

**The Louisianian.**

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Col. W. B. BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

**NOTICE.**

All parties now receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of June next.

**CLUB DIRECTORY.**

**FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB**—Corner Metropole and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7 o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres't, George C. Norcross, Secretary.

**SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB**—Goddess Hall, Erato between Baronne and Capodaglio. G. F. Glauden, President, A. Frilot, Secretary.

**THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB**—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. P. Ladd, President, John Tulum, Secretary.

**FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB**—Corner of Conti and Tremé streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, Pres't, Chas. P. Vigners, Secretary.

**FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB**—Jules Lonsabre, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

**SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB**—Clairborne near Ursaline streets. B. F. Jubbett, President, L. Lamanere, Secretary.

**THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB**—Evening Star Hall, Cadex between Camp and Chestnut streets. A. Dejoie, President, J. B. Malony, Secretary.

**SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB**—Clairborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Clairborne, President, H. McCray, Secretary.

**SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB**—Corner Camborne and Burth streets. T. B. Stampa, President, F. Diebel, Secretary.

**To Advertisers.**

The growing popularity of the LOUISIANIAN, as evidenced by the increasing demands for it, by both white and colored, the fact that it is read by a large number of persons who read no other paper, because it is sent to them free of cost, and the additional fact that it has the largest circulation of any paper published in the South by colored men, renders it an excellent medium for advertising. We propose to send a large number of sample copies to our merchants and other business men, and hope they will see the advantage of inserting an advertisement in our columns.

As announced in our prospectus, we are "Republican," but in harmony with our principles as such—indeed as the legitimate outgrowth of our principles—we recognize the fact that there should be no antagonisms of class or race in our State, but harmony and good feeling, and we have consequently sedulously labored to bridge the chasms that unreasoning prejudice has made between the white and colored citizens of Louisiana.

While editorially seeking to further this desirable consummation, we now, as an advertising medium, propose to bring the colored citizen, represented by the laborer, the small farmer, the producing class, into close business relations with the white citizen represented by the commercial classes of the State and thus not only secure good will by a free interchange of thought between the parties, but by a community of industrial interests, mutually dependent upon each other, perfect the era of good feeling thus begun.

**TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF LOUISIANA.**

Since the Senatorial question assumed definite shape before Congress, there has been developed a settled hostility, on the part of certain professed Republicans and certain nominal Democrats, acting in conjunction with them, against Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback. This opposition found its first expression in secret assaults, made against him, in confidential letters to prominent Republican Senators in Washington; and through hired mercenaries in the public journals. In addition to the difficulties growing out of the questionable and unsettled status of the State Government, the Senator elect from Louisiana, has been embarrassed by these vicious and secret assaults from his party associates. Any suggestions relative to the withdrawal of his claims to the Senatorship, whether made in person or through the papers, must be considered in connection with these antecedent facts, to be properly understood. The tone of the New Orleans press, with some honorable exceptions, the circumstances referred to considered, is significant of evil and mischief to the colored people of Louisiana. The New Orleans Republican, the official journal—edited and controlled exclusively by white Republicans—sometimes since, and again very recently, without cause, suggested that Governor Pinchback abandon his claims as Senator elect in order to secure, what that paper was pleased to call, *Republican harmony*; which language legitimately construed means that the Governor is to waive his Senatorial rights in favor of some one of the thrifty class of white Republicans who constitute about one twentieth of the Republican voters of the State, or some plastic, easily managed, colored man, who could be used by the white men who are attempting to run our party.

The "Times," formerly bitter Democrat but now reputed to be under Republican management and the "Picayune," representing the "oldest and best," and anti-Republican heretofore, fruitful in all discourtesies and uncharitableness towards the colored race but now abating its assaults upon Governor Kellogg and giving the State Government a quasi mild support, have both harmonized with the *Republican*, on the Senatorial question, and conspired to further the suggestion made by the official journal, in that they have persistently vilified Gov. Pinchback, and attempted to instigate, by insinuation and misrepresentation, rivalries and distrust among the colored race toward him.

The "LOUISIANIAN," controlled and edited by colored men, and established, it is true, not as an enemy to the whites, still as the special advocate of the rights and interests of the colored people of Louisiana, by its announced platform of principles and its declared obligations and duties to our people, cannot ignore the danger with which these insidious assaults upon Gov. Pinchback, are pregnant to his party and to his race.

The manifest purpose, separately if not in combination, of these journals and the men behind them, is to defeat primarily the Senatorial claims of Gov. Pinchback, and in the meanwhile it is proposed by dastardly and cowardly assaults, in all the devious ways that the mean minded man can suggest, destroy his good name, his influence and his prestige as a leader among his race, with the fell purpose, ultimately, to divide the colored people and secure either a party victory, under the adventurers, who are Republicans because it pays them well, or under our equally unscrupulous political opponents, the *partisan Democracy*.

In either event, as citizens who claim the protection of good government, as a race who, by their numbers and worth, are entitled to consideration and fair official representation, and as a proscribed people, who need to be defended against an abridgment of their constitutional rights by the dominant prejudices of their political opponents, we should suffer great and irretrievable wrong.

A government of adventurers for

Louisiana, or of despotic parties, would be both and equally disastrous to us; and we should be as effectually damned by the selfishness of the one as we would by the prejudices of the other.

The remedy against these threatening dangers to the colored citizens of the State, lies in the hands of the good people thereof most interested—the honest colored voter, sustained by the fair-minded white men, whose sense of justice will make a rule of action strong enough to control either party prejudices or party differences.

The difficulties under which our race assumed the duties of citizenship were well calculated to inspire timidity in them and to produce modesty in their demands. We have consequently heretofore cheerfully accepted—and sometimes to our disgrace and injury—the best white leadership we could obtain; and have seen, without murmuring, the small body of white men who have acted with us, appropriate the larger proportion of the positions of profit and honor. We have constituted the rank and file of the army, and borne the brunt of battle, while they have been the officers. Our growth has been evidenced in an intelligence that has enabled us to do our own thinking on the political issues that affect us; and progress has been further shown, in that we are competent not only to furnish our own leadership, in a fair proportion, from our people, but determined to demand it. Under these circumstances and with these convictions, the colored citizens of Louisiana, through their representatives, selected Governor Pinchback, a representative colored man of his State, as one of the U. S. Senators. He was selected, not only because competent and true to principle, and because his constituents were a majority of the people of the State, but specially, on the ground, that his sympathies, knowledge and capacities enabled him, best of all our leaders, to represent us in the U. S. Senate. It remains to be seen, whether the men who could not, in open, manly fight conquer him and thwart our will, shall by indirection and sinuous, dastardly assaults, defeat both him and us.

This fight, has lost its individual character, and becomes now an insidious war upon the colored race in this State and if it succeed, Gov. Pinchback will not only be sacrificed, but with him, your selected leader falls.

As the General may not die in battle, without danger to his army, and may not be forsaken to his foes, by them without shame, so you, colored men of Louisiana, are obliged not only in honor, by the fidelity you owe your chosen leader, but in wisdom for the preservation of your own rights and liberties, to take charge of this contest, and show these enemies of your race, no less than of your chosen representatives, that they shall not directly, or indirectly, secretly, or openly, thwart your will or outrage your rights.

**THE LOUISIANA STATE REGISTER.**—Among our exchanges we always greet with more than ordinary interest this sterling and attractive Republican Weekly. The Register, owned and edited by Judge Amos Collins, is one of the most independent, fearless discriminating and sprightly papers in the State. It appreciates the fact that integrity in the party no less than numbers, constitute the strength thereof, and is not disposed to spare the dereliction of Republican leaders any more than the leaders of the opposition. We should have more hope of ultimate and permanent party success if the same spirit of independence pervaded the other Republican journals throughout the State.

**EDMONIA SCHOOL PIC-NIC.**—The picnic of the above named school which came off at the Barracks on Wednesday last, proved a very agreeable affair to all who enjoyed the hospitalities of the occasion.

"Scribner's Monthly" discusses the important question: "In walking, which arm should a gentleman give a lady?" The editor declines in favor of the left, and thinks "the habit of changing arms, so as to place the lady on the inside, is awkward and absurd."

**PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.**

On Tuesday last Gov. Pinchback, in company with Gov. Warmoth and Major John W. Roxborough, while passing casually on Common street, went into the Beer Saloon kept by Mr. Redwitz, for the purpose of obtaining a glass of beer, Gov. Warmoth declined to drink after going in and the bar-keeper after some hesitation waited upon our handsome colored friend, Major Roxborough, but declined waiting upon Gov. Pinchback. When asked his reason for declining, he replied he chose to select his own customers, and added, addressing Gov. Pinchback, "that you shall not make any political capital out of this." The bar-keeper subsequently pretended to believe that Gov. Pinchback was a white man, and that he was treated with this discourtesy under the impression that he was seeking to produce mischief by introducing colored citizens into the beer saloon. The bar-keeper's defiance in the presence of Mr. Redwitz, and his insult was applauded by some of the rabble who were in the saloon. We make mention of this occurrence because several of our city journals have, with their usual complacency and self-gratulation, endorsed and heralded this gratuitous and contemptible insult to a prominent citizen of the State.

The pretended belief that Gov. Pinchback was a white man was a sham; for he has repeatedly for the last two or three years, accompanied by white and colored citizens, been waited upon and served in the same saloon, and that without insult.

He is not disposed, whatever his rights entitle him to in the premises, to visit saloons that do not desire his patronage, nor would the desire to annoy the saloon keeper or to acquire a cheap notoriety, have induced him in this instance to visit Redwitz, if he had not been under the impression that it was the disposition and habit of the proprietor to welcome all customers, who conducted themselves with propriety and paid their dues, with gentlemanly courtesy. His self-respect forbids his feeling any special elation at receiving any courtesies from white men, as a favor, and his regard for his race precludes the acceptance of such courtesies under the circumstances, that would not be accorded to the humblest colored citizen. It is very probable that the proprietor of Redwitz Beer Saloon, may learn to his cost, that politeness, apart from its being an excellent quality in a gentleman, pays better than impudence. The subjoined article from the *Bulletin* will show how the conduct of Mr. Redwitz appears from a Democratic standpoint:

Mr. Hugo Redwitz, the keeper of a lager beer saloon on Common street, is making a good deal of cheap reputation on some extraordinary conduct on his part in refusing to wait on white people, when accompanied by negroes, in his saloon. He refused to serve Warmoth and Pinchback some days ago, but expressed a willingness to serve Roxborough, an unmistakable mulatto. Yesterday he ejected a white man by the name of Grafton, and offered to give drinks to his negro companions. This would seem, to the uninitiated to be an exhibition of a determination to exclude negroes from his saloon by insulting the white men who might introduce the offensive negro. But this is too transparent. It is, to our knowledge and personal observation, that this saloon has entertained negroes, and was among the very first to permit them to receive that attention which is denied them by every first-class house in this city.

This demonstration, then, of his, at this hour of the day is obvious, and will not deceive any one who is at all acquainted with the character of people Mr. Redwitz has been entertaining for the past year. Let us hear, then, of no more of such ridiculous and absurd exhibitions. It is silly as well as disgusting.

**HON. JOHN COCKREM.**—This gentleman who filled creditably the position of Administrator of Improvements of the city of New Orleans for several years, and subsequently held other posts of trust, has been nominated and confirmed to the Revenue Collectorship of the First District of Louisiana.

He is recognized as a sterling Republican, affable gentleman and an honest and capable officer. We have no doubt that he will satisfactorily discharge the duties of the office.

**SNARL OF THE IBERVILLE REPUBLICAN.**

In a recent issue of this paper, under the guise of complaining of the action of the State Republican Central Executive Committee in relegating to the people of the respective parishes the settlement of purely local disputes that exist among actual as well as self-constituted leaders, the occasion is seized to arraign the previous action of this Committee, in abolishing the old parish committees and, its conduct is flippantly alluded to as a "blunder, and as tearing down the safeguards raised by pioneer patriots." Then, in a spirit of characteristic self-complacency it proceeds to express its admiration for what it terms "the bold forward step," its own action in the premises being, we presume, passing under approving review. So say we. Our cotem's step is both "bold and forward." Thrown off of equilibrium by the pleasure our cotemporary proceeds with a singular, though not surprising, confusion of thought, metaphor and comparison to discuss promiscuously and condemn particularly the State Central Committee, for referring local disputes in the primary organization of parish committees to the Republicans in the respective parishes where disputes exist.

"Pioneer patriots," forsooth. Does our cotemporary know the men who compose the present State Central Committee? Are the majority of them not the very "pioneer patriots" to whom he so boastfully refers? They are. And intelligently apprehending that much of the dictation and coercion requisite in the organization of a party and in the establishment of discipline are unnecessary, unjust, and injurious after principles are taught and established and a party organized, the State Central Committee deemed it just to the Republicans of the State to be disenthralled, and cut loose from the trammels of dictation and be left alone for once to organize their parish committees as it suited the majority of the people. And the result has so far been eminently satisfactory. The vast majority of the parishes have decided for themselves and the selections have met the approval of the people at large. There are three or four parishes where disputes have arisen, and perhaps naturally, but we are not passing on them now, and the Committee carrying out its policy to let the people speak and act for themselves have wisely sent the contestants to their constituents. We know no better place to send a popular candidate than to his friends; and we suggest to our Iberville cotemere to abstain from unnecessary and unjust fault-finding and unite his energies with those of the other Republicans of the parish in a solution of its little troubles and he will soon find that a primary election will both exhibit the relative strength of the claimants for recognition and supremacy, and settle the dispute, the disgust at a "new election" and the results from "the overflow" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Hon. O. H. Brewster has been untiring in his efforts to have relief sent to those in need along the Ouachita river. Two weeks ago he sent telegrams requesting the appointment by the people here of a committee to correspond with Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, of New Orleans, and receive and distribute the supplies. In another column we publish the communication from our citizens to Mr. Kenner, and we hope the arrangements will prove satisfactory. We know the committee here to be trustworthy and efficient.—Monroe Intelligencer.

The Science of Health for June closes the second year of this excellent magazine. Among its contents are: Importance of Pure Water its Relation to Health; Condiments a Cause of Disease; Hurry and Worry; Death of Charles Sumner, "Salute no Man by the Way;" Disease and its Treatment; Popular Physiology, illustrated; The Life and Habits of English and American Women compared; Best Food for and for Adults; Culture of Berries, with Recipes for Using; Death in the Barnyard; Where Will You Summer? Complete List of Hygienic Homes and Water-Cures in America, with much other most useful information. As a new volume of this Independent Magazine begins with the next number, now is the time to subscribe. Only \$2 a year, \$1 for half a year, or 20 cents a number. Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, 386 Broadway, New York.

**JUDGE DURELL.**

From the Associated Press dispatches from Washington, we learn that the House Judiciary Committee, by a vote of six to four have determined to report in favor of the impeachment of the gentleman whose name heads this article, including among the number favoring impeachment, Gen. Butler, the Chairman of the Committee, and Messrs. Wilson and Eldridge, the Sub-Committee who conducted the investigation in this city.

The dispatches do not give any indications of the grounds of impeachment, and we, in the absence of the testimony and as at present advised, do not know whether the articles of impeachment embrace matters of personal conduct, general judicial administration, or refer to the political order issued in the contest between Kellogg and McEnery.

The pronounced and noisy friends of Judge Durell, up to the very action of the Committee, have been apparently confident of his success, and have scouted the idea that any such action, as that taken by the Committee, would be had. But as an outside observer, and from parity of reasoning, we have not shared their confidence in this matter, and are not surprised at the result announced from Washington. There has evidently been a "wheel within a wheel," in the Louisiana case, not only in its Senatorial but in its judicial aspects. Non-action, the policy of the leaders who assume control of Louisiana affairs, was adopted relative to the question of the vacant Senatorial seat, and with reference to the impeachment of the man who did more than any other to initiate the present State Government.

This policy, with nothing positive in it excepting the interest of the present State Government, has not only been unjust to two prominent citizens, but events will demonstrate it to have been eminently unwise.

We have always advocated, as the just and manly course a direct issue upon the merits of the question involved, and it would have been more creditable to the Congress, better for the party, State and National, and infinitely better for the people to have stood or fallen on such an issue.

We entertain the opinion, and utter it with due charity and modesty, that not only in the instance of the Senator but of the threatened Judge, there has not been a "square deal," and the sequel will prove that Judge Durell has received his deepest wounds in the house of his friends.

Peradventure the Louisiana case may find its type and illustration in Sacred History, and some Sampson, who has lost his vision but not his strength, may yet reach and take hold of the pillars and "bend" himself and bring down the temple.

**THE MURDER OF ULYSSES JACOBS IN THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN.**—Our readers will recollect that previous mention has been made of the murder of Ulysses Jacobs, a planter in St. John, on the twenty-seventh of November last, and the arrest of Joseph Marmillion, a colored man, charged with committing the crime. The case rested entirely upon circumstantial evidence. The friends of the prisoner engaged the services of General T. Morris Chester, who was present during the preliminary examination before the committing magistrate, and in consequence of the public excitement and the prejudice in the public mind against the accused, obtained a change of venue to the parish of St. Charles. The case was tried during the month of January when the prisoner was found guilty without capital punishment.

General Chester immediately made a motion for a new trial, which was vigorously resisted by Hon. Morris Marks, the district attorney of the Fourth Judicial District, which, however, the court sustained, on the reasons presented by the prisoner's counsel. The second trial of the case commenced on the thirteenth instant and was concluded on the fifteenth, and after able and exhausting arguments on behalf of the State and the prisoner, which consumed the entire day, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Gen. Chester was assisted in the defense by F. B. Earhart, Esq., of St. Charles.—N. O. Republican.

**RESOLUTIONS FROM EAST BATON ROUGE.**

We have received with request to publish, resolutions reflecting severely upon Hon. J. Henri Burch, Senator from said parish, purporting to have been passed by the Republican Central Club of said parish, and signed by L. A. Fuller, as Vice President, and Felix Berhel, Secretary. The resolutions criticize and censure the action of Senator Burch relative to the *peevish* chair of Baton Rouge, and also his Senatorial action upon other questions coming before the General Assembly, and proceed to affirm that by his conduct he has lost the confidence of his constituents.

Journalistic courtesy to the members of the club requires us to say so much relative to the resolutions forwarded, but propriety and fairness to the gentleman censured, in view of the harshness of the language used in the resolutions, prevents our publishing the same.

We deplore the unhappy differences existing between Senator Burch and other true Republicans of East Baton Rouge, and in view of his capabilities for usefulness and his past services we would fain hope that the Senator and the gentlemen opposed to him will adopt some method of settling their differences which, while mutually satisfactory, may contribute to the unity and success of the party in both parish and State.

Numbering warm personal and political friends, among each of the contesting parties, we earnestly bespeak concessions and forbearance in the interest of peace and harmony in the party.

**LIEUT. GOV. C. C. ANTOINE.**

Lieut. Gov. Antoine has arrived in the city from Shreveport after an extended visit to his home and old friends.

A public meeting, largely attended by citizens of all parties, was tendered him and from the published reports as they appear in the journals, his address abounded with sober thought, healthy suggestions and timely advice to the classes who composed his audience. We welcome his presence in our midst again.

It appears from the *South Western-Telegram*, of Shreveport, that the Governor not only spoke to the citizens, but was interviewed in this city by its correspondent, relative to the lease of the St. Louis Hotel for a State House.

As we have animadverted heretofore in our columns with some severity upon this lease, as a matter of justice to the Lieutenant Governor we afford him an opportunity to give the reasons for his action in connection therewith by publishing below the interview above referred to:

"Gov. Antoine—I suppose you want to know why we leased the St. Louis Hotel? The necessity of procuring a building sufficiently large to accommodate all the public offices, and at the same time serve as a hall for the Legislature, has long been felt, not only by the State officials, but by the public who have been so seriously inconvenienced by the present arrangement. At present most of these offices are not only in separate buildings, but are widely apart. In an economical point of view, the lease of one building—that could accommodate all these offices was so desirable that no one could with any justice dispute its necessity. I will merely draw your attention to the one fact that the State has been paying ten thousand a year for the Mechanics' Institute to be used as a State House. The Legislature is only in session sixty days and the rest of the year the only public use to which the building is put is as an office for the Secretary of State and a small office for the Lieutenant Governor. So inefficient is the room of the Institute, that nearly all of the over fifty officials were compelled to lease rooms in different portions of the city at sums never less than fifty dollars a month and in most cases for prices largely exceeding those amounts. It is not only this lack of a properly large State House, but the fact that the State has been compelled to pay for offices for the Governor, the Attorney General, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Education, the Chief Engineer, the Land Office, the Adjutant General and rooms for the Supreme Court. The amounts now paid in these instances largely exceed the amount