The Louisianian,

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872

OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1873,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

JULES LANABERE, of Orleans.
W. R. FISH, of Orleans.
MILTON MORRIS, of Ascension.
R. L. BROOKS, of Catahoula.

STATE, CONGRESSIONAL, AND ELECTORAL TICKET, UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED BY THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY, AUGUST 13TH, 1872.

FOR GOVERNOR,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

A. B. HARRIS,

OF CONCORDIA.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE B. LOUD,

OF IBERVILLE.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

W. JASPER BLACKBURN,

OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

A. P. FIELDS,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

WM. G. BROWN,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—STATE AT LARGE,

H. C. DIBBLE,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,

EDWARD BUTLER,

OF PLAQUEMINES.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,

A. E. BARBER,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,

THOS. H. NOLAND,

OF IBERVILLE.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT,

J. MADISON WELLS,

OF RAPIDES,—Long term.

E. H. FLOWERS.

OF GRANT,—Short term.

FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT,

DAVID YOUNG,

OF CONCORDIA.

☞In consequence of the prospect of publishing the *official* proceeding of the August Convention, we propose to relieve our readers from the nausea of a "twice told tale," and abstain from continuing in this issue our unofficial report taken during the session of the Convention.

☞There can be no doubt that the efforts of Republicans to unite their party is having a tremendous effect in the ranks of the Liberal and Democratic parties; and there is hardly a doubt that in the event of our union, there will be a resorption of the Liberals by the Democrats. Thus we will have the old fight in November, the Democrats against the Republicans.

☞We have received a copy of the "*Colored Citizen*" published at Cincinnati, Ohio. It is handsomely made up and in all respects worthy of patronage.

Its motto is, "EQUAL JUSLICE TO ALL MEN" and advocates the election of Grant and Wilson. We wish it success.

The colored men of Omaha held a huge meeting for the purpose of discussing their duty in the present campaign. As might be expected Mr. Sumner's letter and advice came up.

Resolutions were adopted declining to follow the Senator's advice and enthusiastically endorsing Grant and Wilson.

THE EFFORTS FOR AND PROSPECTS OF HARMONY.

Since the adjournment of the Regular Republican Convention, the members of the State Central Executive Committee of the party, charged with the duty of adopting all honorable means for the restoration of peace and unity among Republicans, and deeply impressed with the necessity and the importance of the task imposed on them, have been diligently and unremittingly employed in devising the most appropriate and practicable methods of harmonizing the distracted elements of our unfortunate party. After the organization of the new Central Committee and the arrangement of other preliminary matters necessary to set the organization in motion, the first step taken by the Committee was to rectify what had admittedly been an omission by the Convention, namely, appropriate recognition of the magnanimous conduct of Col. James Lewis, in placing his resignation in the hands of his Central Committee to aid in effecting reconciliation. To accomplish this work, Judge Dibble, who was the nominee of our Committee for Congress, from the State at large, placed his resignation in the hands of our Committee, and the Committee convinced that Col. Lewis was willing to accept the nomination on the Pinchback ticket for the same place he was nominated for on his own ticket, unanimously substituted the name of Col. Lewis for that of Judge Dibble.

The next step was to seek a conference with the Packard Committee to secure a fusion of the two sets of Presidential Electors. This has been accomplished, and that disturbing element, the question of a division of the Republican vote on the National question has been settled, and the Republican vote of Louisiana is now pledged to President Grant.

Our only and our great difference now is on the State ticket. Conference committees have been appointed on both sides, and they have had several meetings during the week. The interchange of thought is going on, propositions have been submitted by the Packard Committee but no definite conclusions have as yet been arrived at. It is gratifying to witness the absence of that asperity on the one hand, and bravado on the other, that erewhile characterized some men and operated so injuriously against the general interest. We have good reason to believe that in proportion as the impression of the vast importance of Republican unity, for Republican success, rests on the minds of the men who are respectively charged with the adjustment of our difficulties, in proportion will bigotry, vindictiveness, self-love, and partizan acrimony disappear; and the all absorbing topic of reconciliation and unity, crush out every ignoble consideration, and such a compromise effected as will commend the magnanimity, devotion, wisdom and patriotism of our leaders to the admiration of all good Republicans. We think that this can be effected, and we hope that the negotiations which are in process, while appropriately conceding the rights and privileges of the other side of the house, will not fail to establish similar claims for the wing of the party our conferees represent. We implicitly confide in the sober sense of our leaders that they will do this, and convinced that they will subordinate every consideration, save truth and honor, we leave them to the accomplishment of the work of giving us *one* State as well as *one* National ticket, and *one* army of voters to cast a consolidated vote for our Republican candidates.

☞The *National Republican* contains a report of the sayings of Customhouse employees in Iberville parish, reported by themselves, in which Major Wharton, Capt. Merrill, Judge somebody, and other nobodies, had the shamelessness to represent "the Pinchback nominees as merely so many men put up at auction for sale to the highest and last bidder." These men, if they uttered any such accusations, circulated DELIBERATE LIES, KNOWING THEM TO BE LIES. There is not a nominee on what is called the Pinchback ticket up for sale, nor is any of them purchasable but at the price of harmony of their party, when each and all will either quit or stay as the exigency demands.

AGAIN WE PROTEST.

Once more we have to enter our protest against the conduct which our contemporary the *Republican* will persistently follow in misrepresenting the colored race. We have been repeatedly accused of favoring a black man's party in Louisiana, this paper as an acknowledged organ of the colored people, has as frequently and emphatically repudiated any such desire, and the uniform conduct of our people has given open denial to the allegation. It is painful, therefore to be misrepresented by our professed friends.

In its issue of Tuesday, the *Republican* accuses both Col. Lewis and Mr. Pinchback with advocating "a black man's party." Mr. Lewis favors no such thing, and he has too much common sense, and knows too well the utter futility of any such effort to either attempt it himself or encourage it in others.

It is a preposterous proversion of logic to conclude that because Mr. Pinchback accepts the nomination for Governor, therefore he is an "Africanizer." If this be true, is the converse also true? Yet colored men never dreamt that Governor Warmoth's acceptance of the nomination in 1868 was establishing a white man's government.

We suppose that the aspirations of, and the honors tendered to Messrs. Pinchback and Lewis would be in perfect order, if they were only white, but being of a race deemed inferior, they ought to be content with the subordinate places becoming inferiors. If this is the doctrine of our neighbor, we can well understand why it is that the instant colored men assert or assume positions to which by merit they are entitled, white Republicans can be found to join in the cry of "Africanizing Louisiana." Has it come to this that our friends (?) upon whom our race has showered every honor, into whose hands they have committed their dearest interests, cannot accept the necessary and logical conclusions of their own doctrines? The negroes, and the negroes alone have bestowed all the positions which have elevated our white Republican friends into prominence and power, with rare self-abnegation, which has been regarded as appropriate reticence, they have been content with almost exclusively white leaders, when it was admitedly in their power to have done the contrary, and yet there was no cry of white man's party from any quarter. Is it not then cruel, unfair, and unjust to accuse colored men of a desire to "Africanize" the State because they manifest a preference for a competent one of their own race for high honors? Are we to be alarmed everlastingly by this scarecrow?

We are not, and colored men are being educated by developments, and hints, and insinuations as much as by anything else, and they are learning just how much value to set on the friendship of some of our white Republican friends, and to understand distinctly the terms on which that friendship can be secured. Colored men feel deeply these wounds in the house of their friends, and if the time has come when we are to understand that the "equality" preached and practiced by some white men to ingratiate themselves into negro friendship and confidence, is not the equality to be remembered orattempted to be enforced after they have been made powerful, and influential and wealthy, the sooner we are told so the better.

☞The Cincinnati platform may be very good, and the Liberal idea may also be very good, but just fancy the condition of the negro race in this state and country, if they should fall into the hands of the Democratic party, who are straining every nerve to get into power. Republicans can't trust them yet with the administration of the government, their minds revert too constantly and too devotedly to the "good old times," and the "Lost Cause," their most prominent men indicate too plainly how far they will endeavor to go to approximate to the condition of men and society in the days of yore; every Republican is too much afraid of the calamities which portend, to relax for one instant all his energies to keep that party from acquiring ascendancy either in the State or nation.

CLARK ON SUMNER.

We have assigned a number of columns of to-days paper to the reproduction of an able and lengthy address of Peter H. Clark Esq., of Ohio, on the Sumner, Grant and Greeley question.

While agreeing in the main with Mr. Clark, there is a very great difference between our views in relation to the course pursued by Mr. Sumner, and the treatment he should receive at the hands of colored men, because accepting Mr. Clark's bitter and denunciatory language as a sample of what Mr. Sumner merits, there would be little difference between Benedict Arnold and Mr. Sumner.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Sumner that Mr. Clark does not customarily denounce people, because his wrath long pent up, has acquired a virulence and an intensity that ridiculously exceeds all the necessities and proprieties of the occasion. Let us look a little into his accusations. Mr. Sumner is called "a disappointed and embittered politician whose wrathful gall &c," and as such undeserving of either admiration, applause, or following. Our belief of Mr. Sumner is that he is as conscientious in his present course as he has ever been, and we do not believe that he is capable of wilfully leading the people, for whom he has so long and self-sacrificingly labored to emancipate and make free citizens of, into the pro-slavery fold.

There is nothing but the merest suppositions and speculations of politicians on which to found any such charge, and we had thought that Mr. Clark would have required the clearest and completest evidence of Mr. Sumner's degeneracy, before his voice would be lifted up in denunciation of him. But instead of this we find him, while noticing that "nobody had denounced" Mr. Sumner making indecent haste to take the conceit out of the Senator by attempting to even rob him of the praise due him for the work he has performed in the anti-slavery cause.

This effort of Mr. Clark we regard as simply and purely one of the worst samples of ingratitude we have recently witnessed. Mr. Sumner never claimed to be *par excellence* "the Sampson whose mighty grasp has overthrown the pillars of the temple of slavery," but his services for a generation, his untiring efforts in the Senate to secure protection and equal rights, have commanded the admiration of all, until the name of Charles Sumner became the synonym for patriotism, philanthropy, and true greatness; it is therefore unjust to represent Mr. Sumner as egotistically claiming what Mr. Clark and thousands of others had so freely conceded to him. Others have done much, aye very much, all honor to them, and the revered names of the patriots mentioned will ever be remembered and uttered with respect and gratitude.

With reference to adopting Mr. Sumner's advice we have no issue with Mr. Clark; we do not propose to accept the advice of Mr. Sumner; our estimate of Mr. Greeley is different from his; we do not see the glories of Greeley's administration, as Mr. Sumner does, and we shall not attempt to "fly from the ills we have to those we know not of;" we are supporting Grant and Wilson. But we are not denouncing, emphatically not repudiating, Charles Sumner, until we have better and more substantial evidence of his defection and treachery than we have yet seen. We take pleasure in giving our readers Mr. Clark's speech, but we could not do this without our exception to his remarks on Charles Sumner.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.—Who wrote the paragraph in the *Grand Err* applogizing for the half-sheet issue, on the pretended ground of "the detention of the shipment of the blank paper," whatever such jargon means? Was the shipment *delayed*, or was it made and the "detention" suffered at the hands of a sheriff? The "favorable consideration" of friends is besought, and the regrets of the "editor and *proprietors*" are given to the public. Now at the head of the same column in which these "*proprietors*" appear, it is asserted that "J. Henri Burch" is the editor and *proprietor*, it would be interesting to know which of these statements is true, and whether they are not both false, and J. H. B. is neither editor nor proprietor.

GUBERNATORIAL MOVES.

During the past week Governor Warmoth has removed several Republicans from office and put outspoken Democrats in their places, both in the City and in the parishes. There is no doubt that the Governor has discovered all connexion with that party which elected him and entrusted him with the reins of government to be used in the common intesest, that party which confidingly endowed him with extraordinary powers for the perpetuation of Republican rule, that party which has faithfully, constantly, and at all hazards maintained him in power; but that he should now, because this party does not see eye to eye with him on National and State politics, prostitute those powers, and exercise the Executive patronage for the disintegration and overthrow of this party is what we said not long since we did not believe Governor Warmoth capable of, but in which it seems we were only too credulous.

COMMUNICATED.

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.]

New Orleans Aug. 22, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—It will be interesting and suggestive to your readers and those who earnestly desire the perpetuity of Republican Government in our State, to notice the relative positions of the two parties that actually exist among us. For after all there are but *two* parties, and but two ways to choose our path. Ours is the Republican, and as I will shew the only Republican road, and the only one that leads to safety and security.

There are now, apparently, four parties in the field, with four sets of nominees; but actually there are but two, the Democratic and the Republican party, with three chances for the Democracy and onefor Republicans.

The McEnery ticket, of course is straight out Democratic, and notwithstanding the unanimous endorsement of the Cincincinnati platform by their State Convention, they carefully exclude the negro from any consideration at their hands. This ticket appeals to the old Citizens, the Bourbons, the negro haters, for sympathy and support, and if it receives enough of it, will undoubtedly put the iron heel of despotism and tyranny on Republicans necks.—Therefore every Republican is driven by every consideration to defeat this ticket if possible. This is one danger that menaces us, and one chance for the Democracy to win.

Another springs from the Penn side of the house. The platform upon which this ticket stands is also that adopted at Cincinnati, but like the Democratic managers there is an evident unwillingness to accord to Republicans in general, and the colored people in particular, that place in their ranks and those positions in their gift which they are so eminently entitled to.

Their ticket will not endure impartial scrutiny, although it is a considerable improvement on rank Democracy. But as it is not Republican enough, it is not entitled to Republican support, and its success involves an inevitable curtailment of the privileges and immunities of Republicans. From this quarter some danger is also to be apprehended, and thus gives the Democracy another chance to win and the Republicans once more risk of losing.

The third danger springs from the Kellogg combinations. The ticket looks well enough "on paper," and if it were put in the field by the united Republicans of Louisiana it would command strength and support, and this fact in itself would necessitate so many changes of attitude, programme and operation, that there would not be any doubt of its success. But the reverse is the truth. The ticket is the work of a few selfish men; and popular approval cannot be procured for it. But once on the wrong path, once induced by a determination to rule, and having to resort to all the devices to accomplish this result, it was easy for them to slide into tyranny to confirm the work of oppression and hush the dissatisfied and the overburdened.

These managers think now they must succeed under any circumstances. As cold as marble, as indifferent as a stoic, they witness the anguish their conduct inflicts, while they recklessly persist in hazarding all on their chances to win, and win in their own manner.

Impossible to do this by themselves, what is the programme as presented by knowing ones and as plainly indicated in several quarters. Why it is to FORM A COALITION WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and at the proper time substitute the name of B. F. Jonas, (the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the McEnery ticket,) for C. C. Antoine, (candidate for Lieutenant Governor on their ticket,) and vote for Kellogg and Jonas. Kellogg to be sent to the United States Senate, and Jonas to be Governor of Louisiana. This is assuredly the plot, and this is the third chance the Democracy has of winning, and the third danger to which we are exposed.

It may be that even this resort will fail; but it is enough that they attempt it, to make the ticket odious, and I solemnly adjure every good Republican to cut loose from these companionships. They are all leading you astray. Trust them not, they are fooling you, and you will find out that all I say is true, if you are weak enough to continue undecided. Give in your hearty support to the only Regular and safe Republican ticket in the field. Unite, quickly, firmly and with determination, give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" and all will yet be safe.

WHITE REPUBLICAN.

WOMEN AS REPORTERS.

At the Boston Jubilee, the press was well represented by ladies, most of whom were attached to daily newspapers. Among them were Mrs. S. D. Powers (Shirley Dare) of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and *Tribune;* Mrs. Briggs (Critical Olivia) of the Philadelphia *Press;* Mrs. Howard (Howard) of the same paper and Boston *Commonwealth;* Miss Emma Stone Lawrence, of the *Woman's Journal;* Miss Hicks (Sophie Sparkle) of the New York *Evening Mail;* Celia Logan, of the Washington *Chronicle;* Miss Taylor (Dora) of the Washington *Patriot;* Mrs. Bangs of the Northern (Montreal) *Journal;* Louise Chandler Moulton, of New York *Tribune;* Nora Perry of Providence (R. I.) *Journal;* Susie Vogel (Susie V.) of *Springfield Republican* and New England *Farmer;* Sallie Joy, of the Boston *Post;* Mrs. Joslyn, of the Malden *Mirror;* Louisa C. Knight, of the Charlestown *Chronicle;* also Miss Virginia Vaughan. Gale Hamilton peeped in once, but was unable to raise a gale under the harmonius influences therefore disappeared. A lady represented a Des Moines (Iowa) paper, another the Laramie, Kansas, *Journal*, another a Nebraska paper. Various other newspapers were represented at intervals during the Jubilee by women.

At the last Jubilee there only were present as reporters, Kate Field being one. This shows a gratifying advance of women in a field for which they are especially adapted by their feminine quickness of tact and perception. The advent of woman in the department of journalism is one of many indications that the old barriers of exclusion are yielding to the spirit of the Age.—*Woman's Journal.*

A CURATIVE SPRING IN NEW ORLEANS.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, Aug. 17, 1872.

The following is a report of an examination of the water and gas from a drove well on Canal street, near Claiborne street. The well is forty-five feet deep, and situated on the premises of Senator Barber;

The gas is composed principally of carburetted hydrogen, with three-eighteenths per cent. of carbonic acid. There is also a trace of sulphureted hydrogen perceptible by the smell.

The water contains chloride of magnesium, chloride of idium, chloride of calcium, carbonate of lime, proto-carbonate of iron, free carbonic acid.

The carbonates of lime and iron are held in solution by the free carbonic acid, and they are precipitated from the water by boiling it. Each pint of the water contains 68.39 grains of common salt or chloride of calcium. The gas is valuable for heating purposes without any treatment, and by passing the gas through a vessel filled with gasoline it will furnish a light equal in steadiness, brilliancy and all other respects to common gas from coal. ALFRED W. PERRY M. D.,
Chemist.

The foregoing analysis was made in the laboratory of the Board of Health, and may be relied upon as correct.

C. B. WHITE, M. D.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

average brute. These princes of Co-dom came to the North, leaving their gotten wealth with a free hand, and dered all with whom they came in con-The South is not crippled. She possesses as much wealth as ever, but it is more ly and justly distributed than ever before.

If the South wants to invite immigration and capital, let her disband her Ku-Klux bands, let her get rid of her narrow provincialism, which leads her people to look as enemies all men who are born in a different part of the country. Let them learn to welcome and cherish carpet-baggers. Let her do this or cease her complaints. I am sure those will agree to the conclusion to which I come, and that is, we can follow Mr. Sumner's advice and vote for Greeley.

If Mr. Greeley has done anti-slavery work, he has our thanks for it, and we are sorry that he has determined to change his course.

To Mr. Sumner we say the same thing. We have honored him highly, looked upon him as almost super-human, but in last is shown the flaw in the almost perfect character, which shows that Charles Sumner, after all, is mortal.

In refusing to follow his advice, I do no doubt but that we will be charged with ignorance, prejudice and ingratitude; but we appeal from this judgment of Charles Sumner, enraged and drunk with a madden desire for revenge, to the Charles Sumner of the past, whose only passion was the burning desire to right the wrongs of the oppressed, confident that when cooler times shall come he will honor us for keeping in view his early counsels, and guiding our conduct by them.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The Meeting Yesterday—Dr. Worrall for Elector—Judge Dibble for Congress Declines—Col. Lewis Nominated.

At the meeting of the regular Republican State Central Committee yesterday, it was resolved that the Hon. T. D. Worrall be placed on the ticket as an elector, Second Congressional District, in lieu of Hon. W. R. Fish, declined.

The following communications were ordered to be published:

NEW ORLEANS, August 19, 1872.

To the President and Members of the Republican State Committee:

GENTLEMEN—The Republican State Convention which appointed this committee made an earnest effort to unite the unfortunate division in our party. To that end having rejected a proposition to combine with an anti-Republican body, it appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the other Republican faction, presided over by the Hon. S. B. Packard. In the negotiations which followed it became apparent that there was on both sides a general desire for harmony. The difficulty which prevented our uniting was the refusal or the inability of the other committee to join in making a ticket to represent the whole party. This was demanded of them, because their nominations had been made by a convention representing a part only of the Republicans of Louisiana.

Failing in its efforts for unity our convention proceeded to make a ticket. I was honored by the nomination for Congress from the State at large.

I now think that this nomination was a mistake and I am constrained to ask you to accept my declination.

During the negotiations of which I speak Hon. James Lewis, who is the nominee of the other faction for the same place, was the first to tender his resignation in order that his office might be used, if necessary, in the work of reconciliation. This act of his, it seems to me, entitled him to receive from us the same indorsement which we gave to Colonel A. P. Field, candidate for Attorney General.

It is not now too late to do this act of justice.

I desire, above all things, the unity and success of the Republican party in Louisiana. I believe that this act of mine will tend, in some degree, to that end.

I therefore, respectfully resign the nomination given to me, and request this committee to place the name of Hon. James Lewis in my place on our ticket.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
HENRY C. DIBBLE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19, 1872.

Hon. H. C. Dibble:

SIR—Your letter of this date is before me and contents noted. You desire to know from me that in case of your declination in my favor, your candidacy for Congress at large, would I be willing to accept the indorsement of your committee.

In reply, I beg leave to state that I am, and furthermore, that if my declination in your favor, or in that of any other Republican, would insure the success of any party, I would most freely withdraw, believing that four tickets in the field will tend to a sure defeat for the Republican party in this State.

Respectfully, yours,
JAMES LEWIS.

It was resolved thereupon that the resignation of Hon. H. C. Dibble, candidate for Congress at large, be accepted, and that the name of Colonel James Lewis, of Orleans, be placed upon the State ticket in lieu thereof.

After the transaction of unimportant business, the committee adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

HUMAN EQUALITY.—Perhaps of all the erroneous notions concerning mind which the science of metaphysics has engendered or abetted, there is none more fallacious than that which tacitly assumes or explicitly declares that men are born with equal original mental capacity, opportunities and educations determining the differences of subsequent development. The opinion is as cruel as it is false. What man can by taking thought add one cubit either to his mental or to his bodily stature? Multitudes of human beings come into the world weighted with a destiny against which they have neither the will nor the power to contend; they are the step-children of Nature, and gran under the worst of all tyrannies, the tyranny of a bad organization.—Men differ, indeed, in the fundamental characters of their minds as they do in the features of their countenances or in the habits of their bodies, and between those who are born with the potentiality of a full and complete mental development, under favorable circumstances, and those who are born with an innate incapacity of mental development, under any circumstances there exists every gradation. What teaching could ever raise the congenital idiot to the common level of human intelligence? What teaching could ever keep the inspired mind of the man of genius at that level?

[Scribner's for August.