

The Weekly Louisianian.

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

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

NUMBER 40.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET,
NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
Per Year \$2 50
Six Months 1 50
Three Months 75
SINGLE COPIES 5

Circulars, Programmes, General Business Cards, Posters, etc., guaranteed to give general satisfaction to all who may wish to secure our services.

PROSPECTUS

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has long existed. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their right, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We will advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of alliterating 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 the sister States, by the development of their illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we will urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
150 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee.
P. B. S. PINCKBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—To the Republican State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representative men to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, with-

out regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee.
P. B. S. PINCKBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 18, 1870, at the committee rooms, to wit—

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on Thursday, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. Also, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	No. of delegates.
Ancension	4
Averyelles	4
Assumption	4
Bak' n Rouge, East	4
Bak' n Rouge, West	2
Bossier	2
Bienville	2
Calcasieu	2
Camaron	2
Catahoula	2
Concordia	2
Caldwell	2
Carroll	2
Claiborne	2
De Soto	2
Feliciana, East	4
Feliciana, West	4
Franklin	2
Grant	2
Iberia	2
Iberville	2
Jackson	2
Jefferson	6
Lafayette	2
Livingston	2
Lafourche	2
Morehouse	2
Madison	4
Natchitoches	6
Orleans	4
Ouachita	4
Plaquemines	8
Pointe Coupee	4
Richland	4
Rapides	6
St. Bernard	2
St. Helena	2
St. John Baptist	2
St. Martin	4
St. Charles	4
St. James	4
St. Landry	4
St. Mary	4
Tangipahoa	2
Terrebonne	4
Texas	4
Union	2
Vermilion	2
Red River	2
Vernon	2
St. Tammany	2
Winn	2
Washington	2
Webster	2
Orleans—First Ward	4
Second Ward	4
Third Ward	4
Fourth Ward	4
Fifth Ward	4
Sixth Ward	4
Seventh Ward	4
Eighth Ward	4
Ninth Ward	4
Tenth Ward	4
Eleventh Ward	4
Twelfth Ward	4
Thirteenth Ward	4
Fourteenth Ward	4
Right Bank	4

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee.
P. B. S. PINCKBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

Important Notice.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 12, 1872.—At a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, held on the eleventh instant, the following resolution offered by John Parsons, Esq., and seconded by Hon. A. W. Faulkner, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the convention called by the State Committee to meet in New Orleans on the second day of May, 1872, be postponed until Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, and that notice be given to the parish and ward committees of the several parishes and wards.

P. B. S. PINCKBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

ORATION.

Delivered by Hon. B. B. Elliott, April 16, 1872, at the Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

At an earlier period of the session, (December 14, 1861,) Senator Wilson had proposed a reference of all laws relating to persons of color in the District of Columbia, and to the arrest of fugitives from labor, to the Standing Committee on said District, with instructions that they consider the expediency of a compensated Abolition of Slavery therein; and he soon after introduced (Dec. 16th) a bill of like purport; which was read twice and referred (Dec. 22d,) to the committee aforesaid. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, duly reported (Feb. 13, 1862,) from said committee Senator Wilson's bill, which provided for the abolition of slavery in the District, and the payment to the masters from the Treasury of an average of \$300 each of the slaves thus manumitted. The bill was so amended as to abolish also the Black Laws of the District. This bill was passed by the Republican vote on the 11th, and was signed by President Lincoln on this day, ten years ago—the 16th of April, 1862.

From the time of the first introduction of the bill to the date of its approval, a period of one hundred and fourteen days had elapsed. Throughout that whole struggle the Democratic party opposed this first measure of emancipation, inch by inch, and it has preserved its ignominious record for consistency, upon this and kindred measures, untarnished to the present day. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was hailed by the friends of freedom with universal joy throughout the civilized world. Especially did it carry gladness to the hearts of the small but brave band of men known as the Abolitionists. Men, who in all the highest attributes of moral heroism, were worthy to be compared with the early Christian martyrs. These men had suffered and endured the public scorn and private obloquy, in the hope of achieving the consummation which this act betokened as not far distant. It sent a thrill of unutterable joy through the heart of every slave from Delaware to Texas. Often had the slave looked at the northern star which had guided many of his race to a land of liberty, and calling in spirit to the Abolitionist of the North, who was standing forth as his defender, asked—fearing, yet hoping—"Watchman, what of the night?" And now, the answer was confidently given—"Lo! the morning cometh." It did come; and to-day we bask in the meridian splendors of the unquenchable light of liberty.

It is our bounden duty to see to it that this light shall burn on, undimmed forever. The rights secured to the colored race in the United States, through the recent changes in the fundamental law of the country, will, if properly exercised, enable them to aid in perpetuating the free institutions of the Republic, which only became a part of the national system, when, by the hand of the nation, the last line of local statutes authorizing slavery was erased.

All history teaches, from the beginning of recorded time, that there is a constant reflux, or flowing back of the current of human events.

There is in the moral, as in the physical world, centrifugal and centrifugal forces. The one tending to repel the good and the other to attract it. The trite aphorism that "revolutions never go backward," is not true, nor is it consonant with the nature of man. Revolutions have gone backward.

The first emancipation of a whole people recorded in history, is that of the ancient Israelites from the yoke of the Egyptians. They numbered, according to the estimate of Josephus, about three millions of souls—having about six hundred thousand arms-bearing men. Their slavery had lasted four hundred and thirty years. Their deliverance was effected by the direct intervention of God, speaking through the most appalling and stupendous miracles. They were guided in their dreary march through the wilderness by the visible presence of their Maker, that shone in the pillar of cloud by day and in the pillar of fire by night. Yet, in a few generations, these same people passed again under the yoke of slavery. They were subjected to the dominion of the Assyrian and the Babylonian, because they had proved false to the principles to which they owed their first deliverance. The Torgote Tartars effected their emancipation from slavery in China in the 14th century of the Christian era, and owing to internal dissensions, they were unable to maintain their organization as an independent community, and, having been subdued and greatly oppressed by the Russian Czar, they were driven across the Chinese border, where they were again enslaved. The Magyars of Hungary maintained, for two centuries, and independent constitutional government, but they forgot the principles to which they owed their independence and the wandering sons of Poland now mourned in every land the long lost Iron Crown that symbolized their country. The French Revolution, in 1792, culminated in a great and powerful Republic, founded upon universal suffrage, yet in little more than a decade the sun of their freedom went down in blood, and an imperial diadem was substituted for the cap of liberty. They too forgot the principles that brought into being their Republican institutions. Look now at France, look at her history since 1792. Why did she, last year, lie helpless, wounded unto death, the pity and reproach of the Nations? Why was Bismarck enabled to let loose the thunders of war upon her, to smite her so sorely with the mailed arm of his spiked-helmeted troops and the turn the eagles of Prussia triumphant over her, backward to Berlin? Why has her beautiful capital been captured and dismantled, despoiled and dishonored? Why have the art, the trophies, the monuments of genius and of victory, which have made Paris the pride of France, and the envy of the world, been consumed? Because her people were untrue to their own liberties. It was because the value of free, individual thought, the sacredness of each individual conscience, the inviolability of each personal right, gave them no concern. Indeed, our own Republic has furnished a memorable instance of the retrograde tendency of political revolutions, or at least, of the men who originated and impelled them.

The American Revolution of 1776, was founded in the broadest recognition of the rights of man, yet the illustrious men who had announced to the world that "all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," eleven years after making that declaration, did, through an almost fatal spirit of compromise, unanimously adopt a constitution, recognizing property in man. Hence, it will be seen that we hold our rights by no perpetual or irrevocable charter. They are confronted by constant hazards. The enemies of the

ancient Israelites, the Egyptian monarch, with his multitude of horsemen and chariots were buried in the waters of the Red Sea, while our foes have crossed with us. Yet, perhaps, by the inscrutable order of Providence, the very dangers that menace our rights are intended to admonish us to be vigilant in guarding them. Those rights can only be preserved by an earnest devotion to the principal of free government in which they are founded, and by an unswerving adherence to the great party, organized to maintain and defend those principles.

The emancipation of the American slave is not the grandest moral act of our Great Republic. That was due largely and immediately to the unplanned march of events. It sprang directly from the rule of military expediency, and not from the golden rule of universal justice, embodied in that epitome of Christian morals, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

The brightest jewel in the crown of the Republic, was placed there by the Republican majority which secured the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and thereby enacted the civic emancipation places in our hands the means of maintaining the first. It imposes upon us all the duties, and invests us with all the responsibilities and rights and privileges of American citizens. Let us faithfully perform the one, and in a spirit of true manhood and ardent loyalty to the country of which we are citizens, guard and assert the other.

I trust that it will not be deemed inopportune if I should refer to those Amendments and their significance, constituting as they do, the new charter of American liberty.

The Declaration of Independence, issued on the 4th day of July, 1776, asserted the freedom and sovereignty of the thirteen American States. It affected and determined the relations of organized political communities, and announced the dissolution of all the ties that had bound the Colonies to the British Crown. The Fifteenth Amendment, on the contrary, was designed to assert and secure the political rights of the citizen against the States themselves in both their individual and federative capacities. This amendment, coupled with the one immediately preceding it, and which was its natural and necessary forerunner may be termed the Declaration of the Independence of the American citizen. The Fourteenth Amendment declared that, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." The Fifteenth Amendment, in language equally unmistakable, declares that, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The Fourteenth Amendment defines American citizenship, while the Fifteenth Amendment throws around it as an inviolable safe-guard, the right to vote. Indeed it goes further and plants itself on still more exalted ground. It recognizes the right of citizens of the United States to vote as a right inherent, and inhibits its denial or abridgment for any of the causes therein recited; which causes embraced all the reasons at that date, on which any of the State constitutions or statutes based their denial or abridgment of such right of citizens of the United States; or at least, they were the potential reasons for the unjust infringement of this great right of the citizen. Under this Amendment, therefore, any discrimination against the citizen on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, involves an infraction of the supreme law of the land, and the Congress is given the power to annul any

such discriminating statute by "appropriate legislation." It will thus be seen that the practical enforcement of these guarantees of political equality depends upon the character of the Congress of the United States, and the character of Congress itself depends upon the ascendancy of one or the other of the two great political parties of the country in the several States. In my judgment, if the Republican party that organized the present system of free government in the United States should fall, the beneficent system that it founded would fall with it.

Thank God, that party stands today triumphant in the vast majority of the States of the American Union. May it ever stand with unbroken front, facing the common enemy. Though personal dissensions may sometimes cause its lines to waver, they will close up when the long-roll of battle sounds, and everywhere over this broad land, they will march forward to victory, carrying the flag and keeping step to the music of the Union. When that day comes, I know that there are nine hundred thousand American citizens of African descent who will be found far to the front in its advancing lines.

But, fellow-citizens, in conclusion, let me ask—What is the voice and the lessons of this day? It will be a fatal day for our liberties when the natal day of our freedom shall cease to reanimate our hearts and to enable our lives with something of the spirit in which those who won us our rights lived and wrought. That man among us who does not gather from these memories a fresh purpose and resolution to value still higher, and to guard yet more jealously the boon which we have received is indeed unworthy the name of freeman.

This day comes to us to remind us of our responsibilities as well as our rights. It teaches us not only that we are American citizens, but reminds us that we owe it to the world; that we owe it to those of our race who died without the sight; we owe it to those of our own race who are still struggling under the heavy yoke of tyranny and oppression, to see all of our rights in this firm resolve to leave to those who follow us, a heritage enriched by our accumulations and adorned by our triumphs. Citizenship and a participation in the government are guaranteed to us—let us now go faithfully forward. Behind us lie two hundred and forty-three years of suffering, anguish, and degradation; around us are the gathered fruits of the entire achievements, labors and triumphs of those who fought for the cause of freedom and humanity; before us lies our mighty future, with all its hopes and its aspirations. That future it is ours to shape. Let us then lift ourselves to the height of our responsibilities. Let us hear the voice that comes to us this day and bids us—Go forward in the right and fear no danger. Let us realize that upon each of us rest duties commensurate with our rights.

So living and so acting we shall be worthy of the high privileges we possess; worthy to perform our part in preserving the temple of liberty, and in perpetuating our Republican institutions.

When John Quincy Adams—grandson of the illustrious President of that name—was Democratic candidate for Governor of Republican Massachusetts, some years ago (for the first time, we think), when a little younger than he is now, his father, Charles Francis Adams, said to him one day—so the story goes—"My son, do you think you know enough to be Governor of Massachusetts?" To which the young gentleman replied, "Well I probably shall by the time I am elected."

An Irish editor announces that he will not print any more anonymous communications unless the name of the writer accompanies them.