

The Louisianaian.

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In future all business communications must be forwarded to the proprietor 570 Bienville street, instead of E. C. C. Astwood, Editor. Local notes will be forwarded as usual to Wm. R. Boyd, 102 Chartres street.

No notices 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. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Sills, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

THIS PAPER may be found on the corner of Bienville and St. Charles streets, at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s news advertising Bureau, 102 Chartres St., New York.

AGENTS.

- George E. Paris, City. J. W. Edwards, City. Mr. John Pocheln, Miss Lizzie Lightfoot, City; B. Boguille, " Miss Oceana Flowers, Algiers; Mr. A. Parnell, Thibodaux; Mr. J. H. Bailey, Thibodaux; Mr. A. H. Colwell, East and West Baton Rouge. Mr. B. V. Barranco, East and West Baton Rouge. Charles Roxborough, Iberville. J. S. Hinton, Indiana. J. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss David Young, Concordia. R. F. Cook, Onachitis. L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville. W. S. Posey, St. Mary. Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport. A. R. François, St. Landry. M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka. J. J. Walker, Tensas.

The ear-marks of the trimmer are still visible.

The Legislature adjourned sine die last Wednesday.

We leave for Washington this week, in consequence of which we beg the indulgence of our readers for the absence of the usual amount of matter for this issue.

During the absence of the editor and the proprietor, Mr. Wm. R. Boyd will be in control of the LOUISIANIAN. Messrs. Ernest Loquet and B. Boguille, as usual, will remain on the Staff.

Judge Beattie's interview settles the speculations of the Independent gossippers; he is the Chairman of the Stalwart Republican Committee and will fight it out upon that line.

The LOUISIANIAN returns thanks to Hon. R. N. Ogden the Speaker and the Honorable members for their courtesies, a kind word to Messrs. Peter J. Tremont, Chief Clerk of the House, McNamee, Jas. B. White, A. H. Antz, and Robert S. Landry assistants, for the consideration they extended to our reporter Mr. Ernest Loquet during this extra session of 30 days.

Wild pigeons have appeared in Pointe-Coupee.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.

The columns of our daily local journals during the week have been rife with speculations relative to an Independent movement in this State and a complete collapse of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

The Bourbons are alarmed at the progressive political tenets advocated by those of their leaders whose minds have been enlarged and liberalized by association with the leading men of the country at the National Capital. The old issues which gave the Bourbons visibility are dead and buried with the Lost Cause. Bourbonism is on the wane and a new light will illumine this beautiful Southland. The Democratic Party is without principles and issues that are not antagonistic with the progressive spirit of the age, without men or measures, without a national leader, excepting the old Sage of Grammeey Park, the relic of a past generation. The Republican Party was never firmer united in the council of its distinguished leaders, who are the great men of the Nation, and in its ranks than it is to-day. The Republican Party has a grand mission to perform in the South, to free it from the thralldom of Bourbonism. The Party in this State is not composed exclusively of office-holders whose only claim to a pretended leadership is a manipulation of State Conventions, but three-fourth of its rank and file are the yeomanry of Louisiana whose hardy toil gives the State wealth and prosperity.

Sycophants and trimmers may feel alarmed at these speculations on a new political departure, but true stalwarts are always firm in their convictions and are not drawn from allegiance to their party by Democratic dissension.

The success of Mahonism in Virginia has made it possible for political speculators to predict a general break-up and to agitate the formation of a New Party. The Republican Party of this State will not disintegrate, and needs no coalition with any wing of the Democratic Party, but what we demand is fair votes and an honest count and the Republicans will carry this State by an absolute majority of over twenty thousand.

Since the State passed under Democratic control the people have had a chance to criticize the actions of the Bourbons and their ability to run the government. A bigger failure was never achieved by any party; every department of the government is in confusion.

The extra session of the Legislature which has just adjourned was the biggest farce that was ever witnessed in the State-house.

The people of this State whose moneyed and other interests are dependent upon a reliable system of government have necessarily become dissatisfied with Bourbon rule and a change is desirable. Under the leadership of able men whose whole interests are identified with the material prosperity of the State, the Republican Party can sweep the State and bury Bourbonism in the ashes of the dead past by the overwhelming force of twenty thousand majority.

The Legislature adjourned sine die Wednesday at 4 o'clock p. m. What has been done—Reform—Yes! The License bill shows it. We hear all around that the same will often be tested in the Courts both, first as to its unconstitutionality, and second, as to its proportionate value to all trades and vocations. The Revenue bill was too "reformatory," and our Representatives felt powerless under such wide discrimination between this and the last one; as our friend, "reformer," said:

Col. Robt. Harlan, the defeated candidate for the Legislature at the recent election in Ohio, was tendered a grand banquet by the leading colored citizens of Cincinnati on the 20th ult. This is the best refutation that could have been done of the charge that the colored people defeated him.

THE INTERVIEW.

Subjoined will be found an admirable letter from the editor of this paper which speaks for itself. The letter was published to prevent the malicious interview from creating a wrong impression in the community, relative to the political status of the proprietor of this paper:

NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1882.

To the Editor of the Times-Democrat.

I notice in the local columns of your paper of to-day, under the caption of "Custom House Gossip," an interview with a prominent Custom House official relative to the Independent movement in this State. I have no desire to rebut the position taken by this would-be political sage, whose whole aim is no doubt a retention in office at the expense of our leading colored Republicans; but I deem it my duty to refute the statements made relative to Gov. Pinchback and Judge Taylor Beattie.

As editor of the Weekly Louisianaian, the only acknowledged outspoken Republican journal in this State, and a prominent member of the Beattie committee, I am in a position to know not only the status of our party, but the prominence of each individual.

It has been a studied plan of some of the Custom House officials to disintegrate the Beattie committee. Every kind of strategy possible has been resorted to in order to accomplish this end, but the committee organized by the representatives of the people in convention assembled, and recognized by three-fourths of the Republicans in the State has withstood every attack. And now, upon the eve of the departure of the committee to Washington, of which Judge Beattie and Gov. Pinchback both are members, these Custom House officials are rushing into print with covert assaults on Gov. Pinchback, with the hope of disturbing the friendly relations existing between him and Judge Beattie. It cannot succeed; they are both too well acquainted with the wily methods of these pretended Republicans to be misled by their party schemes.

I can safely say that there is not a Republican, white or colored, in the whole State, who stands better with the party than Gov. Pinchback. I have letters from nearly every parish, from leading men, indorsing him for Surveyor of the Port. I have several communications from Judges Beattie declaring his support of the Governor for the same place. I placed on file in Washington a letter from Hon. A. J. Dumont to the President of the United States indorsing the Governor for a leading position.

The committee which went to Washington, last spring, presided over by Surveyor-General J. A. Gla, placed on file a unanimous indorsement recommending him for a leading position. The Colored Men's Protective Union unanimously indorsed him for the position of Surveyor of the Port. And it is generally known that Gov. Kellogg and Congressman Darrall are openly pledged to support him for the said position. Aside from the foregoing testimonials, which cannot be denied, I would call your attention to the following indorsement by the Republican members of the General Assembly:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9, 1881.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Sir—The undersigned, Republican members of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, having a deep interest in the welfare of the Republican party, State and National, desiring to see it united, harmonious and strong in every State in the Union, and especially Louisiana; believing that suitable recognition of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback will materially aid in harmonizing and strengthening the party in this State, respectfully recommend his appointment to the office of Surveyor of the Port of this city, or some other position commensurate with his standing as a representative Republican.

Gov. Pinchback is too well known to the country to need an elaborate presentation of his ability and fitness for this position. He served in the Federal army during the war of the rebellion, as captain of Company A, Second Louisiana Native Guards, later Seventy-fourth Colored Infantry, and received an honorable discharge. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention; 1868, State Senator; 1872, Congressman from the State at large; 1871, December 6, President pro tem. of State Senate and Lieutenant-Governor; 1872, December 9, became Acting Governor by impeachment of Gov. Warmoth; 1873, January 15, United States Senator, 1878, with the State under Democratic control, member of Constitutional Convention. In addition to these positions he has been chosen delegate from the State at large to every Republican National Convention since reconstruction, except the convention of 1872. In all of these positions he dis-

played marked ability, and acquitted himself with credit to his constituents and the Republican party which elected him.

The frequency with which the people of Louisiana have honored him with high and important public trusts, attests his standing at home; and the fact that his services are earnestly sought in Northern States, in every national campaign, demonstrates that he is respected and honored throughout the Union.

We confidently, therefore, ask for his appointment at the hands of the President, and cordially commend it as one that will not only meet the approval of the Republicans of Louisiana, but of the entire country.

Henry Demas, State Senator, Seventh District; Mayer Cohen, State Senator; Richard Stimms, State Senator, Eighth District; J. Stewart, State Senator, T. T. Alcala, Representative, parish of Iberville; J. W. A. Verret, Representative, parish of Iberville; Bivian Gardner, Representative, parish of Assumption; H. Maboney, Representative, parish of Plaquemine; John Cayale, of St. John parish; George Essex, of St. Charles; V. Vickerson, of St. James parish; Euge Williams, of Terrebonne parish; H. Heidenheim, of Orleans; August Bulow, of Assumption; W. J. Yell, of Carroll; L. Roche, of Jefferson; T. M. Frazier, of Lafourche. C. H. St. Clair, of St. Mary; M. S. Jackson, of St. Mary parish; Solomon Shaffer, of Tensas parish, La.; Isham Pollard, of Terrebonne.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans.

I, John Bundenagel, a notary public in and for the parish of Orleans, State aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, do certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original petition in favor of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, addressed to the "President of the United States," with which original petition said copy has been duly compared by me, notary.

In faith whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 12th December, A. D. 1881.

J. BUNDENAGEL, Notary Public.

Compare these facts, Mr. Editor, with the malicious statement of the Custom House official, and you will readily see the animus of the interview.

Unlike some of our would-be leaders, Gov. Pinchback needs no bolstering by any one; his strength is with the people, as the facts cited herein clearly demonstrate. As to the allegation of selling out, it is as false as it is unjust. The trouble is, he will not sell. If he and his friends could have been bought over from the Beattie side there would have been no such interview in your paper.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will give this statement of facts a place in your valuable columns and much oblige a large number of your readers, as well as your obedient servant.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD.

THE MERRY STALWARTS.

WHY THE PRESIDENT FEELS IN A GOOD HUMOR, AND WHY SOME OTHERS ARE DISPOSED TO FEEL JOLLY.

The merry season of the year is in full glow, and New Yorkers were never merrier than during the Christmas week of 1881. You see, we have so much to be merry over. We not only have one of our jolly good citizens President of the United States, but we have him here for a week taking his jolly Christmas cheer with the jolly good fellows of that commonwealth which forms a mighty good slice of his kingdom, and as some of these jolly fellows know that it is not alone to eat Staten Island turkey prepared by such epicurean artists as New York city only can boast of, they knowing what really brought the President here, are just jubilant.

In a word, all of President Arthur's most intimate friends are merry because they see in his visit here the collapse of Half-breedism, and consequently the unobscured control of the party management by Arthur Stalwarts. The main business of the President in New York is for the purpose of removing all dissensions from the ranks of the Republican party in the State of New York, and when Chester A. Arthur starts out to accomplish an object of this character, we, in New York city, know that in the bright lexicon of Presidential possibilities there's no such word as fail, and of course we are merry in a general way.

But Gen. Arthur is merry in a particular way because he is President, and Roscoe Conkling and Don Cameron are his lieutenants. And to particularize further, Hon. Charles J. Folger is merry because he is Secretary of the Treasury and also because a little bird has whispered in his ear that before another Christmas-tide he will wear the silk gown of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Roscoe Conkling is merry because he is not only soon to be

come a member of the Cabinet, but that as Secretary of the Treasury he can clean out the New York Custom-house of the Fenton-Curtis crowd, command homage from Hays, and respect from John Sherman, of Ohio. Collector of Customs Robertson is merry because he has substantial grounds for believing that Gen. Arthur has written upon the political blackboard in great big letters: "For Governor of New York, 1882; Hon. Wm. H. Robertson." Alonzo B. Cornell is merry because he has assurances that he can spend four years in the German Empire as Minister Plenipotentiary at \$17,500 a year salary. John B. Lydecker is merry because he knows that the collector of custom of the great port of New York is the gift that Santa Claus will drop into his Christmas stocking along about this time next year. Gov. Porter, of Indiana, is merry because his New York friends have written his name across the slate for 1884 for Vice-President, and Gen. Grant is merry because he is to have \$1,000 a month added to his already princely income by the passage of the Logan bill for placing U. S. G. on the retired list, and Logan, Arthur and all the other possible candidates for President in 1884, 1888, 1892 or even 1896, intend this bill shall effectually retire the only original candidate for a third term of the Presidency.—N. Y. Letter to Philadelphia Times.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SPEECH OF HON. M. S. JACKSON, AGAINST THE RESOLUTION OF MR. HEIDENHAIN OF NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. Speaker.—If this resolution had been introduced by a gentleman from the other side of the House I would not have said a word about it, but coming from one who claims to be a Republican, I am forced to say a few words; I deny his being what he calls himself, he misrepresents the Republicans of his city and ward, and the State. I say here and would like for the country to know that he don't represent the Republicans on this floor; the gentleman in supporting his resolution said that the National Guards had done that great good both in the country and city. I deny it, they have done nothing. They went up in the country and arrested a few Negroes, and brought them here. What was their crime? Nothing, save making a strike for bread! Now let us see what great good they did in the city. The hard workingmen of this city thought they would make a strike for wages, and whilst in the act of so doing, the National Guards was called on to suppress them. That is the great good done! Go to the meetings of these city laboring organizations, whose number exceeds 14,000, and hear their fearful complaints. They are not the cries of office seekers, but the cries of hard workingmen, and when they complain the National Guard must be called on to suppress them! Has the gentleman from the Fourth Ward forgotten the memorial he signed and forwarded to the President of the United States, stating that the rightful majority of the people were suppressed off account of shot guns and bulldozing? And that the majority now in the Legislature obtained their election by assassination and fraud? Does the gentleman intend going back on what he said to the people of this country? I hope not. Mr. Jackson made a point of order that the resolution was out of order as it did not come in the call of the Governor. The Speaker ruled against the point of order and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Militia.

Second Extra Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Monday Dec. 26, 1881.

House was called to order in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor calling an extra session for 10 days more, from this date.

64 members present.

Prayer offered by Rev. Father Hubert.

House bill No. 46—Salaries and per diem of the members and employees of the House was finally passed.

House bill No. 20—License bill was taken up, and considered, in committee of the whole up to the 20th section.

House adjourned till Tuesday, at 12 m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 2ND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Tuesday Dec. 27 1881.

House called to order at 12 m. Speaker Ogden in the chair. 75 members present.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hill.

Journal read and approved.

Report of committees received.

House bill No. 20—with amendments was taken up for consideration, and ordered engrossed and passed to its third reading. House resumed business. House bill No. 1, under consideration for a length of time.

Motion by Mr. Atkins to adjourn till next day at 12 m. Carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 3RD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. House called to order.

Speaker Ogden in the Chair. 71 members present.

Prayer by Rev. Father Hubert. Journal read and approved.

Resolution by Mr. Dadenheffer. That the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses be authorized to pay to each reporter States, Times-Democrat, City-Item, Deo, Picayune, German Gazette, and LOUISIANIAN, the sum of \$25.00.

House resolve itself in Committee of the whole, Mr. Vincent in the chair for the purpose of considering House bill No. (45) Revenue bill.

House proceeds in regular order. Speaker Ogden in the chair.

Licen bill being under consideration to its final passage, many discussions took place.

Mr. Heidenhain, renewed his remarks of the week previous concerning this License Bill, that was if the country representatives wanted money in the State Treasury, it was for them to urge their constituents to settle their back taxes. He said, that he was told on the streets of the city that if the bill passed, it would have a tendency to break up the Democratic party; he did not want the breaking up of the Democratic party, but "with peculiar stress" he wanted it to "run." He voted no on the License bill.

Mr. Jackson said, that according to this bill all Bar Rooms whose receipts are less than \$7500 will have to pay \$100. While higher classes have been changed from one thousand dollars to \$750 and while class B, which required a License of \$750, to be paid has been stricken out, no provision was made for small Bar Rooms whose receipts are less than \$7500. He said that he was not in favor of such a heavy License and in consequence voted no.

Several other members voted no and explained their votes.

The bill was finally passed with 59 yeas and 17 nays.

House then adjourned till next day at 12 m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 4TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Thursday Dec. 29th 1881.

House called to order at 12 m. Speaker Ogden in the chair, 82 members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hill.

Journal read and approved.

Petitions memorials and resolutions were offered.

Resolution from the table.

By Mr. Dadenheffer—Resolution to pay \$25, to each and every reporter of the following journals Picayune, City Item, States Times-Democrat, Bee, German Gazette and LOUISIANIAN; was carried.

House bill on second reading referred to committee. House bill No 45 was under consideration of the balance of the day's session.

Motion to adjourn by Mr. Locke till 12 m. Friday, was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 5TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Friday Dec. 30.

House was called to order at 12 m., Speaker in the chair.

82 members present. Prayer by Rev. Father Hubert. Journal was read and approved.

Petitions, memorials and resolutions were offered. Reports of committees referred.

House bill No 45—The revenue bill was under consideration during the day, no definite action upon the same. After considerable debate the House adjourned till 12 m., Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 6TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Saturday Dec. 31 1881.

House called to order at 12 m. Speaker Ogden in the chair. 75 members present.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hill.

Journal read and approved.

Report of committees received.

House bill No. 20—with amendments was taken up for consideration, and ordered engrossed and passed to its third reading. House resumed business. House bill No. 1, under consideration for a length of time.

Motion by Mr. Atkins to adjourn till next day at 12 m. Carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 7TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. House called to order at 12 m.

Speaker Ogden in the chair. 77 members present. Prayer by Rev. Father Hubert. The journal was read and approved. Resolutions memorials and petitions received and referred.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR. The following message was received through Mr. E. W. Halsey, Secretary to the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 2, 1882.

The Governor has approved and signed the bill entitled.

An act to amend and re-enact section 682 of the Revised Statutes of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations for literary, scientific, religious and charitable purposes.

The House after having had in consideration several resolutions from the table, they being referred to respective committees:

Took a recess till 5 p. m. House met at 5 p. m. With 44 members present. Mr. Cosgrove moved to adjourn till next day at 12 m. Motion was carried.

8TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. House called to order at 12 m.

Speaker Ogden who called Mr. McDonald to the chair. 79 members present. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hill. Petitions, memorials and resolutions offered and referred.

Conference committee was appointed to meet the conference committee of the Senate, for the purpose of agreeing on the License bill, at 4 p. m. The report of the committee was received and the House concurred with the amendments of the Senate.

House adjourned till Wednesday at 12 m.

DIED.—On January 6th, 1882, at 1 o'clock a. m., ALON JONES, aged 16 years, a native of the parish of Natchitoches, at the residence of her uncle Hon. H. Baby, 168 Claiborne street, New Orleans, La.

Natchitoches papers please copy.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO. Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

Paid Capital \$500,000 00 Assets at their market value 618,865 46

Directors: A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte, A. Garrison, Charles F. Lewis, H. Gully, D. Fatib, E. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmitt, F. Pouts, Ernest Meunier, A. Lidge, Jules Tynes, J. Tynes, President, J. W. Hume, Secretary.