

# The Weekly Louisianaian.

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

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### "GRACELESS BASCALITY."

The Times calls Governor Pinchback a "Graceless Rascal" because indignantly exposed the offer of \$100,000, which Mr. Charley Weed took him out of his sleep at dead night to receive, and which he accompanied Governor Warmoth, and which Mr. Weed used in an adjoining parlor to discuss the issue of.

Now, where could there be more graceless bascality" as the term is, and barefaced audacity than exhibited by Mr. Weed in his attempt to exculpate himself from participation in the turpitude of the famous conspiracy to revolutionize the State at its organization. Public opinion has the evidence of it will arrive at a safe verdict. One of the best and most effective rebukes to the offenders of this, and the greatest and the most humiliation they can receive, at all times righteous exposure of their scheme.

### The Editorial Banquet.

Four young men builded editorial quadrilateral wall, planted a bastion at Louisiana, another at St. Louis and one at Chicago and Cincinnati. They threw out an outpost at Springfield, Mass., and set the proper up in another at New York. Peterson, and Knapp, and White Halstead, are exemplary youths, able editors, but there is a portion of the United States commanded by the very great wherewith these gentlemen heard their enemies. Bowles and Whittier, Reid, too, even when out of very thin, cover only a portion of the country—are, but "a patch on the earth's surface," as Webster said of Hapsburg. Now, when these half a dozen join with another half dozen into a "political movement," let them be best confident. Conventions, consult older and heads, and be sure they have what they believed them. The party is safe, and the Republican address, even though these individuals have announced the peril of the former and the wisdom of the latter, frequently with most unbecoming assurance. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

This important body met in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday last, in obedience to the proclamation of Governor Warmoth, to consider matters of grave importance but not revealable to them until they met.

Long before the hour of assembling the streets in the vicinity of the Institute, and the building itself, on both floors, contained numbers of persons anxiously hearing and asking questions about the probable occurrences of the day.

### THE SENATE.

Precisely at 12 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback's gavel fell, and an immediate hush of voices and uncovering of heads took place.

The President ordered a call of the old Senators, fourteen answered to their names.

The President ordered the call of the new roll as sent in by the Secretary of State.

Senator McMillen addressed the Chair and sought to object to this mode of organization.

The Chair would permit of no discussion until the Senate was organized according to law, and ordered the call.

Senator Campbell rose to speak on the same point and was also ruled out of order.

Fourteen new Senators answered to their names, and were sworn by the President.

The roll of the whole Senate was then called, twenty-eight present and a quorum.

Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., of Central Church, invoked a blessing.

Information was sent to the House, and jointly to the Governor of the organization of the General Assembly, an evident disposition betraying itself to know why they were disquieted. On the President placing Senator Hunsacker on the committee to wait on the House, that Senator recused himself as he protested against the President's mode of organization. Senator Jenks did the same thing, on the same ground, when he was placed on the committee to wait on the Governor.

The committee retired. The House soon informed the Senate of their organization.

The committees returned, that to wait on the Governor reported their inability to find His Excellency.

The Senate proceeded with business. A Committee on Elections and Election Returns was appointed composed of Messrs. Barber, Harris, Twitchell, Daigle and Ingraham.

Senators McMillen, Campbell, Hunsacker, Jenks and Thomas submitted protests which they asked to have spread on the minutes.

The Senate refused, and immediately went into executive session.

When the Senate resumed a joint resolution came in from the House, to petition the President for protection from apprehended and unlawful combinations to disturb the peace and endanger the lives and liberties of citizens. Silence prevailed for a few moments as in expectancy, when sure enough the doorkeeper announced a Committee from the House of Representatives. "Admit the Committee," said the President, letting his gavel slowly descend, and rising in his seat, this latter example being followed by the majority of the Senators.

Hon. M. Hahn then read the following

### IMPEACHMENT:

MR. PRESIDENT—In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the State of Louisiana, we do impeach Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the State that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same; and in their

names we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Henry Clay Warmoth, to answer said impeachment.

MICHAEL HAHN,  
Chairman,  
A. C. BICKHAM,  
A. WILLIAMS,  
C. W. KEATING.

The President informed the Committee the Senate would take suitable action.

Senator Ingraham moved the Senate into a high court of impeachment by a vote of 17 to 5. Motion to notify the Chief Justice, also passed.

The same Senator moved the election of Senator Harris to the Presidency of the Senate, rendered vacant by the promotion of the Lieutenant Governor to the office of Governor, rendered vacant during the suspension of the Governor, which follows on the passage of articles of impeachment, and during his trial.

The Senate elected Mr. Harris, and Gov. Pinchback withdrew, the President *pro tem.* being warmly congratulated by him.

The presiding officer appropriately acknowledged his thanks for the high and unexpected compliment paid him, and pledged himself to a faithful performance of his duties.

The Senate took a recess till seven o'clock P. M.

### EVENING SESSION.

A quorum met.

Chief Justice Ludeling being in the vicinity was escorted to the chair and organized the Senate into a high court of impeachment. The Court adjourned to Monday, December 16.

The Senate resumed and adjourned to Tuesday, 12 M.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Major Vigers, Chief Clerk of this body called the House to order and called the roll, 65 members and a quorum present.

Prayer by Chaplain Greene.

House went into organization, and elected Hon. C. W. Lowell, Speaker by acclamation, Wm. Vigers Chief Clerk, John W. Roxborough, Assistant Clerk, J. W. Quinn, Sergeant-at-Arms, and R. C. Howard, Postmaster.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor. A resolution invoking Federal protection passed.

Mr. L. S. Rodriguez offered the following resolution, which, under a suspension of the rules, was adopted by a vote of 58 to 6:

Resolved by the Honors of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That Henry C. Warmoth Governor of the State of Louisiana, be and he is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed against the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana.

A Committee of Impeachment was appointed, with Ex-Gov. M. Hahn, Chairman.

A committee to prepare and present impeachment articles was, on motion, authorized.

Several members dropped in at intervals and were sworn.

The concurrence of the Senate in the resolution of impeachment working suspension received, the House so declared the condition of things.

The House took a recess till 7 P. M.

### EVENING SESSION.

At 7 P. M. the Speaker took his seat, called for order, the Clerk called the roll and a quorum present. Other new members came in and were sworn.

The Qualifications and Elections Committee submitted a report which the House properly refused to adopt, and sent it back to the Committee.

The House adjourned to Tuesday, at 12 M.

Two colored men, Lewis Hayden and J. B. Smith, are elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

What is the most dangerous kind of assassin? A man who takes life cheerfully.

## THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

[From the National Republican.]

The Returning Officers yesterday morning published the official count for Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education. They had previously officially announced the names of the gentlemen who compose both houses of the General Assembly. It is a gratifying fact to the Republicans that the returns were placed in the hands of a man of the known honesty of Senator Lynch, of the fidelity of Geo. E. Bovee, of the clear and trained legal intellect of Jacob Hawkins, and of the unflinching courage of General James Longstreet.

The following is the vote cast for Governor: Kellogg, 72,800; McEnery, 54,029.

For Lieut. Governor—C. C. Antoine, 70,127; D. B. Penn, 56,340.

For Secretary of State P. G. Desonde, 71,511; S. Armstead, 54,294.

For Auditor—Chas. Clinton, 71,210; Jas. Graham, 55,309.

For Attorney General—A. P. Field 71,527, H. N. Ogden, 45,254.

For Superintendent of Public Education—W. G. Brown, 70,075; R. M. Lusher, 56,715.

Governor Kellogg will bring to his aid as the chief magistrate of this State not only a large experience in the Senate of the United States, a ripe scholarship and a perfect knowledge of law, but an acquaintance with the needs of the State, which few men in our midst possess. His services to North Louisiana are well known and appreciated.

He got larger bequests for the State of his adoption from Congress than all his predecessors combined; and representing, as he does, men of all political opinions, we know his administration of our affairs will be such as to elicit the admiration of the minority, who now loudly clamor against his return.

C. C. Antoine, as a representative black man, will enter upon his duties as Lieutenant Governor with a full knowledge of them. Being in the State Senate almost since the Free State party came into power here, he is thoroughly familiar with all the laws passed; and we know, from the able manner in which he presided over the Republican convention which recently assembled at the National Theatre in this city, that, as the presiding officer of the State Senate, he will discharge the duties which devolve upon him to the satisfaction of the members of that body and of the public at large.

Mr. Antoine is noted for his liberality of sentiment. He has no antipathies to the white race, and his sterling honesty won for him in the fight against the usurpations of Governor Warmoth last January just commendation from his Democratic allies then, though they now are arrayed in harmless hostility to the United States Government and the colored men who are so ably protected by the General Government by the strong sections of the fifteenth amendment.

The new Secretary of State, Mr. Desonde, is also one of the wards of the nation. He possesses that class of ability which qualifies him to fill the post of Secretary of State to advantage. His large majority over his opponent shows clearly that the people knew what they were about in choosing him.

Chas. Clinton is a merchant of this city, of known probity. He is a leading church member, and though many may scoff at this being urged as a qualification, we feel convinced that those who know Mr. Clinton personally, recognize in him the sincere Christian, who follows the teachings of his Master in humility

and in truth. Mr. Clinton is the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for this district, and the money of the General Government, having been entrusted to his keeping, it is safe to infer that the State can repose full confidence in his honesty to administer the office of Auditor honestly, and to the best interest of the whole people of the State.

A. P. Field won his election by hard and assiduous labor. He made the campaign in person; marching over the State and braving the Democracy in its stronghold. As a lawyer, A. P. Field has long stood at the head of his profession, having a practice here as a criminal lawyer which made him familiar with the laws. We know the Colonel to be a man of large heart, and he brings to his office an experience which runs back nearly half a century.

W. G. Brown, Esq., the Superintendent of Public Education, is a man of color. For a long time editor of the Louisianaian—a paper published by his race and exercising a wide influence—his scholarly articles have attracted the attention of the leading journals of the country. We have no doubt Mr. Brown will look closely to the interest of those who attend the public schools. His majority over his competitor, Mr. Lusher, is some 13,000, which in itself is good evidence of his popularity.

The Presidential Electors are all men who are respected in this community. Dr. M. F. Bonzano has devoted a long and useful life to scientific pursuits, and we hesitatingly say that even his political enemies cannot breathe a word of reproach against a reputation which is noted for high and lofty results.

Dr. L. C. Roudanez, who has been selected to cast the vote of the State for Grant, is a remarkable man. Loving freedom, he at his own expense published in this city a Republican newspaper for a long time, when the party was in its infancy here. As a practicing physician he has few equals and no superiors in our midst, and nothing but a love of principle and a feeling of duty could prompt him to leave his home for the capital.

The other gentlemen are too well known to require any more extended notice.

On the whole we are proud of our new State Government and we know the people will give it a hearty support upon its inauguration.

DEEP WELL.—At the village of Spenberg, about twenty miles from Berlin, a well has been sunk to the depth of 4,194 feet. A shaft was sunk in this locality, because the known existence of gypsum there led the explorers to infer that they might possibly find a mine of rock salt. At the depth of 80 feet, they did reach the salt, and continuing on they passed through the salt deposit, 3,907 feet, without having reached the bottom of it. The borers would have been continued to ascertain what deposit lay under the salt; but the mechanical difficulties were too great. The greater part of the boring was done by steam.

An actual peroration of an Alabama lawyer's plea in a recent assault and battery case was as follows: "Let the harmless ass crop the thistle of the valley; let the sagacious goat browse upon the mountain's brow; but men of the jury, I say that John Grudie is not guilty!"

A lady writer in the New York Independent says that it was not Laura Fair who was acquitted of the murder of her paramour, but Fair Laura.

Pure water, pure air, and simple food, without narcotics, condiments, or stimulants, are best for human health.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 2, 1872.

At an early hour the galleries of both Houses of Congress were quite well filled, and upon the floors the usual hand shakings were observed. The liberal Republicans were the centers of attraction in the different circles. With the exception of Senator Sumner, none of the soreheads seemed at all out of sorts, and all appeared reconciled with the situation. The resolution of Mr. Sumner, in reference to striking from the Army Register and regimental colors all allusions to the battles of the late war, and also Senator Rice's calling upon the President to explain why troops were sent into Arkansas, created no little surprise.

On roll call, only one hundred and forty-nine members answered to their names. Although there was a quorum, much surprise was manifested on account of there not being more members in their seats. In the Senate, however, there was a better representation.

The refusal of the House to accept the resignation of General Banks as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is the theme for discussion in every circle, and generally the course of the House is disapproved.

The President's Message, with perhaps one exception, and the reports of the Heads of the several Departments, are highly commended by every republican.

One hundred and sixteen million of dollars covers the difference of the out standing public debt since the adoption of the Constitution. The differences, with the exception of about one million, explained.

The report of Hon. A. M. Clapp, Congressional printer, furnished the following of interest:

The total amount of printing during the past year authorized by law or by joint resolution, has been \$436,449.30; total authorized by the Senate, \$125,645.45; total authorized by the House, \$205,909.94, total for the use of the Library of Congress, \$18,043.24; total for the Commission to revise to United States Statutes, \$7,141.83; State Department, \$24,106.119; Treasury \$322,861.50; Interior \$225,798.00; War, \$42,406.09; Navy, \$88,001.40; Judiciary \$42,473.41; Post Office, \$167,366.35; Agriculture, \$21,790.45; Congressional printing \$1,036,307.02.

The above statement of printing includes lithographing, cost of paper, dry pressing, folding, engraving binding, etc., which is no small proportion of the sums total.

In concluding his report, Mr. Clapp, very appropriately calls attention to the present and prospective necessities of his office and recommends an appropriation sufficient to erect a wing on the west line of the present building similar to the one erected on the east side one year ago; also an increase of clerical force and an encouragement of higher grade by an increase of pay.

The labors of the Government printing, it is conceded, are greater for the same salary than in other Government offices.

The business of the country has to no small extent, been deranged by the late stringency in the money market. For some time it was impossible, in New York, to get mercantile paper discounted at any rate consistent with ordinary profits in a legitimate business. Even first class notes were charged one per cent a month, and second class had no chance whatever. The interior trade suffered from the same cause. Export trade was burdened in addition by irregularity in gold and exchange, high rates of transportation and the raising of the rate of discounts by the Banks of England to 7 per cent. This remarkable

financial phenomena was the result of an increased demand upon the Bank by the interior trade of England and of the heavy drain caused by the payment of the Franco-German indemnity. Both of these causes have spent their main force and now a favorable reaction has set in. The London money market suddenly raised up to 5 per cent. France has paid her third milliard and is about to discharge a half of the fourth. When the fourth milliard is paid the French territory will be evacuated and the great financial efforts of the Government to secure this disideratum by advance payments will cease.

The Comptroller of the currency has published his annual report, in which, among other important items, is presented the fact that since the organization of the National bank system, in 1863, only 21 National banks have failed of their aggregate circulation—\$2,942,793. The Treasury has reduced \$2,441,430, and stands ready to redeem the balance as soon as presented. The holders of these notes however, are in no hurry. Very likely but few of them are aware that the banks have failed. Not one man in a hundred looks at the name of the bank issuing the note. Every body knows that there is provided a fund ample for the redemption. When we compare the present stability of our circulating medium with the wild cat eras of the past we realize something of the magnificent character of Republican statesmanship. The first great point of stability has been reached. Within the true limits of the system it is now proposed to introduce features which will give greater elasticity to the currency and enable it to adopt itself more readily to the changing wants of business. These are points to which the comptroller invites the special attention of Congress. LIFE.

MANAGING A HUSBAND.—"How do you manage your husband, Mrs. Croaker? Such a job as I have of it with Smith!"

"Easiest thing in the world, my dear give him a twitch backward when you want him to go forward. For instance, you see, to-day I had a loaf cake to make. Well do you suppose because my body is in the pastry pan that my soul need be there, too? Not a bit of it! I'm thinking of all sorts of celestial things the while. Now Croaker has a way of tagging round my heels, and bringing me plump down in the midst of my aerial flights, by asking me the price of the sugar I'm using.

"Well you see it drives me frantic—and when I woke up this morning and saw this furious storm, I knew I had him on my hands for the day, unless I managed right; so I told him I hoped he wouldn't think of going out to catch his death such weather; that if he wasn't capable of taking proper care of himself, I should do it for him, that it was very lonesome, rainy days, and that I wanted him to stay at home, and talk to me; at any rate he mustn't go out, and I hid his umbrella and India-rubbers. Well, of course he was right up on end (just as I expected), and in less than five minutes he was streaking off down street, at the rate of ten knots an hour. You see there's nothing like understanding human nature; no woman should be married till she is thoroughly posted up in this branch of her education."

An instance of throwing one's self about, is said to have been recently witnessed, in the case of a young lady who, when asked to sing, first tossed her head, then pitched her voice.

A tourist who was asked in what part of Switzerland he felt the best most, replied, "When I was going to Bern."