

The Louisianian.

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THURSDAY DECEMBER 21, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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The fourth ward R. R. Mother Club will hold no more meetings until January 8, 1871. The "boys" will thus have ample opportunity to enjoy the holidays, undisturbed by the visions, or apprehensions of "ways that are dark and tricks that ere vain."

We acknowledge the receipt yesterday of a complimentary ticket to attend the Grand Military, Fancy Dress and Calico Ball, by the Dunn Guards, Co. H., 2nd Reg't Louisiana State Militia, which came off last night in the Mechanic's Institute.

The National Fay, Republican in name but not in fact, is simply an organ of office holders in the Customhouse, pledged to maintain the same set of brothers-in-law in office. Not to agree in this, on the part of any Republican, is treason. According to the Fay, they have a prescriptive right to those offices. The vials of wrath are poured out on all who gainsay it, and the five hundred partisans of the Customhouse, whose office seeking adherents would not count votes enough to elect the Representative lowest in number.

Yesterday a committee on Oratory from the second ward R. R. Mother Club, composed of F. F. Tranchard Esq., chairman, and Jos. Garcia, Henry Woods, George D. Geddes and C. B. Lang, waited on Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and invited him to address the Second Ward Club on Tuesday evening Dec. 26, to which he responded affirmatively.

POLICE REVIEW.

On Tuesday last the Metropolitan police were turned out for their annual inspection. At two o'clock the men were marched from the various stations, and met on Rampart street, where the body formed the right resting on Canal street. Drawn up in line, this corps presented a highly creditable appearance. After a review by the members of the Police Board headed by the President, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the men were marched off, in companies, each precinct being headed by its appropriate Captain or Sergeant, down Canal street, up Dryades (passing the State House and Executive office) to Common, thence by a devious way to Lafayette square where a close inspection took place.

There were between four and five hundred men in the ranks, and for fine looking, able-bodied men, well uniformed, neat and clean appearance we have scarcely seen their equal. In the performance of their evolutions too, they displayed an efficiency that will bear favorable comparison with "regulars."

The force was under the general command of Superintendent A. S. Badger, who with the aid of his captains and sergeants performed their duties with great credit; and justly received the high compliments for the efficiency and appearance of their men, which were paid.

There was a company of mounted Police on the ground and drilled as cavalry they went through their duties with efficiency, and imparted quite a new feature to police turn outs.

Two bands of music were in attendance and by the performance of inspiring and appropriate airs merited approbation.

Quite a number of spectators witnessed the parade and inspection and we have no doubt that the ingenious observer will feel constrained to admit that our Police Force is at once a formidable and a respectable organization.

Mr. Pinchback did contradict the statement of the Times that he was in the Workhouse as a criminal, years ago when politics were hot where they are now cold and when it was much as a man's life was worth to be in the front. Where was the Editor of the Fay at that time? Or where were any of the Editors of that sheet? Those representatives of "chivalry" either kept out of the way, or else formed part of the processions at that epoch. This game of looking back can never be invoked unless at the cost of the conjurer.

The Grand Era is still at its old game. The last issue is one prolonged unintelligible, vociferous bray, in the shape of the "eloquence" the joy of "crowds of friends." The "antipathy of colored men" who thinks and acts etc., and "our knowledge."

ONLY A BUG-BEAR.

One or two City papers, with an evident love of the sensational, have been repeating the ridiculous threat of Federal interposition to prevent it, if the House of Representatives should see fit to change its presiding officer. This is so preposterously absurd, that we would not have deemed it worthy of any reference, but for the fact of its repetition in the papers; and we only allude to it to remind our readers how funny reporters will be sometimes. The Fay doesn't believe that a majority of the members of the House of Representatives can declare the Speaker's chair vacant and elect another in his place. He wants a two-third vote.

How was it when Mr. Carr was deposed and Mr. Carter elected? Can't the power that made him Speaker unseat him? Is he afraid that there is "a majority" against him now, and being unwilling to acknowledge a clean defeat, waits to fall back into this "last ditch"? Keep up the upper lip.

Mr. Joseph H. Wilson should stick to dry goods, for his politics always get him beaten. He ran for Senator, and many other offices, is not one of which had he even the shadow of success, which in itself amounts to a defeat. His latest attempt is, with questionable papers to be accredited a Park Commissioner, when he again fell through. Some power should lift him from his present political attitude and make him a deputy Constable.

OUR COMMEMORATION.

According to promise, we proceed to inform our readers that on Sunday last we had the pleasure, in company with quite a number of gentlemen, of celebrating the first anniversary of our paper's existence at the hospitable residence of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, its senior proprietor. The occasion was graced by the presence of his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, Senators A. B. Harris, A. E. Barber, C. C. Antoine, Representatives J. W. Quinn, L. J. Souer, R. M. J. Kenner, Dr. A. W. Smythe, Adjutant General G. A. Sheridan, H. A. Corbin and G. E. Paris, Esqs.

The dinner hour arrived, the company proceeded to the active and interesting discussion of the smoking and luscious viands tempting the indulgence of appetites, somewhat sharpened by previous provocations. Conversation on the prominent topics of the day became lively and interesting, all the gentlemen, more or less, participating in the discussions. After a long stay over the "courses," which succeeded each other as rapidly as permissible, the unruly member "which no man can tame," demanded some license, and toasts became the order of the day. THE LOUISIANIAN, its success and perpetuity. Its proprietors. The Press. Governor H. C. Warmoth and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. The unity and consolidation of the Republican party. The Legislature. The medical profession; were all drunk and felicitously and appropriately responded to by designated representatives.

The festivities lasted for several hours, when we were admonished of the "time to part," and taking leave of our generous host, we betook ourselves to our several homeward routes.

COL. LEWIS' ORDINANCE.

The published report of the proceedings of the City Council, on Tuesday last, contain an ordinance introduced by administrator Lewis, and adopted "without a dissenting voice." The instrument runs: "Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That from and after the passage of this ordinance the several recorders of the city, when releasing any person under bond for his or her appearance before them, shall not exact from such person the sum of one dollar for the bond or recognizance they may give to appear; and all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

We give Col. Lewis the fullest credit for a sincere desire to relieve arrested parties from the infliction of an unnecessary and probably unjust penalty, but the ordinance merely prohibits the exaction of "one dollar," but makes the matter infinitely worse than it was before, inasmuch as recorders are left perfectly free to charge two, three or as many dollars as they please. We commend this matter to the attention of the Administrator.

BURNING OF THE BULLETIN OFFICE.

Yesterday morning early a fire broke out in the fourth story of the building No. 133 Gravier street, damaging it to the extent of several thousand dollars. The Bulletin printing company are reported to have suffered loss from water and fire to the amount of \$20,000, partially covered by insurance.

The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks falling from an adjacent smoke stack, on a lot of exchanges stowed away in the upper apartment.

The Plaquemines Republican of December 16 announces a change in its editorial management. Wm. A. Brainerd Esq., who hitherto flourished the grey goose quill "has been compelled to retire" and is succeeded by Judge W. M. Prescott, who is well known in the journalistic world, as an able and trenchant writer, and a worthy advocate and expounder of republican principles. We congratulate our contemporary on the acquisition of the Judge.

The Terrebonne Banner has passed from the control of Hon. P. O'Hara, and is now edited and published by James C. Clark. The new chief takes up the cry of "reform," and toots the horn quite glibly. He proposes, among other things, to "give the official doings of the Governor and his semi-excellency alphanumerical Pinchback." We warn the unfortunate individuals of their impending doom.



At a meeting of Wisdom Lodge No. 28 under the auspices of the Sup. Coun. of thirty-third and last degree of the A and A Scotch Rite of Freemasonry, in and for the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana, held December 14, 1871, the following Officers were elected to serve for the ensuing masonic year:—

- R. B. Baquie, K. R. C. W. M. M. Wm. Vigers, K. R. C. S. W. J. E. Mathieu, K. K. H. J. W. Harry Lott, M. M. Ora. C. A. Baquie, M. M. Sec. J. B. Walsh, M. M. Treas. T. Houlihan, M. M. Mas. C. L. DeGury, K. K. H. Mas. Ex. Jos. Pinta K. K. C. In. Sen.

Yesterday we were agreeably surprised to behold the beaming countenance of our genial friend, J. Sella Martin, who arrived from Shreveport the evening previous.

COMMUNICATED.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Several days ago we received a letter from Allen Greene Esq., of Greensboro, La., enclosing a copy of a letter which he had received from Matthew Scott Esq., of Muskingum County, Ohio, with reference to the establishment in the South of a Seminary for the instruction of the newly enfranchised, "particularly the females."

The letters speak for themselves: ADAMS MILLS, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, Ohio, October 20, 1871.

Mr. Allen Green,

DEAR SIR—Since the day I saw you on train for a few minutes, I have often thought that as nothing comes by "chance," (not even the fall of a sparrow to the ground) there might a Providence connected with it for the upraising and instruction of those who were formerly slaves in this country, particularly the females, who seem heretofore to have been overlooked in the effort made to prepare a portion of the race, as teachers, missionaries, and models to their brothers and sisters, in virtue and all true knowledge. It is plain that it is the mothers of any race, white or black, that give tone and character to that race. If they remain ignorant and degraded, the children can not be otherwise; as in their earlier years they are under the management of the mother nearly altogether. Acting under this impression I was the "mover" in starting the female Seminary for colored girls in Concord, N. C., now one year ago. It is now going on successfully, with about fifty students, who are separated from the contaminating influence which surrounds them, doing their own cooking, washing, making and mending; thus living cheaply and getting prepared to be good house keepers and mothers of christian families, they are constantly under the eye of their teachers, who go to church with them every Sabbath. The meeting house is on the lot adjoining the Seminary.

The minister who preaches for them (the Rev. Luke Darland) is the husband of the Principal of the Seminary. If you should succeed in establishing a colored Seminary in your State; when it is in operation with a charter from the State, and a deed for the property securing it to the Baptist Church, and to be under their control, I will give to start an endowment fund, \$1,000; if enough others will give sufficient to make the sum (\$50,000) fifty thousand dollars, the interest to be applied annually to the support of the Seminary. If you would correspond with the Rev. Luke Darland on the subject, I think he could give you satisfactory information on the subject. Write to Rev. A. C. McClelland, Treasurer of the Freedman's Committee of the Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. My means are limited, arising from the rent of 150 acres of land, but as I have no family, I can lay it out in aiding benevolent objects. Please answer me soon and let me know what you think on this very important subject, as life is uncertain and will soon come to a close, what we do, we should do quickly. I am now in my 77th year and must

shortly pass away. May God in Christ Jesus, prepare us all for the departure.

Yours sincerely, MATTHEW SCOTT.

Editor Louisianian:

GREENSBORO, LA., November 28, 1871.

The above letters were received at this office several days since, and I have now concluded to give our newspapers an opportunity to publish the same, believing the sentiments noble and philanthropic, and the subject worthy the attention of the moral, religious and progressive people.

It is unnecessary for me to say a word to the honor and greatness of this Irish nobleman, Matthew Scott. Every one can read his noble heart by reading the above letter. I will only say that I have a large family, some of which are yet to raise and educate; but I will join my friend Scott, in his laudable undertaking, by subscribing one thousand dollars, to be paid in building materials, on condition that said Institute be located at the very healthy village of Greensboro, Jackson parish, with the further suggestion that thirty thousand dollars would be enough for a beginning.

ALLEN GREEN.

We commend the consideration of this subject to the attention of the philanthropic men and women among us, who with true magnanimity, but little money, are ever found so ready to be foremost in every noble cause. Here is a cause worthy their devotion and here is an opportunity to establish in a very desirable locality an Institution specially adapted to peculiar wants.

We desire especially to draw the attention of our contemporaries in the parishes to this matter, and hope they will give it that prominence and discussion it so well deserves.

THE NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Under this caption the St. James Sentinel, under the editorship of Mr. Geo. E. Bovee, treats of the new Lieutenant Governor. He does this in a style and manner in such perfect accord we presume with his real sentiments that we would hate to garble his article, and therefore offer it in its entirety to our readers:—

P. B. S. Pinchback, the new Lieut. Governor of the State of Louisiana, is so well known to most of our readers, that any comments upon him that we may make will seem almost entirely unnecessary. Of his early history we know nothing. He was elected to the State Senate on the regular Republican ticket in 1863, and since that time has been a prominent and influential member of that body. He is a ready debater, an easy and graceful speaker, courteous and gentlemanly in his manners, perhaps a little vain; but always pleasing and agreeable, manly and independent.

He is well versed in parliamentary tactics, and will as President of the Senate, preside over the deliberations of that body with dignity and impartiality adding new laurels to those already won; reflecting credit upon the Senate and the Republican party, of which he is one of the ablest representatives. We have never been numbered among the admirers of Senator Pinchback, nor do we believe that we have ever been looked upon as his enemy. We belong to one branch of the republican party, while the Lieut. Governor is closely allied with the other, and is undoubtedly the ablest representative of his race among them.

We welcome for a second time a colored man as the second highest officer of the State; hoping, trusting and believing that the "vacant chair" so ably filled by his predecessor will never be disgraced by him who has been chosen by the voice of the Senate as its future occupant. Elected by men belonging to his own party alone; a thorough going republican himself; a fearless and outspoken supporter of General Grant for the next President, we firmly believe that he can do more, to unite the discordant elements of our party, than it is the power of any other man in the State to accomplish. Much will depend, however, upon the course he pursues. If conciliatory, and disposed to look to the future welfare of the party and State, we predict for him, a brilliant future. If revengeful and inclined to distrust good men who have differed from him, as to the best policy to be pursued to advance the interests of the party and people, his success will be doubtful and his usefulness greatly impaired.

One thing we feel assured of, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback will never be the willing tool of any politician, or set of politicians. Although the choice of the Governor

for the position he now holds, he has too much manhood to be used as a pliant instrument, and we hope his Excellency will not expect from him so great a sacrifice of his individuality.

The Southern States.

The President says that "the condition of the Southern States is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see." It is, in fact, what such citizens sincerely dislike to see. But the problem is not so simple as some intelligent critics assume. Of course the talk of the old guard of slavery about the frightful overthrow of liberty in those States by the "ignoble incubus" and "usurper," whom they used to call with the same propriety "butcher," troubles the country very little. It sustains him by increasing majorities, wisely deeming liberty somewhat safer with those who abolished slavery than with those who strove to perpetuate it. There is a very plain logic upon this subject in the American mind; and the Democratic critics, although too dull to see it, would yet help their cause by changing their point and method of assault.

We say that the problem is not simple. When the war ended we were of those who thought the better policy was to maintain for some time the complete national supremacy in the Southern States. But another policy prevailed, and we have to deal with its results. There were three classes of persons in those States—the old slave-holding proprietors, the poor whites, and the freedmen. The first two classes had been rebels, and the last had been honestly loyal. The first class comprised the persons of property and education, the traditional political leaders; the other two classes were ignorant and poor. The state of feeling was, of course, deplorable. The old proprietors and the poor whites were morbid with hate of the Yankee, and bitterly humiliated by their defeat. The easy contempt of the first for the late slaves had changed into a feeling of aversion, and a resolution, which was not surprising, to do what was possible still to hold them as inferiors. The jealousy which the poor whites felt for a class from which they were separated only by caste became hatred when caste disappeared.

The first attempt of the proprietary class was to recover political control of their States, and to remand the freedmen to virtual slavery. This could not be allowed; and by laws of prohibition, of disfranchisement, and ineligibility on the one hand, and of equal civil and political rights upon the other, it was defeated. The operation of these laws was necessarily deplorable in many ways, but the alternative was still more deplorable. Political power was taken from the old proprietors and given to the new men; but had it remained with the old proprietors, the condition of the new men would unquestionably have been such that the United States could not have tolerated it, and would have peremptorily changed the situation. Indeed, that was really very much the course of events, the original settlement being milder than that which followed. The Ku-Klux was, as the Nation says, naturally developed from this situation. Hate of the victorious Union, and of the freedmen who represented it, with the indignation at laws which were believed to submit the whites to the blacks, took expression in secret conspiracies which aimed at the control of the blacks and their friends by terror; and in certain parts of the Southern States the Ku-Klux has unquestionably produced anarchy.

Meanwhile the disabilities have gradually removed, and the President now suggests that they be made to disappear entirely. But in the degree that this hastened place the situation has become worse in the Southern States. It is alleged that the exclusion of part of the old proprietary class from political power and from office has thrown the conduct of affairs into the hands of ignorant knaves, white adventurers, and ductile blacks. But the number of those actually disfranchised has long been very small, and the explanation does not suffice. Then it is said that where knaves legislate we must expect the Ku-Klux, and that it is useless to hunt the Ku-Klux if honest men do not

control the government. But if it is gravely meant that the United States must patiently see its citizens worried, whipped, murdered, and terrorized in certain States until honest men are elected to office there? If the difficulty is that there are dishonest and ignorant men in the Legislature, and if disabilities are removed and there is equal suffrage, so that the ordinary chances of a free government are provided for all, must honest citizens submit to be scourged and shot upon the plea that where Legislatures are corrupt public disorders must be expected? What can any honest citizen, white or black, do except vote for honest representatives? And if he and his friends can not carry the election, are they to be murdered because they have not been successful, while the United States tranquilly remark that the principles of free government require the sacrifice?

Nothing more preposterous can be imagined. If the old proprietors and the poor whites, all disabilities being removed, can elect honest officers, we shall all rejoice; but if they can not, they really must not expect to be allowed to shoot their political opponents. We have long favored the completion of amnesty. But amnesty has been for some time practically a fact, and it will be found that the completion will not remove the trouble: it will remove only one of the excuses of the trouble. A wise government will avoid every reasonable pretense for disorder; it will then take care that disorder is not tolerated.—Harper's Weekly.

Rats have an unaccountable fondness for the taste of phosphorus, and to this fact may be attributed the origin of many mysterious fires. These rodents build their nests of inflammable materials, and take to them any stray matches that they find around loose. This accomplished, they undertake to gratify their appetites by nibbling the coated ends of the matches, which are at once ignited, when the nest is set in a blaze, and the destruction of the house or perhaps the ship which contains it follows. Great care should always be taken with matches. The phosphorus which is used on them is nasty and poisonous. Workmen engaged in their manufacture often die a fearful death from exfoliation of the lower jaw, and children who have sucked a match, if they do not die, usually suffer terrible agonies.—N. Y. Sun.

"What did you give for that horse?" inquired a friend of the facetious Mr. B., as he was riding by. "My note," was the significant reply; "wasn't that cheap enough?"

A philosopher hath said: He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cold, dissembling hypocrite you should beware of. There's no deception in a bull dog. It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20—11:30 A.M. COTTON.—The market opened with a fair inquiry at easier rates, but buyers finding that holders would not give way subsequently withdrew, and the sales are confined to a few hundred bales, mostly at previous figures, but part at decline. A high style of Low Middling sold at 19c, Strict do. at 19 and 19 1/2 and a still better kind at 19 1/2.

Yesterday's business embraced 7000 bales, and the market closed as follows:

Table with columns: Average Exchange, Lists, Figures. Rows include Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Strict Middling, Good Middling, SUGAR, Received 1151 hds. We note a scarcity of low grades; a quiet but firm market for the medium grades, and a good demand for clarified. Good Fair, Yellow Clarified, Fair, Fully Fair, White.

Table with columns: Average Exchange, Lists, Figures. Rows include MOLASSES, Centrifugal, Fair, Prime, Reboiled, plantation, Reboiled, refinery, Golden Syrup.