

The Louisianian.

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY AUG. 17, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

"THE GRAND ERR" of Aug. 12, (see editorial heading) shamefully mutilates a beautiful passage of the New Testament, and shows its appreciation of it in pronouncing it an "old saw." Ask Papa if we are not right.

If the Editor will tell us who the "one" is of the LOUISIANIAN staff that he suspects, or knows, needs or receives aid, such as in the kindest spirit we tender the *Err*, we think we can tell him.

Brother Carter, like another minister we know of, goes in on the "do as I say, not as I do" principle. He preaches honesty, while filching six or seven thousand dollars from the State under the pretence of printing the laws in the Cameron Times a little sheet without circulation that lived just long enough to complete the job. It would have been cheaper to furnish every man, woman and child in Cameron parish a bound volume of the laws. Eh, George?

St. James Heard from.—The good people of this Parish have held a mass meeting and denounced the usurpations of the late State Central Committee, and endorsed the Convention at the Turners' Hall and the action of the delegates from St. James. The proceedings concluded with three cheers for Combs, Warmoth and Pinchback.

"A cute little story."—The *Grand Err* repeats what some "opened eye observer" never saw, and what wasn't "going the rounds of New Orleans," except in the very small circle of "the ring" who invented it.

The *Shreveport Southwestern* is responsible for the following:

A gentleman well posted in the politics of the State, and who is cognizant of the interior workings of the different parties and factions, stated this morning that the only serious purpose of those who were ostensibly in favor of the Dunn and Carter movement, was to place themselves in a position to exact office, etc., from the powers that be, in return for rallying beneath the banner of the Governor in the next campaign.

That consistent, well conducted paper, the *Lafourche Times*, in its issue of Aug. 12 thus compliments our paper:

The *Louisianian* comes to hand regularly, and we wish a copy could be placed in the hands of every reading colored man in the State.

It contains matters pertaining to politics, education and advancement worth a dozen times the price of its subscription.

FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.

In our issue of July 30 there was a prediction that about Aug 12 many a head would fall in the Customhouse. Our prophet was about right, the doleful tales that are told us indicate that there is such a necessity for "immediate reduction" that the official axe has already nearly decapitated nearly fifty unfortunates; among them of course are many of those who either did not vote against Pinchback, or loudly enough bellow for the Customhouse.

The axe men may amuse themselves by lopping the branches, but we expect it will be "laid at the root" soon.

GENERAL GRANT.

In an article in our last issue we called attention to the manner by which Mr. Packard had done a double wrong to the Republican party and to its great leader, General Grant. We stated that Messrs. Packard & Co., as appointees of the President had not only invoked his authority but publicly pleaded this sanction for the outrage of turning duly elected Republican delegates, from the halls of United States property under the menaces of United States soldiers.

We have now to call attention to a more grievous wrong by which the Custom House clique seeks to destroy the possibility of General Grant's gaining the vote of this State for his re-nomination in the National Convention of 1872. Packard & Co., are trying to force the Governor into an attitude of hostility to the President, notwithstanding he said at Turner's Hall on the 9th of August:

"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 re-nomination 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 at present. (Loud cheers.) May we not hope that this conduct has been without the knowledge of President Grant. (A voice, "no doubt of it.") I am disposed to say I believe there is no doubt of it. (Applause.) But if it should go to the people of this Country that he has sanctioned the calling of a Republican Convention in the United States Customhouse to be controlled by the United States Marshal, packed by United States officials, and surrounded by the United States army. I tell you if it goes to the American people that Grant is responsible for that, the American people will repudiate him."

Driven to the wall by the plain statement of friendliness on the part of Governor Warmoth to General Grant, the Customhouse clique has resorted to the subterfuge of all falsifiers who recommend the small lies of the present by the bigger lies of the past. The charge is now made that as a delegate to the last National Convention, Governor Warmoth was opposed to the nomination of General Grant for the position he now occupies.

Now, it is well known by the Editor of this paper, and a number of his personal friends, that when the question was under discussion as between Chase and Grant, Governor Warmoth, differing with even colored Republicans, declared himself in favor of Grant before he left New Orleans to attend the Convention, stating in substance that General Grant was a live man, and that he had been made by the people while Chase honestly believed he had made the people—that Grant was a man of the future and Chase a man of the past.

In face of the fact that Warmoth voted for Grant, and in face of the declaration of his statement at Turner's Hall it can be but little less than unscrupulous falsification to accuse the Governor of hostility to the President.

We cannot dismiss the subject without referring to the connection which has been studiously insisted upon between Gov. Warmoth and Senator Pinchback, and the effort made thereby to fix the manager of this journal as a colored man to a position of unfriendliness to the President.

It is well known that the LOUISIANIAN was one of the first journals in the State to hoist Gen. Grant's name for re-election. Some of the most painstaking, and elaborate, the most earnest and the most widely copied of our articles have been in support of the National Administrations and in commendation of Gen. Grant personally. Senator Pinchback has in public speech and in private conversation labored in all loyalty and affection to secure the fullest extent the recognition of the great services rendered by Gen. Grant and the great need of his retention in his present position.

It is a fact to be remarked that in no Republican meeting held in this State has the President's name been mentioned without vociferous applause except that at Turner's Hall, and the silence then grew out of the fact that the Representatives of the State had been inveigled into the Customhouse and then driven from it—had gone to a Convention and gone into a bastille—had been confronted with United States soldiers—had sought to cast their ballots and been met with muskets—all under the avowed sanction of General Grant as publicly stated by Mr. Packard.

We sincerely trust that a frank

denial of all hostility to the President personally, and a repudiation of all desire to prevent his selection will make him see that he has been misled, if he has taken any side in this scramble of his office-holders for higher positions, and if he has not taken any sides it is but just that he should prove it to the whole Country, which has become aroused by this outrage by the prompt removal of Packard & Co., who can never again do any good in this community for General Grant or anybody else.

OUT OF DARKNESS COMETH LIGHT.

We note with pleasure a promising effort making in Mississippi to unite the respectable white and colored suffragans in a body to vote down the corrupt party in power, at the approaching State election. The freedmen are holding meetings of their own accord, and pass resolutions in which they express their determination not to support the carpet-baggers any longer. At a barbecue held a short time ago in Northern Mississippi, two thousand persons were present, a very large number of whom were freedmen. It is reported that the colored men gave hearty concurrence to the advice of such able and distinguished men as Gen. Samuel J. Gholsen, who said to them:

"Against you, colored men, I cherish no hatred or ill-will. God forbid that I should! You are more imposed upon than I am. I know that I have been represented as an enemy to your race. It is false.

A sentiment of gratitude that is common to the human bosom would alone impel me to think kindly of you, if from no other consideration; for when left wounded, paralyzed and bleeding in the freezing mud, in fighting for a cause I deemed to be just; when beyond the help of my retreating columns, stretched helpless on the ground, those of your color came and ministered to me; took me up and bore me away in safety. It is to your color that I am thus indebted for my preservation, and for whom I cherish the kindest feelings. You have now your freedom; go and exercise it like men worthy of so great a boon. Vote for the men that you think will best subserve our common interest; vote against men who have only come in our midst for spoils, and who would to-day build the frightful fires of domestic strife upon the bosom of our land and rob us all in common of the little that we have."

We look to the redemption of the South from the hands of the "Frtv Thieves" that, under legal guise, rob her of her life blood, and interfere in every way with her speedy and peaceful reconstruction, to the continued efforts of those Southern public men, who, like Gen. Gholsen, lose no opportunity of disabusing the freedman of the idea the scoundrels we have named, seek constantly to implant in his mind, namely, that his former owners and present employers are his enemies. Many Southern public men hesitate to address the colored voter in the language of conciliation and good feeling, for fear, too, of being considered, by the honest public, as having sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, and abandoned patient principle in order to secure public plunder.

Whilst the conservative white people of the South thus hold aloof from the freedmen, it is but natural that he should be equally reserved on his side. It needs but to break the ice, however, as the Mississippians appear to be doing with characteristic energy and determination, to inaugurate an era of good feeling which, spreading throughout the area of reconstruction, shall realize that dream of peace which a President has made axiomatic in a wish; but which appears to be, so far, as peripatetic as a successful colored minstrel troupe.

We copy the above entire from the *Picayune* of Tuesday, on the principle, that we are willing to "give the devil his due." We have been repeatedly compelled to wonder at the incomprehensible course of some Democrats. A course that renders their conduct the more liable to suspicion, while at the same time they are wondering at the estrangement of the colored race. Let us look into this thing. No sooner does a Democrat of any note possess sufficient manliness to utter such language, as effectually conveys his thoughts, while on its surface it smacks of liberality, than certain sections of the Democracy are promptly on hand to herald the ambassador of "good tidings" and congratulate themselves on the approach of the millennium. We confess that in all the language attributed to Gen. Gholsen, we see nothing that the most uncompromising of the "unreconstructed" might not say.

But if the Democrats discover that the true re-habilitation of the south, and the real interests of all the people thereof, can only be secured by a union of the white men and the colored men of the south, and if they loudly proclaim that such men as Gen. Gholsen, and Governor Alcorn are the men to bring about this "consummation so devoutly to be wished," does it not

argue the most astounding folly not to multiply such men into hundreds and into thousands?

Both the *Picayune* and the *Bulletin* are mistaken when they attempt to explain this recognized inconsistency. They say that "white men stand aloof because they are afraid of misconstruction of their motives, and colored men stand aloof because they are suspicious. This is not so. Colored men have too much at stake in this contest, to withdraw their allegiance to and support of a Party which has done so much for them and attach themselves to one that has yet its first act to perform, that even recognizes our citizenship in this Republic; or that tends even in the remotest degree to the amelioration of the condition of the negro race. It is the knowledge of this fact, and of others, of a more positive character, such as the denunciation of the very measures that secure us our rights, the unrelenting hostility to our enjoyment of equal civil and political equality, our expulsion from the vehicles and conveyances of a common Country; the persecution of our race however whenever, and wherever we attempt to assert that freedom and equality which the Constitution of the Country declares we possess; these are what make us "reserved," and the Democracy liable to "misconstruction" (?) A bald high sounding profession of "best friendship" can find no sympathy with us. Give us less profession, and more practice. Unlike Falstaff we want more than "one half penny worth of bread, to this intolerable deal of sack." Give us the same chances that you accord so freely to other races, with infinitely less claims on your sympathy and consideration, and there will no longer be any necessity for suspicion or mistrust. Republicanism is attractive to us because it has secured us our freedom and citizenship, and proposes to vindicate us in the defence of our rights, and protects us in the enjoyment of our privileges. We never can approve or support a party that purports or aspires to abridge one iota of those things which we deem inalienable.

None lament more than the colored people the condition of things between Southern whites and themselves, but there is no consideration that could induce an honest, intelligent colored man to ally himself to the Democracy of the present day. The only way to "inaugurate the new era," is to leave us alone in the undisturbed enjoyment of our rights.

USED AND DISCARDED.

The *Bulletin* has displayed Mephistophelian cunning in involving the Customhouse clique in difficulty and ruin, and now maintains its character by gloating over the devilish work. Witness these unkind flings at its victims, in which insult is heaped upon injury:

"Would you be surprised to find" your brother-in-law on the bench at Long Branch when you get to Washington, Mr. Collector Casey, and thus putting you to additional expense in finding him?"

"Would you be surprised to find" the guillotine erected in the Customhouse, and a reign of terror inaugurated among divers and sundry persons?"

"Would you be surprised to find" that you and "my brother-in-law" have put your feet into it in the late military campaign here, Mr. Collector Casey?"

This utter repudiation of the whole affair will show that President Grant's "foot" is not bemired, however deep Casey may find himself bogged; but *apropos* of the allusion to the guillotine, we learn that already the names of between thirty and forty Customhouse employees have been forwarded to Washington for dismissal. This fact alone stamps as false the denial of Mr. Herwig on our charge that a large number of men were employed solely to assist in operating for Mr. Packard's convention. At the first swoop, after this political dirty work is done, two score heads are sent rolling in the dirt.

May this bitter lesson teach these poor fellows not to again trust men who sacrifice principle for power.

THE NEW STATES CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Elsewhere in this issue, our readers will find the names of the gentlemen who have been selected to form the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana. The names of the members are "familiar as household words" to every Republican, and their selection evidences a profound insight into and appreciation of the needs of the time, and will receive the cordial endorsement of all good Republicans throughout the State.

CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening according to announcement, there was a GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT given in the large hall of the House of Representatives, Mechanics' Institute, by Miss Amanda Perkins. There was a large and respectable audience present. There was a pleasing variety in the order of the entertainment, and this, coupled with the excellent manner in which each performer played his and her part, made the evening pass off in a remarkably enjoyable manner. In exercises where all did so well, it would be invidious in us to particularize the excellence of any.

We congratulate Miss Perkins and the able friends who assisted her, on the complete success of their efforts to "give value for money," and to aid a Benevolent cause.

PART FIRST.

Overture—Selection, by Orchestra.
Opening Chorus—By the Company.

Song—Loved Allie Belle, Miss Belle Clarkson.

Ballad—Johnny so Bashful, Miss Geraldine Nolasco.

Declamation—Othello before the Senate, Master James Vance.

Song (comic)—The Merriest Girl That's Out, Miss Mildred Anderson.

Song and Chorus—Evangeline, Miss Katie McKay and Theodore Lott.

Song (comic)—Tassels on the Boots, Miss Sallie Perkins.

Brutus to the Romans, declamation—J. D. Kennedy.

Anthony over Caesar's Dead Body, declamation—A. Lawrence Henderson.

Petition of Young Ladies, declamation—Anonymous.

Song—Grandma's Advice, Little Dora Cullen.

Never Court but One—Lucretia Sims.

Song (by request)—Call her Back and Kiss her, Mr. A. P. Williams.

Song—Belle Mahone, Miss Geraldine Nolasco.

Song (humorous)—Single Gentlemen, how do you do? Miss Sallie Perkins.

Dialogue—Edward and Warwick, Edward, Wellington Nolasco; Warwick, James Vance.

Duet—Home to our Mountains, Miss Katie McKay and Mr. Theodore Lott.

PART SECOND.

Song (comic)—When Samy Comes Home, Miss Virginia Ritchie.

Frenchman and the Rats, declamation—Master Louis Kenner.

Song—Bow and Arrow, Miss Sallie Perkins.

Duet—Ah, Could I Teach the Nightingale, Miss A. Perkins and A. P. Williams.

Song (comic)—Charming Young Widow, Master Willie Penn.

Declamation—Cataline on Being Banished, F. W. Liggins.

Song (comic)—Hi, Oh for a Husband, Little Dora Cullen.

Song—Will You Think of Me? Miss Mary Parish.

Song (comic)—Grecian Bend, Miss Sallie Perkins.

Quarrel of Brutus and Cassius—Brutus, J. D. Kennedy; Cassius, F. W. Liggins.

Song (comic)—Little Brown Jug, Miss Geraldine Nolasco.

Song—Driven from Home, Miss Mildred Anderson.

Song (comic)—Act Upon the Square, Thomas P. Robinson.

Song—I Am Lonely To-Night, Miss Mary Parish.

A FIZZLE.

A call was published in the morning journals of Tuesday for a mass meeting, at Lafayette Square, to "ratify" the ratty convention, of which Marshal Packard was ring-master. As might have been expected, the appeal fell still-born, in place of enthusiasm, stirring the public pulse; therefore, when the next issues of the papers appeared, we were not surprised to find Dunn, Packard & Co. repudiating the whole affair.

But whether or not, the call was genuine; it fairly tested popular judgment of the man who attempted so desperately to break in twain the Republican party. The judgment is one of deep condemnation. It showed that the "ring" has not a corporal's guard of followers left in New Orleans.

The Council of the Town of Plaquemine Iberville parish, has passed two ordinances authorizing the killing by the Police of all swine, and dogs, found running at large in the streets of that rural municipality.

A WEAK DEVICE.

Deputy Collector Herwig, the day after Marshal Packard held his convention in the United States Court room, published a mass of figures intended to demonstrate that public business was not thereby suspended, but that merchants could and did transact whatever they had to do uninterruptedly. It was a shallow dodge at best in face of the undeniable fact that no person could run the gauntlet of soldiers and marshals which filled the halls and entrances of the Customhouse, without having previously been provided with a pass. But we hardly supposed the beaten and discomfited ring would try to make official figures lie. Yet such is the fact. Herwig ostentatiously published that the collections on August 9th, were \$17,000, an excess over the corresponding days in the two preceding years, when the truth is that the amount stated exceeds the actual collections for that same day on which the convention was held, by several thousand dollars. This we have such convincing proofs of, that nothing less than the certificate of the Naval Officer, who checks all collections, will permit us to believe the contrary.

In our next, the exact figures will be given, if we deem it sufficiently important to recur to the subject. But what must be the state of mind of high Government officers who condescend to such petty subterfuges, to defend their still more contemptible political tricks?

J. SELLA MARTIN ESQ.—The appointment by Gov. Warmoth of this Gentleman as division Superintendent of Public Education for the fifth district, is an eminently wise one, and affords another evidence of the Republicanism of the Administration.

Mr. Martin brings to the discharge of the important duties of his office, a mind well cultured, and matured. Of a race who must be Republican of a school of sound and unquestioned Reformers, of associations which have brought him in contact with the best and most approved methods of promoting education, with knowledge of the importance of "wisdom" and with a known, intense desire for the elevation of his race by education, we have no hesitation in saying that the choice is an excellent one, and that the people of the fifth district have abundant reason to congratulate themselves on the appointment of Mr. Martin, to superintend the education of their children.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Warmoth appointed to-day J. Sella Martin, District Superintendent Fifth District, vice Gen. J. Mc Clary; Wm. Baker, Member Board of Police Commissioners, vice W. R. Whitaker, resigned, and A. M. Cramer, Tax Collector for the parish of Madison, vice A. F. Cranney, deceased.

Mr. McArthur has been appointed Recorder of the Second District, vice Captain Staes, removed.

PAYING THE FIDDLER.

Casey and Herwig very foolishly permitted Carter, Packard & Co., to crowd the Customs pay-rolls with the names of men who performed no service for the Government. The assurance that Senator West would demand investigation of this matter, induced certain officials, whose duty it is jointly with the Collector to approve said rolls to withhold their signatures. At least, this is the generally credited report, and we hope it is correct, for the sake of the gentlemen referred to.

The consequence is, that the sole responsibility for this gross perversion of official patronage is shouldered upon Collector Casey, and as the Treasury Dept' cannot pass his accounts in the face of such easily established misfeasance, he and his bondsmen must suffer.

Twenty or twenty-five men in the Surveyor's Department alone, with salaries aggregating as many hundreds of dollars, are said to be on the July roll; and as the "ring" have not as yet dared to drop them, still further complications will embarrass the Customhouse when the August accounts come to be audited.

This is paying pretty dear for a political experiment which proved so disastrous in many other respects; and the Collector would be justified in assessing upon his associate ringites a *pro rata* of the losses he must inevitably sustain. Make them "put up," brother-in-law James.

THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE.—The President of the State Central Committee has exercised a wise discretion in the appointment of the Committee to visit Washington, on the subject of the recent outrages in Republican liberty by Federal appointees.—We have no doubt that their plain, candid, and correct representation of the question to President Grant will result in a manner satisfactory to the outraged liberty of true Republicanism.

Another colored young man has vindicated the claims of his race to the respect of white men, by making himself the most successful graduate of the Minnesota High School at its recent examination.—*Mississippi Pilot.*

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Aug. 12, 1871.
Mr. Editor:—In looking into your paper of the 9th inst. I obtained information that the wife of one Mr. Walter Burton had been forcibly ejected from a first-class car, on the G. H. & S. A. Railroad. And as assistance is being required for the prosecution of the case against that company, to teach them that American citizens have rights that Railroad companies should be made to respect, I send you this note to inform you and others, that from money obtained by a suit against the Richmond and Danville Railroad company, for forcibly ejecting me from a first-class car, I have, deposited in the Freedman's Bank at Washington, money to prosecute any Railroad company which forcibly ejects a citizen of one state out of a first-class car in another state, on account of the race to which he or she belongs. And, one hundred dollars can, without doubt, be obtained, by making the proper application to the Cashier of that Bank.
Respectfully, &c.
J. J. WRIGHT.

OUR SCHOOL WORK.

There is no question which so interests the people of Louisiana today as that of public education. During the past three or four years the cause of public education has been the one grand issue which has most keenly divided the sympathies of men of both the Democratic and Republican parties in this State. The constitution of 1868 provided that public schools should be open, in every part of the commonwealth, to the children of every class, of every race and color. The idea met with the most obstinate opposition from the Democratic party, because that party supposed that political strength and success could result from resistance to that theory more than from any other likely to be presented to the voters of the State, who were supposed to favor the old idea that negroes had no rights which a white man was bound to respect.

When George M. Wickliffe was impeached, not only for misappropriating other public funds, but for embezzling two hundred thousand dollars of the school fund, there were no schools established in districts outside of New Orleans, but since that period, and during the time that the law empowered Superintendent Conway to apportion that fund, we find more than five hundred new public schools in operation, with the teachers wages, and other legitimate school expenses properly and promptly paid. Even in New Orleans, where no new or special appropriation has been made since 1869, the school expenses have been all paid under the economical administration of the State school administration.

Unfortunately for the Democracy a man was elected by the Republicans to the office of State Superintendent of Education, who had been from his boyhood an abolitionist, and an advocate of equal rights to all men, and the prospect of intimidating him was so very poor, that the constitutional provision on the subject of education was likely to succeed beyond both the expectations of friends as well as foes.

We hear with great pleasure that in every part of this State, the work of establishing public schools goes on with rapidity and success. In districts where it was supposed a public school could never be established, the teacher finds cordial welcome, while the place where public instruction is to be dispensed is found to be one of the popular establishments of the community, receiving the approval of Democrats as well as Republicans.

Judging from the statement of the State Treasurer, which we have noted recently, through the State Superintendent, the prospect for the coming year is very bright. Before the close of the year 1872,