The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 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.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,

Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,

OF IBERVILLE.

For Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT,

HON. J. HALE SYPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

HON. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,

HON. C. B. DARRALL.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

HON. GEORGE L. SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

HON. FRANK MOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

HON. CHARLES E. NASH.

A. Simon, news and periodical dealer opposite St. Louis Hotel on St. Louis street, has, besides an assortment of Northern, Western and Eastern papers, the LOUISIANIAN, which may always be had there.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Staubs' news and periodical depot No. 69 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis', opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

C. C. Haley, the newsdealer, 19 Commercial Place, keeps constantly on hand a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds, The LOUISIANIAN may lways be found at his counter.

The *Pacific Appeal*, San Francisco has our thanks for the kindly greeting with which it received our resumption of journalism. We can assure our confrere Anderson that we shall always strive to merit our friends esteem.

P. F. HERWIG ESQ

Glad at all times to give "honor to whom honor is due" it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we record the testimony universally borne of the remarkable kindness to and consideration for the fleeing and the wounded of the memorable September 14th, by the gentleman whose name heads this article. So that while in no way attempting or intending to detract one iota from the merits of others on that occasion, it is our pleasing duty to say emphatically that Mr. Herwig was the "good Samaritan" on the occasion.

With a grave emergency unexpectedly precipitated on his hands, taxing the brains of the most fertile in resource, he quietly, and nobly rose to the level of the encounter, meeting the thousand varied demands, never stopping to consider aught but how best to shelter the fleeing—provide for and aid the wounded and bleeding men from the gory field, putting into requisition every resource of his department.

Must a hospital be improvised? Immediately spacious offices where a moment before sat demure and neatly attired officers are transformed and the rooms that a moment before were inviting to visitors, occupied by the bleeding groaning, mutilated defenders of the State. Were wounds to be washed and dressed, every appliance of the department was cheerfully put in motion. Must any wounded be removed? Conveyance was furnished as soon as asked for. Must watches go through the strange hospital they took, or word or deed cheer some desponding sufferer, or relieve, or alleviate some pressing misery, Mr. Herwig and his little band heroically went through their vigils through the long sad Monday night and enjoy to-day the great gratificatino of contributing to the relief of suffering humanity.

On the part therefore of the wounded and the suffering, and in the name of the Republican party we render our tribute of commendation to Mr. Herwig.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

When some time since we saw a disposition on the part of the white people to inaugurate a political war in Louisiana against the colored voters, we admonished them that such a movement was destined to prove as great a blunder as their attempt to ignore the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution and the reconstruction measures.

We announced then, what we believe now, that the dissatisfaction expressed all over the North against the conduct of affairs in several of the Southern States was not the result of a conviction in the Northern mind that negro suffrage had proven a failure, but rather a condemnation of the men who had been unwisely entrusted with power which they had abused; and we urged our white fellow-citizens not to place a wrong construction on Northern criticisms of Southern affairs.

In spite of our protest—in defiance of the plainest dictates of reason and common-sense this unwise policy was persisted in, until it not only became the political shibboleth of the opposition, but culminated in riot, outrage and murder that has deepened and broadened the chasm between our people and for the time, makes it appear to the unthoughtful that there is no hope for better things.

But for us,—who are not without hope and who have placed our shoulder to the wheel and are determined to improve the condition of our people cost what it may—the sanguinary conflict just past has taught a most valuable lesson and enables us to refer with pride to the course of the LOUISIANIAN.

We have maintained from the first that to obtain practical reformation in the government—the essential thing—the prime necessity, was a better understanding between the white and colored people and the establishment among them of friendly relations based upon a just and fair recognition of the rights of both.

For some reasons there has been no serious effort made to accomplish this indispensable task. Temporizing with blatherskites, selecting for important positions nondescripts—men who represent no doctrine, principle, or party, have characterized the conduct of those entrusted with the immediate control of the government of Louisiana. We charge first, that had Governor Kellogg exercised the power, patronage, and ability of his administration for the removal of incapable and dishonest men, and the substitution of good men within the party lines, or of those really representing some other party, the disasters of last week could not have occurred. Second, had the powers and patronage of the Government been exercised in restraining and confining obstreperous underlings within the legitimate sphere of their duties, instead of devoting their time exclusively to the overthrow of colored leaders, the demoralization that exhibited itself last week, would not have been seen. Let us be distinctly understood. We charge advisedly, that the majority of recent removals of Republicans and appointment of others under the guise of compromise with our political opponents have been unqualifiedly injurious to Republican interests, without effecting one tittle of reconciliation with our foes.

We have carefully followed up this subject and our experience has been that not in one case out of ten has the appointee for the Fusion-Conservative-Democratic white man's party received the approval of that party. And this brings us to the disaster. Every removal of a Republican weakened the party in proportion to the status and usefulness of the decapitated officer, while the successor, not representing anything nor anybody, necessarily failed to secure even the most ordinary consideration from our opponents.

We are in favor of peace and harmony between the whole people of Louisiana, and we intend henceforward and forever to "cry aloud and spare not" in that interest; and we implore the white people of the State to notice what we say, and if they are in earnest in their professions of friendship, to unite with us in the efforts that the colored people of this State will unquestionably soon make to effect this desirable purpose.

THE COLORED METROPOLITANS.

The charge that the colored Metropolitans ran at the first fire is unqualifiedly false; and if any evidence is required to prove it, the number of colored men who fell in the fight on last Monday abundantly attest their valor. In our next issue we will publish an accurate account of Monday's fight, from a reliable eye-witness and we suggest a careful perusal of the same by those who are disposed to discredit negro courage.

OUR DIFFICULTIES AND THEIR SOLUTION

Though our constituted authorities have resumed the government and the revolution of twelve days since thanks to the presence of Federal troops and the determined purpose of the President, has in part disappeared; there is yet such insecurity of life and property that the difficulties besetting our State administration need to be met and calmly considered with that candor and deliberation which the wretched condition of our public affairs justly demands

To begin, the Governor of the State—the party representative of an indubitable majority of its citizens, has in the exercise of the functions of his office against the dictum of the revolutionists made his presence so hated that we employ no hyperbole when we write, he is a close prisoner in our midst and subject to a "sudden taking off" by embittered and exasperated opponents who count life as of trifling value to the accomplishment of their purpose. With more extended liberties, but yet under surveillance, other State officials are alike placed. The temper of Mexico and South America seem to now possess a considerable number of our citizens, and assassination, secret or open, is as palpable in the air as in those revolutionary and anarchical communities.

Louisiana appears cursed with an impolitic and violent class, who, casting to the winds all the appliances of peace for the redress of the grievances they announce seem bent "to unloose the dogs of war" and run riot with whatever of agricultural and business prosperity the people under a peaceful regime would possess.

The situation is unhappy, it is one of great peril both to the individual citizen and the State. Business is prostrated and capital insecure, and despite the abundant crops with which a merciful Providence has blessed our people there is reason to believe that the fruits of their hard earned labor will not be secured unless peace shall unfold its blessings and order be again restored. To accomplish this is the desideratum. What must we do to be saved? becomes now the cry of no particular class or of no one party in our State but of the entire community of good citizens in the present emergency.

Our remedy lies in a simple expedient not common hitherto in our State, and unfortunately so because of the bane of slavery from which we yet suffer, which consists in an agreement to toleration. Let for once our citizens determine that whatever their political faith, whatever their wrongs, whatever their wishes, toleration for each other and an observance of the due privileges and immunities of all be practiced, and our existence for it the solution to our present difficulties is reached.

The trouble has been, is now, and will be, unless the course we have prescribed is accepted, that as in the old days of the Southern oligarchies, the wishes of a class must be accepted as the law of the many, and injustice and a harsh spirit evoked to enforce so wrongful a demand.

The absolute rights af all citizens before the law should be conceded. Our White League fellow-citizens ought to understand that the colored citizen possesses not only by virtue of the laws a common claim to the rights which they possess, but that by identity of interests, by mutual concessions and an utter abandonment of the mistaken arrogance which assumes a lawless control, they can, if their purpose be honorable, obtain much of what they need in the good government sure to ensue from this course. Accepted as a part of the political entity a component of the State in which he lives, whose soil and whose industries he has enriched and ennobled with his blood, the colored citizen needs but the assurance of his acceptance to the *complete* measure o his manhood to join heart and hand in all measures enhancing the interests of the community and promoting the welfare of the State.

But he cannot be regarded as a pariah. He may not be fed with the husks of common advantages enjoyed by his white fellows, and denied a full participation in his individual rights.

In a word, the black citizen from now on needs to be regarded as a man. He is neither a voting chattel, nor an indifferent observer to any and all interests pertaining to the State. He will permit no more the dictation of superserviceable advisers who by reason of assumed party affiliations play the leaders and have occasioned so much of the senseless abuse against him, by reason of their rascally acts, than he will submit to the lawless control of the White League organization.

The negro has enacted his part as no other race could in the great drama growing out of the war and the reconstruction of the South. He has been tolerant, long suffering, and forbearing. Receiving for three years, when the reaction came in the North relative to the logical sequence of its own declared policy South, the abuse of his enemies and the contempt of his friends, for the misconduct of governments of which he constituted but a small part, but which were forced upon him by the bigotry and intolerance of adversaries at home, and the greed and rapacity of the camp followers which pertain to all great movements.

He has at last his vindication and his opportunity. The present condition of affairs in our State furnishes, its own comment. He is both anxious and willing upon the basis we have indicated to exert all the strength of a generous nature and a noble purpose "to rebuild our waste places" But toleration, recognition of manhood and an agreement to harmonize differences must be the rule. This is the solution to our difficulties.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Time and space prevents us in this issue from giving the address of the Committee of Seventy the attention it deserves but the paragraph referring to the colored people, is such a gross perversion of truth that we feel compelled to briefly allude to it. We deny in-toto the charge that "the blacks had" "Secret oath bound Leagues under command of unscrupulous negroes" The only secret organization of a political character existing in the State at the time of the organization of the White League was the one known as the Republican Alliance which was conceived, organized, and officered chiefly by white men and in the interest of white men.

In attempting to justify the White League the Committee borders on the absurd, and in its extraordinary extravagance of invectives and exaggerations have greatly weakened the force of what otherwise appears to be a strong paper. Here is what they say:

"The incessant demand for officers from the city, state and Federal Governments, for which they were uttely unfit, and for which thay proffered no no other title than that of color; the development in their conventions of a spiri' of proscription against white Radicals, and even against honorable Republicans who had fought for their liberation; their increasing arrogance, which knew no bounds; their increasing dishonesty. which they regard as a statemanlike virtue; their contemptuous scorn of all rights of the white man, which they dared trespass upon; all these signs, as set forth in the platform of the Cresent City White League, warned us that the calamity we had long apprehended was imminent, and we must either prepare for, or perish under it."

In the face of the fact that nearly every office of honor and profit in the State is held by white men, and that gradually the few that were held by colored men are being taken away from them and whites put in their places, as in the cases of Gandet Monthieu. etc., the "incessant demand" for office has amounted to nothing. But the baldest and most absurd thing in the address is the charge of proscription of Radical and "honorable" Republicans who had fought for our liberation by our Convention. Who on earth do they expect will be simple and credulous enough to believe that statement? Certainly not the people they have been telling for lo; these many years, that no power on earth can take the negro from under control of the "carpet bagger?" and which we regret to admit has in the main been too true as shown in the manner in which they were manipulated in the late Republican State Convention, where Lieut. Gov. Antoine was ignominiously defeated for temporary chairman because he refused to be a party to the packing of the Convention with placemen and tools of the Administration; who desired to control the same and defeat the nomination of Mr. Dubuclet for State Treasurer: and where also Hon. Wm. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Public Education, was denied a seat in the Convention, and the Tenth Ward outrage upon Senator Pinchback, partially endorsed.

Come friends, let us stop this nonsense. You need make no apology for the White League, the North understands it much better than you *seem* to, and condemns it and so does the civilization of the age. What we need is, A LEAGUE OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE, under the leadership of men that comprehend the situation and have the moral courage and nerve to meet any and every emergency that may arise.

INDIANA.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 17, 1874,

Since my last, September 2d. from Cincinnati, I have changed "base," and so has your government (?) for this morning's telegrams tell us that the Kellogg government has been completely routed "horss, foot and dragoon," and from the tone of public feeling here the only thing regretted is that the General Government will be compelled to reinstate the imbecile government (?) of Kellogg the promiser.

In my last I told you that

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

was strong against the infamous conduct of the hot-headed and short-sighted White Leaguers who were committing the disgraceful outrages and crimes against our people in the South, and prophecied "that Federal intervention was certain unless these things were stopped. My prophecy has been verified. Troops have not only been sent to the South, but the President—God bless him—has said to these madmen in no unmistakable language that *every* citizen must and shall be protected in his rights, civil and political, and in his life, liberty and property.

My stay in

INDIANAPOLIS

was very pleasant—my visits to that city always are—and were made doubly so on the last occasion by the kind attention of Mrs. Hinton, than whom no truer hearted or more generous hostess ever lived, assisted by a host handsome, and courteous, and very agreeable young ladies, also,

MR. PETER WILLIAMS

who "came up smiling" with many good things to please the inner man, such as California pears, delicious grapes, fine apples, as large as baby's heads and a bottle of "old Kentucky Bourbon," copper distilled, that would have made "Uncle Jerry" smile all over, supplemented with a fine lot of excellent Havana's which "you bet," I did not fail to enjoy.

AMONG THE THINGS

worthy of special note in Indianapolis is the improved condition of her colored population; many of them own their residences, and are in honorable employment; as an instance I cite

DR. ELBERT,

a dark brown skin gentleman of fine appearance, and with a large and increasing practice, who, for some time, was not only a member of the Board of Health, but was made its President; think of that, a *black* man President of the Board of Health of the city of Indianapolis, and he the only colored member of the Board! this action of the Indiana Republicans shows the honorable relations existing between the colored and white men composing the party, and is in marked contrast to the policy governing the white would-be-leaders of the Republican party in Louisiana. Another illustration is to be found in

J. S. HINTON, ESQ.,

a colored man about five-eighths white, making him a bright mulatto. handsome, and of course a general favorite among the ladies.

His history furnishes hopeful evidence of what honesty, economy, and perseverance will accomplish. Early in life he settled in Terre Haute, poor, without either father or mother and no kind friends to advise and help him; he grew up, nevertheless, a sober, honest and industrious young man, and by close attention to his vocation succeeded not only in obtaining a fair education, but of purchasing a neat and comfortable home for himself and family. Since the war and enfranchisement of the colored people he has been prominent in politics and has obtained justly the confidence and support of his race in Indianapolis and throughout the State of Indiana. His worth and influence are rightly estimated by his party as no man in the State commands a higher degree of respect; his services have been rewarded and his element recognized in his election by the Legislature of Indiana to the office of Canal Commissioner, which office he now fills with credit to himself and his people.

MORE ANON.

CAUTION.

In times like these the people cannot be too careful in regard to the treatment of their neighbors, as mutual confidence and respect for each other are the things needful for our redemption. It is therefore to be regretted that our anti-Republican journals, will insist on publishing daily sensational articles with flaming headlines about negroes, such as are calculated to arouse the base passions of the whites, and perpetuate the fear and suspicions of the colored people.

The fact that no colored men were molested on Monday and Tuesday, except those engaged in the fight as Metropolitans, has done much to disabuse our people of the idea that the whites intended an indiscriminate murder of them if they ever had the power and opportunity; and it is to be hoped that the way thus opened for reconciliation may not be closed by injudicious publications, which cannot possibly result in any good and may do much harm.

We wish it understood that in the above we are not asking immunity for colored wrong doers, what we mean is no unnecessary and extraordinary sensationalism.

To our people we say, now more than ever you need to be discreet, respectful and law-abiding; it is true that Federal troops are here to sustain the government, to protect you if need be in the exercise of your rights; and this is an additional reason why you should act with great caution, for every offence will be magnified and heralded to the country as a result of Federal interference.

YE PECKSNIFF.

Incidents of the revolution of the 14th., inst. of "hair breadth 'scape and fearful peril" will doubtless be told for years to come by its participants as they narrate the dangers of that day. Probably no one however of the besieged and beleaguered Republican officials has a more interesting statement to make than the christian gentleman, sarcastically yclept "Honesty," who has the conduct of the States' auditing.

A thrifty official, who appreciates to the full the value of making the most of his opportunities, our Mr. Clinton, while safely ensconced in the granite building himself and free from the encroachment of the rabble, had his "independent" organ and its "editor in chief" on the outside, "playing such fantastic tricks" in its eager haste to change sides and become the best adviser of the revolutionists as to cause the intense disgust of all parties. To make a nickel and appear with the winners the *Times* strove hard to become an accepted champion of the White Leaguers; willing even to sacrifice the office of its proprietor, if needs must and no other alternative appeared: glad only that as "a white man's paper," though owned and managed as it is, there was a chance to blarney, in an eminently Clintonian way the loose nickels from the pockets of the excited populace. There were extras of the situation, glowing tributes to Messrs McEnery, Penn and Ogden, brilliant prognostics of the future under White League auspices, and a coming very far down stairs sort of advice to the colored citizens that made the *Times* humorous reading to the about town quidnuncs during the three days preceding the coming of any considerable number o troops.

But presto! With the arrival of Uncle Sam's boys in blue—and the upbuilding of the Republican government the *Times* again "flopped.' "Gov" McEnery became a simple Colonel. "General" Ogden was conveniently ignored, and a concession only accorded "Gov" Penn because in the Clinton estimation he is more agreeable than Lieut. Governor Antoine. The White League is graciously termed "citizen insurgents' and with this pat the *Times* again becomes a purely Clinton organ. Its more recent issues being divided between quasi vindications of Gov. Kellogg and his discreet valor, and the usual abuse of leading colored officials whom it hates. In all this serving the dark ways of its unconscionable owners, the *Times* has succeeded in establishing an unenviable record, giving to Auditor Clinton not only a lively remembrance but a decided appreciation of the low estimate our community, without regard to 'race, color or previous condition,' have of his Pecksniffian self.

In his recent great speech on "War or Peace," and his "terrible arraignment of Southern thugs and assassins," Senator Morton at the Masonic Hall in Indianapolis, of the Louisiana case, thus significantly says:

"It is too late now, as I said before, to inquire into who was elected in Louisiana. There must be some things settled or you cannot carry on a government. There must be some time when questions of this kind cannot be raised. There must be some tribunal, whose decisions upon such questions must be respected as final."

In this connection we would ask by what process our contemporary, the Picayune has enumerated Louisiana as among the States to elect a United States Senator in the coming Legislature? Senator Pinchback's admission will, we opine, be satisfactorily determined in consonance with this significant utterance of Senator Morton, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Elections, before our next Legislature shall have convened.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In view of the general feverish condition of the public mind in Mississippi, as in other Southern States, consequent upon the recent revolution in Louisiana, Lieut. Governor and acting Governor Davis of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation to the citizens therein, enjoining prudence and moderation among all classes, white and black, and recommending that each citizen, for himself and *herself* "seek and do those things that make for peace and mercy." This is wise counsel which should be heeded throughout the South.

In an editorial ringing with defiance, war, Southern independence, imperialism, rebellion and purpose, the Louisville *Courier-journal* asserts as "a conservative paper" on the Louisiana revolution:

If Governor Penn does not want to hang as an assassin, he must bear himself like a hero; and, if "another rebellion" and civil war is the consequence, let them come. The worst that can happen is to make Grant an Emperor, and the South is ready to do that now. The Democratic party of the North is gone; swept out of existence by these acts, as it was swept out of existence in 1861 by secession. If the men at the South who have refused our advice, and engaged in this business in spite of us are sincere—if they mean "business"—now is their time. They will never get a better case. If they do not, let them crawl away, confessing that all their assaults upon us have been mere windy bravado—"sound and fury, signifying nothing."

"In short and in fine, what we mean is this: There is no use trying peaceful agencies as long as the marplots are engaged in stirring up strife; the marplots have now a pretty quarrel as it stands; let them fight it out, or abandon their senseless and reckless policy. If it is a fight, we are with them; if it is not, we want to know it. The South is tired of useless sacrifices."

WE TOLD YOU SO.

Marshal Packard, in a communication to General Emory, denies that he ever used or attempted to use United States Troops for political purposes and General Emory says he could not if he would. That is just exactly what we told the colored men in the late Convention when the demagogues in that body urged as a reason for his retention as Chairman of the Committee that he could get and use United States Troops. We hope our people will not be deceived again by such foolish impositions.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The Jackson, Mississippi *Pilot* says:

Messrs. Deslondes and Antoine, of Louisiana, we see by the papers, are guests at the Westmoreland House, one of the most aristocratic and exclusive establishments in the United States.

The Attakapas *Register* announces its change of base in publication as hereafter at Brashear, instead of Franklin. Induced not of its "own free will" but because to longer issue a Republican journal at Franklin "would be to commit political suicide." It narrates that on the 10th of August the White League mobbed its printing office—destroyed the press—scattered its types, etc., and damaged matters generally. As it would avoid a repetition of like outrages and being "free born American," it prefers to locate in safety at Brashear.

The Shreveport *Times* of the 15th inst., flushed with the news of the White League victory in this city, assumed flaming editorials and grandiloquent language of that purely White League tone so characteristic of that journal. Its desire to wallop the 'niggers' appears unrestrained.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* facetiously, though erroneously, remarks that, "Senator Pinchback never writes anything for his paper, but he is willing to take off his coat and back up all that appears in it."

The *New National Era* says of *Georgia;*

Forty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight of its colored population are blood relatives of the white people of that State, and yet the people are opposed to socia equality.

☞ The Science of Health for October opens with an important article on the Causes of Infant Mortality in Cities; and contains also, The Mysteries of Drugopathy; Hydrophobiorum Mediocrum; Our American Girls; Popular Physiology, with illustrations; Ventilation; A Dyspeptic Appetite; Graham Flour against Fine Flour; How to Keep Fruits Fresh, with practical directions; The Food Question; Rest and Sleep; Life Under Ground; The Candy Curse; The Doctors on Alchohol with the information contained in the Talks with Correspondents and Voices from the People, making up an excellent number of this useful and popular magazine. Only 20 cents, or $2 00 a year. The publisher announces a "TRIAL TRIP" of three months, including the present number, for 25 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

The genial Staub, at Goldwaithe's Book store 69 Canal street, has received Harper's, Scribner's, the Galaxy, Atlantic, St, Nicholas, Lippincott, the Catholic World, and Popular Science Magazines for October.

Belgravia and London Society, as all the fashion monthlies, Frank Leslie's, Godey's and Peterson are also to be found.