

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$1 00 PER ANNUM.

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

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.]

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1881.

NUMBER 34.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.
Paid Capital \$500,000 00
Assets at their market value 619,895 46
DIRECTORS:
Charles Lapitte,
Charles J. Leoda,
D. Patjo,
Charles E. Schmidt,
Ernest Morih,
Jules Tynes,
J. Tuxes, President.
J. W. HICKS, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.
I. N. MARKS, President.
E. PHUDDOMME, Vice President.
E. H. BENNETT, Secretary.
J. B. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, "

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier St.
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. feb10

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, \$500,000
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURER
Issues Policies on—

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.
Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets, NEW ORLEANS.
JAMES I. DAY, Pres't
H. C. HENNINGER, Sec'y.

E. OFFNER,
THE OLD RELIABLE
CROCKERY DEALER,
Is now located at his Old Stand,
174 Canal Street. 174

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calcasieu street depot:
DEPART:
Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m.
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.
ARRIVE:
Mail No. 4..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:35 a. m.
Mixed No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and 10, except Sunday.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Improved sleeping and reclining chair to Chattanooga daily, without change.
Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.
A. D. SHELDON Agent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
S. E. CARLEY, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
227 Customhouse Street. 227
Corner of Tremé street,
NEW ORLEANS.
feb6

FIRST CLASS BOARD, by the Day, Week or Month, 1519 1/2 street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. S. D. RAYLE, Proprietress. 11-20

T. B. STAMPS,
COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR-FACTOR
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION-MERCHANT
79 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans.
Consignments solicited of
COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
—AND—
COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends. 5-3

SHIRTS
The new stock of 8 summer Underwear in Stock. An elegant assortment of
NEW STOCKS OF SHIRTS
Good Shirts as Low as 75c. Under-shirts 50c. Socks 25c. Collars 15c. Cuffs 15c. all other articles in line.
J. T. W. ALLEN,
13 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY,
—AND—
SILVERWARE.
No. 95 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES, &c.
June 6, 1874.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON,
17 CHARLES STREET,
Importers of and dealers in

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WHITE AND COLORED MATTING, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CARRIAGE, TABLE & EX-AMMEL OIL CLOTHS.
Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Pinch, Bed Ticking and Springs, One Price Only. jan9

M. M. McLEOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.
JACKSON, MISS.

IMPERFECTUS.
BY JAMES CLARENCE HARNET.
I wonder if ever a song was sung
But the singer's heart sang sweeter!
I wonder if ever a rhyme was rung
But the thought surpassed the meter!
I wonder if ever a sculptor wrought
'Till the cold stone echoed his ardent thought!
Or if ever a painter, with light and shade,
The dream of his inmost heart portrayed!

NAPOLEON.
In my relations with Napoleon, relations which from the beginning I endeavored to make frequent and confidential, what at first struck me most was the remarkable perspicuity and grand simplicity of his mind and its processes. Conversation with him always had a charm for me, difficult to define. Seizing the essential point of subjects, stripping them of useless accessories, developing his thought and never ceasing to elaborate it till he had made it perfectly clear and conclusive, always finding the fitting word for the thing, or inventing one where the usage of the language had not created it, his conversation was ever full of interest. He did not converse, he talked; by the wealth of his ideas and the facility of his elocution, he was able to lead the conversation, and one of his habitual expressions was, "I see what you want; you wish to come to such a point; well, let us go straight to it."

Yet he did not fail to listen to the remarks and objections which were addressed to him; he accepted them, questioned them, or opposed them, without losing the tone or overstepping the bounds of a business discussion; and I have never felt the least difficulty in saying to him what I believed to be the truth, even when it was not likely to please him.

Whilst in his conceptions all was clear and precise, in what required action he knew neither difficulty nor uncertainty. Ordinary rules did not embarrass him at all. In practice, as in discussion, he went straight to the end in view without being delayed by considerations which he treated as secondary, and of which he perhaps too often disclaimed the importance. The most direct line to the object he desired to reach was that which he chose by preference, and which he followed to the end, while nothing could entice him to deviate from it; but then, being no slave to his plans, he knew how to give them up or modify them the moment that his point of view changed, or new combinations gave him the means of attaining it more effectually by a different path.

He had little scientific knowledge, although his partisans encouraged the belief that he was a profound mathematician. His knowledge of mathematical science would not have raised him above the level of any officer destined, as he was himself, for the Artillery; but his natural abilities supplied the want of knowledge. He became a legislator and administrator, as he became a great soldier, by following his own instinct. The turn of his mind always led him towards the positive; he disliked vague ideas, and hated equally the dreams of visionaries and the abstraction of idealists, and treated as mere nonsense everything that was not clearly and practically presented to him. He valued only those sciences which can be controlled and verified by the senses or which rest on observation and experience. He had the greatest contempt for the false philosophy and the false philanthropy of the eighteenth century. Among the chief teachers of these doctrines, Voltaire was the special object of his aversion, and he even went so far as to attack, whenever he had the opportunity, the general opinion as to his literary power.

Napoleon was not irreligious in the ordinary sense of the word. He would not admit that there had ever existed a genuine atheist; he condemned deism as the result of rash speculation. A Christian and a Catholic, he recognized in religion alone the right to govern human societies. He looked on Christianity as the basis of all real civilization; and considered Catholicism as the form of worship most favorable to

the maintenance of order and the true tranquillity of the moral world; Protestantism as a source of trouble and disagreements; Personalism indifferent to religious practices, he respected them too much to permit the slightest ridicule of those who followed them. It is possible that religion was, with him, more the result of an enlightened policy than an affair of sentiment; but whatever might have been the secret of his heart, he took care never to betray it. His opinions of men were concentrated in one idea which, unhappily for him, had in his mind gained the force of an axiom. He was persuaded that no man, called to appear in public life, or even only engaged in the active pursuits of life, was guided or could be guided by any other motive than that of interest. He did not deny the existence of virtue and honor; but he maintained that neither of these sentiments had ever been the chief guide of any but those whom he called dreamers, and to whom, by this title, he, in his own mind, denied the existence of the requisite faculty for taking a successful part in the affairs of society. I had long arguments with him on an assertion which my conviction repelled, and of which I endeavored to show him the fallacy, at any rate to the extent to which he applied it, but I never succeeded in moving him on this point.

He was gifted with a particular tact for recognizing those men who could be useful to him. He discovered in them very quickly the side by which he could best attach them to his interest. Never forgetting, however, to seek the guarantee of their fidelity in a calculation of interest, he took care to join their fortune to his own, involving them in such a way as to cut off the possibility of retreat to other engagements. He had, above all, studied the national character of the French, and the history of his life proved that he had understood it rightly. He privately regarded the Parisians as children, and often compared Paris to the opera. Having reproached him one day with the palpable falsehoods which formed the chief part of his bulletins, he said to me with a smile, "They are not written for you; the Parisians believe everything, and I might tell them a great deal more which they would not refuse to accept."—METTERNICH.

GARFIELD'S ADMINISTRATION AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.
Editor Star.—There has been so much talk upon the question of Senator Bruce's candidacy for a seat in General Garfield's Cabinet and the desirability of giving the colored voters representation commensurate with their services in the late campaign, that even the democratic press and their statesmen with remarkable unanimity concede the justice of their claim in advance of its formal presentation. In regard to the first proposition, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain by conversation with the men whose education and ability give weight to their opinion on so important a question, the selection of Senator Bruce for a Cabinet position would give great satisfaction, but only as a means to an end. What the colored voters want is to see their leaders treated with the same consideration as is accorded to other people; like the Germans and Irish who hold a relation to the party, based largely upon their nationality. They want to see their leaders placed in positions of responsibility and trust, where they will have the disposition of patronage. Too long the colored people have been held as the absolute property of the republican party, whose fidelity was assured upon the strength of what the republican party had done for them, and upon this basis the leaders reasoned, the negroes are with us always. So, it is not necessary to do anything to conciliate them; but the German and Irish voters must be helped by the judicious distribution of patronage. Schurz was made Secretary of the Interior, and great stress was laid upon the fact. In Ohio, a German was put upon the ticket to catch the German element, and in numerous other cases patronage was and will be distributed upon the basis of nationality. Viewed in this light, it is unreasonable for the colored people to desire similar treatment at the hands of the party whom they love so well and who has always manifested a disposition

to do the right thing by them, short of giving them that representation in the councils and offices of the party which their fidelity to the party entitles them to. The Post of this city has from time to time urged this course upon the republicans, for what reason is beyond the comprehension of the writer. It is fair to assume, however, that the Post is sincere, and that simple justice has dictated its course. Some of my friends are uncharitable enough to believe that there is an ulterior purpose in the Post's advocacy of a line of policy for the republicans so calculated to strengthen the republican party. Whether this be so or not, it has had its effects and opened the eyes of the colored people to the justice of their claim, and they will not be satisfied unless a liberal policy is pursued towards them. Twice have the devotion of the colored voters saved the republicans the government by holding Louisiana in 1876 and turning the scale in New York, Indiana and Ohio in '80. They now look with anxious eye to see if they are to be put off with a laborer's or messenger's place here and there again. Not long ago a colored ex-member went to the Treasury department seeking employment and was given a messenger's place which he indignantly refused, and was afterwards given a place as inspector at Baltimore, another worthy colored man being turned out to make room for him. It is submitted honestly to the judgment of all fair minded men to say whether they ask too much. The delegation which went from the south to call on General Garfield, with one of whom I had some conversation, said, "They purposely refrained from advocating the claims of any one man, since it has been the custom to take them at their word, and pay off the claims of the whole race through him." Without specifying any particular place to be given a colored man, or arguing any particular man, it is submitted to the judgment of the republican party to take into consideration, in a spirit of fairness, the claims of the colored voters and not to ignore them in giving out the representative places, (i. e.) such as have patronage and power attached.—DANIEL MURRAY.

NEEDS OF THE SOUTH.—From various conversations with the Southern delegates during the past few days, there have been gained a number of points which, in the opinion of these gentlemen, are worthy of consideration in the settlement of the now existing troubles. To save time and space we group and condense them as follows:

1. A change in the United States jury laws, so that convictions can be more certainly obtained.
2. Changes in the federal election laws, to secure greater freedom in elections.
3. Better education in the South, for all parties, irrespective of color.
4. The appointment to government positions of tried and true men who will see that the laws are enforced.
5. The commercial development of the country, which can alone come after the establishment of political and social toleration.
6. Prompt and active measures on the part of the National Government, when possible, and the unseating of every Congressman who has obtained his seat by illegal means.—Cleveland Herald.

A GLUTTON'S BANQUET.—Richmond, Va., Jan. 1. Joshua Joyner, a man well known in the eastern part of this State as a glutton, today sat down to dinner, near Onancock, Accomac County, and disposed of as much food as would have served a dozen men for a good square meal. Joyner has frequently performed similar ridiculous feats for wagers. His bill of fare to-day consisted of fifteen pounds of pork, twelve links of Bologna sausage, sauce from one large hog, one large goose, which the gourmandizer has had up fattening for the past month, one well-grown chicken, one peck of sweet potatoes, one dozen large biscuits, one large mince pie, and six cups of strong coffee. Joyner sat down to this repast at 1 o'clock, and at 2:30 he had disposed of every article named, picked the bones of the fowls, and took a glass of egg-nog. He then smoked a pipe, jumped on a horse, and rode five miles through the frosty air. Joyner weighs 250 pounds, and is a good-humored fellow of 60.

Hasty people drink the nectar of existence scalding hot.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.
The Sugar Bowl estimates the sugar crop of Louisiana this year at 225,000 hogheads.
The Minden Democrat says one fourth of the cotton crop (in Richland parish) is lost.
Planting fruit and shade trees is about the busiest occupation just now.—Marksville Bulletin.
Ninety per cent. of the graduates of the Hampton (Va.) Normal Institute have devoted their talents to the education of the colored people.—A. A. Presbyterian.
We are sorry to have to chronicle the death of Harry Stephens, the well known body servant, of Congressman Stephens. He leaves a fortune of \$20,000 for his heirs.—Athens Blade.
The citizens of Nashville want J. M. Langston in the Cabinet. His son-in-law, J. C. Napier, is bringing him to the front. It is a good thing to have a son-in-law.—Republican Advocate.
She Spotted boy at Bannel's Museum is attracting great attention now, two lectures have been delivered on him lately by eminent physicians on the cause of his turning from black to white.—Rumor.
At King's Point, the first of this week, some negroes got into a row and went to work slashing at one another with knives. Others took part in the fracas, opening their shot guns on the belligerents. Number of killed and wounded—none.—Concordia Eagle.

The Knights of Wise Men, a colored organization, have just paid the widow of Whitfield Ward at Greenbrier, Limestone Co., Va. seventeen hundred and one (1701) dollars, the insurance benefit found due her by the death of her husband—this is splendid.—People's Advocate
There is a fair advance in Tennessee shown by a look at its Legislature. With four or five colored members in that body, an assistant Sergeant at Arms of the House, and two Janitors, Colored Tennesseans will not feel that they are wholly ignored as citizens of that State.—Huntsville Gazette.

Louisiana Congressmen should be memorialized to secure a government school ship for Morgan City. Our fine harbor and stretch of water to the Gulf would make this an agreeable station. Besides Morgan City is now the terminus of a Mexican line of steamships on which seamen may be employed.—Free Press.

The planters of this parish who last autumn imported some laborers from Spain and Portugal speak favorably of the industry and capacity of these people, and the laborers appear well pleased with their new homes and have written back letters asking their relatives and friends to come over.—St. Charles Herald.
There are 41,480 colored children of school age in Missouri, 492 colored schools and 22,896 colored children attending school last year. There are three colored military companies in the State, two in St. Louis and one in Kansas City. Gov. Phelps says that their drill is as efficient as that of white companies.—Gate City Press.
The Goldboro, N. C. Enterprise wants to know if the north pole hasn't broken loose from its moorings. We are under the impression that it has, and is now standing erect in the middle of the "Missippi," opposite this city. It will return to its summer mooring shortly by way of the Gulf Stream.—Freeman's Journal.
The Louisville Courier-Journal, albeit in a sportive vein, touches upon a bad social condition when it says: "Let every Kentuckian turn a new leaf in the matter of taking human life. Upon an equitable division there isn't more than one victim for each of us, and if any man shows a disposition to kill more than his quota shoot him on the spot."—Burlington Hawkeye.
Said General Sherman recently: "Young men should avoid that tendency to quarrel with each other, the disposition to inquire into the motives of men they do not understand, to criticize things undeveloped, and to ask men for things they do not know."
Is it not just possible that we preachers could learn something from the words of this sturdy soldier?—Christian Recorder.

Items of Interest.
Senator Hamlin, of Maine, speaking of his successor in the Senate, said: "If Mr. Hale is as well pleased at coming in as I am at going out, he will be a happy man."
The United States government pays more for pensions than all the rest of the world.
Harriet Beecher Stowe lost 100,000 oranges from her plantation in Florida by frost.
The racing fund in this country, for the current year, will closely approximate \$1,000,000.
The Meschabe says seed cane has been greatly damaged by protracted rains and rough weather.
The Treasury Department purchased 95,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the New Orleans Mint.
Prof. D. C. Hill, Principal of the Normal School at Oregon, is spoken of as Gen. Garfield's private Secretary.
"A business man" indorses Gen. Green B. Ramm for Secretary of the Treasury, in the columns of the Cincinnati Commercial.
The Chairman of the Republican National Committee says \$14,000 was spent for postage and expressage in New York alone. During the last campaign.
Senator Dawes, of Mass., has presented to the Senate a petition from 50,000 people praying Congress to observe the treaties with the Indians.
The Delaware Legislature has authorized the State to defend all persons indicted for assaulting United States Marshals, or voting illegally at the last election.
Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., is mentioned as the largest farm owner in the world. He has more than 400 farms in New York, Illinois and Michigan.—Pittsburg Gazette.

The cemeteries of Alexandria, Va., were visited by grave robbers, who exhumed the body of Mrs. Jacobs, of Washington, and that of a colored girl. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion.
A bill was introduced in the Illinois Assembly providing that men convicted of beating their wives shall receive not less than five nor more than twenty-five lashes on the bare back with a rawhide.
The total vote for President, in 1880, was 8,218,550. Garfield received 4,450,920 votes, Hancock 4,447,888, Weaver 307,740, and Dow 10,305. Garfield's plurality over Hancock, 8,033; all others over Garfield, \$16,708.
The question that agitates bankers and commercial men now is, will the "boom" last? The New York Financial Chronicle, perhaps the ablest paper of this country, thinks it will, and believes that prosperity is yet in its infancy.—Later Ocean.
A COLORED MAN IN THE CABINET. There is serious talk coming from authentic sources, that Mr. Garfield has decided to invite a colored man into his cabinet. This would be a wise and right thing for him to do. It has all along been promised us that we would be advanced as fast as we were capable of holding the position to which we were advanced. We now have several men capable of holding and adorning a cabinet position. The time has come when this people, constituting perhaps one-eighth of the population of this country, are going to come forward and take their rightful place among its constituents. A man, a people, a nation never will be independent and free till the yoke of servitude is thrown off and independence asserted. This truth that we owe to the Republican party all that we are as men, as citizens. But it will be suicide for that party to expect us always to blindly follow wherever it may lead. We naturally expect some of our able men to be elevated to leadership. We can follow them better than strangers; and then it gives us confidence in the good intentions of the party, and does not look like they expect to use the negro as a tool.—St. Paul Review.
If you play with a fool at home he will play with you abroad.
Love, faith, patience—the three essentials to a happy life.

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.