

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

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

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## 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.**  
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 sister States, by the development of our abundant 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**  
Royal street.....32  
The rooms of this 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.

### AUTUMN.

BY MRS. SOPHIA P. SNOW.

She cometh on with a steady pace,  
And royally taketh summer's place;  
A lazy veil floats over her head,  
And her garments are dyed in gold and red.

A shining sickle is in her hand,  
For she reaps what was sown throughout the land;  
She is crowned with garlands like some fair bride,  
And the horns of plenty hangs by her side.

You can trace her step o'er the teeming plain,  
By the purple grape and the golden grain;  
You may know her step by the rustling leaves,  
By the naked vine, and the garnered sheaves.

She opens the bars by a single shout,  
And the ripened nuts came falling out;  
She sends a shadow athwart the sky,  
And the feathered tribes to the southward fly.

She is sometimes fickle as April sun,  
When it seems that her race is almost run,  
She breathes her sweetest on mood and gleam,  
And the days of summer come back again.

The bee is buried from its winter cell;  
The seek for flowers in the naked dell;  
The squirrel hies from its snug retreat,  
But alas! no nuts his vision greet.

When drear old winter comes over the hills,  
To bind with his fetters, the rivers and rills,  
She knows that her reign for the season is o'er,  
Speeds over the plain and is seen no more.

She teaches us this, in her quiet way,  
"That all things earthly must pass away,"  
As autumn is followed by winter's breath,  
So the brightest life must end in death!

### FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

[Continued from our last.]

Of this, too, he received substantial evidence in England and Scotland, especially the latter: in England, by the refusal of the Evangelical Alliance, at the instance of the American delegation, to exclude the representatives of slaveholding churches from its platform; in Scotland, when he found the Free Church not only receiving contributions for its church-building fund from such churches, but sturdily defending its propriety by the voice of its prince of scholars and clergymen, Dr. Chalmers, and by that of its hardly less honored leaders, Dr. Cunningham and Dr. Candlish; and this was done in spite of the earnest remonstrances of himself and others, among them that most eloquent Englishman, George Thompson, urging them not to receive that "price of blood," but to "send back the money."

Mr. Douglass remained in Great Britain nearly two years; in which time he visited England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, everywhere pressing upon the public mind the evils of slavery and the duty of laboring for its overthrow. He was cordially received, and treated with the utmost consideration. His friends, without solicitation from him, raised one hundred and fifty pounds for his manumission, and two thousand and five hundred dollars with which he established a press in this country, which he subsequently did, at Rochester, New York. His journal was first called the *North Star*, and afterward *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, and was ably conducted and well sustained till after the abolition of slavery. Thus by voice, pen, and personal influence has he contributed in no small or measured degree to those manifold labors which the last thirty years have witnessed for the removal of slavery, and for the rehabilitation of his race with those rights of which it had so long been despoiled, and for the still higher purpose of preparing it for the new position it now occupies.

The main interest and importance, however, of Mr. Douglass' career are public, rather than personal. Full of thrilling adventure, striking contrasts, brilliant passages, and undoubted usefulness, as his history was, his providential relations to some of the most marked facts and features of American history constitute the chief elements of that interest and importance which by common consent belong to it. Lifting the curtain, it

revealed with startling vividness and effect the inner life and the workings of slavery, not only upon its victims, but upon all connected with it. In it, as in a mirror, are seen how unnatural, how inhuman, and how wicked were its demands. Torn from his mother's arms in infancy, he was treated with the same disregard of his comfort and the promptings of Nature as were the domestic animals of the farmyard. As he was transferred from one master to another, every one can see what the hazards of a "chattel personal" were, and how the kindness of one only aggravated the harshness and inhumanity of another. In the extreme solicitude manifested by his kind master and mistress at Baltimore that he should not learn to read, and their marked displeasure and change of treatment when he had thus learned, are seen not only the stern necessities of slavery, but how it quenches the kindlier feelings and turned to bitterness even affection itself. In the terrible struggle with Corey he so graphically describes, when "the dark night of slavery shut in upon him," and he was "transformed to a brute," is disclosed something of the process by which manhood was dethroned, and an immortal being was transformed by something more than legal phrase into a chattel—a thing. Had he, after his first unsuccessful attempt to escape, been "sold South," as he had reason to apprehend, and had not been sent North to Baltimore, that night would have remained unbroken, and that transformation would have been complete; and the world now knows what a light would have been extinguished and what a sacrifice would have been made. He escaped, indeed; but how many did not! Not all so richly endowed, though none can tell how many "village Hampdens," how many "mute inglorious Miltons" have thus been lost to letters and to man; while many have learned to sympathize with Dr. Campbell, at Finsbury's Chapel, when he exclaimed: "My blood boiled within me when I heard his address to-night, and thought that he had left behind him three millions of such men."

And sadder still when it is seen that all this was done, if not in the name of Christian religion, in spite of it, by those professing its holy faith, his owner and tormentor, Corey, both being members of the church—the latter punctilious and pretentious in his church-going, praying, and psalm-singing, adding the latter generally to his daily family worship; and saddest of all when Mr. Douglass, rescued as from the lion's den, bore a testimony which could not be gainsaid, the multitudes, though fascinated by his thrilling story and matchless eloquence, withheld from him what he earnestly sought, and only the few were willing to receive the unpopular doctrines of his abolitionism. For twenty years he labored as few others could, addressing thousands upon thousands in the New England, Middle, and Western States; and yet till the beginning of the Rebellion he belonged to a despised minority, and the system that had so outraged him and his people still dominated the state, and was sanctioned, if not sanctified, by the church. In the light of such a history this mountain of national guilt assumes more towering proportions and its base is seen to rest not upon the South alone, but upon the whole land. The crime was gigantic; and, though its expiation has already been terrible, who shall say that it has been commensurate with the crime itself? Many complain of the burden left by the war, are impatient of the slow progress of practical reconstruction, and are looking gloomily into the future. The consideration suggested by this narrative may well awaken apprehensions.

Few have forgotten the closing utterances of Mr. Lincoln's second Inaugural concerning the war still raging, sounding as if they fell from the judgment seat and were the words of doom itself: "Yet, if God will that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by

the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so it still must be said, 'The judgment of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' The solemn significance of this language is still worthy of thought, though the war has ceased and the great armies then in the field have been recalled.

(CONCLUDED.)

### Profits of Orange Culture.

A grove of orchard of Seedling trees, fifteen years old, should average 1500 to 2000 oranges to each tree, and these will sell readily at one-and-a-half to two cents each, purchaser paying for picking and packing. This in a grove of one hundred trees would give from twenty-two and a half to forty dollars per tree per annum, or \$2250 to \$4000 per acre 100 trees per acre. The orange tree, if properly cared for, will continue to grow and bear ad infinitum. I have seen trees, said to have been one hundred years old, that yielded annually from 7,000 to 10,000 marketable oranges. Can the same space of ground planted in any other article, be made to give a greater return in money value for the same outlay of capital and labor?

"Take a piece of wild land; say its original cost is ten dollars per acre; to put it in proper condition for successfully growing the orange, say will cost, (grubbing, ditching, plowing, and fencing) \$100 per acre; say original cost of one hundred trees and putting them out one dollar per tree, on one acre \$100, thus making one acre in an orange grove cost \$200. If put out in budded trees will give something in market the third year; if in seedlings about the fifth year. During which time the same land can be advantageously cultivated in corn, peas, potatoes, and all kinds of melons and garden vegetables for family use. The labor necessary to cultivate these articles can give the orange trees all the attention they will require; and at the end of ten years there will be an income of \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre; as secure as the best bank or railroad stock in the country.—F. L. Dancy, in the *South-Land*.

### GARRISON UNIVERSITY.

This institution is now becoming active and prosperous under the efficient management of its present officers. The president of the faculty, Prof. J. A. Higgins is well liked, and the rooms are well filled every day with lively and studious pupils. The following preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. O. L. C. Hughes, were unanimously adopted by the National Convention held in this city a few weeks ago.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to so order the affairs of men, that out of blood, battle and death, the colored man has gained freedom, manhood and citizenship; and, whereas, it becomes us to acknowledge an overruling Providence in all things, to buckle on the armor of true men and fearlessly meet the full measure of our responsibilities; and, whereas, this Convention has been called to consult and decide upon the best measures to be adopted for the advancement and education of our race:

Therefore be it resolved, by the representatives of the people in the Convention assembled, that we hail, with feelings of unmingled pleasure, every noble effort made in furtherance of the cause of higher education among us, and that without disparaging institutions of learning in other parts of the country, we heartily indorse the action taken in permanently establishing the *Garrison University* in the city of St. Louis.

Resolved, That we shall ever feel it our bounden duty to encourage, sustain, and recommend the *Garrison University* by every means in our power; not only because of its favorable location in the great city of St. Louis, with its churches, its libraries, and its varied means of culture and refinement; not only because the President of its Faculty, J. A. Higgins, A. M., is one of the best and most successful teachers in the country; but more especially

because of the high stand taken from the first against the evil spirit of caste, placing its foundation broadly and squarely upon merit without respect to class, color, or creed.

Third Resolved; that we bid the "Garrison," God speed in its noble work; may its cause be ever onward and upward in the great cause of human elevation; and may the true friends of progress, everywhere, unite in the firm determination to place it where it belongs, second to none, equal to any.—*Miss Weekly Review*.

## ADDRESS

In the Convention of the Colored People of the Southern States, begun to be holden in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of October, 1871:

### REPORT:

The Committee on Address, to whom were referred the subject of preparing an address to be issued by this Convention to the American people, beg leave most respectfully to report that they have carefully and diligently considered the same and recommend the adoption of the following address to the people of the United States of America.

R. B. ELLIOTT,  
Chairman of Committee.

To the People of the United States of America:  
FELLOW CITIZENS: The colored people of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and the District of Columbia, have delegated to us, their representatives, assembled in Convention, authority to give expression to their purposes, desires and feelings, in view of the relation they sustain to the Government and people of the United States, under the course of events that has arisen since, and as a consequence of, the war of rebellion.

We owe to Almighty God and the spirit of liberty and humanity that animates the great body of the people of this country the personal liberty and the rights of citizenship that we enjoy, and shall, under the promptings of duty, labor for the permanence and perfection of the institutions that have served as the great instrument of consummating this act of justice.

In seeking more perfect recognition as members of the great political family to which the interests of humanity have been peculiarly committed, we desire to recognize our obligations and responsibilities as members of this great family, and to assure the American people that we stand among them imbued with a national spirit—with confidence in and devotion to the principles of representative popular government, and with ideas of policy that embrace every individual and interest of our common country.

The fruits of the great legal measures that were intended to establish our rights and interests on a common footing with all other citizens of the nation, have, to some extent and in particular locations, been withheld from us by the prejudices and passions left in the hearts of a portion of our fellow-citizens as a remnant of former ideas and associations. We need your aid and sympathy to complete the great work begun and carried on in our behalf. We desire to lay before you the facts of our case in a brief but truthful statement. We have not at command the all-important instrument of a local public press, as the medium of communicating with you; the press of the South, with few exceptions, being in the hands of those interested to lower us in your esteem. We have deemed a convention of our representatives as the most efficient means of laying before you the true state of our condition and feeling.

Since the close of the war a settled policy has controlled the public and private action of the great body of the white people of the South towards us. They have sought to hold us in a condition of modified servitude, so that we should not be able to compete with the industry of the country. They have not been contented to employ the advantages that capital and experience in pub-

lic and private affairs confer, but resorted to compulsory means, un-sanctioned by the laws of the country, the spirit of American institutions, and the practice of civilized nations.

The first great effort to carry into effect this line of policy was perhaps most conspicuously displayed in the adoption of the code of laws commonly known as the "Black Code," passed by the provisional government of South Carolina, in the year 1865, and followed by other States. It is unnecessary to give in detail the features of this system. It established caste of the Oriental type. It furnished courts for the trial of question of caste. It provided for legal compulsion as a means of procuring our labor, and fixing the rates of compensation and rules of performance. It provided separate laws—civil and criminal—and separate courts for their enforcement. Finally, it allowed us no voice in the passing of the laws that were to govern us, or hand in disposing of the proceeds of our labor taken from us as taxes for the support of the government of our respective States.

The action of the military authorities, followed by that of Congress, and, finally, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, took from the hands of those seeking to establish a system of slavery scarcely less objectionable than that which had just been overthrown, the means of accomplishing their purpose through the forms of law.

The next resort was to subsidize and control, through the motives of favor and fear, the political and civil yowers conferred by the liberality of the Government. On the one hand, the friendship and patronage of the white citizens were offered as the condition of complete political subservience, while on the other hand threats of being deprived of homes and employment as the means of subsistence, were made by the landholders and employers of our respective States. These threats were in many instances carried into effect. It was found, however, that the necessity that existed for our labor left in our hands power sufficient to thwart the effort of our subjection.

To meet this new difficulty resort was had to secret organizations, with a view to the control of the masses of the colored people by the murder of the prominent representative men of our class, and by the infliction of bodily pain upon a certain number of their followers. As the means proposed involved the commission of the highest crimes known among men, the protection of oaths, secret organizations and disguises were resorted to. We have been hunted like beasts by armed and disguised bands. Many, both men and women, have been killed; vast numbers have received severe corporal punishment; and many more found shelter in the swamps, by day and by night, from this storm of human hatred.

We owe it to ourselves and to our government to acknowledge the well directed efforts that are now being made to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. We are assured that the American people are in earnest to secure to us the fruits of the great measures for our civil and political habilitation, and that the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government are thoroughly sincere in their determination to give effect to the Constitution and the will of Congress in our behalf.

We ask of you that you will give to the Government the fullest measure of moral support to enable it to complete that which is so auspiciously begun, and that minor differences of sentiment and policy may be hushed while the nation is gathering up its length to purge the land of the foulest crimes by the sword of justice. When the nation was threatened with division, political differences yielded to the necessity of maintaining its territorial integrity. Now that it is again threatened from the vortex of passion and crime affiliated, let the same devotion to right and justice induce equal efforts to preserve its moral integrity.

While there remains anything to

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Three	9	15	20	25	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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