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"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.
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 undisinterested 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.

BARKETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
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PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

POETRY.

THE BLIND SLEEPER.

Let her sleep on:
Her heart is weary of the dark;
Let her sleep on:
Who knows? In dream-land she may see
Bright scenes, that in her waking flee;
So let her be.

Let her sleep on:
Her lips, so patient, part in smiles;
Let her sleep on:
Who knows? She dreams perchance of
sight;
Shall we awake her to life's night?
No, let her be.

Let in the air,
And place these roses at her side;
The odorous air
Will fan her cheek, till in her dream
She sees rose-gardens, it may seem;
So let her dream,

And let her hear
A lulling music floating by,
To please her ear;
Happily she loved the tender strain,
And lives some happy hours again:
Let her sleep on,

And let her dream
Some pitying angel waits aloof
Her hopeless pain.
Her sightless eyes are dry of tears,
She feels no more the cross she bears;
Oh, blessed dream!

I dare not stay;
A coward at her side I stand,
And dare not stay;
Lest I, who view the patient face
Uplifted by this hour of grace,
See its despair.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS DONE FOR THE COUNTRY ABROAD.

The first disgrace the American Government ever suffered abroad, was indicted by men whose highest boast of social standing and political influence consisted of their being Democrats. Our country was never misrepresented and belied until Democratic slave-holding traitors went abroad to induce the governments of Europe to aid the rebellion for its destruction. The Masons, Slidells, Yulees, Soules, Thompsons and others of their ilk, went to Europe to belie and belittle, in the name of slavery, American free institutions. To the courts of Europe, the free white labor of the North was represented as ignorant, brutal, venal and vile—unfit for self-government and unworthy of international recognition and reciprocity. By this means, it was hoped the world would be induced to throw its influence and bestow its sympathy in favor of the slaveholders' rebellion. And to a certain extent the plan succeeded. We had little of the sympathy of the governments of Europe in our efforts to crush treason. American Democrats abroad had disgraced us, defamed us, and belied all our purposes and plans. Nevertheless, we succeeded, and Europe changed her notions concerning our ability as a warlike people. Our power as a self-sustaining nation was recognized and respected, but before either was done, on account of Democratic intrigue and insolence, we had to wade through rivers of blood and clothe the land in mourning. And now comes a second disgrace to the American people abroad, caused by Democratic foulness at home. The frauds of the Tammany ring, which mean the corruption of the Democratic party all over the land, are made use of by the despots and aristocrats of the old world to prove that a Republican form of Government is a failure, that it is corrupt, debasing and ruinous of popular right and social purity. Thus we have the Democratic leaders and party to thank for trouble at home and disgrace abroad—*Daily State Journal*.

Very Good Pay.

Persons curious about the wages of royal folks abroad, may find it consoling to know that there is paid to Alexander II. \$8,250,000, or \$25,000 a day; Abdul Axis, \$8,000,000, or \$18,000 a day; Francis Joseph, \$4,000,000, or \$10,050 per day; Frederick Wilhelm I., \$3,000,000, or \$8,210 per day; Victor Emmanuel, \$2,400,000, or \$6,840 per day; Victoria, \$2,200,000, or \$6,270 per day; Leopold, \$600,000, or \$1,663 per day. In addition to this salary, each sovereign is furnished with a dozen or more first-class houses to live in without any charges for rent.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

[FOURTH DAY.]

The Convention assembled at 12 M., barely a quorum being present. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Bradwell, and the journal was read.

The name of Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn, of Louisiana, was added to the list of delegates from that State, he being present. The reports of committees were then rendered, the greater number of committees reporting progress, and asking for further time.

Considerable time was occupied in regard to the number of copies of the proceedings that should be printed for distribution to members. One thousand copies were agreed to, and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents added to assessment.

The unfinished business, which was the pledging of the Convention to the support of the Republican party, and upon which Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, had the floor, was postponed for a short time.

Mr. Burch offered a resolution endorsing the Republican party and the administration, and returning thanks. After long debate, the same went to the committee.

Flowers, of Tennessee, offered a resolution regarding organizations against labor, &c.

Mr. Turner introduced a resolution of inquiry, regarding colleges for the education of colored youths.

The Convention then proceeded to discuss the resolution pledging the support of the Convention to the Republican party. Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, having the floor, when he introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, President Grant has proven himself to be the greatest military chieftain of the age, and has administered the affairs of the Government with abilities unsurpassed by any President that has filled the Executive Chair; and whereas, his recognition of the colored people in the distribution of Federal patronage was the crowning act in our elevation to American citizenship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse his administration, and believe that under his leadership, with judicious management, the Republican party can be led to a glorious victory in 1872.

To this Mr. Pinchback spoke as follows:

Mr. President: I have seen manifested a disposition ever since we met, by nearly every member, to introduce some resolution having special reference to national administration, and especially to General Grant. I watched the course of these gentlemen very carefully and it seems that they wish to arrogate to themselves alone the right to be regarded as Grant men.

So fearful are these gentlemen that somebody else will be regarded as Grant men, that if a man dares to raise his voice here, even against piling up resolution on top of resolution before the Convention, looking to the endorsement of the administration, that they charge him with being lukewarm or non-supporter of that administration. Now, sir, when I first come to this city, the night before this Convention assembled, it was basely circulated about here that I was against Grant. The object of this rumor I have been unable to understand, especially when it came from men whom I regard as my personal, as well as my political friends, and especially when I know that it came from men who have no doubt about my political status, and especially, again when it came from men who would have been branded before this whole country as liars, if it had not been for my intervention. I could very well understand why the last resolution preceding this was introduced.

I was opposed to it, and it was well understood and a general desire expressed that no local political matters should be brought into this Convention. We do not assemble here for settling State differences. We meet here to consult the interests of the

colored people of the Southern States, in whatever direction those interests might point.

But I had scarcely got here before I found gentlemen trying to undermine what little popularity or influence I did possess, by circulating reports that I was against the administration.

What was the next thing? Here comes a gentleman with a resolution endorsing the Republican party; another comes in with a resolution endorsing General Grant; then another on the same subject, and another, and another.

With these facts before us, it would seem that the Convention should act carefully. What they complain of is this; piling it on. I want to ask whether there has been brought before this Convention a single, solitary resolution that looks to a stronger endorsement of General Grant than the one I have introduced?

Is it true, I have not gone over one of those terrific fourth of July orations; have not exhausted the vocabulary of grand expressions, but I have in this resolution embodied the kernel of all that may be said in honor of the President of the United States.

Let me ask, if I was not a Grant man, what evidence is necessary to prove that one is a Grant man. If I propose now to toss my hat higher than any one else at every mention of his name, would that be evidence that I am a Grant man? I opine not, but while I say that this is no evidence that I am a Grant man, I propose to show what I consider to be evidence of my friendship for his Excellency and for the administration.

From the first time my name was mentioned in connection with Republican principles, I have been an unwavering advocate of his. At no times or places have I failed to do the very fullest homage to him. At no time or place have I failed to pay him the highest eulogies, I could commend. I have extolled that act of his in which he recognized the impartial distribution of Federal patronage, as his crowning act. It was the cap sheath, the acme.

I had the distinguished honor to represent my State in part in the National Convention which nominated him for the position he now occupies. Not only did I do that, but I threw in whatever I had in his elevation to the Presidential Chair. Not only that, but more recently myself and other gentlemen met and formed a corporation, and started a paper. I now own four-sixths of that paper, the other gentlemen having sold their interests, and am now running it at a heavy cost, and nailed at the mast head as our choice for President in 1872, is the name of Ulysses S. Grant.

I have expended my money, and am willing to do so, and am running an organ at my own expense, but in the face of all this, men have the hardihood and unparalleled audacity to assert here, that I am against Grant. It seems to me they must have been in the company of his distinguished brother-in-law in Louisiana, of whom I am told the first thing he says when he meets a gentleman is, "Are you against Grant?"

No, sir, I am not against Grant. If the country, through this Convention, wishes to know where I stand, I will tell them I am not against Grant. If the Republican party thinks that, under his leadership, it can achieve victory in 1872, by all means take him up.

But while I am thus uncompromising in favor of Grant, I am so independent as a citizen, as to say that whenever General Grant does that which I think is wrong, or an injury to Republicanism, I will offer my protest and opposition to it; whatever or wherever it may be. When I see several States of ours passing out of the hands of the Republican party, through the injudicious distribution of public patronage, it becomes my duty as well as that of all other Republicans, to do our best against it. The great State of Missouri has passed out of our hands from this cause. The State of Tennessee has been lost from the same cause. Texas has gone almost overwhelmingly for the op-

position by the self-same cause. Alabama has, I hear, hopelessly gone from the same cause. North Carolina, I hear, can be added to the number. How many more will be added?

I say whether it be General Grant or anybody else, if their acts tend to distrust the Republican party, or to put the government in the hands of our sworn enemies, it becomes our solemn duty, and the duty of every Republican, to enter our protest against any such action.

From the time I entered the political arena down to this day, I have discharged the duties of a Republican according to the dictates of my conscience. No reward has ever swayed me even so much as a hair. Principle has been my star; has been my hope from the commencement down to the present time; and whenever I prove false to that principle, or the principles of the Republican party, may I sink so deep in the grave of political oblivion that no time shall ever help me to a resurrection.

By Mr. Barbadoes a resolution regarding the Freedmen's Savings Banks and Educational Institutions. The honorary member from Ohio offered a resolution on Education. The above was referred to committees.

Mr. Pinchback, the Chairman of the Committee of Civil Rights, reported. Long and exciting debate followed, extending into the evening session. The principal points made were that generally the law was quite ample but the colored people were to blame in not seeing it properly enforced. Also, it was offered as an excuse by Price of North Carolina, that the race was so poor in his State that they were unable to seek redress, through the proper courts, even if they would grant it.

The subject was thoroughly discussed by Messrs. Pinchback of Louisiana, Price of North Carolina, and Belcher of Georgia. The report as was then adopted urges the passage of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, as proposed by Hon. Charles Sumner.

In the evening session minor questions were considered and finance discussed by the members generally.

FIFTH DAY.

The Convention met at 10 A. M. Prayer was offered and the minutes read, when the discussion was resumed upon the resolution offered by Mr. Pinchback Saturday, and a substitute offered by Mr. Grey, of Arkansas, endorsing the administration of President Grant.

The following is the substitute offered by Mr. Grey:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of President Grant, and favor his renomination to the Presidency, believing that under his leadership, with judicious management, the Republican party can be led to a glorious victory in 1872.

The debate occurred upon a motion to postpone the consideration of the substitute, and was exceedingly warm, especially between the Georgia and Arkansas delegations. The principle point made by some was that it is somewhat premature to tie themselves at this early date to any line of action. It was expressed by some in this debate, that the President had not gone far enough in the matter of protection. The discussion in some instances brought members to their feet, to assert in a very positive manner, that they were not opposed to Grant, but simply were unwilling to bind themselves to any renomination.

Mr. Belcher, of Georgia, thought it was not the duty of the Convention to endorse for renomination, Grant or any one else at this time, twelve months in advance, and to pledge the colored people to his support for the next candidate. Yet he believed Grant was entitled to some acknowledgment from the colored people for what he had already done, and that such a resolution he was ready to adopt.

Mr. Belcher said he knew that there were always people who were ready to distort a person's remarks if they differed from their own political ideas, and he wished it to be

distinctly understood that if nothing between this and the next campaign occurred to make a vital change in the party, he should most assiduously support Grant's nomination for the next candidate for President, and at the present time he heartily did endorse him, and considered his course worthy the commendation of the Republican party throughout the country.

The gentleman from Tennessee was emphatically against the principle of "general suffrage and general amnesty," as he had heard such ideas expressed by some in the Convention.

A motion to refer all the resolutions endorsing the administration of President Grant to a committee of five and that a set of resolutions be framed out of the whole of them, was fought off, each member appearing to desire his resolutions adopted as they were sent up.

Mr. Grey of Arkansas stated that the attitude of the colored element was an anomalous one, and the matter must be nicely managed, as the colored political element was a peculiar one. They were, we might say, involuntary immigrants. He wanted to know if they were to ignore, by refusing to endorse the administration and the President, the power of the Government. He wanted to know if they were to talk of independence even while the privileges of common carriers were denied to many, and if it was not necessary to stick by the party who had stuck to them until these things may be rectified. He wanted to know if under these circumstances, men would come here and make distinctions between the Republican party and the men who carry out its principles; if men, after being protected by the law, as administered by Grant, would come here and make such distinctions between principles and the men who disseminate them, why were they here to day as delegates? Because of the faithful administration of the laws thus far. Those rights were purchased by blood and toil, when the question of the status of the black race was before the country. Those rights were, to a certain extent, still in abeyance of the Democratic party, the question, in some places, being still unsettled. Did he find the black men daring to refuse to endorse the Republican party and administration and the man who carried out the principles of that administration? Why should black men stand neutral by any such action? For him, he would not while he can raise his voice. The present President had taught the people to respect law and order. Congress was the grand jury, and had found a true bill, and the President was making the arrests, and any resolution that endorses the jury and not the chief instrument of carrying out the findings was wrong.

It was then moved that the vote be taken by call of States.

To this much was said. Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana again meeting the issue, that if a man chose to differ from others, or to think for himself, he should not be branded as an enemy to the administration, or lukewarm. He was unwilling to leave any chance for emergencies, referring incidentally to Andrew Johnson's course; but while now he was in favor of Grant, it was possible that twelve months hence the status of things might change. He did not believe in trying the matter up tightly, and referred to the fact that some who were most strenuous in this direction, were at present recipients of public patronage. He believed there was much to be done yet. They not only asked for the firm administration of the law, but he asked the moral support of leading men and administrators of the law. Being asked if he would support Charles Sumner's position in the St. Domingo question, Mr. Pinchback said, most emphatically, yes, and that he could adduce an argument that would prove to every man who had black blood in his veins that it was his duty to stand by that position.

Mr. Barbadoes, of Washington, offered the following amendment to the substitute, upon which much debate followed, on a question of the reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Barbadoes' amendment was adopted:

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