

The Louisianian.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The proprietorship of THE LOUISIANIAN having changed, by the withdrawal of Mr. C. C. Antoine, the paper will hereafter be issued weekly, commencing on Saturday, April 27, 1872.

Professor A. M. Green lectured in St. James Chapel Wednesday night, on the subject "Cursed be Canaan," a synopsis of which will be found in to-day's issue.

The river is now about four feet below the high water mark of 1862, and the engineers say there are no fears of high water or of inundation this year.

Monday last, 23rd April the Supreme Court ordered the Judge of the Sixth Court to grant an appeal in one of the two hundred license suits against the City and consequently an appeal can now be taken in all. These suits were brought by parties who had paid licenses in former years to get them paid back, on the ground that the licenses previously taxed were unconstitutional, the Supreme Court having formerly decided this fact; the amount was less than \$500, it was anticipated there was no appeal from the judgement, every one of which was against the City and the Supreme Court having ordered the Judge to grant a suspensive appeal may be considered as settling the point that they are all appealable. It is notorious that certain parties have been going round and buying up license receipts at 40 cents on the dollar for which they paid cash. Then the mode was to file their petition when the judge gave judgement in their favor, forcing the City in each case to pay back the entire amount of the license. Had this thing gone on without check, the City would have been a million or so shorter in her accounts.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED.

For some time it has been rumored that the Customhouse officials had entered into an agreement with the Democracy, to put them in possession of the State government provided they would let the electoral vote of the State go by default for Grant. We knew men were desperate, and would resort to almost any means to overthrow Governor Warmoth, but we never dreamt that they contemplated such a villainous scheme as this. We admit frankly that Grant has ceased to be our choice for President, the reasons for which are so well known in this community, that it is not necessary to prolong this article by stating them; but with all of our antipathy to Grant we are not prepared to see the political enemies of our people put in possession of the State, in order to secure his defeat, our Republicanism is measured by a higher standard no personal feeling, however great could induce us to favor a policy the result of which would be the defeat of the Republican party in this State in the coming campaign, nor could we have believed that there was any foundation for this rumor, notwithstanding the extraordinary course these men have been pursuing, had it not been for the following paragraph which closed an article in the issue of their organ of April 25, 1872, headed "Grant and Louisiana." The long and short of the whole muddle is briefly this: The white men of the State have got to decide promptly which of the things they will do. Will they re-elect Warmoth in the hope that the electoral vote of Louisiana will turn the scale and beat Grant, or will they abandon the electoral vote of the State to Grant, in the hope of beating Warmoth? Will they prefer Grant's honesty to Warmoth's dishonesty? Do they prefer to get rid of the Federal or the State Government? Our own opinion is that they will split for evermore, and that the better class of white will join us and give the electoral vote to Grant and save the State.

It appears to us that the colored people had better look this matter square in the face and understand at once what the real value is.

Listen what they say, "Do they (the white people) prefer to get rid of the Federal or State government?" To us it seems simply this, that the Federal office-holders here are willing, by their own admission, to turn the State over to the Democrats if by so doing they can keep their offices. We claim to understand the interest of the colored people, and from the tenor of this article and the press of New Orleans in general, we are led to believe that, take which horn of the dilemma we may as now presented, the negro will be the sufferer. This opens a thousand questions, a thousand conflicting claims, and it will be impossible for the colored people to follow any line of policy that will not be offensive to some, it will be impossible for them to put in high places one tenth part of those who think they have a right to be considered. And while the would be leaders are preaching unity (and practising division) and their followers are clamoring for reward a still louder voice is heard from without—the terrible cry of our people angry, they hardly know with whom, and impatient, they hardly know for what, they have been so inflamed with hatred and so blinded to consequences by these Federal Officials that it seems almost as if they had conjured up a David that even they cannot lay; they have made the public mind drunk with bitterness and misrepresentation.

In view of these facts might it not be well for the colored people to look about them and see "WHAT SHALL THEY DO TO BE SAVED."

The Israelites throughout the world celebrated the commencement of the Passover on Sunday last. It commemorates the flight or "running away" of the Israelites from slavery under the Egyptians, a time when they gathered themselves together and, under the leadership of Moses, strode out for Canaan. The commemoration consists in certain ceremonies which bring to mind the suffering of their ancestors, in eating bread simply made of flour and water, without salt or yeast, called "unleavened bread," bring to mind the fear of the escaping Israelites, and other historical events which, in the Jewish religion, are yearly celebrated.

COLOR AND BRAINS.

The following extract from our report of the Democratic Convention would be construed, by almost any candid or intelligent mind, as an emphatic compliment to the colored race:

It must also be said that the members did not display as much familiarity with parliamentary law as the Colored Convention did, which would seem to indicate that they are fresh from the ranks of the inexperienced people.

The Louisianian, however, which is Pinchback's organ, and which is unwittingly laboring to bring about the disfranchisement of the race it represents by persistent and insidious attempts to read the white men out of the Republican party, censures us for an inclination to apologize for the Democratic inferiority in parliamentary law alluded to above. It wonders why we did not say that the members of the colored convention "are fresh from the inexperienced people." The principal reason we did not say this was because it would have been the truth:

The above is from the National Republican of Tuesday morning, 23 inst.

In the first place we can assure our friend the Republican, that we received the extract in the exact sense in which he seems to have meant it should be "as an emphatic compliment to the colored race," and we confess that we fail to see anything in our article which indicates anything to the contrary.

On the second proposition of our friend, relating to Pinchback's organ, and disfranchisement, and reading all white men out of the Republican party, we are not quite so ready to give in.

We might be if we were able to decide whether the Republican is indeed disposed to be sincere at present, and to be a little disposed to perpetuate a joke at other times or vice versa.

It has not been a great while since we understood the Republican to insinuate that we were desirous (if we are to consider Pinchback and his organ to be identical in this relation) to withdraw ourselves from black men in the Republican party.

If the former insinuation were true, the latter must be false; or if the latter be true then the former must have been false. Take either form, old Pal, you are understood, no doubt.

3d. We expressed no such wonder as is intimated above. We did think, and we think still, there is greater reason to claim that the colored men were fresh from the inexperienced people than were those who assembled in the Democratic Convention, and therefore to make some allowance for the disparity that existed between them, if any such disparity did exist.

We know that whatever the Republican may say to the contrary on this subject, the claim of the entire Democratic press is, that whether fresh or stale, the negro, in matters of parliamentary law and legislative capacity, is inferior to the humblest of the would be superior race.

What a remarkable declaration is this to be addressed to colored men: The Democrats claim that their representatives are equal to the colored men in ability, but allege, as an excuse, that they have been "out" so long, they have "forgotten" the difference between a point of order and a motion to adjourn.

Now, can any one believe our neighbor to be serious in making such a statement as that. We did say in our previous article that any attempts to apologize one, only makes the matter worse. We think this last effort of the Republican is a clear vindication of our position. The fact is the Democrats claim no such thing, so far as we are able to hear from them. If they make this confession in their private caucuses with our Republican friends, it is no fault of ours that we accept only what we can learn of them outside of the close relations which exist between them and our Republican neighbor. To us, they claim superiority every time. The Republican continues:

It was nothing more than fair to give them the benefit of this excuse and thus break the force of their constant charge that we are partial to the black man.

We very much fear that herein lies the whole trouble of the Republican. It has offended some of its Democratic friends by its too liberal and fair a comparison of the two conventions, and is glad we gave them an opportunity to go back and conceal themselves so as to be in better harmony with the views of some of their associates; to which

of course we have not the slightest objection.

The Republican winds up as follows:

With us a man is a man. We make no difference on account of race, color, nationality, birth, poverty or previous condition. The paragraph in question was thrown in as a gentle hint to the Democrats that it is time to come to the same position and abandon the doctrine that color has anything to do with brains, or capacity to rule.

We are glad our friends are coming up in such good earnest to the true standard of the Republican party; and we rejoice to see such evidences of solicitude for their old friends and associates, who still lingering behind, clings to the flesh-pots of Egypt with a dog-like tenacity, notwithstanding the stupendous efforts now being made to induce them to surrender at will, and accept a portion of the spoils, which not a few of our friends would be glad to bestow in any other direction, than where it can really be made servicable in contributing to the elevation of the negro.

In conclusion we do our own thinking, writing and speaking, and if we have carried the Republican's criticism a little beyond where they meant it to go the fault is ours, and their Democratic friends should charge us with the earnestness and sincerity of the criticism and not our neighbor the Republican.

We have a very strong premonition that the little jester, alias the "Artful Dodger" of the Republican, after all was only in fun.

WHAT NEXT?

The escort to Mr. Douglass was so small that Colonel James Lewis and Ingraham, advised the men not to turn out. This is a malicious falsehood. Colonel James Lewis and Ingraham both advised the men of their former commands to parade on that occasion.

The above paragraph from the National Republican appears to us suggestive, and is conclusive evidence that the men who control that paper have no use for colored men, no matter how unobjectionable in character, or eminent in abilities, unless they can use them to further their own selfish ends.

We hope Mr. Douglass will make a note of this. He knows whether the escort was so small as to need apology and so do the other gentlemen who were with him. So far as the report is concerned we heard it but paid no attention to it; since, however, public attention has been called to it, does it not appear significant that Col. Ingraham did not turn out on that occasion?

THE DEAD ISSUES.

All eyes are now turned towards the Cincinnati Convention and are watching the political sky with varying opinions as to the condition of the atmosphere. The policy of not making nominations has taken such deep root in the heart of the Democratic party that the design of joining the host of Liberal Republicans and uniting after Cincinnati shall have pronounced its doctrine on a sort of double-barrelled ticket is now apparent a ticket in which a sort of political millenium will be consummated, and the lions of the Republicans with the lambs of the Democrats lie down together. A new era has opened over the "white man's party," as the followers of the late Mr. Seymour called themselves, and a good Republican spirit of nominating a representative ticket, has laid fast hold of the vitals of the great Democratic party, we mean a ticket in which all the classes of the nation and of the State shall find a leading exponent. We have lived to see the day when the party that opposed violently bitterly the placing of the colored man on the same political level with the white yield up its whole fight and unite with the Republicans, with the same party acting on the identical basis which four years ago they fought, even to the point of death. So note it be.

Mr. S. Schmidt, a German of wide influence in this city, presided at the meeting where Liberal Republican delegates were booked for the Cincinnati Convention.

Some of the importers who are bound in the red tape of Grant's Customhouse dare not say their souls are their own, and hence sign for Grant meetings just as they signed a testimonial certifying some time ago, to the Congressional Committee to the capacity of Marshall Packard.

DWELL IN PEACE.

It is claimed the Democrats are "the entire white people." This party has accepted all the amendments and the rights that sprout from them and have embodied these principles in their platform. Colored men should then cultivate more friendly relations with the white people of our State inasmuch as they are not waging war on our race and making color a qualification for office or an objection. We should not shut our eyes to the fact that a revolution in white men's sentiments has taken place so as to accord the colored man, willingly, all his political rights (so they say). True, the bugbear of "social equality," which no colored man is trying to obtain still acts like a nightmare to produce a coldness which the granting of the right to hold office would not bring out. When the white people understand that we of the colored race are not asking for anything more than to be considered as a part of the public and hence entitled to all the rights which the public can claim the last barrier will be removed and the races dwell together in amity. This "equality" business has been the great weapon which selfish office-seekers with an eye to business have encouraged that they may produce a triumph. Social privileges are among the dearest of rights which no law can regulate, we mean those privileges by which one man seeks another's company. When both people understand that their road lies together and that all men taken together constitute the commonwealth, there will then be harmony in the State.

The State Democratic Convention met, organized, postponed the nominations of Constitutional officers and of a Central Committee, and then adjourned.—"Ex nihilo, nihil fit."

The creek bottoms of north and southwest Louisiana and Mississippi have risen to freshet height, during the past week, and flooded out farmers, many of whom have come to the city.

NECESSITY OF SLEEP.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "There are thousands of busy people who die every year for want of sleep. Sleeplessness becomes a disease, and is the precursor of insanity. We speak of sleep as the image of death, and our waking hours as the image of life. Sleep is not like death, for it is the period in which the waste of the system ceases, or is reduced to its minimum. Sleep repairs the waste which waking hours have made. It rebuilds the system. The night is the repair shop of the body. Every part of the system is silently overhauled, and all the organs, tissues and substances are replenished. Waking consumes and exhausts, sleep replaces and repairs. A man who would be a good worker must be a good sleeper. A man has as much force in him as he had provided for in sleep. The quality of mental activity depends upon the quality of sleep. Men need, on an average, eight hours of sleep a day. A lymphatic temperament may require nine; a nervous temperament six or seven. A lymphatic man is sluggish, moves and sleeps slowly. But a nervous man acts quickly in everything. He does more in an hour than a sluggish man in two hours, and so in his sleep. Every man must sleep according to his temperament—but eight hours is the average. Whoever by work, pleasure, sorrow, or by any other cause, is regularly diminishing his life. A man may hold out for a time, but the crash will come, and he will die. There is a great deal of interdependence besides that of tobacco, opium or brandy. Men are dissipated who overtax their system all day, and undersleep every night. A man who dies of delirium tremens is no more a drunkard and a suicide than the minister, the lawyer, the merchant, the editor, or the printer, that works excessively all day and sleeps but little all night."

Pat had worked two years upon the Central Pacific road, and applied at Ogden for a pass over it home. "I can't give you a pass," said the superintendent. "You have no ground to claim it." "And haven't I worked two years on yer road?" said Pat. "Yes but haven't we paid you for it?" "Sure, your honor, you have; but after working two years on it you ought to let me go home free." "I cannot do that, sir. Why, look at the case in its true light. Suppose you had worked for a farmer two years and he had paid you every cent due you, could you ask him to harness up his team and take you a long distance for nothing?" "Oh, no, your honor," said Pat, "but if he had his team all ready hitched up and it had to go any way, as yours does he would let me ride, I know he would." Pat got his pass.

"CURSED BE CANAAN."

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR A. M. GREEN.

St. James Chapel, on Roman street, between Customhouse and Bienville, was filled last night with a large and appreciative audience who had assembled to hear the lecture of Professor A. M. Green on the subject of "Cursed be Canaan."

The proceeding opened with a hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," in which the entire congregation joined in singing with excellent effect. The hymn having broken the ice, the throng were all the better prepared for the lecture which followed.

The song being concluded, a blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Thomas, and the Lord was called upon to open free schools and shed the light of intelligence over the people who had so long been held in slavery.

Then the lecturer was introduced. The lecturer began by alluding to his indisposition, which had well nigh prevented him from keeping his engagement. When he had "wandered through the Customhouse this morning," had he been as successful in finding Mr. T. Morris Chester as he was now, he would have called upon him as a substitute.

The drift of the first part of the lecture set toward the historical fact of the first appearance of the African in 1503, on the islands adjacent to this continent, and of his introduction on the continent itself in 1620, since which time the words "Cursed be Canaan" had been rung from one end of the land to the other as a justification of holding the slaves in bondage. The pedigree of the original Canaan was touched upon, and the numerous progeny that flowed from his loins, the lecturer remarking such facts were not worthy of the learned men of the age. The origin of the white race from Japhet was not called into question by the white sages, but every negro in the land was said, by pulpit orators to fall under the cursed be Canaan dogma.

He believed in the common Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He said that conceding all that could ever be claimed for the cause on Bible grounds.

More than the fifty-fourth generation of Canaan having passed away before the keel of Columbus' ship was laid; the biblical language confirming the curse to the third or fourth generation; the anathema had reached its limit. The imprudence of Noah in the days when total abstinence societies were scarce, was also touched upon.

He thought it probable Noah had never read the injunction—"look not upon the wine when it is red and giveth its color in the cup, and when it mocketh itself aright, for in the end it biteth like serpent and stingeth like an adder," or that other strong and truthful declaration, "wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging." He was perfectly safe he thought in asserting that Noah had never seen a white man with the Mania Potue as most of his audience had. Noah was therefore excusable for his little indiscretion. The old man, growing near to the decline of life, couldn't tell Canaan from Ham in the condition he was in; indeed, the white people had often said "they couldn't tell one nigger from another even in daylight," while there is very strong presumptive evidence that this cursing took place in the evening; for the bible does clearly throw out the inference that Noah had taken his troubles off before Ham happened to discover him. But when all had been conceded, found in biblical lore, it was impossible to conceive how upon this curse could be built an apology for holding the African in bondage, especially in this age of enlightenment. Curses from the mouth of God now on all the features, all the characteristics of slavery, compared with which the curse of Canaan is as nothing.

Here the lecturer branched out on a tribute to U. S. Grant, and coming back to the subject of "cursing" he traced the history of God's wrath from the time of Adam through the incident of the first murder down to the time of Noah, where he lingered describing the character of the age of the deluge when the Lord, for the crimes of the wicked world, had concluded to destroy it.

Cursed be Canaan was the consequence of Ham's natural good humor, which is fully demonstrated in the character of his descendants.

—the colored people of the United States.

It was an unfortunate occurrence for the black son of a white Father to have overtaken his Father in the condition of trying to get up, he couldn't. It was not that he had committed any great crime, since a sable child from its cradle or other heinous transgression.

We thought, however, that Noah and Ham lived in this day, corn juice, strychnine and lightning, if it would not have been so provocative of language, it was in the age of age. William Saulsbury, late Senator of the State, sometimes very properly known as the "Blue hen's chicken," could probably illustrate the condition which the "Old Man" was found better than Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough or any other man of great discursive powers. The lecturer devoted some time to an assault on the Canaan theory, in which he showed the desire of the white philosophers to heap historical arguments on the head of the negro, while they were silent on their own ancestors of the same time and age.

The lecture spoke of the age of the Messiah, the most glorious of all the epochs in the procession of ages. Here, in this time, even Canaan was blessed; the Lord's mission was to open the prison doors, letting the captive go free to bind up the wounds of the broken-hearted, yet help came to all except to the race of Canaan, according to the High Church reasons. Next to the age of the Messiah came the age of Mahomet, but it was a characteristic of the creed of Mahomet that all races were equal before the altar, where there is no distinction between those who worship.

If a slave became a convert among the Mohomedans it mattered not to them if he was as black as the purest ebony, and had the curse a million intoxicated white men upon his head, that moment he came free; and not only was he free from bondage, but he was free from all prejudices of race, color or previous condition of servitude, which is a degree of Christian attainment which boasted America with all her civilization has not yet reached. Of all the mighty and grand empires, Egypt, Algeria, Carthage, Rome, Greece, Babylon, Nearer, Persia, Abyssinia, Tyro, Sion, Lodiicia, not one of them had fallen by reason of the curse of Canaan. They were cursed it is true, but the foundation of their curse could easily be traced to a higher and more reasonable ground of offense than applied to the curse of Canaan.

He referred to the great French revolution of 1789 as a lesson given in the very threshold of our own great epoch, and connected it very ingeniously with a portion of our own more recent experiences during the progress of the slaveholders' rebellion. We illustrated very clearly that the curse of Canaan had about as little to do with one as the other of these cruel and bloody periods. Colored men ever mindful of the truth that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God," and having more faith in the righteousness of this promise than in the sentence, "Cursed be Canaan" offered their services in the war, but time after time in the history of the rebellion they were refused, the cry rising from the pulpit "cursed be Canaan," but at last this sophistry could be no longer used to prevent the services of the colored men in the cause of their country, and they entered the lists.

The lecturer then followed the history of the war, the Republican race and the advancement of this race till they had now almost reached the conclusion that the course had played out.

The speaker was frequently applauded during his address and received the unanimous request to repeat the lecture at an early day. We regret that want of space forbids a more enlarged report of this very interesting and instructive lecture.

A fashionable article in a Wisconsin paper describes the suit of an Indian boy five years old. It consists of a garter tied round the left leg.

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