

The Louisianian.

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SUNDAY DECEMBER 3, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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STRAIGHT UNIFORMITY.—Sabbath services at the usual hours, morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Thompson having returned from the North, will preach. "Whosoever will, let him come." No distinction of race or color.

Remember that on Tuesday evening December 5, the CONCERT announced by the LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB, will take place in the Mechanics' Institute. Every indication shows that this will be a fine and creditable entertainment.

The races at the Metairie Course which should have commenced yesterday, have been postponed till Tuesday, when the lovers of the turf and its sports will have ample opportunities to indulge.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the New Orleans Park, Dr. M. F. Bonzano was elected President of the Commission, vice General J. R. West, resigned.

Before another issue of our paper the Senate will have convened in extra session and doubtless elected a President, who will ex-officio be Lieutenant Governor till the expiration of the late incumbents term in 1872.

Several of the most prominent members on the administration, and anti-administration side of the Senate have been mentioned, but as yet the knowing ones speak with some reticence and seem disposed to keep their own counsel till the time for action arrives.

Several efforts are reported to be on foot to defeat the assembling of the Senate if possible, but we believe they will fail of any such effect.

THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

According to announcement there was a meeting held in Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening, under the auspices of "The Citizens' Association." The object was to take into consideration the present condition of the financial department of the City government, the embarrassments under which she labors on account of depreciated securities, and from unnecessary and extravagant outlays of public money, in short, in their own language it was "for the purpose of taking some steps to check the career of reckless extravagance instituted by the present City Administration."

In our allusion to the meeting when we saw it proposed, we embraced the opportunity to suggest the absolute propriety of approaching the important questions of the hour with the calmness and dignity worthy of the subject, and not to be led away from calm investigation, fair discussion, and manly, reasonable recommendations of amendment, improvement and reformation, by heated passion, bitter invective, and irreconcilable dislike. Unfortunately the majority of the speakers rather inflamed the minds of their hearers than informed them of the true state of affairs, and invite their co-operation in the use of those constitutional measures which are generally remedial.

The gentlemen composing the Citizens' Association can effect infinitely more by availing themselves of the opportunities which they can unquestionably obtain from engaging into the state of municipal affairs. With intimate knowledge of the wants and requirements of a good city government, they are well qualified to offer such recommendations as their wisdom and discretion suggest; and their counsel will doubtless receive the respectful consideration of the city authorities.

But we cannot believe that men believing themselves to be right—as we opine the city administrators do—can be persuaded of the "error of their way" by denunciation and repudiation.

THE PRIZE RING.

The two noted pugilists Joe Coburn and Jim Mace, went out on Thursday morning last to endeavor to batter each other to pieces for the gratification of a crowd of heartless observers. They did fight, but not sufficiently savage, nor sufficiently long to please those who did not feel the blows.

The city papers have teemed with accounts of the mill, and it is evident that each was pretty wary of the other. At the proper time they came to the scratch and for three hours and a half they pounded at each other, inflicting enough injury to impress themselves that neither had a "soft thing," indeed so firm did this persuasion take hold of their minds, that after the twelfth round each preferred his "corner;" whereupon the referee quickly appreciating the posture of affairs entered the ring and apologizing for the part he had taken in this affair declared the fight drawn and the bets on the result off, much to the chagrin of the admiring multitude who were longing for an entirely different result.

The Republican concludes its report of the fight in this manner:

"Disidentified sporting men assert that the whole affair is liable to the suspicion that neither party intended to whip the other, and complain that they were cheated out of the glorious luxury of seeing broken heads, bloody noses, and battered faces, men maimed, bruised and almost lifeless, the grand result of one of the most terrific prize fights on record.

The disinterested public, who regard prize fights as most brutal, shameful and senseless exhibitions, in which the who fight and those who look on and witness the terrible affair are all reduced below the level of brutes, rejoice at the fact that there was grievous disappointment among the sporting fraternity, and at the other and more important fact that less brutality attended this feigned fighting where a "draw" was agreed upon at the outset than was to be expected, after all the preliminaries had been made for a regular crushing, crushing, disgusting and demoralizing contest in the prize ring."

BASE AND COWARDLY.

The mission of the Customhouse organ, yept National Republican, seems to be to defame prominent men in our party who were fighting the battles of freedom and equal rights, when those whose interests it principally represents were unknown in Louisiana as Republicans—on the contrary, in several conspicuous instances, were well known as Democrats! The more earnest and consistent, the more daring and successful their services in establishing Radicalism as a power in the land, the more vilely, malignantly, and persistently does the National Republican attack political leaders whom its backers should feel it a duty to humbly follow.

In a recent issue Senators John Lynch and Hugh J. Campbell were the victims of its base slanders, in connection with their management of the offices of Register of Public Lands and Surveyor General. An appropriation was made for necessary work in their respective offices, a part of which appropriation each has expended. In the form of solicitous inquiry, with proper accompaniment of innuendo and oblique accusation, the Customhouse organ endeavors to convey the impression that these funds have been wrongfully and dishonestly used—that the gentlemen named are guilty of gross malfeasance in office. It does not dare make the charges direct, knowing its utter inability to sustain them; and its own disbelief in its own dastardly insinuations is proven by the fact that it would produce substantiated details did but the least foundation of truth underlie them.

These efforts to defame gentlemen of well established integrity can effect but temporary annoyance and no real harm; but they must react upon the authors should the latter remain long enough before the public to permit their baseness to be exposed at a proper time and under proper circumstances.

W. CULLEN BRYANT.

The Honorable Montgomery Blair, has denounced President Grant, as "an ignorant man, with a strong will that compels Congress to obey him in all things."

He has a plan however for defeating the re-election of Grant. He says:

"The Missouri programme suits me. There the Radicals were defeated through this kind of co-operation. Let the Radicals call their convention, and nominate Grant, and then let the independent Republicans bolt and nominate whoever they please, and then the Democrats rally to his support. This is the way Lincoln got in in 1860, and in this way Grant can easily be defeated."

The co-operation is to stand back as an organization and let the field be kept clear to the disaffected and independent Republicans.

Mr. Blair believes that the Democrats are fast coming to this. He is of opinion that the best anti-Grant candidate is William Cullen Bryant.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Minister Catacazy, the representative of the Russian government at Washington, has so far compromised himself and his mission in the estimation of President Grant that he was "admonished" not to address the President during the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis. The public have not been made aware of the nature of the calamities against the President by the Russian Ambassador, but the following language is "sufficiently precise and emphatic to indicate the gravity of the offence.

In consequence of his continued misbehavior and his personal calumny of the President the latter has for some time past refused intercourse with Minister Catacazy, to whom it was intimated that on the occasion of the visit he must confine himself to the official act of presenting the Grand Duke. Further than this, he was admonished not to address the President, and he did not offer his hand. The management of the Russian legation passed to-day from Mr. Catacazy to General Orloff, whose residence has been at Hartford as military attaché of the legation. This gentleman will be very acceptable to the executive authorities in his new position. This change relieves the President of the unpleasant duty which Mr. Catacazy's conduct had otherwise made a necessity of sending his passport to the minister, and may be regarded as a practical compliance with the request of this government for his recall. It is understood that Mr. Catacazy has been ordered by his government to wait upon his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke during his tour in this country, and to return to Russia immediately on its close."

POINTS FOR THE COMMITTEE.

A committee to investigate the affairs of the city was provided for by the Mechanics' Institute mass meeting. We would suggest as especially worthy of examination the following points:

First. The office of the Administrator of Finance has for a long time past been turned into a broker's shop, and the Administrator or his cashier has discounted city obligations, over the counter, in open competition with the curb-stone money lenders and St. Charles street loan offices. It has even been asserted by onerous persons (though we cannot believe it) that the money of the city itself has been used in these shaming operations—for laboring warrants have been knocked down from fifteen to thirty per cent. How much we would have the committee ascertain, has this little official speculation tended to conserve the city's financial credit?

Second. "In 1870, \$20,000 was enough for the Dept. of Commerce, while now \$36,000 is asked." Will the committee not find out if the duties and labors of this Department have not been doubled since 1870? Has not the care of all the city markets, for instance, since been added?

Third. "The Mayor has reduced the salaries of the employees in his office from \$18,720 to \$12,000." We should like to know if he cannot consistently reduce \$10,000 more without injury to the public service?

Fourth. Judge Walker says the people have "abandoned the city government to a set of rings, jobbers, thieves and men devoid of all honor or principle." Does the Judge here particularly allude to the old Drainage Commissioners—all about whom he "knows how it is himself?"

Fifth. How can respectable taxpayers consistently denounce the plan of general improvements contemplated for the levees, New Basin and connecting streets, yet sign petitions for the square block paving of streets running by their respective business places? Vide petitions published in last Council proceedings.

The above will do as a first installment. We have some other suggestive queries in reserve.

MORE HOMICIDES.

Two unfortunate occurrences are reported in the city papers of Friday, both resulting fatally to colored men.

One of them is that a disturbance took place near Bayou Sara, on board of the steamer "R. E. Lee," between a deck hand and the mate of the boat, in which the colored hand was shot and mortally wounded by the officer.

The same day another tragedy was enacted on board the "Great Republic," about ten miles below Baton Rouge, and while on her way to this city. The roustabouts are represented as assuming a very hostile and threatening attitude towards one John W. Cheeny, threats to throw him overboard, and actual attacks with their cotton hooks and other offensive weapons, and strange that with all the commotion which such demonstrations would undoubtedly create, there is no mention of any notice of it, or attempt to stop it, on the part of the officers of the boat.

The picture presents Cheeny as a very ill used and patient man, enduring all the threats and abuse until one of the hands brought a rope with which to tie him, and then he drew his revolver and scattered the crowd, killing two, and wounding a third. On the arrival of the boat here Cheeny was handed over to the police authorities. We hope that there will be searching investigations into these matters, and should it be found that these lives have been needlessly sacrificed, that justice will be meted out to the offenders.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The approaching session of Congress is represented as presenting one of the busiest business seasons for legislators which has occurred for many years. The New York World reports "eight hundred bills on the calendar." An alarming number certainly to be disposed of within the limited period of the session.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of welcoming the arrival of our friends Hon. C. C. Antoine, Senator, and Wm. Harper, Representative, from the Parish of Caddo.

THE NATION--OFFICIAL FIGURES.

From advance sheets of the Census Table No. 2, it appears that the population of the various States and Territories, as officially and finally revised at the Census Office, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Population. Includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Total. 38,255,983

THE TOTALS OF POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES AND MADE UP OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Population by race (Whites, Indians, Colored). Includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Population by race (Whites, Indians, Colored). Includes South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington Territory, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

THE BROTHERS BOYD ACQUITTED.

William and John Boyd, charged with the murder of Samuel Rainey, were released Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, the jury having returned a verdict of not guilty.

OUR CHOICE.

[FROM THE SHREVEPORT REPUBLICAN.] We hoist the Republican banner with the name of H. C. Warmoth for Governor, in 1872. We have been careful observers of all movements on the political chess board and have reviewed the acts of men, as leaders of the wings of the party, with care, and find that after noting his acts, the dignified tone in meeting the accusations of members of his own party, we pronounce in his favor. The fact is, political matters are so complicated, and may become more so during the coming year, that we require an astute, able and with all a liberal and honorable man to fill the executive chair of the State, one possessing the administrative ability, with the firmness of execution to meet and master the questions, a proper solution of which will add to the material wealth of the State and to the prosperity of all classes of our citizens. And in H. C. Warmoth the mass of the people of the State recognize these merits, and without asking Democrats, Custom-houses, "Passives," "actives," or any other "ites," a concession or a compromise of their principles, we say that as the question of "who is the man," will rest upon the respective merits of the candidates, and as his are transcendent, above, beyond and superior to any man of this State, "he is the man" to be the representative of the people. The sources from whence charges of corruption proceed against him, convicts—if there is any truth in the charges—those men of the party who sit in judgment on him, and as he is not the law-maker, but executor, and guardian of the law, is guiltless, but they are the guilty instigators of laws which they say "oppress the people." As he has been found to be an honest official, a faithful executor of the law and the vindicator of the rights of all classes before the law, we will support him as the choice of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, subject to the nominating convention. "All hail the Chief," the most noble and able of Southern Governors.

"OUR CHOICE" FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

"Our Choice" for Lieut. Governor in 1872, as will be seen by reference to our first column, is the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback. The political record of this gentleman shows no blemish, nor can his most violent political opponents charge him with corruption or faithlessness to his constituents. As an able representative of his class in whom his fellow-citizens place implicit faith, he will in the next gubernatorial canvass poll a heavy vote, and as a co-worker on the Republican ticket with Gov. Warmoth, assurance of success is made doubly sure.

we got ders we all go to de court, and dere, in de face of de whole court, Squire H— he kiss de book and do declare dat John is a free-born." Upon being asked to show his papers, which he never would consent to do, the poor, half-witted fellow, who had long years before committed them and locked them in his memory, when he himself did keep the key, in a monotonous recitative repeated something like the following never varying in the slightest degree, and always reiterating "dat I free born."

"In the State of Maryland, de An Arundel county, and de Anno Domini in de year of our Lord, de one thousand and de eight hundred and de forty-seven. In de face of de whole court I do now declare dat John Queen, who is five feet ten inches in de height, wid de long straight, black hair, yaller in complexion, wid a mole on de right upper lip, which is de free-born, in de testimony whereof I do hereby, in

the State of Maryland, in de county of Ann Arundel, in de year of Lord, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, set my hand and de great seal of de court, and do hereby now declare dat de aforesaid John Queen is free-born."

John never parsed until he finished this indubitable proof of his freedom, and always seemed to gleam satisfaction from having the original in his possession, which he said he never would part from save with his heart's blood. Only a few evenings ago I heard this incident described in the presence of some of the connections of the Maryland families referred to, and they instantly recognized the picture and the persons preserved in the memory of this simple freedman. If I suppress the names it is only because it is unnecessary to revive individual relations to a system that does no credit to those who subsisted upon it, however unconsciously or innocently.—Washington Sunday Chronicle.

Alice Cary's only Love.

In the profoundest sense Alice Cary never loved but once. The man whom she loved is still alive; yet gossip, with its keenest scent, has never found or named him. With all her fullness of affection, hers was an eclectic and solitary soul. He who by the very patent of his being was more to her than any other mortal could be might pass from her life, but no other could ever take his place. A proud and prosperous family brought all their pride and power to bear on a son to prevent his marrying a girl educated, rustic and poor. "I waited for one who never came back," she said. "Yet I believed he would come till I read in a paper his marriage to another. Can you think what life would be, loving one, waiting for one who would never come!" He did come at last. I saw him. His wife had died. Alice was dying. The gray-haired man sat down beside the gray-haired woman. Life had death prosperously with him, as it is wont with men. Suffering and death had taken all from her save the lustre of her eyes. From her wan and wasted face they shone upon him full of tenderness and youth. Thus they met with life behind them—they who parted lighted lovers when life was young. He was the man whom she forgave for he blighted and weary life, with a smile of parting as divine as ever lit the face of woman.—Independent.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE INDIAN KULUX.

Governor Conrad Baker, of Indiana, has issued the following proclamation in reference to the organized band that recently hung the three negro murderers in that State:

Whereas organized bands of armed and masked men have recently usurped the functions and powers of the judiciary in the counties of Franklin and Clarke, and have assumed the right to forcibly take prisoners from the jails of said counties and execute them for offences against the laws of this State, charged to have been committed by such prisoners, and in the latter county three negro men were taken from the jail and executed by one of these lawless organizations, and it has been made known to me that proclamations have been published in said county of Clarke, purporting to emanate from one of these klans, notifying all colored persons who have settled in said county since the close of the late war, to leave said county on pain of death; and, being also informed that there are now colored prisoners in the jail of Clarke county, who may be in danger of mob violence;

Now, therefore, I, Conrad Baker, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby call upon the legal authorities and people of said county, and of all other counties where these illegal organizations may exist, to use all the lawful means in their power for the suppression of the same, and for the speedy arrest and trial of those who have been engaged in the recent terrible tragedy before mentioned. Every citizen and every class of citizens, is entitled to the equal protection of the laws and mob violence must be suppressed and prisoners awaiting trial and their lawful custodians must be protected at all hazards. To this end all the means at my command will be furnished to the local authorities to aid in the performance of their duties whenever a request to that effect is made. I especially warn