

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.

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 allaying 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 peace 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 limitless 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.

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

POETRY. GOOD-BY.

For it is over dear. Your careless touch Can thrill or start no quiet pulse of mine; The voice whose magic wooed and won so much, Unheeded may its tenderest spell combine, The strange dark eyes their wonted glances steal But not to melt or fire me any more, And coldly turning from the mute appeal, I answer that their pristine might is o'er.

A little sorry and a little vexed, With just a touch of mirth, a touch of shame, And at my old entrance quite perplexed, I think of how we played our idle game, I, who to-night can neither laugh nor sigh, Gave many an honest smile, an honest tear, To our fair folly, born of vanity, And dead of old well, we carve no tombstone, dear!

I said, just now, a certain phrase you used, Trying to wake again the old sweet thrill, That in the pretty words so much abused, We vowed nor time could change, nor tide could chill. I said it, all alone, with lips that fain Had trembled in the loving wont of old; I could not wake the perished spark again, The fire is out—the very hearth is cold.

Come clasp my hand in frank free guise, My friend, Let the dark past bury its foolish dead; Let the dark curtain fall, the pageant end, And we pass on with calm, untroubled tread. Forgive, forget, each what the other wrought, See that the path is smooth, the sky is clear, And so with quiet unregretful thought, Own it is well, and all is over, dear!

Yet a strange bitterness is in the words, A sudden sadness swells to eye and heart, A moan swells sudden from the stricken chords, Oh, the fair soulless dream is loth to part! I would not let a woe anger creep Round that sweet memory of our long ago, Weak will I cold love; that clasp'd, yet could not keep, But there it all is over, better so!

Senator Morton on Nationality.

In a recent lecture, Senator Oliver P. Morton thus epitomized the great principle of nationality: "We must have a nation. It is a necessity of our political existence, and we find the countries of the Old World now aspiring for nationality. Italy, after a long absence, has returned. Rome has again become the centre and the capital of a great nation. The bleeding fragments of the beautiful land have been bound up together, and Italy again assumes her place among the nations. And we find the great Germanic family has been sighing for a nationality. That race, whose overmastering civilization is acknowledged by all the world, has hitherto been divided into petty principalities and States, such as Virginia and South Carolina aspire to be, but now are coming together and asserting their unity, their national existence, and are now able to dominate all the nations of Europe. We should then cherish this idea, that while the States have their rights sacred and unapproachable, which we should guard with untiring vigilance, never permitting an encroachment, and remembering that such encroachment is as much a violation of the Constitution of the United States as to encroach upon the rights of the General Government, still bearing in mind that the States are but subordinate parts of one great nation, and that the nation is over all, even as God is over the universe. Without entering into any of the consequences that flow from this doctrine, allow me for tonight to refer to that great national attribute, the great national duty—the duty and the power to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. If the Government of the United States has not the power to protect the citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property in cases where the States fail, or refuse or are unable to grant protection, then that Government should be amended, or should give place to a better. Great Britain sent forth a costly and powerful expedition to Abyssinia to rescue four British subjects who had been captured and imprisoned by the government of that country. She has

recently threatened Greece with war if she did not use all her power to bring to justice two brigands who had lately murdered two British subjects. Those things are greatly to the honor of Great Britain. And our Government threatened Austria with war if she did not release Martin Costa, who had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and was therefore protected by the Government of the United States. More recently we have made war upon Corea, a Province in Asia, and slaughtered her people and battered down her forts, because Americans shipwrecked upon her coast were murdered, and the Government had refused to give satisfaction for it. And if a mob in London should murder half a dozen American citizens we would call upon that Government to use all its power to bring the murderers to punishment, and if Great Britain did not do so it would be regarded as a cause of war. And yet some people entertain the idea that our Government has the power to protect its citizens everywhere except upon its own soil. While the idea that I would urge as being the only true and national one, flowing inevitably from national sovereignty, is that our Government has the right to protect her citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property wherever the flag floats, whether at home or abroad.

BEECHER ON DEATH—DYING THE EASIEST THING A MAN DOES.

Mr. Beecher was in an unusually talkative mood last Friday night, and discoursed familiarly in his lecture room about the various ideas of death. He did not think it an evidence of special Christian grace to be willing to die. He did not think it natural for the young or for those full of the activities of life to desire to die. It is better to be willing to live and do the duties of life. When Paul said it was better to depart he was an old man in prison. If an October pippin says it is ready to drop, is that any reason a little green apple in June should be ready? It is the business of green apples to get ripe. All the representations of the New Testament about death are full of cheer and hope. For Paul to die was to go to Christ. Dying is not growing short of breath and feeble of pulse; it is flying up to the All-loving Soul of the universe. It is going to the sweet companionship. We struggle on through the universe, finding little companionship, but we go to the spirits of just men made perfect. We go where all the conditions lift us up to a realm of nobility. There all is concord, there is no selfishness, no hardness and crudeness and rudeness or revenge; all are working up with one sweet impulse with the great genial creative force of Divine love. These thoughts ring in my soul like the bells of a far-off city, drawing me thitherward. Dying is the easiest thing men do. Suffering is in life, but as a rule men die as easily as a door turns upon its hinges. Dying is going home, not to supineness, not to Oriental luxury, but to supreme activity, where every part is developed and cultured in the realm of love. Bless God for the privilege of dying! My brother Charles, who was always in a dying mood, once congratulated my father upon the fact that he couldn't live much longer. "Umph," said the old man, "I don't thank any of my boys to talk to me in that way. I don't want to die. If I had my choice and it was right to choose, I would fight the battle all over." Father, continued Beecher, was a war horse, and after he was turned out to pasture, whenever he heard the sound of a trumpet he wanted the saddle and bridle.

WOMANHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD.

The function of womanhood as a shrine of the interior refinement of human life would alone engage the deepest and most grateful interest of a wise and true man. To find this appointed a ministry of the purer sweetness and holier tenderness gives the rougher toiler of the world assurance that wisdom and love have played a grand part in the ordering of his lot. That woman should yield her heart and give her hand, in a covenant of purest fidelity, with sincerest and most sacred sureties of lasting friendship, to be the creator and the keeper of home, could not but make a manly nature thrill with an ever-growing passion of honor and gratitude and love. If there could ever come a breach in a relation so established, it must be through causes the most distressing and exceptional.

How deep, then, must be the reverence and devotion of a true man toward woman undertake the office not only of wife, but the higher office of mother! In that office the sureties which woman gives lack nothing of perfect sacredness. There is no return for her when once she undertakes the function of motherhood. Once the mother to man of his offspring, woman has taken a step from which she cannot look back. And with the fruits of her office what added sweetness and tenderness does not the mother bring into the united life of man and woman! The mother and child are forever the central figures of the sacred story of God dwelling with man, and out of the breast of the son of man ever comes the voice of the Son of God: "Suffer little children to come unto me." How much we are won to the threshold of redemption by the little child whom from the foundation of the world the Father-Creator took and set in the midst of all the human life will only be known when we read the deeper plan and the more secret wisdom of the Author and Finisher of our existence.

He must be in heart and brain well nigh a son of perdition who can stand with the wife and mother before the cradle of his child and not cry from the very depth of his heart, "Surely God is in this place." Not to be touched in presence of mother and child with an impression never to be erased; not to be fixed in a covenant of deepest loyalty to the soul, never to be broken as long as the tablets of mind endure, must mark a man not yet elevated to manhood, a creature in masculine human form, whose level is that of the beasts that perish—which, we take it, is considerably below that of all the higher dumb

EDUCATION.

The nations of the world gain in freedom as education is more widely diffused. France might become a republic, if the people at large knew what republican government meant. Spain is hesitating what to do, but must educate her people to maintain popular government. Italy is

in the same condition. Austria has always been a despotism, but the people would be glad to break their fetters. England is gaining in freedom as her people are in knowledge. Denmark, Holland and Prussia have an educated people and are capable of popular government, if not kept in arms by dangerous surroundings. Norway and Sweden are the same—and even Russia, under its present wise ruler, is tending more and more to equality of rights. Get rid of vast standing armies and build school-houses. That is the great need of the world.

How to Break Ourselves of Bad Habits.

Understand clearly the reasons, and all the reasons, why the habit is injurious. Study the subject till there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons and the thoughts, that led to the temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, ten times, or a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over and endeavor to understand why it was that you failed, so that you may be upon your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it a little or an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is folly to expect to break off bad habits in a day, which have been gathering strength in you for years.

THE NECESSARY INFLUENCE OF THE MOTHER UPON HER UNBORN OFFSPRING.

and upon the education of infantile instincts and childish powers, and then upon youthful faculties and character, until manhood and womanhood are reached, point as distinctly as possible to permanence and peace as conditions of an honest and honorable conjugal relation. There must not be so much as the shadow of a doubt on the heart of the mother while under her heart throbs the commencing life of the child. How much man owes it to woman when fulfilling her office of mother that he secure her quietness, peace, and comfort cannot be too strongly asserted. It is one of those respects in which ingenuity and fidelity may be taxed to the utmost, yet fall far short of the urgent requirement of Nature and of truth. It is when a love most tender and faithful comes in full power into two human souls that there is most surely that overshadowing of human condition by divine influence which ought to help mother and child during all the time that their life is one. To deny this love at such a time, and suffer the conditions of greatest blessing to mother and child to fail, is the deepest possible wrong into which husband and father can be betrayed. To make this denial and disturbance an admitted common rule, at any bidding of desire, or in presence of any difficulty of union, is to put wrong for right, falsehood for truth, and cruelty for kindness, in a way the most mischievous and most inexcusable possible. It is either a crazy or a brutal philosophy which can even suggest any other order for motherhood than that of marriage, founded in permanence and peace, beyond possibility of disquiet or disturbance.

Still further, if a man has taken a woman's hand helpfully, humbly walking with God requires him to hold it faithfully, trusting always that the Providence which was over the beginning of his covenant will continue to the end. To fly out of a position like that of wedlock and fatherhood upon any impulse, or from any difficulty, either under stress of temptation or under stress of trouble, is flagrantly to disregard of the submission which every honest believer owes to providential ordinance, and which every honest man owes to social order. No more goddess, immoral, and mischievous individualism is possible than this of a man who wishes to say to her whom God has united him with in marriage, and by whom God has given him offspring: "You no longer charm me; I turn to another who pleases me better." If a man will not obey the law and trust the ordinance of Divine Providence in such a matter as this, he is worse than a murderer. He may rise to explain with philosophy, poetry, religion, as the Mormon saints do; but he cannot cover the shameful wrong and cruelty and

atheistic self-assertion of his course. If there be no sure damnation for such misbehavior, then we may as well assume that the lust of the flesh and the pride of life are our kingdom, and that for the Kingdom of God—for justice and mercy and humility, bringing order and peace and delight—we need have no concern.—Independent.

First Reunion of the Officers of the Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Troops. The Grand Army Journal says: In May, 1863, Gen. E. A. Wild was authorized to raise four regiments of colored Troops in North Carolina, to be known as "Wild's African Brigade." The first regiment (afterward designated as the Thirty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops) was mustered into service at Newbern, N. C., in June, under command of Col. James C. Beecher, of New York. Remaining in Newbern till the latter part of July, the regiment was sent to Folly Island, S. C., and took part in the siege which resulted in the evacuation of Fort Wagner. In February, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Florida, and at the battle of Olustee, where the expedition of Gen. Seymour was repulsed, won the honor of saving the expedition from total rout. In November, 1864, the regiment joined the expedition of Gen. Hatch to Pocotaligo, S. C., to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, taking part in the battles of Honey Hill and Devaux, and after the arrival of Gen. Sherman's army proceeded to Charleston. So high was the reputation of the regiment for discipline and efficiency that it was retained in the service after the close of the war, the officers and men doing special duty in and around Charleston. It was mustered out June 1, 1866. The first meeting of the officers since the muster-out was held at the Lincoln House, at Worcester, Mass., on the 19th inst. At a business meeting in the morning an organization was formed, under the name of the "Officers' Association of the Thirty-fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops," and the following officers were elected: President, Capt. William Emerson; Vice-President, Capt. J. C. White; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Woodbury C. Smith; Executive Committee, Capt. James O. Ladd, Mrs. Woodbury C. Smith, and Mrs. J. C. White. The Executive Committee were instructed to take measures toward a reunion of Wild's Brigade. Maj. Gen. Devens, under whom the regiment served in South Carolina, was present at the meeting in the morning, and was gladly welcomed by the officers. Resolutions were passed expressive of the high regard in which the association hold the memory of those who fell in battle or have since, by disease, passed from our midst and tendering their sympathies to their friends and relatives. At two o'clock the association sat down to a dinner, and after partaking of the substantial, Major J. N. Croft made a brief address, concluding with this sentiment, which was greeted with applause: "Our brave Beecher, distinguished as a preacher, as a sailor, and not less as a soldier." Speeches were also made by Dr. Marcy and others, recalling various incidents of the service. The presence of the ladies added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Among the officers and ladies interested in the reunion were the following: Surgeon H. O. Marcy, Major J. N. Croft, Captains Wm. Emerson, J. S. Drayton, J. C. White and wife, C. B. White, Ben. F. Pierce and wife, Janlan Gates and daughter, Edward Dove Woodbury, C. Smith and wife, Wm. A. Nerland, Lieut. I. R. Barber and wife, F. L. Stone, Mrs. Hawks, Misses Buttrick and Chamberlain. Letters were read from Colonel Beecher, Lieutenant Col. Willard, Adjutant Creighton, and other absent officers, and a telegram from Lieut. Harry Krebs, of Cleveland, Ohio. After providing for a re-union another year, the meeting adjourned, well pleased at the success of their first re-union.

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atheistic self-assertion of his course. If there be no sure damnation for such misbehavior, then we may as well assume that the lust of the flesh and the pride of life are our kingdom, and that for the Kingdom of God—for justice and mercy and humility, bringing order and peace and delight—we need have no concern.—Independent.

First Reunion of the Officers of the Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Troops. The Grand Army Journal says: In May, 1863, Gen. E. A. Wild was authorized to raise four regiments of colored Troops in North Carolina, to be known as "Wild's African Brigade." The first regiment (afterward designated as the Thirty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops) was mustered into service at Newbern, N. C., in June, under command of Col. James C. Beecher, of New York. Remaining in Newbern till the latter part of July, the regiment was sent to Folly Island, S. C., and took part in the siege which resulted in the evacuation of Fort Wagner. In February, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Florida, and at the battle of Olustee, where the expedition of Gen. Seymour was repulsed, won the honor of saving the expedition from total rout. In November, 1864, the regiment joined the expedition of Gen. Hatch to Pocotaligo, S. C., to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, taking part in the battles of Honey Hill and Devaux, and after the arrival of Gen. Sherman's army proceeded to Charleston. So high was the reputation of the regiment for discipline and efficiency that it was retained in the service after the close of the war, the officers and men doing special duty in and around Charleston. It was mustered out June 1, 1866. The first meeting of the officers since the muster-out was held at the Lincoln House, at Worcester, Mass., on the 19th inst. At a business meeting in the morning an organization was formed, under the name of the "Officers' Association of the Thirty-fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops," and the following officers were elected: President, Capt. William Emerson; Vice-President, Capt. J. C. White; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Woodbury C. Smith; Executive Committee, Capt. James O. Ladd, Mrs. Woodbury C. Smith, and Mrs. J. C. White. The Executive Committee were instructed to take measures toward a reunion of Wild's Brigade. Maj. Gen. Devens, under whom the regiment served in South Carolina, was present at the meeting in the morning, and was gladly welcomed by the officers. Resolutions were passed expressive of the high regard in which the association hold the memory of those who fell in battle or have since, by disease, passed from our midst and tendering their sympathies to their friends and relatives. At two o'clock the association sat down to a dinner, and after partaking of the substantial, Major J. N. Croft made a brief address, concluding with this sentiment, which was greeted with applause: "Our brave Beecher, distinguished as a preacher, as a sailor, and not less as a soldier." Speeches were also made by Dr. Marcy and others, recalling various incidents of the service. The presence of the ladies added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Among the officers and ladies interested in the reunion were the following: Surgeon H. O. Marcy, Major J. N. Croft, Captains Wm. Emerson, J. S. Drayton, J. C. White and wife, C. B. White, Ben. F. Pierce and wife, Janlan Gates and daughter, Edward Dove Woodbury, C. Smith and wife, Wm. A. Nerland, Lieut. I. R. Barber and wife, F. L. Stone, Mrs. Hawks, Misses Buttrick and Chamberlain. Letters were read from Colonel Beecher, Lieutenant Col. Willard, Adjutant Creighton, and other absent officers, and a telegram from Lieut. Harry Krebs, of Cleveland, Ohio. After providing for a re-union another year, the meeting adjourned, well pleased at the success of their first re-union.

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Five	20	35	45	60	85
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