

The Louisianian,

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT NO. 114 CARondelet STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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Republican papers throughout the State please copy.



FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872. U. S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. HENRY WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Every body seems anxious to know what this Convention will do. Not a few feel that it will prove a failure.

That it is in the power of that Convention to make a ticket which can achieve success, none doubt; but will it do it? "That's the question." Speaking for that portion of the colored people who dislike the Kellogg ticket, we say emphatically that they cannot, and will not, support any ticket on which their class is not fairly represented; nor any party that does not recognize the equality of all men before the law, without regard to race or color; we do not care who asserts the contrary.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—On Wednesday United States Senator J. R. West, Col. Geo. W. Carter and E. C. Billings arrived in the city from Washington.

Since the commencement of the warm season here, but two deaths from sunstroke are reported.

The question of Mr. Sumner's course in the presidential contest, has been definitely settled by the Honorable Senator's reply to the enquiry of a committee of colored men. The full text of this letter appears in yesterday's paper, and our recapitulation of our columns prevents our copying it to-day.

Newspaper criticisms besides not being generally pleasant to the concerned, sometimes involve conduct in disregard of the sacredness of the office, especially if they are in power. Judge Abell is the latest instance of this sort, and he is after our neighbors, the Republican, for some strictures recently made in reference to the acquisition of Berlin and Capdeville.

THE IBERVILLE NEWS

AND ITS NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

In our last issue we copied the leader of the Iberville News, headed "Hurrah for Pinchback" and devoted to the advocacy of the availability and qualifications of that gentleman for Governor of Louisiana. Messrs. Halstead and Loud the editors of the News are two enterprising and intelligent white Republicans and are deeply interested in the success and perpetuity of Republicanism pure and simple, they reside in a Republican parish and they are constantly brought in contact with the people throughout the State, and they consequently know pretty well the perils of the hour and the wants and need of the people. They know how our party is tortured and torn, and they know some of the aspirants for the office of Governor, their scrutiny penetrates to the bottom of the difficulties, their sagacity perceives the solution of the problem in the election of Mr. Pinchback, and they resolutely propose "out of the nettle danger to pluck the flower safely" by placing him at the head of our State Administration. Whether the Convention next Friday will adopt this suggestion remains to be seen. One thing may be regarded as certain, if any Republican can be elected Governor in November, Mr. Pinchback can be.

CIVIL RIGHTS SUIT.

Madame Josephine Desnier, of the parish of Pointe Coupee, proposes to prove to the owners and conductors of the steamboat "Governor Allen" that notwithstanding she is "guilty of the color of a skin," she yet possesses rights which they are bound to respect. This lady having been denied adequate accommodation on the Allen while on her way to her plantation, has entered suit in the Eighth District Court to recover actual and exemplary damages, which her complaint alleges she endured to the extent of seventy-five thousand dollars.

She says that "she was forced to remain in a small compartment in the rear of said boat without the common conveniences granted to the other passengers; that her meals were brought out to her to said place after all the cabin passengers and officers had sat at the table and eaten.

The petitioner adds that she was compelled to sit up all night, although a bed was offered to her on the floor of said boat, which she refused for the reason that the place was public and a place of passage for every one, and she could not, on account of delicacy, disrobe herself or be exposed to the sight of every one."

A QUESTIONABLE SHAPE.—In our advertising department will be found a call from the State Central Committee for a mass meeting in Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening. What object the Committee have in view and what really useful purpose this gathering is intended to serve we fail to discover. To us it appears that positions have been well enough defined and thoroughly understood, speeches, addresses and circulars have abounded, and a modicum of patience till next Friday would have afforded the "distinguished speakers" the fullest opportunity to ventilate their eloquence.

Some idea of the magnitude of the task of destroying the cotton worm may be formed by the recollection that "one fly to day will be reproduced by 250,000 on the 13th Aug.; then by 125,000,000 by the 23rd September." So says Dr. Boeglin. Verily the man that succeeds in relieving our fields of this pest, will be worthy of having his task closed as equal to a "labor of Hercules."

Just as we expected, the Customhouse organ, beginning to scent the danger ahead to both State and National Republican tickets caused by outrages perpetrated upon the people by the Federal officials, is trying to convince the Customhouse employees that the civil service reform act will keep them in their places even if Mr. Greeley is elected. It won't do, gentlemen. Civil service reform demands your removal, and unless we very much mistake President Grant, he will yield to it after the election—if he is re-elected.

MENDACIOUS PRANKS.

The Negro-Hating-Soda-Water-Effervescent-Last-Ditch-Democratic-Peoples-Paper—"Picayune," calls Lieutenant Governor Pinchback an "incendiary," and appeals to the prejudice of the black man, by allusions to "Pinchback and his little squad of mulattoes." We have no care about the "Pic" and its insidious mischievousness, but we will tell the colored people why the Picayune resorts to falsehoods, misrepresentation and the charge of "Incendiarism"; it is because he has been "instant in season and out of season," boldly and manfully defending their rights and demanding for them the recognition, and security of equal rights, in the school house, in the hotels, on the steamboats, on the railroads and all other public places. The false and malicious attempt to prejudice the black man against Mr. Pinchback has been tried frequently; made by men who were far more likely to succeed than the "Dolly Varden" crowd. It was tried when he ran for the Constitutional Convention; for delegate from the State at large to the National Convention of the Republican party in 1868; for State Senator; and in the recent U. S. Senatorial contest in favor of the late "Lt. Governor Dunn." And in each instance signally failed to influence a single colored vote. And the pitiable, despicable efforts of the Picayune will meet the same fate. The colored people know and feel that honest men, with legitimate and worthy purposes in view would not resort to such methods to destroy confidence in a political or party adversary, and they know that this effort, this abuse and slander heaped on their chief spokesman and representative man, is but evidence of the desire and determination of the "last ditchers" and Co., to get rid of any dissenters of Pinchback, and it will constitute one of his best recommendations to the confidence and support of the colored people of Louisiana.

CLUB IRREGULARITIES.

We heartily agree with the St. James Sentinel in its reprobation of the conduct of men who make it their business to break up club meetings in rows, and by the resort to sticks, knives and pistols, if they cannot otherwise control the action of those present. Constitutionally opposed to rowdiness and desperadoism, we cannot withhold our severest condemnation of a practice which we lament to observe threatens to obtain in our midst.

Several instances have recently occurred in New Orleans, and the parishes, in which violence, and the brandishing and use of deadly weapons have been resorted to to defeat the passage of some obnoxious resolution, or to prevent some objectionable speaker from addressing the assemblage. Such proceedings are essentially wrong, and cannot be justified, no, not even tolerated among reasonable men. Political workers, bummers, roughs, even "the boys" must all learn that permanent success cannot follow persecution, the gag, violence and the wanton shedding of blood. "Peace hath her triumphs no less renowned than war," but her victories are not won by such means.

The present unhappy differences of opinion among Republicans themselves, besides the natural opposition of Democrats, the ingratitude, faithlessness, foolishness and worthlessness of many, doubtless tend to excite indignation, and provoke instant moral and physical reprobation and punishment, but the passions must be controlled, cooperation must subordinate to reason, and men must be permitted to exercise their inalienable right to the pursuit of political happiness according to their own conceptions. We hope, therefore, that our friends in the city and in the parishes will instantly and always abstain from unnecessary arrogance, and all violence in their campaign assemblages. "Let us have peace."

The Miscellaneous is after the Dunn Leader. Dr. Worrall don't complain of the use of his articles, but he protests against not acknowledging it; and he admonishes the Leader's editor not to "jeopardize his reputation by such wholesale stealings."

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR DUNN'S NAME.

There are in our State a little gang of peripatetic domogogues who attract attention to, and receive consideration for, themselves, by following, incoherently, vociferously, and with asinine persistence, the name and virtues of Lieut. Gov. Dunn. They endeavor to create the impression now that they were on terms of intimacy with him during his lifetime and by a process of reasoning peculiar to this class, argue that consequently they are entitled, since he is dead, to the confidence and respect which he enjoyed. Truth and honesty compel us to enter our protest against the claim of friendship which these reputationless nomads so constantly put in. It is within the personal knowledge of men who knew Mr. Dunn that he entertained no flattering opinion of his now posthumous parasites, never accorded them the regard bestowed on decent people, and it is a notorious fact that these enterprising seekers after respectable association utterly failed to darken Mr. Dunn's doors until, (with true appreciation of their value,) he became involved in the unhappy political conflict in our party, when to utilize all available means, he tolerated this crowd to a certain extent in order that he might use them. And on this flimsy pitiable recognition rests the claims to friendship which the people of Louisiana have seen so constantly paraded in the columns of the Fig, Grand Err & Co.

KENNER'S SALOON.

The exhibition of intelligent and honorable enterprise in any department of business properly so called, is always more gratifying to behold, and more substantial and satisfactory to pursue, than the uncertain and precarious dependence on second rate political preferment, involving as it does the fulfilment of so many conditions and contingencies all of specially doubtful tenure.

The friend of whom we write has himself had some experiences of this sort, and whether from necessity or choice, it is not necessary to our purpose to enquire, but we find him striking out in a new line.

He has procured a fine house, No. 13 Dryades street, and fitted up, a first rate drinking saloon, a fine airy and comfortable billiard room with one of "Phalanx and Collanders" best tables and fixings; besides reserving a splendid parlor up stairs. The bar is amply supplied with a stock of finest spirits, liquors and cordials, the first class dispensing of which to all customers is guaranteed when we say that Mr. Louis Kenner personally superintends this department. On the opening night, about a week ago, Mr. Kenner gave his friends and prospective customers a benefit, and from the "samples" we took no insignificant share in imbibing, we are satisfied that the most fastidious tastes of a connoisseur would suffer any offence.

Mr. Kenner's banner is now flung to the breeze. We know of no one combining more of the elements requisite to insure or to deserve success than our diminutive friend "Lou" and we cordially wish him success and wait to drink it in a bumper, and some of our readers may hear the report of—the cork.

Our popular friend, M. Sejour, Jr., has erected a cigar stand in the saloon, and waits to pass the word to patrons.

The pigmies of the Citizens' Guard have the unblushing insolence to charge Charles Sumner with being "unable to endure success." Why, you miserable servile herd, Charles Sumner's head can't get turned, and you all know it. The highest position in the gift of the American, or any other people, couldn't elevate him any higher than he is. A whole-souled, large-hearted, well cultivated, moral and intellectual giant and philanthropist, whose whole life has been unreservedly devoted to the supreme interests of his country and humanity, and who has lived to witness the triumph of the noble principles for which he fought, can well "endure success." Close, vipers, you bite a file.

The so much dreaded cotton worm has made its appearance in many of the districts where the staple is produced.

MEETING IN TERREBONNE.

The Customhouse giants having announced that they would have a meeting in Houma last Saturday, Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, and General Hugh J. Campbell resolved to put in an appearance, and have a passage of arms on the stump. But their intention leaked out and forthwith the valiant "gatin gunners" crawled. Heralds were sent over the parish to say that there would be no meeting. The arrival of Messrs. Pinchback and Campbell, however gave assurance that they would have a meeting any way. A platform was hastily erected under the supervision of Thos. S. Cage, Esq. The party repaired to the residence of Hon. F. Marie, to which also came dropping quite a number of gentlemen of the parish to welcome the visitors. At the set time the speakers took the stand and addressed the assemblage. The speeches were listened to with marked interest by the bulk of the audience, evidence of rudeness and interference coming only from O'Hara, W. H. Keys, Sam. Green and one or two other Customhouse employees. After the meeting the speakers were conveyed to the residences of Messrs. Cage and Marie, where hospitalities were cordially bestowed and received. In the evening a number of the most prominent colored men of the parish, including nearly every President of the ward clubs called at Mr. Cages' and assured Mr. Pinchback of their accord with him, and fervently hoped that he would yet be able to unite the party for the campaign.

The following is General Campbell's speech:

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens of Terrebonne—I had the pleasure two years ago, in this same grove, to address you. I was then here with a man you all loved, and whose memory you revere, a colored man, the Lieutenant Governor of the State—Dunn. We had a meeting of Republicans here not very much larger than this. It was just before the last election. At that time Gov. Dunn and myself were united in the same advice to you. To-day I come before you a Republican, as before, speaking to you whom I believe to be Republicans, as before; talking to you who have the same interests at stake as you had at that time; talking to you in the presence of a greater danger than confronted you then. I come to you again in company with the Lieutenant Governor, also a colored man.

Who, my friends, is this gentleman who has just been talking to you, your Lieutenant Governor? I will tell you. Six years ago, when I first met him in New Orleans, in the ward clubs, he was endeavoring to secure the election of Republicans to the Constitutional Convention, and it was mainly through his exertions that so many Republicans were elected. You all remember the convention that was held to make a constitution for the State of Louisiana. Well, both Governor Dunn and Governor Pinchback ran for delegates to that convention, and Governor Pinchback was successful, defeating Governor Dunn in the fourth ward, because he was better known to the people. That convention met, and the first article introduced by Governor Pinchback was what is now known as article thirteen of the State constitution, which says that "all rights, civil, political and public, shall be guaranteed equally to colored men as well as white men." On that article is based every law which gives you the same rights as white men. This was the work of Gov. Pinchback. Next he was elected to the Senate.

The first measure he introduced was the civil rights bill, to enforce article thirteen. Whenever your rights were attacked or menaced he was the foremost to defend them. Yet we are told that he is charged with not being a Republican. If, after all he has done, he is not a Republican, for God's sake tell me what a man must do to be called a Republican by other people. (A voice—We don't discount Pinchback's Republicanism.) I am glad to hear it. I claim for myself that as to all the measures I have referred to I have stood by Governor Pinchback. I claim to be a Republican upon the same ground. I ask you to listen to me as a Republican. If I differ from some of my fellow-Republicans, it is an honest difference of opinion. If I think some of my Republican friends have been foolish or sold out—(A voice—We don't believe we have been sold.) You will believe it before the election is over.

My friends, what is it you want to secure by your votes first? (A voice—Grant and Wilson, Kellogg and Antoine.) I tell you what I think you want to obtain first of all, and desire of all by your vote: Such laws and measures as will secure to you and your children the rights you have lately obtained. (Indescribable enthusiasm, and cries of yet just that's it.) That is what I thought you desired first and should

v for. Not Grant and Wilson, not Kellogg and Antoine, who are nothing to you compared with your own children's rights. (Tremendous cheering.) I know I would get you after awhile. (Several voices—You've got us this time.)

Now, my friends, I told you once before that if you lost control of the State government the first thing that would go down would be your school system. I see some men here that I know have children, and I need not tell them, at least, that the nearest thing to a man's or woman's heart is the welfare of their children. If you have such laws as will give your children the opportunity for an education that will fit them to occupy a better position in this life than the one you now fill, and you know that this right has been secured to them by your efforts, you will have done your whole duty to them, and feel all the pride that comes of a sense of duty well performed, and go down to your graves happy and contented. But if, by your divisions, the enemies of our party should triumph, and our school laws go down, though your children will not be reminded of slavery, the condition into which they would fall would be but little better. Let me assure you there is more danger ahead now than there was two years ago, or at any time since the passage of the reconstruction acts, for you are in danger of losing even your constitution.

Governor Pinchback has told you how the Customhouse ring has refused point blank to unite with us and how they even turned men out of their own convention, in order to insure the success of their selfish aims. We have always been anxious for Republican unity, and in order to secure it our convention went to Baton Rouge for the sole purpose of making a last appeal, in order that reconciliation might be brought about and the party saved from destruction. They refused to unite, because if our convention had assembled with theirs the schemes of the ring would have been overthrown. (A voice—And Billings would have been nominated for Governor.) We had no candidate at Baton Rouge. We were only seeking to unite the party, and had no candidates.

The Kellogg ticket can not be elected, because in old times it took the votes of the entire Republican party to insure success. Since this is the case, how do these men expect to carry their ticket when the 'half of their own convention' was driven away by their frauds and malpractices, and the whole of our convention was barred out. I tell you my friends, the Baton Rouge ticket is not a Republican ticket; and gentlemen who were in that convention, prominent men like Colonel Carter, Mr. Mary and Mr. Billings, assure us it is not Republican, and ask us in our convention to present a better ticket, that all the Republicans of the State can vote for.

I have said all I had to say, except one thing. You have been told that some of us were not for General Grant. Now, if I can help to win Republican success in this State by going for General Grant, I am going for him.

Politics don't stand still; men move, parties move; parties change, and a great change has come over the minds of the American people. I remember the time when the party of progress in this country was the party that insisted on the emancipation of the slaves, and the party of conservatism insisted on keeping slavery where it was. The war was not made to abolish slavery. I remember when Abraham Lincoln and his party insisted that if the Union could be saved without disturbing slavery to save it in that way, and it took two years of disastrous war to educate Mr. Lincoln up to the point of emancipation; two years of reverses and defeat; two years throughout which his armies were whipped and scattered to the four winds of the earth because the "God of battles" was against him. Not till then did Mr. Lincoln realize that emancipation must come, and in a spirit of almost despair he humbly prayed to God on bended knees, in the privacy of his closet, and made a solemn oath that if He would give him success in the next battle the slaves should be freed. He won it, and one week after Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation making them and theirs free forever.

Another great change in the minds of the people is this: At the close of the war, when the Union was restored, when the Confederates, after having bravely struggled to the last, surrendered their arms and surrendered their souls, the Republican party did not intend to give the blessing of the right to vote. It took the measure of New Orleans and Memphis, and the experience of such suffering and bloodshed in this Southern land to convince the Northern people that the ballot was needed by you to protect yourselves. Then came the reconstruction laws and you became citizens. Now as God has taught the Northern people by suffering and disaster to do justice to you, and they have abandoned their year to year, so have the Southern whites, suffering under four years of proscription and military government, made an advance.

One of the greatest revolutions in history is occurring under your eyes.

The whole Confederate North, with one mind, dropped the reins of slavery and the war, and the Republican principles on the oldest and ablest Abolitionists have taken one mighty step and placed themselves in the advance on the next great progress which to carry the people—that is the reconciliation of the people and the reform of the government. This movement will sweep over all the State of the South; if the white people recognize in the new party their rights, give your representation on their tickets, and protect you as well as the old Republican party, then this party will be the best for you; you will be better protected by the good wishes of your fellow citizens than by the bayonets of soldiers, and the white people will share in the triumphs of this movement. If they oppose it, go with the Last Ditchers and Liberals, then they will be overwhelmed. So with you. If you oppose this movement, if it is made in good faith in this State, you will lose. If you go with it you will make sure of what you have already gained for your children after death. I wish you, my friends, to be what I say sink deep into your hearts; think over it, and strive to arrive at a proper understanding of our position to day, and you will find that the Customhouse men are wolves in sheep's clothing and intend to sell you out, soul and body to the Democrats. I hope to meet you again soon, when we have a better ticket in the field than that has yet been placed before you, a ticket composed of men who are Republicans and the representatives of Republican principles.

If people who intend to make their days would only not make much parade of it as Mr. Kenner did, the poor police wouldn't be hunting the Mississippi river over and under for a dead body, while the living corpus is perched on a log, blessing himself for a change in his mind, and arousing himself the anxiety of the police in this sensational occupation.

The St. James Sentinel has resumed publication. We did not receive the first number of the second volume, but the one before us contains an account of an affray between two men in which one of them was killed.

Rooms Second Ward Regular Republican Club, Parish of St. Helena, St. Louis, Louisiana, July 21, 1872. The regular Republicans of this ward met on the above date for the purpose of organizing a club, and for other objects herein after stated.

Meeting called to order by P. J. Clarke when Isaac Foster was chosen chairman. Prayer by Rev. John Dea. The club then proceeded to elect permanent officers as follows: President, Isaac Foster; Vice President, George Hart; Marshal, John Rankin; Secretary, Charles Foster; Recording Secretary, E. W. Spencer.

Appropriate addresses explaining the object of the meeting, by Hon. F. D. Floyd, the President, and Vice President and Squire Roberts.

The following resolutions presented by Hon. W. D. Floyd were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this club recognize Lieutenant Governor Pinchback as the only candidate for Governor in the Republican principles, fidelity to the interests of his race and also to the welfare of Louisiana with pride and esteem to him as one of the most eminent and ablest of our countrymen, and pledge to him our hearty support in carrying the flag of Republican principles in the coming contest.

The following resolutions presented by E. W. Spencer were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we recognize the Central Executive Committee, presided over by Hon. H. J. Campbell, as the only and true head of the regular Republican party in Louisiana.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the nominations made by Packard and Co. in the Baton Rouge Convention, and will not give them our support. Resolved, That exercising the rights of American citizenship, we do not believe it is our duty to give our votes to any party or person who do not consider it incumbent upon us to support any and every nomination of the Republican party, (so called); and therefore we will vote for no one.

Resolved, That owing to the ignorance of the majority of the Republicans of this parish, some very stringent oaths have been taken by us by designing persons, and that we do not consider it incumbent upon our honor as freemen and Republicans in every sense, to violate such oaths. Resolved, That in admitting members into this club we shall have no oath of initiation, trusting to every man's honor and good sense as to his political acts.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each and every ward club of this parish and also to the Louisiana Republican Association, and the proceedings of this meeting be published. It was moved and carried to elect a delegate to the parish convention to meet on August 1st, and George Hart was chosen. There being no further business, the club, it adjourned to meet on Monday evening, 29th instant. ISAAC FOSTER, President. CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary. E. W. SPENCER, Recording Secretary.

Headquarters State Central Committee Regular Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1872. A GRAND MASS MEETING will be held IN THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, Monday, August 5, at 7 o'clock P. M. under the auspices of THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. At which prominent speakers deliver addresses. ALL are invited to attend. By order of the Committee. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, President. Wm. G. Brown, Secretary.