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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872. U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 3, 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

Telegraphic dispatches say: LONG BRANCH, Sept. 2.—A committee of the Warmoth faction of Louisiana Republicans arrived here this morning, and are waiting for an interview with the President.

The Public Schools of the City are advertised to open on Sept. 11-1871. The Republican of Aug. 31 contains the names of all Teachers employed.

Judge Abell denies that he advised the grand jury to enquire the allegations of bribery in the waterworks case. He says he "well knew that if even they would find cause for an indictment, that there was unfortunately no law on the Statute book to define or punish such crime."

Give us a bribery and corruption law, Legislators.

September was ushered in with cloudy weather, which comparatively obscuring the ardent rays of the sun, reduced the temperature a few degrees. Yesterday was pleasant in doors, but that long drizzle was disagreeable to goers out.

The Times of yesterday in an article headed DAY DAWN, gloats intensely over the downfall of the Radical Party in 1872 working himself into rhapsody, it exultingly exclaims: "The game is up, thank God! and vengeance hounds upon their heels."

Don't be too hasty, things do look gloomy just now, but they might clear up, all just in time to cast you into the outer darkness of despair. In the meantime let us advise you not to "calculate the number of your juvenile poultry, before the process of incubation is completed."

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

Governor Warmoth has suspended from office Mr. N. A. Robinson District Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of this State, on the grounds that it has been abundantly shown that the said Robinson is guilty of compounding felony, of misdemeanor, corruption and extortion in office, and that he has proved himself wholly incompetent to discharge the duties of the office of District Attorney aforesaid.

The Louisiana Intelligencer, of August 30, reports the prevalence of pernicious fever both in Monroe and the adjoining portions of the parish. The disease is said not to yield readily to treatment, several cases having resulted fatally.

The Lovee Company have gone into organization. The old Board have resigned, and the new Board, composed of A. F. Williams, Harvey M. Dibble, E. Q. Sewell, Jas. H. Oglesby, Walter H. Waite, P. Bronson, J. R. West, R. B. Campbell, G. T. Sherman and A. G. Price, have been formed. Governor Warmoth has appointed General Jeff. Thompson Commissioner on the part of the State, and the Times says Gen. Forster is likely to be appointed by President Grant on the part of the United States.

The work, therefore, of strengthening, rebuilding and improving the levees of the State promises to be carried on now with a vigor and efficiency unequalled by any previous efforts in this direction.

THEIR LITTLE GAME.

If any doubt existed of the determination of the Customhouse clique to "rule or ruin," it must now be dispelled. Defeated at all points in their efforts to make the Republican party repudiate its chosen leaders, they boldly offer to sell out to the common enemy. Their greed of office is such that to oust Governor Warmoth from power, and thus secure a brief control of the Executive patronage, Dunn, Carter & Co. willingly ignore their super-heated pledges of fidelity to Grant's fortunes and attempt to barter the State to the Democrats in 1872 in return for Democratic assistance in impeaching our Chief Executive.

The ablest and most consistent Democratic journal in Louisiana has this to say on the subject, in an article headed "The Conditions of an Alliance":

The plans of the leaders of the two factions of the Republican party in this State, with a view to the approaching general elections, are beginning to develop themselves. So far, there does not appear to be any disposition on the part of these factions to reconcile their differences. On the contrary, the Democrats swear that Warmoth must be driven from power, even if to effect it they shall be forced to give the State to the Democracy. We are informed, indeed, that a prominent member of the Dunn party, in an interview with a prominent Democrat, said that if the Democracy would unite with the Democrats to impeach Warmoth, they might dictate almost their own terms with regard to the next administration of the State Government. Such an offer certainly would not be made if the Democrats felt themselves able, single-handed, to cope with Warmoth, and the inference is a fair one, that his impeachment would fail unless the Democracy were to co-operate in the measure.

The Bee proceeds to state upon what terms only, the Democrats can league with the bolters which are virtually to repeal every law that has been passed to secure impartial justice to all classes—and closes with the very sound reflection that those men are too willing to betray their own party to be safely trusted by any other.

While we sincerely deplore that any man or men with whom we have had political affiliations should be guilty of such base apostasy, we can yet find cause for congratulation in the fact that their case is so desperate as to force a "showing of hands" at this early day. Not only Louisiana Republicans but the National Government, are thus furnished with the means of judging the bayonet Conventionists according to their deserts.

"STRUCK HER WITH A CANE."

The members of the City Council met on Friday last in the Mayor's parlor, and listened to the accusations of a female inmate of the work-house against Mr. Michael Bowen, warden of that Institution. The result was that Mr. Bowen was removed from office and Mr. Buckley installed instead.

Mr. Bowen is dissatisfied of course, and has rushed into print, and pours out in deprecatory, denunciatory, and expository style the burden of his song, through the columns of the Times. He admits however that on one occasion the complainant disobeyed his orders and he struck her with a small cane and pushed her up stairs. There is no harm, nor offence in striking people and pushing them, oh no! Are they not in the work-house?

Efforts are making to attribute the prompt action of the City Administrators to interested motives. From our standpoint it seems that the keeper of any institution who is incapable of controlling the ebullitions of a morose disposition, even in the face of provocation, is unworthy of being in charge of people whose very circumstances render them very difficult of management and demand above everything a cool, self-possessed temper.

A RECOIL.

The Bee is so desperately pushed for grounds of attack upon Governor Warmoth, that it "goes blind" in its statements.

A day or two ago it declared the Eighth District Court to be the property of the Executive, and that the will of Warmoth was there substituted for justice, entirely overlooking the fact that a Democratic judge is, and for some time will be, the presiding genius of the tribunal and his friends are indignant, and the public laugh at the blundering malice of the Bee.

ADVERTISING.—The Citizens' Guard is relieved from duty. It has become the property of "The National Republican Printing Company," and Thursday last, the last issue lingered in the hands of the printers, but it expired, exhibiting the strength of its ruling passion, in raving over Conway, the legal aspect, and the latest tyranny.

HOW IT STANDS.

The truth as regards the presentation of the Waterworks bill to the Governor, is this: The bill was sent to the Executive residence at a late hour on May 25th, and receipted for as "a package," by a member of the household. On Monday, the 27th, parties interested in the job notified the Governor of this fact, when he told them they had better recover the bill and procure a regular receipt, which they promptly did, returning the receipt first obtained. Thus the bill was really in the hands of the Governor only during the 27th, 28th, 1st and 2nd, on which latter designated day, the Assembly adjourned. But, granting that the service at the Governor's house on the night of the 25th was legal, it does not help the matter for Mr. Bovee and his backers in the least. Admit that Sunday, the 26th, can legally be counted as included within the constitutional limitation, and yet the five days allowed by law for the Governor to withhold the bill had not expired when the Legislature adjourned. By their own showing, the bill was presented at the Executive mansion on Saturday at forty-five minutes past eleven o'clock P. M., and at about ten o'clock P. M. of the following Thursday the Legislature was defunct by adjournment sine die.

Every stage in the progress of this outrageous scheme of plunder is marked by trickery and cunning, and the more it is investigated, the more obvious is the light in which the manipulators must stand before the public. The position of the Governor, on the contrary, must win added confidence and respect from all parties who have the real welfare of the community at heart.

We lament that Messrs. Dunn and Carter should have become implicated in the affair by furnishing what purported to be a certified copy of a bill the original of which the Governor had publicly announced his conviction he was lawfully withholding from publication.

THE WATER-WORKS.

There is a momentary lull in the storm raised over the City Water-Works. The two sets of new claimants are at bay, and the "City Fathers" have set a guard over everything connected with this grand prize.

Secretary Bovee is taking his suspension like a "little man," and the incorporators in his improperly promulgated Water-works Bill will have to wait for the next Legislature, to decide whether they shall have the franchises conferred by the Bill. The other set of incorporators are waiting on the Council to pass "an ordinance" conferring the control of the Water-works on them; and the Council is in perplexity over the question.

Of course all this wrangling springs from the interference of certain powers with the designs of these several corporations. The Governor on the one hand refuses to sign one bill for reasons which he will submit to the next Legislature, and the Mayor on the other is embarrassing the passage of the new ordinance as much as possible. Both oppositions are intended to leave the control of the Water Works in the hands of the City Council. We cannot now speak of the comparative merits of the two new schemes, but there is not the shadow of a doubt that for a city like New Orleans, with an inexhaustible supply of water all round us, with every facility that "wit and wealth" can command, there is not a worse, more imperfectly watered city in the Universe. The voice of complaint has been loud and long, but it has been unheeded, and the present miserable drag-along system has been perpetuated.

There is need of reformation, rejuvenation and efficiency in the entire department, and it is the recognition of the needs and demands of the city in this direction as well as the desire to enter in a profitable "spec," that are urging these several efforts to obtain control of the Water Works; and the Council may be assured that if the present squabble end in leaving them in possession of the Water Works, they must in order to retain such control, make such improvements, lay such pipes, extend such branches, supply the City with such a supply of water in cases of fire, as will deserve the confidence, the approval, and respect of the Public, while they will enjoy the satisfaction of observing the immense benefits they confer on the Citizens of New Orleans.

We had the pleasure on Friday last of a brief call from Rev. Dr. Thompson, Chaplain of Straight University.

WHERE IS OUR VIDOCQ?

The Republican records the robbery of the office of Messrs. Belden and Dennis, Attorneys for the succession of Capt. R. L. Bradley and the taking of important papers relating to the claim of the deceased as informer in the great sugar frauds of 1869. It seems that a mysterious fatality attaches to all persons prominently engaged in prosecuting this gigantic swindle upon the government. District Attorney A. B. Long was found dead—supposed to have committed suicide—while examining the case in his private office. Capt. F. W. Perkins, Mr. Long's most confidential friend and one of the chief Government witnesses in the cases, was found (another mysterious suicide) dead in his private office soon after; and a few weeks subsequently the informer, Bradley, was entrapped into a controversy by two strangers, and stabbed to death.

Bradley's brother and executor, who is prosecuting the claim for informer's fees, was knocked down by Collector Casey, in the presence of Marshal Packard and others, about ten days ago, for alluding to this mysterious affair in the sacred precincts of the Customhouse, and now the evidence upon which his case mainly rests is strangely stolen from his attorney's desk.

Here are a series of facts, in no way perhaps linked together, but which seem queerly enough to bear upon each other, in a way, that should arouse the police, to vigilance and insure the greatest scrutiny, who will win undying laurels, by forever sitting at rest the doubts and mysteries which surround these bloody deaths.

GRANT AND THE RING.

With unequalled unanimity, the Republican press of the country demands of President Grant the removal of the Gatlin gunners who attempted to crush the right of assembly and free speech on the 9th of August. The press speaks for the Republican party, and must be listened to. Not even General Grant, whom the American people "delight to honor," can safely turn a deaf to this popular demand. To fail in his duty to punish the men who have so outraged public decency, and every American idea of political liberty, would be to jeopardize his hold upon the public heart;—to shield them from the legitimate consequences of their acts would be to sacrifice the respect and confidence of those tried friends who elevated him to the highest office in the nation.

We do not expect undue haste and inconsiderate action. That time for full investigation of the facts should be taken is right and proper. But when the facts are laid before the President, as they perhaps now have been by duly accredited representatives of the Republican party of Louisiana; we do expect prompt and emphatic repudiation and dismissal from office of the men who are proven guilty of the fratricidal attempt to destroy our party. The country awaits the President's action.

COURTING INVESTIGATION.

The published proceedings of the City Council, of Friday last, contain among other important matter the following letter from Joseph Hernandez, Esq.:

OFFICE OF THE N. O. WATER WORKS, New Orleans, August 31, 1871.
To the Mayor and Administrators, etc.:

Sir,—Serious charges having been brought against the gentlemen composing the New Orleans Water Works Company, at the last session of your honorable body, by Administrators who pretend that they have been offered bribes, it becomes our duty to demand an investigation of these charges, so that the people of this city may learn the exact facts in the controversy, and we respectfully request that you take such steps as will elicit full and true information as to the statements made or attempted bribery. Yours Respectfully,
J. HERNANDEZ, President.

This prompt "demand" for an investigation into certain damaging allegations which have been made against the association of which Mr. Hernandez is President, was as promptly met by the Council, who appointed three members of that body, and the Mayor, to inquire into the accusation.

This action is felt by the Council to be "just alike to the Administrators and to the people, whose servants they are, that the facts in connection with the alleged bribery should be thoroughly investigated and made public."

Ere long, therefore, it may reasonably be expected that we shall be in full possession of all the facts in connection with this affair, and be in a position to judge the matter.

SPEECH OF H. H. WHITE,

AT A MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS HELD AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH, LITTLE ROCK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1871.

You are aware that the politics of this country are divided between and absorbed in two great parties. This state of things is particularly essential to the health and perpetuity of a Democratic government. De Tocqueville says one of the dangers of a Democracy is that unless guarded, it tends towards despotism. Agitation is essential to the life and health of a republic, perpetual quiet to a dynasty. If the Alps, piled in still sublimity, be the emblem of despotism, ours is the ever restless ocean, which, girt within the eternal laws of gravitation, is always pure, because never still. Need you be inquired of why you act with the Republican party? Why is any intelligent man of that school of political ethics? The light and spirit of the age in which we live present the fullest and clearest reply to such interrogatories. It is both of the nature and spirit of christian civilization to secure to every human being the fullest liberty and the broadest possible equality. Judge Taney more than twenty years ago, said that if the language employed in the Declaration of Independence should be used in a similar instrument to-day it would be understood to include the whole human family. Such, indeed, are the principles which underlie our national existence; and it is certainly remarkable with what a timid indifference and maudlin sentimentality white men have always shrunk from a cordial support of the legitimate inferences drawn from those admitted principles.

Born since 1789, they have always taken absolute right and complete equality to mean white men only. But much has been done to redeem American society from its abnormal condition. We have much for which to be thankful, and much more for which to hope. A party that shuts its eye to color in the administration of justice and equity, certainly deserves and draws to its support all intelligent and virtuous minds.

Our bounden duty lies in giving our undivided support to that party which knows no man by his color or condition, but all as citizens of a common country, whose emoluments, duties, obligations and honors are disposed alike among all. But we are surrounded by many and adverse influences; and our chief danger is the liability of being divided. Guard with a jealous eye the influence brought to bear upon us, and yield only to such as bear onward in a straight and direct line. A tortuous, swerving policy will prove our ruin. It is said the Emperor Nicolas once requested his engineers to build him a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow. They brought him a paper with the intended road for iron horse and his train, marked out. What did you make it crooked for? said the emperor. Why, replied the engineers to reach that city and to take in that community and to include that manufacturing interest. He took the paper and tore it in pieces; on another, marked with his pencil a straight line between the two capitals, and said, "Let everybody look out for himself; build me that road." This should be our policy; with an eye single to the general good, jealously guarding what we have gained, move forward to greater things in the future, and be careful to be firmly united, keeping in a straight line. We are cautioned against those who would lead us astray by diverting our minds from a straight-forward line of duty. "If any man shall say unto you, Lo! here is Christ, or lo! there; believe it not." There are many whose goodness we will not doubt, but whose ability as leaders and instructors we most seriously question. Let me call your attention to the most ludicrous riddle of the day; it stands at the head of one of our city papers in these words: "Universal amnesty, and honest men for officers." By way of analysis let us consider this wonderful slogan, as presenting, first, a prodigy, "Universal amnesty;" how nicely the word "universal" applies to the political disabilities of a few individuals of our single country. A splendid panacea for all the wounds rebellion made. We do not say that we object to its application, but there is a time and way, and proper subjects for all things. Secondly, we have a paradox, "Honest men for officers." Certainly this is a thing most devoutly to be wished; but who expects it?

Whence shall they come? History

teaches that most men are all right in private life, but when they come to the throne they change their minds.

Andrew Johnson, I suppose will never be forgotten. Coleridge tells of a man who always took off his hat with great demonstration of respect when speaking of himself. The Arkansas Journal has had its hat off for the last three months, and bids fair now not to have a covered head again till the close of the campaign of '72. We confess to being reminded of Andrew Johnson's swelling, windy utterances, rounding off with, "I will be your Moses," and feel exceeding strong promptings to suspicion and distrust.

Glittering generalities and specious phrases are but decoys employed by marplots and disorganizers. The unbridled ambition of some men is to rule, and if they cannot lead, they will destroy. Let such know by our unanimity of action that they cannot find supporters in us. With Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri before us, we will not be led like lambs to the slaughter. There is little danger except in division. United we stand and succeed. But we cannot close without calling your attention to the avowed purpose of the Democratic-Conservative party of the country. The Richmond (Va.) Whig says:

"The Conservatives of Virginia can carry one-half at least of the colored vote in the State. They have all the appliances—they possess the intelligence and the property—and nothing is wanting but the temper, the condensation, and the industry. It is a reproach to their sagacity and their patriotism, too, if they fail to do what it is so obviously their interest and their duty. If they do not use the colored vote, it will be used by their enemies. Policy and patriotism alike dictate that we should make a strenuous effort to gain the confidence and co-operation of the better portion of the black population. We have the arguments of every sort for success. Let every Conservative go to work and enlist as many colored voters as he can under his standard. The negroes are a proud and aristocratic race, and they would greatly prefer an alliance with white gentlemen to one with white blackguards. Kind and considerate treatment of them by gentlemen will go far to win them. It will be a great good to break up the solid negro vote. It will be good for the blacks and good for the whites, good, of course, for the whole commonwealth."

We may henceforth congratulate ourselves at the prospect of getting into good company. It certainly shows some signs of progress when the Democratic representatives in congress on the 19th day of last April said: "We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no effort to maintain peace and order, to carefully protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly the relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the constitution or any of its amendments."

It cannot be supposed that any sensible man is fooled by any of this. We can see the purpose and will not allow ourselves to be divided. While we compliment our friends for the hopeful signs of progress, we remember the sentiment of Henry Clay—"United we stand, divided we fall."

ARIZONA WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 20th. The following departments will then open: Elementary, to train students in the rudiments of knowledge, by day and evening schools.

Academic, in which students are prepared for college, or receive a good English Education.

Collegiate, in which a Freshmen class will be organized.

Normal, arranged with special reference to the Education of Teachers.

Commercial, to fit students for business life.

Ordinary tuition one dollar per month. Those intending to be teachers, are admitted free of charge. Most of the books are loaned to the students.

Worthy and needy students will have their tuition remitted.

More than a thousand students have been in attendance the past year. Apply early to Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the University. Students will be examined for admission, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18th and 19th.
New Orleans Sept. 1st 1871.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Fully 15,000 white votes were cast for Republicanism two years ago, when everything in Texas was in a chaotic state, our party split, and without a sufficient number of leaders, money, or official patronage to enable us to organize our forces and present a solid, unbroken front to the enemy. With a growth of two years added to our party, with thirty Republican papers scattered over the state, where but seven weak sickly affairs in all existed before; with leaders and organizers in every county; with the firearm bill and the state police to enforce peace and prevent violence and intimidation at the polls; with better railroad and telegraph facilities than we had before; with a general confidence in the stability of the government, and the leniency and justice of the great Republican party; with all these things as well as a sad remembrance of the ostracism and trials we have all passed through and endured in the past, it is perfectly safe and sensible to estimate that the white vote polled for our party two years ago, under such trying and unfavorable circumstances, will be more than doubled the coming elections, while the black vote will likewise be greatly increased throughout the whole state. In Bexar county the white Republican vote will not fall short of 1,200, and in at least a dozen other counties in the west it will run up to 400 or 600 while the entire country west of the Colorado the IVth congress district will poll not less than 12,000 to 15,000 votes for the Republican ticket, both in the congress and legislative campaigns; while it will be admitted that in the other three congress districts the Republican white vote will average 300 votes to the county. The registration books show that there are over 50,000 black voters in the state already registered and it is altogether probable that the next registration will run the number up to fully 60,000, all of which will be cast for the Republican ticket. Add to this 30,000 whites, and a Mexican vote of a few thousand and Democracy in Texas will be buried.

—Exchange.

Governor Warmoth is expected this morning on the Gov. Allen, accepting the hospitalities of Major James' mansion. We learn he proposes to remain some time in urban Baton Rouge—devoting his leisure to a careful supervision and reorganization of the public institutions of this place, as well as to seek for that rest and quiet so necessary to the effectual recuperation of his exhausted physical system under which he is laboring from the effects of that unfortunate accident. We ask that the Governor be permitted to discharge the necessary duties of his office as quietly as possible, remember he is an invalid, and greatly needs rest.

State Journal.

Some of the southeast country papers, taking their cue from the late Evening Bulletin, are pitching into Governor Warmoth for his alleged abuse of the Methodist Church while raking down Speaker Carter, at the Turner Hall Convention. It is a cold trail, gentlemen. There is not a member of that persuasion who does not know the difference between the Methodist Church South, to which the Governor alluded, and that division to which our people so numerously belong. Mr. Carter's church supported slavery and secession, and still refuses communion with, or recognition of, colored Methodists. And "that's what's the matter."

The strength of the Masonic Order in the United States, as reported by the committee on correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, aggregates as follows: Number of lodges, 7,495; members initiated during last year, 41,936; total number of members in thirty-eight states and one territory, 466,892. The order is strong in New York, where there are 650 lodges, and 75,262 members. Illinois comes next, with 606 lodges, and 38,996 members. Pennsylvania has 310 lodges, and 32,958 members.—Exchange.

The New York Sun characterizes Charles Read's "Terrible Temptation" as "a piece of carion literature," and stigmatizes the conduct of the publishers, Messrs. Harper & Bros., of New York, and Messrs. Osgood & Co., of Boston, as "a scramble for the infamy of being foremost in the work of debauching the public morals."

The battle of Inkermann was fought on Sunday, the 5th of November, 1854.