

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

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

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY OCTOBER 19, 1871.

NUMBER 87.

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

PROPRIETORS. HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS. C. C. ANTOINE, CARDO. GEO. Y. KELSEY, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One Year \$5.00 Six Months 3.00 Three Months 1.50 Single Copy .50

## 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 will 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.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

The rooms of the Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

## POETRY. MY DARLING THREE.

I. To my two little darlings, who nestle to-night In their mamma's embraces, so fond and so tight; And to her who hath borne them for herself and for me;— To my wife and sweet children, my beautiful three.

II. The swiftest wing'd angel ray heart shall employ, This message to bear to my sources of joy.— Which like nature's best fountains unceasingly give Their ineffable bounty to me,—and I live Their delights to enjoy.

III. I can look on their faces—all three in a nest, As they smile in their dreams and repose in their rest,— Ah! now do I hear my own name from their lips, In the tender accents—as my angel tips From his wings my bequest.

IV. Hark—they murmur: "His dear papa's voice that we hear." Six liquid blue eyes search to see if he's near;— And one little dimpled cheek blooming with roses, In loving expectancy sighs, and discloses The trace of a tear.

V. My angel is wise, and so, bending in love— As a good angel should, kisses each precious dove, Saying "dearest of poets, I have come from afar, With these kisses and love from your dear papa"— Kissing each previous dove.

VI. And now while I gaze, the rich purple of morning Users in the bright sun, all the household adorning;— At the altar of worship behold my sweetest three, Breathing prayers to God for themselves and for me, Sending heaven for me.

VII. O, God! bless my treasures, and may our home be A heaven on earth, for my darlings and me; May the angel that sweetens their dreams with his kiss, Ne'er be sent on a mission less freighted with bliss, To my darlings three.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

While the free colored people instinctively distrusted the Colonization Society, and withheld their confidence from it, they at once and heartily accepted the abolition movement. This was especially true of the more intelligent and well-informed. Among the colored ministers there were several who seeing their religious as well as humane bearings, rendered essential aid to the cause. A few others did something in the same direction, arousing public attention and quickening the zeal of the friends of freedom. But in 1841 a champion arose in the person of Frederick Douglass, who was destined to play an important part in the great drama then in progress. In him not only did the colored race, but manhood itself find a worthy representative and advocate; one who was a signal illustration not only of self-culture and success under the most adverse circumstances, but of the fact that talent and genius are "color blind," and above the accidents of complexion and birth. He, too, furnished an example of the terrible necessities of slavery, and its purpose and power to crush the human soul; as also of the benign energies of freedom to arouse, to develop, and enlarge its highest and noblest faculties; the one aiming, and he says, almost succeeding in making him a mere mindless and purposeless chattel; the other actually and indissolubly linking his name and labors with the anti-slavery cause, in both this country and in Europe. As few of the world's great men have ever had so checked and diversified a career, so it may be, at least plausibly claimed that no man represents in himself more conflicting ideas and interests.

Frederick Douglass was born on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, about the year 1817. According to the necessities of slavery and the usual

practice of slave masters, he was taken from his mother when an infant, consequently deprived of even the rude care which maternal instinct might have prompted, and placed under the guardianship of his grandmother, with whom he lived until he was seven years of age. At ten years of age he was sent to Baltimore, to be the companion and protector of the son of a young married couple, who, in consequence of general refinement of character and his proposed relation to their darling boy, treated him, at least, at first, kindly. This change Mr. Douglass ever regarded as a providential interposition—as the turning-point, where his pathway, leaving the descending grade of slave life, entered upon that which led him in that widely divergent direction it has since pursued. Leaving the rude experience of the plantation, with the barren and desert-like surroundings of the Eastern Shore, for the bustle and necessary companionship of the city, an opportunity of learning to read was afforded him, which he most sedulously and successfully, though surreptitiously, improved. But the friendliness of his master and mistress, which they had so generously extended to him as an ignorant slave, they felt obliged, by the necessity of slavery, to withhold from him now that he could read, and he had learned to question the rightfulness of slavery and chafe under its chains.

Returned to the Eastern Shore, he encountered the rigors of plantation life, greatly increased by the drunken caprices of an intemperate master, and, doubtless, aggravated by his own impatient and uncommunicable rebellions under such slaveholding restraint. This, however, was but a prelude to an experience graver and still more tragic. Despairing of controlling you Douglass himself, his owner placed him—as men place their unbroke colts under the care of horse trainers—in the hands of a professed negro breaker, known through the region as a cruel and merciless man, who had not only gained that reputation, but found it necessary or for his interest to maintain it. Concerning this change Mr. Douglass remarks, after referring to the "comparative tenderness" with which he had been treated at Baltimore: "I was now about to sound profounder depths in slave life. The rigors of a field less tolerable than the field of battle was before me." That his apprehensions were not groundless these extracts, taken from his autobiography, abundantly show. "I had not been in his possession three whole days before he subjected me to a most brutal chastisement. Under his heavy blows blood flowed freely; the wales were left on my back as large as my little finger. The sores on my back from this whipping continued for weeks." "I remained with Mr. Corey one year (I cannot say I lived with him), and during the first six months that I was there I was whipped either with sticks or cowskins every week. Aching bones and a sore back were my constant companions. Frequent as the lash was used, however, Mr. Corey thought less of it, as a means of breaking down my spirit, than that of hard and long-continued labor. He worked me steadily up to the point of my powers of endurance. From the dawn of day in the morning till the darkness was complete in the evening I was kept at hard work in the field or the woods." The accounts which he gives of individual cases of chastisement were brutal and revolting almost beyond conception, and we wonder not at his concise description of himself "as a living embodiment of mental and physical wretchedness;" nor at another statement he makes, after referring to the fact that he was somewhat unmanageable at first: "A few months of discipline tamed me. Mr. Corey succeeded in breaking me. I was broken in body, soul, and spirit. My natural elasticity was crushed; my intellect languished; the disposition to read departed; the cheerful spark that lingered about my eye died; the dark night of slavery, closed in upon me; and behold a man transformed into a brute."

## NO CASTE IN PITTSBURG.

COLORED CHILDREN ADMITTED INTO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Some time ago the School Board of the Fourteenth Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., held a special meeting, at which it was agreed to admit colored children into the public schools of that district. The following will detail the circumstances which led to definite action on the subject, by the Board, as reported by the *Pittsburg Gazette*.

A colored man had several times applied to each of the members of the Board, excepting Mr. Arthurs who was absent, for a permit for his children to attend the sessions of the school, and was refused in each case. When Mr. A. returned he waited upon him, for the same purpose, informing him of his refusal from the others. Mr. Arthurs, however, gave him the permit, and the meeting was called for the purpose of revoking that action, as well as censuring Mr. Arthurs for the same. Upon Mr. Arthurs' explanation of the circumstances, it was agreed that he had not intended to slight the Board, by granting the permit after their refusal, and therefore, that he was not deserving of censure. It was then moved that the permit be revoked. Although the four members of the Board, at first seemed to favor this action before the vote was taken, two of them came over to the side of Mr. Arthurs and the motion was lost. The children are now attending the school.

## FREE OPINION.

The following excellent article we copy from one of our exchanges, and earnestly recommend our readers to read it, and ponder well on the truths it contains: "FREEDOM OF OPINION.—No country can be free and prosperous, unless every citizen feels secure in the utterance of his political and religious sentiments, inside of the law. There is no more sense in individuals holding diverse political notions letting that fact cause personal dissensions than there is in persons quarreling because they belong to different churches. A free government, like our own, is based upon the fullest toleration of sentiment in regard to political matters. A citizen who would proscribe or ostracise another for holding opinions differing from his own, is not fit to be free himself. If he had the power he would be a despot, and banish, imprison or guillotine his opponents as is done in France. A man that has not moral courage enough to utter and to act on, by voting his honest convictions in regard to this or that party, is to be pitied. He should remember, 'it is a base abandonment of reason to abandon our fight of thought,' and of action also."

## KEEPING FLOUR IN BARRELS.

It has been observed that flour stored in barrels becomes impaired in quality sooner than when kept in bags. According to the researches of Dr. Poleck, a German chemist, this deterioration first becomes apparent in the shape of a peculiar musty or mouldy odor or sour reaction on the part of the flour; and where these are present the gluten will be found to have changed from an insoluble to a soluble form, whereby its capability for making a good dough is lost. The cause of these changes is ascribed to the want of a sufficient circulation of air through the mass of the flour kept in barrels, the innermost flour in which is always found to be most sour and the part which yields the strongest odor.

## Adroitly Hit.

A correspondent of the *Herald and Freeholder*, writing from Minnesota, tells the following: "I have picked up 'a little story' which I think too good a reproof for disturbers of the peace in churches to be lost. A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church was preaching in this same neighborhood, and was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said, 'I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching, a young man who sat just before me was constantly laughing and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service, one of the official members came and said to me, 'Brother—, you made a great mistake. That young man whom you reprov'd is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, lest I should repeat that mistake, and reprove another idiot. During the rest of that service, at least, there was good order."

## ODD TEXTS FOR SERMONS.

At Trinity college, Cambridge, it is the custom when a new master is chosen to close the gates, and he comes, knocks, and is admitted. When the celebrated Dr. Bentley was chosen, the fellows hated him so much that they would not open, and he had to get in by climbing over a wall between the gardens of Trinity and St. John's. There is a story that he preached his first sermon afterward from the text, "With the help of God I shall leap over the wall." But the truth is that he only replied to a friend's congratulation in these words of the Psalmist.

Mr. Raine, vicar of Trumpington, was succeeded in that cure by Mr. Hailstone. Somebody said the new incumbent ought to preach on "He gave them hailstones for rain." Mr. Pitt, who became premier of England in his 24th year, usually had some preferment or other in his pocket when he came down to these occasions, said that if he were to preach before him, he would take for his text, "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?" But the doctor did not do it.

## Facts in Human Life.

There are about 3,064 languages spoken in the world, and its inhabitants profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7 years, and those who pass the age enjoy a few city refused to one-half of the human species. To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100, only six reach the age of 65; and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,824 every day, 3,730 every hour, and 60 every minute, or one every second. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to their being 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in the proportion of 75 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

## STREET CARS IN JACKSON, MISS.

The Street railroad is an accomplished fact, and the Contract v. Mr. Jas. A. Hoskins says he will endeavor to run a car up town tomorrow. The track-laying is completed, with the exception of the bridge crossing. The bridge will be finished this evening. The turntables have arrived, and will be placed in position immediately—one at the terminus in front of the Edwards House, and the other at the present terminus in front of the Banking house of J. & T. Green. A large force of carts and workmen are to-day busily engaged in filling up and grading the road bed, so that the mules may travel easily. Jackson is perhaps the only city in the United States, of a like population, that can boast of a Street railroad.—*Clarion*, Oct. 13.

The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others. Men who consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither flag nor flinch. Men who can have courage without shouting to it. Men in whom the courage of everlasting life runs deep and strong.—Men too large for sectarian bonds. Men who do not cry nor cause their voices to be heard on the streets, but who will not fail nor be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know their places and fill them. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not lie.—Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for.

## What a Man Knows.

What a man can write out clearly, correctly, and briefly, without book or reference of any kind, that he undoubtedly knows, whatever else he may be ignorant of. For knowledge that falls short of that—knowledge that is vague, hazy, indistinct, uncertain—I for one profess no respect at all. And I believe that there never was a time or country where the influences of careful training were in that respect more needed. Men live in haste, write in haste, and are going to say things in haste, only that perhaps the word thinking is hardly applicable to that large number who, for the most part, purchase their daily allowance of thought ready-made.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	15	20	35
Three	9	15	20	25	50
Four	12	20	25	35	70
Five	15	25	35	45	85
Six	20	35	45	70	100
1 Column	45	80	130	175	250

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion. Jon Partridge executed with neatness and dispatch. Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions. Funeral Notices printed on horsete notice and with quickest dispatch.

## JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE, 26 St. Charles Street. Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

## A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton.

Attorneys and Concellors at Law. No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor. Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

## LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET. INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AND FIVE LOSSES IN New Orleans, New York, Liverpool London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. A. CARRIERE, Vice-President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

## EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. No. 139 BROADWAY. OFFICERS: Geo. W. Smith, Vice Presd. G. Hillon Scribner, Presd. L. H. Waters, Actuary. Sidney W. Craft, Secy. Everett Clapp, Supt. Agents: T. K. Marcy, Med. Examr., Agents New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE.

## THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. D. L. EATON, Actuary. BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA. 114 Carondelet Street. C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier. Bank Hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Nights: 6 to 8 o'clock.

## Thomas J. Hanna, Auctioneer.

General Commission Merchant. Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc., OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM, 168 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA. References: Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq., Leland R. Coleman, Esq., Samuel Barrett, Esq. ALBERT SYKES, Bookseller and Stationer, 133 CANAL STREET, New Orleans, Louisiana.