

The Weekly Louisianian.

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

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

NUMBER 13.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—13 DERBIGNY STREET,
NEW ORLEANS LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2 00
ONE YEAR..... \$2 00
SIX MONTHS..... 1 50
THREE MONTHS..... 75
SINGLE COPY..... 5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| Squares | 1 mo | 2 mos | 3 mos | 6 mos | 1 yr |
|----------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| One | \$4 | \$7 | \$9 | \$12 | \$20 |
| Two | 7 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 35 |
| Three | 9 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 40 |
| Four | 12 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 50 |
| Five | 15 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 60 |
| Six | 20 | 35 | 45 | 60 | 80 |
| 1 Column | 45 | 80 | 120 | 175 | 250 |

PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to our people the information—guidance—encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road.

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Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

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Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet. Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

Desoto—Girls; Mandoville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fiak—Boys; cor. Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth Districts, Chestnut, bet. Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital.

Jackson—Boys; corner Jackson and Terpelchore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpelchore and Roblin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadieux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicite and St. Andrew.

ASYLUMS—CONTINUED.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Newville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street. Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytanik.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor. Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor. Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytanik, cor. St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—Magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St. Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Callopie.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

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Belgium—38 Chartres.

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Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room O, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Kraut Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedito.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 42 Carondelet.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

THE RECEIPT BY WHICH PETER COOPER HAS PRESERVED HIS YOUTH.

[From his Speech on his 83d Birthday.]

Measured by the achievements of the years I have seen, I am one of the oldest men who have ever lived; but I do not feel old, and I propose to give the receipt by which I have preserved my youth. I have always given a friendly welcome to new ideas, and I have endeavored not to feel too old to learn—and thus, though I stand here with the snows of so many winters upon my head, my faith in human nature, my belief in the progress of man to a better social condition, and especially in my trust in the ability of men to establish and maintain self-government, are as fresh and as young as when I began to travel the path of life. While I have always recognized that the object of business is to make money in an honorable manner, I have endeavored to remember that the object of life is to do good.

Hence, I have been ready to engage in all new enterprises, and without incurring debt, to risk the means which I had acquired in their promotion, provided they seemed to me calculated to advance the general good. This will account for my early attempt to construct the first American locomotive, for my connection with the telegraph in a course of efforts to unite our country with the European worlds and for my recent efforts to solve the problem of economical steam navigation on the canals; to all of which you have so kindly referred. It happens to but few men to change the current of human progress as it did to Watt, to Fulton, to Stephenson and Morse; but most men may be ready to welcome laborers to a new field of usefulness, and to clear the road for their progress.

This I have tried to do, as well in the perfecting and execution of their ideas, as in making such provision as my means have permitted for the proper education of young mechanics and citizens of my native city; in order to fit them for the reception of new ideas, social, and mechanical and scientific; hoping thus to economize and expand the intellectual as well as physical forces, and provide a larger fund for distribution among the various classes which necessarily make up the total of society. I feel that nature has provided bountifully for the wants of all men, and that we need only knowledge, scientific, political and religious, and self-control, in order to eradicate the evils under which society has suffered in all ages. Let me say then, in conclusion, that my experience of life has not dimmed my hopes for humanity; that my sun is not setting in clouds and darkness, but is going down cheerfully in a clear firmament lighted up by the glory of God, who should always be venerated and loved, as the infinite source and fountain of all light—life—power—wisdom and goodness.

The man who makes every day a feast of fat things, and sustains himself by never allowing alcohol to die out of him, except for a few hours in the after part of the night, must perish prematurely, and can not beget healthy children.

Nearly all our Presidents have been men of vigorous health, of hardy constitutions; this is instructively suggestive of the connection there is between high health and the ability to achieve the distinction to which these men arrived.

What a grand thing it is to have an unwavering faith in every word, and syllable, and letter of the Sacred Scriptures! to feel that they are nothing less than the utterances of the Great Father of us all, to comfort, and guide, and cheer, and sustain in all life's pilgrimage!

A NEW PLEDGE.

One feature of the temperance revival is both commendable and practicable. In certain places a pledge is now circulating; among young men by which the singers bind themselves to refrain from asking other men to drink. There is nothing that is more absurd, in itself considered, than the theory that a man is under obligation to pay for the drinks consumed by his friends. No man thinks of asking a friend out to take a social pair of boots or a friendly barrel of flour, and yet he is regarded as committing a breach of etiquette if he ventures to drink without asking a friend to drink with him. No man would feel otherwise than insulted if an acquaintance asked him to accept a friendly fifteen-cent stamp, and yet he feels himself insulted if he is not asked to drink fifteen cents' worth of ardent spirits. The exceedingly folly of the custom is equalled only by the evil influence which it exerts. Many a man is forced to drink by one of a group of acquaintances when he is not in the least thirsty, and he is thus in turn compelled to invite them to drink a second time with him to the detriment not only of his purse but of his health. It is not too much to say that at least one-half of the ardent spirits consumed in this city is drunk by men who do not want it, but who are compelled by a stupid and senseless custom both to drink when invited to do so and to invite others to drink with them who had much rather not do anything of the kind.

The pledge against "treating" ought to produce good results. It commends itself to all sensible men, and the fact of having signed it gives them a sufficient excuse for ceasing to observe a preposterous custom. The new pledge ought to be vigorously circulated, and the more singers that can be obtained for it the more hope there will be of putting an end to the folly of social tipping.

BEAUREGARD TIMES.

The first number of this paper issued by Messrs. Bridewell and Buchanan has reached us. It is a model of typographical taste, and its contents bespeak experience and capacity of its conductor. The following extract from his introductory expresses our idea precisely:

We say without fear of denial we have had in Mississippi too much politics since the war. We commenced, unfortunately at the close of the war gushingly full of it—it overleaped itself, and further, to quote the great bard, it "fell on 'tother side." However much the truth may hurt, we have been mouthing our wrath too long—we have been too long playing the melodramatic and melancholic individual who hugs his misfortune in lonely obduracy, to the discomfort of himself and everybody else. We look too much. We are for the New South! We must refuse longer to sit down and do nothing but moan and groan of what might have been, and how it ought to be. The past belongs to the dead; that which has happened to us is an accomplished fact, and there is an end of it. Look ahead, look ahead; hope is in the future; no man ever saw her behind his back. Let Southern Bourbonism die the death—it is the sham of the age.—Miss. Weekly Clarion.

Fortunate are they, who, while they are living, can witness the fruit of their good doings, and are further rewarded by evidence of a grateful appreciation on the part of those for whose benefit they live and labor.

Rain.—We have had plenty and to spare lately, but no damage has resulted to the crops, which are generally looking prosperous.—Atlatapca Register.

DEAD, BUT NOT BURIED.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

When a man dies and is buried, there's an end of him. We miss him for a space out of our daily existence; we mourn for him by degrees that become mercifully less; we cling to the blessed hope that we shall be re-united in some more perfect sphere; but so far as this earth is concerned, there's an end of him. However near and dear he was, the time arrives when he does not form a part of our daily thought; he ceases to be even an abstraction. We go no more with flowers and tears into the quiet cemetery; only the rain and the snow-flakes fall there; we leave it for the fingers of spring to deck the neglected mound.

But when our friend vanishes unaccountably in the midst of a crowded city, or goes off on a sea voyage and is never heard of again, his memory has a singular tenacity. He may be, to all intents and purposes, dead to us, but we have not lost him. The ring of the door bell at midnight may be his ring; the approaching footsteps may be his footsteps; the unexpected letter with foreign post-marks may be from his hand. He haunts us as the dead never can.

The woman whose husband died last night may marry again within a luster of months. Do you suppose a week passes by when the woman whose husband disappeared mysteriously ten years ago does not think of him? There are moments when the opening of a door must startle her.

There is no real absence but death.

PRESSURE ON THE EXECUTIVE.

The poor, cowardly contractionists, finding that Congress is against them in both branches, and that there is fair prospect for the adoption of a liberal financial policy, are now imploring the aid of President Grant, and the veto power, reserved to him for special emergencies. But, however much the President may dote upon the capitalists of Wall street, and however highly he may prize their favors, he will think more than twice before committing an act in direct opposition to the views of such Senators as Logan, Carpenter, Morton and Ferry, as well as to the ardent desires of the great majority of the people. The pressure will be heavy and persistent and meddlesome, probably offensive, but the President understands perfectly that he can not submit to it without outrage to the people at large, and that a veto to the financial bill approved by both houses of Congress, after careful investigation and exhaustive debate, will be equivalent to political death to himself and untold disaster to his party. We think there is no risk in predicting that the bill will not be vetoed.—Exchange.

We eat to live; and if we eat wisely of what He has provided who giveth us all things richly to enjoy, we shall live well, healthfully, and long.

Physical cleanliness, and moral purity, and elevation of character, have a close connection, while tidiness in dress has a strong alliance to strict justice and fitness of action.

The best insurance is a temperate, rational life, with immense advantage, that the insured, in this case, lives to enjoy his policy, instead of its being done by the husband of his widow.

Let it be remembered, that a clean garment has more warmth in it than a soiled one, and that a small hole or rent lets in a large amount of cold air, enough to occasion, in some circumstances, a life-long rheumatism.