

# The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

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

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.)

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 4.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

NUMBER 31.

## The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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### PROSPECTUS.

## THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all other topics of LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his freedom; it will also maintain as its FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY. The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and socially between the races. Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reign; and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM. The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION. A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL. With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf, counting no effort too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### POND'S EXTRACT.

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES PILES, blind and bleeding; INFLAMMATIONS and ULCERATIONS; HEMORRHOIDS from any organ—Nose, Gums, Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Womb, &c.; CONSTIPATIONS, ENLARGEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT INVALUABLE FOR DYSENTERY and RHEUMATISM; Inflammation of EYE and EYEBROWS; Inflammation of OVARIES; Vaginal Leucorrhoea; VARICOSE VEINS; SORE THROAT.

POND'S EXTRACT for sale by all First-class Druggists, and recommended by all Druggists, Physicians, and everybody who has ever used it.

PAMPHLET containing History and Uses mailed free on application, if not found at your Druggist's.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., aug 21 4t NEW YORK AND LONDON.

## TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing OIL of SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the PURE OIL in the BEST and CHEAPEST form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use PURE OIL of SANDALWOOD than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the pure Oil is sold CHEAPER in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL of SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well-known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foli and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Gastor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES. NO TASTE, NO SMELL.

SOLE AGENTS: THE ONLY CAPSULES ADMITTED TO THE LATEST PARIS EXPOSITION. Send for Circular to 35 Wooster street, N. Y.

SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES HERE. aug 21 4t

## RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. (Great Railroad Route.) Trains Depart New Orleans as follows from Calhoun street Depot:

Express	7:50 a. m.
Mail	8:50 p. m.
Express	11:30 p. m.
Mail	10:30 a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.  
E. D. FROST, General Manager.  
oct 10 1y

## THE MOBILE LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily	8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Saturday only	2:40 p. m.
Through Night Express, daily	4:15 p. m.

Express and Mail, daily 3:25 p. m. Coast accommodation, Monday only 10:25 a. m. Through Night Express, daily 12 p. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.  
D. R. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent.  
oct 10 1y

## MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:45 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection by steamers with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berth, inquire at the New Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.  
oct 10 1y. W. M. BELLELL, Agent.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND PRINTER. 73 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CRESCENT STORE,

17 BOURBON STREET, Between Canal and Customhouse, NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPELLA, CASH DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

AT AUCTION PRICES. may 22—6mos

NOW IS THE TIME! CLOTHING AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES —AT— LEON GODCHAUX. 81 AND 83 CANAL, AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE, Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits \$5, \$6, \$7, \$10 and \$12.  
Men's Blue Fannel suits \$10 and \$15.  
Men's White Marseilles Vests \$1 75, \$2, \$2 50, \$3.  
Men's Black Doeckin Pants \$5, \$8, \$9.  
Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$8.  
Men's Diagonal Cane and Vests \$15, \$20, \$25.  
Men's Linen Busters \$1 75 and upwards.  
Men's Linen Undershirts, a new article, \$5 and \$6.  
Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and upwards.  
Children's Sailor suits \$2 50, \$3 50, \$5.  
Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) \$2 75, \$3 50 and upwards.  
Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts \$7 50.  
Six Open Back Bosom Shirts \$4.  
Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.  
English Half Hose \$2 75, \$3, \$3 50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX, 81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market. may 3 1y

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

While in Cincinnati, our popular Superintendent of Education, Hon. William G. Brown, gave a lecture on "the problem of Education in the South" which was reported in the Cincinnati Gazette as follows:

Prof. Brown began by saying that he had come up from Louisiana merely to attend the Editorial Convention, and with no expectation of making an address on education. What remarks he had to offer on that question, were therefore, without preparation. He proposed to deal not so much with the problem of education in the South as with facts as they were to be found there. Previous to the war there was no established system of public instruction in nine or ten of the Southern States. What schools there were were conducted exclusively for white children. It was only after reconstruction, when the Republican party had assumed control, that there was such a thing as general schools. This consummation was the product of Republican rule. The Democratic party there, as elsewhere, were in deadly opposition to the spread of intelligence through the colored race.

THE SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH had been opened with but scanty means for their support, and under the most tremendous opposition. A large portion of the taxpayers would have nothing to do with mixed schools. The native whites in many sections were bitterly opposed to them. The consequence was that the schools came into the control, largely of Northern men, and were thus still further alienated from the native population. In several of the Southern States the constitutions prohibited the establishment of separate schools. In Texas the public school system was abolished immediately upon the accession of the Democratic party to power. In Alabama and Arkansas we find substantially the same thing. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and South Carolina, where the educational interests were under the control of the Republican party, progress was being made, notwithstanding all discouragements. In North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky, on the other hand where the schools were made separate by the law and constitution there was but little progress.

The speaker then proceeded to give some statistics showing the progress of education in Louisiana since reconstruction. In 1861 there were 757 schools in the State; in 1874 there were 1,039. In 1861 there were 39,590 children enrolled for attendance; in 1874 there were 74,309. In 1861 the revenue for school purposes was \$617,000; in 1874 it was \$780,000. There are now in Louisiana 779 male teachers; and 697 female teachers in the schools. Their salaries were determined not by their sex but by the grade they occupied. The average pay throughout the State was \$40 a month; the highest (in New Orleans) \$125 per month. In New Orleans the schools were maintained ten months in the year; in other parishes an average of four and a half months. There were 473 school buildings. As a consequence the State was compelled to pay \$50,000 rent.

Besides these means of public instruction there were numerous PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS in the States conducted by Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists and other denominations. They were educating about 60,000 children. This added to the 74,000 in the public schools, made a total of 134,000 now receiving instruction. But there was a much larger number of children who went to no school at all; and how to bring them under the influence of education was one of the problems to be met. One of the causes of this state of things, the speaker said, was the bitter hostility of a portion of population to the spread of general intelligence. This was not so much the case in New Orleans as in certain sections of the State where whole communities, embittered by the results of the war, have kept themselves secluded from the rest of the world, never visiting the cities and town. In some of these parishes there has never been a school established since the war. The people sullenly choose to mope and grope in ignorance. They draw their money for school purposes regularly, but squander it in some

## EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA.

other way. The speaker could see no remedy for this state of things but to wait until death had taken these people away.

Another difficulty which the schools encountered was that they had to be entrusted in many cases to a class of men who cared nothing for their progress and stole the money or diverted it to other uses. Thousands of dollars were lost in this manner. The Legislature itself had in the present year diverted \$125,000 from the school fund and left the whole cause of education crippled. What could be done? More taxes could not be levied. The sheriffs have already over 35,000 tax sales on their hands, and property is burdened with all the taxes it will bear. These questions interested colored people as well as whites. In many of the parishes the colored children in the schools outnumbered the whites. A strong desire is exhibited on the part of the colored people to acquire an education. The lecturer believed that if 200 more schools could be opened and equipped at once, the number of children in attendance could be increased 50,000. Many gratifying results of the work were already to be seen. The young people of the colored race were growing up to fill their places in life with credit, and hundreds of excellent teachers were being fitted for future work.

The speaker proceeded to enumerate several important NEEDS OF THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The first was a higher appreciation of the value of education on the part of those engaged in the work of teaching, and also on the part of parents who have children to send. It is necessary that the latter should realize how important it is that their children should use every privilege that is offered. They must understand that it is wise economy for them to make sacrifices and hire help on their farms rather than keep their children from the schools. It is important, too, that the custodians of the school funds, and officers of education generally, should have a higher appreciation of the importance of their trust.

Another need was a more determined purpose on the part of the young to acquire an education. Many of them not accustomed to battle with hindrances, were inclined to bend before the storm of opposition which they met with. If violence was resorted to, thousands of colored people would keep their children away from school rather than subject them to danger, or risk hurting the feelings of anybody. These needed their courage brought up.

There was also another important need, and that was co-operation on the part of those engaged in the work of educating youth. The people of the State interested in education were unfortunately too much divided in that respect as in many others. It was highly important that they should be united in purpose and in action, because if they were not there was no one to push forward the work for them. The country at large is now beginning to think that the colored race have been long enough in possession of liberty, and have received assistance enough from the North to be able now to look after themselves. The speaker thought that when all these needs had been met, the work of education in the South could be carried forward in the face of all opposition. And to convey some idea of what this opposition really was, he related several instances of persecution of teachers, burning of schoolhouses, etc., which had come under his observation. He thought, however, that the schools themselves, by their silent and indisputable fruits, were doing much to diminish this opposition, and that the class of white people who saw in them the only salvation of the country was increasing.

## DRESS GOODS.

AT A HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES. The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the VERY LATEST NOVELTIES. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a CLEARING SALE AT ONCE. D. H. HOLMES, Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts. may 1 1y

## MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSHE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. No. 110 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

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## REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

Some of the newspapers in the South are taking a wide range of subjects, and looking abroad upon the world, they have discovered that there is ample room for the efforts of all disposed to work in the right direction. The Norfolk Day-Book urges many suggestions in regard to the duties of the leaders of the Republican party in Virginia. Among others, and with a view to recruit our strength that journal says: "Let us seek recruits from the only source at our command, the whites; and in order to do this, we must show them that the road to promotion is open to them in our ranks. There are thousands of the best whites in the South constrained from entering our party because the line of promotion is barred against them. Let us unbar it and invite them to enter. Without them we can have no success, and the positions, one after the other, are passing from our control. What say you, fellow-Republicans?"

We believe that there are many good and earnest men in the South who deplore the existing contentions, and who are anxious to do all in their power to bring about a better state of things. They realize the vast benefits which have already accrued from the reconstruction measures; and they heartily desire the ascendancy of the Republican party, that those measures may have full scope to accomplish the good designed. These men appreciate the new condition of affairs, recognize the blessings of free labor, and, on principle, regard the colored citizen as entitled to the rights and privileges secured to him under the Constitution. If they took part in the rebellion, they have accepted the situation; or, if they are citizens who have gone to the South from other States, their lot is cast there, and they wish to see the South prosperous and happy.

Citizens of this character cannot help being in sympathy with Republican principles and Republican effort. Moreover, they know that no other principles are suited to restore the South. The Democratic party is responsible for secession, and for the war which followed it. The rebel leaders, the deceived by that party, still look to it and consider it as their natural ally. That party is, therefore, incapacitated by the eternal fitness of things to build up what it was willing should be destroyed. And did the men who influenced opinion in the South comprehend their duty, they could not fail to remark how unwise the Democratic party is to help them.

The Republican party being the only party that can lift the South into the position it should occupy in the Union, and which has conferred blessings and benefits unknown to that people before, desires to have them out loose from the past and rise to a higher plane of civilization. The Republican party opens its arms in welcome to all men who are willing to combine for the purpose of preventing the Democratic party from continuing to disturb and injure the South. The poor whites by education and elevation have escaped the trammels of that party which oppressed while it used them. Others, either native or emigrants, understand that the aim of the Republican party is the welfare of the country, and of the South, as part of it. It does not matter, much what has been the hindrance in former times; if they will now keep step with the party, it will rejoice. There is a great deal for them to do, and a height to which they can rise by joining our ranks. Union is strength; and in the union of such men with us, no barrier can prevent their reaching the object of their ambition. There is no element existing in the South which can interfere with their progress, either socially or politically. Let it be understood everywhere that the Republican party invites co-operation; and all who feel disposed to labor for a common object will share in the common welfare.—The Republic.

Harper's Magazine for September, is a crisp and sparkling production, abounding with good things, grave and gay, and containing seventy-five excellent engravings. Of the solid subjects, Professor Sumner's review of the financial development of this country stands foremost. It is the eleventh paper of the "First Century" series. "Gloster and Cape Ann," by S. G. W. Benjamin, is handsomely illustrated. Portraits of Grayson, with a sketch of a Virginia tournament; and Edward Howland, as if in contrast, distinction, gives a graphic description of the tournament of medieval times. Mr. Conway has another illustrated paper on the art treasures of Great Britain; while James Parton contributes his illustrated articles on "Recent English Caricature." Prof. Ben concludes his able illustrations on the "Stone Age in Europe." "Deborah and Barak" is an excellent arrangement of the Scriptural Hebrew lyrics, by Dr. Conant, illustrated by Don. The poems of the number are by T. B. Aldrich, J. W. Chadwick, Francis R. Robinson, James Maurice Thompson, and Maxine Smith. "Guth," by Julius Hawthorne, is continued, and also Haytian Proverbs by John Bigelow. The Editorial Department, including the Drawer, are of usual excellence.

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Harper's Magazine for September, is a crisp and sparkling production, abounding with good things, grave and gay, and containing seventy-five excellent engravings. Of the solid subjects, Professor Sumner's review of the financial development of this country stands foremost. It is the eleventh paper of the "First Century" series. "Gloster and Cape Ann," by S. G. W. Benjamin, is handsomely illustrated. Portraits of Grayson, with a sketch of a Virginia tournament; and Edward Howland, as if in contrast, distinction, gives a graphic description of the tournament of medieval times. Mr. Conway has another illustrated paper on the art treasures of Great Britain; while James Parton contributes his illustrated articles on "Recent English Caricature." Prof. Ben concludes his able illustrations on the "Stone Age in Europe." "Deborah and Barak" is an excellent arrangement of the Scriptural Hebrew lyrics, by Dr. Conant, illustrated by Don. The poems of the number are by T. B. Aldrich, J. W. Chadwick, Francis R. Robinson, James Maurice Thompson, and Maxine Smith. "Guth," by Julius Hawthorne, is continued, and also Haytian Proverbs by John Bigelow. The Editorial Department, including the Drawer, are of usual excellence.

## REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

Some of the newspapers in the South are taking a wide range of subjects, and looking abroad upon the world, they have discovered that there is ample room for the efforts of all disposed to work in the right direction. The Norfolk Day-Book urges many suggestions in regard to the duties of the leaders of the Republican party in Virginia. Among others, and with a view to recruit our strength that journal says: "Let us seek recruits from the only source at our command, the whites; and in order to do this, we must show them that the road to promotion is open to them in our ranks. There are thousands of the best whites in the South constrained from entering our party because the line of promotion is barred against them. Let us unbar it and invite them to enter. Without them we can have no success, and the positions, one after the other, are passing from our control. What say you, fellow-Republicans?"

We believe that there are many good and earnest men in the South who deplore the existing contentions, and who are anxious to do all in their power to bring about a better state of things. They realize the vast benefits which have already accrued from the reconstruction measures; and they heartily desire the ascendancy of the Republican party, that those measures may have full scope to accomplish the good designed. These men appreciate the new condition of affairs, recognize the blessings of free labor, and, on principle, regard the colored citizen as entitled to the rights and privileges secured to him under the Constitution. If they took part in the rebellion, they have accepted the situation; or, if they are citizens who have gone to the South from other States, their lot is cast there, and they wish to see the South prosperous and happy.

Citizens of this character cannot help being in sympathy with Republican principles and Republican effort. Moreover, they know that no other principles are suited to restore the South. The Democratic party is responsible for secession, and for the war which followed it. The rebel leaders, the deceived by that party, still look to it and consider it as their natural ally. That party is, therefore, incapacitated by the eternal fitness of things to build up what it was willing should be destroyed. And did the men who influenced opinion in the South comprehend their duty, they could not fail to remark how unwise the Democratic party is to help them.

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