

The Weekly Louisianian.

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

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

POLITICAL NOTICES.

State of Louisiana.

Office of STATE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS,
New Orleans, September 2, 1872.

List of Assistant Supervisors of Registration and Clerks for the several election precincts of the parish of Orleans:

Chief, Assist. Supervisor, Clerk.

D. A. Ward, T. D. Dimity,

C. L. Van Hooten, J. P. Childress,

J. D. Houston, George Koefner,

Thos. Dufly, C. Cavanaugh,

M. C. Barry, F. Mooney,

F. W. Nikoll, F. Laraschi,

Thos. Fernon, R. Dueros,

W. M. Sean, Geo. Delamora,

N. C. Kinsella, Alf. Bourges,

J. M. C. Weaver, Ed. Gannon,

J. D. O'Connell, J. R. A. Gauthreaux,

J. James Beggs, Felix Sauve,

E. R. Chevally, C. C. Piper,

L. B. Morel, Frank G. Lockwood,

Benj. Kelly, E. B. Guion.

Assistant Supervisors and Clerks who have not yet received their appointments, will call as early as possible at the office of the State Registrar of Voters, No. 224 Common street, corner of Dryades, and

B. P. BLANCHARD,
State Registrar of Voters, and Supervisor of Registration, Parish of Orleans.

CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD—Thomas Isabelle, President; A. Friol, Secretary; St. Charles, between Felicite and Polymnia streets; meets WEDNESDAY evenings at 7 1/2.

SECOND WARD—C. F. Glandia, President; P. E. Bechtel, Secretary; Goddes' street; meets TUESDAY evening at 7 1/2.

THIRD WARD—E. P. Chase, President; W. W. Johnson, Sec'y; meets Monday evening at 7 1/2.

FOURTH WARD—R. C. Howard, President; A. Pichet, Secretary; Trempe corner of Canal; meets MONDAY evening at 7 1/2.

FIFTH WARD—Joseph Follin, President; J. E. Mathieu, Secretary; Poulouze corner of Marais and Villere; meets TUESDAY evening at 7 1/2.

SIXTH WARD—F. P. Benedict, President; A. Capla, Secretary; Ursuline near Marais; meets WEDNESDAY evening at 7 1/2.

SEVENTH WARD—J. B. Jourdain, President; Wm. Moore, Secretary; Union Clubhouse; meets MONDAY evening 7 1/2.

EIGHTH WARD—E. V. Leclere, Secretary; Marolles near Marigny; meets Monday evening at 7 1/2.

NINTH WARD—Samuel Carter, President; John Blaudin, Secretary; meets WEDNESDAY evening at 7 1/2.

TENTH WARD—E. P. Ducheslonge, President; F. K. Hyde, Secretary; meets Tuesday evening at 7 1/2.

ELEVENTH WARD—S. M. Simms, President; Louis Carter, Secretary; corner of Dryades and Villere; meets MONDAY evening 7 1/2 o'clock.

TWELFTH WARD—D. C. Woodruff, President; J. B. Winters, Secretary; meets Monday evening, 7 1/2, at City Hall, Jefferson.

THIRTEENTH WARD—J. E. Gaudet, President; Wm. Baudin, Secretary; corner of Camp and Cadiz; meets Monday evening at 7 1/2.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Madison Jones, President; H. Powell, Secretary; corner of Louisiana at Chestnut; meets Monday Tuesday evening at 7 1/2.

FIFTEENTH WARD—B. Buchanan, President; H. W. Farrow, Secretary; corner of Pacific and Jackson; meets Monday evening at 7 1/2.

J. E. Wallace
Attorney at Law,
60 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Registration.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1872.

In conformity with the provisions of section twenty of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State, etc.," approved March 16, 1870, notice is hereby given that the offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration of the several election precincts of the parish of Orleans, are now open for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the parish of Orleans, and will remain open until SATURDAY, October 26, 1872, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Office hours from 7 a. m. until 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m.

All qualified electors of the parish of Orleans who were not registered in 1870, and who now desire to register, and all voters registered in 1870 who have removed from the election precinct in which they then resided must make application for registry to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the precinct in which they now reside.

All registered voters who have changed their place of residence within the election precinct in which they were registered in 1870 are notified to appear at the office of the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the precinct and have such change noted upon the registry books and upon their certificates of registration.

The following is a list of the boundaries of the several election precincts, and the location of the registration office in each precinct:

FIRST ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Felicite road, Thalia street, and Mississippi river. Office: No. 378 St. Charles, between Callopie and Clio streets.

SECOND ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Thalia street, Julia street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: No. 313 St. Charles, between Callopie and Clio streets.

THIRD ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Julia street, Canal street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: No. 245 Foydras, between Dryades and Rampart streets.

FOURTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Canal street, St. Louis street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: Corner Customhouse and Villere streets.

FIFTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by St. Louis street, St. Phillip street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: Orleans street, between Villere and Robertson streets.

SIXTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by St. Phillip street, Esplanade street, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: Corner of Hospital and Bourbon street.

SEVENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Esplanade street, Elysian Fields street, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: Corner of Dauphine and Union streets.

EIGHTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Elysian Fields street, Lafayette avenue, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: No. 456 Dauphine street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets.

NINTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Lafayette avenue, Fisherman's Canal, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: No. 746 Dauphine street, between Canal and Louisiana streets.

TENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Felicite road, First street and Mississippi river. Office: No. 143 St. Andrew street, corner of Annunciation street.

ELEVENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by First street, Toledano street and the Mississippi river. Office: Corner of Washington and Magazine streets.

TWELFTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Toledano street, Napoleon avenue and the Mississippi river. Office: Magazine street, between Berlin and Milan streets.

THIRTEENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Napoleon avenue, Petrus avenue, Mississippi river. Office: corner of Magazine and Napoleon avenue.

FOURTEENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Petrus avenue, lower line of Carrollton, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: Clay avenue, between Laurel and Market streets.

FIFTEENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

All that portion of the parish of Orleans upon the right bank of the Mississippi river. Office: Courthouse, Algiers.
B. P. BLANCHARD,
State Registrar of Voters and Supervisor of Registration, parish of Orleans.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

The following is a list of supervisors of election in the parishes, appointed by the United States Circuit Court:

Avoyelles—J. M. Edwards, Republican; F. M. Damartrait, Democrat.

Baton Rouge, West—Theophile T. Allain, Republican; Thompson W. Bird, Democrat.

Bienville—A. M. Jones, Republican.

Cameron—E. W. Holbrook, Republican.

Catahoula—James B. Alexander, Republican.

Concordia—Thomas Reber, Republican.

Caddo—C. O. Phelps, Republican; Mulford Jones, Democrat.

Caldwell—J. J. Stringer, Republican.

Carroll—B. H. Lanier, Republican; D. C. Jenkins, Liberal.

Clairborne—W. Jasper Blackburn, Republican; Allen C. Hill, Democrat.

DeSoto—Alexander Boone, Republican.

Feliciana, East—James D. Gray, Republican; D. C. Hardie, Democrat.

Feliciana, West—E. L. Weber, Republican; Robert C. Wickliffe, Democrat.

Franklin—W. H. McVay, Republican.

Iberia—Edward H. Riddle, Republican; David Hays, Democrat.

Iberville—John H. Jackson, Republican; Ed. Desobry, Democrat.

Jackson—W. L. Green, Republican; W. C. Albright, Democrat.

Jefferson—T. A. Martin, Republican; John W. Bowles, Liberal.

Lafayette—Edgard Dugas, Republican; W. B. Bailey, Democrat.

Livingston—Henry C. Kinchen, Republican; Simpson Kemp, Democrat.

Lafourche—James Wade, Republican.

Morehouse—A. G. Sholars, Republican; G. M. Sandige, Liberal.

Madison—Elias L. Dennis, Republican; A. W. Crandall, Liberal.

Natchitoches—W. H. Tunnard, Republican; Adolphe Simmons, Democrat.

Orleans—Fourth Ward, Adolphe Pluche, Jr., vice George Jones, declined.

Seventh Ward—Louis P. Pigeau, vice George W. Ferguson, declined.

Plaquemines—Henry Mahoney, Republican; Effingham Lawrence, Liberal.

Rapides—Wm. Husmeys, Republican; Thos. O. Moore, Democrat.

Richland—B. Myrick, Republican.

Sabine—Peter Munson, Republican; Robert B. Stille, Democrat.

St. Helena—W. D. Floyd, Republican; Wm. L. Thompson, Democrat.

St. John Baptist—Mortimer F. Smith, Republican; Jas. Humphreys, Democrat.

St. Landry—Bernard Martin, Republican; Elisha S. Andrus, Democrat.

St. Martin—E. B. Mentz, Republican; Frederick Gates, Liberal.

St. Martin—J. F. Penne, Republican; Charles Gueriniere, Democrat.

St. Tammany—Hiram Newell, Republican; Alfred D. Blanc, Democrat.

Terrebonne—Henry F. Springer, Republican; H. C. Minor, Liberal.

Texas—E. W. Robinson, Republican; Stephen Routh, Liberal.

Union—J. C. Cargill, Republican; W. C. Smith, Democrat.

Vermilion—J. A. Brookshier, Republican; G. N. Eldridge, Democrat.

Vernon—J. F. Hatch, Republican; H. W. Scroggins, Democrat.

Washington—M. McGee, Republican; John Wadsworth, Democrat.

Webster—F. E. Heath, Republican; W. D. McDonald, Democrat.

SPEECH OF DR. J. T. NEWMAN BEFORE THE FOURTH WARD MOTHER CLUB.

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens.—The Republican party of the State of Louisiana is once more a unit, but let us not fold up our arms with this assurance, because we have a powerful enemy in the shape of this fusion hybrid Democracy to fight.

Dark and lowering clouds hang over our ship of State, and it will require all of our efforts to land her safely in a haven of peace on the 4th of November next.

Although the night seems dark and stormy, the wanderers bring us tidings of the rainbow of hope which is rising in our political skies.

It is not my purpose to analyze the character of the Democratic candidate for Governor. It is a well known fact that the camp of the Democracy is no place for colored men. Did you not hear the eloquent notes of your own great Douglas—swiftly winged messengers have carried them to the remotest hamlet in the nation; they were dictated by wisdom and experience. He says that the Republican party is the only craft for the colored man, and all else is a boundless sea of ruin and desolation; but, fellow-citizens, it would be superfluous on my part to attempt to make this more clear, because I do not believe that there is a colored man in the State of Louisiana who is not aware of that fact.

Now let us come in an unbroken phalanx to the polls, and vindicate ourselves as citizens. Let us lay aside petty differences, bickerings for superior distinctions, and the foul complaint of mortified vanity.

Remember that the great Republican party is a monument built by no one man. Remember the stones that we have inserted, are neither mine nor yours but a part of the great temple. Then happy will any of you be who has performed the least particle of labor in erecting this stupendous fabric of freedom.

Let us bear no more against the men that you delegated to Baton Rouge and clothed with power to select officers for our State government. True there are gentlemen if they had been fortunate enough to receive the nomination, I should have voted for with pleasure, and have advised you to do the same. It has pleased our State Executive Committee to make a consolidation, and that Committee, as it now stands, think we could not have had a better nomination than the one we now have, that is the Hon. William Pitt Kellogg for Governor and Hon. C. C. Antoine for Lieutenant Governor. I know that there have been a great many objections to Mr. Kellogg, but they are groundless.

Louisiana has never been since her advent into the Union, more zealously guarded than she has been in the last Congress. Her internal improvements have been looked after; large appropriations have been made to increase her navigation; thousands of fertile acres have been redeemed to make homes for a free people; her commercial interests have been relieved from taxation, and all this could not have been done by a man who had not the prosperity of his constituency at heart.

By his enemies he is accused of voting against the civil rights bill. I will admit that Mr. Kellogg was absent upon one occasion when that bill was brought up, because in his judgment he thought there was a chance for its defeat.

Some enemy with an insidious smile would say the better reason for him being in his seat to defend it. I really do believe that no man did labor harder for its passage than Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg is a statesman, and if through any honorable compromise he could bring advocates for its passage he knew full well that his absence would be justified by his constituents.

And, fellow-citizens, let me tell you once for all that William Pitt Kellogg's name stands out in bold relief in favor of the passage of that bill, and if he so ably defended you abroad, it is reasonable to suppose that he will execute the laws with equity and justice at home. Fellow citizens Mr. Kellogg is the choice of the sovereign people of Louisiana, and on the 4th day of November, when the sun rises from his oriental home and falls asleep in his occidental chair, cannons will thunder forth their glad congratulations, and the wild huzzas of the people will go up to Heaven; the nation will be saved; our beloved Louisiana will be free. A new era will be inaugurated, and if I could speak with the authority of a prophet, we will have no more internecine war to disturb the tranquility and peacefulness of a free people.

Our party is on the eve of union and consolidation, we will have the co-operation of Republicans under the lead of a gentleman who we feared at one time was in danger of falling into the hands of our enemies.

Mr. President, it is not my purpose to shield myself under the cover of language. I mean Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, an able statesman without a doubt, a man whose sterling integrity no colored man in the State of Louisiana can dispute. He is one of us, he belongs to the yeomanry; his record as a soldier, his record as a statesman, his record as a private citizen I dare any man to dispute and declare it to his face.

Truly sad, indeed, were my forebodings during the last session of the Legislature, and I really believe that Lieutenant Governor Pinchback was in compact with his Excellency, Governor Warmoth, but my doubts were soon dispelled when I saw Lieutenant Governor Pinchback true to his great responsibilities and never forgetting the interests of his race.

I watched Mr. Pinchback when Governor Warmoth repaired to Cincinnati to there destroy the great Republican party that dragged him from the pauper and made him the chief magistrate of a great commonwealth.

Did Lieutenant Governor Pinchback follow him there? He certainly did not. If Governor Warmoth had calculated upon a waken tool he found a man, the current of whose will was more ponderous than the great Niagara.

Mr. Pinchback was not prepared to dig his political grave, though the Cincinnati Convention would have hailed him with joy and acclamation; he looked on and weighed the interests of the people against the prejudices which he might have conceived against General Grant. Mr. Pinchback's private differences with General Grant it is no part of my business to discuss. The intricacies of public life are so multiple in their character that no mathematical reasoning can reduce them to integers. And whatever they might have been, they are now "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

Mr. Pinchback has sacrificed his ambition, if he had any, to perpetuate Republicanism in the State of Louisiana, he writes the administration of General Grant after his name and wears it as a frontlet between his eyes. True, he was nominated for Governor of the State of Louisiana, but how does he act? He has laid his aspirations upon the altar of the State rather than disrupt the Republican party.

Show me the man that is not proud of honors and I will show you a man that is without power or energy. On the other hand, what heart of man is proof against its sweet seducing charms?

Great and good men have been led away by the siren's song, but the love of race—did I say race?—not the people of Louisiana who had confided in the integrity of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, made him proof against the tempter's wiles, and Colonel James Lewis, with unparalleled magnanimity, brought his offering to the same shrine, and Colonel Keating, just though not least, with that generosity becoming a patriot, yielded up his claims to perpetuate free institutions and constitutional liberty.

And, fellow-citizens, with these commanders at the head of our Ship of State, we may hope to cross the political ocean on which we now float. If you will promise that you will stand by them firm and true, I am free to say that before you lays a great and glorious future.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

"THE BLUNDER."—The *Attakapas Register*, conducted by the Hon. Emerson Bentley, in addition to hauling down the McEnery State ticket, says, under the above caption:

"The blunder of the conference committees in yielding to the selfish demands of the adherents of the United States ticket, will become irreparable, if people do not at once protest against it.

"Liberal Republicans and Democrats are alike dissatisfied, and cannot consistently vote the fusion ticket.

"They want to save the State from Grant and Kellogg, but between two evils they will choose the least.

"Many express their determination to vote for Kellogg and the Greeley electors; while others desire a new convention.

"Louisiana must not pass into the hands of Bourbon Democracy, if it can be prevented."

The Education movement has just wonderfully revived in France. The Government is alive, and private organizations are engaged in collecting funds for the erection of school buildings in destitute localities.

"Let us create schools, the future and the fortunes of France lie in that" is the language of these philanthropists.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, who ought to know Mr. Greeley and all about him, says: "As for his honesty, for twenty years it has been a by-word with us, that it would be safe to leave your open purse in the same room with him; but as for any other honesty no one was ever witless enough to connect the idea with his name."

THE DEDICATION OF THE SUMNER SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Finest Colored School Structure in the United States.

FROM THE COLORED CITIZEN.

The beautiful hall attached to the Sumner school building was filled to the utmost on Monday afternoon with the most intelligent audience of colored people that probably any city in the Union can afford.

Superintendent Cook's remarks were replete with historical research and the modesty of his manner engaged the most earnest attention to the end. Mr. Fleming and General Chipman were very neat and happy in their addresses.

Every one who heard it must agree with us that the address of Rev. J. B. Reeves was, in many respects, one of the finest efforts of his life, not only in its delivery but in the elegance of its diction, and the grandeur of thought it encompassed—a complete report of which it would please us at any time to publish.

Henry Johnson presided in his usual genial way, and indeed seems to have an aptitude for the functions of an introducer.

Ex-trustee Syphax, a splendid conversationalist, probably never thought before how much eloquence was in him when the occasion required it. He spoke interestingly of the past and present labors of trustees and the manner in which the original plan for building was formed.

On accepting the keys Mr. Wornaley spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF TRUSTEE WORNLEY.

To General Chipman, as the representative of the Governor, and ladies and gentlemen: I have accepted the very pleasant duty of delivering into your hands the key of the Sumner school building. I desire before I proceed further in the discharge of this privilege to beg the patience and attention of yourself and the friends of popular education here assembled while I shall recede a moment for the purpose of giving a few thoughts concerning the history of this magnificent structure. Some two years or more ago I was appointed a trustee of the colored public schools for Washington and Georgetown, and in amusing the responsibilities attending the position I made up my mind to do all in my power to educate the children of this District as fast as possible, and together with the employment of the best teachers I coupled the thought of the best buildings as being the best possible to educate the children under our care, because I knew that while the teacher would do her duty to the letter, the building would, in just measure, educate the taste for cleanliness, beauty and order; that giving to the children fine rooms to meet in, where they could see paintings upon the walls, and all things in harmony with the education they were receiving, and in the future they were to have such means of education as fine buildings in place of the old barns, stables and barracks in filthy alleys, they would be inspired to draw pictures for the decoration of their own ceilings, and grow flowers for their parlors, and thus be educated to make use of the hours heretofore given to idleness and vice, and so often thrown away during the schooldays of childhood.

This building, then, stands here today to testify to my earnestness for the elevation of my race, and speak louder to you, sir, than I can find words to express my desire to see accepted the scriptural saying: "That of one blood we were all made," and to that I say to one common Father are we responsible, and therefore I have done all I could do to erect, with my late associate, a house that none need be ashamed to enter and, so far as I am concerned, from which none shall be turned away while there is room to accommodate; be he white or black, high or low, rich or poor, if they seek for education they shall be welcome; and in keeping with the building we have chosen the name of Sumner, the proudest exponent of the worth of an education now living in this country. Charles Sumner's name, with us, means "education," and this monument we have erected in the capital of this nation to speak of and for him when his ashes shall have gone back to its mother earth. "This my dear Governor, is the proudest day of my life."

When I look back but a few years ago when I attended school, in the basement of that old church, just across the field, (now almost covered with the improvement of to-day) and

reflect how I thought then of its grandeur and compare it with this beautiful structure, my heart is full and almost melted in thankfulness; especially am I thankful when I find myself an instrument in the hands of God educating my children and the children of neighbors in such a house as this; and it bearing the name of 'Sumner.' I say it causes joy to rise in my heart like a summer morn, that through all of the abuse, slander, unjust imputations of some of my own associates concerning the erection of this building that through all—to see it finished is the happiest