

The Louisianian.

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Wm. C. 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.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—STATE AT LARGE, Dr. M. F. Bonzano, Orleans.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, 1st Dr. L. C. Roudanez, Orleans.

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 CADDO.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, P. G. DESLONDE, OF IBERVILLE.

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FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT, L. A. SHELDON, OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT, THOS. H. NOLAND, OF IBERVILLE.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT, HARRY LOTT, OF RAMBER—LONG TERM.

SAMUEL PETERS, OF CADDO—SHORT TERM.

FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT, FRANK MOREY OF OUCHITA.

ANNOUNCEMENT, FOR CORONER, We are authorized to announce as The People's Choice for Coroner of the Second and Third Districts, Parish of Orleans.

Louis P. Pigeaux, Subject to the ratification of the Republican Party of Louisiana.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and Hon. W. B. Barrett returned to the city on Thursday last.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A grand concert will be given in Economy Hall on Monday evening, Oct. 14, and we have the pleasure of acknowledging receipt of a complimentary ticket.

Our popular Newsdealer, A. Simon, has removed to No. 38 Dauphine street, where he vends all kinds of "Illumination" for the mind in the shape of the best papers, pamphlets, periodicals and volumes that come to this market.

Our talented and worthy contemporaries of the IBERVILLE NEWS, C. E. Halstead and Geo. B. Leud, Esquires, have vacated the editorial chair of that paper, and James L. Roche, Esq., has been installed therein. Mr. Roche is a good Republican—possesses a well cultivated mind and will, beyond a doubt, sustain the reputation of the News.

Telegraphic dispatches of yesterday announce the death of Hon. William H. Seward.

THE APPROACHING CONVENTION.

On Monday next the Parish Republican Nominating Convention will assemble in this city. This gathering will be one of the most important that has met here for years, and there will be brought into requisition all the sagacity, the prudence and the patriotism of the gentlemen composing the Convention can gather and concentrate in their work.

All the elements of opposition, the whole army of the outs, the hosts of the discomfited, and the Democracy proper and their open or covert allies, the Liberals, Reformers, Conservatives, Independents, are all endeavoring to defeat the Republican party if possible. We believe they can all be defeated and their machinations overturned. We believe that the Republicans are admitted to possess more claims, to the favorable consideration of the thinking, the stable, the earnest honest people of the community, than their adversaries.

We believe that it is in the power of the Republican Convention next week to select for the District Judges, men learned in the law, and divested of that partizanship which would disgrace the ermine. There are scores of such honorable gentlemen in the community, and we are confident that the Convention will do its best, and if the future career of our selections decide us, it will be because the past is not always a sure rule to judge the future by.

For Mayor and City Administrators similar care must be taken. The interests of the City are vast, diversified, and of great and growing magnitude; and the people who bear the burdens of taxation, are intensely interested in the nominations of the Convention. Men of acknowledged ability and integrity are needed for these positions, and from the disposition we are proud to find prevailing among a large number of the members of the Convention, we are impressed with the idea that the nominees of our Convention, for the City Council will be gentlemen who will commend themselves to the support of the majority of the voters of the Parish of Orleans.

For Members of the two Houses of the Legislature we expect the candidates to be more numerous and the contest warmer; but in this matter, the Republican party possesses the advantages of stability, integrity, and "no repudiation," over all of its adversaries. We need to send to the Legislature men who sympathize with and support in earnest and not, "for the time," only, the Constitution and laws of the United States as they are; who are in favor of the civil and political equality of all men; who are in favor of retrenchment and reform. These are also to be had right from our midst. For the multitude of minor but responsible and remunerative offices, the practice of scrutiny in the above selections, will have so keenly prepared the Convention that we apprehend no danger of unworthy candidates slipping through. There are in addition to these general considerations, special claims for prominent recognition made by what are called "elements." The Irish, the German and the French element, put in claims respectively for nominations to gentlemen of their nationality. This is fair; and we are sure the Convention will worthily represent the catholicity of Republican Institutions by a fair and proportionate distribution of the offices.

With this work so done, let our nominees go to the people and once more they will be sustained and the reins of our local government entrusted to hands that will preserve and improve the best interests of all, and help the party of progress and enlightenment in its advancing strides.

THE RISING PYRAMID.

Ohio, Maine, Oregon, Indiana, Vermont, Nebraska, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, North Carolina, New Hampshire.

Twelve massive stones, well quarried, squared, conveyed, and piled one on the other in the construction of that Republican pyramid which is rising so fast, so successfully, and so gloriously in these United States.

One hundred and fourteen electoral votes for President Grant against nothing yet for Mr. Greeley, and the peculiar and striking significance and suggestiveness of the latest elections consist in the facts that Indiana and Pennsylvania going for Grant settles the Presidential question, and from this time forward the chances of Mr. Greeley must of necessity wane. The "cause" he is identified with is bad, and is falling by its own weight; while the cause that President Grant heads is essentially good and commendable, and therefore receives the support and endorsement of the majority of the voters of the country. Another advantage is that President Grant's career in office since 1868 has been scrutinized and subjected to the severest inquiries and criticisms, and the Republican party is satisfied with it. It is open, plain, consistent. Whatever he says, or refrains from saying, he does things that demonstrate not only self poise, and individuality, but profound sagacity, comprehensiveness, and wilful fidelity to party. The government of this country is now stable; it is powerful; it is at peace with the world; it is respected abroad; it is honest, and is paying the debt with all celerity. The great bulk of the people want domestic quiet, security, protection and expansion. The Democratic party on account of its tenets is incapable of affording these advantages. Turmoil and contention, precariousness and insecurity belong to it, and therefore the people say "away with it, away with it." And therefore President Grant will poll a greater vote in 1872 against Mr. Greeley than he did in 1868 against Mr. Seymour, in proportion to the growth of the Republican sentiment of the whole country.

The "Independent Republicans" have been sitting daily during the week, but laboring under some strange hallucination they have a wonderful penchant for secret sessions. What goes on in these dark recesses it is impossible for the world outside to know, but it is expected that elections for sixteen offices they modestly claim for their immense constituency are going on, and sometime after Nov. 31, the names will be announced.

The two distinguished Generals who are manipulating the concern will pardon us if, in the name of the "great American people," we don't express ourselves more enthusiastically over their chimerical undertaking. Why don't you "cut a caper," gentlemen, and build a bridge across the river to Algiers? Why, the child who cried for the moon had infinitely more chances of success than the Independents have for recognition and success in their claim for "conference" and "compromise" with the other parties also meeting and adjourning every day this week in New Orleans.

There are some "unterrified" people at Lake Providence to whom the utterances of the Straightout Republican newspaper have been displeasing, and they have taken the law, or rather the power, so far into their own hands as to forcibly enter the printing establishment and destroy the type. We will wager a trifle that not one of the fellows that committed this outrage possesses property or pays any of the taxes that, if our contemporary does what he should, will be appropriated out of the parish treasury to recoup him for the damages done.

The Vidalia Herald claims that the Republican party will carry Louisiana next month by over twenty thousand majority. Whoop her up.

THAT FAMOUS DUEL.

Can't somebody, in these days of inventions and improvements, substitute some less objectionable, but equally efficacious method of settling personal disputes, than duelling? It might have comported pretty well with the idea of preserving and protecting one's honor or vindicating a cause or a reputation, in the time of Henry II of France, in whose reign it is claimed to have originated, and at whose instance it was frequently promoted; but it is not according with the idea of the present age that the execrable practice should be carried on and boasted of, notwithstanding the trouble one of our papers has taken to show that the famous Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished noblemen indulged in the pastime.

Our City papers in the early part of this week teemed with the correspondence shewing how a duel was got up between two forensic gentlemen, and how it was fought and how no-body, fortunately, was hurt. "Never having fought one of those things, we don't know how it is ourself," but if there is anything worthy of glorification in any part, or the whole of the concern we would be glad to know where it is, and if anybody can explain what atonement is made, or what satisfaction is enjoyed, by an offended person, in exposing himself to the precisely equal risk, of a bullet, or the keen blade, or point of a sword, as the offender we would like to hear it.

The whole thing is unnatural. A man slaps your face, or insults, or traduces you or some dear one, and you want the stain washed out with his blood; but the only honorable way of doing this is to get up a duel and give him another opportunity to (pile pelerin on case) by shooting you. We don't object to the satisfaction part, but we demur to the very questionable mode of securing it.

Then there is a higher and a nobler consideration against it. It is essentially immoral and wrong to willfully jeopardize your own or any body else's life. The taking of life is murder under any circumstances except for the preservation of your own life, and there are no circumstances which can be urged in justification of killing a man for insult. It is high time that the high bred, well informed gentlemen of Louisiana "stop that foolishness," and discourage, discountenance and declaim against the resort to deadly weapons and give an example to the less intelligent masses.

THE THREE CONVENTIONS.

This has been a convention week in New Orleans. The Mechanics' Institute has had the honor of the presence of two of these bodies. The Independents flourished downstairs where the upper house meets, and the Liberals thundered over their heads up stairs, where the lower house meets. Which of these deserves to be upper or lower we leave to others. We know, however, that what with meeting and conferring, a week has been spent and nobody hurt yet. The Democratic Convention, with its "grand, gloomy and peculiar" aspects, aspirations and assumptions keeps aloof from these crowds and majestically wends the uneven tenor of its way, by doing nothing. Whistling among the tombs is about as appropriate a comparison as we wot of in alluding to the sayings and doings of the caboodle of Conventioneers.

The Shreveport Board of Trade, who on account of the "surroundings of Senator Kellogg, could not think of entertaining him during his recent campaign visit to that City, found no such obstacles in their way when Governor Warmoth went to Shreveport. Oh no! the doors of the Brooks House were thrown open and the "prominent citizens" delighted to honor the Governor.

Mr. Kellogg had colored men in his company and Governor Warmoth had none.

The Marksville Register is in mourning over the death of its late editor, William John Deeks, Esq.; but its sorrow doesn't blind it to the delinquency of its customers, who are notified that a period is put to the insertion of advertisements on tick.

Separate State of Affairs in Portions of Alabama.

DEMOCRATS, ALA., September 27, 1872. To the Editor of The Chronicle: As a Grant and Wilson elector for the 4th Alabama Congressional district, comprising fourteen of the wealthiest counties in Alabama, as the chairman of the Fourth Republican Executive Committee, as an ex-delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, as an ex-Senator, and as a native Alabamian, I deem it my duty to inform the public, as well as the Administration, of the awful state of affairs which exist in this portion of Alabama.

On the 21st inst., in accordance with a previous notice, I proceeded to Livingston, Sumpter county, Ala., in my buggy, pulled by two fine mules, for the purpose of addressing the Republicans of said county. I went in the daytime, by way of Belmont and Bluff Port, two interior villages of Sumpter. These two little villages were once flourishing and prosperous, but the black deeds, such as whipping, hanging, and killing of the colored people, have caused ruin, waste, and desolation. The store-houses have crumbled down, the dwelling houses uninhabited and decaying, the fields where once were labor and cultivation, are now grown up in weeds and broom-sage. I arrived at Livingston precisely at 11 o'clock a. m. I found a tremendous assemblage.

Shortly after my arrival, Hon. Charles Hay, member of Congress from the 4th Alabama district, and who has been renominated by the Republican convention, arrived. A short while after my arrival, two men, one quite a youth, the other quite advanced in age, with tremendous pistols buckled around them, approached me and said: "I'll bet you \$10 that such a man can whip you." I informed them that I was not there to fight, but belonged to the Republican party, which is the party of peace and prosperity. Almost every white man had pistols buckled around him. I soon found out that I could not speak there. Some of those present, hearing that I had expressed the opinion that I could not speak, insisted on my doing so. I ascended the stand and told a good many humorous anecdotes and stopped. I could not have spoken there.

About 6 o'clock p. m. I began my journey home, the same way I had traveled in the morning. After proceeding about fourteen miles a colored man met me, very much excited, and said, "Mars Will a crowd of white men have gon'down the road to Demopolis, armed. My family were ill, and I had to go home if possible. On arriving in Belmont I drove a short distance down the McDowell road to see an old schoolmate of mine and ascertain from him if he had heard anything of those men. He said he had not. I concluded to brave the danger. A colored man let me have two pistols. I instructed my driver, as it was very dark—the moon not then being up—to drive very slow, so should any one be approaching us, we could hear them, and prepare to fight. I passed through the "Bigbee swamp" safe, and woke up the ferryman to put us across the Tombigbee river. I drove the buggy in the flat-boat myself, my driver assisting the ferryman. Just as we got half way over the river the flat-boat run aground on a sandbar. I was sitting in the buggy, holding my mules. All at once there came a volley of pistol shots. One ball struck my right hand mule; I heard several hit the buggy; I was bolding to my mules; one ball went through my coat, just above my hip I then jumped out and told them to shoot me and not kill my mules. The ferryman abandoned his post and laid flat down in the boat. I went to his post of duty and endeavored to get the flat off, the rascals shooting at me all of the time. The moon was shining almost as bright as day; I saw them and know some of them. This is no embellished tale. The buggy with pistol holes through it; the mule shot; my coat perforated, are all here to show for themselves. Now, some will say, why did they not get in the swamp? Had I not gone down the McDowell road a short distance, and while there received a warning, they would have gotten me. Had those rascals not met, when within three or four hundred yards of me, three men, they would have gotten me. I have heard

since that there were only four men who shot at me. Had I known that while the shooting was going on, they would have had a hard time and a very rough one. I counted fourteen shots. The ferryman counted seventeen. One of the party said, "No damn Radical shall speak in Sumter county!" This was the first time I had been in Sumter county since the 4th day of July, 1870. I canvassed my native county (Marengo,) in 1860 for Bell and Everett. My first vote was for them. I did my duty as a Southern man in the Southern army. After the war I declared that I was a Republican, I have advocated the validity of the reconstruction acts of Congress. I have been an advocate of the amendments to the United States Constitution. I have been a strong defender of President Grant's Administration. For this I am called a traitor. I am a candidate for no office from the hands of President Grant. I support him because he is the savior of our Union and the defender of the people's rights.

The spirit of rebellion in Sumter county to-day is worse than in 1860. The monstrous persecutions upon the colored man—upon Republicans—are as great now in Sumter as in 1871. The spirit of Ku Kluxism is only waiting for the election of old Horace Greeley. Thank God it will have to wait some time on that. I have heard of no Greeley elector being shot at or in the least maltreated. The Greeley elector for this district and I, the Grant elector, have met several times. Whenever we Republicans speak we always invite the Democrats to show up their hand. Give us a fair vote in this district; put down lawlessness and crime; let the colored people, who are all for General Grant, have a fair showing, and Alabama is sure for General Grant, for we have twelve thousand majority.

I, as a citizen, a native citizen of Alabama, identified in every particular with its interests that every other citizen is, would a thousand times rather have martial law proclaimed here than to live here as it is now.

No man who openly advocates Republican measures and a love for the Union is safe here. So a man be a Democrat, no matter how low, how mean, how bad a character he has, he can speak and do as he wishes and nothing said—nothing done, but all is right.

I write this over my full name so there can be no mistake as to who the author is.

W. B. JONES, Grant and Wilson Electors 4th Alabama dist.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Rooms Republican Parish Executive Committee, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, October 8, 1872.

At a regular meeting of this committee, held on the above date, the following resolutions, introduced by Wm. H. Green, were adopted: Resolved, That the Parish Executive Committee of the National Republican party of the parish of Orleans do hereby call a Parish Convention to meet in the Senate Chamber, Mechanics' Institute, on Monday October 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for all parochial and municipal offices, to be voted for by the electors of the parish of Orleans on the 4th day of November next.

Resolved, That the election of delegates to said Parish Convention shall be held on Friday, Oct. 11, and shall be conducted in such manner as may be determined by the several Mother Ward Clubs.

Resolved, That the different wards shall be entitled to the following number of delegates: 1st Ward..... 9 8th Ward..... 6 2nd "..... 11 9th "..... 7 3rd "..... 18 10th "..... 8 4th "..... 6 11th "..... 7 5th "..... 10 12th "..... 3 6th "..... 6 13th "..... 3 7th "..... 13 14th "..... 1 15th Ward, 12.

Resolved, That we invite all Republicans who desire to secure an honest administration of the affairs of government to participate in the election of delegates at the primary election.

In accordance with the above Nominating Convention is hereby called to meet on the day and date mentioned, at the place mentioned.

The credentials of delegates elected to same will be signed by the commissioners of election, as well as by the presidents and secretaries of the different Ward Mother Clubs. F. McK. DUNN, Secretary.

MONARCHIST, the famous young race horse that many sportsmen remember to their cost here last year, has beat the hitherto more renowned horse Harry Bassett at Jerome Park. Neither horse made extraordinary time, but the champion evidently has more "bottom" than Harry Bassett.

State Central Committee ITS RE-ORGANIZATION.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1872.

Pursuant to resolutions of the Executive Committee, provided for respectively by Hon. B. S. Pinchback, and Hon. A. R. Fulton met this day for the purpose of forming a consolidation, a new State Central Executive Committee.

The officers of both committees resigned their respective positions and a new committee proceeded to organize the election of permanent officers. The Committee as now organized is as follows: President..... S. B. Packard, First Vice President..... P. B. S. Pinchback, Second Vice President..... John Bar, Corresponding Secy..... W. H. Green, Assistant Secretary..... Charles Hill, Treasurer..... Charles Hill, S. B. Packard, B. F. Joubert, H. C. Dillard, J. B. Wands, St. Felix Casanova, L. D. Larrison, C. S. F. Glendon, J. E. Hornsman, A. B. Harris, W. E. Farnand, L. C. Corcoran, C. E. Ladd, J. L. Herwig, O. A. Rice, W. G. Brown, J. Henri Burch, J. W. Quinn, A. J. Sypber, L. D. Pignol, T. T. Albert, L. P. Farnand, W. E. Farnand, Wm. Weeks, Milton Jones, Wm. B. Barrett, James Larront, Jr., P. George, C. W. Keeting, Wm. Murray, B. H. Lanier, P. G. H. Packard, Jm. Murray, Jr., C. J. Lange, J. E. Trimble, Geo. Washington, W. E. Southard, L. J. Sover, A. K. Johnson, Estard Brou, John Rey, St. Felix Casanova, James F. Casey, Thomas Heber, C. W. Lowell, S. Martin, James H. Ingraham, F. W. Wall.

By special resolution, G. Casanova, member of the National Republican Executive Committee, was declared a member of the committee, ex officio.

On motion of Mr. Hebert, it was ordered that a Sub-Executive Committee shall be formed to consist of the First Vice President, who shall be the chairman, and ten members appointed by the President of the State Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, it was ordered that a Finance Committee shall be formed to consist of seven members, appointed in like manner as the sub-committee, together with the treasurer, who shall be a member ex officio.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, the President of the Committee was made a member ex officio of the Sub-Executive and Finance Committees.

On motion of Mr. Herwig, the Secretary of the Committee was made a member ex officio of the Sub-Executive Committee. The canvassing and naturalization committees previously chosen by the Sub-Executive Committee.

The Committees are as follows:

Sub-Executive Committee, P. B. S. Pinchback, Chairman; J. Henri Burch, L. C. Dibble, C. W. Lowell, W. E. Farnand, Jas. H. Ingraham, P. George, J. L. Herwig, J. P. Murphy, C. F. Ladd, Wm. Weeks, S. B. Packard, John Bar.

Finance Committee, James F. Casey, Chairman; B. F. Joubert, C. E. Halstead, A. J. Sypber, L. C. Corcoran, O. A. Rice, St. Felix Casanova, A. K. Johnson, J. W. Quinn, S. B. Packard, St. Felix Casanova.

Canvassing Committee, C. E. Glendon, 1st Dist.; B. E. Murray, 2d Dist.; J. H. Ingraham, 3d Dist.; J. P. Murphy, 4th Dist.; S. B. Packard, 5th Dist.; A. K. Johnson, 6th Dist.

Naturalization Committee, James H. Ingraham, Chairman; J. P. Murphy, W. B. Barrett.

By order of the Committee: S. B. PACKARD, President. T. W. DE KUYNE, Secretary.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

F. McK. DUNN, President. SAMUEL M. QUETE, Secretary. Wm. H. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. F. McK. DUNN, Corresponding Secretary. L. P. PIFEACX, Treasurer.

Wm. MEMBRE, Sergeant-at-Arm. JAM. JOHNSON, Asst. Surg. at-Arm. F. McK. DUNN, Geo. C. NORCROSS, N. Lestraper, Ernest Alexis, C. F. Jadd, W. G. Elliott, J. A. Kalzer, Paul Krone, Octave May, Alexis Leves, J. W. Roxborough, Norbert Villers, A. Montfort, David Wilson, A. J. Dupart, Wm. H. Green, Geo. Devozan, A. H. Dubart, L. P. Tijeaux, W. H. Pemberton, W. H. Decker, A. J. Boyler, O. P. Fernandez, E. A. Taylor, Thomas Corey, Smmel Leves, N. D. Bush, Smmel Leves, Victor Sontere, C. T. Marple, Seymour Alcorn, C. W. Bouzard, Thos. Boswell, Charles Hill, J. H. Dougherty, Henry C. Dible, A. J. Johnson, E. B. Farnand, Thomas Murray, J. M. S. Casey, Paul Foree, Patrick Cough, E. T. Stampe, W. S. Maglietta, Theodore Lipshutz, J. H. Gerhardt, L. S. Rodriguez, N. W. Green, H. C. Rodriguez, Edward Jones, Henry Campbell, Edward Jones, Wm. Mooney, H. Farnand, Wm. F. Loan, George E. Park, Danj. Buchannan, Isam Nichols, John Lambert, George Butler.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, S. M. Quete, New Orleans.

Rooms Sub-Executive Committee, 207 Canal street, New Orleans.

The Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican party meets daily at 3:30 p. m. at 207 Canal street.

Friends from the country are invited to call. All communications to the Sub-Executive Committee must be addressed to the care of the Secretary, Charles Hill, New Orleans.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

By direction of the committee. J. HENRI BURCH, Chairman Sub-Executive Committee. CHAR. HILL, Secretary.

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