal officials and to those who control his army here at present. [Loud cheers.]

Governor Warmoth said: I thank you for the kindness and for the affection you have shown me to-day. It is to me a satisfaction which I have not language to express, when I consider that the Republicans of the State of Louisiana have stood by me in this contest with usurpation of authority—in a contest with men who have tried to pack a Republican convention. We did not raise any contest with this State Committee, controlled and owned by a pack of United States federal officials, who keep themselves in the United States Customhouse, and dare not come out to the people and allow themselves to be seen. We raised no contest with them. We raised no contest with them when they called a convention to meet in midsum-

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A friend of mine once in Cuba had a conversation with a prominent citizen of that island, a native of Spain. He told him that there was a great contest going on in the United States at that time between the Democrats and the Whigs for the election of a President. Said the Spaniard to him: "Sir, on which side of the contest is the army? In Spain, as the army goes so goes the election." It has our boast, up to this time, and our pride, that the army of the United States has nothing to do with the election of candidates, or the control of the people when they assemble in public convention.

[Cheers.] This is the first instance in the record of our great republic when it has been otherwise. [Cheers.] May it be the last. [Renewed cheering.]

There has not been throughout the length and breadth of this State up to this day one sincere Republican that has not been in favor of the renomination of General Grant. If there should be any difference on this question in the future, he must attribute it to the conduct of his federal officials and to those who control his army here at present. [Loud cheers.]

Governor Warmoth said: I thank you for the kindness and for the affection you have shown me to-day. It is to me a satisfaction which I have not language to express, when I consider that the Republicans of the State of Louisiana have stood by me in this contest with usurpation of authority—in a contest with men who have tried to pack a Republican convention. We did not raise any contest with this State Committee, controlled and owned by a pack of United States federal officials, who keep themselves in the United States Customhouse, and dare not come out to the people and allow themselves to be seen. We raised no contest with them. We raised no contest with them when they called a convention to meet in midsum-

mer, without any purpose whatever but to perpetuate their own existence. We immediately went to work to elect delegates to represent us in this convention. No sooner did we do that, than throughout the length and breadth of this great State letters were sent to every leading Republican, attempting to set our friends, both black and white, against the leaders of the party. These men did not hesitate to send letters in which they said: "You must not trust any white man, but must send only black men to the convention." They did not stop at that, but they circulated every possible falsehood against the officers of the State government and against the men who have kept together the Republican party in this State, and have led it to victory so many times. [Cheers.] The result is this, that a convention is called in this city, and notwithstanding that the resolution calling the convention indicated the place of meeting, Marshal Packard, with Collector Casey, struck out the name of the hall indicated in this resolution, and published it without any place of meeting named. We raised no question even on this point, but we said when they give us notice of the place of meeting we will be there. ["Good!" and applause.] They gave us notice yesterday morning. What notice did they give us? That they would hold the Convention in the United States court-room in the United States Customhouse, and that no man should pass the door of the hall who did not have a ticket from the United States Marshal. [Laughter and cheers.] We did not even contest that. Not only did they do this, but they absolutely told us that if we "made any fuss" by asserting our rights, they themselves being the judges of whether we were making a fuss or not—that they had plenty of United States Marshals to arrest us. We even submitted to that, and this morning assembled together and went down to the postoffice and got our tickets—at least some of us got tickets, and some did not. Postmaster Lowell told gentlemen that Marshal Packard had no right to indicate the postoffice as the place of giving out tickets, and that he would not give them. To others he said there were no tickets, and many had to apply two or three times before they got their tickets. [Applause.] Some of us that had obtained tickets went to the Customhouse and found all the great doors closed and barred. We found that even the commercial men of this city were not permitted to enter that Customhouse to transact their commercial business, unless they had a ticket from Marshal Packard. The government of the United States has seen fit to suspend the business of the Customhouse of this port in order that its peculiar friend and champion may be— [The remainder of the sentence was drowned in ringing bursts of applause.] After waiting some moments at the door of the Customhouse, the United States Marshal had concluded to allow us to enter. I was followed by ninety delegates, the large majority of those seats are on the record of the State Committee, without contest. We went in by the great door and mounted the main stairs and when we got to the top what did we find? Right in front of the door of the hall which these people had selected as the meeting place of the convention, stood two companies of United States troops, with muskets, and lightning rods at the end of them. [Laughter and cheers.] What did that say to us? It said that United States Marshal Packard, United States Postmaster Lowell, United States Collector Jernberg, United States Collector Casey and United States Deputy Collector Herwig and the balance of the crowd were determined to have their convention to themselves, and that if we interfered with them or dared to protest they would arrest us by United States Marshals, or, if not strong enough, they would turn us out of the hall by the aid of United States troops.

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