

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

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

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1871.

NUMBER 77.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: 6 mos \$5 00  
12 mos 10 00  
3 mos 3 00  
1 month 1 50  
SINGLE COPY 5 c.

## 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.**  
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where 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.

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## POETRY.

### MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

BY CLARA B. HEATH.

My mother's voice! it comes to me,  
Borne on the wings of memory;  
I hear it often in my dreams;  
So real and life-like it seems,  
I scarce can think that years have flown,  
Since last I heard its magic tone.

How oft it soothed my childish grief;  
No other words could bring relief  
Like hers, so gentle, and so mild—  
"I would not grieve for that, my child."  
I seem to hear its accents now,  
And feel her cool hand on my brow.

When fever burns upon my cheek  
And life's warm pulse grows faint and weak;  
When sickness, care, and pain,  
With throbbing heart and aching brain,  
How welcome would her presence be,  
So full of love and sympathy.

I was a wayward child at best,  
Full of wild passions and unrest;  
A storm, a calm, a tear, a smile,  
Like April weather all the while;  
She calm as Summer eve can be—  
How must her heart have grieved for me!

Oh! my woman's place to fill;  
For the gay world more unfit still;  
Looking for perfect love and peace,  
In such a sinful world as this,  
She said—and wisely had she thought—  
My pleasures would be dearly bought.

My mother's voice! it comes to me,  
Borne on the wings of memory;  
I used to hear it when at play,  
Ah, me! it seems but yesterday,  
I scarce can think that years have fled,  
Since she was numbered with the dead.

[From the Terrebonne Patriot.]  
**A Grand Fizzle.**

On last Saturday the arrival of Packard, Casey & Co., with Kelly's Brass Band, to attend a *Mass Meeting* called by Hon. P. O'Hara, created quite an excitement among the children, for they had been told so much of the Customhouse ring that their curiosity had been excited to the highest pitch to see what they (Packard, Casey & Co.) looked like. Some thought they must be wild animals, others that they were soldiers, as they had a brass band with them, and expected to see a few Gatlin guns, but were disappointed, as Gatlin guns are only used on certain occasions such as the 9th of August.

About half past two o'clock the stages arrived, containing Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn, S. B. Packard, J. H. Ingraham, and several others of the Customhouse clique. They immediately proceeded to the platform, where the Customhouse band made a little noise for them to keep their spirits up. The meeting was called to order by Senator O'Hara, and ere they knew themselves, Mr. J. L. Belden was chosen President. This caused them to open wide their eyes with astonishment, as this proved to them that this was failure No. 1, and that they must come to the rescue, or go under in the parish. The President arose and made some few remarks in regard to the present condition of political affairs.

Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn then came forward and addressed the meeting, his remarks were listened to with great attention, he stated that he was in the control of no clique and denounced Governor Warmoth in the strongest terms. The Republicans present were sorry to see him connected with the Customhouse clique as a tool, that is all the sympathy they had for him.

The next to address the meeting was J. H. Ingraham, who stated that on his arrival, he had come to the conclusion that Terrebonne was not the place to vent his spleen against Governor Warmoth, but being assured by the Republicans of the parish that free speech would be tolerated, he would make a few remarks. However, he made a tolerable good speech.

Then arose the great, grand "Mogul" of the bolters, S. B. Packard, who had become frightened at the turn things had taken, and being the last one to address the meeting had failed to screw up his courage sufficient to create a rumpus in the Republican ranks of Terrebonne, so after a complete failure to do the Customhouse clique credit, he took his seat dejected, and disgusted with the attempt to raise a hubbub for the bolters.

The band then played some choice music, such as "Dixie," "Shoo Fly,"

etc., after which they adjourned to Mr. Pavan's and were served with a dinner gotten up for the occasion. After the repast they took the stages for Terrebonne Station where a special train awaited to convey them to New Orleans.

Senator O'Hara then attempted to introduce a set of resolutions indorsing the State Central Executive Committee headed S. B. Packard, but the people voted them down, consequently no resolutions were adopted.

Now, Messrs. Packard, Casey & Co. can you speak for Terrebonne, will it support the bolters? We suggest that you visit our neighboring parish Lafourche and try your powers of speech there, you have a strong support in D. H. Reese. We say, as we said before, save your powder for future use, for when H. Clay Warmoth fires at you in 1872 Gatlin guns will be of no avail, your failure then will be far worse than it was in Terrebonne on the 2nd inst.

## The Outlook.

Nothing now seems to stand in the way of the most complete victory in November of the Republican party in Mississippi. The harmonious action of the State Convention of the 30th ult. gives assurance to Republican hopes, and strikes with paralysis the spasmodic muscles of the Objective Pointers.

The patriotic sacrifice of feeling which had been exhibited in passionate outbursts, before the meeting of the Convention, by those who felt that they had ample cause for private chagrin, is held up to future conventions as a most commendable example. Each and every one seemed to realize the importance of unity and harmony. Each one placed the welfare of the party high above his own private grief, and the result is well expressed by our contemporary of the *Pilot* when he says:

We are persuaded from all that we have seen and heard during the past few days that the Republican party of the State of Mississippi is to-day stronger than ever before, more compact, more determined, and better organized, and that its success in the coming campaign is certain beyond all contingency.

The artificial and fictitious classification of Republicans, as indulged in and encouraged by Democrats, and all those who desire to witness a disruption of the party, we trust will be disregarded in the future. The jealousy engendered by the constant encouragement of this idea by those who from selfish motives *inside* the party, or from destructive desire *outside* the party, has more than once assumed the shape of a rock upon which the party would one day split.

We have seen busy-bodies time and again within the last eighteen months, like so many Ranzey Snifles running from the Northern to the Southern white Republican, and then to the colored Republican, earnest in the work of disintegration, encouraging the idea that there are wings to the Republican party and that they are hostile to each other. Up to this time they have not succeeded in accomplishing anything, and now that we have passed another one of these epochs in the history of party organizations which are often dangerous, as making a probable turning point in a party career, we would do well to stop and examine the question, and analyze it thoroughly under the light of unimpassioned reason.

The feeling, if it exists now at all, has been smothered by the unanimous action of the Convention and we trust that before the coming of another era in which it may be called into life it will be found to be completely asphyxiated. There is no earthly reason why it should exist. There is no foundation for it in patriotism nor in policy. And that Republican who would recognize a distinction between the Northern man, Southern man and colored man, in his claims for political preference, is unworthy of a place in the party, and should be scourged from its ranks.

Men are naturally clannish. They are so by nature and by education. They are gregarious animals, and are inclined to form associations upon the same principle that causes "birds of a feather flock together."

But genuine Republicanism will not permit a smaller sub-division of communities than that discovered by the question "are you a Republican?" And he who encourages the formation of internal sub-divisions or cliques, will, sooner or later, find that he has done an injury to himself and party which he will never be able to repair, and he will further find that his political opponents will "laugh at his calamity, and mock when his fear cometh."

Another important crisis has gone by—past differences have been reconciled—Northern men, Southern men and colored men again firmly united as Republicans without separate interests. Thus united, let us go forward to victory, and, in the meantime, be on our guard that the vessel upon which we ride shall not be directed in its course upon this "rock of the clans" again.

—Weekly Leader, Miss.

**UNITED STATES SENATORIAL VACANCIES.**—Besides the fact that each of the State Legislatures will be charged with redistricting under the new apportionment, the following Senatorial vacancies have to be provided for:

- State. When Vacant. Incumbent
- Alabama. Now. Claimant dead.
- Alabama. March 4, 1873. Spencer.
- Arkansas. March 4, 1873. Rice.
- California. March 4, 1873. Cole.
- Connecticut. March 4, 1873. Ferry.
- Florida. March 4, 1873. Osborn.
- Georgia. March 4, 1873. Hill.
- Georgia. Now. Boldgett, et al.
- Illinois. March 4, 1873. Trumbull.
- Indiana. March 4, 1873. Morton.
- Iowa. March 4, 1873. Harlan.
- Kansas. March 4, 1873. Pomeroy.
- Kentucky. March 4, 1873. Corbett.
- Louisiana. March 4, 1873. Kellogg.
- Maryland. March 4, 1873. Vickers.
- Nevada. March 4, 1873. Nye.
- N. Hampshire. March 4, 1873. Patterson.
- New York. March 4, 1873. Conkling.
- N. Carolina. March 4, 1873. Pool.
- O. March 4, 1873. Sherman.
- Oregon. March 4, 1873. Corbett.
- Pennsylvania. March 4, 1873. Cameron.
- S. Carolina. March 4, 1873. Sawyer.
- Wisconsin. March 4, 1873. Howe.

This makes twenty-four in all. Nine States elect Legislatures this coming fall, which will have to choose the successors of the incumbents. They are marked with an asterisk. New York elects a Senate which holds over. Only Iowa and Kentucky will elect at their first session, as they only meet biennially. In Alabama, a successor to the deceased claimant, Goldthwaite, is to be elected. A Democrat is likely to be chosen. If Boldgett is not admitted, Georgia will have only one Senator next winter.

## A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

It is as easy to be a good man as a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind, would have credit, give more time to attend to business, and add to the profit and reputation of those who work for gain. Be prompt; honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, then as promptly attend to your own business. Do not stop to tell stories during business hours. If you want a place of business, be there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. Have order, system, regularity, and promptness. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Never buy any article you do not need, simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path, more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on, than stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Aid, but never beg. Relieve others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say NO. No necessity for snapping it out dog fashion; but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants. Use your brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the times. Young men, cut this, and place it, by careful perusal, in the golden storehouse of your brain, and if you find that there is folly in the argument, let us know.—*Pensular Herald.*

## LECTURE

RECENTLY DELIVERED AT STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY

BY J. T. NEWMAN, M. D.

(CONCLUDED.)

Let us take up another part of our subject. Is a city reeking with filth, which threatens to produce a pestilence? The work must be done by scavengers, carters, and watermen. The two first must remove the filth while the latter must then follow them up and wash away the remains. But shoveling and scraping do very little good, true it removes the unsightly filth, but the poison still lingers. Plenty of water is the only thing to remove it, for if it is to be of any value it requires a degree of care that is never bestowed on any street. It is not that the system is wrong, but that the work is imperfectly performed. Nine cases out of ten there is more filth left in the gutters of one city than it would take to poison fifty, hence we have malaria. What are the best means of preventing the formation and removing the sources of malaria. To this great practical question on whose solution depends the life of millions, an answer may be safely given it is nothing more or less than cleanliness, nothing farther than this can be done nor is anything farther necessary, to remove or destroy malaria, all filth consist in mixing two elements, namely:—water, vegetable or animal refuse. It has been already shown that the poison can not be formed without the union of such compound, the removal or destruction of such elements constitutes cleanliness.

I am then asked, in what way the requisite cleanliness can be preserved. My answer to that is, it is different in different places. It is impossible for me to give you a treatise, I can do nothing more than give general rules. I will say this, that man works wisely in imitating nature; as often as he opposes her he will meet disappointment, if he does not suffer misfortune. Let him receive his lessons from her and he will rarely miss his aim. Her chief agents are four: pure water, pure air, fire, and active vegetation, add to these voracious animals and a host of small ones who feed on filth, my catalogue is then complete. By the judicious management of the agents mentioned man can remove everything that is injurious to his health.

Is personal cleanliness the object? Soap, water, and a towel will do it. It removes the filth and we feel clean.

This is a measure that is of more importance than medicines, and I wish that I could say that it was in general use all over our country. Is a ship or house to be cleaned? good pure air is certain to succeed. Foolness beyond this knows no master but fire, which is competent to subdue all things that are combustible.

Whitewashing is a sloven manner of concealing filth, I will grant you that it covers it up, but does not remove it; hence you will readily perceive that it deceives the eye, but misleads the present, and nature will not be deceived. Painting is much better, because it covers more effectually, and it can not escape. In all wooden fabrics it is infinitely preferable. Whitewashing is a common expedient in quarantine establishments, also, in fumigation. It combines odorous matter, and by its combustion, gases are generated that are supposed to destroy the malaria. The practice is empirical in both cases. I know that this sentiment will not be received, because legitimacy and fashion are against it, oh! would to God that fashion was no more.

But says one it has the sanction of the Board of Health, but in this case they have no divine right to dictate. What is the object of whitewashing and fumigating? To make the place clean. When it has done that, it does all that it is capable of doing, but when you say to neutralize poison, let me ask you what poison. Your answer to me is that, I do not know. Then allow me to say to you, if you do not know, the practice is absurd, if not gross imposition, it is just as bad as the exhibition of a remedy to cure a disease of whose seat and character the exhibitor is ignorant, the nostrum is as likely to destroy the patient as to cure him. The practice is empirical, and science should frown on it.

It is a well known fact that many more persons die from a partial observance of medical directions, than because the directions were erroneous or unwise. Even a bad system well managed is a less evil than a good system mis-managed. Hence the words of some poet, whose name I forget, may be taken for a maxim:

For forms of government let fools contest,  
That which is best administered is best.  
You will readily perceive that by thinly spreading filth it is more deleterious than while lying in a solid mass, in a smaller space it increases the nuisance that it is designed to abate. Suppose filth to be two inches deep by reducing it to one-twentieth,

have you gained anything? On the contrary, you only set the poison to work which you sought to destroy.

I consider street cleaning as it is generally performed the greatest evil that can be inflicted on the inhabitants of a city. It begets confidence only to betray, and promises health only to destroy. To be convinced of this, let any one follow up a gang of street cleaners, they are ignorant of the purpose for which they are working, or they wantonly disregard it, thereby injuring the public health. Unless this grievance be remedied we look in vain to see bilious malaria banished.

Never in my life have I seen a city under a police, that would take the trouble to enforce proper cleaning. No city can be healthy unless water is made to flow along its gutters several hours during the day. There is purity in the idea, and it is pleasing to the sight, it takes away gloom, which is conducive to health. Be it known that there is a much stronger connexion between internal and external purity than is generally imagined, the one is the natural expression of the other, and they impart to each other mutual strength.

When malaria is already formed, how may its effects on the human economy be most certainly obviated, or in other words how may the inhabitants of a city or country most surely preserve their health? Were these questions asked me, I would answer honestly, withdraw from the affected district. But suppose your situation or business would not permit? To such I would say, that it is a maxim of pathology during the prevalence of endemic or epidemic diseases, that every person is liable to the disease, and nothing but an exciting cause is needed for its production. I am asked what do you mean by an exciting cause, my reply is, avoid excesses, do nothing that is not in harmony with the laws of nature. Some of the most powerful causes are fatigue, improper exposure, and intemperance, transition from a heated to a moist atmosphere, the evening dew more especially, in a lying posture, cold currents of air, weakening blows, an inordinate abuse of the passions generally, more especially fear, long continued study, to these add excessive eating and drinking, dejection of mind, swallowing nauseous medicines, such I say are some of the exciting causes to be avoided. If a person escapes an epidemic he owes to mother nature a gratitude that he should not abuse. But if on the other hand he breaks her laws, and he suffers thereby, he must not blame the generous matron that gave him his existence.

The next question that arises, are there any medicinal substances that will obviate the effects of bilious malaria? I know of none. All nostrums that are administered for that purpose are but the fruits of empiricism. Some physicians speak of cathartics in protecting the system from the malaria. I consider the opinion unfounded, and the practice hazardous, not to say highly injurious if the eruption does not quickly disappear.

The same is true of adults as relates to bilious fever. Individuals who labor under elephantiasis escape from the fever of hot climates. Such I tell you are truths, and the reason must be clear to every one who has investigated physiology. What then would be the effect of preternatural excitement of the skin, produced intentionally as a means of prevention during the prevalence of yellow fever? I cannot speak from personal experience of this remedy, but will add, they tend towards the maintenance of centrifugal action which goes far in preventing disease; under proper regulation, they may be found worthy of trial. I was talking with a lady the other day who spoke about the application of hot mustard in yellow fever, I was astonished at the beauty of her treatment knowing at the same time she was ignorant of its rationality.

My advice to all who are so unfortunate as to take on yellow fever, provide yourself with a good native nurse, she will bring you out if your days are not numbered. Medical men may smile, but when a family is wrapped in sables, there is regret on their countenance; they could do the same thing if they would follow up nature, the proud fool dabbled with the doctorate attempts to measure arms with his God.

Science does not countenance them and they get no support from experience. The use of Peruvian bark, Quina, and a great many other things have been recommended as a security against bilious epidemics. This advice does not rest on any sound hygienic principle that I am acquainted with, nor as far as I am informed, does it testify to the success of the practice it enjoins.

I therefore cannot condescend in its efficacy. By inducing an unnatural state of things, which I apprehend must sooner or later be injurious, a degree of cutaneous excitement somewhat preternatural, but not so as to amount to disease would promise some security.

Children will quickly heat escape from cholera infantum. While the simple children of his creation hearing the cries of the unfortunate, call in nature to the rescue.

He who places all his reliance in drugs and medicines will mourn over his disappointed hopes, and will plant flowers for eternity. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention, and I bid you good night.

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