

The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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OUR CANDIDATES.



FOR PRESIDENT IN 1873,

U. S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

UNITED REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AGREED UPON BY THE TWO STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES REPRESENTING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WM. PITT KELLOGG, OF ORLEANS.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

C. C. ANTOINE, OF CALDO.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

P. G. DESLONDE, OF IBERVILLE.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

C. W. CLINTON, OF ORLEANS.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

A. P. FIELDS, OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

WILLIAM G. BROWN, OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—STATE AT LARGE,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,

EDWARD BUTLER, OF FLAQUEMINES.

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.

GRATIFYING.—We have recently had repeated occasion to applaud the efforts of various Christian denominations to secure for themselves places of worship, seminaries for instruction etc.; but we have not chronicled a more remarkable exhibition of christian zeal on the one hand and liberality on the other than has been displayed by the methodists under the pastoral care of Rev. Dardis. The ladies of the church held a fair in the basement story of their new place of worship in course of construction on Bienville street, and for several nights devoted all their time and energies to make it attractive and successful and we are glad to hear that notwithstanding the "tightness" of money especially among the bulk of the supporters and benefactors of such enterprises, there has been a clear gain of about six hundred dollars.

This is doubtless a "very present help," besides being a satisfactory indication of zeal and devotion.

St. James Sentinel, of Sept. 1, hoists the consolidated Republican Electoral and State ticket, and congratulates its readers on the satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties among Republicans.

The Mississippi Pilot, hitherto a weekly, commenced a semi-weekly issue on September 2.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOPE.

Notwithstanding the restoration of unity in the ranks of the Republican party of Louisiana, notwithstanding the repeated refusal of the colored voters, through their representatives, to identify themselves with any party whose success would be calculated to imperil the integrity of Republican doctrines, and the civil and political status of Republicans, the Democrats still hope to divert several thousand colored votes from the support of the Republican ticket, and secure their votes for the McEnery combination. A Mr. P. Richardson in Thursday's Times says:

"There are in the State of Louisiana about ten thousand white voters who are directly connected with negroes as planters, superintendents of plantations, landlords and employers. Now, if each man composing these several classes will select one negro voter and perseveringly persuade and urge him to vote the Greeley-Brown and McEnery-Penn tickets until the election, the State can be carried against the Kellogg-Pinchback coalition."

Intimidation, threat to discharge, and all that sort of thing, are repudiated before hand, when every one knows that with the exercise of free agency no considerable number of colored men could be rallied to the support of the Democracy.

Mr. Richardson is a practical man, he doesn't rely much on torch-light processions, speeches and buncombe to accomplish such "with the negroes;" but he feels the double value of not only taking them away from the Republicans, but adding them to the Democrats, and he recommends an appeal to the selfish sordidness of personal immediate hand, to mouth interest to secure his end.

Provided there be no violence, we apprehend but little danger from this project. Colored men have learned enough of politics to know that it is frequently of far more importance to sacrifice personal advantage, ease, and even competence, to the success of principle or party than to be surrounded with them at the expense of the security, the advancement and the general prosperity of a race.

We have repeatedly lamented the complete underestimate of negro capacity and discernment by such men as Mr. Richardson, and we have once more to sigh over this most recent instance of the kind. No momentary, spasmodic, interested display of solicitude and "best friendship" is sufficient to delude the negro race into the belief that such professions are genuine.

The negro knows what Democracy is, and he has learnt something of Republicanism; if the Democrats, among whom the negroes have certainly been "born and bred," and with whom there are affinities and surroundings calculated to give the Democrats vast advantages over any class of new comers, if they desire to secure negro support they must admit and practice negro civil and political equality, and they must concede to the negro adequate race representation in State, parish, and municipal offices trust. All the voting one way, and all the honors, wealth and emoluments the other is too grossly unfair a distribution for even the negro to approve. Give us fair play, discard all recollection and reference to "the color of our kind," and demonstrate your oblivion of it by practicing your doctrines and it will not be long before Louisiana will start on the road to tranquility and prosperity.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati Commercial of August 30:

"J. C. Corbin, (colored,) for many years messenger of the Valley Bank, in this city, has been nominated by the Republican State Convention of Arkansas for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Corbin graduated at the Ohio University, and is competent to fill the position."

The Colored Citizen, of Washington, D. C., says, with reference to the same gentleman:

"Among the nominations on the Arkansas Republican State ticket, we notice the name of our old friend, Jos. C. Corbin, of Little Rock, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Corbin is an excellent scholar. This is the most solid recognition of the colored man's ability that we have heard anywhere."

Mr. Corbin is an elder brother of our popular fellow townsman, Mr. Henry A. Corbin.

RATIFICATION.

According to announcement, the Democratic party, aided by the Liberals, adhering to Governor Warmoth, held a meeting in Lafayette square on Thursday evening to ratify the "Fusion Ticket." A number of Democratic clubs turned out, some with their torchlights and some with none, some in excellent order and training, like the "Pendleton Guards," and some just the opposite. Interest, curiosity, the lights, the music and the rocket firing naturally attracted a large crowd, which we estimate at about two thousand, and in due time both stands were fully occupied by the managers of the affair, the representatives of the Press, and a number of others. Speeches were delivered by Col. McEnery, Gen. G. A. Sheridan, Gov. H. C. Warmoth, Judge H. N. Ogden, Col. S. J. N. Smith, Mr. Farman, Colonel Smith, and others. "The burden of their song" was naturally enough a little inharmonious. The Democrat was restraining himself from demanding more for Democracy, and the Republican trying to keep within bounds in his demands for Republicanism. "Ill at ease" was evident to any observer and notwithstanding all the "clasping hands" we have witnessed, we are confident the "hands" will have to be let go, and the "chasm" remain if it can only be bridged by the sacrifices and holocausts which are demanded. Gov. Warmoth, the spokesman of his party, made a Liberal speech which met with no sympathy and endorsement from his Democratic coadjutors, except when he said that he was heart and soul with them and their candidates and would do all in his power to aid them in electing their State and National candidates. This is significant as indicating that the Governor is not the interpreter of the sentiments, desires, or intentions of the candidates he is supporting. Nor does he express the idea they possess and the object they aim at. He professes openly to desire the improvement and purification of the Republican party, they openly desire the overthrow of radicalism and the rescue of the State from plundering carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes, both of whom they denounce in the very presence and persons of their allies.

The Republican stuck a pin right here yesterday morning. Foreseeing the inevitable contingency about to be forced on the Governor it complains of the ill-treatment by the Democrats and prepares them for the probable withdrawal of the Governor. In the meantime, however, the Governor who knows all this, renews his pledges to aid the "Fusion Ticket," by actively stamping the State in its behalf. So we go.

The Grand Era pours out some of its rapid and impotent wrath on our "devoted head," and then fondly proceeds to remind the editor of the Louisianian that he is now the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Education and as such has a reputation to sustain etc.—With many thanks for this reminder, and the tender solicitude of our cotem, we yet have a word to say. There is much force to be sure in the covert threat at the consequence of offending a voter, and we would not wantonly exasperate one of the sovereigns of the commonwealth. But we can't appease Mr. Burch's silly animosity, or purchase his tolerance or possibly his support, by cringing servility.

We had a "reputation to sustain" too, many years before our nomination which, by the way is an effect and not a cause.

A word at parting. If Mr. Burch will persist in periodically making false representations against others, with knowledge of their falseness, and with deliberate and malicious intention to depreciate, he should be the last to so incontinently "equal" at the application of the birch to his own tender places.

Yesterday's dispatches from Monroe report a large, enthusiastic, reception to Senator Kellogg, Col. Lewis, Senator Antoine, and other gentlemen at Monroe La. These gentlemen are out on a brief stumping tour.

Vermont has just held her State elections, and the full strength of the Democrats, Liberals and Republicans was brought in the field. The Republican party has carried the State by over twenty-five thousand majority.

REGISTRATION.

The offices of Registration are now fairly opened and are daily in full blast.

Let every man entitled to cast a vote see that he has his "papers," and has them right. Read the notice of the Registrar elsewhere printed in our paper, and don't fail to comply with its demands. The Republican party is in danger, and expects every man to "do his duty."

The Iberville News contains an interesting leader on the union effected in the ranks of our party and concludes with the following pertinent remarks: "In hoisting the name of William Pitt Kellogg as our candidate for Governor, instead of that of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, we only obey the behest of a party to which we owe unconditional allegiance. And when we indorse a ticket in which one of the editors of The News gives way to Hon. P. G. DeLonde, in the nomination for Secretary of State, our action can not be attributed to a mercenary motive. Subordinating every consideration to that of the success of the Republican party, we will cheerfully support every compromise based upon that object. To attain that patriotic end, we will not stand in the way ourselves, nor countenance others to do it."

While Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback was our candidate, our voice and pen were raised for him. Availing ourselves of the privileges of journalism, we assailed his opponent with the customary harshness allowed in a political campaign. But while we charged Mr. Kellogg with some short comings, we never denied that he was a life-long Republican. We opposed him in our opposition to the faction which he championed. At the head of a united Republican party, he commands our undivided support.

If there is yet a Pinchback Republican in Louisiana whose orthodoxy prevents him from casting his vote for Wm. Pitt Kellogg, his proper place is in the ranks of the McEnery nullifiers. His longer stay in the Republican party is a detriment to that organization. A moment of serious reflection will convince the most unsophisticated Republican, that in the defeat of Kellogg, and the consequent election of McEnery, all hope of universal liberty in Louisiana, is blasted for years, if not forever. A Democratic victory at this campaign will assure a similar victory in the next.

While we warn our enfranchised citizens to remain faithful to the party to which they owe their liberties, we would not be understood as giving way to any forebodings originating in a doubt that they will discharge their full duty. Let them not forget, that it is the urgent wish of Mr. Pinchback, that every vote which should be cast for him, if he were candidate for Governor, shall be cast for William Pitt Kellogg on next November.

WHO INSULTED FRED DOUGLASS?—A SUPPORTER OF GREELEY.—The following is a dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Evening Post:

"It has been ascertained, upon investigation, that the captain of the Potomac steamer who refused to allow Fred Douglass to dine with the San Domingo Commissioners, is an enthusiastic Democrat, and rejoices over Senator Sumner's letter advising the colored people to vote for Greeley, although he continues to exclude that race from enjoying their civil rights on board his boat."—New National Era.

WITHOUT LEGS TWELVE HOURS.

At the battle of Vagram, in 1809, a soldier was engaged in the fray the ranks around him were terribly thinned by shot, and at sunset he was nearly isolated. While reloading his musket he was shot down by a cannon ball. His impression was that the ball had passed through his legs, below the separating them from the thighs, for he suddenly sank down, shortened, as he believed. The trunk of the body fell backward to the ground, and the senses were completely paralyzed by the shock. Thus he lay, motionless among the wounded and the dead, during the night, not daring to move a muscle lest the loss of blood should be fatally increased. He felt no pain, but this was attributed to the stunning effect of the shock to the brain and the nervous system. At early dawn he was aroused by one of the surgeons, who came around to help the wounded. "What's the matter with you, my good fellow?" inquired the surgeon. "A hot touch me tenderly," replied the wounded man, "I beseech you, a cannon ball has carried off both my legs."

The surgeon examined the limbs referred to, and then, giving him a good shake, said, with a joyous laugh: "Get up with you; you have nothing the matter with you."

The man immediately sprang up in utter astonishment, and stood firmly on the legs he thought he had lost forever. He then remarked to the surgeon:

"I had indeed been shot down by the cannon ball; but instead of passing through my legs, as I firmly believed it had, the ball passed under my feet at least a foot in depth, into which my feet instantly sunk, giving me the idea that I had been thus shortened by the loss of my legs."

FUSION AND TERMS OF FUSION.

Rooms Joint Sub-Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, August 29, 1872.

At a meeting of the above Committees, held this day, the following correspondence, etc., was ordered published:

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters passed between Col. James Lewis and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback on August 27, the eventful day of the compromise between the two wings of the Republican party. COL. LEWIS TO LT. GOV. PINCHBACK. NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 27, 1872.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, LT. GOV. OF LOUISIANA:

Sir—I have just been informed that, in order to reconcile the differences that have unfortunately existed in the Republican party of our State, you have withdrawn as a candidate for Governor, thus uniting all our forces and tending to secure the election of Hon. Wm Pitt Kellogg as Governor, and the noble standard bearers of our party Grant and Wilson.

Believing that such a spirit of self-sacrifice, as by your manifested, should be met with equal magnanimity I therefore hereby withdraw from the position for which I was nominated by the Baton Rouge Convention and also by your Committee as Congressman at large, and trust that you may accept that position, believing that you will have an eye single to the future peace and prosperity of our State.

This State under a Republican Government is my dearest wish, and I shall at all times be found ready and willing to sacrifice any interest of mine to secure that end.

The era of good-will this day inaugurated promises well for the future of our party. With unbroken front and closed ranks we now march forward to glorious victory.

I am sir, Very respectfully etc. JAMES LEWIS.

LT. GOV. PINCHBACK TO COL. LEWIS. NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 27, 1872.

Hon. James Lewis, Administrator of Police:

DEAR SIR—Your communication of this date has been received and in reply I beg to State that my highest aim has ever been to have Louisiana continue under a republican administration, and believing my candidacy for Governor with another republican ticket in the field, would result in the defeat of both, and place the state in the hands of the Democracy; and finding yourself and others, friends of mine willing to make sacrifice, in order to unify the Republican party, and your committee having tendered our committee terms of compromise which I regarded as a fair recognition of the republicans cooperating with me, and knowing our people desired the party should be united, deemed it my duty to withdraw my name from before the people of Louisiana as a candidate for Governor, believing that by so doing I would secure to both the National and State ticket in the coming election, at least 25,000 majority.

The high compliment you are pleased to extend to me is cordially appreciated and I know that I but express the sentiments of every true republican when I say that your devotion to principle and your disinterestedness in subordinating personal ambition to what you conceive to be the best for success of the Republican Party, State and National, will insure to you high consideration at the hands of the people.

When I concluded not to run for Governor, I also resolved not to accept any nomination in this campaign; but since pursuant and the gentlemen comprising both committees thing it advisable to place me in the position so generously designated by you, I am willing to subordinate my personal inclination, and comply with the wishes of yourself and the gentlemen of the committees, and accept the same.

I have the honor, sir, to be, Yours most obedient servant, P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Rooms Joint Sub-Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1872.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—STATE AT LARGE.

Dr. M. F. Bonzano, Orleans. New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1872.

WHEREAS, by law it is made the duty of the Governor of the State to cause the election for officers of the State, including Congress, Presidential electors, Senators, Representatives in the Legislature, and officers, etc.;

Therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this proclamation, ordering elections to take place on the

FIRST MONDAY

of November next, for persons to fill the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education.

For one Congressman from the State at large, one Congressman from the First Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Livingston, LaFourche, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington and of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Congressman from the Second Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Jefferson, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Terrebonne and of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Congressman from the Third Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Calcasieu, Iberville, East Feliciana, Iberia, Iberville, L'Assommoir, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Maurice, Vermilion.

One Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Avoyelles, Bossier, Calcasieu, De Cade, Feliciana, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Maurice, Vermilion, and Winn.

One Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Bienville, Caldwell, Franklin, Iberville, Terrebonne, West Feliciana, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Richland, Sabine, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Maurice, Vermilion, and Winn.

For one Congressman to fill the vacancy in the Fourth Congressional District created by the death of the Hon. James McRae and

For all District Judges; For all District Attorneys; For all Parish officers;

For one Senator from the district composed of the parishes of St. Bernard and the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the First, Second and Third Wards of the city of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. S. S. Field.

One Senator from the district composed of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Senator from the Tenth Representative District, composed of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards of the city of New Orleans to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. E. W. Pierce.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of St. Mary and Vermilion.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, Iberville and Cameron.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist and Tangipahoa.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Point Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

One Senator from the district composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. W. Beagan.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville and St. Martin.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Tensas and Franklin.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Natchitoches and Morehouse.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Union and Jackson.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Bossier and Bienville.

One Senator from the district composed of the parish of Caldo.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of DeSoto, Natchitoches, Sabine and Red River.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Rapides and Vermilion.

THE STATE ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1872.

WHEREAS, by law it is made the duty of the Governor of the State to cause the election for officers of the State, including Congress, Presidential electors, Senators, Representatives in the Legislature, and officers, etc.;

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By the Governor: Y. A. WOODWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.