

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

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

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1871.

NUMBER 93.

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

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$5 00  
ONE YEAR. \$3 00  
THREE MONTHS. \$1 50  
SINGLE COPY. 5c.

## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianaian.

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

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## POETRY.

### OVER THE RIVER.

BY NANCY A. W. PREST.

Over the river they beckon to me—  
Loved ones who've crossed to the farther side;  
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,  
But their voices are drowned in the rushing tide.  
There's one, with ringlets of sunny gold,  
And eyes, the reflection of heaven's own blue;  
He crossed in the twilight, gray and cold,  
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.  
We saw not the angels that met him there;  
The gates of the city we could not see;  
Over the river, over the river,  
My brother stands waiting to welcome me!

Over the river the boatman pale  
Carried another—the household pet;  
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale—  
"Darling Minnie! I see her yet!  
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,  
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;  
We watched it glide from the silver sands,  
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.

We know she is safe on the farther side,  
Where all the ransomed and angels be;  
Over the river, the mystic river,  
My childhood's idol is waiting for me!  
For none return from those quiet shores,  
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;  
We hear the dip of the golden oars,  
And catch a gleam of the sunny sail,  
And lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts;  
They cross the stream, and are gone for aye;  
We may not under the veil apart  
That hides from our vision the gates of day;

We only know that their bark no more  
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea;  
Yet, somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,  
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me!  
And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold  
Is flushing river, and hill, and shore,  
I shall one day stand by the water cold,  
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;  
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail;  
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand;  
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,  
To the better shore of the spirit-land;  
I shall know the loved who have gone before,  
And joyfully sweet shall the meeting be,  
When over the river, the peaceful river,  
The angel of death shall carry me!

### GOV. BULLOCK'S ALLEGED REASON FOR RESIGNING.

Democratic organs are howling all over the country that Governor Bullock, of Georgia, resigned his position after robbing the State of enough to keep him in affluence the remainder of his life, and in order to avoid the exposures that would have followed in the impeachment which certainly awaited him. The ex-Governor has spoken for himself on this subject, and this is what he says:—[En. Lou.

EX. DEPT. STATE OF GEORGIA,  
ATLANTA, October 23, 1871.  
To my Political Friends and the People of Georgia:

I have this day received information, the truth of which I cannot doubt, that the political conspirators who seek the overthrow, not only of the reconstructed government of Georgia, but of the United States, have secured the pledges of a sufficient number of the incoming members of the Lower House of General Assembly to vote without previous investigation for Articles of Impeachment against me immediately after they have assembled and organized on Wednesday, the first day of November next; and that having adopted such articles in the House, a sufficient number of Republican Senators will be unseated to ensure conviction upon the articles so presented. I also learn that the Judge of the Supreme Court, who is personally and politically bitterly hostile to me, has informed his friends that this programme has been perfected, and that he has been selected to preside over the Senate during the trial; and that the Senator representing Gen. Toombs' district is to be elected President of the Senate, and immediately announce himself as, and claim to be, Governor during the pending impeachment and thereafter for the balance of my unexpired term.

Upon this state of facts I have decided to resign the office of Governor, to take effect before the meeting and qualification of the new members of the new body, and thereby defeat this nefarious scheme of these desperate political conspirators.

By this course I shall be protected my political friends in the Senate from the expulsion that has been foreordained in order to secure my impeachment, and, at the same time, save the State from the disasters that would be sure to follow in the wake of success on the part of the unpardoned unrepentant Rebel leaders, who, though comparatively few in numbers, move the masses by the irresistible pressure of sectional hate and social proscription.

I have maintained my official position against the assaults of these people upon the course of equal rights and Republican government just as long as it is possible for me to be of service, and now, for the purpose of again defeating this latest onslaught of these destroyers, I have resigned this office into the hands of that noble and unwavering friend of right and justice, the Hon. Ben. Conley, who, under the Constitution, by reason of being President of the Senate, becomes Governor during the unexpired part of my term, or until a successor is elected by the people. No charge has yet been brought against him, because he has not heretofore been supposed to be an obstacle in the way of the conspirator's success. If assaults are now made upon him the country will understand the purpose for which they are made. As for myself, being divested of official position, the charges of every character which these people are sure to make and claim against me can be brought before the courts, and I shall never shrink from any judicial inquiry that is divested of political bias and prejudice. May I be pardoned for a word of warning to the men who fought for the Union?

Six months ago in Georgia the mass of the people were acquiescing in the results of the war, and were willing to accept those results as being finalities, but under the later public teaching of certain old leaders who need not be named, the whole situation has changed, and leading gentlemen, even in the Democratic party, who dared to speak in favor of acquiescence and peace have been assailed and denounced, and the people so intimidated that they dare not follow the advice.

These conspirators fear, above all else, the re-election of General Grant. Their insidious efforts to mislead him as to the true situation in the South having utterly failed, they now fear that some persistent and irresistible maintenance of the right under civil administration which so brilliantly marked General Grant's military advances in the overthrow of the rebellion may defeat their revolutionary purposes.

I am now fully persuaded and satisfied that these men propose to control the Government, and reverse the political results of the past few years by peaceful means, if they can, or by foul means, if they dare. Failing in this, another attempt at Separation will be made.

If evidence of this were wanting, we need but point to the public and private utterances of those who were foremost in secession and rebellion, and now denounce and ignore the fundamental law—the Constitution of the United States.

Will the country heed and take care, before it is too late to prevent another war with its frightful consequences?

If my action in this emergency had been postponed until after the meeting of the incoming body of legislators, the Executive branch of our State Government would have been absorbed by the conspirators in the Legislative branch, and there would have been no check upon the wholesale repeal and destruction of all the great measures of reform and progress that we have labored so hard to establish. The free school system would be abolished, the colored citizen denied every right guaranteed to him, and the whole work of internal improvement carried on by Northern capital would be swept

away. The growing spirit of lawlessness and proscription for opinion's sake is rendering the property and lives of Union men and Republicans more and more unsafe, and I fear the worst consequences if the Executive office should be filled by one not only in sympathy with those who urge on and inflame this feeling, but who is moved and actuated by them. With no one in the Executive office to call upon the general government for protection, its friends and supporters would be handed over without mercy to the assaults of their enemies.

For these reasons, I have determined on this step, believing that much which has already been accomplished can be preserved through the wise and firm check upon revolutionary measures that will be given by Governor Conley in control of the Executive branch of the Government, and that thereby the good of the whole people of Georgia will be promoted; and I shall cheerfully give to Governor Conley all the information and assistance within my power that he may desire.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

### NASBY.

MR. NASBY AT THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE PART MR. TWEED TOOK IN IT—HOW THE PUPPETS WERE WORKED AND WHO WORKED THEM.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,  
(Which is in the State of Kentucky),  
October 14, 1871.

I am in the sere and yeller leaf, and have seen much uv politics, but never in my life did I ever see a convenshun so beautifully managed as the late Democratic Convenshun at Rochester, Noo York. I was there by speshel invatashen uv my old friend Dennis O'Shaughnessy, uv the Sixth Ward, Noo York, who, since I left the Harp uv Erin Sloon, hev improved wonderfully in a wordly pint uv view. He wuz then a hod-carrier by profession and a repeater by practice. He attracted the attention uv Mr. Tweed by his zeal in votin and his bravery in knockin down opposishen voters, and wuz uv course rewarded. He is now Assistant Inspector uv Musket Triggers uv the Ninth Regimental Armory, at a salary uv \$300 per month, Skool Inspector in the Sixth Ward at a salary uv \$400 per month, and Thirty-second Assistant Law Adviser to the commission for condemning private property, for streets and sich, at a salary uv three thousand dollars per year, besides which he hez a tenth interest in the contract for keepin the glass in repair uv the two back winders uv two Armories, out uv which he made \$10,000 in the first six months. He waz tu hev hed the contract for the two front winders in addition, but the raid the people made on the Ring busted that. He hez, however, invested largely in city lots, and wears kid gloves and a diamond ez big ez a peachstone. Dennis said that ef the infernal Amerikens and Germans kin be beat down and the control uv Noo York left with the Irish, where it belongs, he will be tolerably well off in a year or two.

Dennis, being of consequence in the party, wuz, uv course, in the private counsels uv the managers uv the State Convenshun. He and Tweed, Sweeney, Mayor Hall, Keyser, Garwin, and the entire convenshun wuz at Rochester, though nobody knew it. They went in a speshel private car, and hed private rooms at the Osborne House, with a private wire runnin directly to the hall into which the Convenshun wuz held. It wuz the most impressive scene I ever witnessed, one which these old eyes will probably never look onto again. Ther in an easy chair sat one man directing the deliberashens uv a convenshun uv the great State uv Noo York—one brain thinkin for a thousand—one hand guidin a thousand. He directed the Convenshun to cheer when Seymour's name wuz announced as a delegate, and they cheered—he directed em to reject the Tammany delegashun from the city, and they wuz rejected—he di-

rected em to do everything that wuz done and they did it.

"My great air," sed I, in astonishment at the power he wielded, "why don't you go over to the hall and direct the Convenshun?"

"My gentle air," retorted he with a bland smile, ez he dictated a message directin uv the Convenshun to cheer when the rejection of the Tammany delegates wuz announced, "my dear air, I AM THERE! There's a hundred uv my throats a shoutin this minit—there's a hundred uv my hats a goin up to the ceilin this minit—there's two hundred uv my hands a clappin vociferously at this minit. There's a great many of me in that hall."

After the adjournment uv the Convenshun for dinner, the Chairman uv the Committee on Resolutions came into the room to submit the resolutions they had prepared, that they mite be shoer they wud meet Mr. Tweed's ideas. The great man read em attentively, and handed uv em back.

"They won't do," sed he, sententiously.

"In what respect are they faulty?" asked the Chairman, obsequiously.

"Woodent it be well enough," said Tweed, with a smile still more bland than the first, "woodent it be well enough to put in a resoluoshen denouncin corrupshen, in general terms, uv course, specifin particularly, however, the especial corrupshen uv the Nashnel Government, and that uv States which is under radical control?"

The sublimity uv such a sejection comin from Tweed struck the chairman all uv a heap.

"Certainly I will, ef yoo wish it," said he, "but I sposed—that is, my idee wuz—in a general way, yoo know, that the least sed about corrupshen, in view uv—well, I am just now holdin a place which pays somethin like ten thou—but never mind, it shel be done."

"Then agin," said Tweed, smilin still blander and with the faintest sejection ov a wink in his left eye, "I would sejest that you pledge the Democratic party to a honest and economical expenditour uv the public funds!"

The Chairman turned pale with surprise, but he coincided. Everybody coincided with Tweed.

"And while yoo are at it," continued the great chieftain with a smile, the blandis uv which can't be described, "yoo hed better put in a resoluoshen denouncin the profrigacy uv the management uv matters in Noo York City, but makin it, mind yoo, ez the legitimate result uv Radical legislashen four years ago. Draw up this resoluoshen so ez to make it plain that it's me yoo drivin at, without exactly namin me."

"Why, what shall we—"

"Don't go on, my friend," said Tweed, smilin a smile which for blandis excelled the most delishus Joon morning, "it's much better to hev the corrupshen denouncin by us than by the enemy, pertikulerly ez we know more definitely about it. And I would sejest that yoo hev a resoluoshen, boldly challengin a comparison between the Republican and Democratic administrations uv the State and city governments, and (here he smiled with a blandis wich was heavenly, ez he fingered a most gigantic diamond on the little finger of his left hand, and sipped a glass of champagne) any little thing wich yoo kin throw in ez to the necessity uv a return to the simplicity uv our Puritan fathers wud be well."

The Chairman wuz too affected to say a word, but he made the necessary notes, and castin one look uv astonishment at the greatness of his chief, who sat there smilin blandly, retired from the presence.

But the great man's work wuz not yet done. He promptly telegraphed every prominent Democratic editor and politishun in the State to denounce him in the bitterest terms, and then tellin the Convenshun who to nominate and wat else to do, went home.

There is a greatness and a grandeur in this man wich I can't sufficiently admire. Some men wud be so puffed up with the possession uv the twenty-five millions with he hez made as to insist upon an endorsement by the party through

which he made it, but not so with Tweed. There ain't no vanity about him. So long ez he hez the control uv the party he don't care a cent whether he is publicly recognized or not. Ez he remarkt to me ef the way to my continuashen of power is in denunciasheon uv me, very good, denounce me. I kin stand it. I ain't the first man who, to get on, hez trampled over the dead body uv his reputashen. I'd jist ez soon pull the wires behind the curtain ez to manipulate the pulpits in front uv it. I ain't agoin to let personal vanity stand in the way uv the grand success. I'm hoping for next year. I'm rather a heavy load for the party to carry jist now, and I'm going to relieve 'em—till after the Presidential election."

Then I saw wat motive wuz actuating the Amerikin Napoleon, and I wuz agin lost in wonder. Whoever the Democratic nominee is, he will simply be a shadder, uv which Tweed will be the power behind the throne, wich is greater than the throne itself. And what a glorious prospect opens to us! Think uv a Democratic President in 1873, with Tweed behind him! Think uv Tweed making collectors, and assessors, and postmasters, and all uv em bein responsible solely to him! Et he hez made uv himself the revenues uv one city, wat will he do when he hez the nashon to bleed?

I shel to wunst cultivate pleasant relations with Tweed.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.  
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

Want of space last week prevented our making mention of the remarkable public meeting in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 13th, to denounce the murder of Major O'Connell. V. Catto—a young and highly esteemed colored man, professor in a colored institute—in the election disturbances of the Tuesday previous. One would have to go South for a parallel instance of cold-blooded assassination, in which the police were abettors, two of them having released the murderer after he had been handed over to them, and a third, whose protection was besought by the victim, having answered him (as he himself testified on the stand), "Protect yourself; you have a pistol." Doubtless it was the complete fraternization of the police force with the rioter—not then exhibited for the first time, but then most villainously—that specially roused the indignation of the citizens of Philadelphia who met in National Hall to do what they could to retrieve the sullied reputation of the city. It was a gathering of great numbers and eminent respectability, and, considering the occasion of it, even at this distance from the Emancipation Proclamation—almost epochal in its character. Among the speakers, both white and black, Colonel McClure struck the keynote when he said that it was not the mission of the meeting "to seize the murderer and execute hasty punishment," but to invoke public sentiment against the spirit of caste which had induced this murder. This spirit has, as everybody knows, lingered longer in Philadelphia than in any other large city in the country; and, in fact, logically, there is but a single step from the exclusion of colored people from the horse-cars to the shooting of Major Catto. Remembering the clam of persons who defended this exclusion, we fear that the election of a Republican city government and of a District-Attorney (who, for good reasons, ran behind his ticket) "praying to live, that he may show by his life the truth of his promise," to give his fellow-citizens "peace and security," is not going to do all that the meeting seemed to expect it would towards eradicating the vulgar prejudice against the negro. The meeting itself, as a sign of progress where progress was first needed, was worth many Republican mayors and policemen and district-attorneys.—The Nation.

The Prussians were defeated at the battle of Jena, which was fought on the 14th October, 1806. The loss on both sides amounted to 34,000. After his victory Napoleon advanced to Berlin.

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