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SUNDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

We have several times pronounced the charges in the National Fag against Mr. Pinchback as lies. As they were repeated in a recent editorial of that paper, after this announcement the inference is plain.

Schumacher now resorts to begging the House for admission. This is proper. The man who could consent to the base design of using a court of justice as a tool to compass political ends and reduce a majority against him by putting the members in jail, can expect political vengeance. Contrition in his proper garb. But his regrets are crocodile tears.

Pitkin wails in the Fag against Hon. Mr. Speer for spearing Marshal Packard and pinning him to the wall with his questions, which were like the use of a battery bearing and beating down all before it.

PRIZE FIGHT FIZZLE.—Rumor had it that Tom Allen and Mike McCool were to have a fight; but they have an obstacle which it seems neither of them is inclined to remove. Allen refuses to fight for less than \$2,500, while McCool will not fight for more than \$1,000.

Law is accepted to be a rule of Civil Conduct.—Chesters speech. If that is the case, T. Morris Chester must be an outlaw.

WARD ELECTION.—The Republican Mother Club of the Third Ward held an election yesterday for the election of President and all other officers of the Club. The polls opened at 6 A. M., and the contest was a lively one all day, and closed at 6 P. M. Up to the time of going to press we have not learned the result.

THANKS.—We return our thanks to Secretary of State, General F. J. Herron, for a copy of his Report, embracing the report of the State Librarian to the Secretary of State to the Governor of Louisiana.

PACKARD BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The Honorable Mr. Speer is truly named. He spitted Marshal Packard on his questions in the Congressional Committee and brought out an admission of every point against the Federal officials and so quietly that Packard himself was not conscious even of the admission. If there is one thing more noted than another in the composition of Packard's mind it is effrontery. The idea that the Marshal's office nets him "scarcely anything" in other words that he is getting poor on it is ridiculous. The true cause in the divisions of the party is that Packard desired to make the State his dung-hill. In the convention Judge Cooley and Wickliffe beat him. In the political convention of 1870 he was beaten again. Which is the more blameable, a State official using his office to protect his party, or a Federal official using his office, its prerogatives and powers to destroy the influence of his political opponents? Can Marshal Packard fling a stone in this direction? We think not. It is now in the history of the country that Messrs. Casey and Packard, by their own admissions, willfully ordered to be used, and used the people's building, the people's navy, the people's army, the people's revenue patronage, for no other purpose under God's heaven than the pitiful and contemptible design of compassing the political annihilation of their opponents. So stand these Federal officials before the country. With a brazen face and all the boldness of successful turpitude, Casey, Packard & Co. stand the confessed perpetrators of misdemeanors in the public service, which in any other country would hold them up to public scorn and make them recipients of the people's indignation.

If the calm way in which Governor Warmoth has administered the police meets with opposition from Chester, what would be the result should he follow this man's advice of imprisoning those who violate the Civil Rights Bill? Hot-headed demagogues are not particularly incidental to the South. Mr. Chester, we believe is from Pennsylvania.

The Picayune has changed proprietors during the past week. This journal is now owned by a large number of wealthy and influential merchants and business men of New Orleans. It is now styled "the people's paper," and we suppose from this that the "people" are to understand there will be a "new departure" as contrasted with its policy hitherto. But if it be true that Mr. Daniel Dennett, late of the Planters' Banner, is the editor we don't believe there will be much danger of the speedy advent of the political millennium. One great "reform" has been introduced by the new owners, the price of the paper is five cents per copy instead of ten cents.

TOO THIN.—The Fags of the Customhouse writing under the searching enquiries into their iniquities by the Congressional Committee have resolved to divert attention from themselves for a while and direct it towards the Legislature. A move in on foot we understand to summon nearly all of the members so as to consume the time of the Committee and thus prevent the revelations of many a dark doing. We believe the Committee will perceive the object and defeat the dodge. It is too thin.

We had the pleasure of a brief but welcome call yesterday from Hon. G. T. Ruby, one of the members of the Senate of the State of Texas. Also from Andrew J. Gordon Esq., of Chicago, who many of our readers will remember was one of the editors of the Black Republican, a newspaper started by colored men in this city in the early days of their enfranchisement. Mr. Gordon is on a visit to New Orleans.

"Our first duty is to help ourselves."—Burch's speech. That the Governor defeated Burch's crowd from helping themselves to the State money, is the sole cause of this so-called "split in the Republican party."

The only question Casey asked the members of the Congressional Committee: "Are you for Grant?"

ST. JAMES CHAPEL.

Elsewhere in our present issue are reported the remarkable proceedings which occurred in this House of worship last Thursday evening, and we have but little to add in this place. We cannot avoid, however, expressing the earnest hope that the Ministers of this Church will henceforward "set their faces like a flint" against the use of their place of Worship for political purposes. The city abounds in halls and club rooms where meetings can be held and speeches made, and we admonish the controllers of the St. James that it is high time their Church was taken completely and forever out of politics, and everything relating to it. We do not enlarge on this topic here because we believe from the assurances received by the ministers and by the gentlemen who promoted the meeting, that the conversion of the proceedings of Thursday into a ward wrangle, was a deliberate breach of pledged faith. But "prevention is better than cure," and we hope that it may not fall to our lot to record another such desecration of a building devoted exclusively to religious uses.

MARDI GRAS.

His majesty the King of the Mardi Gras Carnival which comes off on February 13, has issued several edicts to those who propose to appear on the streets that day, as to the best method of making the display pleasurable and orderly. The police have been instructed in their duties that day; the Mayor and Council have been told what they are expected to do in the premises, and yesterday mornings papers contain the latest exercise of the authority temporarily assumed. The following edicts were yesterday promulgated by His Royal Highness:

EDICT II.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Louisiana: In order to avoid any unpleasant complications which might arise through conflict of authority, you are hereby directed to close your office on Mardi Gras, between the hours of 3 P. M., and sundown, and during that period to refrain from the exercise, or attempt to exercise, any gubernatorial privileges or duties.

Further—in order to better preserve the peace and maintain the dignity of the realm, you are also directed to disperse that riotous body known as the Louisiana State Legislature, and close their halls of meeting during the same period of time.

A prompt acknowledgment of your Excellency's submission will be esteemed a favor.

Given under our hand and seal at Carnival Palace, on this the 2d of February, 1872. STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT., New Orleans, February 2, 1872. To His Royal Highness the King of the Carnival:

The Governor of the State of Louisiana entertaining the highest regard for your Majesty's person and authority, will feel honored in obeying your royal mandate as far as lies in his power.

He regrets that his influence with the State Legislature is not sufficient to control their action to the extent demanded, but will cheerfully transmit to that body your Majesty's gracious communication.

With a high sense of the honor conferred he remains obediently, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

Subsequent to the occurrence of the above important correspondence, His Majesty was pleased to order the promulgation of the following:

EDICT III.

To all Whom it May Concern.—Greeting: In view of numerous petitions laid at the foot of the throne—all to the following tenor:

NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 1, 1872. Your Majesty would confer a great favor on a large number of employees if you could succeed in having business suspended on the evening when your dictum will be the acknowledged law of the city. Wishing your abundance of fun, and hoping through your aid to be able to assist in the frolic, I remain your subject, EMPLOYEE.

Now, therefore, we, "the King of the Carnival," do hereby order and ordain, That "all private places of business in this city be closed at one o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, February 13, 1872, (old Probabilities permitting); so that none of our beloved subjects may be debarred from participating in the honors to be accorded their liege Sovereign.

Given under our hand and seal at Carnival Palace, this the 2d day of February, 1872. Rex.

There is no doubt that the amusements will this year be conducted on a grand and more orderly style than has obtained latterly. The mythical sovereign of this revel will doubtless be quietly obeyed.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING FIZZLE!

SET CLUB SPEECH IN A CHURCH

Civil Rights Ignored!! Attack on Gov. Warmoth and his Friends! MINISTERS AND AUDIENCE DISGUSTED! REFUSAL OF ORATORS TO SPEAK.

Early Break Up of the Meeting!!

For several days the Customhouse organ kept up notifying its readers that there would be a "GRAND MASS MEETING" held in the Methodist Church, on Roman street, on Thursday Evening, February 1st, for the purpose of hearing appropriate addresses, and signing a petition to Congress urging the passage of the bill known as Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. Certain speakers were announced; and on Thursday pains were taken to say that the "Congressional Investigating Committee" might be expected to attend.

Identified, and most cordially sympathizing with the movement, we put in our appearance at the proper time, and found the building already crowded with a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. T. De S. Tucker called the meeting to order, and suggested the selection of Hon. J. Henri Burch as president which was acquiesced in.

Mr. Burch took the Chair, and requested Bishop Brown to open the proceedings with prayer, after which, on motion of Mr. Tucker, Wm. G. Brown, who was in the audience, was requested to act as Secretary.

Around the stand were Senator J. H. Ingraham; Bishops Shorter, and Brown; Elders Thomas, Young and several others, whose presence in the city is attributable to the fact that their Ecclesiastical duties call them here in conference.

The President briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to unite with other States in urging upon Congress the passing of Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, and illustrated his position by the perusal of Mr. Sumner's letter to the South Carolina Convention, [and which we published some time since,] and in further illustration of his object, the Secretary was requested to read the bill itself (which we published last week.)

During the reading of the above Lieutenant Governor Pinchback entered and took a seat among the audience, which he exchanged for a seat on the platform at the urgent request of the President. Mr. J. Sella Martin was shortly after invited to a seat also on the stand.

The first Speaker called on was Mr. T. Morris Chester. This gentleman started out with a remarkably laudatory account of himself and his sufferings "for the people's cause" in the State of Louisiana and declared his readiness for martyrdom if necessary. He then soared into the region of abstract statements and vague generalities, coming home on a gross and unbecoming attack on Governor Warmoth, violently shocking the moral sensibilities of his audience, and the proprieties of the occasion, and the terms on which we understand the building was lent. Indeed so improper was the thorough divergence from the object of the meeting, and so evidently provocative of political discussion, that two or three times some of the Elders drew the President's attention to the matter. But yet for nearly two hours was the patience of the people imposed on. At the conclusion of this tirade, the other orators declined to speak. They saw the dissatisfaction, and felt the affront that had been so gratuitously offered. Mr. Burch rose and deplord deeply the unexpected and decidedly reprehensible course which had been pursued. He said:

After what had been said by the gentleman on some points, he should feel that he had allowed injustice to be done toward some persons unless he said something—injustice first to the colored members of the Legislature, and secondly, to Governor Warmoth. The audience came here to discuss Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill, and he had hoped more would have been said on that subject. If there has been

any failure to enforce existing laws, or to enact proper laws on the subject of civil rights, the blame could not be put upon the colored members of the Legislature. In this community, and before this audience it was not necessary for him to say that he was no apologist for Governor Warmoth, and yet it was only just to say that if the civil rights of the colored people of this State were not enforced it was not Governor Warmoth's fault. It is our own fault and not his. The wrong lies deeper; it is all over the nation. I have traveled all over the United States, and nowhere have I been protected in, or enjoyed equal rights. What we want is Senator Sumner's bill, and when it is passed it will do for us what the gentleman says Governor Warmoth should do. Governor Warmoth says to you just what Sumner says: Help yourselves, and then others will help you. If I choose to go into a pen in some theatre, I don't blame Governor Warmoth for it. What we want is a national measure which shall be operative everywhere.

At the conclusion of Mr. Burch's remarks, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback was called for. Mr. Pinchback expressed his amazement at the course pursued by Mr. Chester, and the endeavor to convert a meeting, such as was called, and in the place it was, into a political ward club gathering. That as it had been done and remarks were made alleging great blame against Governor Warmoth and his friends, he would rise to a brief personal explanation: He then briefly and pointedly disposed of the pyramid of silly objections raised against Governor Warmoth, eliciting loud applause when he referred to Mr. Chester's complaint that Governor Warmoth should take his police and arrest every one who does not accord civil rights to every colored man on application, by saying if this was good argument against the Governor, it appeared more applicable against the President, who was far more powerful than the Governor; "why don't the President by these means enforce the Civil Rights bill all over the country?" The speaker concluded with a deep regret at the turn of things, and hoped the blame would be placed where it belongs.

At the conclusion of these remarks, Mr. Tucker rose and said he regretted that the object of the meeting had been entirely lost sight of, and the character both of the assemblage and the building outraged and insulted. That he held in his hand a set of resolutions which he would offer with the exception of one, which, from the feeling evoked, and the evident temper of the assemblage he would omit. These are the

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We regard the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill introduced by Hon. Charles Sumner into the United States Senate as the crowning act of the complete investment of citizens of African descent with all rights in common with their white fellow-citizens; and

Whereas, It is not only politic, but sound statesmanship, that the last semblance of legal prejudice, either of a positive or negative nature, against color, should be erased from our State and National laws; be it therefore

Resolved, That we ask of Congress as a matter of simple justice to the colored people, and to the welfare of the country, the enactment of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Resolved, That in view of the dereliction of the State Governments, especially those of the South, to enforce the civil rights and privileges of the colored citizens before the law, we hold that Congress will be fully justified in the passage of the above bill.

Resolved, That we deprecate the efforts of the white people of the South in continuing the spirit of caste, by denying to the colored people the enjoyment of civil rights, by force of white public sentiment, in violation of the constitution of the nation, of the State, and the laws made in conformity therewith.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to the Hon. Charles Sumner, for his ardent advocacy of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and also to President Grant, for his official friendship for our race, in the impartial execution of our civil and political rights.

They were then unanimously adopted, amid loud applause. At the conclusion the audience were invited to come forward and sign their names to a list which was prepared, and they did so with much zeal.

And the audience thinned out, expressions of disapproval of the course of Mr. Chester, and regrets at the failure of the move openly expressed by the disappointed audience.

The House of Representatives adjourned on Friday last to Monday, February 5th, in order that members of committees may be enabled to meet during Saturday and dispose of some of the large number of bills now before them.

THE MAN OF NERVE, AND THE NERVOUS MAN.

In the play from which we have borrowed our title, if we mistake not, the nervous man was thought to be a man of nerve, and the man of nerve was thought to be a nervous man until the sequel of the story revealed the mistake. The man of nerve was so brimful of sympathies that every critical situation made him tremble with anxiety for the safety of others though his own heart was firm with every impulse of manhood, while the nervous man appeared to be cool amid the most appalling dangers for the reason that selfishness and fear were constantly suggesting expedients for securing his own safety.

These characters have had their political counterpart in our State within the last week or so, except that the melodrama changed some of its features for that of tragedy, when young Weyland was ruthlessly assassinated in the streets of New Orleans.

Our political opponents have gone to make merry over the charge that Gov. Warmoth thinks discretion the better part of valor, while the disorganizers in our own ranks have been loud and extravagant in their eulogies of George W. Carter for his bravery. It was boasted by them that during the four years of the war the enemy never saw Mr. Carter's back, and asserted that Warmoth's enemy but seldom saw his face, hence the Governor was set down as the nervous man, and the late Speaker of the House commended as the man of nerve: here comes the sequel.

On the first day of January, when the House of Representatives assembled, Gov. Warmoth occupied the usual executive departments, surrounded by no other force than his private secretary and his janitor, giving free access to all important visitors and granting an easy egress to all who desired to leave, without questions or surveillance of any kind. Anxious that the community should not be disturbed by the presence either of a large police force or that of military companies he transacted his usual business unaccompanied by the revolvers of policemen or the bayonets of the militia though he had reason to suspect, and the sequel sustains such a suspicion that Carter's thugs and assassins would have sought the slightest provocation to take his life. He knew that the business of that holiday season and the continuation of those social amenities that belong to it, and the quietude of the community and the rules of order under which it rests, all hung upon the display of composure in his deportment and nerve in his administration—that is the so-called nervous man.

Now mark the conduct of Col. Carter, the so-called man of nerve. He came to the House of Representatives on the same day surrounded not only by his immediate followers in the band of disorganizers, but flanked by a Democratic following composed of some men as worthless as unscrupulous and as ragged as Falstaff's famous army, and of other fossil self-important and punctilious Democrats, as pretentious as Sir Huddleston Fuddleson. The agitation of his nerves needed not only the reassuring arrangement of a false award of seats by which he placed his henchmen of the Legislature nearest to him, but it was needful that all the time twenty outsiders should hold revel in his own private room, screwing their courage to the sticking point by large potations of rye and bourbon in case the man of nerve should need them—these facts, we hope, will forever set at rest the rival claims of the nervous man and the man of nerve.

In all seriousness, let us say that a man who, like George W. Carter, arrests his opponent by illegal processes and steals the advantage of his absence to do a deed which he would not dare do in his presence, who swears in five hundred sergeants-at-arms to protect him in his seat, and sets three of them upon one of his opponents, two of them to hold him in front, while the third shoots him from behind,

who fills two or three armories with many mobs armed with every species of deadly weapons to bolster his ambitious designs and to fortify his quivering nerves, must abandon forever all claim to be a man of nerve, especially when it is added that he has taken safety to flight.

Let but our people sustain the conduct of Governor Warmoth, who has mingled unwavering resolution with prudence and ——— held in check the exasperating feeling of his followers and acts of indignity and violence calculated fan them to a flame and who has rendered as full an obedience to law as his exactions to its terms have been firm and manly and they will eventually ascertain to their entire satisfaction the difference between a nervous man and a man of nerve.—Shreveport Republican.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION BILL.

The untiring zeal and industry of our able Representative, the Hon. L. W. Perce, has again brought him prominently before the American people as one of the champions of the National Education Bill. This bill proposes to devote the proceeds of the sale of all the public lands to an educational fund to be distributed through all the States in proportion to population. The bill is meeting opposition in Congress from the Democratic wing, who imagine they see another scheme of Radical plunder in the measure. These old fossilized hankers after the "black pots of Egypt," think they see another "chickensaw school fund." Their summary way of disposing of surplus school funds will, no doubt, commend itself to Congress and may be the means of placing the National School fund in the hands of the "party of honesty" for disbursement, if the bill should pass.

THE WHITE MASONRY OF NEW JERSEY Justice Triumphant.

The Philadelphia Press has the following very brief notice of a very important transaction:

The New Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons, in session at Trenton, was occupied during the whole of Wednesday in discussing the action of Grand Master Pine in revoking the charter of Alpha Lodge, of Newark, because proposed to admit a negro to membership. A number of able and stirring speeches were made on the subject, mainly in opposition to the action of the Grand Master. Several distinguished representatives of both political parties spoke with great emphasis in favor of re-instating the lodge, and the vote being taken this result was reached, the charter being ordered by a vote of 112 to 103 to be restored. Hereafter, in New Jersey at least, the black man will be admitted to this order upon an equal footing with the white.

The Nashua (N.H.) Gazette says a young lady of that city, who has been studying law for a year, has made application for admission to the Law School of Harvard University, and the subject is now under the consideration of the controlling authorities of that institution. This is the first application of the kind that has ever been in this department of the university. An application of a similar character was made a year ago for admission to the medical depart, but it was rejected.

"Hallo, Jake, where did you buy those fish?" "I didn't buy 'em!" "Well, where did you get 'em?" "I hooked 'em."

CUBAN BELLIGERENCE.

There has been some feeling of hostility to Spain developed by the murder of the students at Havana, and Mr. Cox, of New York, has introduced in Congress resolutions of recognition of Cuban belligerence. But however deeply so wanted a crime as the massacre of the students may stir the foreign reader, and however urgent may be the duty of our government to insist upon the amplest protection of our citizens in Cuba, the concession of belligerent rights, or, in Mr. Sumner's phrase, belligerence, is another question. It is, indeed, the question which Burke asked of the sheriffs of Bristol a hundred years ago in reference to the American colonies—whether they should enjoy the benefits of the law of nations. It is the question to which a famous reply was made by Sir James Mackintosh, in his speech upon the recognition of the independence of the Spanish-American colonies. He said that independence was not as