

The Louisianian.

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SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872: U. S. GRANT. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS. PRES'T.—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans. RECORDING SEC'Y.—WILLIAM FAIRFAX. CORRESPONDING SEC'Y.—J. W. VIGOR. MEMBERS. [FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.] EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemine. S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans. THOMPSON COAKLEY, of Rapides. ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry. JOHN PARSON, of Orleans. A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans. H. RABY, of Natchitoches. JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo. DAVID YOUNG, Concordia. F. J. HEERON, of Orleans. First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney. Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden. Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington. Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Ruford Blunt. Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. E. Harris.

The order of the Sons of Temperance Boston under the jurisdiction of the National Division, have resolved that they know no distinctions on account of race or color, and do not deem it expedient to organize separate bodies in the same territory on account of the above named distinctions.

The German Democrats of New York have revolted against the Tammany ring. The Staats Zeitung has declared war against Oakey Hall, Connelly & Co., and the German Democratic Committee are calling for "immediate publication of accounts" and the production hereafter of a "monthly financial exhibit." The Nation says that "The Germans cannot stand stealing." If these are the things driving them from the Democratic party there is no danger that they will bite again. The ring must break.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Now that the regular time approaches for the re-opening of all the Institutions of learning, we take pleasure in inviting attention to Professor A. T. Selover's School, at 114 Carondelet street. This establishment is opened day and night, on accommodating terms, and both old and young "without regard" &c., may there repair and obtain the benefits of education. We congratulate Mr. Selover on his prospects for the approaching term, and hope that the confines of his present school will be too "straight" for him.

ANOTHER PROP GONE.

It has been repeatedly denied by the Customhouse faction that public business was materially impeded while they held their Gatlin gun Convention, owing to the Customhouse street entrance being open. It is time to nail this falsehood, as have been the many others uttered in defense of their outrage upon the Republican party. George O. Beares, wearing a Marshal's badge was on guard at the entrance referred to, and refused admittance to merchants and public officers who had business with the Customs officials. The master of a vessel desiring clearance, accompanied by one of the Port-wardens on other business, was turned away, Beares declaring with unnecessary emphasis that his orders were to let no one into the building without a pass. Bring on your next "item."

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Next Saturday September 16, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the day, three men will expiate the crime of murder on the gallows, in St. James Parish. Our readers will remember that a clerk in a grocery store in St. James near a plantation was murdered at night his body thrown in the river, the store was robbed and set on fire. So outrageous a set of deeds awakened the people of St. James, and four men were arrested. One of them turned State's evidence and linked the chain of evidence necessary to connect them with the murder. The names of the doomed men are John Williams, Alfred Decarreux, and Noel, alias Madison Hampton. It is stated that steamboat accommodation will be ample on Friday next and there is no doubt that an immense concourse of all sorts of people will go to see these men hung, as the executions are to take place in the batture in nearly the same spot where the crime was committed.

LT. GOV. DUNN AND THE POLICE.

For the information of persons abroad, who may be deceived by the oft-repeated statements of Dunn, Packard, Carter and others, as to the organization and control of the Metropolitan Police, we state that Lieutenant Governor Dunn—and not Governor Warmoth—is at the head of that branch of the Government. Mr. Dunn in his letter to the "great and good Horace Greeley," distinctly affirms that Governor Warmoth is commander-in-chief of the Police; coolly putting aside the fact that he himself is President of the Board of Police Commissioners. It speaks but poorly for the tact, judgment and personal influence of the Lieutenant Governor if, as he and his friends assert, he is absolutely without power in an organization of which he is the legal head. Such reckless statements, it will be seen, usually have their recoil.

SADDLING THE WRONG HORSE.

The Herville Pioneer heads a column of baldpate with the decidedly dubious assertion that "Governor Henry Clay Warmoth is digging his own grave," and attacks the Legislature after this fashion: "The whole session of the last Legislature passed without a single reform, without a single wholesome or necessary law enacted; without a single bad law repealed; with not even a pretence of regard for the welfare of the people."

We have no objection to the Pioneer administering a wholesome lecture to derelict legislators, but every sense of fairness forbids that responsibility for their sins—whether of omission or commission—should be shouldered upon his Excellency. The editor of the Pioneer is either not up with the times or he willfully ignores one or two very important facts. Governor Warmoth, in his message on the assembling of the Legislature, pleaded earnestly for the reform of existing abuses, and the passage of laws he deemed essential for the State, but a deaf ear was turned to his appeals and the time which should have been employed for the public weal wasted upon schemes such as the Crescent City Water Works bill, for the unlawful promulgation of which Mr. Bovee came so sadly to grief.

And where lies the fault, and who should be held responsible both for the wrongful acts and the miserable failures of the Legislature? Clearly and undeniably not the Governor; it is exceedingly unfair to endeavor to foist upon the Governor, the faults of others, and we would suggest to the Pioneer that it will not lessen its influence by permitting a spirit of justice and fair play to pervade its columns.

DEMOCRATIC PRAISES.

The Weekly Clarion of Miss, under date of Sept 5, mentions a Mr. H. D. Money as "an honest, conscientious and respectable freedman, the nominee of the Democratic party for Supervisor." It says too, that "he will be elected." The further compliment is paid Mr. Money, thus, "Henry is a negro who has seen enough to know his friends and bold enough to do what he thinks is his duty." We are rejoiced at this picture by such an artist and hope it is a true one. We sincerely hope too, that these sights, and this knowledge, and attributed to Mr. Money will be this boldness which are so freely applied sufficient to enable him to distinguish between any temporary exceptional treatment of himself by Democrats and that which they are willing to concede to his race as a finality.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Conservatives of Pulaski county, Arkansas, have held a Convention, made speeches and passed resolutions. Among the latter we find this, "That the American people of all classes and in all parts of the Country having for so long a time full acquiesced in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States as accomplished facts we deem all popular agitation as to their validity, to be improper, and as those amendments have fixed the legal rights of the black man, we declare it our desire that he, as distinguished from the white man, and the question of what his rights are, or ought to be, should no longer form the all absorbing subject of political discussion and Governmental action."

We have no objection to receiving the tardy acknowledgment of our status from any wing of the Democratic party; but we must demur to the statement that they have "for long a time acquiesced in the amendments. Why the truth is that as a Party they have not acquiesced yet and the very gathering which passed this high sounding resolution, are openly aiming at the overthrow of radicalism and the establishment of a Democratic Conservative Party, the history of whose doings in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, records them as antagonistic in practice to the professions they make in theory. We are glad however to witness any disposition on the part of our quondam oppressors to permit our race peacefully to enjoy the rights and privileges conferred on us by the Constitution of the Country.

HYMENEAL.

It was our pleasure to join in the throng of joyful friends who formed the wedding party of whom mention is made elsewhere. We found the spacious Church crowded to overflowing with interested and curious spectators. The party arrived a little before nine o'clock and the ceremony was impressively performed by Elder Thomas of the A. M. E. Church; after which the guests accompanied the newly wedded pair to the residence of the bride's mother, where every preparation had been made for entertainment. Right heartily did the friends enter into the enjoyment of the festive board. Lovers of the dance had ample opportunities of indulging, while the less elastic enjoyed themselves in pleasant chat. And thus passed away the moments till the hour for separation came, when in showers of good wishes were heaped on the glad pair and the company retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson leave immediately for their home in Arkansas.

VALUABLE JOURNALS.—The following is said to be the value of the principal daily papers in New York: The New York Herald is valued at \$5,000,000, and is owned by Commodore James Gordon Bennett, jr., having been presented to him by his father.

The Evening Post was valued by Jno. J. Cisco, and two other referees, some months since, at \$1,250,000.

The New York Times is valued at \$1,500,000; \$1,000,000 has been offered for it and refused.

The New York World is valued at \$1,200,000. More capital was sunk to make it than any other newspaper ever started in this or in any other country; but "pluck" won.

The Tribune is valued at \$2,000,000, and could not be purchased for that amount.

The Evening Mail is valued at \$1,500,000. Cyrus Field lately purchased one third interest in it for \$50,000.

The Evening Telegram is valued at \$200,000 and is not for sale.

The New York Sun is valued at \$1,500,000, and pays seven per cent on a large amount.

The New York Standard is valued at \$75,000, and has won success. The Bowns are interested in it.

The Commercial Advertiser is valued at \$250,000, but it would take a large sum to purchase it.

The Journal of Commerce is valued at \$250,000.

The Daily and Weekly News are valued at \$800,000.

The Daily circulation of the News and Sun approximate closer than that of any other two daily newspapers in the city.

The New York Star, Mr. Joseph Howard's paper is valued at \$500,000, but is not for sale.

THE END OF MR. WALSH.

John A. Walsh has run the length of his rope. The gentleman was not here before of sufficient importance in this State, in our opinion, to justify Governor Warmoth in publicly noticing any accusations he might promulgate; but as Lieutenant Gov. Dunn and Speaker Carter have taken him up, and by reiterating and endorsing his falsehoods given him a nominal importance, that might deceive the uninitiated, we fully justify the Governor in departing from his usual and dignified reticence when attacked and impaling this particular gad-fly on the spear of Truth.

Here is the way he goes about it: NEW ORLEANS, September 7, 1871.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your article headed "Mr. Walsh's Testimony," you do the Lieutenant Governor—who did violence to the truth in almost every other statement in his long letter—one slight injustice in saying "that Mr. Dunn has not reported him (Walsh) fairly." Mr. Walsh, in his card to the New Orleans Times of the fourteenth of August, after admitting that he offered me fifty thousand dollars to sign the Nicholson pavement bill, says:

The Governor was of the opinion that his signature to the bill, considering the large profits, was worth seventy-five thousand dollars to me, and a promise to pay him the further sum of two and one-half per cent of the net profits.

Upon which Lieutenant Governor Dunn bases his charge contained in "item No. 1" of his letter, as follows:

Item No. 1.—Governor Warmoth demanded as the price of his official signature to a legislative act, known as the Nicholson pavement bill, seventy-five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent of the profits accruing from the contract contemplated on said bill. This demand for money was made by his excellency on Mr. John A. Walsh, representing the bill, and was declined. Mr. Walsh is a respectable and wealthy citizen of this city, and has published, without denial from his excellency, the facts herein alleged in the city press.

Now, I think Mr. Dunn is in a measure justified in his language, assuming that he believed the statement of Mr. Walsh to be true. I would not intrude myself on your courtesy but for the fact that Mr. Walsh's statement has been repeated by both Mr. Speaker Carter in his card and Lieutenant Governor Dunn in his letter to Mr. Greeley.

And I now affirm that John A. Walsh called on me to urge my signature to the bill in question. In refusing compliance with his request I gave him the reasons embodied in my message to the Legislature disapproving it. After this he said he was authorized to offer me \$50,000 and one-sixth of the net proceeds of the contract, to which I responded that I was surprised he should presume, knowing me as he did, to make me such an offer. He replied that he did not believe I could be induced to take it, but thought that no harm was done by presenting these terms in accordance with his authority from the parties interested, and he finally left, apparently mortified at having done so mean a thing, and with cars burning at my rebuke. He has since stated, not once only, but many times, that he had made me this offer and that I had refused it, and "that no pecuniary consideration whatever could induce me to sign the bill."

To substantiate this I refer to Captain John C. Sinnott, of Sinnott & Adams; Mr. Jonathan Taylor, a principal proprietor in the Nicholson paving patent; Dr. A. W. Smyth, of the Charity Hospital; W. L. Catlin, then in commercial copartnership with Mr. Walsh, and to my then secretary, Mr. F. C. Bemick, who was in the adjoining room and heard the conversation above referred to between Mr. Walsh and myself.

I assert Mr. Walsh's statement to be willful and malicious falsehood, deliberately concocted for the purpose of injuring me, and he cannot truthfully say that his card does not justify the language employed by Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

Very respectfully,

H. C. WARMOTH.

[Since receiving the above card from the Governor, we have received the following from Mr. Jonathan Taylor, the owner of the Nicholson pavement patent for this State, and the principal incorporator of the celebrated Nicholson pavement bill.—EDITOR REPUBLICAN:]

NEW ORLEANS, September 2, 1871.

I wish to state to you, for the sake of truth and in justice to Governor Warmoth, what I know in reference to the signing of the Nicholson pavement bill.

John A. Walsh informed me last winter that he had offered Governor Warmoth fifty thousand dollars to sign the bill; that the Governor stated that he would not sign the bill for any consideration whatever; that no inducement pecuniary or otherwise, would induce him to sign such a bill; that it was a bad precedent for the State at large to pay for improving a street in the city of New Orleans. Mr. Walsh further stated to me that if the bill was a proper one the Governor would have signed it at the request of Mr. S. B. Packard, who advised him to do so, and who was interested in the bill.

Respectfully, JONATHAN TAYLOR.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York, Sept. 1, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I observe to-day in the New Orleans Republican of the 27th ult. what purports to be a statement from Chief Justice Ludeling of Louisiana, made to one of your reporters, and which appeared in the Herald recently. The fact that the conversation is not claimed to have been reported in the words of Judge Ludeling would ordinarily have been sufficient to preclude any notice by the colored people of Louisiana of the statements therein made with reference to them, and especially as to myself. But as it is published in the official organ of the Republican party of my State it might possibly be taken as correct, unless some notice be given of its misrepresentations. Therefore I address you this note simply to inform the public through your paper, that in answer to the question of your reporter—

Ques.—But some of the negroes contain an allegiance to Governor Warmoth. Pinchback is one.

ANSWER.—O, yes, some of them remain true to the Governor's party. Pinchback and shrewd men like him stick to the party that is likely to give them the most favors.

The shrewd colored men of Louisiana will sustain no man or set of men for favor. They desire to sustain the men whom they believe can lead the party to success. They are not unmindful of the fact that last year the Republican party under the leadership of Governor Warmoth carried the State by a large majority over the opposition of the Democratic party, who, in 1868, by intimidation and fraud, prevented nine-tenths of the republicans from going to the polls and from voting. Now, as for myself, it is well known that I have exhibited an independence not surpassed by any man in Louisiana, black or white. I dared in the early days of the Republican party in the Gulf States to oppose every measure I did not consider right, even at the risk of being charged with selling out to the Democracy. Indeed, I have never been regarded as an especial friend or supporter of Gov. Warmoth. Even as late as the assembling of the Legislature in January last I opposed many of his measures among which I will mention the election of committees by the Senate and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the change of the Metropolitan Police law; and it is probable that I would not be with him now were it not for the course pursued by the late State Central Committee in attacking every man who did not swear allegiance to them personally. So much for myself. Further, your reporter asks, "Does Warmoth retain the confidence of the Republican and Democratic parties?" To which Judge Ludeling is made to answer, "Yes, of the Republicans, and the Democrats prefer his rule to that of the opposing faction, whose aim is merely to place the negro element in power. The contest is virtually between the whites and blacks." Now I have no doubt of the truth and correctness of the first part of the statement; but as to that portion where the Judge is made to say that the contest in Louisiana is virtually between the whites and blacks, I will state that it is true appeals have been made to that effect by Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Governor Warmoth has in his possession letters written by Dunn and addressed to colored men in the country parishes, urging upon them to elect none but black men. These letters can be produced at any time. It was a last resort; everything else had failed them. But such appeals will never prevail with the colored people of Louisiana. They know full well that they cannot afford to array themselves against the whites. All they ask is fair representation, equal rights and justice; and I very much doubt whether they will enjoy these to a greater extent under the administration of any of the men now seeking to become the Republican candidate for Governor of Louisiana than they do at present.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President of the Republican State Central Executive Committee of Louisiana.

PARISH PRISON.

The following is a list of Prisoners in the Parish Prison awaiting transfer to the Louisiana Penitentiary. Martin Worm, Murder, Life. Edward Marshall, Larceny, 2 yrs. Henry Culbreth, " 8 mos. Isaac Hill, " 8 " William Lemigan, Manslaughter, 6 mos. Mary Ann Hickey, " 6 " Sophia Gibson, Larceny, 8 " George Johnson, " 2 yrs. Emile Riley, Entering and Larceny, 1 yr. James Banks, Larceny, 18 mos. J. E. Johnson, " 1 year. Albert Johnson, Breaking and Entering, 2 1/2 years. Charles Morrison, Entering, 3 years. Israel Frenche, " 2 years. Samuel Ford, False Pretences 10 mos. John Alias Dick Ferdinand, Larceny 10 mos. R. JOHNSON, Deputy Sheriff and Keeper Parish Prison.

LECTURE.

RECENTLY DELIVERED AT STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY. BY J. T. NEWMAN, M. D.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST NUMBER.)

When yellow fever prevails in a city, it is often arrested by the interposition of a street not more than sixty feet wide; it advances to the east or north of the street, but goes no further. While those on one side suffer, those on the other side escape. The same is true of cholera. How is this phenomena to be explained? Place on each side of the street a thermometer a barometer, a hygrometer and a pluviometer, and they will show the air in both places to be precisely alike in heat, weight and moisture, as in the changes it undergoes and the rain it precipitates.

To no difference then can the healthfulness of different places be ascribed. But one source of solution remains. The disease arises from a subtle cause or poison which reaches the street but does not cross it. A stream of water has done the same on the same principles.

Again, yellow fever or common bilious fever is raging along the banks of a large river, a ship is lying at cables length from the shore. Provided the vessel is kept clean, the crew will continue to be healthy, unless they be permitted to come ashore, in which case they will suffer the prevailing disease.

This is a common occurrence which no sensible difference in the atmosphere can explain. No difference exists in them. At the edge of the water and a few hundred feet from it where the ship lies those elements are the same. But there is a miasm at the former place which does not exist at latter, hence this difference as relates to the disease. Some deny the existence of bilious miasm at all. Were this true, we would never see bilious fever.

But they say it is the heated moist atmosphere; which, if true, no water course would ever be free from bilious fever. Now I will ask the question, From what source or sources does bilious miasm arise? From animal or vegetable matter, more especially the latter.

When I say dissolution, I do not mean putrefaction, because bilious fever often prevails where no putrefaction is discoverable.

But dissolution by which I mean of their elements producing dead organic matter and the reunion of those elements forming a new compound.

In no other way can malaria be formed. I am then asked, What is essential to the production of malaria? I will answer that question. Four elements, viz: Dead organic matter; a high temperature; atmospheric air; water in moderation. What particular process depends on atmospheric air I know not. But there is a reason to believe that it does play an important part. In the generation of miasm, air must be present.

In citing vegetable matter as the cause of malaria, it is not my intention to exclude animal matter, especially animals of low organization. It is highly probable that they unite with vegetable matter in process of dissolution and aid in the general effect. My object is this: when the latter is more extensive, then malaria is generated whenever these elements meet, and continue for some time, malaria is at issue. But if one or more meet, then miasm is formed. If these elements are absent, miasm cannot be found. Is heat wanted, as in winter, no poison is generated. Is moisture wanting, as is the case in summer, then health prevails. If cleanliness is preserved by the removal of all animal and vegetable matter, the production of malaria is simply impossible. The same is true if water abounds, so as to flood the vegetable mass. Hence, your marshes are healthy during the overflow. But when this subsides, the sun's rays become vertical, then bilious malaria is present. Death sharpens his scythe and reaps his thousands. Does any one doubt that the causes here mentioned are not productive of bilious malaria? To my mind the evidence is conclusive.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

We see with pleasure that Mr. Francis Ernest Dumas, has been appointed by Governor Warmoth, Assistant State Engineer, vice Mr. R. W. Todd, removed. Mr. Dumas is one of Louisiana's most esteemed citizens, and belongs to one of the best families in the State. He was raised in Paris, and is a gentleman of finished education and fine attainments. His selection is in every respect, creditable to the choice of the Executive. He will prove to be an officer thoroughly competent to comprehend and perform the duties of his responsible position, and will do so to the advantage of the interests of the State and the planters and with credit to himself.

One of the most delicate and important duties imposed by law upon the Executive is the power of appointment to positions of responsibility. It is one which, to be properly performed, requires prompt and nice discernment. In this instance, the selection was a happy one, and altogether of that character which is the best commendation of the circumspection shown in making it.—Empire Parish Register.

THE COLORED RACE.

The "colored problem" is working its own solution. The negroes, who for two centuries supported their old masters find difficulty in supporting themselves. It is their labor that the South has good crops, and what they are now recovering is simply a share of their own industry is earning. "Old massa" can no longer pocket the whole. He is obliged to divide with his free workmen.

The census shows that the race is increasing in number, and effecting a new geographical distribution. The losses of one State are the gains of another, and instead of working Northward the tendency on the whole is towards the South. They are everywhere acquiring property, building school-houses, organizing churches, and fitting themselves to new surroundings and conditions. If hereafter they acquire supremacy in any section it will be because their efforts and intellectual improvement entitle them to it. Industrious habits, orderly deportment and a purpose to improve have broken down nearly all the old barriers that prejudice had reared, and their rights to equality in public places have been judiciously recognized. There is not an example in history of four millions of slaves, suddenly enfranchised, who have done as much in the same time, or done it as well, as have our colored population. If the masses of the white men in the South would imitate their action, there would be no need to enforce the Ku-Klux bill.

[Chicago Post.]

MARRIAGE.

Greene—Robinson. On Thursday evening, September 7th, at St. James Chapel, by Rev. Thomas, Miss Luda Greene, of this city, to Hon. J. A. Robinson, member House of Representatives, Arkansas.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9—11.30 A. M. COTTON.—We notice some inquiry, but there is very little offering, and thus far we have not heard of a sale, except one list of 100 bales. Nothing has transpired to indicate any change in prices.

Yesterday's sales embraced 600 bales, at prices showing a further advance of 1/4c. in Low Middling and the lower grades, the market closing last evening at the following quotations:

Table with columns: Average Exchange Lists, Figures. Rows include Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Strict Middling, Good Middling, SUGAR, MOLASSES, FLOUR, CORN, OATS, BRAN, HAY, POKE, Winter-cured M. S., Summer-packed M. S., Retailing at.

—Judge K—, of North Carolina, is a great stickler for formalities. One day a soldier, who had been battered considerably in the war, was brought up before him as a witness. The Judge told him to hold up his right hand. "Can't do it sir," said the man. "Why not?" "Got a shot in that arm, sir." "Then hold up your left." The man said that he had a shot in that arm too. "Then," said the Judge, sternly, "you must hold up your leg. No man can be sworn in, in this court of law, unless he holds up something."

An old lady, writing to her son out West, warns him to beware of bilious saloons and bowel ailments.