

# 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.**  
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 celebrating 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 all legitimate 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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**PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,**  
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## POETRY.

### TWO RETURNS.

BY JOHN JAMES PIATT.

Last night I found your gentle face  
Within the household air you bless;  
The gathered rays of happiness  
Touched all things in the health warmed place.

Last night I dreamed a weird, sad dream:  
The moonrise shivered through the trees,  
With a low-moaning autumn breeze,  
And flicked the roof with ghostly gleam.

Through frost-furred rose-vines warmly cast,  
Welcoming arms of household flame  
Reach forth to meet me as I came,  
And clasp me in from all the Past.

Glad voices made the walls alive  
With murmur-music: loving sound  
That even the world's far echoes found—  
Lost bees of Love in Memory's hive!

I paused, I listened: you were there!  
A moment and the wanderer years  
Would melt in smiles or down in tears,  
And change would pass away in air!

I knocked: your footsteps lightly came,  
And drew old music from my heart—  
Oh, opening door! I stood apart:  
Darkness!—no voice, no face, no flame!

No hurrying warmth of happy air,  
Though the dear chimney rosily  
Clasped close some lighted family:  
You were not there, you were not there!

"The wind!" half-whispered some one,  
Then  
The Summer shut the Winter out:  
The startled child with eager shout  
Climbed mother-knees scarce again!

The walls were glad with laugh and shout:  
Returning young, and lithe, and gay?  
Who shivered there so old and gray?  
The Summer shut the Winter out.

And where were you? Dead years replied,  
Slow, one by one.  
—Another tone,  
The dream in blissful waking flown,  
Gave back the happy-hearted tone!

Snow warned to flowers by April air,  
How brightly fell those dreadful years!  
Lo! all my heart lay fresh in tears—  
Your morning voice was on the stair!

### The Ku-Klux.

The Organization in North Carolina "Snaked Out" — Correspondent with Judge Bond.

(Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times.)

General A. E. King and Special Mail Agent Petherbridge, who have been in North Carolina on a special mission, returned here to-day. They represent that the fright among the ku-klux and their friends in the State is becoming terrible, and that as an organization the ku-klux is rapidly collapsing. When the trials began a large number of prominent citizens came to Raleigh, among them several of the leading lawyers of the State to defend the prisoners, affecting to believe that the existence of an organization would be disproved. But the result of the trials astonished them, and a few days ago ten of the principal men addressed Judge Bond the following important letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 30, 1871.  
Hon. H. L. Bond, Judge United States Circuit Court:

"SIR: We have the honor in the interest of the peace of the people of North Carolina to address you this note. The fact that a secret unlawful organization, called the ku-klux or Invisible Empire exists in certain parts of the State, has been manifested in the recent trials before the Court over which you preside. We condemn, without reservation, all such organizations. We denounce them as dangerous to good government, and we regard it the eminent duty of all good citizens to suppress them. No right-minded men in North Carolina can palliate or deny the crimes committed by these organizations, but we think if the further prosecution of the persons charged with these offenses was continued until the November term, it would enable us to enlist all law-loving citizens of the State to make an energetic and effectual effort for the restoration of good order. We assure you that before the November term of the Circuit Court we believe that this unlawful organization will be effectually suppressed. In presenting these considerations to your Honor we declare that it is our duty and purpose to exert all the influence we possess, and use all the means in our power, to absolutely suppress this organization, and to secure a

lasting, permanent peace to the State. The laws of the country must and shall be vindicated. We are satisfied, and give the assurance, that the people of North Carolina will unite in arresting and forever obliterating an evil which brings nothing but calamity. In the name of a just and honorable people, and by all the considerations which appeal to good men, we solemnly protest that these violations of law and public justice must and shall cease. We have the honor to be, &c.,  
Thomas Bragg, William M. Shipp, George V. Strong, M. W. Ransom, Daniel G. Fowle, William H. Battle, Joseph B. Batchelor, R. H. Battle, Jr., B. F. Moore, D. M. Barringer."

To this letter Judge Bond sent the following reply declining the request for a postponement:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2, 1871.

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge, at the hands of his Excellency Governor Caldwell, the receipt of your letter asking me to postpone the trials of the cases now pending in the Circuit Court under the enforcement act. I have given your letter the long and careful consideration to which your eminent position in North Carolina and the importance of the subject to which it relates entitled it, but I am unable to comply with your request. These cases are very numerous, and if not tried now will at our next term so encumber the docket as to obstruct all civil business. The city is full of witnesses summoned from long distances, who have remained here for several weeks at a large cost, and it would be a great hardship to make them return here again, and it would be unjust for me to send them home unless I knew they could return with the same feeling of personal security that I myself should have on my return home. This I do not know, and though you give me assurances that before the next term of the Circuit Court the 'Invisible Empire' shall be effectually suppressed, it is not suppressed now, and I feel that the enforcement of the law should continue. I have come to this conclusion with less reluctance, because I am sure gentlemen who are so sincere in their desire to relieve North Carolina of this disgraceful and infamous association will not remit their labors to suppress it, as they assure me they have the power to do, because the court sits a week or two longer to assist them in their undertaking. I am glad to hear from you that the recent trials have manifested that this secret and unlawful organization exists in some parts of North Carolina. It cannot but aid you in your efforts to suppress it to point out by these trials to you who are the guilty persons who compose it. I hope, gentlemen, that you will agree with me that it is best to do so. With great respect, I beg to remain, yours, very respectfully,  
HOWARD L. BOND,  
Judge United States Circuit Court.  
To Thos. Bragg, Esq., Geo. V. Strong, Esq., and others.

### A Woman's Opinion of Husband.

As a general rule, we know that men have, by nature, a superiority in strength, which enables them to go through labors and dangers mental and bodily, from which females should be exempt; and that by education, they are qualified for exercising the several trades or professions by which they are to maintain their families. On the other hand, women are endowed—besides all the graces and amiable qualities of the sex—with a great superiority of quickness, tact, and delicate discernment in all the every day affairs of life. In all these, therefore, the husband ought to be completely guided by his wife. And this shows the wisdom of our ancestors, in making the husband "endow with all his worldly goods" the wife he has chosen. The wife is dependent on the husband, and clings to him for support, just as the hop plant climbs on its pole, and a sweet pea on the sticks to support it, and as the vine in Italy was, according to the language of the poets, "married to the elm." But if you could conceive a hop-pole, or a pea-stick, or an elm, imagining that those plants were put there on purpose for its adornment, you would tell them that this was quite a mistake—that the climbers are cultivated for their flowers or fruit—and that the stakes are placed there merely for their sake, and must not claim any superior dignity or worth over the plants they support. Now, just such is the office of the husband; and this state of things is what people approach to more in proportion as they advance in civilization. Among mere savages the wife is made to yield to brute force, and is a mere drudge; in barbarian countries women are shut up; in more civilized they are left free, and have more control; and in dear America, the glory of all nations, they have a higher place, proverbially, than anywhere else.

### ADOLPHUS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

It is stated that in his forthcoming annual report Gen. Howard will recommend the abolition of what remains of that institution. For the past year the bureau has been engaged chiefly in the work of education among the freedmen and the payment of bounties due colored troops who served in the late war against the rebellion. This work can be carried on through other departments of the Government now established by law, and with much less expense. General Howard recommends that the colored troops be placed on the same footing as the others with regard to bounties. This would bring them under the immediate supervision of the War Department. The bureau has, in the five years of its existence, performed a great work for the freedmen, especially in the matter of education. Notwithstanding the innumerable slanders it has been subjected to, and the fierce opposition it met from the Democratic press, it has accomplished the great object of its creation, namely, the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the emancipated negroes.

## Capacity of the Negro.

The Editor of the *Leisure Hour*, a London publication, has recently visited America, and gives the following with regard to the capacity of the negro for acquiring education:

As the intellectual capacity of colored children, I prefer quoting testimonies of more weight than my own. Rev. Mr. Zinke says: "I must confess my astonishment at the intellectual acuteness displayed by a class of colored pupils. They had acquired, in a short space of time, an amount of knowledge truly remarkable. Never in any school in England, and I have visited many, have I found the pupils able to comprehend so readily the sense of their lessons; never have I heard pupils ask questions which showed a clearer comprehension of the subject they were studying." Nor is this intelligence mere "quickness at the uptake," as the Scotch call it, or precocious acuteness in acquiring knowledge soon to be forgotten. M. Hippiau visited Oberlin College, and what he saw entirely confirmed the opinions formed in the schools of the South. "The colored girls of the highest classes," he says, appeared in no way inferior to their white companions of the same age." In 1868 the degree B. A. was conferred upon fifteen young colored men and ten young colored women. The principle of the college, in his address to the students, stated that in literary taste and ability these colored pupils were unexcelled by any of their white fellow-graduates. The Professors all gave the same testimony as to their pupils; and with regard to moral character. M. Hippiau was assured that the negro race formed a fifth of the population of Oberlin, and that "the most peaceable, well behaved and studious citizens of the place belonged to the colored race."

### A Woman's Opinion of Husband.

As a general rule, we know that men have, by nature, a superiority in strength, which enables them to go through labors and dangers mental and bodily, from which females should be exempt; and that by education, they are qualified for exercising the several trades or professions by which they are to maintain their families. On the other hand, women are endowed—besides all the graces and amiable qualities of the sex—with a great superiority of quickness, tact, and delicate discernment in all the every day affairs of life. In all these, therefore, the husband ought to be completely guided by his wife. And this shows the wisdom of our ancestors, in making the husband "endow with all his worldly goods" the wife he has chosen. The wife is dependent on the husband, and clings to him for support, just as the hop plant climbs on its pole, and a sweet pea on the sticks to support it, and as the vine in Italy was, according to the language of the poets, "married to the elm." But if you could conceive a hop-pole, or a pea-stick, or an elm, imagining that those plants were put there on purpose for its adornment, you would tell them that this was quite a mistake—that the climbers are cultivated for their flowers or fruit—and that the stakes are placed there merely for their sake, and must not claim any superior dignity or worth over the plants they support. Now, just such is the office of the husband; and this state of things is what people approach to more in proportion as they advance in civilization. Among mere savages the wife is made to yield to brute force, and is a mere drudge; in barbarian countries women are shut up; in more civilized they are left free, and have more control; and in dear America, the glory of all nations, they have a higher place, proverbially, than anywhere else.

—One-third of the citizens of the Hague, the political capital of Holland, are rich enough to live entirely on their incomes. This town is reported to be the wealthiest for its population, in the world.

## THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress an effort was made by the Western Representatives to have a new apportionment bill passed, so that those States which are entitled to additional members of the House, under the census of 1870, might elect them at once and send them on to take seats and participate in the proceedings of the next session of the present Congress. The measure, however, was resisted and defeated by the members from those States, chiefly New England, whose delegations would be reduced by the new apportionment. As no new law passed, the laws already existing govern the matter, and under those laws the Secretary of the Interior has authority to make the apportionment. The act of May, 1853, limited the whole number of members of the House to 233, but the act of March, 1862, increased the number to 241, and at this number it will stand, unless Congress shall still further increase it to prevent the older States from losing members, while the growing States gain. The whole population of the United States, as officially determined by the late census, is 38,113,253, and this number, divided by 241, gives 158,140 as the ratio of representation. The law provides that to make up any deficiency in the whole number of representatives fixed, 241, gives 158,140 as the ratio of representation. The law provides that to make up any deficiency in the whole number of representatives fixed, 241, gives 158,140 as the ratio of representation. The law provides that to make up any deficiency in the whole number of representatives fixed, 241, gives 158,140 as the ratio of representation.

| STATES.             | Population. | No. of Reps. in next Congress. | No. of Reps. in Present Congress. |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Alabama.....        | 996,992     | 6                              | 6                                 |
| Arkansas.....       | 484,471     | 3                              | 3                                 |
| California.....     | 560,347     | 3                              | 3                                 |
| Connecticut.....    | 537,454     | 3                              | 4                                 |
| Delaware.....       | 15,015      | 1                              | 1                                 |
| Florida.....        | 187,748     | 1                              | 1                                 |
| Georgia.....        | 1,184,109   | 7                              | 7                                 |
| Illinois.....       | 2,539,891   | 14                             | 16                                |
| Indiana.....        | 1,680,637   | 11                             | 10                                |
| Iowa.....           | 1,191,792   | 6                              | 7                                 |
| Kansas.....         | 364,399     | 2                              | 2                                 |
| Kentucky.....       | 1,221,011   | 7                              | 8                                 |
| Louisiana.....      | 726,915     | 4                              | 4                                 |
| Maine.....          | 626,915     | 3                              | 3                                 |
| Maryland.....       | 780,804     | 4                              | 4                                 |
| Massachusetts.....  | 1,157,551   | 10                             | 9                                 |
| Michigan.....       | 1,184,039   | 6                              | 7                                 |
| Minnesota.....      | 439,706     | 2                              | 2                                 |
| Mississippi.....    | 827,922     | 5                              | 5                                 |
| Missouri.....       | 1,721,285   | 9                              | 10                                |
| Nebraska.....       | 124,993     | 1                              | 1                                 |
| Nevada.....         | 42,491      | 1                              | 1                                 |
| New Hampshire.....  | 318,300     | 2                              | 2                                 |
| New Jersey.....     | 906,096     | 5                              | 5                                 |
| New York.....       | 4,282,759   | 31                             | 27                                |
| North Carolina..... | 1,071,361   | 7                              | 6                                 |
| Ohio.....           | 2,665,200   | 19                             | 16                                |
| Oregon.....         | 90,223      | 1                              | 1                                 |
| Pennsylvania.....   | 3,521,791   | 24                             | 21                                |
| Rhode Island.....   | 217,353     | 2                              | 1                                 |
| South Carolina..... | 705,606     | 4                              | 4                                 |
| Tennessee.....      | 1,258,520   | 7                              | 7                                 |
| Texas.....          | 918,579     | 4                              | 5                                 |
| Vermont.....        | 330,551     | 2                              | 2                                 |
| Virginia.....       | 1,225,163   | 7                              | 7                                 |
| West Virginia.....  | 412,014     | 3                              | 2                                 |
| Wisconsin.....      | 1,054,670   | 6                              | 6                                 |
| Total.....          | 38,113,253  | 243                            | 236                               |

Total number of members..... 241  
The failure of Congress to pass a new act at the last session will not defeat the new apportionment, as the laws already existing direct the Secretary of the Interior "to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, and ascertain the representative population of each State, and decide the whole number of the representative population of each State by the ratio already determined by him; and the product of this last division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the last enumeration." The Secretary is further directed to make out and transmit to the House of Representatives and the Executive of each State a copy of such apportionment. The whole duty, therefore, devolves upon the Secretary of the Interior, and he will, no doubt, perform it before the meeting of the next session of Congress. —Miss Weekly Leader.

## FAMILY STEALING.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

I have just been reading the story of a little girl who was alienated for life from her father because he made her wear two figs strung around her neck to punish her for having stolen them from the dinner table. How great was her sin, or how incommensurate the punishment, history furnishes us no aggravating or extenuating circumstances by which to judge; but I desire to protest against the wisdom and injustice of calling such an act stealing, or of assuming for a moment that there can be any such thing as stealing between parents and little children. It may be disobedience, and if not suppressed, it may lead to theft—but theft it is not; and if it were, I would not let a child think so. There are pitfalls enough for his little soul to stumble into without leading him out of his path to throw him into one that he would never have found of himself.

Every thing that tends to create a division of interests between parents and children should be discouraged. Every thing that tends to create unity should be fostered. It is never too early to make a child feel his ownership of home—not the ownership of tyranny and selfishness, but of affection and attachment. Let him have his share of the proprietorship in all its comforts conveniences and luxuries. I do not know what the law would say, but they are his. The rights of a child are the strongest in the world. His absolute inability to defend them throws an immense burden upon grown up people. He owns every thing he is born to. The wealth of his father is his by divine right. All that his parents can do—what they are strictly bound to do—is to pass over his property to him in such measure, by such means, as shall be most for his welfare. To talk of his stealing figs from his father's absurd.

The table is his figs, father, and all. He must keep his little hands off, because it is not good manners to put them on, because he will get his fingers sticky and soil his frock, because the time for figs is not yet, and he must not take his till Kate and Mary and Frank have theirs; but not in the least because the figs belong to somebody else, and not him. And if this little confused, fumbling, twilight soul half thinks it is stealing, does not rightly know the difference, soothe away the vagueness, or hush it away by silence. One sin at a time is enough for him to be saddled with. If he has been ordered not to touch the figs, there is a clear case of disobedience. Let it stand out by itself, and not be mixed in with something else. If nothing has ever been said to him about it, wherein does his fault consist? But children are such conscientious little wretches that they will often show signs of guilt when a wise man will be puzzled to define it. The part of wisdom is not to multiply iniquity, but to diminish it. Bessie had got into a habit—a mere habit—of waking up in the night and going to her mother's room. Presently her mother told her she must not come into her room again unless she was sick. The very next night I was awakened and aware of a little midget pawing rapidly over the head of my bed with speechless but ferocious resolution, and down snuggled Bessie, not half awake, and in a miante not even that. In the morning, and in the full possession of her senses, conscious crime gnawed at Bessie's heart, and when she heard her mother's step coming in search of her she for an instant contemplated concealment. But her mother was wise enough to pass it over slightly, and it was with great relief that Bessie bounced up after she was gone, and cried, "She didn't care a bit!"

And Bessie was not the least harmed by it, though that evil and bitter thing, "a strict disciplinarian," might have made out a first-class case of disobedience and evasion. It was nothing of the sort. It was strict obedience and admirable invention, showing a fertility of resource while half asleep that promised well for future usefulness when wide awake.

It seems to me it is always best

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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|----------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| One      | \$4  | \$7   | \$9   | \$12  | \$20 |
| Two      | 7    | 12    | 15    | 20    | 35   |
| 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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