

The Louisianian.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1872.

OUR CITY SOLICITOR.—We take great pleasure in announcing Mr. HENRY A. CORBIN, as authorized to solicit advertisements, subscriptions, etc., for the "LOUISIANIAN," and competent to receive moneys and give "full acquittance" to all who desire to pay for their paper.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN VIEW OF THE UNPRECEDENTED, SYSTEMATIC, PALPABLE, AND OUTRAGEOUS VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN ALL OVER THE STATE, AND THE EVIDENT COMBINATION WHICH EXCLUDED THEM FROM THE RIGHT TO REGISTER AND TO VOTE, AND TO POSSESS THOSE OFFICES TO WHICH THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN ELECTED, AND ARE FULLY ENTITLED TO, AND IN VIEW OF THE MANIFEST APPROVAL OF THIS COURSE BY THE MAJORITY OF THE CITY PRESS, I DEEM IT THE IMMEDIATE AND PARAMOUNT DUTY OF ALL COLORED MEN TO UNITE AT ONCE IN INSTANT AND EARNEST ACTION TO ARREST, IF POSSIBLE, BY THE ADOPTION OF EVERY LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL METHOD, THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THESE BASE DESIGNS; TO COLLECT THE EVIDENCES OF SUCH OUTRAGES AND TO APPEAL, IF NECESSARY, TO FEDERAL AUTHORITY FOR SECURITY AND PROTECTION IN THE POSSESSION AND USE OF OUR FRANCHISES. I THEREFORE CORDIALLY INVITE ALL INTERESTED COLORED MEN OF NEW ORLEANS, AND THOSE OF THE PARISHES WHO MAY BE IN THE CITY, TO MEET AT MY RESIDENCE NO. 13 DERBIGNY STREET, TO-MORROW AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

The selection of Gen. Longstreet and Judge Hawkins, to fill the vacancies on the Returning Board, cannot fail to satisfy all parties that exact and impartial justice will be done to all.

Since the article relating to the State Board has been written, we are informed by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback that he did not withdraw from the Board, but forced a direct vote on the question, and by the action of the Board he was excluded from membership.

The great fire in Boston has consumed property to an extent defying accurate calculation. Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars it is estimated, however, have been lost. Many lives have also been lost. Thousands who at sunset of one day were "well to do" and independent, were at its next rising reduced to beggary and want. But it is considered that the great bulk of the losses will fall on those who will not be ruined by them. The fire, although not entirely extinguished, is under absolute control, and already the debris of buildings is being cleared away and workmen are busily engaged in replacing first-rate buildings in the room of those just burnt. Contributions from abroad, and the other States, are hurrying forward to aid the sufferers. The Free Masons of Chicago have contributed \$5000 to the suffering craft in Boston. All of the Boston theatres are giving "benefits" in aid of the sufferers, so that it is confidently expected much of the suffering generally attendant on extensive conflagrations will be speedily alleviated.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

By an overwhelming majority the people of the United States have again expressed their preference for General Grant for chief magistrate of this great Republic for another four years. This choice has been applauded by outside people and nations as wise and proper, not only on account of the comparative superiority of the President over his defeated competitor, but for absolute fitness which general and specific qualifications, conduct, and experience have conferred, and which those who have again elected him, and those who approve the election have fully and gladly recognized and rewarded. The first term administration of President Grant while it furnished him with numerous excellent opportunities and facilities for immortalizing himself, and magnifying his office, was not without its serious drawbacks and impediments, and a certain amount of unpopularity, if the opportunities furnished the President, by the amended Constitution of the United States, and the Congressional Legislature to enforce the same, were made available by the President for the accomplishment of their legitimate purposes. Recognizing the will of the people in the enactments of their Representatives in Congress, and liberally interpreting their desire, President Grant's policy and conduct towards the colored people has been such as to merit and secure their unqualified approval and universal adherence of the race. Protection in their rights—the numerous selections for official distinction which he has made since 1869—his uniform readiness to listen to the story of their wrongs, and his promptness to redress them when he considered it not incompatible with other obligations; his express solicitude for their education and elevation have secured for President Grant approval and endorsement of the nation. Right well it is said that "the American people declares that the rights of the enfranchised negroes must and shall be preserved."

The conduct of President Grant has been in perfect accord with this declaration and he is furnished with a further opportunity to save the Southern colored men from falling under the domination of intolerant and persecuting classes whose constant endeavor is to neutralize the effect of the amendments and reduce the negro to a condition of hopeless dependence.

We elsewhere copy an excellent article vindicating his policy towards the unfortunate Indians. The mode is President Grant's own and he is entitled to the praise growing out of the success of the policy. The country approves of this, and re-elects him.

His Civil Service Reform, commenced under most adverse circumstances, prosecuted so far in the face of strenuous opposition from politicians in both parties, but sufficiently successful to attract popular attention and secure approval, is another of the sources of his strength.

The peaceful settlement of the Alabama Claims, that irritating source of dispute with England, may well be attributed to the dignified prudence and discreet selection of arbitrators, which beyond a doubt President Grant exhibited. These and a thousand minor issues settled the American people in their choice. The passing administration has certainly not been without fault. We have had complaints against it. We complained against what we considered a partial and unwise recognition of Federal officials to the exclusion of proper representatives of our political community, and there were other grounds of objection which need not be referred to.

We concur with the Nation that the President is able to learn; and that his errors grow less and less, that he makes mistakes, but never repeats the same one; moving tardily, but always in some way attaining ultimate success. We therefore heartily in our way hail with our warmest congratulations the re-election of President Grant.

FRIENDS IN THE PARISHES WILL CONFER A FAVOR UPON US IF THEY WILL SEND ALL NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST, AFFECTING OUR PEOPLE, FOR PUBLICATION, AS IT IS OUR DESIRE TO MAKE THE LOUISIANIAN THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

Not the least of the troubles and sources of anxiety and apprehension to the good people of this city and State, arising out of and connected with the election now on our hands, is the interference of Governor Warmoth with the board of returning officers on Wednesday last. Under the election law this board is composed of Gov. Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Secretary of State Herron, Hon. John Lynch and T. C. Anderson. But under a provision of this law, candidates for office are disqualified for membership, and Messrs. Anderson and Pinchback being both candidates, and the interpretation of the law by Chief Justice Ladeuling excluding these gentlemen, two vacancies were created. This much was ascertained on Tuesday, but the Board took no action in filling these vacancies, out of courtesy to Governor Warmoth, who professed a desire to satisfy himself well on the point, and especially as Senator Anderson was not in town, and the Board, on the suggestion of the Governor, only organized, electing Governor Warmoth President, and Senator Lynch Secretary, and adjourned to Wednesday.

On Wednesday the same four gentlemen met, and the places of Messrs. Pinchback and Anderson were declared vacant. On which General Herron moved to fill the vacancies by the election of Gen. Longstreet and Judge Hawkins; this the Governor, who was presiding, refused to put, but called for an ante-room Col. Jack Wharton who presented his appointment as Secretary of State, superseding Gen. Herron, of which the following is a copy:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, Nov. 13, 1872. WHEREAS, By an amendment of the Constitution of the State, adopted at the general election held on Monday, November 7th, 1870, it is provided that no person who, at any time, may have been a Collector of Taxes, whether State, parish or municipal, or who may have been either a collector or a public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust under the State government until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections, and for all public moneys with which he may have been entrusted.

And whereas, Information has been received at this office that F. J. Herron is indebted to the State for moneys collected by him as Tax Collector in and for the Sixth District of New Orleans.

Now, therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, charged with the faithful execution of the laws under the Constitution of the State, and in due observance of the provisions of the amendments to the same, do issue this my order removing F. J. Herron from the office of Secretary of State, and do hereby appoint Jacob Wharton to discharge the duties of said office.

Y. A. WOODWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

Nor had Gen. Herron and Senator Lynch been idle it appears, for as soon as the Governor refused to put the motion to fill the vacancies, Gen. Herron put it himself, and he and Mr. Lynch voted for it. On the appearance of the Governor's appointees further proceeding seem to have stopped, and these two gentlemen refusing to admit the new member, left the room, Mr. Lynch, the Secretary, taking the minutes with him. The Governor then recognized Col. Wharton and the two claiming to be a Board elected F. Hatch and Durant DaPonte, and filled their number.

On the other hand Messrs. Herron and Lynch elected Gen. Longstreet and Judge Hawkins and completed their Board. The Governor is thus a member of both boards. In this condition the people of Louisiana can congratulate themselves that the votes they have cast will pass through enough scrutiny before the various candidates finally get them, and the candidates can "possess their souls in patience" with the assurance that they are in the hands of their friends.

GET OUT.

Those two incorrigible "Arabs," Tabor and Collins, of the State Register, bereft of the smallest claim to the consideration of decent people, and conscious of their degradation, continue their weekly low, vulgar, and lying abuse of any and everybody. Now if Antoine and Brown, and Pinchback and others are such small fry as this pretty pair say and pretend to believe, why don't they leave them alone, and "go for" others worthy of their labors? There's lots of that. "Amid such mighty plunder why exhaust your partial quiver, on marks so mean?"

CADDO PARISH.

In this parish where Republicans abound, but where outrage, violence and intimidation do much more abound, there is one spot called Mooringsport where the full heat of persecution was felt on election day.

The Union Herald, of Shreveport, gives a full account of the series of outrages, but we can only condense it for the benefit of our readers.

The necessity of having United States officers to watch the receiving and counting of the votes was felt everywhere, and the authorities appointed them. In some places they were well received, in others ill received, and in others not received at all. At Mooringsport Mr. F. Legardy showed his U. S. Commission, but Mr. Hecox, State Assistant Supervisor, refused to recognize Mr. Legardy and only permitted him to remain at a window in sight under the protection of a United States soldier; while there he was buffeted and abused, but he saw "not less than three hundred Republican votes cast from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening." He also heard the free and frequent acknowledgement of Liberals and Democrats that they were heavily beaten at that poll. When the poll closed admission to the room was refused to the Supervisor, but the U. S. Deputy Marshal, as a citizen, was permitted to see the box sealed, but Mr. Hecox absolutely refused to have Legardy because he "did not want any damned negro with him." After a period of exclusive possession and a series of manipulations and transpositions, the box was opened in the Registrar's office, and presto, the two hundred to three hundred Republican tickets had dwindled down to 17! "The seal of the box was defaced as if it had been tampered with and again rescaled."

Says the Herald: "Now, we do charge that Henry Hecox et al. did break the seal, placed upon the ballot-box at Mooringsport, in the presence of the United States Marshal, and that he did open said box and take therefrom Republican ballots from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and put therein the same number of Greeley tickets; and this said Hecox did secretly and in defiance of law. The official conduct of said Hecox, throughout the day, showed that he premeditated fraud."

REGISTRATION FRAUD.

The Plaquemines Sentinel complains that the registration was "partial and complete." The Supervisor successfully performed the part of the "artful dodger," by proposing to be in a certain place at a given time, and either going in advance, or long afterward, and no information of his whereabouts could be well ascertained. The result was that fully five hundred of the citizens were virtually disfranchised. But this isn't all; when the day of election came, no notice whatever was given of the location of the polling places. Even up to the night preceding the election the matter was kept a profound secret from all but the initiated. On Monday morning it was discovered that this Registrar of great promises and little deeds had condescended to allow us to vote at the S. W. Pass, at Buras, at Point Pleasant, at Ronquillo and at Pointe-a-la-Hache! For thirty miles above the Court House, in the most populous part of the parish, on both sides of the river, no poll was established!!!

And this "fair and honorable" proceeding prevented one thousand of our people, white and black, from exercising the prerogative of freemen.

The Maryville Republican, Tenn., the only paper under the control of colored men, that advocated to the last, the election of Mr. Greeley, "accepts the situation" in the following manner:

"The Great Day of Political Judgment has come and gone, and the nation has selected its Administration for the next four years. We bow to its decision. Our prediction for Greeley never led us to write a line of denunciation about Grant; while we preferred the former, we know that the principles that we hold most dear are secured by the election of the latter. Party patronage and favor we do not ask; we shall pursue the even tenor of our way. And as we did not contribute to the success of the Administration, we do not expect to share in the division of the spoils."

The count of the vote of Orleans parish proceeds still, and is expected to close to-night. No definite knowledge of results.

PRISON ARREST.

For two weeks it has been asserted in well known circles that the design of the Republican ticket had been sold to a prominent candidate on the fusion ticket, by one of the Republicans to whom the tickets were entrusted for circulation in one of the parishes, several days before the election. Strict surveillance was immediately instituted over such localities and persons as were suspected, and things went on, till Wednesday last, when United States Surveyor, Ingraham, "personally appeared" before U. S. Commissioner Shannon and charges the following:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—Be it remembered that on 8th day of November, 1872, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Commissioner of the United States for the State of Louisiana, Jas. H. Ingraham, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that from information received, that he verily believes true, that on or about the 25th of October, 1872, at the city of New Orleans, R. H. Benners did combine, conspire and confederate together with three or more persons, whose names are unknown to this affiant, to print and circulate to the voters in this State previous to the holding of the general election, and on the day of a general election held throughout the State of Louisiana, which had been devised, concerted and planned to deceive and impose upon the ignorant and illiterate voters, and caused many of them to vote for said election, candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, against their will and contrary to their desire and intention. And this affiant further states that on Tuesday, the 5th, Wednesday, the 6th, and Thursday, the 7th inst., at the city aforesaid, the said Benners did fraudulently and illegally conspire, combine and confederate with various persons, to this affiant unknown, in process of being counted at the Mechanics' Institute, contrary to provisions of Act of Congress, in such cases made and provided. (Signed) JAMES H. INGRAHAM. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1872. (Signed) R. H. SHANNON, United States Commissioner.

The State vote is also uncertain. Under the outrageous registration so many thousands were deprived of their right to register, and then of those who did obtain papers, such difficulty and obstruction in voting, and such management of the boxes, that unless the returning Board is just and impartial the Republican losses will be as fearful as outrageous.

From nearly every Republican parish the charges and the proofs of fraud in the registration and the voting in the election just past, are daily coming in. Investigation of these matters by the Returning Board, make the gentlemen composing it particularly interesting to everybody just now.

THE CONCORDIA ELECTION.

We copy the following from the Vidalia Herald of November 8th, as the "returns furnished by the United States Supervisor," and which are, no doubt, reliable. In the eight wards of the parish the vote was:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. For President: Grant 1689, Greeley 168, Governor: Kellogg 1671, McEnery 180, Lieutenant Governor: Antoine 1673, Penn 180, Secretary of State: Deslonde 1674, Armistead 168, Auditor: Clinton 1674, Gnaham 168, Attorney General: Fields 1674, Ogden 168, Superintendent of Public Education: Brown 1674, Lusher 168, Congressman at Large: Pinchback 1673, Sheridan 185, Congress—Fifth District: Morey 1689, McCranie 168.

Well Done, Mississippi.

From the meagre official returns at present in, and from estimates carefully made from those counties from which no figures have as yet been received, we are induced to believe that Mississippi has given a popular majority for Grant and Wilson of from thirty-five to thirty-eight thousand. The Republican candidates for Congress have undoubtedly been elected, excepting Col. Flournoy, who has run ahead of his ticket. This is good enough. It is as much as anybody expected, and considerably better than our Democratic friends were willing to concede before election.—Mississippi Pilot.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE LOUISIANIAN, JUST AT THIS CRITICAL MOMENT, NO DOUBT, IN THE INTEREST OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA; THEREFORE, IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL FAVORABLE TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE TO GIVE US ALL THE AID THEY POSSIBLY CAN.

IS IT A FAILURE?

We are not afraid, even after so short a trial, to test President Grant's Indian policy by its results. There is no feature of his Administration that has been more heartily approved or more bitterly condemned than this. It has been approved by the whole Christian and philanthropic portion of our people and by every fair-minded person who understands it or has given the subject any thought. This one feature only of his Administration is working so successfully, economically, and satisfactorily, and is so far superior to all previous Indian management, that the opposition press, in a most exciting campaign, can attack it only in the most general terms; and this, too, when they are so hard pressed as to question the success of a financial policy that is paying off a hundred millions per year of the national debt.

While Gen. Grant has been actuated purely by humane and economical motives in his Indian policy, and has persistently kept it out of the reach of political influence, it was unquestionably worth many thousand votes in Pennsylvania at the last election, and the effect is seen in the largely increased majorities in Republican counties. The financial policy of the Administration carried the conservative business men and the Indian policy the conservative Christian and philanthropic men of the State.

That a system universally admitted under all previous administrations to have been thoroughly corrupt should be entirely reformed in three years is not to be expected; but that so much has been accomplished is to be wondered at, and is accounted for only by the unprecedented unpolitical features inaugurated by President Grant.

The appointment of humane and Christian men, who, without any remuneration, were to have a supervision of all matters pertaining to Indian management, was an idea entirely original with him; and to give the appointment of all Indian agents and employees, numbering at least a thousand, into the hands of the mission boards of the churches was a surrender of political power and influence that no previous administration could have made or would have for a moment considered. Since the inauguration of this system the President has not (we speak knowingly) in the case of a single Indian agent or employee used his influence for the appointment of any one, and the matter has been left entirely in the hands of those to whom it was assigned.

The designation of this as the Peace Policy in the early days of its inauguration has proved a very appropriate title, as it has given peace for a state far over almost all the Indian Country. At the time of its inception some forty tribes, representing almost a hundred thousand Indians, were either engaged in open hostilities or considered unfriendly to the whites. Now all are at peace except portions of not over five tribes, numbering certainly not over five thousand people, and all told they could not marshal a thousand warriors; and it is hoped and expected that by the coming spring every tribe may be at peace and settled upon reservations.

We state the fact that portions of a few tribes are at war, and while this is the case it is to be expected that occasional acts of violence will occur; and even if all were at peace, occasional thefts and even murders ought not to surprise us, when our papers are teeming with murders and all kinds of outrages perpetrated in the midst of our unquenchable civilization. Those opposed to the present policy have persistently exaggerated facts and given circulation to unfounded rumor, and resorted to falsehood and misrepresentation to prove the policy a failure. Acts of individual Indians are charged upon whole tribes, and those bands upon the whole Indian race, ignoring the fact that connection with the Indian race or belonging to an Indian tribe does not destroy individuality, and that to charge the acts of one or of a few upon the whole is unjust and unjust and unprecedented. We place little credit upon the telegrams from the South, where outrages by colored people are reported, because the reports come from those hostile to the race. So with telegrams from

the Indian Country. They come generally from those hostile to the Indian race and to any policy looking to their civilization; and very generally, when an outrage has been committed, it has been provoked by the injustice or wrong of provocation of unprincipled whites. Of the three hundred and fifty thousand Indians in our country two hundred thousand are receiving no pecuniary assistance than is given by agents and employees, and some slight assistance in the way of farming utensils and school funds, and the total cost during the past year of all who wear subsisted, in whole or in part, was but a fraction over twenty dollars each.

Admitting that the Indian appropriations are large, yet they are nothing to what the cost of a single Indian war in the past has been. Official figures show that our Indian wars have cost us five hundred millions of dollars. Gen. Sherman reports the expenditures in New Mexico alone during twenty years of prior Indian management at one hundred millions. In Arizona we have spent over thirty millions, and it is asserted that every Indian killed while it lasted cost a hundred thousand dollars and the lives of twenty whites.

To sum up the results, then, of Gen. Grant's policy, we find that all the wild tribes, with the exceptions mentioned, are now at peace and in process of civilization; and the whole Indian race is in a transition state, about to emerge from the darkness of heathenism and barbarism into the light of Christianity and civilization. There are at present one hundred thousand civilized Indians, of whom about fifty thousand of Indian children are attending schools.

That such results as are hoped for can be brought about in a few months is not to be expected; but that the present plan, if persisted in for a few years, will accomplish what is hoped by its friends no one can doubt, with the foregoing facts before him. And the man who has, as a matter of principle, so persistently and faithfully stood up for the rights of the colored people against strong misrepresentation and pressing demands for a contrary course can be trusted to do what is right for a race whose elevation he was first to begin.—Independent.

What Grant's Re-Election Secures.

- It secures the continuance of our present National prosperity. It secures friendly relations with the great Powers of Europe. It secures men of honesty and ability at the head of the several departments. It secures a further reduction of the National debt. It secures a further reduction of taxation. It secures a settled basis for business to build upon. It secures our national credit and increased value of our bonds. It secures the continuance of the present financial policy of the Government. It secures our present satisfactory banking system. It secures legislative encouragement for homestead settlements. It secures the development of our rich mineral resources. It secures increased prosperity to our agricultural interests. It secures good wages and increased comforts to our working-men. It secures wise legislation and the faithful execution of the laws. It secures popular education. It secures a peaceful settlement of our Indian troubles. It secures the protection of a loyal people of the South and the South and the enforcement of every constitutional right belonging to the humblest citizen in the land. It secures peace within our borders and true reconciliation among our citizens. It secures the union and puts an end to the fatal doctrine of secession. An Irish commodore being confined to his bed by a severe fit of the gout, some sweeps were employed to sweep the chimneys of the house next door to him, and one of the boys, by mistake, came down in the commodore's apartment. The boy, confused at his mistake, seeing the commodore in bed, said, Sir, my master will come for you presently. Will he? said the commodore, leaving out of bed I beg to be excused staying here any longer, then, and immediately ran down stairs.