

The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

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

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianaian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has long been, 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 oblitterating 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 indiscriminate 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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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.

THE BARREN TREE.

A full-looking tree in a garden once grew;
It was warmed by the sun, it was fed by the dew;
The gardener tended and watched it with care,
And believed that ere long it would blossom and bear.

It threw out its branches above and around,
Till it covered and shaded a large plot of ground.
The gardener came yearly his basket to fill,
But he found the fine tree was a cumber still.

"Cut it down," said his master: "I'm sorry to see
In my flourishing garden so barren a tree;
I've waited with patience, you've watched it with care—
Cut it down and make room for another to bear."

"Oh, spare it a little while longer, and then
When I've dug round, and pruned it, and dressed it again,
If it blossom and bear not, no more I require;
At once I will fell it, and burn it with fire."

And thus does our heavenly Husbandman bear
With the trees he has planted and nourished with care;
And shall I, too, who grow in his garden so green,
Still bearing no fruit to his glory, be seen?

Ah, no! as the years shall pass over my head,
May my soul with the dew of his Spirit be fed!
And, growing in grace, may I ripen, and fill
With fragrant luxuriance, till, plucked at his will,
In his garner he'll place me, with myriads more,
To bloom in his presence, and live evermore!

Dipping Eggs in Boiling Water.

Some months ago I saw running the rounds of the press in substance as follows: "Set eggs an instant in boiling water; it will coagulate a thin film of the albumen, and thus make eggs keep a long time." Since then it has been extensively tried with one and the same result. All I have to say is that when tricks are to be played on travelers I do not fail to be in the cars; that is, as Jim Jinkers said, "my spearance." For I bought a lot of eggs thus preserved. The first thing my wife said was—"What queer eggs! They have a thick, dirty film on the inside of them." The next week I was a little unwell, and my wife boiled one as a delicacy for me, and that thing of an egg had one side a black coat and the rest a leathery yellow skin next to the shell; and I could not eat my boiled egg, which made my wife think I was sicker than I was. So she boiled another, and to please her I ate it. But it went down dreadfully hard—as if I was eating boiled lead, in fact. Had I only been aware at that time that the rotten appearance was due to this philosophic way of preserving eggs, there would have been less of the lead and more of the philosophic endurance about my throat.

Next we smelled in the pantry some putrid thing, and my wife had it cleaned, but to no effect. At last I perceived the odor not only of some dead animal matter in the pantry, but of rotten eggs. So I investigated the eggs—their center and yolk were perfectly sweet; the chicken pit was alive, and if set under a hen would have hatched; but the boiled portion next to the shell, about a sixteenth of an inch thick, was putrid and stunk.

Now, all I have to say is, when an announcement of scientific discovery is made to such a sensitive and lives and adopts new things so rapidly, the promulgator ought to be sure that he is right before he teaches the public.

Two principles are at the bottom of this last egg preserving hoax. 1. Boiling a thin layer next to the shell will coagulate the albumen, and for a very short interval (a few hours) tend to keep it. 2. As the heated portion of the albumen becomes dead matter by the boiling, of course it decays just as would the whole egg if hard boiled. And hence the discoloration in a few days, and the offensive stench.

Could the eggs be dipped in hot water an instant, and then, before cooling, the shell be rendered impervious to air, the egg would be made like a fruit jar in its principle, and hence keep longer than it otherwise would. But to put the eggs, as has been recommended, in hot water, and leave the shell permeable to air, is only to hasten the decay. All this might have been known by the one who was so unwise as to recommend the delusive process. Such eggs will not keep as long as if not put in hot water an instant, for

all the reasoning is false. And since wax, tallow, india rubber, or any other coating of the shell of an egg, neither is nor can be made airtight, all applications of heat, and of such substances, hot or cold, must, as they did fifty years ago, fail to keep eggs. (See patent English processes, 1806-16.) So, writers for the press, be cautious! A word dropped carelessly by you is read by and misleads of miles of our territory everywhere.—S. J. Parker, M. D., in the Country Gentleman.

1862---1871.

Freedom's Celebration. Military Display in Honor of the Day.

Brilliant Oration by Professor John M. Langston.

The anniversary celebration by the Stanton Guards yesterday of the issuance of President Lincoln's "one hundred day" proclamation of freedom, was attended by large numbers, who manifested considerable interest in the proceedings. A battery of artillery was stationed in the White Lot, and at intervals during the day fired several salutes, amounting in all to one hundred guns.

THE PROCESSION.
The Stanton Guards, in their handsome blue uniforms, assembled at their armory, and having formed in line of march and preceded by the Columbia Band and drum corps, under the lead of William Carter, proceeded past the City Hall and formed on Indiana Avenue, the right wing resting on Third street. The procession was here formed in the following order: Mounted Police, under command of Sergeant Poole; the Chief Marshal, A. M. Green, and the following aids, all on horseback; Alfred Jones, William H. Brown, Sr., John L. Hickman, George W. Phillips, H. A. Wormley, Allen Poindexter, D. Allen, Alfred Parker, Robert Logan, and John Minor Botts.

The Columbia Band and Drum Corps.
The Stanton Guards, headed by Colonel William Bowen, as follows: Company A, Captain Marshall; company B, Captain Smith; company C, Captain Clarke; company D, Captain Over, company H, Captain Young; the Ashland Brass Band.

A large delegation of laboring men from the 5th district, headed by George Forrester and Sandy Lacy as marshals, carriages containing a number of persons, among whom were Professor J. M. Langston, orator of the day; Rev. D. H. Anderson, Rev. Elisha Weaver, Messrs. Edward W. Turner, Henry Johnson, president of the Board of Trustees for Colored Schools; O. P. Anderson and Rev. Mr. Hall.

The procession then moved along the following route: Down Third to Pennsylvania avenue, to the Capitol, around the Capitol, through the grounds, up Pennsylvania avenue to Washington Circle, around the Circle, down K street to Fifteenth, along Fifteenth to Vermont avenue, along Vermont avenue to Fifteen-and-a-half street, through Executive avenue to the White Lot.

The Guards presented a soldierly appearance, and were repeatedly applauded on the route, particularly as they marched down between the Treasury Department and President's Grounds, where an immense throng assembled, the entire of the terraces within the grounds being covered with people, and outside there were a large number of carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen.

AT THE WHITE LOT.
On the arrival of the procession at the White Lot, the crowd took the shortest way across the grounds until they reached the platform, while the military filed regularly into the path, and marched up to and surrounded it in order.
Among those on the platform were the following: Hon. W. H. Johnson, Secretary of the Interior of the Republic of Liberia; Hon. N. P. Chipman; Hon. E. L. Stanton, Secretary of the District; Hon. N. G. Ordway; Governor William W. Holden, of North Carolina; General O. O. Howard; Hons. F. A. Boswell and Peter Campbell, of the House of Delegates; Alexander R. Shepherd; Lewis H. Douglass, of the Legislative Council; B. J. Hinton, Senator Wilson, Collector Slater, Colonel J. A. Magruder, Hon. A. B. Mullett, William Forsyth, and Henry Johnson.
Mr. A. M. Green called the meeting to order. He said that in compliment to the commanding officers of the Stanton Guards and as a recognition of his energy in organizing the battalion, he would move that Colonel William Bowen be called on to preside.
The resolution was adopted

unanimously, and Colonel Bowen then took the chair amid general applause.

Mr. Green then announced a list of officers, among whom were Mr. Johnson, secretary, and Mr. Edward W. Turner, corresponding secretary.

The chair then called on Rev. D. H. Anderson, who opened the proceedings with a fervent prayer, at the conclusion of which the band performed the Star Spangled Banner.

Mr. Henry Johnson then read the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued on the 22d of September, 1862, announcing to the people of the States then in rebellion that if they did not lay down their arms in one hundred days from that date that a proclamation would be issued declaring the freedom of all slaves within such States. He then read the proclamation of January 1, 1863, declaring freedom to all persons within the States then in rebellion.

ORATION OF PROF. JOHN M. LANGSTON.
Professor John M. Langston was then introduced and delivered an address, of which the following is the substance:

To-day we celebrate an event, or rather a succession of events, which renders peculiarly luminous and glorious the most interesting chapter of American history; and associated inseparably with these events stands the good, the great, the immortal Lincoln.

The dignity and appropriateness of our celebration are simply vindicated by the magnitude and importance of the triumph implied in our emancipation.

This achievement is one of such signal importance, of such far-reaching consequences, so essential to the national life and liberty, that it stands in moral significance second to no act recorded in our national annals. What the fathers of our Government announced in the Declaration by this act is incorporated into our National Constitution. And in practice, as well as in theory "we hold that all men are created equal," and "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We celebrate the triumph of national virtue over national vice; the triumph of national law over State and national violence; the triumph of the principles of intelligent civilization over national and State barbarism; the triumph of the principles of our national declaration over the inculcations of a once insolent slave oligarchy; the triumph of freedom, with all its blessings, over slavery, with all its incalculable evils; the triumph of Republicanism over mis-named Democracy; the triumph of Christianity itself over the infidelity and atheism inculcated by the false teachings of despotism.

In this triumph the sentiment and opinion which once found expression in the statement that "this is a white man's government" and "this is a white man's country," are for ever destroyed, and neither in our Bible nor State or National Constitution is there to be read, in any article, any section, clause, or phrase, the word "white," nor in any of our State or national public documents is there to be found any phraseology importing discrimination as to citizenship or political power by reason of complexion.

It may not be denied, therefore, that we celebrate the triumph of that Democracy which, while it forgets not the things that belong to itself, is none the less solicitous to preserve and defend those things which belong of right to all others—a Democracy which is no less just in its demands than equal and impartial in its concessions.

It is interesting to trace the progress of the accomplishment of these great results.

First of all, on the 16th day of April, 1862, Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia.

Second. On the 22d of September, 1862, Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation of freedom, the ninth anniversary of which we celebrate to-day.

Third. On the 29th of November, 1862, Edward Bates, Attorney General of the United States, issued the celebrated opinion, in which he says:

"Our nationality was created and our political government exists by written law, and inasmuch as that law does not exclude persons of that descent (African), and as its terms are manifestly broad enough to include them, it follows inevitably that such persons, born in the country, must be citizens, unless the fact of African descent be so incompatible with the fact of citizenship that the two cannot exist together. If they can co-exist, in nature and reason, then they do exist in persons of the indicated class, for there is no law to the contrary. I am not able to perceive any antagonism, legal or natural, between the two facts."

Fourth. On the 1st of January, 1863, war being still urged against the life and liberty of the nation, the President of the United States,

by virtue of the power vested in him as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in accordance with prior notice, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, did order and declare "that all persons held as slaves within certain States and designated parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free."

Fifth. The acceptance of two hundred thousand colored troops, as the contribution of four millions of disfranchised Americans to the service for the defence and maintenance of the authority of law and the integrity of the Union, then followed.

Sixth. The organization of the Freedmen's Bureau, which has not only been of large benefit to the newly-emancipated in supplying his physical wants, in furnishing food, clothing, shelter, and protection, but has contributed largely to his education and elevation, bringing to him the school-house, with many of the appliances needed for educational purposes.

Seventh. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which forever fixes the organic law, in unmistakable terms, the freedom of all the people of our country, was ratified on the 18th of December, 1865.

Eighth. The fourteenth amendment, defining citizenship, being ratified on the 27th of July, 1868, became a part of the Constitution.

Ninth. The fifteenth amendment, declaring, in section 1, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," was ratified on the 30th of March, 1870.

Thus, step by step, from the position of things, we have been advanced by legal enactment. First, to the position of men; second, to the position of citizens; third, to the position of voters, with all the responsibilities and duties, the privileges and immunities attaching to these several characters, and all this has been accomplished since the 22d of September, 1862. On that day the first step was taken, and to-day we celebrate the completion of the grandest moral, political, and legal reformation that the world ever knew. Nine years ago to-day we were without country or government, legally and politically outcasts and nondescripts. To-day we are the legal peers and political equals of any and all of our fellow-citizens.

On the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. His administration was sustained by the Republican party, and to this party belongs the honor of inaugurating and perfecting these great measures; nor is there any other great political organization in the country at once willing and able to support and maintain them.

First, considerations of gratitude, of self-interest, of patriotism, render it the duty of the colored American to support by his influence and vote for this great party of Freedom. And the same considerations which would induce him to support the Republican party, ought to induce him to oppose and seek to defeat by all honorable means the Democratic party.

It does not render our duty less simple and plain that the Democratic party in some quarters is professing to accept as accomplished facts the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. This recognition, if made in good faith, comes at a late hour—after the Republican party has shown itself the party of freedom, itself alike to effect and sustain such measures. But this recognition is not made in good faith; for Senator Thurman, as well as Alexander H. Stephens, maintains that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are unconstitutional and void. And there is no champion of the "new departure" doctrine since the death and burial of Vallandigham; with him slumbers this last of his political subterfuges. The Democratic party is to-day, as in all its past history, inimical to any measure to the end of which is our elevation and advancement.

But has the colored voter no claims upon the Republican party? He has, and these claims can not be disregarded; nor have they been. In no wise, therefore, do I sympathize with the notion that the Republican party has been slow to recognize the claims of its colored voters to official places of honor, responsibility, and profit. Nor is it true that in the distribution of its patronage discrimination has been made against black men in favor of persons possessing a less quantity of African blood. No small number of colored men occupy official places under the Government, and many of them are persons of pure African lineage.

Two things connected with this matter of office-holding, with regard to us, are worthy of note: First, that the Government has been and still is so willing to recognize our claims; and secondly, that so many

colored men have been found so competent to discharge the duties imposed upon them as office-holders.

I am not disposed to hold that there is not yet even greater things to be done by the Republican party in recognition of our claims to official place. Indeed, I am of the opinion that the Republican party owes it to itself, not less than to us to see to it that some able and efficient colored man be called to fill some very prominent and influential Federal position. There is no indisposition on the part of leading Republicans to do this; nor is there lack of ability on the part of the colored voters of the country to furnish the man for such a place.

Should considerations, which can not be overcome, make it proper for us to wait even longer for higher official recognition, we must not lose confidence in the Republican party and its leaders. We must not suffer any such selfish considerations as this to determine our conduct. Our obligation to sustain the Republican party is binding upon us as Americans no less than as colored men.

Were one's duty to support a party to depend upon his securing office or not in its day of power, not even the Republican party could ever have secured the control of the Government. Considerations of duty ought and must determine our action in this regard. While it is true that the essential and fundamental ideas of freedom, enfranchisement, and suffrage have been worked into the texture of our national and State law, the work of the Republican party is not completed. Nor are the purposes yet to be compassed without interest to the colored voter.

The work of the Republican party will not be completed till the liberty and equal rights, the common privileges and immunities which belong to us all, are secured beyond a possibility of reversal or overthrow.

Its work will not be done till State and National laws are enacted guaranteeing to all citizens, without regard to color, by the imposition of heavy penalties for their violation, common law rights; nor will its work be done till the law against outrages perpetrated by the Kullux and the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment are duly executed.

In order to the enactment and execution of such laws, we must create through the Republican party, and the instrumentalities furnished by it, a healthy, regenerated public sentiment; and to accomplish this, education, thorough and broad in regard to our rights and the duty of our white fellow-citizens everywhere to recognize and respect them is indispensable.

Questions connected with the national currency, the national debt, the levy and collection of taxes, the tariff and civil service reform, not to mention other matters of interest which claim consideration, are yet to be more fully and thoroughly discussed and acted upon.

No political organization in our country is so able to handle these subjects as the Republican party, and no citizen ought to be more profoundly interested in their proper solution and settlement than the voter of African descent.

Baptized afresh in the spirit of freedom, let us now, as in the past, cultivate manly purposes with regard to our duty. It is well for us to remember that our position is one of two-fold character. We are "colored men," newly emancipated; we are no less "American citizens," with the usual responsibilities attaching to us. As colored men, we are the subjects of peculiar trials and duties, as we are and have been the subjects of peculiar, though not altogether unnatural, predictions. Accepting "emancipation" as signifying to us the right to, and the enjoyment of manhood and individuality; "enfranchisement" as signifying duty to family no less than to State; the ballot as signifying the power to rise in social and official life as rapidly and to position as exalted as others, our duty to cultivate virtue and intelligence as the real basis of individual and national elevation is apparent and binding. These—emancipation, enfranchisement, and the ballot—are to us the criteria and measure of liberty—are, indeed, liberty itself; and liberty is none other thing than such opportunity to be and to do as that neither our countrymen nor mankind may justly hold us answerable for failure to prove ourselves serviceable "in our day and generation." To the full measure of our numbers and political power we are responsible for the development of the material and moral resources of the country, the maintenance of all its industrial and financial interests, and the conservatism of all that pertains to its general good.

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