

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 19, 1873.

Books in running books are probably volumes of water.

They now make new blonde hair from basswood, and wooden-haired women pay high for it.

Father-shooting has become a mania. A young man at Decatur, Illinois, has just won his hand at it.

Are you a Christian? And summer, why will you die? Some of the pious communications sent on postal cards.

A mysterious stranger lately died at Nashville, New Hampshire, and the local papers say he has returned to tell anything of himself.

Marc Anthony is the name of the bull being trained for a fight at St. Augustine, Florida. He will appear in the arena next winter.

The Norwegians of Wisconsin are about to erect a monument to Leif Erickson, a bold Viking who discovered America in the year 1000.

Henry Smith, of Burlington, Illinois, knocked a chipmunk down by a blow with the buttend of his gun. He shot himself through, at the same time, fatally.

H. H. Shintee, of Missouri, who recently graduated at the head of his class at the Annapolis Naval Academy, is a nephew of ex-Governor Michael Hahn, of St. Charles.

Queen Victoria lately discharged a number of laborers on her estate at Osborne for asking sixpence a day additional pay and an hour less of work. That is economy militant.

The clergyman who saw a special Providence in the Iowa tornadoes is counted a very cheap minister. John the Baptist passed at a much lower rate. He was one cent in the wilderness.

They've got 'em in Terre Haute, too! "Street corner leaders" to your posts tomorrow! If the weather continues favorable your impertinent gaze will be rewarded by the sight of many a new outfit.

On the seventeenth of June, 1873, Father Marquette started upon his voyage of discovery on the Mississippi river. The two hundredth anniversary of this event was not celebrated here to any great extent.

Cerebro-spinal exhaustion, the result of a lifelong liability to epileptic seizures, acute and chronic, and locomotor ataxia, are what all the Peps, according to the London Lancet, He may live for a long time yet.

A Florida paper complains that the lumber thieves are worrying the people of Gainesville. In one instance the roofing was taken off a shed adjoining a dwelling. Perforation of the "piling cusses" is talked of as a remedy.

A sportive drayman, employed in a grain store at Portland, Oregon, dropped a bag of wheat down a hatchway upon the head of a fellow drayman, named Blake, all for a joke. Blake didn't laugh, though, for the joke broke his neck.

A poor prospect is for visitors the Prospect Park swindle on the American side of Niagara Falls. The proprietors have inclosed all the ground along the river from which a view of the falls can be obtained. Fifty cents to go in.

On the eve of a battle an officer came to ask permission of the commander to go and see his father, who was on his death bed. "Go," said the General, "you honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long upon the land."

A fascinating young lady at a party in Tusculum, a few evenings since, was asked if she ever read Shakespeare. She replied, with a toss of her pretty head: "Shakespeare? Of course I have. I read that when it first came out."

A Cleveland copper inspector fell asleep in church, from which he was waked by the pastor's reading, "Society there is a vein of silver and a piece for the gold where they find it." Jumping to his feet he shook his head, saying, "I'll take five hundred shares."

Professor Plantamour, whose comet failed to come to time last year, asks the public to plant a more enduring faith in him than ever. He gives up the comet, but says the sun is losing its heat at an alarming rate, and that A. D. 2000 will be frozen to death. Now get overcoats and winter coal.

A minister examined his school boys thus: "What is the meaning of the word repentant?" "Please, sir, I don't know." "Now if I had a son of ten, what would I do?" "Please, sir, I don't know." "Well, why should I feel sorry?" "Please, sir, I don't know." "Please, sir, I don't know."

Frank Waiworth's character says the Boston Herald, seems to be of precisely the style that his father and other members of the "Quana" school, as it may be called, have loved to paint; and, if reading his father's books has been the influence which formed his mind and fitted it for such a deed, the resemblance would not be so distant after all.

Barnett H. Hancock, Esq., tax collector of Concord, one of the best officers, a staunch Republican, and a general gentleman, has been granted leave of absence by the Governor for long enough to visit the North, where he has not been for nine years. Judge Bowen, of Concordia, will attend to the interests of taxpayers during Mr. Hancock's absence.

This practice ship Constellation, which this year cruises along the coast with the cadet midshipmen on board, left her moorings in the Severn river, off the naval school, last Thursday. She has on board about one hundred midshipmen, of whom thirty-one belong to the first or highest class, and the remainder of the second and third classes. The fourth class is not represented on board, as it has not yet been organized, being composed of the successful candidates who have presented themselves for examination for admittance into the Acad'emy this summer. The course of instruction will be what is known as the "home cruise," Newport being the first stopping place, and then New London, Halifax and return, lasting from June 10 until September 15.

CONFLUENCE OF THE POLITICAL ELEMENTS

No more the three entrants of the old. No more the three entrants of the old. No more the three entrants of the old. No more the three entrants of the old.

The events of the past few days have been no less gratifying than astonishing to the old-time Union men of Louisiana, the original Republicans, the survivors of the Breder street massacre in 1861, and the true friends of this State.

In this city, this people and of humanity everywhere. During that time we have seen one stronghold after another gracefully surrendered, until now little of importance remains that has not fallen into the hands of the Republicans.

At first we had the decision of Judge Callon, fully and unreservedly recognizing the right of Mrs. Josephine Decuir to be treated with the respect due to a human being by the officers of the steamboat Governor Allen, and amending the owners in heavy damages for refusing to comply with their obligations as common carriers.

Next we have the action of the Liberal party, voluntarily pledging itself to accord to our colored fellow-citizens the full rights pertaining to manhood and to citizenship.

Next, we have the result of the meeting of the one hundred white and colored representative men, which practically admits all that we ever contended for, and places the two races upon a footing of exact equality.

There may be a small party yet that will further resist, but they will be able to exert no appreciable influence. So that we may consider that the question of status on account of color and political opinion is settled in this State for all time to come.

For the representative men of the white race who have appended their names to the agreement entered into at the conference meeting at the Jockey Club rooms are staunch and true to their pledged faith. They have put their hands to the plow, reluctantly, it may be, in the case of some of them, and they will not turn back. There is nothing the colored men have so much desired as to live in peace and amity with their white fellow citizens, and they will faithfully live up to the new platform of principles.

There has not been such a surrender since that of Appomattox. No other circumstance has occurred here of such vital importance to the well-being of this State since the beginning of her career. The barriers of prejudice have been swept away by a mighty effort, and they can never again be erected with any showing of strength. Henceforth we are all Republicans—all radicals—all Union men, and bound by an obligation to work for the benefit of "our people." And he it understood "that by our people" we mean all men, of whatever race, color or religion, who are citizens of Louisiana, and who are willing to work for her prosperity.

There may be, here and there, a subject who is unwilling to "work" much for the prosperity of anybody, even for his own living, but under the pressure of public opinion, which both sides will be able to bring, he will be prevented from interfering with others who are willing. The main forces of the opposition to Republicanism having given away and enlisted in the ranks of the victors, there is no longer an enemy in the field of any magnitude. The current of public opinion will hereafter run smoothly in one unbroken stream in one direction, and the occupation of the Republican party is gone. Its mission is accomplished.

We shall not pause now to calculate the advantages that might have been derived from an earlier agreement of this kind. Perhaps, like the Egyptians of old, it was necessary for a portion of the people of the South to suffer severe afflictions before they were properly prepared to let their prejudices go. Perhaps without this delay and its penalties they would have lamented that they had acted prematurely, and at some future day relapsed into their old prejudices. There is little danger of that now, however. The necessity for the step just taken is freely admitted by every intelligent citizen, and its advantages to both races too obvious to be ignored or overlooked.

Let it not be supposed, however, that the reconciliation of the two races upon this one idea of equal political and civil rights will usher in anything like a political millennium. Men will differ, as heretofore, on a hundred questions of policy. But they will contend as equals, and the minority will yield a ready assent to the majority. The new definition given to the term "our people" will, if generally accepted, help to settle many contentions. So long as we had voters, with a voice in the elections, who were not recognized by their political opponents as a part of the people, there was a conflict as to the result, the minority illegitimately contending that the decision was against a majority of the people. Demagogues seized upon this specious sort of reasoning to adorn an oratorical point and inflame the undulating masses. Since the conclusion of the dements, however, all are people alike, white, colored, old citizens, new comers, the oldest and best as well as the newest and last. We are glad, therefore, to be rid of the old bone of contention. It would be pleasant to have the people all of one mind on every question, but that we can not hope for; but we do expect, in the face of the pledges given, that in the future our political differences will be settled in a reasonable manner, in the way pointed out by the usages of civilized communities and by our own laws, and that the pistol and the knife will rarely, if ever, be resorted to in the business of settling the merits of candidates.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY. The attorneys for the defense in the case of Hawkins vs. the Plessie are addicted to perfidious flights of the imagination and impudently lofty flights of speech. One of them, Mr. Randolph, turns a period tint.

Suppose a man was sent to the Penitentiary for crime. When we state that fact, do we harm him? Do we label him?

Clearly not, Mr. Counselor. But then, suppose again that he has not been sent to the Penitentiary for crime, yet you state he has been. How then? That is the kind of case now pending before the Fourth District Court.

Mr. Ogden swears very high for an illustration. He attempts to justify the publication of the label upon Judge Hawkins by setting up a good motive.

Suppose he made a publication traducing a man of spotless and unblemished character to save the nation. Suppose that he shows that his only motive was patriotism, to serve his country in a critical moment of her history, and in so doing had hurt the reputation of an angel, could he be held responsible for it?

As there are no precedents for either branch of this impassioned interrogatory, neither the court nor the learned counsel on the opposite side was able at the moment to give a satisfactory answer. Unfortunately, there is no provision in our law which authorizes a philanthropic contrivance to immobilize the character of an honest man under any pretense whatever, and it is difficult to conceive how any honest country could get itself into such a fix as nothing would save it short of the blasting of the spotless and unblemished character of an angel. The Plessie did not hold a commission to save the country, even if it had been in peril at the time, and if it had, it did not proceed in the proper manner by assailing the character of an upright judge and an honest man. Of course, no angel has been hurt, no country has been saved. But a worthy gentleman has been libeled, and appeals to the laws for redress. What would have been the fate of an angel if he had unfortunately lighted in New Orleans last winter, and unluckily espoused the Republican cause, is necessarily a matter of conjecture. Our Fusion friends would have done their level best to injure him beyond question. They would have been so intent on saving the country in their own peculiar way, that they would have unhesitatingly bespattered his heavenly robes and wings, just as they did the characters of Judges Landring, Corelli, Hawkins, Senator Morton, and later in the season Senator Carpenter himself. And yet the country would be no nearer salvation than ever. This patent country saving process is one of the most palpable frauds of modern times. So long as the misguided men engaged in it confine themselves to the employment of harmless means, they will not be disturbed, but they cannot trample upon the reputation of the best citizens of the country with impunity, under the notion that they are accomplishing any great public good.

How well it is the sun and moon Are placed so very high, That on the coming of a man reach To pluck them from the sky. If there were not as I do believe That some returning sea Would come around to take them down And light the world with gas.

THE FLEA OF GOOD MOTIVES. Good motives are sometimes like good intentions, and run counter to the acts they suggest. It is not infrequently the case that a quack administers the wrong medicine, believing, in his ignorance, it will cure the patient. This is called a bad practice, and mankind has an unpleasant habit of punishing those guilty of it. A plea of good motive in such a case would be incontinently ruled out by any judge of good standing. Now, when Mr. Ogden asks the court to excuse the Plessie for libeling a perfectly honest man, on the ground that it was done from motives founded upon public policy, he asks too much. If character and property may be destroyed whenever any private individual conceives that some great public good will come of the destruction, there would be an end to all security. One fanatic would burn down the Cathedral in the insane belief that to check Catholicism is the only means to save the country. Another would blow up Christ Church, or the McGehee Church, on the ground that Protestantism was injuring his country. One politician would attack the Plessie office because it published sentiments which he thought pernicious, and another patriot would burn the Republican office as his mode of saving the State. A plea of good motive in any such case would be worse than the modern dodge of setting up emotional insanity as a bar to conviction in murder cases.

There can be no doubt that the death or incarceration of many of the desperadoes that infest the earth would be advantageous to the public. But even in such cases no private land has license to wreak vengeance. How much less, then, may an attack be made upon a citizen of spotless reputation, an upright judge, a man who has borne an honorable name in this State for more than a quarter of a century, under the very thin pretense of saving the country? It is repeatedly asserted by the counsel for the defense that the article in the Plessie, upon which the complaint is founded, did not mean to assail the private character of Judge Hawkins. That he was unknown to the Plessie. What they intended has less to do with it than what they did. And the fact that the judge was personally unknown to the Plessie is no reason to justify the assertion of that journal that he is either an official or a man, a "compound of perfidy and pejury." It will not do to take deliberate aim at a man, whether a stranger or not, and shoot him, and then plead you did not mean to kill him. The code holds every man responsible for the consequences of his acts, and presumes he has sense enough to calculate ordinary results from causes. So that it makes little difference what a wrong-doer may be thinking of when he performs a wrongful act. He is prohibited from taking the law into his own hands, even to redress a private injury, and has no shadow of right to go on a crusade against citizens of an opposing political or religious creed, under the specious plea that his good motives, his good intentions, to save his country warrant his acts of violence.

MARK TIME! With a show sympathy with those of liberal minds who have tendered to the colored people such cordial terms of remission, and with a confidence that this co-operation of races will be consum-

mated, we have some fears of precipitancy. It does not seem, from anonymous and other publications, that the entire white population is prepared to sustain the whole programme of commutation. Nor is it reasonable to expect that all those who have been for years appreciative of each other should embrace at once with a unanimous enthusiasm. The decision of Judge Callon and the resolutions adopted at the co-operation meeting are good indications, but they will require time and effort to diffuse them through all the fire companies and parish clubs. The mass of the colored people must have time to comprehend these proposals in all their bearings, and can not be expected to make them the basis of a new party organization or alliance. Our advice to them, therefore, is to accept these great concessions with a sincere appreciation of the motives with which they are offered, but to wait until further developments shall show how far those who presented the programme shall succeed in securing their radical adoption by their white associates. The movement thus far is a memorandum of agreement made and entered into between high contracting parties representing the interests and rights of others. It must owe its ultimate validity to the seal and signature of the masses of white and colored people respectively. That these masses may advance in unity and order, they must mark time at present.

ASSISTANCE POLITELY DECLINED. It was kind of Mr. Ogden to offer his assistance to the able attorneys who are conducting the case for Judge Hawkins before the Fourth District Court. But as it often happens in such cases, the professional service was politely declined by Judge Cooley, who perhaps does not wish to divide with Mr. Ogden the credit of success. The distinguished counsel for the defense called Judge Hawkins, the plaintiff, to the witness stand, but was met with a prompt objection. To this Mr. Ogden responded as follows:

It was certainly a singular course, when the only desire of the defendants was to prove up their own case, if he could, so common were they of their own recalcitrance, willing to trust their case in the hands of the plaintiff, himself, and met by objections.

Now it is the "only desire of defendants," in attempting to introduce Judge Hawkins to the witness stand, "was to let plaintiff prove up his own case," they could have accomplished their generous object in a much shorter way. They could ask leave to file a confession of judgment, or an admission of all the essential points pleaded in the plaintiff's bill of complaint. Neither Judge Cooley nor Judge Cotton would have raised any objection to such a mode of assisting them in their professional duties. The last named counselor, not wishing to be outdone in politeness, and willing to assist Mr. Ogden in making out the case of plaintiff, moved later in the day to strike out all of the defendant's answer except the general denial. Perhaps he offered that as a substitute for Mr. Ogden's plan to help the plaintiff's case. Whatever may have been his object, his motion was granted by the court.

SOMETHING MORE NEEDED. The colored people are in one sense the moral wards of society. These resolutions of reciprocal intercourse on stated and stilled terms will not be sufficient. The people of Louisiana should remember that while the association at the polls is at very long intervals, and the meetings on the stands and hotels but occasional, the two races daily dwell together in all the business relations of life. This demands, then, that there should be a constant and immediate interest taken in the moral culture and education of the colored people. No society can prosper with half its members left with inadequate care and instruction. Society suffers great loss when its individual members are shot or mangled; where they perish by disease or are imprisoned at public cost for crime. The employer is directly interested that his laborer should be sober and the domestic trustworthy. Can the people, then, be aware of the great money value of popular morality, when they fail to instruct and protect half their members against the insidious approach of vice and the deplorable losses of ignorance?

These reflections have derived application from the confessed crimes stated in yesterday's paper. There a colored man seduced his step-daughter and murdered by the wife or the lover of the step-daughter.

A colored man is alleged to have seduced his step-daughter and is murdered, according to the statement published by his wife, or by the lover of the ruined girl. Such crimes are unhappily not confined to any race or section, but wherever they may occur, they owe their commission to a want of moral training and intelligent thought. When, therefore, the land-shaking and warring which is being carried around among the chiefs of races betrays a retrograde, let it not be forgotten that the church and the Sunday school and honest employment are the great social antidotes to corruption, beggary and crime.

THE SOLDIERS SYMPATHY. The Report noted some days since the growing cordiality of the sections through the military magnanimity of the people. The death of Major Henry Ewing, of the St. Louis Troop, affords a touching sample of this sympathy for a gallant soldier. Here is what the St. Louis Record, a Republican paper, says of an antagonist in war and in politics:

The unvarnished tale of the young life that went out yesterday is sufficient to make its subject a hero in a better and higher field than heroes are generally made of, and he who would add to the sum of acknowledged virtues and attainments would mar the picture quite as much as he who would subtract from the general conception.

We cannot speak of Major Ewing, from personal knowledge, as a soldier, but there are those who can, and we but re-echo the sentiments of comrades, whose hardships and dangers he shared, in saying that the measure of his praise cannot be filled too full. He was a man of the part he took in the great sectional war. He chose the side which the convictions of education and association had taught him to call the right, and he had won his way to honorate

distinction before he sheathed his sword in honorable defeat.

As friend, companion and gentleman, in these relations—which are, after all, the vital ones of life—he knew neither war nor politics, but only truth and honor.

The Globe (Republican), said: Yesterday, near sunset, there went out a host of great souls, and prominent in the list of honorable and noble fell—the life of duty and heroic action.

At the commencement of the war of rebellion, Henry Ewing, like a majority of the young men of the South, entered the Confederate army, and served with gallantry and distinction throughout the contest.

These are extracts from very numerous concurrent eulogiums upon a good and gallant man. These are given to testify that the bitterness of a well fought war is yielding to the sympathies which peace and social intercourse have engendered.

SOUTHERN CONSULS. Two years ago President Grant impressed upon the State Department the necessity of inquiring into the reasons why the United States did not participate fully in the commerce of Spanish America. A series of questions embraced in a circular was addressed to the consuls in these countries, but an examination of their replies does not satisfy the commercial solicitude upon the subject. The telegraph says that twenty Southern consuls are to be appointed. This will be very well. New Orleans, St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston could readily absorb that order. The consul ought to be the best commercial representative of any country. He should comprehend the trade relations between his own and other countries, and should labor always to place these relations upon the best reciprocal footing.

It is to be regretted that the compensation of average consular appointments is scarcely sufficient to secure competent men, but the State Department should, as far as possible, examine applicants with great strictness as to character and competency. The consul is not intended as a safe shield for a crippled politician. It is the friend and adviser of the merchant; the protector of his fellow-citizen in a foreign land; the representative of a great nation among the nationalities of the world. Not uncommonly his jurisdiction may embrace questions of peace and war.

It is good for New Orleans that these consuls shall be appointed, but it is of superior importance that they should be first class men. While the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade do not lend their approval to any political appointments whatever, we should think the Department of State would respect greatly the recommendation of such commercial bodies, and would derive much advantage from their expression of opinion on the character and qualifications of the twenty consuls of the South.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. John H. Howard vs. Steamship Fire Insurance Co. In the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, in obedience to an order of the court, the undersigned, clerk of said court, do hereby give notice to the public that the case of John H. Howard vs. Steamship Fire Insurance Co. is now pending in the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, and that the same is set for trial on the 25th day of June, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court house in New Orleans, Louisiana.

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