

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

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

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1871.

NUMBER 79.

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. B. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.
C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO.
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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.
Our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of equal civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desiring 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 the 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.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE
32 Royal street 32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

NOTHING AT ALL IN THE PAPER TO-DAY.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day!
Only a murder somewhere or other,
That nobody thinks is out of the way.
Only a man killing his brother;
Or a drunken husband beating a wife,
With the neighbors lying awake to listen,
Scarce aware he has taken a life,
Till in at the window the dawn-rays glisten.

But that is all in the regular way—
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day!
To be sure there's a woman died of starvation,

Fell down in the street—as so many may
In this very prosperous Christian nation;
Or two young girls, with some inward grief
Maddened, have plunged in the inky waters;

Or a father has learned that his son's a thief—
Or a mother been robbed of one of her daughters;

Things that occur in the regular way—
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.
Unless you care about things in the city—
How great rich rogues for their crimes must pay
(Though all gentility cries out "pay!")
Like the meanest shop-boy that robs a till
There's a case to-day, if I am not forgetting.

The lad only "borrowed" as such lads will—
To pay some money he lost in betting,
But there's nothing in this that's out of the way—
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day
But the births and bankruptcies, deaths and marriages—
But life's events in the old survey,
With Virtue begging, and Vice in ear-ri-ages;

And kindly hearts under ermine gowns,
And wicked breasts under hoddin' gray;
For goodness belongs not only to clowns,
And o'er others than lords does sin bear sway—
But what do I read?—"Drowned! wrecked!"
Did I say
There was nothing at all in the paper to-day?

Public Education.

Everybody praises an intelligent community because education is regarded as public benefactor. The hopeful immigrant first wishes to know the educational facilities of his newly chosen location. This is all natural, for the blessings of education are not easily over-estimated. It blesses the innocent youth in implanting in the heart the germs of progress, thought and development. It inspires the young man to hopeful exertion, knowing that the highest achievements of life are gained by development of head and heart.

Education lessens crime and promotes virtue, and only by its benign influence may the responsibilities of life be fully understood or its requirements fulfilled. Especially is it the duty of the American citizen, not only to see that himself and children are educated, but that its blessings are extended to all alike. Man is, by Providential design, a dependent being, and he cannot cheat others without cheating himself. He may, through a philosophy of pure selfishness, imagine he can enjoy the good things of life and withhold them from others, but this is wrong and vain, and will tell somewhere. If he chooses to leave all around him in ignorance and darkness, he entails the curse of an ignorant community upon his posterity. His children must build penitentiaries and jails, support paupers and make laws to prevent crimes which the parental head, by a wise course, might have done much to avert. Whoever is pursuing this policy is not studying wisely the interests of those who are to come after him and cannot escape censure. More severely would we censure him, who, having the opportunities, neglects to improve them in educating his own posterity. No one has the moral right to let his children grow up in society ignorant, idle and vicious. It is an imposition upon neighbors, communities and especially upon the principles of free government. All are under solemn obligations to contribute to the public good and this cannot be done by neglecting any of the means which develop the essential elements of a good citizen. The parent who permits his son to grow up idle, ignorant and vicious

WIT AND HUMOR.

Belle's Letters—Love-letter!

A Torrent of Words—Verses on a "Rushing stream."

Regular Line of Descent—The descent to the grave.

This is a good time to collect autographs—of your creditors.

Two things you should not borrow—Trouble and a newspaper.

A Cincinnati doctor slings the sweet, suggestive name of Walking-pest.

What is that which no one wishes to have and no one wishes to lose—A bald-head.

"I have very little respect for the ties of this world," as the chap said when the rope was put around his neck.

Briny—Young women often keep their lovers by tears.—"Yes," says Grunwig, "love, like beef, is preserved by brine."

Ice Out.—Of course the ice-cart drivers are perfectly blind to the interests of customers when they put their ice (eyes) out.

Old George Holland, the recently deceased actor, once, when confined to his bed and unable to put his feet to the ground, being told by a friend that his dignified indisposition was the laugh of the green-room, replied: "Though I love to laugh and make others laugh, yet I would much rather they would make a standing joke."

"Was it your eldest daughter, madame, that was bitten by a monkey?" "No, sir, it was my youngest. My eldest daughter had a worse misfortune; she married a monkey."

LAWS

OF THE
State of Louisiana.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]
EXTRA SESSION OF 1870.
No. 99.

An Act

Relative to vagrants in the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, and repealing an act entitled "An Act relative to vagrants in the Metropolitan District," approved March 6, 1869.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all idle persons (who,) not having visible means to maintain themselves live without employment; all persons wandering abroad, and lodging in taverns, groceries, beer houses, outhouses, market places, sheds, or barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages, or other public places, to beg or receive alms, shall be deemed vagrants.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of any sheriff, constable, policeman, or other peace officer, whenever required by any person to carry such vagrant before the Board of Metropolitan Police, or any commissioner of the said Board of Metropolitan Police, at such place to be designated by the said board to be examined, whether or not there is sufficient grounds for such arrest. If the arrest is improper and not justified, the prisoner shall be released and set at liberty immediately. If, after a brief and summary examination which shall take place within twenty-four hours from such arrest, Sundays and holidays not included, it appears that the arrest was made on sufficient grounds, it shall be the duty of said board or of said commissioners detailed by said board, to designate a justice of the peace in the parish of Orleans, or the recorder of the city of New Orleans, before whom the party charged with vagrancy, shall be forthwith sent for examination and trial, which shall take place within forty-eight hours, to begin from the time the prisoner and papers were received for by said justice of the peace or recorder.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That if, after trial, the justice of

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One	84	167	250	333	416
Two	7	13	19	25	31
Three	9	18	26	35	43
Four	15	29	42	55	68
Five	20	39	56	73	90
Six	24	47	68	89	109
1 Column	45	89	133	177	221

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(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)