

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

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All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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

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AGENTS.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowland & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 So. Second St. New York.

The confirmation of Judge Robinson, as collector of the Port of New York, was enthusiastically received at New York.

Just before going to press we were agreeably surprised with the announcement of Senator Bruce's appointment in connection with the Treasury. Let Gov. Pinchback be the next.

Senator Kellogg has our sincere thanks for the Memorial Address on the life and character of John E. Leonard, late Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District of this State, and other valuable public records.

Congressman C. B. Darrell was in town during the week, in company with Judge Beattie. It is pleasant to see the harmonious cooperation of these two stalwarts of the third District, which insure future success.

The editor and proprietor has again taken a trip to the North and West on a tour of general observation, during his absence we shall assume charge as editor and business manager assisted by our friend J. B. Gaudet, and W. S. Wilson, who will continue to be the Local Editor. All communications in connection with the paper must be addressed to H. C. C. Astwood, 392 Bienville street, New Orleans La., until further notice.

The appointment by the President of Hon. Fred Douglass to the Office of Recorder of Deeds and Mortgages for the District of Columbia and the prompt action of the Senate by his immediate confirmation is a graceful tribute to our people. Mr. Douglass is one of the leading men of the Nation irrespective of color, and an ornament to his race. We accept this as a mark of courtesy. We will now await with anxious expectation the recognition of other men of National Reputation such as Gov. Pinchback, Senator Bruce, Ex-Congressman Elliot, and others, which we trust will be forth coming at an early day.

GRANT IN MEXICO.—We take no stock in the rumor that his projected conquest of Mexico is to be followed by the hoisting of Jay Gould's standard upon the bells of the Montezumas.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

This was the motto of General Garfield at the Chicago Convention in his great and effective speech which poured oil upon the troubled waters, when the turbulent waves of dissensions had almost wrecked the grand old party, and we had peace. A peace which brought about his triumphant election in November last.

The echo of Senator Conkling's voice in concert with Gen. Grant's, which routed the followers of Hancock all along the line, bringing to the Democracy an overwhelming defeat is scarcely hushed, and the laudations of the republican press for their eminent services are yet heard in the land. Scarcely has three months elapsed since the inauguration of Gen. Garfield; his splendid and manly message, which indicated a successful administration and probably a second term, is just being circulated by the Senate, and we are again confronted by a cloud darker than any other which ever appeared upon the horizon of republican politics. At this juncture we echo President Garfield's words "let us have peace." It is true that many of our contemporaries are ready to hurl abuse at the great New York Senator, and impugn his motives, but they should remember that he is a consistent republican, whose services in the past has done much for our party, and may be needed in the future. If we were democrats we could join in this wholesale denunciation, but as we are republicans we cannot. We fear that our democratic friends are not sincere in their professed friendship toward the President. We remember well that a few months ago they refused to make even an honest and manly canvass against him; but stooped to the lowest depths of billingsgate to hurl against his fair name unjust and untruthful epithets, whilst the New York Senator stood in the breach and contributed 35 electoral votes to the pyramid of success. Whilst we are the friends of the administration, we are not willing to join our hands in throwing fire in the camp, but will await the cool and mature judgment of the friends of both sides.

Gen. Garfield is a great and good man, Senator Conkling is a great and good man, and holds with in his grasp the pivotal State of the Nation, which render the surroundings appalling to all consistent republicans. An irreparable breach between these two great men may wreck forever the destinies of the great party of liberty and progress. We have men like Senator Sherman, whose ability has saved the country from financial ruin; we have his worthy successor, Secretary Windom, we have Senators Logan, Cameron, Kellogg, Hall, Edwards, Hays, Dawes, and other brilliant lights whose councils have often prevailed in moments of danger, let us delegate to them the power to bring about a truce and if possible a happy understanding before we begin our selfish defamations. We think the Executive can have little respect for those who will at this juncture, guided by selfish motives attempt to widen a breach which may yet be closed. Let the democrats rejoice over a prospective victory in 1884, but let republicans do all in their power to close up the ranks, to meet the common enemy upon the battlefield, and before many days hence, we trust that President Garfield and Senator Conkling, will have no just cause to be further estranged from each other, and that peace and prosperity will be perched upon the republican banner.

Professor Hazel's Lectures on Africa, with his beautiful Panorama exhibitions are brim full of interests and instructions. Those who are desirous to be informed relative to the "Dark Continent" which seem destined to become one of the greatest countries in existence should not fail to attend his lectures.

Prof. Hazel is a native born African and a highly cultured gentleman. We are indebted to Senator B. F. Jonas, for valuable public documents.

"TAKING A BACK TRACK."

We had occasion recently to reply to some ill-advised "comments" of the Progressive American, upon what it deemed the "untenable position" of this journal relative to the "claim" of the colored people to a portfolio in the Cabinet.

As we had so glaringly exposed the fallacy of the American's doctrine in this connection, we had naturally supposed that it would readily realize its precarious predicament and gracefully bow to the inevitable verdict of condemnation so palpably manifest to its own conscience by the race it ostensibly claims to represent, but, like the boy bent on having the "last lick," it refuses resignation to its fate, and in a quasi apologetical editorial for its ill-timed and unprovoked insinuations allusions regarding the supposed attitude of the editor in chief and proprietor of the LOUISIANIAN, Gov. Pinchback on the subject, comes back at us again.

Its article which bears evidence of having been written under difficult and embarrassing circumstances reveals the fact that it slyly took up our, read, studied and digested it, in the eager hope of finding some loopholes of escape from our scorching indictment and cross interrogatories, but the only particle its searching microscopic eye could behold was "a newly fudged writer" who "would create the impression that we did so charge him" (Gov. Pinchback) when "we did not,—and said we did not." Did not charge him with what? The crime (?) of having entertained the sentiment and "so strenuously advocated the claim of the colored people to a Cabinet position" of course! Well, so much to the discredit of the American that it did not so charge him, for this has certainly been the sequel of his great popularity, influence and success as a political leader among his people. No man in the South to-day stands higher with the black race who form nine-tenths of the Republican party here as a republican leader, than P. B. S. Pinchback, and why? because of his fidelity to their very interest, his bold, fearless and "strenuous" advocacy of their rights, his great pluck and ability to meet and cope with the cultivated Anglo-American citizen on the rostrum, in the Legislative Hall, or in any other position to which he may be called where the welfare of the Negro is involved. The American kicked like a male against being "so effectually sat down upon" by the LOUISIANIAN, and endeavored to disprove the statement we made to the effect that we did not remember the LOUISIANIAN ever having demanded anything at the hands of the President, by saying, "but we do remember it," and proceeding it says, "In fact, this new writer is now,—evidently without knowing it,—joining the same thing." Now it attempts to prove this by surreptitiously inserting a word used in its own "comments" which we had quoted and in a cheeky manner emphasized and furnished it as the basis of our crime! Hear it. "Had the American taken the grounds, also, that a Cabinet position was due to the colored people" etc. While we do not object to the term, and all it implies, we did not use the word "due" in an original sense in our whole article, and as an attorney, the American would be instantly ruled out of Court for attempting to deceive the presiding Judge! In its capacity as an organ and instructor of the people we hold its attempted deception of its constituents in this instant, trivial as it may seem, is even more dishonorable. A little farther. "This is a re-statement of the LOUISIANIAN's old position, and we find no fault with it for taking such position, though we differed with it!" A total admission this is, both to the correctness of our "position," and the consistency of our course! The American find no fault with us now? why? Because it has discovered that we were right in "having joined in the recommendation and advocacy of the claim of the colored people to a Cabinet position." Though unanticipated, perhaps, this, coming as it does from the American itself, is the best possible corroborative evidence that could be produced in

proof of its knowledge of the adroitness of the principles announced by us. It establishes the fact also, that the status of the LOUISIANIAN is never disturbed, "this new writer" to the contrary notwithstanding. The American finally wound up thus:

"But that in the LOUISIANIAN we did criticize was, it having taken the grounds that a place in the Cabinet was due the colored people; had no fault to find when they did not receive that which was due them; and since the new editor has taken it upon himself to defend Mr. Pinchback from our charges,—when we made no charges, and, therefore, "needs no defence,"—let him clear up this point."

The American astutely dropped its former word "demanded" which we had repudiated, and in order no doubt, to make us appear as ridiculous as itself, substituted another,—"due"—interpolated as stated above, but to which we make no other objection than a spurious doctoring of our language to suit its purpose. We think however, we perceive what it is driving at in the foregoing paragraph, and will humor it by allowing it to think the point it desires us to "clear up" is founded upon perfectly legitimate grounds, we beg to ask the American, did it not have a choice among the eminent statesmen who contested before the Republican National Convention at Chicago for the presidential nomination of the party? When its candidate got defeated for the nomination as he most assuredly did, did it not accept the situation and accorded its support to Gen. Garfield, the nominee of its party? Now, we repeat that the LOUISIANIAN did join in the recommendation and advocacy of the claim of the colored people to a Cabinet position, but the American, unreminded of its duty to its people "strenuously" opposed it. The President certainly could not have been expected to have held the make up of his Cabinet in abeyance until the illogical orthodoxy of the American could have been satisfactorily shown up. Hence, we again ask the question, should we get our ire up and secede because the American erred in judgment as regards its duty towards the race? If, from the American's standpoint, the President was right in not appointing a colored man in his Cabinet, why does it stigmatize the act "an outrage of the most flagrant character?" Ah! consistency thou art a jewel, but thou dost not encircle the venerable brow of the Progressive American!

CONTINUATION OF OUR WASHINGTON EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COCHRAN ART GALLERY. The exterior of this building is very common place, having no display of architectural genius to attract the eye or to lend a charm to the beautiful scenes within. But entering within its walls the imagination is completely dazzled. Literature and art of every age stands out in bold relief. The familiar faces of Cicero, Demosthenes, Raphael, Michael Angelo, The Gods and Goddess of Mythology, the great Senators of Rome, in fact every type of statuary and art of antiquity and modern genius was to be found here.

A number of students were busily employed with pencil and brush, imitating the genius of renowned artists of ancient and modern times. Visitors of almost every shade could be seen with their opera glasses inspecting the various paintings and statues: every one seemed marvelously interested in this labyrinth of science. The delegation inspected every department and as there were some who were conversant with the history and biography of almost every presentation, we had for a time a real scientific discussion, and left the Cochran Art Gallery wiser if not better men. From thence we went to the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This is a large and spacious building but nothing to be compared with the State department, there seemed to be more bustle and business here than in any other department we had visited. Individuals from every state in the Union were here with anxious faces, we need not say what caused

so much anxiety. We had the good fortune to meet here our distinguished representative Hon. C. B. Darrell consequently we had no difficulty in reaching the dignities. We were introduced to Secretary Windom, and as is characteristic with him he gave us a pleasant reception, and discussed the condition of affairs in the South with which Secretary Windom is fully acquainted. We might say to the curious that none of us tried to get an office save the important point achieved by Mr. Ladd in behalf of the assistant janitors of the Customhouse, nothing relative to office was mentioned. We only met one Louisianian at the Treasury Department seeking an office, and that was our friend Murrell from Madison, who had the unanimous indorsement of the Republican Senate, and of course Murrell succeeded in getting a place. Much has been said about the delegation going to Washington for nothing and returning with nothing. We will just state what kind of discretion the delegation had and leave it to our critics to decide whether we had the right kind or not.

Louisiana is the only Southern State which has any representation in Congress. Consequently our position was different from that of other Southern Republicans.

Our Senator and Congressman both being present, and a Cabinet officer with whom to consult, we did not intend riding over the heads of these representatives not even to satisfy the most ambitious office seeker in the State. We advised with our representatives and laid before them the condition and requirements of the party leaving it to their judgement to make such representation to the President as would secure the proper recognition to all parties in the State looking to harmony and prosperity, and we believe that Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrell is sufficiently conversant with the situation to bring about the desired result. After seeing Mr. Upton assistant secretary, and the appointing clerk we were introduced by Congressman Darrell to the Commission of Internal Revenue Hon. Green B. Raum, we found him to be a courteous gentleman and very much interested in our section. We passed a pleasant time in the Commission's office and left for the Post Office Department. This building corresponds with that of the Treasury, having the appearance of a white marble front without any pretensions of architectural grandeur, it is spacious, abounding with narrow aisles and small rooms, Secretary James not being in, we did not linger long here; after visiting the most important offices, we left for the

PATENT OFFICE.

It is exactly the same model of the Postal Department, but within there are so many things to be seen that one becomes perfectly bewildered with the millions of novelties to be seen here, and it would be useless to describe the number of wonderful inventions. We gave our special attention to the Paraphernalia of Gen. Washington the Hero of Anglo-American liberty, and Columbia's first President. The uniform used by the Gen. is in a perfect state of preservation, carefully kept in a glass case. The sword, gun, and chest, with its utensils bears a striking contrast with those of modern times, but they were none the less effective. Many articles of household furniture of the General's was to be seen here, comprising pieces of table service, &c. After contemplating for a time upon the interesting events that transpired in connection with General Washington's career, we turned our steps homeward anticipating a grand social treat at Talmage Hall, were a grand literary exhibition, concert, and military display would be given. We arrived at the hall about 8 o'clock in company with a young lady friend with whom we had the pleasure of associating as a teacher in the pine woods of Louisiana, where, by her deportment and interest in the education of our youth she left a lasting impression. The good people of Amite will ever hold in high estimation, Miss Davis, of whom they have never ceased

Unpaid City Taxes, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, April 6, 1881. TAXPAYERS INTERESTED ARE respectfully informed that interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from March 31 last is accumulating upon their unpaid bills for 1881. Under ordinance No. 697, A. S., payment may be made on account, thereby saving interest on the sums paid. H. E. WATSON, Administrator of Finance.

SENATE.

Washington, May 16.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the following communication:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1881. Sir:—Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as Senator of the United States from the State of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of the State?

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, ROSCOE CONKLING, To Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice-President.

This communication was received with great sensation, which was heightened when the Vice President laid the following before the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 16, 1881. To Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice-President: Sir:—I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States for the State of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate? With great respect, your obedient servant, T. C. PLATT.

The able and zealous young Pastor of Union Chapel M. E. Church, in cooperation with his officials are making strenuous efforts to pay off the long standing liabilities of the church. They have issued the following circular, and subscription certificate.

This Church, which, when finished, promises to be one among the best and most commodious places of worship in this city, is, after the lapse of nearly nine years, still unfinished and open to the devastations of the changing seasons. For less than fifteen hundred dollars, (\$1500) it can now be perfectly finished. We now come to you in the name of the Lord, to have you help finish this Temple, dedicated to the service of God.

Let the rich, from their abundance, and the poor, out of their poverty, contribute their free-will offerings to the Lord, who will doubly repay in time and in eternity. Your servants, in Christ, EDWARD DIXON, HYPOLITE LAMARJOR, COMADORE NELSON, A. A. LACEY, J. S. CREKEE, ALEX S. OTT, A. E. P. ALBERT, Pastor, S. A. MASON, Secretary, Trustees of Union Chapel.

This certifies that the bearer is authorized by the Board of Trustees, to solicit subscriptions to finish "UNION CHAPEL, M. E. CHURCH," this Summer.

A. E. P. ALBERT, Pastor and ex-officio President of Board of Trustees. S. A. MASON, Secretary. May, 1881.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21, G. U. O. F.

M. V. P. E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Winter; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodaux, D. D. M.; P. G. M., J. P. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. C. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F., James H. Lowry, Plaquemine, Dist. Chaplain; P. N. F., J. W. Burns, New Orleans, Dist. Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hankin, Bayou Boeuf, Dist. Marshal.

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A prominent North Side minister on Sunday gave his congregation a very neat reprimand for their indifference in reacting church. After the second hymn had been sung and the lyrics read, and the members still coming, he quietly remarked: "If church-to-day had been an express train, several of the congregation would have been left."