

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

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

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## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully, felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproval have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of the rights of liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of palliating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her inimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION. We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION. We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL. By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BANKS. THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

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## POETRY.

OUT BY THE GRAVES; OR, THE CAPTAIN'S OPINION.

BY J. D. MISSIMER.

Your son, Captain? Eh? He was young! Twenty-two? And was killed on his way To the front with you, Six years ago this May!

And the veteran brave Looked down with a sigh, To his young boy's grave And swept! While I With the shrubberies wave Was hushed, as he manted his sorrows about him!

His thoughts to the Infinite gave. And the birds flew high In the summer air, And the breeze went by Keeping silence there, And all was still, till I Looked up—and found the veteran smiling!

And he spoke thus—under the sky. Captain! no fear— Between you and me! There's nobody near, Not any I see That can hear— I would know of this thing—your opinion! This offering of flowers each year.

"Well," he began, "you see— Plain speaking—no boast; I can say, as for me And the rest of the Post, Who to speak out are free, Things have changed—the last years' among the soldiers!

"Tain't now as they'd like it to be." The leaders? "Just so! The eliques and the rings; Politicians you know— With their numerous thungs; Who are with us for show, They have no more to say in this business, As they did have a few years ago.

"They've been playing bad tricks Since the close of the war; And succeeded to mix Decoration Day more Into bad politics— Just to keep their foul party from sinking! And it did!—through its powerful links.

"Hot speeches of fate To the people they made! Foul traitors who hate Run abusive tirade Over the graves of the great! Who had fallen. The vampires came not to weep!

No, no! 'Twas political bait. "But now, things are right! We come here to weep, And to think, in the light— Over the brave boys who sleep, And who fell in the fight Which was fought between brave and noble!

Each side thinking theirs was the right! "They were soldiers, so we! Theirs fell, so did ours! Then let us all see Each grave strewn with flowers From memory's tree! And extend to the conquered a Union! For that, every soldier is free.

"Let us learn to be fair! From the boys now at rest And at home 'Over There' In the land of the blessed! In the sunny land where They're forgotten!—the souls of both armies, Who breathe for us living, one prayer!"

And the Captain was right! Things have changed, as he said, This beautiful sight "Among the graves of the dead— This is hallowed—in light! Is surrounded no more by the trickster! And we bade the old veteran good night!

## CHOICE SELECTIONS.

At the Labor Reform Convention last week, in Boston, Wendell Phillips was one of the speakers and we quote from the National Standard his remarks as follows:

After reading the resolutions Mr. PHILLIPS spoke briefly, showing the necessity of Labor reform, and the elevation of the working classes, as illustrated by the recent sad events in Paris. He did not join the American press in its wholesale condemnation of the Communists. He felt nothing but regret and rebuke for the vandal destruction of public and private property in Paris, but every civilized man at all acquainted with French history, and cognizant of the present state of affairs, ought to know and never forget that in this struggle between Paris and Versailles, Paris represents what every American ought to love—the struggle of the French people to govern themselves. Paris in her effort to secure freedom for France had been defeated, and the consequence will be that either the Bourbon or the Orleans family will take possession of France, of course

with the consent of the other kingdoms of Europe. But the effort, though a failure, was honorable, so far as represented by right and moderate leaders. No man ought to forget—in this day of sneering at France—the eminent service she has rendered to civilization. There is no other people in Europe that has rendered half the service to science that France has done during the last hundred years. Not one. No other people within the last two hundred years has done half the service to art and science that France has done. Italy herself has no claim, for the last century and a half, to stand anywhere near the French people. In science and art France leads Europe to-day. And in the progress of civil liberty—the great element of modern civilization—there is no nation, except England, that has any right to be named in the same breath with France in her service to civil liberty. While Germany was crowded in the dust in absolute, unmanly submission to the most despicable of kings, France was inspiring the mind of Thomas Jefferson, and half saving the experimented liberty in these thirteen colonies. But the real lesson of Paris lies deeper than that. While those leading men, Louis Blanc and others, interested in republicanism, were such men as we should honor and joy to follow, the masses of France, ignorant, ill-fed, ignored by government, mentally and physically starved by the despotism of twenty years—I might say of one hundred years—the moment these men rested their hands upon them to do this national work, they flung off the reins of their leaders, and in their mad career showed us what a neglected and wronged laboring class will do if left to themselves for a century. Whether you go into the mines of Pennsylvania, or whether you regard the great increase of cities, the dangers which will beset the next generation will be the existence of just such masses of men that have made Paris terrible to law and order. If we would guard against similar scenes in the city of New York, the question, How to make the laboring man work less and have more for his work,—will have to be considered. For, in spite of all social science and all the dry theorizing which is flung at us from the different churches and societies in the course of the year, I still maintain that the ideal civilization which is to come, and which it is the duty of every man to hasten, is all wrapped up in that one principle, that the mass of mankind work less, and enjoy themselves more. Europe is treading forward to the day when the mass of men shall work less and enjoy more, and that is the goal at which we aim, and our only object in these resolutions and this movement is to hasten the progress of humanity in that direction.

THE UNHUNG TRAITOR. There are some men so saturated with evil, so infamous in character, so justly deserve universal execration, that all rightminded people instinctively recoil from them with horror. Intellectual and cultivated they may be, yet their proper rank is among the world's great villains. Of this stamp is Jefferson Davis—the politician, the perjured conspirator, the traitor, the ex-rebel president, and the murderer, whom the nation made a great mistake in not hanging. He ought not to show his face among the American people, except with lips hermetically sealed. His name has become the synonym of a monster, and a sense of burning shame ought to prevent him from even whispering it in his own presence. Were he to die from sheer self disgust, it would be no blunder and no loss to the world. Who is this Jefferson Davis, and what has he done? Years ago he was in Mississippi the open, blatant, undisguised repudiator of state obligations. In the winter of 1860—61, being a senator of the United States, sworn to support its Constitution, he was a conspirator plotting the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of this Government. Subsequently he became a traitor to his country by overt acts; and being chosen as the rebel president of

the rebel Confederacy, he conducted a war of rebellion against the national authority, and persisted in it, at great sacrifice of human life, long after every hope of its success had been completely blasted. As the commander-in-chief of the rebel forces, he treated the Union prisoners whom the fortunes of war placed in his power, with a barbarity and fiendish cruelty hitherto unknown among civilized men, and seldom witnessed even among savages—literally starving them to death by hundreds and thousands. When General Grant forced his way through the intrenchments that defended Richmond, this same Jefferson Davis, like a sneak and coward, abandoned his associates in treason, and, disguised in woman's dress, sought to escape from the country whose justice he had provoked and whose soil he had reddened with the blood of patriotism. His whole history is that of a selfish, desperate, dangerous, unprincipled, and exceedingly bad man. He belongs to the great criminals of the race, distinguished by no virtues worthy of being remembered, and notable only for those intensities of evil which assimilate man to a fiend. That he should be permitted to live in a land which has suffered so much from his life, and which might so justly claim his death, is a clemency which no other nation but this would practice. We believe in capital punishment, especially for such a vile traitor to his country and such an inhuman murderer of Union prisoners as Jefferson Davis.

This is the man—by a mistake suffered to live, and by the most unblushing effrontery opening his mouth—who is now perambulating the South, and making speeches filled with the old venom of treason, to his Southern Democratic friends, ex-rebels, and associates in crime and murder. He does not appreciate the governmental leniency that has spared him from the gallows. He exhorts the Southern Democracy to look hopefully into the future, and patiently wait for the good time coming when the Democratic party shall gain control of the National Government, and when the "lost cause" through this party "will be crowned with victory and triumphant success." He boldly defends the Rebellion. In his recent speech at Augusta, Georgia, he said: "I am not of those who accept the situation I accept nothing." "I don't believe I did any wrong." Southern Democrats, hearing these words, cheered him with thunders of applause. This is rebel pluck where it is safe to be plucky, disarmed but not changed, and ready to fight again at the first favorable moment. Jefferson Davis don't mean to give it up, and he don't mean that the South shall give it up, if he can help it. He is to-day the representative man of the greater portion of Southern Democracy. The North will do well to understand what this Southern cheering for the arch-traitor means. Politically considered, his speech-making is a grave misfortune to the Democratic party; yet it reveals a fact which the American people should thoroughly ponder. A party whose principles make such a man its friend, and whose success is the basis of his hopes, has upon it the mark of Cain. The old issues of the war and of reconstruction, manifestly, are not dead. They are still living and active, and will be as long as such men as Jefferson Davis are the favorites of Southern Democrats. They will confront the people at the next presidential election. Another battle remains to be fought, and another victory to be won, in order to make secure the proper fruits of the war; and the best way to gain the end is to re-elect the conqueror of the Rebellion for the next President of these United States.—Exchange.

A substitute for the murderous car-hook has been invented in this city. It consists of a handle, chain and hook. The hook is to be welded to the wiffletree, which prevents the use of it as a weapon. The handle hanging on the dashboard. It has all the requirements of the ordinary hook, and under the present circumstances would be a fitting substitute for the one now in use.—Ex.

## LAWS

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 49.

An Act To amend and re-enact article 573 of the Code of Practice.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That article 573 of the Code of Practice be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: Whoever intends to appeal may do so either by petition or by motion in open court at the same term at which the judgment was rendered, upon offerings to give such surety as the court may direct, as hereafter provided. But in cases where the judgment decrees a divorce, such petition or motion of appeal must be filed within thirty days, not including Sundays, after the signing of such judgment, instead of ten days, and shall operate as a suspension appeal therefrom, and there shall be no devolution appeal allowed thereafter.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1871. (Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEZ, Secretary of State.

No. 60. AN ACT For the relief of A. Mays, of the parish of Bienville.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the sum of one thousand eight hundred and nine (\$1809) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to J. A. Mays, of the parish of Bienville, to indemnify him for the loss of several warrants on the State treasury owned by him, amounting together to said sum, and which warrants were lost by said Mays and remain still unpaid.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Auditor is hereby required to warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of said J. A. Mays for the sum aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871. (Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEZ, Secretary of State.

An Act No. 61

Fixing the time of holding the district court in the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, comprising the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine and Grant.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the time of holding the terms of the courts in the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine and Grant, shall be as follows: Parish of Rapides, first Monday of December and May.

Parish of Natchitoches, first Mondays of November and June.

Parish of Sabine, fourth Monday of November and fourth Monday of June.

Provided, That should it ever occur that the first day of any court as fixed in this act is a day of pub-

lic rest, then and in such case it shall be the duty of the judge of such court to begin the session thereof on the next legal day.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and they are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871. (Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEZ, Secretary of State.

No. 62. AN ACT For the relief of E. North Cullom, of the parish of Avoyelles, and for other purposes.

Whereas, The Honorable E. North Cullom was duly elected, commissioned and sworn as Judge of the Seventh Judicial District Court of Louisiana; and whereas he did well and faithfully do and perform all the duties of his office from the first day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, until the thirtieth day of June, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and whereas he never received any remuneration whatsoever for his said services; now, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay unto said E. North Cullom, the unpaid balance of his salary as Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Louisiana, for one year and five months, beginning on the first day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and ending on the thirteenth day of June anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, amounting to five thousand eight hundred dollars, out of any money remaining in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said sum be paid on the warrant of the said E. North Cullom, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871. (Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEZ, Secretary of State.

No. 63. AN ACT Entitled an act for the relief of Centenary College of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in accordance with the condition stated in the original sale of the College of Louisiana (act No. 74, 1845, and act No. 113, 1847), the Centenary College of Louisiana shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than a literary institution.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the board of trustees of said Centenary College shall be, and are hereby, relieved from all further and subsequent conditions and liabilities to the State of Louisiana.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871. (Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEZ, Secretary of State.

Continued on Third Page.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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