

The Weekly Louisianian.

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

VOLUME 2.

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The Louisianian.

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anteed to give general satisfaction to all
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PROSPECTUS OF 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
been long, and sometimes painfully—
to exist. In the transition state
of our people, in their struggling efforts
to attain that position in the Eoly
Public, which we conceive to be their
right, it is regarded that much infor-
mation, 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 those
respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall 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 allaying 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 the best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the 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.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall 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 Exchange of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a 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
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ROOMS OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 25, 1872.—The Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana meets daily in the Chief Clerk's office, Mechanics' Institute.

Friends from the country are requested to call.
Office hours from ten o'clock A. M. to half past two o'clock P. M.
By order of the Sub-Committee,
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary Sub-Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana.

All Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy this notice.

G. U. O. F.

Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487 on the first & third Thursday of every Month at the corner of St. Peter St. and St. Charles.

WM. THOMPSON, P. N. G.
I. REIVAS, N. G.
ALEX. JOHNSON, V. G.
JAMES LEVINGTON, Treas.
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POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS REGULAR REPUBLICAN

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, June 26, 1872.

CALL FOR THE ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL delegates to the adjourned session of the Republican State Convention, to meet August 9, 1872, at the Mechanics' Institute, city of New Orleans, at 12 M., pursuant to the following resolution, adopted by the State Convention, held June 19, 1872, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to wit:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be authorized to call upon the different parish organizations to double the number of their delegates to the convention to meet on August 9th.

I do hereby issue this my call to the various Republican Parish Committees throughout the State to immediately take the necessary steps for holding elections for an additional number of delegates to attend the adjourned meeting of the Republican State Convention, to meet in Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, August 9, 1872.

The object of this Convention is 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 additional representation in said Convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	No. of Del.
Ascension.....	4
Avoyelles.....	3
Assumption.....	4
Baton Rouge.....	4
Baton Rouge, West.....	2
Bossier.....	2
Bienville.....	2
Calcasieu.....	2
Cameron.....	2
Catahoula.....	2
Concordia.....	2
Caldwell.....	2
Carroll.....	2
Claiborne.....	2
De Soto.....	2
Feliciana, East.....	4
Feliciana, West.....	2
Franklin.....	2
Grant.....	2
Iberia.....	2
Iberville.....	2
Jackson.....	2
Jefferson.....	2
Lafayette.....	2
Lafourche.....	2
Louisiana.....	2
Madison.....	2
Natchitoches.....	2
Orleans.....	4
Plaquemine.....	2
Pontchartraine.....	2
Richland.....	2
Rapides.....	2
Sabine.....	2
St. Bernard.....	2
St. Helena.....	2
St. John Baptist.....	2
St. Martin.....	2
St. Charles.....	2
St. James.....	2
St. Landry.....	2
St. Mary.....	2
Tangipahoa.....	2
Terrebonne.....	2
Texas.....	2
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

And I do hereby recommend that the various clubs throughout the State should immediately proceed to enroll their members and to adopt by-laws providing that none shall participate in the business or elections of the primary organizations, except such as are enrolled members.

By order of the Committee,
HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
President Republican State Central Committee

Attest:
WILLIAM G. BROWN, Secretary.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

HALL FOURTH WARD R. M. CLUB

New Orleans, July 1st, 1872.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. George Jones, were unanimously adopted: Whereas, The Convention held at Baton Rouge on the 19th of June 1872, did nominate one W. P. Kellogg, for Governor of this State, and

Whereas, said nomination was obtained through fraud, intimidation and federal interference, brought about by S. B. Packard, Jas. H. Ingraham, and Jas. F. Casey; and

Whereas, said nominations does not express the will of the delegates nor the people, and

Whereas, the Convention refused to treat on terms of equality with the Finckback committee then assembled at Baton Rouge, thereby setting aside the will of the people, be it

Resolved, That we the Republicans of the 4th Ward R. M. Club, denounce the nominations made by the Packard Committee, and condemn the action of said Convention.

Signed, R. C. Howard,
President.

A. Pincho Jr.,
Secretary.

ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICANS AND PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

Headquarters Regular Republican Party of Louisiana, No. 16 Dryades street,
New Orleans, June 29, 1872.

A convention of the regular Republican party has adjourned to meet on the ninth of August next in the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans. By a resolution of this convention, the basis of representation in the same has been doubled, and an election has been ordered for an additional number of delegates to the same, equal in number to the whole delegation already elected. The object in this is to afford an opportunity to all the people of this State who approve of the principles herein set forth to take part in the deliberations of the convention, and in the nomination of capable, honest and representative men, who have their homes and interests in Louisiana, upon a ticket and platform of principles which shall secure the support of all the good people of this State.

In the present confused and transition state of political parties we recognize three universal and powerful sentiments, which run through the hearts of a large majority of the people of this State, without distinction of party. These are: First—A desire for an honest, economical and stable government, administered by representative men of character and capacity, who shall be chosen without distinction from any official ring.

Second—A conviction that the interests of all the people of this State are identical, and a desire for a growth of new political relations, which shall obliterate past class and sectional animosities, and cultivate that mutual conciliation and good will which is essential to our common prosperity, and to the permanent success of any political party; and

Third—A growing recognition of the good policy and necessity of a closer alliance between the voters of the Republican party and that portion of the native population of the State which has hitherto abstained from political affairs on account of differences created by the late civil war. With such a party, based upon such liberal and beneficial principles, we believe that the rights of the colored people would be safer and better protected, the liberty of opinion and the political interests of the ex-Union soldier, the Northern settler, and the old Union citizen, more cordially and completely secured and the intelligence and property of the State, and the rights of the native Confederate Southerner be better represented than is possible under any other practical combination.

In these premises, we say to the Republicans of the State that in the organization and upon the basis presented by us, is their sole hope for electing any Republican officers in the State, and for preserving their party. The success of the Customhouse state ticket nominated at Baton Rouge is hopeless, and if the fortunes of the Republican party are attached to it, its defeat is certain.

To demonstrate this, we call their attention to the history of the Packard-Customhouse convention at Baton Rouge, which has assumed to present candidates to the people of this State in the name of the Republican party.

Messrs. Packard, Casey, Herwig, Stockdale & Co. set out to control the Republican convention called for August 9, 1872, in the interest of their Customhouse ring, with a view of getting control of the State government at this election for themselves and their associates. To do this they conspired to control that convention. With this design they sought and obtained permission to use the Customhouse building, the marshes of the United States courts, and the forces of the United States army. In defiance of all decency and respect for public opinion, and to the great scandal of the national government, they convoked the convention to assemble in a United States courtroom in the Customhouse. They rejected all protests of their Republican fellow-citizens with the imperial insolence and laughability of Eastern satraps. To make sure of controlling the primary organization of the convention, and, in defiance of all known rules for the organization of such bodies, Messrs. Packard, Casey and their co-conspirators undertook to debar all delegates, except such as they admitted, from a voice in the election of the temporary president. Not satisfied with this, they closed and barred all the doors of the immense Customhouse building against the public for one whole day in order that the lobby, as well as the floor of the convention, should be packed by their own partisans. To further intimidate and coerce the

delegates, they filled the building with special deputy United States marshals armed for the occasion. To complete these extraordinary preparations for a political convention and to emphasize the inauguration of this new style of consulting the wishes of the people, they obtained the necessary order from the military authorities and fortified the closed Customhouse with Gatlin guns and garrisoned it with United States soldiers under arms. One hundred and ten delegates to the convention, being a majority, disgusted and indignant at these tyrannical proceedings, turned away from the Customhouse and assembled in Turner Hall. The State Central Committee appointed by that convention has by its authority convoked the present one.

On the nineteenth of June Mr. Packard and his partisans called a convention at Baton Rouge to nominate candidates for the State offices. The Customhouse cabal could not keep good faith even with their own confederates. In order to secure the nomination of the favorites of their own ring, and obey instructions from a "higher authority," they expelled from their convention all representative and independent men, and seated strangers, intruders, carpet-baggers and proxies of their own creation, until their convention consisted of Customhouse officials, internal revenue tax collectors and postmasters.

Customhouse employes, who were elected as delegates to the Baton Rouge convention were openly threatened with dismissal from office by United States Marshal Packard if they failed to vote as he dictated. The lists of delegates elected as furnished to the State Central Committee by the parish and ward clubs were suppressed by Mr. Packard for four weeks previous to the meeting of the convention, and the names of delegates were not allowed to be made known to members of the committee. Lists of delegates pledged to the ring candidates were manufactured in the United States marshal's office and foisted upon the convention as the regularly elected delegates.

Lobby tickets were issued, so that all access even to the lobby was denied to any but the partisans of Mr. Packard. Mr. Casey refused, in the presence of several well known gentlemen, to assure his Customhouse employes that their places should not be imperiled if they voted independently of Mr. Packard's dictation. Mr. Packard and his instruments, when they discovered that a majority of the convention favored union with the regular Republicans, substituted a fraudulent resolutions in place of the one really offered, by which such insulting conditions were imposed that union was made impossible. They refused all honorable offers of union with the regular Republicans for the sole reason that such compromise would interfere with the Customhouse state for nominations. The President and secretary of the convention were convicted in open session of fraudulently altering their own rolls. Credentials were withheld from legally elected delegates unless they would pledge themselves to vote as Mr. Packard ordered them. Finally, by a series of fraudulent, corrupt and tyrannical measures, they rammed the choice of a small Customhouse ring down the throats of the convention in the place of able and well known Republicans, who were really their choice, drove away over one-half of their own members, and cut themselves off from the whole body of regular Republicans, so that success under their lead, and with their ticket, is impossible.

This convention, so constituted, in obedience to the will of its master, James F. Casey, and his chief tool, S. B. Packard, nominated an ex-United States collector of customs and a Johnson Democrat and a resident of Illinois for Governor, who was the defender of the massacre of 1866, who refused to employ a single colored man in the Customhouse and who refused to vote for Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill in the United States Senate; a man who has never had a permanent residence in this State, has never been identified with the Republican party and who is a subservient creature of the military ring at Washington.

Their candidate for Lieutenant Governor is a Wilderness Senator, who last winter conspired with Customhouse men and Democrats to overthrow the Republican State government. We therefore say in all honesty and candor to the whole body of Republican and colored voters in Louisiana, without regard to past differences, that the only hope for the permanent preservation of their rights and the continued success of Republican principles rests in the thorough reform, the

broader reorganization of the party and the more cordial relations with the native people of the state, to be attained under the leadership of this organization upon the basis above set forth.

To the ex-Union soldier and the native Union Southerner we say that to preserve their interests from the disastrous defeat which awaits the Customhouse clique, and also from the imminence of reorganization threatened by the restoration of old Democratic organizations and prejudices, and to do their part in wiping out past animosities and furthering closer and more friendly alliance with the old people of the State, as well as to keep faith and discharge their obligations to the colored people who have stood so firmly and faithfully by them, we have opened the only safe and honest road for them and us to follow.

To that large portion of that Southern people who have not hitherto acted with the Republican party, but who have earnestly desired a reorganization of political parties, to secure an honest, stable economical government, and who are willing to extend an earnest, full and cordial recognition of the newly acquired rights of the colored men, and also to accord them equal chances of advancement, man for man, according to their character ability intelligence, we say, frankly and boldly, that a new era has arrived, which, if approached with the same candor and liberality on their side as on ours, will remove the clouds that have lowered over us since reconstruction, conciliate all classes of our people, and restore our State to its ancient prosperity, dignity and independence.

We, therefore, for the best interests of the people, and all her people, with an honest desire to save the just rights of all classes—to inaugurate an era of good fellowship between her citizens, and to restore to our State "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," invite all who agree with the principles and sentiments above set forth to join in electing additional delegates to the convention adjourned to August 9, and to assist in these embodying these principles in authoritative form, and in selecting the best men to carry them into execution.

By order of the committee.

STATE AT LARGE.

P. B. S. Pinchback, O. F. Hunsaker,
A. E. Barber, H. L. Swords,
John Parsons, M. H. Twitchell,
E. C. Morphy, H. C. Meyers,
N. Underwood, E. V. Leclere.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

H. Mahoney, O. Rey.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Patrick Crough, J. C. Oliver.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

G. G. Fish, A. R. Francis.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

E. W. Dewees, R. Diant.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

W. Jasper Blackburn, A. B. Harris.
HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
President.

WM. G. BROWN, Secretary.

WM. H. GREEN, Assistant Secretary.

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.—The New York Herald when Bennett first started it was not much larger than a sheet of letter paper, but it gave much light, minute and cheerful news. It was full of short paragraphs, printed in small type, and was an eminently saleable article. It sold well from the first day, but still Bennett had at first a terrible time. The extreme cheapness of the paper rendered him absolutely dependent upon its advertisers, and yet he dared not charge them more than fifty cents for a square of sixteen lines. So he had to cut down the expenses to a minimum. He did everything himself. He swept out his cellar, he carried the paper to the few subscribers it possessed in the morning, he wrote the editorials, the news, the criticisms. He did the reporting and the book-keeping—all, in fact that was done. He sat behind his barrels and his plank, placidly writing, and when any one came for a paper, he never looked up but just said, "put the money on the counter and take one." His working day was sixteen hours. In the morning, from 5 to 8, he wrote editorials, in his bedroom. During the business hours he was in the cellar engaged in ordinary routine of editorial work. About 1 o'clock, having provided abundant copy for the compositors he sallied forth into Wall street to compile stock tables, and to get matter for spicy paragraphs. From 4 to 6 he was in his office again, winding up the business of the day. In the evening he was abroad—at the theatres, or concert, ball, or public meeting, which were faithfully written up and handed to the printers before he went to bed. He thus, like Atlas, bore the whole weight of his world upon his own shoulders.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Every column of a newspaper contains from ten to twenty thousand distinct pieces of type. The displacement of a single one, makes an error. Is it strange that errors occur?

Dr. R. I. Cromwell, the solo editor and proprietor of the *Negro Gazette*, and the defeated candidate for Congress at large in the Packard Convention at Baton Rouge left the city on Monday last on a brief visit to St. Cloud, Minnesota. He will soon "come back" to us, and "resume the publication of his paper."

The candor of the editor of the *Iberville South* is worthy of admiration, if not of emulation. This is what he says:

"We will bet an old second-hand white, that we now have in our sanctum, that there is but one man in the parish of Iberville that would refuse a political office, and we honestly confess that 'we are not the man.'"

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who can inform us where the residence of Lewis Trager is located, will confer a favor on the voters of this parish.

We copy the above from the *Vidalia Herald*, of June 28. While we were in Baton Rouge, in official attendance at the Convention, we were informed that Mr. Trager was a resident of a town in Wilkinson county, in the State of Mississippi. Our contemporary of the *Herald* can cross the river and see for himself.

We are informed that the ladies fair, recently held in Central Church which is under the pastorate care of Rev. C. H. Thompson D. D., was successful enough to realize six hundred dollars in aid of the purchase of the building, corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets in this City. All honor to the ladies who, by the supply of useful and ornamental articles and their indefatigable exertions attracted a crowd of purchasers, and all credit to the gentlemen who so liberally patronized the FAIR.

IN SEARCH OF HIS FATHER.

We have been requested to publish the following:

"Lewis James, son of Gabriel James, will be happy to hear from his mother Lucy, or either of his brothers, Washington and Richard. The Mother, it is supposed, lives on one of Judge Perkin's farms, called the Homestead, Briar mead and back land. The brothers, it is thought, reside in New Orleans. An uncle, Daniel Armstrong, a Methodist preacher, also formerly lived in New Orleans. Lewis James left before the war. He has resided some time in Jersey City, and is now sick in the Charity Hospital. Should the Postmaster (Col. Lowell) be able to convey the information to any of the parties named, he will confer a great favor on Lewis James. A letter addressed to my care will be immediately conveyed to Lewis James."

Respectfully,
W. VERINDER,
City Missionary; 278 South street,
Jersey City, N. J.

June 25, 1872.

ST. JAMES ALL ALIVE.

The constituents of Senator O. F. Hunsaker, in the parish of St. James, are keenly alive to their position and duties, and the writer of the following letter has addressed their representative for information, giving him the assurance that they are "standing firm."

St. James, June 27, 1872.

To Hon. O. F. Hunsaker,
Dear Sir.—I now take this present opportunity of writing to you a few lines, and hoping that you are well. We are anxiously awaiting on you as to the political situation. We could not hear anything from you, and we resolved to write to you to let you know of our anxiety to hear from you through the medium of a letter. We are standing firm, as when you left us, awaiting orders so that we can march with victory parading on our banners.
Yours Respectfully, etc.,
(signed) HENRY RILEY.