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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 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.

See the card of C. B. Love in another column.

The Congressional Committee according to reports from Washington will not make a report for three weeks. So Messrs. Packard & Co. can feel easy in their seats until that time.

This being the anniversary of Washington's birth day, and a national holiday, the public schools, buildings, and the session of the Legislature will be closed till tomorrow.

The meeting Saturday night was characterized by a not singular incident. After the white speakers had performed their parts, they gave the audience "a nigger"—Burch.

Who is, and what is the matter with the vituperative "stockholder" of the Louisiana Jockey Club? He seems to have a particularly bad temper, but he is discreet enough to screen himself behind an incognito when he abuses.

We are glad that the Senate will not again go to mangling the school law. The present one has not been fairly tried yet, and the clamor for change, and the bill by Senator Ray are both calculated to wonderfully embarrass if not overthrow the common schools.

The Picayune and Times are now engaged in an active journalistic tourney over the question, in brief, which of these papers is entitled to the appellation of "The People's Paper." As we are the people's paper, without making any pretence of the fact, in gasconading about it, we can be but lookers on in the contest.

REPUBLICAN INDISCRETION.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of a Republican meeting in Augusta, Georgia, protesting against the conduct of the Republican State Central Committee of that State in usurping the rights of the Republicans to elect the delegates to the Presidential Nominating Convention, to meet in Philadelphia next June. We also copy the strictures of Harper's Weekly on this subject, and commend them to consideration. It is to be lamented that there is a growing disposition on the part of party leaders to form assemblies and conventions just after their model, and in order to accomplish this task they do not scruple to invade the sacred rights of the people.

The instance under review is another illustration of interested and intemperate zeal of partisans, who in their anxiety to be credited with the championship of President Grant, adopt such means as are calculated to rouse suspicion of their own faith in the popularity and claims of President Grant for re-nomination. And this has been the kind of serious blunders which have been committed by Federal officials and those indiscreet politicians who to manufacture capital for themselves assume to control opinion. For our part we can see no cause whatever for the premature and feverish anxiety which is being displayed in Georgia and elsewhere. The great Republican party of the country is indicating by unmistakable signs its confidence in President Grant and every where, in every respectable republican paper do we find the journalists pointing with pride and satisfaction to the wisdom, the integrity and the economy of his administration. It is true that there are opposers of some weight and influence, but they amount to very little when compared with the great bulk of the Republican party who seem to be regarding the President's re-nomination and election a foregone conclusion. Among one of the first papers to express our choice of President Grant for a second term, we have never failed to watch with interest every attitude which has been assumed by himself, by his admirers and his foes. We have an abiding faith that nothing but the gravest overt acts on the part of the national administration and its friends can effect the defeat of the President in November. We look therefore with great solicitude on any encroachment of popular rights to hasten a consummation that seems to be inevitable.

The Picayune is in a lucid vein. It wrote nearly a column yesterday in vindication of its "comments upon Mr. Pinchback." But both text and commentary are wrong. Mr. Pinchback does not and never did counsel or agitate any animosity between whites and blacks. His aims are universally known to be to conciliate the races and promote harmony and mutual good understandings among all classes. The prospectus of our paper safely indicates his position in relation to this matter: "Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, 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 fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country."

A bribery bill is now proposed for passage. It will be a death blow to the lobby should it be adopted, but the man who offers the inducement should be the one on whom the greatest amount of punishment should fall. Weed out the tempters first.

The Grand Duke departed on Monday night by special train for Pensacola off which point the fleet that is to convey His Imperial Highness to his country now lies at anchor. He expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which he was received and entertained by the people, and the cordiality displayed.

IT WILL FAIL.

The Committee of Fifty-One are now catching hail from the Fog and from the Times who were its creators. When the parent find fault with its own off-spring, outsiders and third parties can criticize with justice. We hear that this committee have settled upon Mr. Randolph for Governor and, indeed have already elected him. This body of men who were selected to ascertain the roguery of the city government and who could not find it, then exceed their jurisdiction and "go for" the State, because the Legislature will not pass the bills they propose, when it is a notorious fact, the Assembly has never seen the bills. They wanted a pretext. They looked for an excuse to rouse a popular indignation and get up a vehement outcry. Not having one, they invented it and threw upon Governor Warmoth and the Legislature the burden of causing all the suffering of the people. They wanted to go to work and call a convention right off and knowing they cannot as Democrats, they lure into the fold such men as Burch who carries favor with the enemies of his race, who slaughtered them in 1868 and who would do it again if they had a chance. The plan will fail signally, totally fail.

Is it not extraordinary that a meeting called for a specific purpose at which a coterie of gentlemen are to speak and none others and then not to talk except in a particular direction, a meeting whose resolutions are written in advance and printed, and about which everything is cut and dried should be called a meeting of the people? What is our theory of the people—the source when all power springs? Governor Warmoth has not a prerogative or privilege, a right or immunity that has not been conferred by the "people" through their representatives, representatives not of a class or clique, not of merchants or lawyers, but of the entire people of the component part of that stream which daily flows by our doors. No such dictum as comes for instance from an association of defeated lobbyists ought to be respected by the Legislature. Much less should any public official heed the ravings of disaffected and defeated Democrats at the sins of political opponents every one of whose positions they are ready and far too willing to occupy. This movement is the last kick of the dead dog democracy, and so it is regarded by "the people."

What has become of the "people's party" of late? They had vice presidents to make a Legislature at the first meeting. We recognize the names of the following colored men on the list, Jas. H. Ingraham, F. McK. Dunn, Benj. Gaddis, R. M. J. Kenner, E. Detiege, B. F. Joubert, C. B. Love, W. G. Johnson, W. G. Elliott, J. M. Vance, Julius P. Brown, Ed. Williams, Andrew Dumont. The Republican party will doubtless cherish some anxiety to know what amount of countenance and support such well known gentlemen propose to give to this new fangled concern, or whether these names were not unauthorizedly made use of, to give some color to their proceedings. We have been told that Burch's presence was an accident and that there was no intention to trot him out, but the irrefragable could not be decently kept from participating. Now what is the use of calling it a "people's party" when the whole concern is Foggy Democracy and Aristocracy who have long ago bid a long farewell to all their greatness.

DIED.

HUTCHINSON—At 1 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, at the residence of Hon. James H. Ingraham, of consumption, John W. Hutchinson, aged 35 years.

His remains were, yesterday afternoon, interred in the St. Louis Cemetery, followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends. Deceased was a member of Berry Lodge No. 45, and the fraternity, Wisdom No. 28, and Amity No. 27 attended the funeral in regalia.

TINSLEY—February 12, of erysipelas, John R. Tinsley, aged 60 years. Funeral from his late residence, 262 West Seventh street, at 2 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday. Friends will attend without further delay.—Cincinnati Commercial.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLUB.

The Lincoln (colored) Memorial Club held a highly creditable meeting in Cincinnati, on February 12, the sixty-second anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth day.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of February 13, contains a full report of the proceedings, but our space will not permit us to do more than copy one or two of the speeches; we submit those of Messrs. T. N. C. Liverpool and Peter H. Clarke:

5. "Kentucky, the native State of our hero—She cherishes the rotting corpses of Secession and Nullification, holding the sal volatile of States Rights to their nostrils. She refuses to believe them dead, though the civilized world is holding its nose because of the stench. We pity her hallucination, but after next November the carcasses must be buried, whether she be willing or not."

Response by T. N. C. Liverpool. After speaking of the early life and labors of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Liverpool spoke as follows:

"It was while presiding over the destinies of this Nation that Abraham Lincoln formed an act which stands on the pages of history without a parallel. The issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation was an act of justice which challenged the admiration of the civilized world, and made jubilant an entire race, which had suffered the untold miseries of slavery for more than two centuries."

"With a view of honoring the memory of this man, we have assembled here to-night. Lincoln—Abraham Lincoln! thou art resting now peacefully and happily with thy Maker; we will ever cherish thy name, and it will grow brighter and brighter as it is transmitted from one generation to the other."

"Mr. President it is hard for one to understand how Kentucky, a State which still cherishes the rotting corpses of secession and nullification, and is so hostile to the Union and equal rights and which has exhausted every means in her power to disgrace and reduce to the level of chattels her colored citizens, can be the mother State of one so pure, and patriotic, and liberty loving as our hero was."

"Impressions received in youth generally cling to persons through life, and usually influence and guide them in most of their acts, but in this instance they seem to have been thrown off before maturity was reached, for there is nothing in his known acts to indicate the place of Mr. Lincoln's birth. His native State has not learned yet that a permanent change has taken place in this Government; that its policy henceforward will be equal and exact justice to all; that a man shall be known, not by the color of his skin or the texture of his hair, but by his deeds and acts."

"The action of the Kentucky Legislature, granting colored persons the right to testify in the State Courts, strikes some as an evidence that she has thrown off her hallucination, and in a spirit of justice is willing to conform to the new order of things. But I am of a different opinion."

"Her controlling reason, in my judgment, was an economical one. Before the passage of that bill, as you know, Mr. President, colored persons who had grievances of any magnitude brought suits in the United States Courts, where they are allowed to testify. In a large number of cases the defendants to those suits have been greatly annoyed and their business has suffered immensely by their having to quit their homes and travel, in some instances, over a hundred miles, to confront their accusers. Besides this, the expense of traveling, boarding, &c., has been considerable. These facts have been discussed and rediscussed in almost every tavern and grocery in the State. The only way out of these troubles was for the Legislature to pass the Testimony Bill, and it was done, not as an act of justice, but for the reason stated. If additional proof is needed to show that the spirit of justice does not dwell within her borders, it is found in the part she took in the discussion of the Civil Rights Bill in the United States Senate. While speaking of that bill, a few days ago, Garrett Davis, a gentleman whom Kentucky has honored with two terms in that august body, stated that he was unqualifiedly opposed to that bill."

And in order that he might be distinctly understood and go down correctly on the records, he said that human ingenuity could not construct a bill on civil rights that he would vote for. In that declaration Mr. Davis fairly represented the feelings and sentiments of the people of his State.

"By a singular course of reasoning Kentucky has reached the conclusion that the present order of things is to be reversed, that a return to the times when colored men had no rights worthy of respect is inevitable. Truly she is an object of pity, for she is doomed to a most bitter disappointment."

"The supplementary civil rights bill, introduced in Congress by Charles Sumner, the steadfast friend of the negro, which has received the approval of our Sherman, will, sooner or later, become the law of the land. There will be no backward steps taken in the affairs of the Government, but a steady movement onward and upward until the highest plane of civilization is reached. Of this fact the most skeptical will be assured after the November election. Then will the rotting corpses of secession and nullification, the stench from which causes the civilized world to hold its nose, be buried in a grave so deep that Kentucky herself will despair of a resurrection."

11. "David Jenkins—The old wheel horse. Many have labored more famously than he for his race, but none more faithfully. May he live till and beyond that day when every American citizen shall be fully protected by law and public opinion in every social and political right."

Response by P. H. Clark.

GENTLEMEN—At a time when several of the members of this club were yet unborn, and others were infants, David Jenkins commenced working with an earnest, unselfish zeal for his people.

At first little could be done in the war of politics; but there were schools to be established and maintained; the underground railroad was in full blast, and demanded conductors who had nerve and heart. In such work Mr. Jenkins won himself an honorable fame among his people, and gained that influence which he has for so many years exercised, with honor to himself, for their benefit.

His labors took a wider range than this. At every convention of colored men, State or National, he was present, aiding with counsel and purse in the organization of the people. In hundreds of addresses he sought to inspire the colored people with hope and self respect; he criticised the actions of the enemies of liberty; he circulated petitions for the abolition of slavery and for the repeal of the unjust laws which had been enacted to sustain it, and in many other ways sought to improve the condition of his people.

In 1838 he established the Palladium of Liberty, the first newspaper enterprise of the colored people of Ohio, and among the first in the country. As an editor he acquitted himself with credit, going far beyond the mark of some more recent and much more praised editorial efforts of colored men.

An ill odor attaches to the members of the lobby of legislative bodies, and perhaps justly, but David Jenkins as the very oldest member of the lobby of the Ohio Legislature can challenge investigation into every act he has performed in that capacity. He has influenced legislation much more than is generally supposed, and always with an unselfish purpose. He has watched with zealous care the presentation of every petition for the repeal of laws which bore oppressively upon his people, and whenever a motion looking to that end was made, he was sure to be on hand encouraging and counseling the champion of justice.

There may be some disposed to sneer at Mr. Jenkins and underrate his labors. I, for one, would not be afraid to trust the championship of the colored man's cause to his hands. He has been tried by opponents of all sorts, and whether the contest was one of wit or wisdom, he has come off victor.

Mr. Jenkins was a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms in one of the Houses of the Legislature at its recent organization, and was, I regret to say, rejected.

Now, I am far from believing that the chief end of man is to attain office. I know, also, the exigencies

of politics, yet I am convinced that the Legislature would have done itself credit, and the party no harm, had Mr. Jenkins been elected to the office he sought.

It is true that men sometimes arise among us who gain much notoriety by haunting the offices of editors and of politicians, and of boasting of their influence among colored men, then seeking to be appointed to office on the strength of this assumed popularity, who are in no wise representative men. Our community has been somewhat demoralized, and its political influences injured by the presence of one or two such men. Further, when the people refuse to second the demand of these interlopers for office, politicians jump to the conclusion that we are too divided to stand unitedly by any man as our representative. They further conclude that colored applicants for office can be treated with contempt, without arousing our resentment. In both of these things they are mistaken. There are principles and there are men around which the mass of the colored men of the State will readily unite, and David Jenkins is one of the men, and that color should be no bar to office is one of the principles. Had he been elected to fill the office for which he applied, every colored man in the State would have felt complimented; in the shame of his rejection we all share. I am quite sure that no officer in either house, the Lieutenant Governor excepted, is the representative of more votes than Mr. Jenkins.

Concluding, I hope he may live till his color shall be no bar to official promotion, and that he may sit as a member of that body upon whose proceedings he has so long looked.

SEVEN GENTLEMEN FROM GEORGIA.

Almost before the call of the National Republican Convention was issued, the Republican State Committee of Georgia appointed delegates, and among them several of its own members. We can not learn that there is anything in the customs or traditions of political management in Georgia which makes a precedent for this extraordinary action. It is as if the State committees of New York or Ohio should quietly disregard the party, and send such delegates as they might prefer. Of course the Georgia committee can not suppose that its delegates will be accepted by the convention without a very vigorous exposition of all the circumstances. A convention of delegates appointed by State committees elected in the preceding year, and without authority for the action, would not be of great moral weight with any party. Especially in a Presidential convention nothing would be more impatiently rejected than a claim of regularity involving a disregard of the ordinary methods of ascertaining the preferences of the party.

Regularly, however, would probably be the claim of the delegates of the Georgia committee. They would insist that a regular committee represented the regular organization, and that a convention called without their authority could not be recognized by the National Convention. But this argument is swiftly disposed of. For it is really the assertion that the committee is the party, and that whatever it does, authorized or unauthorized, must be regarded as the regular party action. But if the committee should appoint the delegates to the State Convention to nominate a Governor, would it expect its action to be ratified? The committee is the agent of the party to arrange convenient times and means for the action of the party. It is not the attorney of the party for any purpose whatever. The action of the Georgia committee, therefore, in appointing delegates to Philadelphia, is as void as if it had nominated a Governor. Indeed, the proceeding becomes more extraordinary as the facts appear. For it is now stated that at the meeting of the committee nine members were present in person and fourteen by proxy, and that the nine personally present appointed seven of themselves as delegates! The alternative for the party is to yield all its rights to this committee, or to reclaim them by original action, and it is not surprising that a convention of Republicans has been called for the 22d of May, which will undoubtedly reorganize the party.

The managers of this performance of the Georgia committee profess to be favorable to the re-nomination of the President, and the seven gentlemen, having elected themselves delegates, proceeded to instruct themselves to use all honorable means to secure the re-nomination. But if any thing can defeat that result it will be conducted like this. It is a trick which we trust that the convention will expose. When the self-appointed seven present themselves the convention will ask for their credentials from the Republicans of Georgia. But if they can show only the authority of the committee, the convention will ask when that authority was conferred, and from whom it was derived. The gentlemen from Georgia should be prepared to answer those questions satisfactorily.—Harper's Weekly.

Republican Mass Meeting at the City Hall.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 26, 1872. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Richmond county assembled at the City Hall, in this city, at 7 o'clock on the evening, to consider the action of the State Central Committee in appointing themselves delegates to the Republican National Convention.

On motion, C. H. Prince was called to the Chair, and Rudolph Denicke was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Edwin Belcher, the following committee was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: Edwin Belcher, J. E. Bryant, J. F. Quarles, J. M. Rice, E. Lyons, Daniel G. dimer.

Colonel Bryant offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, were referred to the committee:

WHEREAS, The State Central Committee of the Republican party of Georgia has, without right or authority, assumed to appoint delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June next; therefore

Resolved, That this action of the Central Committee was unwarranted and unprecedented, and that we the Republicans of Richmond county, in mass meeting assembled, express our unqualified disapprobation of the same.

Resolved, That the Hon. John S. Bigby, Chairman of the State Central Committee, be requested to call a Convention of the Republicans of Georgia, on the 22d day of May next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, of reorganizing the Republican party, and attending to any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

Resolved, That believing that all true Republicans must look upon the action of our State Central Committee with feelings of surprise, of disapprobation, and even of indignation, we earnestly request them to hold county conventions in every county in the State, to give expression to their views, and request the Chairman of the State Central Committee to call a State Convention, that the will of the people may be made known.

Resolved, That our faith in the principles of the National Republican party is unshaken, and that we point with satisfaction and pride to the able, honest, and successful administration of President Grant, who, we trust, is to be again our standard bearer.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain for office none but those who are entitled to the confidence of all good men.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. John S. Bigby, and that the Atlanta Era, the Savannah Journal, and the American Union, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The following letter was received, read, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 27, 1872. To the Chairman of the Republican Mass Meeting to be held at the City Hall:

Dear Sir—I regret that indisposition prevents my attendance at the meeting called for to-night, as I am heartily in accord with yourself and the great mass of our party in opposing the recent action of the State Central Committee in arrogating to themselves the power of appointing the delegates from this State to attend the National Convention, which meets in June next. I hope resolutions will be passed at the meeting to-night that will speak for old Richmond, and that her voice shall demand that a State Convention be called to represent the great State of Georgia in the National Republican Convention.

We have been humbugged long enough. The action of the Committee was, in my opinion, a dangerous usurpation of power on the part that should be at once condemned and ignored by the party. Had there been any pressing necessity for such action, it might be excused; but there was not, and their action was inexcusable. I make no particular objection to the gentlemen chosen from this District; but, in their selection of delegates for the State at large, I think they might, to say the least, have done much better. Hoping that the meeting will prove a perfect success, I am, very truly, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, Chairman of Republican Executive Committee of 5th Congressional District of Georgia. Mr. Belcher, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported back the series referred to the committee, which were discussed by Messrs. J. F. Quarles, J. E. Bryant, Edwin Belcher, and A. W. Watson, and unanimously adopted. Excellent music was furnished by the Augusta Cornet Band. C. H. PRINCE, Chairman. A meeting was held in Atlanta, on the 7th inst., repudiating the action of the Central Committee, and endorsing the re-nomination of Grant. Should a Convention be called, unless wiser counsels prevail in the interim, it looks as though the National Convention will be honored by a double or contesting