

The Louisianaian

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher, P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

- MISSISSIPPI:—Daniel E. Young, Greenville. LOUISIANA:—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelo, Alexandria, Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Bush, Carroll Parish. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:—James A. D. Green, Washington City. ILLINOIS:—Lewis B. White, Chicago. KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

Pres't—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans. Recording Sec'y—WILLIAM VIGERS. Corresponding Sec'y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

- [FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.] EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemine. S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans. THOMPSON COAKLEY, of Rapides. ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry. JOHN PARSONS, of Orleans. A. W. MYTH, of Orleans. H. BABY, of Natchitoches. JAMES MCLEERY, Caddo. DAVID YOUNG, Concordia. F. J. HERRON, of Orleans. First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney. Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden. Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington. Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Ralston Blant. Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chairman. Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK. Hon. HARRY MAHONEY. Hon. F. J. HERRON. Hon. A. B. HARRIS. Hon. A. E. BARBER.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE.

- Hon. F. J. HERRON. Hon. THOR. J. NOLAND. Hon. Ed. BUTLER. Hon. A. W. FAULKNER. JOHN PARSONS Esq.

On Tuesday last, Hon. C. C. Antoine left the city for Shreveport.

Colonel N. Patton has been removed from the collectorship of customs, Galveston, Texas, and D. C. Stone appointed in his place.

During the past two days the weather has undergone a decided change. Henceforward we may look for a general appreciation of this change by the wearing of warmer material.

Judge Ray, of Ouachita, seems determined to interfere to some extent with the practice of carrying concealed weapons in his district. He recently fined one John Davis, of Richland parish, \$50 hundred dollars and costs for this offence.

The Citizen's Guard compliments the Patriot newspaper, "as an independent and healthy outsider." We thought the Patriot claimed to be Republican. How comes it that the Guard should exclude it from the pale of its party?

The Houston Daily News (Texas), of October 27, is completely rabid over the issuance of the certificate of election to Congress, to Gen. Wm. J. Clark. The News reports a "declared" majority of 916. Giddings will contest in Congress.

Violence, and intimidation, drove, or kept away from the polls in Limestone and Freestone counties, large numbers of voters, and the "whole vote" has consequently been thrown out.

The News says that Connor is the only Democrat to whom a certificate will be given. The certificate has not been yet given to Clark, however.

VILLAINY EXPOSED.

TRICKS OF THE ENEMY.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.

FORGERY OF SENATOR PINCHBACK'S NAME.

On the 28th of October the manager of this paper received a letter from Judge M. D. Edmondson enclosing a slip of paper (two sides of the margin of the LOUISIANIAN) of Aug. 3, on which was written the following:

Mr. F. Beck:— I have been told by Judge Edmondson that you are a good Radical, and can be very beneficial to us in the coming campaign for Presidency and State officers. I will say that if you will do everything in your power to facilitate our party, that as President of the Executive Committee I will use all my influence to have your labors rewarded by appointment to some good office. Judge Edmondson reported to me, you are fully competent to fill any office either State, or parish. Knowing that the portion of it in which you live is mostly Democratic, please send me the names of the several citizens in your neighborhood, knowing that there are some under existing circumstances that are afraid to express their political sentiments.

Yours Fraternally, P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

We learn that the barefacedness of the proposition and the means adopted to impart authentication to the attempt, aroused suspicion and caused the belief that the whole thing was an imposture. Mr. P. has the pleasure of only a casual acquaintance with Judge Edmondson, but this was happily sufficient to enable the Judge to assure Mr. Beck, of his utter disbelief in the authenticity of the remarks. For the relief of the mind of the Gentleman to whom this impudent proposition was submitted, and for the satisfaction of his friends we pronounce the attempt a bare-faced fraud from beginning to end, and the statements untrue in part and in whole. Only one of two interpretations can be put on the object of the writ of the letter. Perhaps "the names of the several citizens in the neighborhood who are inclined to be Republican but are afraid to express their political sentiments, and he expected a ready response to the letter, and proposed to follow up his malicious purposes, by intercepting the reply and so obtaining the names of those with whom he and his ilk, desired to fraternize and to trade. Or with equally malevolent purpose it was intended to induce the belief that the proposition was genuine, and would be openly exposed and repudiated, and so furnishing a first rate opportunity to the foes of true Republicans and republicanism, to denounce Mr. Pinchback, and the party he is so intimately identified with as offering to compromise with the Democratic party, and then to introduce as evidence, the proposition of this scoundrelly forger, whose letter is under consideration.

The writing which we have in our possession, is somewhat similar to a hand we have before seen, but we do not express an opinion on the matter; we, however, invite the inspection of our curious friends to aid us, if possible, in getting at the author of the villainous attempt. And so this is the way the supporters and defenders of a bolting faction propose to carry their purposes.

The Iboua Banner announces that the District judge has decided that "the drawing of the jury, because of its having been done by the Deputy Clerk and not having been taken from the proper list of registered voters, is illegal. Therefore we will have no jury trials at the present session, and our eloquent Blackstones must restrain their enthusiasm until another period."

President Grant, has by proclamation set apart Thursday, November 30, to be observed as a day of national Thanksgiving; recommending "the people to meet in their respective places of worship, there to make the usual acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings conferred on them, and for merciful exemptions from evils."

Indians are anxious to unite early. A marriage was recently announced in a paper as follows: "Married on the 14th inst., by J. L. Richards, Esq., Mr. James L. Myers, aged 19 years, and 8 months, to Amanda Curtis, aged 12 years and 11 months.

IRON BARGES.

Many of the wealthy and progressive merchants of New Orleans have been holding meetings in the city, and discussing with much earnestness the practice ability and immense advantages of the establishment of a line of iron barges for the conveyance of grain to the city from the great West. The disadvantages under which so much of the shipping that come to New Orleans labor, in consequence of the enormous tonnage and other expenses, naturally came up in the course of discussion, and it appears that if the barge line is successful there is hope of successfully carrying out the canal scheme, and thus shortening the passage to the Gulf by forty miles, besides very materially cheapening the expenses of vessels going out by "the passes."

On Tuesday evening it was stated in the meeting held on that occasion that \$500,000 was all that was required from this city, and that \$250,000 of it had already been subscribed.

We rejoice to see that our business men are manifesting a determination to shew so substantially how much interest they possess in this enterprise, that they are not only investing "enthusiasm" but evidencing the possession of it by money contributions; and they may rest assured that when they shall have so practically demonstrated to business men, to capitalists in this country and in Europe that they mean "business," there will be no doubt in the world of the success of the enterprise. The vast advantages of the establishment of this line, and the money to be made out of investments are such as to commend the subject to the consideration of the wide awake men of the country.

We hope that the enterprise will be pushed along to a successful accomplishment.

The Republican Era furnishes the following, in which we believe there is far "more truth than poetry":

"Our planters are hard at work in gathering their crops. The corn is about all gathered; half a crop is what is generally estimated to be the result of this year's labor. Our planters will perceive this year, the great necessity of raising a greater quantity of corn than cotton.

It is high time for them to drop the idea of cultivating cotton on such a great scale as has been heretofore the case. We need a reform in our ultimate system, which is very simple and would be largely remunerative and beneficial to the people at large.

There should be one-third less cotton planted and the same amount should be added in corn so as to enable us to produce our home supply. It is a matter of course that we should raise our home consumption of corn; and if the people would only understand their interest they would quit cultivating so much cotton and adopt the above system.

Yesterday morning a man named M. Baily, a shoemaker, had occasion to go on board of a ship lying at the foot of Spain street, and accidentally fell from the after hatch to the keelson, seriously injuring himself. He was carried to his residence on Enghein street, by several of his friends.

The Opelousas Journal, of October 28, reports the following homicide: "Last Tuesday night several, say ten or twelve men armed with guns and pistols, went to Hon. T. C. Anderson's plantation, managed by Mr. John O. Richard, near Grand Coteau, and took an old colored man named Stanton out of his cabin, and shot and killed him. The wife and son of deceased, and others were in the cabin, but were not molested. The armed party seemed to be particularly in search of another colored named Colas or Nicholas. It is not known what the object or reason was for killing him. The names of the armed party were not known by the witnesses to the killing."

The colored firemen of Vicksburg, Miss., gave a Ball recently at Lincoln Hall, for the benefit of U. S. Fire Company No. 1.

The Rapides Gazette gets off the following: "Business is still dull in town, but there seemed to come a brighter sunshine when we met on the street, our genial friend, the Hon. George Y. Kelo, who has just arrived from New Orleans, he looks well, and it appears that immediately after he makes his appearance, the people seem to have more confidence, and they smile all around, success to George in all his undertakings."

WATER WORKS.

Mr. D. C. McCan has returned from his tour of inspecting the fire departments, the facilities for extinguishing fires, and the machinery in use in Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Newport, Jodianapolis and Peoria. Three of these cities use appliances so similar in character to ours that Mr. McCan does not deem it important to dwell on them.

Three use more modern machinery, and one possessing many novelties in the machinery, etc. To this system Mr. McCan devotes all his remarks, and argues out with much clearness and force the utility of this system for adoption. The report concludes with some well timed remarks which we copy and trust that no further time will be lost in effecting such changes and making such improvements in our machinery; such an extension and increase of size in pipes as will rescue the property of New Orleans from the constant risks of the unnecessary, heavy losses by fires. Mr. McCan says:

It thus appears that I have seen no machinery superior to our own and if it is desired to increase the quantity of water daily supplied to this city, no other pumping machinery will be necessary for many years, as we have only to work up the present machinery to its full capacity. Of course it is understood, to effect this, that many changes may be necessary in the size and distribution of the pipes, with additional pipes to supply water to those portions of the city now beyond the limits of water distribution, should it be contemplated to extend this limit.

ALL SAINTS DAY.

Yesterday the annual visiting and decoration of the graves of the city and suburbs took place. As is customary the depositaries of the dead were extensively visited all day, and every description of adornment was used. The humble poor with their cheap wreaths and bouquets, the rich with their expensive tributes, to the memories of departed loved ones, were to be seen, earnestly prosecuting their sacred mission all over the city, and depositing on the tombs of the departed ones, the offerings of surviving relations or friends.

In such melancholy scenes do we behold how "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Every color, every class, indiscriminately justling without anger, without the remotest expression of unkindness or dislike.

The Chinese labor system in Terrebonne parish is destined not to "run smooth." A recent decision of Judge Paul Guidry, to the effect it is alleged, that planters could not legally enforce labor contracts, it is feared will suggest to laborers whose passages have been advanced on their contracting to labor for a specified time, the opportunity to leave their work altogether, or only consent to remain by the payment to them of higher wages. We have not sufficient evidence before us to pronounce on the question, and will wait till we hear further.

The Vicksburg Herald says that "everybody and his wife" and "the rest of mankind" are in attendance at the great Memphis Fair, which commenced on the 14th. The display of products of the farm, the mine and the workshop, improved implements of husbandry and works of skill, art, and taste, is unusually large. The opening address was delivered by Com. M. R. Maury.

"THE VICE OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT."—"Entering on expenditures in anticipation of revenue," so says the Mayor.

The yellow fever still continues its ravages in Natchez; several deaths of prominent persons have taken place.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the letter from Gilbert J. Harrison, but too late for our present issue. It shall have our attention.

The aggregate expense of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, being the last year of Buchanan's administration, was \$84,577,258.60. As the population of the United States was then 31,443,321, that expenditure was equal to \$2.67 for every man, woman and child, slave as well as free.

The aggregate expense of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871—the last year of General Grant's administration, exclusive of expenses caused by the Democratic rebellion—was \$95,500,000, as shown by Secretary Boutwell. The population of the United States is now 38,555,983, and the expense of the Government is therefore equal to \$2.48 for each man, woman and child in the Union. This is a saving in favor of the present Republican administration of 19 cents each to our population.

This simple statement of facts exhibits in the clearest light the reckless and absolute falsehood of the copperhead charge of corruption and extravagance on the part of the present administration.—New National Era.

HERE MADE TO SENATOR PINCHBACK.

On Saturday evening last the home of Senator Pinchback was the scene of a very pleasant gathering. About eleven o'clock the Senator was awakened by the sound of music under his window. Stepping out upon his gallery, he was surprised to see a great throng, accompanied by a brass band, in full possession of the banquet and most of the street in front of his house. When the music ceased, Senator Pinchback invited his friends to "step in." Though taken by surprise, the Senator managed to find something in the way of refreshment for his host of callers.

Senator A. B. Harris, on behalf of the serenaders, welcomed Senator Pinchback home. The speech of the Senator was received with great applause.

Senator Pinchback, in reply to the welcoming address, expressed his pleasure at being once more among his constituents and receiving at their hands such a kindly welcome. The Senator said that but one impulse had animated him since he entered public life, and that was to seek the good of the whole people; that he was a Republican from conviction, and should stand by the party in the future as he had in the past; that no personal ambition should ever lead him to thwart the great aims of his party.

Senator Pinchback counseled his friends to prove by their future conduct that the welfare of the State was their first wish, and to silence their enemies by pursuing such a course as would redound to the credit of the party in whose ranks they had proved themselves such efficient workers. In concluding his remarks the Senator pledged himself anew to the friends who had honored him with their confidence and assured them that if, at any time, his course did not meet their approval he would voluntarily surrender the honors they had bestowed upon him and give way to any one they might think could better represent their interests. After the close of Senator Pinchback's remarks loud calls were made for George Sheridan. He responded, and in a few kindly sentences expressed his pleasure in being able to join with so many friends in welcoming back to the State one of her chief representatives. The occasion will long be remembered. The music was good the wine excellent and the entire affair such as to reflect credit alike upon host and guests.—Republican.

A. PREDICTION FOR 1872.

Though we make no pretensions to the "gift of prophecy," we claim the Yankee privilege of guessing how the various States will vote on the Presidential question in 1872. Events may occur before the election to change the present current of public sentiment. But if the people were to vote to-morrow or next week our conviction is that the following would be the result:

Table with 2 columns: REPUBLICAN and DEMOCRATIC. Lists states and their predicted votes for 1872.

Besides the States we have placed in the Republican column, we think we stand a fair chance of carrying Nevada and Oregon, and that we shall certainly carry New York if the Republicans of New York city will cease their disgusting and dishonest dissensions, repudiate all connection with the Tammany thieves, and earnestly unite their selfish factions. But we can spare New York as well as the other two States we have named, and yet elect our candidate for Presidency by the votes of twenty-six out of thirty-seven States, and by a majority of 111 of the 317 electoral votes to which they are now entitled. The new apportionment, which ought to be made at the next session of Congress, may reduce or increase the members of the House, and therefore the number of electoral votes. But it will not change the result of the elections, nor effect the relative strength of the Republican candidate.—New National Era.

JOHN H. MORRIS, ESQ.

"The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article is the first colored man admitted to the Kansas bar. The examination which preceded his admission to the legal profession, was conducted by Hiram Griswold, J. L. Pendery, and Byron Sherry, assisted by Judge Ide. The questions were propounded and answered in open Court, and throughout, the examination was rigid and close. When the examining committee finished their labors, they at once reported favorably on the applicant. Judge Ide, however, prolonged the examination by asking several important legal questions, and when they were answered correctly and promptly, he complimented Mr. Morris for the skill and study evinced. The gentlemen comprising the Examining Committee, likewise complimented the applicant for his diligence and knowledge, and unanimously agreed that the examination was never excelled, if ever equaled, before the Leavenworth Bar."

We call the above from one of our Leavenworth exchanges. The triumph thus won by Mr. Morris makes the opening still freer and wider for his race everywhere, and his success will be read with unspeakable delight by every true friend. The following is the report of the examining committee on his case.

"May the Court please.—As chairman of the committee appointed to examine John H. Morris, an applicant for admission to the bar, I am authorized to report that in the opinion of the committee the applicant has passed a very creditable examination. Although he has not had the advantage of an early education in the different institutions of learning, he has clearly demonstrated what individual effort backed by industry and perseverance will accomplish. For years past he has been working in this city as a barber, and while so engaged, took a fancy to the law, commenced its study, and by improvement of his spare time, has rendered himself competent and worthy of being admitted into our time honored profession, thus showing to the world that the unfortunate race to which he belongs is capable of being admitted into all the higher walks of life. He is the first colored man to make application for admission to the bar in this State and feeling confident that he will reflect credit upon his race and the profession, we most cheerfully recommend that he be admitted as an attorney and counselor of this Court. BYRON SHERRY, Chairman. HIRAM GRISWOLD. J. L. PENDERY.

HOW CHICAGO COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED.

The New York Sun says: The Metropolitan Fire-Extinguishing company propose demonstrating, by a grand experiment, that if Chicago had been supplied with carbonic acid gas—in the same manner as they intend supplying this city under the charter granted them last winter—it would have been impossible for the fire to have attained such headway. For this purpose they have obtained permission to erect a large building in Madison square, which they will fill with all manner of combustible materials, and set fire to in the presence of the fire commissioners and other city officials and invited guests from the various cities of the Union. The gas will be conveyed to the fire in pipes from a point a mile or more distant. The president of the Metropolitan fire department, Commissioner Shaler, the Home fire insurance company, and many prominent merchants and business men are firm believers in the power of carbonic acid gas to do all that is claimed for it, and this experiment is to be made at their suggestion.

STILL THEY COME.

Elsewhere may be seen the report of the examining committee of Leavenworth, Kansas, that reported favorably on the application of John H. Morris, Esq., of that city, for admission to the Bar. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Morris, but he is a colored gentleman, and the first colored man admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Kansas. We rejoice therefore because it is a new and grand triumph for our race. He is well and favorably known among his people, and the business community generally, and is represented to be a man of learning, integrity, business tact, energy and push, and withal a shrewd tactician, and an accomplished gentleman. These qualities eminently fit him for the position, and we wish him a successful, brilliant career, a long and happy life.—Missouri Weekly Pilot.

THE DUTY OF COLORED VOTERS.

LETTER FROM GEORGE T. DOWNING—A FALSE REPORT EXPLODED—ADVICE TO COLORED MEN.

To the Editor of the Tribune: Sir—A false report has reached me, the absurdity of which I would let pass unheeded, only that some ignorant colored man may be imposed upon by being told that George T. Downing has confidence in the Democratic party. I address you that I may turn it to profitable account, at this juncture, in the interest of my party. The report is that I am, for a consideration, and a small one at that, in the interest of the Democratic party. The report is unequivocally, in every respect, without any truthful foundation. In corroboration of which I take this public opportunity to state, that while I demand of the Republican party greater consistency in its relation to the colored man, I intend to stand by it, and work for the same, within the party. I see no hope at present of any greater consistency in any other party. I have no faith in old policies which tended to our degradation, or in "New Departures," not verified by acts, not lived up to. I see no reason to fall in line now with the Democratic party—now when it murders ruthlessly, brutally, our best educated, our most promising young men. I instance the killing by Democrats in Philadelphia of our much respected Octavius V. Catto, for exercising in a becoming manner a citizen's right.

I intend to stand by and work for the Republican party and call on every colored man to do so, not only because of its policy, favorable to him personally, but as a patriot, the perpetuity and stability of Republican institutions, the hope of struggling Europe in all sections, long languishing to the success of the Republican party as the antagonist of the Democratic party, which is the representative of rebellion against good government, of anarchy, of debasement and corruption. I take this occasion to say to the colored voters of New York, soon to vote, cast your ballots for the entire Republican ticket. Do not deceive, let no inducement sway you from your alliance with the corruption of the Democratic party. I charge corruption on that party, and the action of its late State Convention verifies the assertion; for, as ready as some of its members may have been to avoid any identity with its "Ring" in this city, it acknowledged its allegiance and exposed its subservience thereto. Brand the colored man who shall give his vote to the Democratic party a traitor to his people and to humanity. GEO. T. DOWNING. New York, Oct. 26, 1871. —N. Y. Tribune.

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

Charles Lamb says: "The innocent prattle of his children takes out of the sting of a man's poverty. But the children of the very poor do not prattle. It is none of the least frightful features in that condition, that there is no childishness in its dwellings. Poor people, said a sensible old nurse to us once, do not bring up their children; they drag them up. The little careless darling of the wealthier nursery, in their hovel, is transformed betimes into a premature, reflecting person. No one has time to dandle it, no one thinks it worth while to coax it, to soothe it, to toss it up and down, to humor it. There is none to kiss away its tears. If it cries, it can only be beaten. It has been prettily said that a babe is fed with milk and praise. But the aliment of this poor babe was thin, un nourishing; the return to its little baby tricks and efforts to engage attention, is but a ceaseless oburgation. It never had a toy, or knew what cortical meant. It grew up without the lullaby of nurses, it was a stranger to the patient fondling, the hushing caress, the attracting novelty, the costlier plaything or the cheaper off-hand contrivance to divert the child; the prattled nonsense (best sense to it,) the wise impertinences, the wholesome lies, the apt story interposed, that puts a stop to present suffering, and awakens the passions of young wonder. It was never sung to—no one ever told to it a tale of the nursery. It was dragged up to live or to die as it happened. It had no young dream. It broke at once into the iron realities of life.

—Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? Because they will always be slight acquaintances.