

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.
Our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times under all circumstances." We 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 it.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of moderating the memory of the bitterest 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 interests and objects, we shall conserve private interests, elevate our noble race to an enviable position among the States, by the development of the available resources, and secure the 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 a 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.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
100 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]
A QUIET LIFE.

BY MISS E. D. RICE.

You scorn my dwelling as you pass it by;
I do not say, Come in;
You are a stranger to the company
I entertain within.
My house is humble, yet within its walls
Contentment doth abide;
And from the wings of peace a blessing
falls,
Like dew at eventide.
You think my soul is narrow, like the room
Wherein I toil for bread;
But I behold oblivion is my doom,
I might as well be dead.

Yet are you sure the riches are not mine,
The poverty your own;
Is he not rich who finds his lot divine,
In hovel or on throne?
You judge me by the narrow boundaries
Twixt which my body moves;
But I behold a wider land that lies
Free to the soul that loves.

Is that not mine in which I hourly take
My largesse of delight?
Are not all things created for his sake
Who reads their meaning right?
It is not mine, this landscape I behold?
Mine to enjoy and use
For all life's noblest uses, though no gold
Has made it mine to lose?

I know the wood-paths where the feet of
spring
Have left their prints in flowers;
And all the carols that the wild birds sing
Through the long summer hours.
I watch the changeful light upon the grass,
The wind-waves in the grain;
I note the swift cloud-shadows as they
pass
Above the breezy plain.

Mine are the stillness of the autumn noons,
The peace of tranquil eves,
The sunset splendors, and the glimmering
moods,
The rain fall on the leaves.

I cannot count the half of daily joys
Which kindly Nature gives;
For while some homely task my hands
employs,
With her my spirit lives.

Nor these alone the pleasures that I know,
The riches I possess;
Still other things are mine, and they
bestow
A deeper happiness.

For unto me the past, with all its shore
Of untold wealth belongs;
To me the singers and the saints of yore
Repeat their prayers and songs.

For me again the long-past centuries yield
The harvest of their thought;
My gleanings bring me sheaves from many
a field.
Where stronger hearts have wrought.

Mine is the present, too; nor let it be
Despised as little worth;
I could not tell of all the good I see
Each day upon the earth.

Ingratitude.

It is an old saying that if you do a man nineteen favors, and for any reason decline to do him the twentieth, he will forget the nineteen requests that you have granted, and only remember the one that you have refused—and for that refusal he will hate you ever afterward.

And this is true of some men; it is true of men of mean and narrow natures; but it is not true of all. It is natural for a noble soul to cherish a lively recollection of kindnesses as it is to breathe. And while we are often shocked to see acts of friendship towards others, which have cost us a good deal of time and of labor, entirely overlooked and forgotten, we not unfrequently, on the other hand, are surprised by the grateful reciprocation of some favor long since rendered, and the very performance of which had passed from our own recollection, until reminded of it by the recipient.

We have always regarded gratitude as a feeling which is hardly susceptible of being taught to any one. A lecture on gratitude, to whomsoever addressed, instead of awakening that emotion, is very apt to engender a feeling of indignation and hatred. People never like to be told to be grateful. And it is of no use to tell them. If it is not natural to a soul to appreciate the good nature of others, it can never be taught such appreciation.

WHO THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS IS.

And now comes Alexis, the son of the Emperor of all the Russias, to New York. He is a son—the third—of the present Emperor Alexander II, and was borne on the 2d of January, 1850, and hence is in his twenty-second year.

He comes of a famous family—famous not only for their military power and glory, but for their culture of the arts and mechanics in such a degree as to raise the Russian Empire to its present high condition in civil and military honors.

His father, Alexander the II, was born in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I, on April 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Nicholas I, on March 2d, 1855. The first years of his reign was somewhat turbulent, from the fact of Russia's being then at war with the allied powers. But this he conducted with such firmness and vigor as to win the applause of his estates and family, which, until then, had been somewhat at variance with him, and finally, when peace was declared, with their earnest support, was enabled to undertake vigorous measures to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and reduce the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the Empire. He fully succeeded, and emboldened by the efforts of these reforms, was induced to the emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom on the 3d of March, 1861. This, in consideration of the previously conceived idea of Russian sovereignty among themselves, and as conflicting with all ideas of tradition and government, may be considered the great act of his reign.

In 1841, April the 28th, the Emperor Alexander II married Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, by whom he had a large family. The Grand Duke Alexander, born March 10, 1842, and heir-apparent to the throne; the Grand Duke Vladimir, born April 2, 1837, and thirdly, the Grand Duke Alexis, who now proposes to visit the United States. Besides these are the Grand Duchess Maria, the Grand Duke Sergius, and the Grand Duke Paul, the last born October 3, 1870.

The Grand Duke Alexis is described as peculiarly bright, handsome and engaging, taking a particular interest in his profession, that of a sailor, and now bearing the earned rank of Captain of the Fleet.

He is also described as having seen some of the world before his advent into these parts, having traveled over a greater part of Europe and Asia, besides being engaged in several matters of skill and diplomacy, which would seem to already stamp him as a worth descendant of the great Peter.

He adds to his other accomplishments, it is said, that of being learned in science and a most proficient linguist. The last important event in his career, previous to his departure for New York, was a visit, in company with his father, to the Emperor William, at Berlin, during which were supposed to have been transacted affairs of such serious importance as greatly to affect the future well being of all Europe.

This visit to America has been a long talked of matter, setting the New York aristocracy by the ears for months, but of its ultimate fulfillment, nothing was positively known until June last, when it was publicly made known that he would come; and now as he has actually set sail from Falmouth, on the 22d of September, it may be supposed that these ideas will reach their fulfillment.

He brings a rich and kingly company of gentlemen with him from his Northern home, and it may be well supposed "female America" is all agog at the news.

His reception in New York will doubtless, from the arrangements perfected in advance, be a very brilliant affair, worthy not only of

that city, but also of the young man of imperial blood, who comes to our shores on a peaceful visit, and as the bearer of kindly greetings from his father, our ally and friend.

And when New York is done with him, the rest of the country will take him up, extending a hearty welcome without stint, and in all sincerity.—N. O. Times, 17th.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

[From the Shreveport Republican.]

The State Senate, in choosing Senator Pinchback as Lieutenant Governor, became a sound interpreter of Republican preference, and at the same time significantly indorsed a sound Republican.

Our readers will remember the deep regret which spread through the ranks of the Republican party on the death of Mr. Lincoln, and in the narrower sphere of State life, a similar feeling of condolence was felt for the loss of Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Being among the first of his race who had been elevated to power by the reconstruction laws admittedly an excellent presiding officer, said to be in person a correct representative of his race, conciliatory in his manners, and dignified in his deportment, he filled the measure of his days to almost universal satisfaction.

But Providence always furnishes its compensations, and although we drop a tear of regret over the loss of an able defender of republicanism, we bid a hearty Godspeed to his successor who is no less able, in fact we regard the successor as the abler man. Keen witted, intrepid, candid, determined and loyal to his party, no one will doubt that Lieutenant Governor Pinchback is prepared to do his full share of work, meet his full share of danger and contribute his proper amount of influence in securing Republican supremacy.

Individual fidelity has always been the touchstone of individual success, and this is the secret of Senator Pinchback's elevation over his peers to the honorable position which he now occupies. In the beginning of the war he was one of the first to demonstrate the loyalty, bravery and readiness of the colored race to turn what had been a union of oppression to a union of strength for humanity, and when he was elected a member of the Senate, he proved by his fealty utterances that he had not forgotten the hole of the pit from which he was dug, nor the rock from which he was hewed. And this individual loyalty was in keeping with his submission to party discipline. No slight neglect or misrepresentation could move him from a firm and unqualified devotion to his people.

Whether Democrats maligned, or false Republicans deceived; whether he had to "fight with the beasts at Ephesus" or the thugs and plug uglies of ward clubs, his joyful submission to party discipline, his thorough acceptance of an administration which he has as a Republican helped to elect, and his manly defense of those principles by which the South alone can recover from the devastation of war, master the difficulties of reconstruction and utilize its victory over an inhuman system indicated him as the coming man of his race.

Such a man will always attract to him those who can be used for party success, he will always be recognized by such as understand the proper value of efficient agents; and so it has come about that political sagacity weds itself to political giants. Party necessity finds providential masters, the races are blended in the exigencies of Republican success, and the day is not distant when the people will indorse the choice of the Senate in the election of Mr. Pinchback and the re-election of Governor Warmoth.

—A waggish spendthrift recently said, "Five years ago I was not worth a cent in the world; now see where I am through my own exertions!" "Well, where are you?" "Why, I owe more than \$3,000!"

ADDRESS OF THE Republican State Central Committee of LOUISIANA.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, New Orleans, Dec. 22, 1871.

To the Republicans of Louisiana:
The gratifying intelligence received from all parts of the State of the unanimous indorsement of the action of the Senate in the recent election for Lieutenant Governor, induces this committee to present to you a resume of the facts precedent thereto:

During the two campaigns of 1870 a few ambitious men, principally federal officeholders, organized a bolting faction in our ranks. Notwithstanding an overwhelming defeat, these disunionists, determined to "rule or ruin," industriously sought to spread discontent by asserting that the policy of the State administration would be to exclude from office every colored man, and gradually transfer the government to the control of the Democracy. Unfortunately the bolters obtained control of the late State Central Committee, and under their auspices a convention was called to meet in New Orleans in August last. It is, perhaps, needless to recur to the outrages then and there perpetrated. This so-called convention met in the federal Customhouse, outside the jurisdiction of Louisiana; the legally elected representatives of the people were excluded by armed federal deputy marshals and federal troops, and a bogus organization effected, although not a quorum was present until sixteen additional bogus delegates, principally federal employees, were appointed, on motion of a federal officeholder, to fill the places of excluded regularly chosen members.

These gross usurpations necessitated the holding of the Republican convention at Turner Hall, not a secret conclave, guarded by armed sentinels, but open and free to the whole people. The proceedings of that convention were scattered broadcast, and everywhere met the full and hearty approbation of Republicans at home and throughout the nation.

Coming to the next scene in this political drama, the outcry against the State administration was vigorously maintained by the factionists, but how much truth there was in the charges of antagonism to the colored people, and secret affiliation with the Democracy, can best be determined by the events of the sixth of December, 1871, in giving full recognition to the claims of the colored people, of such importance as to justify the declaration that our party has again been consolidated, and that with measures of retrenchment and reform in all branches of the government which the party proposes to carry out, and your earnest co-operation with this committee, defeat in 1872 is an utter impossibility. Let there be no compromise with treason, but, with the watchword, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," emblazoned on your banners, press on to a glorious triumph that will overtop in benefits to humanity even those past victories which have rendered our beloved Louisiana truly "the land of the free!"

THE COMMITTEE.
Committee:
OFFICERS:
President—P. B. S. Pinchback.
Recording Secretary—William Vigera.
Corresponding Secretary—J. W. Fairfax.

MEMBERS.
For the State at large—Edward Butler, of Plaquemines; S. S. Schmidt, of Orleans; Thompson Coakley, of Rapides; Albert Gantt, of St. Landry; John Parsons, of Orleans; A. W. Smyth, of Orleans; H. Baby, of Natchitoches; G. Y. Kelso, of Rapides; David Young, of Concordia; F. J. Heron, of Orleans.
First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.
Second Congressional District—A. J. Barber, James L. Belden.
Third Congressional District—Thos. H. Noland, George Washington.
Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Rafof Blunt.
Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

A true copy:
J. W. FAIRFAX,
Corresponding Secretary.
Philadelphia is going to have another statute of Washington, to be placed in Fairmount Park. The project is in the hands of the Senior and Junior Order of American Mechanics. Plans have been proposed and a contract signed, which provides that the work shall be completed in one year. The statute will be of bronze, eight feet in height, resting upon a pedestal of Quincy or Virginia granite, twelve feet high, and when completed will cost \$16,000. The work to be commenced at once.

On call of the roll for election of Lieutenant Governor the Senators responded as follows, each candidate voting for his opponent, according to custom and courtesy:

FOR P. B. S. PINCHBACK—Messrs. Barber, Butler, Campbell, Copland, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Twichel, Whitney, Wilcox—eighteen true and steadfast Republicans!

FOR T. V. COUPLAND—Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Daigle, Futch, Herwig, Ingraham, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd—sixteen, including seven Democrats and six Customhouse employees!

Republicans! if these men, on an occasion of comparatively inferior importance, can so vilely betray your party and its solemn pledges, will you trust them in the great crisis of 1872, when your liberties—aye, even your lives—are staked upon the issue of the struggle? Fortunately, the victory of the sixth of December positively demonstrates that the Republican party can carry Louisiana against the Customhouse faction and Democracy combined.

One particular point it is desirable should be made clear. The whole political capital of the bolters is founded on wanton mendacity. Assuming, by virtue of occupancy of federal positions, to be the direct representatives of the national administration, they have, with a persistency equaled only by its falsity, endeavored to instill in the public mind a belief that the State administration is antagonistic thereto. This is not true. The Republican party, of which this committee is the head, and to which the State officials give allegiance, will, under all circumstances, stand firm and true with the national Republican organization, and guarantee Louisiana for Grant if it is the expressed desire of the party, in convention assembled, that he be re-elected to the Presidency.

Finally, your State Central Committee regard the action of the members of the Senate, in extra session convened on the sixth of December, 1871, in giving full recognition to the claims of the colored people, of such importance as to justify the declaration that our party has again been consolidated, and that with measures of retrenchment and reform in all branches of the government which the party proposes to carry out, and your earnest co-operation with this committee, defeat in 1872 is an utter impossibility. Let there be no compromise with treason, but, with the watchword, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," emblazoned on your banners, press on to a glorious triumph that will overtop in benefits to humanity even those past victories which have rendered our beloved Louisiana truly "the land of the free!"

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Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	65	95
Six	24	42	55	75	100
1 Column.	45	80	100	175	250

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O. B. BOUDEZ,
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