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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

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, 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.

In our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and 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 them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of allaying the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in our land, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve the best interests, elevate our noble race, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of their unlimited 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 indiscriminate 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 merit "command," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

[From the Independent.
LA PERDUE.

BY RACHEL POMEROY.

Face that haunts me wherever I turn
With a smile that is no smile, painted
Wax;
Eye where a perilous light hath shone;
And cheek whose sham carnations burn
For the innocent roses gone!

Roses? Ah! yes; once hers, no doubt,
None wore once a robe more sweet.
Alas! that fairness should be so fleet!
Than the woman her purer sisters flout,
And shame to pass on the street.

None walked prouder in maiden's estate:
None lived life more blithely free—
Just another like you and me;
Though she knocks to-day at a bolted gate,
Bolted to such as she!

Her flower grew old ere the bud was blown,
Paled and shrank in its tender spring,
Striveled and fell, a wounded thing;
Fell in the dust, to lie alone,
Crushed and quivering.

Yet think how she that, seeming gay,
Though joyless joys be hers, I wish,
Haunts the edge of a precipice,
May have thrown her white young soul
away.

Who knows, for a single his!

Till a doom more hopeless than fabled hell,
A blacker death than the grave can
hide.

Follow her blackly side by side;
Follow her cramped in a fatal spell,
No penitence ever untied!

How must she weep for that youth-time
bright,
How must she sometimes moan and
cry.

With terrible tears of agony:
Tasting a bitter base delight,
Till her swift hour come to die.

Till the sweet, swift hour of Lethe come,
With pleasurable balm for bosom and
lip.

That whose thirsts for shall surely lip,
And into a future sightless and damp,
The merciful dark, she slip.

Oh! earth, has thou nothing but this to
give?
Oblivion and shadow to hide her
shame.

Corruption and ashes to cover her
name!

Canst thou give her no motive, good earth,
to live,
And win back a beautiful fame?

For all besides hast word of hope,
To any but her will blandly say,
Thy fault is forgiven thee, go thy
way!

And must she only exiled grope,
Forever shut out from day?

Ah! well, long injuries hate to die;
Worse is feeble, passion is strong.
The world-old curse it lingers long
But up from the chaos goes a cry:
Undo the ancient wrong!

Let sounder ethics, a straighter crease
Slowly evolve and ripen slow,
In the individual ripen and grow
Whose first of axioms shall read,
Virtue no sex can know!

Teach the child the primal fact
That self-respect is the absolute prize,
Self-rule the reallest of liberties:
Till you rear a race, in code and act,
Healthy, pure, and wise.

SKETCHES OF A SOUTHERN TOUR.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR WARMOTH—CORDIAL RECEPTION—POLITICAL CONVERSATION—SUPPORT OF GEN. GRANT—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK—HIS EARLY HISTORY—THE APPEARANCE OF BOTH MEN—IMPRESSIONS—THE LATE GOV. DUNN—STORMY TIMES EXPECTED.

New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1871.

The officers of the State government of Louisiana have their offices in the Mechanics' Institute, a large and rather imposing building on Dryades street, one block above Canal. The Legislature meets here also. The Senate Chamber is on the lower floor, whilst the Representatives meet in a large room above. Many stormy scenes have been witnessed in and around this building since the close of the war. At times great mobs composed of infuriated men, thirsting for the blood of the newly enfranchised have surged up and down the street hooting and howling like demons.

The Executive Chamber, occupied by Gov. H. C. Warmoth and his private Secretary, Mr. Bragdon, is a small but neatly fitted up room contiguous to the Senate Chamber.

Having heard much of the Governor we naturally felt some curiosity to see him, consequently an interview was arranged by some friends. On repairing to the large ante-room it was found to be full of people in waiting, to see him, and the prospect did not seem very flattering. Our cards were sent in, however, and in less than five minutes, much to our surprise, we were promptly admitted. Dr. Cooper and Captain Woodward were present, the latter of whom formally presented us to His Excellency, who immediately arose and received us with great cordiality. After the ceremony of hand-shaking was over the Governor invited us to be seated, and immediately entered into a lively conversation. He spoke of great resources of Louisiana, and the importance of wise legislation looking to a development of her internal wealth, now in an abnormal condition. The early completion of the great railroad running into Texas he regarded as a foregone conclusion, and one that would confer innumerable advantages upon the State. The conversation soon drifted into politics, and after some allusions to the differences now existing between himself and the Customhouse officials, very frankly stated that the Republican party of Louisiana would support Gen. Grant for the Presidency if he received the nomination. "In fact," said the Governor, "he shall have the support of my administration in the event of his nomination, just as cordially as any other man, and the State will give him not less than 25,000 majority." We must confess we were rather startled at hearing such emphatic expressions from Gov. Warmoth, knowing the difficulties existing between himself and the President, growing out of the management of affairs at the Customhouse, and the reports of his opposition to him which had gone abroad.

At this juncture of the conversation, Lieut. Governor Pinchback entered the room, and was introduced to us by the Governor himself. It will be recollected that he was elected a few weeks ago, at a special session of the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the sudden death of Lieut. Governor Dunn, Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback immediately took part in the conversation and soon showed himself to be a gentleman of much refinement and culture.

At the conclusion of about twenty minutes the interview ended, when the Governor and his Lieutenant again shook hands with us very cordially, and the party withdrew, much pleased with their visit. Governor Warmoth is a tall and slender young man, not quite thirty years of age, exceedingly graceful and elegant in his manners and address, and not rough and uncultivated as many of us have been taught to believe in the North. He is a fluent and interesting conversationalist, and possesses the happy faculty of making you feel at ease the moment you are in his presence. There is no reserve, no cold and haughty dignity about him calculated to repel, but on the other hand he is what might be called a social, genial gentleman, one who will make a favorable impression at once on the mind of a stranger. He is probably one of the best abused men in the country, and has had his share of misrepresentation, caused in a great measure by the peculiar and turbulent elements which have surrounded him from the very inception of his administration.

Lieut. Governor Pinchback is a light mulatto, and accomplished and elegant in his manners. In the North he might easily pass for a white man. He is also young, not over thirty-five years of age. He was born in the State of Mississippi and received his education at Oberlin College, when he afterwards made his way to New Orleans, where he located. He possesses an exceedingly quick and brilliant

intellect, has an intuitive knowledge of human nature, as it were, which enables him to arrive at conclusions with great accuracy, and is represented as being one of the finest speakers in the State. After the organization of the colored troops he received the appointment of captain and faithfully served his country in the field. He never was a slave. Immediately on the reorganization of the State he took an active part in politics and soon became a representative man. Being naturally shrewd and quick to devise the intention of his adversaries he is a formidable opponent in the political arena. Mr. Pinchback—socially they call him "Pinch" for short—has had rather a turbulent career since his advent in politics in this city, and he has successfully passed through many trying occasions. Repeated attempts have been made to assassinate him. Rancorous rebels have gone so far as to hire colored men to put him out of the way, and on one occasion he was shot at five times on Canal street, but escaped. That a wrong impression prevails in the North with reference to the Lieutenant Governor as a man, we are fully satisfied. He is just what we have described him—a gentleman of refinement and culture—and the very opposite of what his name would seem to indicate.

The late Lieut. Governor Dunn was a representative man also, and the great champion of his race in Louisiana. He was black, but a man of culture, and presided in the Senate with great dignity. The published statement that he was a slave at one time, and which has gone the rounds of the papers, is emphatically denied here. He learned the trade of a plasterer, but having a great talent for music, adopted it as a profession and taught it for several years. He was held in great esteem here by all classes, and when he died it is estimated that fully 20,000 people followed his remains to the grave. The funeral procession is generally spoken of as the largest ever witnessed in New Orleans.

We also had the pleasure of a very interesting meeting with Gen. Herron, Secretary of State. The General is a Pennsylvanian and hails from Pittsburg. We also met a number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, both white and black, and conversed with them freely and on the state of affairs.

The Legislature convenes early in January, when, owing to the war of the factions, an interesting and exciting time is expected. It is hoped that a reconciliation will take place between the antagonistic elements, and that peace and harmony may be restored at an early day. Issues of vital importance are at stake—the interest of Louisiana demanded that the utmost good will and harmony should prevail. They are essential to the peace and preservation of the country as well as the stability of our republican institutions.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

Qualification.

Every Mason of ordinary intelligence knows that color is neither a qualification or disqualification for admission to a lodge. Any lodge can initiate a colored man if it sees proper to do so. But the colored lodges already existing are not, and cannot be recognized as legal. With the legitimate or illegitimate, they are intruders in other jurisdictions, and no Grand Lodge in America can recognize them without abandoning its claim to exclusive jurisdiction. And if the lodges cannot be recognized, certainly the members cannot. If the colored man wishes to become a Mason, let him pursue the same course that white men do, and apply to a legally constituted lodge, and if he should even then be rejected, he will have fared no worse than many a white man has before.

The physical qualifications of a candidate are, that he must be a man, free born, of lawful age, being neither too young nor too old for the Master's work, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered. This is a landmark in which no man or body of men can make change or innovation. If, therefore, a Master in a lodge cannot be conscientiously satisfied in his own

mind, as his own unbiased opinion, that the candidate has in fact these necessary qualifications, he cannot conscientiously, therefore, he cannot masonically, initiate, nor can a brother not so satisfied conscientiously or masonically vote for or be present at the initiation of such a candidate. The same rule applies to passing and raising when the defect has not arisen since initiating. The Master or brother cannot in this matter substitute for his own conscience or opinion the conscience or opinion of any other man or body of men; no dispensation or advice can protect the offender; it can only make shares in his guilt.—[Decision of Grand Master of New York.]

When a companion objects to the advancement of a candidate, it is his right to keep his reasons secret, and his objection must be respected. But if he thinks proper to dispense with his right to secrecy and give his reasons, it is then the province of the Chapter to pass upon their validity, and if the majority deem them insufficient, to proceed with the advancement.

M. M.—A candidate has been proposed and elected, but before presenting himself for initiation he met with an accident, the result of which will be a permanent lameness. Can he be initiated?

Answer.—No.

E. C.—Is there any law to prevent the initiation of a candidate who is in all respects worthy, but who is unable to read or write?

Answer.—Yes. The law requiring him to sign the petition for initiation, and to make written answers to the questions required by our regulations, is to be presented to every applicant for initiation.

P. P. P.—The commissioners in a Masonic trial have no power to allow the charges to be altered, amended, or withdrawn. Their province is to hear, try, and determine the same. If the complainant desires to withdraw the charges, the commissioners could report that fact to the Lodge, and ask for instruction; or, no evidence being offered for the prosecution, they could report the charges not proved.

—Masonic Tidings.

Our Representatives.

In the last issue of the *Chief* we said it should be our especial province to watch over and make known to our readers the respective courses taken by the several representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly from the Seventh Senatorial District, and here is their record for the first five days of the session:

HON. MILTON MORRIS, from this parish, has proven himself a staunch and consistent Republican, be it said to his honor. His vote has been cast invariably in opposition to the mongrel coalition headed by that ex-Confederate Colonel, Geo. W. Carter, and in favor of the friends of the administration, who have had such a hard fight to perpetuate Republicanism in Louisiana. Mr. Morris will come back to his people with his hitherto bright record still brighter, and will receive their hearty thanks and unqualified endorsement for representing them so faithfully.

HON. DE WITT C. BROWN, also from his parish, came near making a fatal mistake by voting with the mongrel revolutionists during the first two days of the session, but the disgraceful and illegal conduct of the faction, and especially of its leader, convinced him that the crowd would not do to tie to, so on the third day he allied himself with the friends of the administration. We do not anticipate that Mr. Brown will return to Ascension to receive thanks from the people, however. He has not misrepresented them, and that is all they demand or expect of him.

HON. HENRY RILEY, of St. James, has pursued a course that will redound to his everlasting credit. Mr. Riley was a warm friend and supporter of the late lamented Lieutenant Governor Dunn, but when he found those who had been politically allied with that distinguished gentleman, conspiring with the Democracy to overthrow the Republican party and Republican State Government, he did just precisely what Governor Dunn would had he been living: came out boldly in support of the administration, throwing aside personal animosity and considering only that the life of the great party of equal rights was in danger, and that the success of the faction with which he had been identified would throw the State Government completely into the

hands of the Democrats within ten days afterward. Mr. Riley has done nobly, and his constituents will reward him with their approbation beyond the shadow of a doubt.

HON. ADOLPHE TUREAUD, of St. James, stands alone in the delegation from this district as having reflected disgrace upon himself and grossly misrepresented the people who elected him. The only reason that can be assigned for Mr. Tureaud's support of the Customhouse Democratic faction in his personal animosity towards Governor Warmoth, for what cause we cannot conjecture. Words fail to express the loathing and contempt we feel for the colored man who will willingly aid in a project to overthrow the party to which he is indebted for his freedom and his position in life. There is not one iota of principle involved in Mr. Tureaud's opposition to the Republican portion of the House; he is a hot-headed young man, and for the sake of charity we ascribe his shameful course to an almost ungovernable temper. Passion has blinded his eyes, and he saw not the precipice towards which he was helping to drag the Republican party. Let us hope he will wake from his delusion and, in so far as he can, retrieve his great error. If he does this he may receive at least toleration from his constituents, but if he does not, his political ruin and disgrace are inevitable.

Taken altogether, the representation from this Senatorial District is good. Three of our Representatives are allied upon the side of Republicanism, while but one supports the iniquitous law-breakers whose outrages are beyond comparison with anything in the history of the government of this or any other Republic. Of our Senator Hon. O. Hunsaker, we have deemed it unnecessary to speak, as every one knows that he is one of the most earnest and effective supporters of the administration in the State. His course in the Senate is one that any man might feel proud of, and if the people of the Second Congressional District shall select him for their next representative in Congress, our decided opinion will be that they could not find a better man, or one that has earned a greater right to the honor.—Donaldsonville *Chief*.

Civil Rights for Colored Men.

Within the last three days we have had the first opportunity to read the official report of the debate in the Senate on Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill offered as an amendment to the universal amnesty bill. It has given us the sincerest pleasure, as well for the mastery skill and ability Mr. Sumner displayed in answering and exposing the sophistry of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in defending and justifying the indignities to which colored men are still subjected, as for the just, patriotic, and manly sentiments he so eloquently proclaimed. The disagreeable feature of the discussion was the fact that, at this late day, in the face of the constitutional guarantee of equal civil rights to all of our citizens, and the civil rights act passed to enforce this provision, a Senator, coming into Congress with a constituency of ninety thousand colored voters, and a colored population of nearly half a million, should feel justified in refusing to recognize the great principle of justice, humanity, and equality, and in striving to keep alive the old pro slavery feeling of prejudice and hatred to the colored race.

Mr. Hill talks as glibly about "social equality," and the necessity of keeping up a distinction between black and whites, as the noisiest Northern Democrat in the palmy days of the divine institution. Though colored men are every day subject to the insult of being excluded from railroad cars, public houses, and public places of amusement,

and his constituents will reward him with their approbation beyond the shadow of a doubt.

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(Continued on fourth page.)