

The Louisianian

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 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.

At the Congo Square Reform meeting Wednesday night, a bystander remarked that the Reformers, coming between the two great parties would be crushed as between "the upper and nether mill stone."

The Reformers dodge the Presidential question. Does anyone suppose they can separate State and City from National politics? The reformers will be obliged to take sides and show hands.

The Customhouse Convention settled one thing: That among the colored members of the party a great desire for union prevails, and a pull altogether and that the disuniting spirit comes entirely from the white side.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—The appointment of Hon. J. W. Quinn, as one of the Commissioners of Police, by acting Governor Pinchback, is one that cannot but receive the hearty approval of all good Republicans. Mr. Quinn is a native of Louisiana. Thoroughly acquainted with the various phases of character such a position will bring him in contact with. He has had some experience in public office before, and is otherwise possessed of that ability which together with the above completely qualify him for the satisfactory discharge of the duties of his new office. We congratulate the Police Board on the acquisition of Mr. Quinn, and felicitate Mr. Quinn on the distinction conferred on him.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

At last justice is done to the mass of the people in the following law which embodies the spirit of Republicanism:

The following important act is promulgated in the official journal: AN ACT To amend Art. 644 of the Code of Practice.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Art. 644 of the Code of Practice be amended so as to correspond with the following: The Sheriff cannot seize the linen and clothes belonging to the debtor or his wife; nor his bed, nor those of his family; nor his arms and military accoutrements, nor the tools and instruments and books necessary for the exercise of the calling, trade or profession by which he makes a living; nor shall he in any case seize the rights of personal servitude, of use and habitation, of usufruct to the estate of a minor child; nor the income of dotal property; nor money due for the salary of an officer; nor wages; nor recompense for personal services; nor house or kitchen furniture to the value of six hundred dollars.

H. H. BREWSTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. Approved April 23, 1872. H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

In the endorsement we give the above law we do not intimate that any man should avoid the prompt payment of his debt. Every cent he owes should be paid. But official tyranny should be checked; that system of spoliation by which a poor man, fallen into misfortune, is made the prey of gangs of deputy sheriffs and constables, led by spiteful and greedy creditors, who, when they set out for a man, will drown in costs and multiplication of suits everything he owns for a small debt. This law shields the defenceless, protects the unfortunate, covers the poor man and enables him to live under his own roof whenever he stumbles in business, until he can recuperate and start out anew. It says to the landlord, "Thus far go but no further." It is true, in many instances, it will enforce a cash basis of dealing, as the man who does not own over \$600 affords no security to creditors, except in his honor. This is all the better. It will correct extravagance, and put a stop to the running of bills; every man knows how fast they run when once the start. Landlords will demand other security beside the furniture which, under the old law he owns as soon as it is in his house, and the tenant can only get it out of his hands by paying him the rent. Most any man in steady employment can give security and then he will not be turned out on the sidewalk. The landlords who show tyrannical traits are in a fever of disappointment over this law. The old French and Spanish Government left a legacy of odious laws on the statute book which successive legislatures of landowners planters and rentiers repealed and re-enacted. These laws made the landlord into a royal master and the tenants his vassals. If a single month's rent was unpaid he could bring a cart to the door and take off the contents of the house to be advertised and sold with the costs on the tenant. The wolves are now beaten off and time is given the man who occupies his house to pay, and there are few men who will refuse to settle when it is left to their honor. Hereafter, any man who is disposed to "crowd" his debtor will find it difficult to change the collection of a debt with a persecution, and while we protect no man in his rascality by which he could avoid the payment of just debts, we are glad that a stopper has been put on the terrors of small creditors.

The Times calls upon Mr. Fellowes to answer and afford proofs of the fact that Governor Warmoth received \$600,000 to sign the funding bill, and Fellowes does not answer "worth a cent." These hoary Democrats, whereof Mr. F. is one of the leading lustres, have played their denouncing game in lieu of developing any political strength. They even denounce one another when one gets a soft thing which the other could not get. The Democratic fox has been reaching for provender ever since 1868 and now chop fallen, disgusted and tailed down, he turns up his nose at the grapes beyond his reach. Good bye old fox.

On Monday last we had the pleasure of a visit from Hon. Robt. H. Woods, Mayor of Natchez, Miss., and Col. S. J. Ireland, Proctor of Alcorn University, Rodney, Miss.

Since the property-holders are holding meetings to organize for the purpose of resisting the payment of their taxes, would it not be well for the rent payers to organize for the purpose of resisting the payment of the exorbitant rents now charged by these Shylocks.

POLITICAL OPINIONS.

The political sky is again overcast, and masses of cloudy changes constantly pass before the eye. What was in space a month ago, "no bigger than a man's hand," has in the Liberal Republican movement developed a marvellous significance in the field, and as the glass sweeps the horizon it shows no larger element than this in view. To the then of modeling policies and shaping parties a twelvemonth hence, or even sixty days, is, in view of these rapid combinations, perfectly useless. The atmosphere, however, is clearing fast, and it is plainly seen that the contest is narrowed down into one line of battle disputed by two contending hosts having a Northern and Western wing, and resting upon the South as on its rear. It is here in the old slave State where the battle will be fought out; here where the enfranchised races hold the balance of power in their hands and where they will decide the contest. Skillful leaders are on both sides; the straight out Democrats are simply the guerrillas who can do nothing but harass the great contending hosts, and as a party are entirely out of the question. As our people hold the balance where are, we to give the weight? Upon that side which will best secure the rights for which the mass of colored people struggle. The side which is the most liberal and that shows less of the cloven foot of exclusion and caste. A colored man's party is out of the question—it is not Republican. For nothing in a party which makes questions of race or nationality a cause of difference is either liberal or just on in the American sense, and is no more correct than for a party to be down on all men with red hair. We believe no sensible man advocates a colored man's party. Our strength lies in a union and combination with the most liberal of the two hosts; where camp fires are lit up along the whole line; we must join in and take sides; to skirmish on our own hook would result in our being beaten by both armies, who would then see in us a common enemy. It is probably the first time in the history of the country where "the colored vote" will elect a president. Our old enemies, the Democrats, are beaten from the field; the spirit of their party had to go down. Upon this Titan the age has heaped mountains of rebuke and resentment, and though the monster struggles now and then under his punishment, spitting fire and venom, and breathing a vengeance he is powerless to wreak, his dominion has passed away forever and ever. That party which will catch up and foster any one of the progeny of evils left by the Democrats will be the one that shall go down. Eternal justice has said it. The colored people can do nothing without combination and in this lies our great strength. We demand the simple privileges of freedom, and claim none of the evils. Whichever of these parties is straightest on the true Republican line, is our party, and will receive our support in November.

"THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY" was ushered in by a fine picnic at the Oakland Course by the Young Ladies Benevolent Association, to which we had the pleasure of an invitation. In response thereto, this writer put in a timely appearance. The festivities were soon at their height and identifying ourselves with them soon forgot all toil and care, notwithstanding the rain in the morning kept many away. The attendance was large and the afternoon turned out fine, enabling all present to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

Following in the lead of the above the Ladies League gave a picnic at the same place on Monday last, which was also a pleasant and successful affair in which all enjoyed a share of the amusements. The arrangements as to music and management were perfect, the table well supplied, and the day's entertainment passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present.

Since the property-holders are holding meetings to organize for the purpose of resisting the payment of their taxes, would it not be well for the rent payers to organize for the purpose of resisting the payment of the exorbitant rents now charged by these Shylocks.

A POLICE ASSEMBLY.

On Saturday night, April 27th, Senator A. B. Harris was arrested at the corner of Canal and Basin streets, charged with being drunk, disturbing the peace, and resisting the officer. His name was somewhat altered in the police books, and his occupation placed as a merchant. Opposite to this is the phrase, "did not appear," which is explained to mean that he did not appear in court, setting it and its officers at defiance. At the time of his arrest, he said, we learn from the police, that he would have them dismissed, as well as Major Robinson, because they were the friends of Warmoth and enemies of the negro.

The name of the officer making the arrest was Offara, who on Monday was dismissed by the Board, for illegally arresting a citizen. Yesterday morning Major Robinson was notified that he had been removed from the Board of Police Commissioners, and a colored man named W. Quinn appointed by acting Governor Pinchback in his place, the alleged cause being, it is stated, "because Senator Harris demanded it, on account of Major Robinson not having left home to apologize for his arrest, and refusing to at once dismiss the officer who was only acting in discharge of his duty."

The real reason of the dismissal, as stated to our reporter, was, "that Lieut. Gov. Pinchback desired to get the police entirely under his control for the next election, as he then intended to run for Governor, with Senator Harris as Lieutenant Governor, and that Major Robinson acted in opposition to him in this wish."

These statements, from parties who are ready to verify to them on oath, need no comment to show that the next election will be one of race and color, as far as the State is concerned. We copy the above from the New Orleans Times of Thursday, May 9, for the purpose of correcting the gross misrepresentations with reference to the removal of Major Robinson from the Board of Police Commissioners. The appointment of Mr. Robinson, originally, was a cause of known dissatisfaction to the general public, and indeed so unpopular was it with the Republican party that Governor Warmoth omitted to risk his confirmation by the Senate of 1871, and after the adjournment of that session Governor Warmoth reappointed him. For various reasons the Major's unpopularity increased to such an extent that Governor Warmoth was again forced to withhold his name from the session of the Senate of 1872; doubtless the Governor had satisfactory reasons for his action in the premises, and we have no desire to impugn his motives; but when the duties of the executive devolved upon Mr. Pinchback, he viewed this matter in an entirely different aspect, and believed that the removal of Major Robinson would meet the approval of his party and the people in general which we believe it has done, the carping of the Times to the contrary notwithstanding.

With the circumstances attending the arrest alluded to we are unacquainted, but we sincerely believe the allegation of improper motive, for the course pursued by the Police Board, as well as by Mr. Pinchback, towards officers who by coincidence may have incurred displeasure, to be utterly without foundation and the mere creature of a fertile imagination.

So far as the imputation against Mr. Pinchback for the appointment of "Mr. Quinn, a colored man" is concerned it is unnecessary for us to repudiate the silly charge of desiring to secure control of the Police force for the purpose stated, as Mr. Pinchback has openly and repeatedly avowed that he did not desire to be a candidate for Governor. We expect however that Mr. Pinchback has about grown tired of these constant imputations, and we would scarcely be surprised to find his adventurous spirit driven to this complexion at last.

We are informed that the purchase and transfer of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets, have been so far concluded by the American Missionary Association, that to-morrow at 11 o'clock, Rev. C. H. Thompson will conduct Divine Service therein according to the formula of his creed. This minister is well and favorably known among us, and it is only necessary to announce the fact to secure him a large congregation.

Early in the week many of the gentlemen of our State who attended the Cincinnati Convention returned to the city, and on Wednesday, midnight, Governor Warmoth and the remaining delegates came home.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN to make it an independent journal, attacking wherever their is need of attack, and giving praise where praise is due, no matter whether the party or parties be white, colored or black, Republican or Democrat.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.

The Free Mission Baptist Association of this city has just furnished another apt and instructive illustration of the value and importance of persistent well directed effort.

Six years ago a mere handful of devoted men and women associated themselves together and formed a religious society, in New Orleans. Unknown and unobserved they labored for the increase of their number and the extension of their influence. Aided in their efforts by the parent society North, they were enabled to secure a building in which to conduct their services, and a pastor to have the oversight of the "little flock."

Success has gradually but surely attended their struggles, until on Sunday, May 5th, we find this society numbering hundreds of members, with an established reputation, dedicating a magnificent structure erected at a cost of not less than twenty-one thousand dollars; and it is highly gratifying to learn that the building is encumbered only to the amount of five thousand dollars. During these years of labor it has been our good fortune to encourage many of the efforts of this association and it is therefore with peculiar satisfaction that we observe the realization of the fervent wishes of our friends of the Free Mission Baptist Association. The building is on Common street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets, and presents a very imposing appearance. The basement is devoted to educational purposes, while the church is on the second floor. Both stories are tastefully fitted up, and on the whole the edifice will bear favorable comparison with any similar building in the South.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON LOUISIANIANS.

The last issue of the New National Era contains a lengthy and interesting description of the trip of Frederick Douglass Esq. to New Orleans, written by himself.

We copy the following with reference to three well known gentlemen:

"While in New Orleans we were the guest of Lieutenant Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, and it is due to him to say that he was too much of a gentleman to impose upon us his supposed Warmoth predictions, or to commit us for or against either faction of the Republican party in the State. His sole aim seemed to be to make our visit to the Crescent city useful to our common cause, and every way pleasant to ourselves; and it is not too much to assure him from this distance that he admirably succeeded in both particulars. Mr. Pinchback is a colored man, but only colored enough to be thus classed by the most skillful discerners of proscribed blood. Any where outside of the United States he might pass for a Spaniard, a Frenchman, an Italian, or an East Indian, but here, where color is made more important than character, he is easily and quickly coupled with the hated race. In person he is about the medium size, symmetrical in form, neat and trim in his apparel, perhaps a little dainty in respect to the latter. He is neither fat nor lean, and is of that "make up" from which we may safely expect sustained, protracted, and energetic action, without weariness. That he is a man of courage his history not less than his appearance fully proves. No man less courageous than himself could have talked and acted in Louisiana as he did during all the war and held his ground as he has. He was a captain during the war, and has been a prominent politician in the State since the war. His bold words and measures have fixed upon him much of the smothered wrath of the old regime, but he moves about freely among men ready for any emergency, and with an air of repose which comes of manly courage and conscious safety.

We heard very little of Governor Pinchback in the way of speech-making in the convention; but we heard enough to convince us that he is a cool and clear-headed debater and a man of real power among men. Many and bitter things have been said of his early career. The moral atmosphere of New Orleans has never been noted for its purity and freedom from vice.

Meeting of Republican Club No. 2. CARROLLTON, JEFFERSON PARISH, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

At a regular meeting of the above Club, held on Saturday, May 4, 1872, the question being raised as to the best plan of adoption to harmonize the Republicans in this parish and State, a motion offered by H. P. Taylor prevailed, granting a participation of all Republicans in this meeting, upon which motion having been adopted, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by W. Paul Green, and unanimously adopted by the Club: WHEREAS The State Convention called by the President of the Customhouse State Central Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana on the 30th of April, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th day of June 1872, for the purpose of electing a President and Vice President of the United States; and WHEREAS The above mentioned Convention did adjourn sine die, on motion of a delegate from this parish, without allowing a fair and deliberate expression of the sentiments of many delegates (good, honest, tried and true Republicans) who were ready to sacrifice all preferences for the purpose of uniting the two branches of the Republican party; and WHEREAS An exhibit of unity and friendship was shown to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback in that assembly which convinces us that the Parish are willing to come together if the leaders will allow them, Therefore, be it Resolved, That we the members of Republican Club No. 2 do now declare our intention to adopt the plan and advice suggested by the

Like most young men...

Like most young men have spent their early manhood in this city, he has probably been addicted to habits which he now regrets and which he has now wholly abandoned. He is said to be an ambitious man, and the charge is doubtless true, but we believe that he would as soon cut off his right arm, as to prove false to the cause of the colored people of Louisiana. There was much in the talent and character exhibited among the members of the New Orleans Convention to confirm our oft-repeated conviction—that the South will produce its own colored leaders. The colored man from the North who goes South expecting to find himself head and shoulders above his Southern brethren, will soon have the conceit taken out of him. He may for the time have the advantage that experience and education at the North has given him, but this advantage will speedily disappear.

It is quite common to attribute all the mental excellence which may at any time be exhibited in colored men, to their mixture with the white race. This arrogant fallacy was well rebuked by the speeches of men of unmix blood in the convention. Much of the assumed mental superiority of the mulatto and quadroon over the jet black man of the South is due to their superior advantages of education and the freer contact they have had with educated whites. One of the most agreeable gentlemen we met in New Orleans—a man whom we are proud to call our friend—was General Barber, a man of unquestioned and uninterrupted African descent. Captain Boree another, and a grandson of General Desalline; the man next to Toussaint L'Overture, the chief agent of the liberation and independence of Hayti. The grandson carries to-day in his face the lineaments of the great General from whom he is descended. Knowing as we do from the history of the great struggle in Santo Domingo, and of the part taken in that struggle by Desalline, it was worth our while to go to New Orleans to see this one of his descendants. With such men as Barber and Boree in the South, it will not be easy to reverse the wheels of liberty in that region. We are not dazzled by military show, but honored as we were with a military escort when we left New Orleans, it is due to say that we were more than pleased with the soldierly bearing and decorous behavior of the colored men as well as their officers on that memorable occasion. The sight of such a military demonstration, uniforms glittering in the sun, banners flying, and splendid martial music sounding through the streets of the great city, told more eloquently than words can tell, of the vast and wonderful changes which have come over the whole country.

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Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback...

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, in the hope of overcoming all difficulties, by the aid of a committee of five members from each Convention for the purpose of uniting the two branches of the Republican party in this State.

Resolved, That our parish be represented in the State Convention (called by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback) President of the State Central Committee of the Republican party which will assemble on the 5th day in the City of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Philadelphia Nominating Convention, and that we petition the Committee to issue his call for an immediate assembling of his call in order that we may meet before the above mentioned Convention, and, providing that he (the called) President should refer to his call, that the people be requested to assemble on the 5th day above mentioned.

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Commercial.

SATURDAY, May 11, 1872.

COTTON—

Table with 3 columns: Type, Price, and Unit. Includes rows for Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Strict Middling, and Good Middling.

SUGAR—

Table with 3 columns: Type, Price, and Unit. Includes rows for Fully Fair, White Clarified, and Flour.

FLOUR—

Table with 3 columns: Type, Price, and Unit. Includes rows for Superfine, Single Extra, Double Extra, and Choice Family.

CORN—

Table with 3 columns: Type, Price, and Unit. Includes rows for Yellow and Mixed, and Bran.

HAY—

Table with 3 columns: Type, Price, and Unit. Includes rows for Prime, Choice, and Pork.

LOOK OUT FOR A CONFIDENCE MAN.

The Police Jury of the parish of Winn has memorialized his Excellency Governor Warmoth, praying the Governor to order the Sheriff of Winn parish, the person of LORENZO GEORGE, Treasurer of the School Board of Winn parish, who has absconded with the funds of the School Board, amounting to \$5000. There are three indictments against George in Winn parish. One for perjury and two for embezzlement. Lorenzo George is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, light blue eyes, and fair complexion. He is a stooped shouldered and dresses well, indifferently, spells bad, is no scholar, calls himself a Professor. He is reported on the right side over the pelvis and a truss. He reports as having been in Missouri. He left his wife and children destitute of support. Will the press pass him round? D. E. HAYNES, President Police Jury of Winn.