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VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

NUMBER 41.

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Cleaning and Repairing neatly done

ON A TEAR.
BY SAMUEL ROGERS.
O that the chemist's magic art
Could crystallize this sacred treasure!
Long should it glitter near my heart,
A secret source of passive pleasure.
The little brilliant, ere it fell,
Its luster caught from Chloe's eye;
Then, trembling, left its coral cell,
The spring of sensibility!
Sweet drop of pure pearly light!
In thee the rays of Virtue shine—
More calmly clear, more mildly bright,
Than any gem that glides the mine.
Benign restorer of the soul!
Who ever darest to bring relief,
When first we feel the rude control
Of Love or Pity, Joy or Grief.
The sage's and the poet's theme,
In every clime, in every age—
Thou charm'st in Fancy's idle dream,
In Keats's philosophic page.
That very law which molds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source,
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN.
Dear Sir—At a largely attended meeting of the Republicans of the new 5th ward, March 13, 1881, President elect Garfield's Inaugural was read and approved, and after appropriate remarks by Mr. Posey and others, the objects for which the several meetings recently held in New Orleans, by prominent colored men were endorsed. Hon. W. B. Smith, G. R. M. Newman and W. S. Posey, are an executive committee for the 1st of August celebration, at which time we hope to be able to induce some of your able speakers to join with us.
Our roads and streets are fast drying up, but it was quite amusing to several young men to see a wagon containing four young ladies and the driver dumped in a mud hole while enroute to go on the excursion Saturday.
The public schools opened on Monday the 7th. It seems that we were so destitute of material here that some in the shape of Mr. Abraham H. Cook had to be imported from Assumption or Lafourche. Pattersonville can boast of four schools, two public and two private, two colored and two white. We are yet without a magistrate or constable, though the latter's resignation was forwarded to the Governor sometime in November, and I have been favorably recommended by the colored population as well as by a part of the white, no action as been taken, save the private secretary of the Governor who wrote me on the 11th of January, saying that he was authorized by the Governor to say that no resignation from the Justice of the Peace of the 5th ward had been received etc., when the resignation was received sometime in November. Our town is improving very fast—there being quite a number of new buildings going up. It is rumored that the efficient P. M. at Frankfort, the Hon. W. B. Smith is to be removed to satisfy the motive of Dr. Darrall and others. More again. Respectfully,
W. S. POSEY.
Pattersonville, March 14, 1881.

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.
ROK. GEO. W. HOOK ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LIFE AND CHARACTER.
It is needless to say at this period in the history of the United States that the simple mention of the name of the martyred President in connection with any lecture or address is sufficient to fill a house, and had the weather been better Clifton Hall would have been filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. Hook, in his lecture last night, set forth as fully the greatness of Abraham Lincoln as it seems possible for mortal to do. He began with the statement that while Mr. Lincoln was alive he had differed greatly with him, but that he now saw his error and was anxious to do credit to the memory of one of the greatest men who ever trod the earth. He next briefly reviewed Mr. Lincoln's career from his birth down to the memorable campaign of 1859 in Illinois, when Mr. Lincoln in his debates with Stephen A. Douglas, made his name and fame national. Then for a period dropping his subject to a certain extent, he entered upon the history of slavery—how it had existed so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. In ancient days it was not the poor and lovely who were made slaves, but the people of a city captured in war. In the course of the first Punic war Regulus made Roman slaves of 20,000 men, women, and children, residents of the suburbs of Carthage—much such people as to-day inhabit the suburbs of Clifton and others which render Cincinnati famous. About

fifty years before America was discovered, the negro slave trade was commenced by the Portuguese. In August, 1620, the first negro slaves were landed at Jamestown, Virginia. There were fifty of these, and in 1809, when Mr. Lincoln was born, this number had been increased to 300,000, and fifty-two years later when Abraham Lincoln became President the number of negro slaves in the United States was nearly 4,000,000. For years before Mr. Lincoln became President the slavery question had been agitating the United States, and as Mr. Lincoln, in a speech delivered in Illinois, aptly said, it was resolved down to this—either the country must be entirely free or wholly slave. Mr. Lincoln was simply an instrument in the hands of God to drive this blot from the face of the United States. But in accomplishing this grand result he was greatly aided by the rebels of the South, who, when they fired on Fort Sumter, sounded the death knell of the institution of slavery. Another thing in which he was aided, mortally, perhaps was by the wide spread circulation of that book, written by a heroic woman, "Life Among the Lowly, or Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Hook passed hastily over the war, mentioned but briefly the tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and closed by mentioning as the great men in history of the world Alexander Julius Caesar, and his nephew, Augustus Bonaparte, Washington, and Lincoln.—Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.
Under the new order of the postmaster-general revoking section 232 of the postal regulations, all partially written matter must be prepaid at the regular letter rate of three cents for each half ounce. A number of exceptions were made to the operations of this rule, but nothing was said about circulars made by the hektograph, the electric pen, etc. Inquiry at the New York postoffice elicits the information that the postmaster-general has made no rulings respecting this class of circulars, but that they are treated as third class matter if left unsealed and containing nothing of the nature of personal correspondence. Other exceptions to the new order are:
Corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Date and name of the addressee and of the sender of the circulars and the correction of mere typographical errors therein. Upon third class matter or upon the wrapper inclosing the same the sender may write his own name and address, with the word "from" above and preceding the same, and in either case may make simple marks intended to designate a word or passage of the text to which it is desired to call attention. There may be placed upon the cover or blank leaves of any book or of any printed matter of the third class a manuscript dedication or inscription, but it must be confined to a simple address or designation as a mark of respect, and it must not partake of the nature of personal correspondence. Upon fourth class matter the sender may write his own name and address, preceded by the word "from," and also the number and names of the articles inclosed. He may also mark the article for identification.—Monthly Union. N. Y.

Mahone begins to find that he has created a good deal of a stir in the country. The Bourbon sheets of Virginia denounce him as a traitor; the Readjusters hail him as a successful apostle, and the Republicans look upon him as a new marshal at the head of the more progressive Southern element, which will finally break the back of Bourbonism. The other night he sat up till 2 o'clock opening telegrams of congratulation that poured in upon him from all parts of the country. The fact is, Mahone has broken faith with no one, and it is the height of injustice to accuse him of having done so. Bourbonism, as represented by the United States Senate, was his bitterest foe in Virginia, and the idea of holding him bound to stand by a party which had done all it could to defeat him is absurd. Ben Hill may become the champion of the mossbacks of Virginia if he chooses, and no one will complain, but it requires a good deal of assurance to declare that a Senator elected over their opposition shall spend his time faithfully voting as their moldy prejudices may dictate.—Inter-Ocean.

THE VIRGINIA STAR FOR 1881.
ESTABLISHED 1877.
The year 1881 will be one of the most remarkable in the annals of this country.
A President, elected by an overwhelming Republican majority will be inaugurated and take his seat; the national Democratic party which has been in power for four years will deliver that power into the hands of the Republicans. The State debt of Virginia will be settled and a Governor and legislature elected; the Democratic party of Virginia will either be reunited or irretrievably severed and the colored vote of the State will either remain as at present, in a hopeless minority or else become the balance of power. These are stirring events which are bound to occur in the year 1881. There is no such thing as putting them off.
No class of our citizens can possibly be more interested in these matters than the colored race. The Virginia Star in the past has given no uncertain sound in regard to anything that concerned the best interests of the colored people and it may be relied upon in the future. The management of the paper will spare no pains or expense to make it worthy the patronage of our citizens generally and especially of that of the colored citizens.
The Virginia Star was started four years ago in the interest of the colored people. From that time to the present it has sought to take up and discuss those topics inseparably allied with the interests of our people and which were and are neglected by papers published by men of the white race. The Star will continue this line of policy and conduct through the year 1881. It will discuss fully and fairly the topics listed in the second paragraph of this article; as also the subjects of education and our city government. Especial attention will be given to the collection and publication of city or local news. The numerous societies among us will receive special attention.
Beside, the management have made and are still perfecting arrangements to furnish our readers with regular original news from all important parts of the State and country and especially from the national capital.
The circulation of the paper is rapidly increasing, and it therefore offers to advertisers such a medium of reaching our people as no other paper affords.
Terms of subscription and advertisements remain as heretofore.
No colored person, especially in this State, should be without the Virginia Star in his house, seeing he will obtain from it a class of news and information which other papers, being unfriendly to him and his interests, will not give.

WHAT'S A PRINTER?
A printer is the most curious being living. He may have a "bank" and "quoins" and not be worth a cent; have "small caps" and neither wife nor children. Others may run fast, he gets along swifter by "setting" fast. He may be making "impressions" without eloquence; may use the "lye" without offending; and still tell the truth; while others cannot stand while they set, he can "set standing," and do both at the same time; may have to use "furniture," and yet have no dwelling; may make and put away "pi" and never see a pie, much less eat it; during his whole life; be a human being and a "rat" at the same; may "press" a good deal, and not ask a favor; may handle a "shooting iron" and know nothing about a cannon, gun or pistol; he may move the "lever" that moves the world, and yet be as far from the morning globe as a hog upon a mole hill; "spread sheets" without being a house wife; he may lay his form on the "bed," and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use the "dagger" without shedding blood, and from the earth may haul "stars"; he may be a "rolling" disposition, and still never desire to travel; he can have a "sheep's" foot, and never be deformed; never without a "case" and knows nothing about law or physic; be always correcting his "errors" and be growing worse every day; have "embraces," without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him; have his "form" far from the jail, watch-house, or any other confinement; he may be plagued by the "devil" and yet be a Christian of the very best type.—Hawkeys.

A MODEL WOMAN.
[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]
The correspondent of the Milwaukee Republican says: Mrs. Hayes had two of the most admirable assistants at her last "drawing-room," as society swells are beginning to term her Saturday afternoon affairs. Mrs. Senator Logan is acknowledged as without a superior among the wives of public men who gather here. She is a clear-headed and able politician herself, and acts as private secretary, and attends to half of her husband's correspondence. Officials say that when they have to write to the swarthy Senator from Illinois on political business, they address themselves directly to Mrs. Logan, knowing that she will answer them in the end, and that her views and advice are worth considering. It has never been thought worth contradicting that the Senator's last election was due entirely to Mrs. Logan. When the Senate and Assemblymen of the Legislature cast the decisive ballot for John A. Logan, they rushed over in a body to the hotel to congratulate the wife. The room filled rapidly, and the last arrivals could see nothing over the area of moving heads; then they lifted her up on the table in the center of the room, and no woman in this country ever had such an ovation and land-shaking. For thorough

devotion to her husband's affairs, and for self-sacrificing interest in his career, there is no one to compare with her. Every thought, word, and deed of her life is for him, and not a thing has been left undone that could further his aims. There is nothing of the strong-minded or aggressive about this woman of such wonderful force and intellect, and to meet her casually she is simply a charming woman, bright and easy in conversation, and thoroughly au fait in all her social duties. No one possesses more completely the art of entertaining and putting one at ease, and strangers meeting her are unbounded in their praises. Men delight to converse with her, finding her so clear and just in her views, and laud her for being so gentle and womanly with all her wonderful knowledge of men and affairs. Ladies regard her with a mixture of awe and admiration, as something unapproachable and beyond the average, but never one of them detracts from or attacks her; and she is most enviable in having this unusual popularity.
With some pride Mrs. Hayes passed each guest on to Mrs. Logan. The cordial grasp of the hand of the stately lady, the smile of welcome that she wore, and her way of receiving quite equaled Mrs. Hayes, and it was interesting to watch the two side by side. Mrs. Hayes was all in black silk, with the coils of her black hair wound low at the back of her head. Mrs. Logan has fine features, a smooth, creamy complexion, and masses of gray hair rolled back from her forehead and coiled high. Her dress was of bronze satin, with panels and front of cream and brown brocade. A fichu of lace around the throat was held by a cameo pin set with a portrait of General Logan, set in pearls. Mrs. Hayes wears a similar one, with the portrait of the President.

MRS. LOGAN'S INFLUENCE.
A writer in the Graphic says: In Washington there is no more important personage than your Senator. Congressmen are useful, to be sure, when one needs their aid. Cabinet officers are all very well, and no exalted official is to be despised, but the man who outranks them all, whose "influence" is best worth having, whose political and social dignity is the highest, is the Senator. It is a common saying in Washington—where they certainly "know the ropes"—"I would rather be a Senator than President." A President can rarely enjoy more than one term; never, now, more than two, but a Senator who has his State well in hand can return year after year to the upper chamber till the brief term of a President seems to him like an insignificant episode, marking only the alternation of a fickle popular fancy. Socially the Senators wives take the lead, and we who form the great mass of the people are far from suspecting how much these ladies, even more stately and elegant than their dignified husbands, have to do with the ways and means by which we are governed. One of the greatest powers in our politics

for years has been Mrs. Logan, the wife of Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois. Mrs. Logan is an accomplished and fascinating woman of the world, perfectly at home in all society, and thoroughly au fait in all society laws and usages, written and unwritten. Besides this she is a woman of very decided ability, shrewd and adroit, and with a really good heart, which makes and keeps for her hosts of friends. It is easily seen how such a woman as Mrs. Logan may be powerful in Washington, where social influences and motives count for so much, and while there is no one who would say that Senator Logan is not a strong man, there are plenty of people who assert positively that a great part of his success in politics is due to the skillful management and strong personal influences of his wife.
HOW MRS. LOGAN ENTERTAINS.
A lady, writing from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial says:
The first place our carriage halted was at Mrs. Senator Logan's, a lady set down as that most dreadful thing—a woman politician; as that most wonderful thing, a successful politician. We have heard that she can make a man turn his coat in five minutes; her sworn enemy one day, and after meeting, her life-long companion. Of course, being a woman, I have contempt for men so easily swayed, and an aversion for the powerful enchantress. It seems strange how mankind can be so nimbly twisted, blinded, fooled. My vision, on account of sex, being clear, I went prepared to criticize and find her power. I was smitten at the first glance; hopelessly gone in five minutes; and left completely and totally infatuated. I don't know how she does it; it was all over so quick I had not time for a single note. So cordial, unaffected, so entirely innocent of designs on anybody; no fawning or talking for effect.
AN ELABORATE DESCRIPTION.
She is handsome, commanding, and fascinating. She does not seem to think how she looks, therefore always looks well, guiltless of frizzes, powder, paint, and all these tricks whereby women fancy they keep youth by them into old age. Her hair is gray, almost white, combed smoothly up her neck and back from her forehead, and massed in a coil on top of her head. Her complexion, clear, smooth olive; eyes soft and black, with dark brows; features regular; pretty mouth, teeth, and chin. She wore a dress of golden brown satin, with sweeping train, and tablier of gold satin, epigged with tiny embroidered rosbuds; waist pompadour, outlined by elegant lace. Her home is a private boarding-house, two rooms on the second floor, with the air of familiar, cozy living, which the great company salons never have. Pretty pictures on the walls; blooming plants scattered about; a thrifty tulip, balancing its gorgeous cup of red and yellow; hyacinths swinging their many corsors, and blue-eyed grass peeping shyly from a corner.
THE SENATOR'S WRITING TABLE
is at hand, and on it a little marble paper-weight bearing the features of our dear Lincoln, guarding the papers of his old neighbor, with face turned away from the merry visitors; looking with eyes that see not, yet seem to gaze out of the window, toward the spot where the assassin struck him down. From the background of gay dresses, blossoms, magazines, books, the world of to-day, the pale face peers, a ghost of the past, a warning from departed greatness of the silent land whither all are hastening. So little time ago our eyes were wet with tears for the dead President, and now so near forgotten is he that this little reminder struck me with a sharp remorse.
Mrs. Logan, in her duties as hostess, assisted by Miss McDowell, of Chicago, daughter of General McDowell; dress, pale blue silk and blush roses. Miss Carrie Wickham, of Springfield, Ill., in peach-bloom brocade, high in the neck, finished by ruffles and scarf of peachblow-tinted tulle, giving an indescribably delicate and rosy effect to the girlish toilet and fair young face; Miss Annie Harmon, of Springfield, Ill., a bright-bronette in rose silk velvet. Among these Illinois ladies, Miss Logan had encoined an Ohian, Miss Taylor, daughter of the member filling President Garfield's place in the House.