

The Louisianian.

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AGENTS.

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FALL ELECTIONS.

The contests now pending in Virginia and Mississippi is watched with great interest, especially to those who are interested in good government for the South. The outcome of the Virginia contest is the most important, and upon it rests largely the destinies of the South. The position of Virginia Republicans is plain. They hold in their hands the power either to liberate or reenslave the South. A blunder now means trouble for the Republican party. Should the Republicans place a ticket in the field, it means the success of Bourbon Democracy. Should they ally themselves solidly to the Readjusters it means a fair vote and an honest count, and a break in the ranks of the solid South. The liberation of the ballot is paramount to all things in the South at this time. Just as soon as Virginia is liberated the break will come all along the line. The present split in Mississippi may necessitate two tickets, in which event the duty of Mississippi Republicans are equally plain, it is to crush out Bourbon Democracy. Encouraged by the success of Virginia and Mississippi, Progressive Democracy in this State under the able lead of Mr. Congrove will do its work effectually, and restore Louisiana to the Republican column in National politics. Let our friends in Virginia and Mississippi act wisely, especially in Virginia. Gen. Mahone has shown his loyalty in favor of a free vote and an honest count, let the Republicans do likewise. We trust therefore, that Virginia and Mississippi will send forth glorious news in November next, which will ring all over the South.

The LOUISIANIAN'S defense of the "Boys in Blue" has been justly appreciated. At a meeting of the association on Wednesday night the LOUISIANIAN was chosen as the official organ. We appreciate the compliment. The official notice will appear in our next.

COLORED REPRESENTATION IN FEDERAL POSITIONS.

The question of colored representation in Federal positions is being freely discussed throughout the State, and the LOUISIANIAN is being highly complimented for its course. It is now a settled fact that colored republicans will not elevate men to positions who will prove themselves recreant to the confidence placed in them. We had hoped that long ere this the color line would have been wiped out of republican politics, and all classes would have been given representation in accordance with their worth. But we have realized that men styling themselves republicans, holding positions by virtue of republican success, are more bitterly opposed to those to whom they are chiefly indebted for their prominence. If the office holders, who are now holding prominent positions, and who are willfully ignoring the rights of colored republicans should find themselves totally ignored in the councils of the party when another convention is called, they must not cry out color line; because they are leaching us the lesson, and we are getting to be apt scholars. We cannot, and will not submit to this state of affairs any longer. We have gone into the fight, and we mean to say until our rights are respected.

Since our last three issues, the first of the month has come and gone, and the Mint is just as impregnable against colored republicans as ever. The only two departments that have opened their doors to colored republicans since then, is the Internal Revenue Department, and the Post Office. Judge Marks has appointed a colored deputy collector, and we understand that he will soon make two more colored appointments; this is a step in the right direction, and it cannot fail to have its beneficial results in favor of Collector Marks. Gen. McMillan has also made two colored appointments since the first, outside of these two Departments, there has been no increase of representation at all. In the Customhouse proper, during the absence of Gen. Badger, it may be called a family institution. None of the prominent positions are held by colored men: there are three deputy collectors, none colored, and the majority of colored young men doing clerical work in the Auditor's and other Departments, are filling desks which pay white clerks one hundred dollars and upward per month, for fifty dollars. This is a problem which few people can understand; but as the Collector is away, we will not discuss this matter during his absence, but for the time being, will revert again to that Republican Democratic Institution the Mint.

We would like to know under what hypotheses can Dr. Bonzano, and Dr. Aldridge expect to hold, such leading positions under a Republican Government, and by virtue of colored support, without employing any colored men in their departments? And the majority of white men employed are democrats. Some of their friends claim for them, that they hold their positions by virtue of their popularity and the support of their friends in Washington. We want these friends to understand, that the friends in Washington get their support from republicans, and we do not intend for Dr. Bonzano, or Dr. anybody else to continue in this course any longer without our united protests. Colored and white republicans must have the preference over democrats. Democrats have the whole State to draw from. They say to the victors belong the spoils, and they are keeping them, and republicans say likewise. We intend battering at the Mint, the Sub Treasury, the Land office, and other offices which will name in the near future, until republicans, and especially colored republicans who are so conspicuously ignored be accorded their rights.

We will call indignation meetings and hold the acts of these men before the community, before their friends in Washington, and before the administration, and ask for their removal. There are numbers of democrats in this city who would deal more justly by colored men than these so-called republicans. Our claim in the Mint is 10 colored

ladies, and 27 colored men, and we expect it. Appoint Judge Beattie as Superintendent, a good Coiner, a republican Melter and Refiner, a republican Assayer, and we will get this, and more.

THE SHOOTING OF ADISON HARVEY.

A more glaring and barefaced outrage was never committed in any community than the shooting of Adison Harvey by officer Ryan. It was thought that in this case at least justice would have been done, and that this reckless man would not have been shielded, and again thrust upon the community to continue his hellish crime. The manner in which human life is sacrificed in this city by those who should protect life, is a crying shame against its civilization. It would be better for the city authorities to abolish the police force altogether, than to allow this farce to go on. There is no evidence which has been given to justify the shooting of the man. He was allowed to die without leaving any dying testimony to offset the charges made against him from an unauthorized source. The policeman who murdered him had no personal knowledge of any crime committed by the man, but upon the statement of a captain, whose treatment is often brutal toward this class of individuals, the poor man was shot down like a dog.

The most ridiculous point in the whole matter is, that after the man was dead, a warrant was issued for his arrest, upon the charge of stealing and having committed rape upon his own daughter some time in last January. Both of the charges if correct are sufficiently grave to receive severe punishment, but had the officer the warrant in his possession for the man's arrest, it would not warrant such a cold blooded murder, without judge or jury. We have an example before us which should be a lesson to the authorities here. In Washington recently an attempt was made upon the life of the President of this country, yet the villain who attempted it, was not brutally murdered, but is protected and held for trial in common with all civilized communities to receive punishment in conformity to law. But here, in absence of any direct proof Adison is shot dead, and the man who shot him is upon the streets to-day under fifteen hundred dollars bonds, ready to commit another such deed. This wholesale license given to these irresponsible men cannot fail to bring this city into bad repute, and the administration that tolerates this license for crime, is digging its political grave.

Justice demands that officer Ryan should be brought to a speedy trial and be punished for his crime. There can be no excuse offered. The act was a deliberate one, and the evidence positive. A blue coat and bright buttons should not be a shield for criminals. The business community of the city and State, are paying too dearly for this kind of luxury. If one or two of these shootists were sent to the penitentiary for life, and placed beyond the pale of the Governor's pardon, it would do more good for Louisiana than all the laws which the city Council will enact during its tenure of office. Let officer Ryan be brought to trial and suffer the penalty of the law.

We are calling for a colored Deputy Collector of Customs, and two more leading positions for colored men. Our demands are moderate. Congressional conventions meets in 1882.

Mr. P. F. Bognulle has been appointed collector for the LOUISIANIAN during the absence of Mr. Geo. E. Paris. Mr. Bognulle is a capable and worthy young man.

Gen. McMillan has given recognition to our staff, by the appointment of our local reporter, W. R. Boyd, in the postal department.

The Washington Sunday Item has put on war paint. It looks like blood on the moon. It is one of the most outspoken colored journals in the country.

MAYOR SHAKESPEAR.

The able manner in which Mayor Shakespear is administering the affairs of the City, is calling forth the praises and commendations of all classes of our people. The election of Mr. Shakespear has given a new phase to our city politics. It has very clearly demonstrated which wing of the Democratic party should receive the support of our people, in local contests, where no party interest is involved. The recent outrages committed by the city police is not countenanced at all by the Mayor; and it is certain that had he a council in sympathy with his liberal views, colored men would not be shot down like dogs, nor driven to prison like sheep just because they are colored, whilst the hoodlums are allowed to commit all kind of depredations in the very heart of the city. The lawlessness which prevails here is so alarming and wide spread, and the police so incapable of grappling with it, or so indifferent to the actions of the actors, that prominent white citizens are forced to band themselves into a protective association, to protect their families, and the general interests of the community. The police seems only active and brave when in pursuit of innocent Negroes. The raid on Franklin street Tuesday night, when sixty-five innocent colored individuals were driven to jail, is a fair sample of the action of our police force. Judge Miltenberger released the prisoners, and Mayor Shakespear in an able veto upon a discriminating police ordinance relating to the matter said:

In conclusion, I would respectfully caution the administration to look well into all matters relating to changes in our police system. The last ordinance creating the office of chief of aids and placing the detective force directly under his orders, which was passed over my veto, I am sorry to say has not given that satisfaction that you gentlemen wished; I then pointed out the difficulties that would arise.

Why only yesterday our public prints give an account of a raid and capture of some of sixty-five poor unfortunate people, and the imprisonment of some whose only fault was that they were not able to procure more luxurious lodgings. This I do not consider as detective work, and will bring the force in bad repute. I have ordered Colonel Boylan not to allow this to occur again.

A police force to be efficient should at all times be subject to the authority of its head, who should have power to manage its details.

Your respectfully, JOS. A. SHAKESPEAR.

We sustain the position taken by the Mayor, and the time is not far distant when his impartial actions will receive a hearty vindication from the masses irrespective of parties. Our local government should be administered by such conscientious men as Mayor Shakespear.

OUR TRIP TO PATTERSONVILLE.

On Sunday by the 12 o'clock train we left for Pattersonville by the Morgan N. O. & T. R. R., to attend the First of August emancipation celebration. Nothing of importance transpired until we reached Terrebonne station, where we met Judge Taylor Beattie, on his way over the District as attorney for the Government in the French claims. The Judge is in good spirits, speaks flatteringly of his success in the legal business which is rapidly increasing. The most notable case he had on hand recently was that of a colored man indicted for murder. The Judge it is said defended the case with so much zeal and ability, that it has added greatly to his popularity with all classes in the district. The Judge speaks confidently of the political situation and the success of his Committee. He will call the State Central Committee for the transaction of important business just prior to his leaving for Washington early next month. This pleasant interview terminated, when we landed at Franklin and the Judge passed up the road.

This is a prosperous little town; the colored people are large property holders here, and seem contented. We had the pleasure of meeting Hon. V. B. Smith and Hon. M. S. Jackson immediately on our arrival, we were pleasantly enter-

tained by these two gentlemen with many of their friends, and discussed various matters of importance especially to the LOUISIANIAN. We then met our courteous friend Mr. A. Davis, postmaster for the town of Franklin, who took us to his pleasant home and very hospitably entertained us during our stay. Mr. Davis is a very prosperous man, he has several properties in the town of Franklin, which gives him a moderate income. His house is one of the finest in the town. As a young man he is worthy of imitation, and may be considered in easy circumstances. Monday morning we met our young friend J. B. Verduan at the Postoffice, who offered us conveyance to Pattersonville. He having a fine team we accepted. Mr. Verduan is a popular young man, and is at present clerk of the Court. We passed Verdunville where a prosperous business is being conducted by the Verduns. The ride along the Bayou Teche and Tchafalays river was very pleasant, and the scenery grand. Cane fields stretched out far and near, until the whole tract along the route seemed to be one luxuriant mass of cane plants. The crop in this district is said to be the finest in the parish and promises a large yield. A little before 12 o'clock we reached

PATTERSONVILLE.

The little town was crowded with people, all happily engaged in the celebration, the Thibodaux Brass Band was playing a lively march, followed by a brilliant procession. The Colored Men's Protective Union led, directed by W. S. Posey. Then followed the Love and Charity B. A. of Pattersonville with a beautiful banner, and dress regalia blue silk collars and aprons trimmed in silver. The Young Laborers B. A. of St. Mary, Evening Star B. A. of Centreville. This society presented a very fine appearance, then came the Y. M. Base Ball Association of Pattersonville, followed by about two hundred Sabbath school children. The procession with about five hundred in line formed its line of march down the principal streets, and then to the Oak Grove, where the celebration was to take place. At this delightful spot an immense crowd had gathered, and every one seemed jubilant over the grandest celebration ever witnessed in Pattersonville. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Colored Men's Protective Union, W. S. Posey was unanimously chosen permanent chairman. After a short prayer Mr. Posey stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Emerson E. Rousseau, as first speaker. He was followed by Prof. G. W. Wells, who delivered a carefully prepared address from manuscript, which displayed great ability. Mr. B. J. Connerly came next with a lecture of considerable length. The editor of the LOUISIANIAN was the next to address the meeting. Mr. H. H. Johnson, of Franklin, a young man 17 years of age, delighted the audience with a speech which would have done credit to one double his age. The final address was delivered by Mr. James E. L. Hoakins, who spoke at length and with great ability. The speakers were all loudly applauded. Refreshments were served up in abundance. In company with Prof. Wells we were cordially invited by the beautiful and polite Miss Leither Wilcoxon, to a delicious spread carefully prepared with every conceivable delicacy by the fair hands of Miss Wilcoxon, Miss Celia Wood, Miss Alice Thomas, Mrs. Edith Taylor, Miss L. Reason, Miss Mary Booker, Miss Nancy Reason, Miss Eliza Reason, Miss S. Haydell, Miss A. Haydell, and the affable Miss Effie Walker of Franklin. Prof. Wells and our genial friend J. B. Verduan and myself were so royally entertained by these ladies, that were loathed to leave Pattersonville. After the repast, in company with Mr. Andrew G. Gee, Mr. Felix Raymond and several other gentlemen whose names we cannot recall, we were induced to take part in a game of croquet, under the able tutelage of Miss Wilcoxon we managed to win the second game. The afternoon passed pleasantly away, until 6 o'clock, when the party broke up and the procession moved up the streets,

keeping step to the lively music of the Band.

Prof. Wells, Mr. Verduan and myself passed a pleasant evening at Miss Wilcoxon and Mrs. Taylor's at their homes, where we remained until 7 o'clock. From thence we proceeded to the Hall, where a sumptuous supper was served up. Here we took leave of our friends, Verden and Prof. Wells who left for Franklin, and we to the railroad station, in company with friend Posey. We battled with the mosquitoes and horse flies until midnight, watching for a Texas freight train which did not put an appearance, and had to call back at our friend Taylor's for a night's lodging. Early next morning we breakfasted with Mr. Gee and his lovely sister Miss Wilcoxon, after which we were given a buggy ride to the depot, and bade adieu to Pattersonville. The celebration was a success in every particular. At Morgan City we met Mr. William Jones and Mr. W. C. Gury, with whom we had a pleasant chat. They spoke favorably of the LOUISIANIAN, and both gave in their names as subscribers. Our popular friend Posey, who is agent for the paper is doing a good word for the LOUISIANIAN. The paper was highly complimented by all whom we met. Its circulation is very large in this section. We bade adieu to our Morgan City friends, and at 4 1/2 o'clock p. m. we landed in the city, and was received by our local reporter W. R. Boyd, at the Depot. Our trip was a pleasant one, and we will always have pleasant recollections of our visit to Pattersonville.

EXTERMINATION.

We are called again to record another of these deliberate murders for which New Orleans is famed. We do not know how long this disagreeable business will continue, but circumstances indicate that it has a long lease. We hate to attack the character of a community in which we dwell and make a livelihood, but this consideration however strong it may be, must yield before the greater one, of vindicating the cause of humanity. We had hardly recovered from the shock of a long list of successive crimes of every description, known and unknown to our codes, than we were again startled by the shooting down in cold blood of a colored man by one of the peace officers of this city.

As usual the Negro was guilty of some offense. At first he was accused of having committed some peccadillo, from information furnished by the Captain of the schooner "T. Y. Again;" and after he was killed by that policeman Ryan, it came to light that he was wanted in St. Tammany parish for a worse crime. Such are in brief the circumstances of the case.

We want to know under what law, was Mr. Ryan authorized to kill the man. Suppose Adison Harvey was guilty of all the offenses charged before and after his death, did that make him "hors la loi?" Did that negro, (as our newspapers are wont to call any man of that hated and persecuted race) resist arrest? Not even that excuse could be advanced in justification of the crime. But something else was found, and it was that Adison Harvey had committed rape upon the person of a young lady, (his own daughter), in St. Tammany.

Fine logic, the same used all over the country now a days to help on the work of extermination. The journalists know, and the good people of this commonwealth know, that Mr. Ryan in killing Harvey, committed deliberate murder, and that in any law-abiding country he would be made to suffer the necessary consequences of his act. And if Mr. Ryan was not satisfied of absolution and a silent vote of thanks for killing a negro, he would think twice before trying the calibre of his pistol at Harvey.

We must repeat what we have often said before, that the judges, attorneys and juries are elected and appointed for the prosecution of all offenders, irrespective of race or color.

We have a constitution and criminal codes in which the laws are

laid down for the guidance of those officers.

The policeman has his right of self defense like any other individual; but when he undertakes to right other people's wrongs by using violence, he ceases to be the guardian of the law and becomes a common felon. As such we hold him, and as such we demand that he be punished in proportion to his offense under the laws of the State.

Say what you may, gentlemen, but it looks as if there is a disposition to kill out the black race, upon the general unproven charge of rape. That is the stereotyped formula, the one that is best calculated to draw sympathy for the murderer, and abhorrence for the murdered. Our eyes are open and fixed upon you. You can no longer keep us from thinking and speaking. We will watch you, and denounce your brutal conspiracy against an innocent and unobtrusive race. We have a perfect right to take hand in the civilizing of this country, and we will do it by being true to the law.

Say what the gossip will, the civilization of Louisiana will be held responsible for these crimes. New Orleans is not the western frontier, but a great commercial city, with all the refinement, the wealth, and the vanity, which distinguish other great cities of America. She may boast of railroads connecting her with Mexico and the rich centers of the North, yet she seems to be second to no place, in depreciation of human life.

She is the theatre of infamy, rapine and murder, and waits for the outcast to tell her that she is disgraced. Beware gentlemen, "the gods grind slowly, but exceedingly fine."

Meanwhile the world must know exactly how you deal with your laborers and sailors—two callings which have no inducements for your pets.

R. L. DUBREUIL.

President Garfield is rapidly recovering and the Nation is correspondingly happy. We trust that the President will not receive any further drawbacks.

Mr. W. S. Wilson has returned from Hot Springs, Arkansas, and has assumed his place on our local staff in association with Mr. W. R. Boyd.

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

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT AND CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, New Orleans, La.

WHEREAS, Satisfactory information having reached me that owing to unavoidable circumstances, it will be impossible to obtain a quorum of the District Lodge at its annual meeting at Thibodaux, on the 2nd of August proximo, but the prospect for so doing will be better a month hence. Now, therefore, I, Anatole Panalle, District Master, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby issue this my proclamation, postponing said annual meeting of the District Lodge until Saturday, the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1881, at Thibodaux, La. At which time and place all members are expected to be in attendance without further notice. Given under my hand and seal of the District Lodge, this 29th day of July, 1881.

ANATOLE PANALLE, District Master. Official: J. B. GATORT, Dist. and Cor. Secretary.

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of "Attacks" Co. A.

- Captain—Peter Joseph; 1st Lt. F. C. Antoine; 2d Lt. John G. Lewis; 3d (Jr.) L. Carter. 1st Sergeant—R. H. Taylor; 2d E. H. Flowers; 3d C. H. Bibb, 4th Chas. Middleton; 5th Wm. H. Green. 1st Corporal—H. O. Nichols, 2d Ernest Johnson; 3d M. Gant. 4th Jas T. Cottrell; 5th M. Ferrand; 6th A. B. Kennedy; 7th H. L. Grandpre; 8th C. F. Ladd. Private—Frank Williams, C. J. Thomas, J. A. Allen, J. A. Marshall, E. J. Holmer, (deceased), C. T. Spotts Jr., T. J. Boswell, A. Munday, Ed. Williams, Robert E. Dandridge, Louis Williams, Adam S. Council, Alcide Stuts, Charles Edgard, Pierre Despouse, Fred Gerbeart, Zenon Hill, Jas. E. Bumby, B. F. Tally, Napoleon Madison, Thornton Brown, Louis Porée, Henry H. Hill, J. F. Gainnie, Engues Milano, Albert Walker, Sumpter Watts, Wm. B. Riches, Jos. L. Pierce, Jas. Gordon Taylor, Benj. F. Hale, John Drisch, G. E. Ross, Philip Harris, J. F. Thomas, Wm. Dupera, Alphonse White, Alfred O'Connor, Wm. Clinton, Chas. Watson, Alphonse Philips, George Finlay, Lewis Irvin.