

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARondelet STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1872.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872. U. S. GRANT.

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More important engagements demanding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the LOUISIANIAN. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr. JOHN C. McLEOD, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

On Dit—That Speaker Carter went into the House with a Spanish mantle thrown over his shoulders, and that underneath this he had everything in the shape of weapons, except a cutlass, which he could not carry as it would get between his legs. Who said fight? What is all this preparation about? Only a man ill at ease wears a weapon, when there is no danger. The Carterites followed the example of their chief.

We have the best authority for stating that the garbled and interested reports of the affair at Mrs. Stackhouse were got up wholly for the political injury of Mr. Pinchback, but they will fall to the ground. When the truth comes out—as come it will—the lie will be placed where it belongs. Miss VIGERS was recently appointed principal in one of our City Schools, and Democratic papers, the organs of the allies of some of our Republican Representatives, says: "while ladies of acknowledged culture and discipline were taken from positions of controlling influence and made subordinate to quadroon girls utterly inexperienced and of limited education." This is the atmosphere our people are introducing their people into.

OUR WARNING.

The designs of the men who concocted and perfected the august scheme for the disruption of the Republican party and the ascendancy of Democracy, under the flimsy guise of "Reform" have now made themselves apparent. The league which has been entered into by some of the Republicans of both houses with the Democratic members is one that pleases the Democratic party. It is well known that they cannot be appeased unless at the least some portion of Republicanism is sacrificed; some prop pulled down. And already, we are told that Republicans have covenanted with them to repeal the very acts, without which the Republican triumph in the last general elections would have been considerably more difficult, if not absolutely problematical. And now we find these supports sought to be taken away, and by the hands of the very men in whose interest and for whose protection these laws were passed. To compass these wicked designs, several things must be done. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be removed, and both branches of the Legislature controlled in the interest of this mongrel combination, for the gratification of malevolence, and the advancement of Democracy.

We warn the Republicans in this intrigue, we call on the colored men who are aiding the accomplishment of these purposes, to "beware!" "Woe unto you" when the security and the liberties of your people are jeopardized or abridged by your misconduct. "Woe unto you" when the Democratic party is pleased with your political affiliation with them. "Woe unto you" when on account of inconsiderate, hasty, angry impulses, you endanger the best and most sacred interests of the people who sent you to the Legislature to protect them.

We lift up our voice now in the earnest hope that it will induce some of our Representative men to pause and consider the work they are doing. To reflect on the direful consequences of the relinquishment of those statutes which now constitute the chief glory of our Republicanism. Let them remember that the repeal of the Common School Act is among the demands of the Democracy. Let them bear in mind that the defeat of all Civil Rights measures is a prominent feature of their programme, and let them for a moment imagine the load of ignominy that must attach to any man or set of men claiming to be Republicans, and especially colored men, through whose agency or connivance such calamities are made to fall on us in Louisiana at this stage of our political history.

The masonic fraternity of Berry Lodge No. 45 turned out on Sunday last. Several other masonic societies joined them at their hall and preceded by Kelly's band, marched to Canal street, along Canal to Roman street, thence to St. James chapel where appropriate services were held. After the service the brothers returned by the same route to their banquet hall, where they regaled themselves with suitable refreshment. The occasion was remarkable for the perfect accord and geniality which pervaded the entire brotherhood. Such commemorations and reunions are profitable.

If evidence were wanting, which it is not, of the design apparent in the Customhouse ring to destroy the Republican party of the State, it would be found in the vote registered yesterday in the House where Republicans united with men who shed the blood of their people in 1868 to destroy Republican power forever. The stroke is none the less hurtful because it is lopped from the parent stem. The wound is all the deeper because Republicans gave power to the hand that dealt it.

Were we not right in saying this was only a new move of the chivalry? Look out, colored men! The triumph of the ring is your disgrace and downfall.

The New Year was inaugurated in this city by the observance of the time-honored custom of calling. Carriages rolled along the streets all day conveying pairs or quartettes of visitors hurrying to the residences of friends to congratulate them and to partake of the generous provisions made for their enjoyment.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

The editor of the Grand Era objects to having his speeches "garbled"; but strange he does not seem to think that perhaps some other people might dislike it too. In the last issue of that paper we find him selecting a part of a paragraph of a speech attributed to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and endeavoring evidently to array against him colored men who have come here from other places on account of a remark he made with reference to "black carpet-baggers." Mr. Pinchback, in the speech referred to, made the point that there were some colored men who had very recently come to the State, who were making it their chief business to go about and abuse, traduce and try to destroy the reputations of representative colored men who had borne "the heat and burden of the day," and to whose untiring efforts, fidelity and unswerving devotion and the advocacy of justice to all, the present security of these very men is due, and to the extent that they succeeded they were doing injury to the interests of the race and the Republican party itself. These men were the "black carpet-baggers" that Mr. Pinchback spoke of. It was no "indiscriminate attack upon every colored man who was unfortunate enough not to have been born in Louisiana," as the editor of the Grand Era well knows. Mr. Pinchback's policy and every day actions give a flat denial to any such ridiculous presumption. Those who know these, are aware that the liberality of sentiment, the disposition to aid even the newest comer has often involved him in unpleasantness with his friends, and he has not unfrequently been rebuked and chided by less liberal ones, for the countenance he gave and the prominence he lent to "strangers." When the editor of the Grand Era first came to New Orleans a stranger, and unknown, from whom did he receive the most conspicuous, as well as the most substantial recognition? Does Mr. Burch pretend to say that it is not exceedingly painful for a man with the known antecedents and surroundings, and labors of Mr. Pinchback, to find himself attacked and denounced by men who really know nothing of him, and who on account of known and purely mercenary motives seem to delight in destroying the influence of prominent colored men, and to build up other and highly questionable reputations on the ruins? This was the class, and this the class only that Mr. Pinchback referred to.

MR. BURCH EXPLAINS.

No doubt some people saw the report in Sunday's Fay of a meeting in the second ward on Saturday night last, in which certain illustrious ones orated to their heart's content, and the amusement of the listeners, who were all ordered to appear there. It does not appear that the roll was called at the proper time, but in due course ventilation took place. A reporter was there; and believing that a good deal of abuse and bombast might contribute to the acceptability of the speeches he couldn't fail to supply any omissions or negligences that he thought took place.

His efforts in this respect, however pleasing or flattering they might be to some of the Tertulians, were not appreciated so highly by the Hon. J. Henri Burch. This gentleman desires to say what he means for himself and justly disapproves of these gratuitous and unsolicited helps from a versatile reporter's brain. And so Mr. Burch forthwith wrote a letter to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, with reference to remarks falsely attributed to him. He proposes further to come out in a "Card" on the subject. This letter has been handed to us by the Lieutenant Governor and the following is a copy:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1871. Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback:—Sir: Your attention will probably be called to a garbled report of a speech purporting to have been made by me, at the Second Ward Club, last evening, (the 30th inst.) in which several severe reflections upon yourself are made, which I assure you, sir, were not made by me, and I ask your forbearance until my card appears denying the speech attributed to me. I do this, sir, in justice both to yourself and to me. You are at liberty to make public use of this if you see fit. Hoping that this brief explanation will serve to remedy the evil, for the present, I have the honor, &c. J. HENRI BURCH.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature assembled on Monday last according to Constitutional provision. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock noon by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. No quorum appearing the Senate adjourned to Tuesday. On Tuesday the same condition of affairs existed, and the Senate took a recess till 4 p. m. the Lieutenant Governor again called the Senate to order, and no quorum appearing the Senate, on motion duly seconded, adjourned to Wednesday, January 3. Yesterday the Senate was called to order at 12 noon by the President, and as on previous days no quorum appeared. The Senate adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock noon.

The House of Representatives was called to order precisely at 12 M., by Speaker Carter and opened with appropriate ceremonies. Eighty-six members answered to their names. Skirmishing commenced early between the rival factions and a test vote was soon forced on, when a bare majority appeared in support of the Customhouse clique.—This was the only significant action of Monday. On Tuesday, resolutions of approval and endorsement of the Speaker were passed by a vote of 48 to 44.

An unworthy effort to unseat several members failed, and an adjournment forced on. Yesterday more skirmishing took place and considerable wrangling occurred. No business of a Legislature can take place as long as the Senate fails to obtain a quorum, and when it is remembered that business of an important character is awaiting and demanding the prompt consideration of Legislators, the revolutionary conduct of those members of the Senate who are deliberately preventing the formation of the Senate is nothing less than criminal.

MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

The National Republican of Jan. 2 contains a column of the most false charges and malicious insinuations against a number of gentlemen, which in the interest of truth and justice it is obligatory on us to notice. The accusation against them is that they banded together and beat and shot Mr. T. Morris Chester on the evening of New Year's day. That Mr. Chester was beaten and shot there is no possible doubt, but that it was by "predetermination and concert we do not believe, and that we were present, had cognizance of what was going on, or in the remotest manner participated in the assault, is emphatically false in every particular; and the investigations, which we understand are to take place, will establish the truth of what we say.

The letter of Col. Lewis shows that another accused gentleman—Mr. Geo. E. Paris, was at Mr. Lewis' table at the time of the shooting. Messrs. Corbin, James, Dunbar, and others can, and doubtless will satisfactorily prove that their presence in the neighborhood, like our own, was purely accidental and the result of no agreement or pre-arrangement. There were a goodly number of other gentlemen in the vicinity of the lamentable occurrence whose names it did not please the malice of the reporter to include among his "horde of ruffians."

Like every lover of peace and order, we deeply lament the occurrence; but we as sincerely deprecate the depravity which can prompt men to deliberate and wickedly endeavor to malign other men without cause; and we have no hesitation in saying that but for the present attitudes which politics has caused certain men to assume, an entirely different construction would have been put on an unfortunate affair, that we believe had no origin but in a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances.

We publish elsewhere the letter of Lt. Gov. Pinchback, to the New Orleans Times on this subject.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. T. Morris Chester's condition is considered to be no longer critical. Mr. P. Z. Canonge, who was imprisoned on the charge of shooting him, has been released on bail.

"No quorum," is a game that two can play at. It's your deal now, gentlemen.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times—Noticing in your issue of Tuesday evening, 2d, a statement headed "Another Unsolicited Visit," I beg leave to reply in terms sufficiently short to claim space in your columns.

The facts in relation to this matter are simply these: A party of gentlemen who had been calling upon friends, stopped at Mrs. Stackhouse's residence in the joy and hilarity of the season, being glad to include her in their round of visits. Upon the information that she had not been receiving calls during the day, the company at once retired, and in departing came in contact with Mr. Chester. Some one in the party, which was quite large (there being four carriage loads), accosted him, and an angry altercation immediately ensued. I immediately sought to check it by a personal interference, when Mr. Chester with the deepest bitterness of tone deprecated my suggestions, and I left.

Immediately upon reaching my carriage, in which were seated Senator Butler and Representative Mahoney, I heard the report of fire-arms, and supposing it belonged to the season, I did not pay any attention to it, until I heard screams, which led me to believe it was something serious; and going back I learned that Mr. Chester had been shot. This is all I know of the circumstance.

In conclusion, allow me to say that there is no possible reason for representing me as other than a friend to the Stackhouse family, and for giving to an accidental occurrence in social life a political significance intended only to injure me.

Whatever may be my political opinions, I hereby emphatically protest against being dragged constantly before the public upon every petty occasion, and being made responsible for occurrences that may happen in far better regulated communities than this.

When I saw the tissue of misrepresentations in the National Republican in regard to myself, it but little more than challenged my attention, because the virulence and dishonesty of that sheet toward me is too well known to need reply; but when I find in such a journal as the New Orleans Times, a paper of wide circulation and commanding influence, statements calculated to do me harm, which have no foundation in truth, and which carry with them that vicious quality of having a semblance of truth borrowed from an occurrence, I am compelled to express my surprise, and to ask that the editor do me the justice of inserting this communication. Respectfully, P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Things Which Don't Always Follow as a Natural Consequence.

If you beckon to a baulky mule it does not always follow.

If you see a man standing in the doorway of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, it doesn't always follow that he boards there.

If you see a man running along the street, "as though the Sheriff was after him," it don't always follow that he is doing a rushing business.

If you see a man beating time at a concert, and looking very knowingly, it does not always follow that he understands a particle of music.

If you hear a couple "dearing" and "darling" each other before people, it doesn't always follow that they do it when they are at home alone.

If you meet a stranger who asks you to lend him five dollars, "and you lend it to him," it doesn't always follow that he will be in a hurry to return it.

If you meet a man troubled with dyspepsia and rolling his eyes in a very sanctimonious way, it does not always follow that he is a "saint."

When you read what the Herald's correspondents are "enabled to send" to that paper from France, it doesn't always follow that they were not perched on a stool in the top of the Herald building when they "sent" it.

The oldest piece of furniture in the multiplication table. It was constructed more than two thousand years ago, and is yet as good as new.

A LETTER FROM PROFESSOR LANGSTON.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, &c.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, LAW DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1871.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

In so far forth as your article is an indorsement of Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill it has my cordial approval. In so far forth as you would teach in this article, either by word or inference, that anything, even education, as ordinarily understood, is to precede the possession and enjoyment of civil rights, as defined and described in the bill of Mr. Sumner, I cannot agree with you. Indeed, the colored man cannot be educated in any proper sense, however numerous may be the school-houses to which he is invited; however bountiful the school endowment put within his reach, however admirable the school system in accordance with the methods of which it is proposed to educate him, if he is not made to feel in the common school, the academy, the college, and the professional school, that his manhood, his civil and social rights, are recognized and respected. This certainly is true of an American whether white or black. To attempt the education of a person in the midst of a tolerated and justified system of caste, is sure to dwarf rather than draw out and make useful his powers. It leads one so far to feel himself inferior to those of the dominant class in the midst of whom he moves, as too often to accept patronizing treatment for a recognition of his manhood and his rights; to accept edibles kindly given from a basket, while he fails to make demand of suitable recognition of his rights at the public hotel. I fear that the colored man, of whom you speak so highly in your article, has in a large measure lost his manhood, and in consequence of the very thing of which I speak.

I would have no colored man "thrust" himself upon "white people." I would have white people and black stand upon the same legal level. And, as far as colored men are educated, learned, virtuous, and influential, I would have them recognized and treated legally and socially according to their worth. Otherwise, education, learning, virtue, and influence possessed by colored persons, must be considered high valueless, while they render their possessor sensitive to neglect and abuse, and thus ever unhappy.

While, then, I would have our schools in the North and in the South largely endowed by grants of public lands and the judicious expenditure of large sums of money from the national and State treasuries, I would first of all have Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill passed by Congress, and I believe that it is the duty of all Republicans, as it is the duty of all colored men in this country, to insist upon its passage and enforcement without delay.

I am glad that this matter is before the country for consideration and decision. Let the Republican party crown its noble work of our emancipation and enfranchisement with the passage of Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill, a bill containing a full recognition of our legal rights. With sentiments of highest consideration, yours truly, JOHN M. LANGSTON.

Jurymen, Without Regard to Color.

Last year in Philadelphia, Mr. William D. Forten and others were called to sit as jurymen in the State Courts, and Mr. Moses Anderson, of Greencastle, Pa., was called to sit as jurymen in the United States Courts, (Western District.)

In Pittsburg, Pa., men called colored men, have been summoned to sit as jurymen both in the Grand and Petit Jury lists, and both in the State and United States Courts, (Western District.)

In New York, many years ago, Abner H. Francis, a colored gentleman of Buffalo, sat as a jurymen there, and Randall F. Kenney and others have been summoned in New York city since.

Lately, in Camden county, New Jersey, two colored gentlemen, Messrs. Mount and Robinson, are upon the Jury for that county, and will discharge their duties according to their oath, impartially.

All these men were selected, because they were colored men, because they were worthy citizens—men of common sense, and willing to perform the duties devolved upon citizens by the Constitution and Laws.

Prejudice would have preferred, perhaps, to omit them from the list, but there was no opinion left to the Sheriff or Marshal, or other selecting officers. The names were drawn, in order, and to omit them would be to violate law, and to sacrifice the just rights of persons to be tried. In case it were covered that any name was drawn which ought to have been drawn, the parties to be tried would have a right to protest, and to demand a new trial, because the law had not in their case been complied with.

So that, whatever may have been the fact in years gone by, what citizenship was not acknowledged now, that citizenship is acknowledged, there can be no question as to the duty of the Sheriffs and Marshals to take qualified citizens as they are enrolled and drawn, and summon them to sit as jurors. Fortunately the law of the land states the qualifications.

Neither the Sheriff nor the Marshal has the right to pass over any names because the owner of the name happens to be a poor man (compared with some rich ones), or because he happens to be a dark complexioned man, or a black man. With that the Sheriff or Marshal has nothing to do. And therefore to call such for such reasons is a gross outrage upon justice. The law requires that a man shall be tried by "a jury of his peers," and the Sheriff or Marshal arranges that some men are never tried by their peers. We protest against this as an outrage.

Whatever may be said of State Courts, (to the court of the Nation, to do justice.

If Pennsylvania, and New York and New Jersey, and all the States of the South can do justice, little Delaware can do justice too, and we look to see Sheriff Armstrong and Marshall Dunn directing a little attention to this matter, that the injustice which shelters itself in the courts may cease.

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3—11.20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened with a good inquiry, which was stimulated on the receipt of the 1.30 P. M. Liverpool telegram, reporting an advance, and, later, encouraging news from New York, and thus far some 3000 bales have sold, mostly at an advance of 1/4 @c. Low Middling sold at 19 1/2, 19 and 18 1/2, with very little to be had now at less than 19 1/2. No sales of Strict.

Yesterday's sales embraced a little over 10,800 bales, and the market closed as follows:

Table with columns: Average Exchange Lists, Figures. Rows: Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Strict Middling, Good Middling.

SUGAR.

Table with columns: Good Fair, Yellow Clarified, Fair, Fully fair, White.

MOLASSES.

Table with columns: Centrifugal, Fair, Prime, Reboiled, plantation, Reboiled, refinery, Golden Syrup.

FLOUR.

Table with columns: Superfine, Double extra, Treble extra, Good Treble Extra, Good Extra, Choice Extra.

CORN.

Table with columns: White mixed, Yellow, White, Choice White, in Dundees, St. Charles county White, Mixed, in poor order.

OATS.

Table with columns: St. Louis, Galena.

BRAN.

Table with columns: 100 lbs.

HAY.

Table with columns: Western, Choice.

PORK.

Table with columns: Summer-cured Mess., Winter-packed Mess., Retailing at.