

ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1873.

WHOLE NUMBER 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

The Following Stakes Are Now Open and Will Close August 15, 1873.

FOR FALL MEETING 1873.

THE SLOCOMB STAKE, for colts and fillies two years old, \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$100 added, second horse to receive \$200 and third \$100, one mile to carry three-year-old weight.

THE ORLEANS STAKE, for colts and fillies three years old, \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$100 added, second horse to receive \$200 and third \$100, one mile to carry three-year-old weight.

A communications must be addressed to JOSEPH P. HANSON, Lock Box No. 22, New Orleans, La.

G. A. BREAUX, President.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

AND INSTALLMENT OF OFFICERS.

To be given by the New American Free-masonry Lodge, at the lodge room, on Canal street, between Baronne and Dryades streets, on Friday and Saturday, July 4 and 5, 1873. Tickets twenty-five cents.

GRAND FAIR.

IN AID OF THE EVENING STAR SENEVOLET ASSOCIATION.

CALL OF THE ASSOCIATION.

On Canal street, between Camp and Chestnut.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—A NOTICE OF FIDELI FACIAS published judicially against my store, Nos. 11 and 13 Dumaine street, has been calculated to create the impression that my establishment was closed, and that the sale of my goods had terminated. I am sorry to find that the impression has been so generally made, and I am compelled to state that my store is open as usual, and that I have the pleasure of informing my friends, unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, that I have no intention of discontinuing my business.

WILLIAM CLARKE, Commercial Collector.

AT WALSHEE'S SHIRT STORE.

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS.

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

Men, Boys and Children.

An unusually large and complete stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, of the own make, UNDERWEAR and DRAWERS at low prices, COLLARS, CUFFS and EYELASH NECKWEAR.

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND UNDERGARMENTS.

All at very low prices, for cash.

CALL AND SEE.

B. T. WALSHEE, 101 N. 12th St.

BOEDDIE'S RESTAURANT.

LAKE REED POSTCHAMBER BAKED, Bismarck and Jary, Proprietors.

This celebrated establishment has been fully refitted for the opening of the spring business.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Typographical Ink Works.

Collins & Jordan, Proprietors.

We offer to the trade of every variety of GALLEY PRINTING INKS of every variety and guaranteed quality, at Northern prices.

THE TRIUMPH REFRIGERATOR.

Has taken all the FIRST PRIZES at every Fair where it has been exhibited.

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER.

LANDING AND COACHES.

A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., under the direction of the packer, KATIE, FRANK PARROUD and NATHAN BROWN.

HIDES, SKINS and FURS, HORN, Wool, Tallow, Etc.

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR., Dealer in.

Business Cards.

L. GERTSIN, AGENT.

GUNMAKER.

FOR RENT.

THE UNIFICATION QUESTION.

Address of General G. T. Beauregard to the People of Louisiana.

Followers of the Union have been the subject of ungenerous and libelous observations here and elsewhere because of my support of resolutions recommending a closer union of all the members of the permanent population of the State, to promote faithful administration and wise and provident legislation. The ends proposed are not only unobjectionable, but patriotic and praiseworthy.

The complaint is of the means. Those means consist of a candid and frank acknowledgment of constitutional and legal facts, and a candid and frank confession of our conduct to those provisions of the existing constitution of the State of Louisiana, which are as follows:

"ARTICLE 135. All children of this State, between the ages of six and twenty-one, shall be admitted to the public schools or academies, on equal terms, and shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business or public resort, or for the sale of any article, shall be open to all persons, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition."

These articles have been enforced by legislation, which gives to any party whose rights thereunder have been denied, a right of action to recover any damages, exemplary as well as actual, which he may sustain by any court of competent jurisdiction.

It can not be denied that all the citizens of the State have been placed upon an equal footing in the civil and political relations. No preference is given on account of complexion, capacity, employment, pursuit or the holding of property to any class of citizens, and the only distinction that the possession of these may attain depends upon the voluntary recognition by persons differing in complexion and capacity, and of different employments and degrees of education, and the exercise of every man of lawful age is to be counted as equal to that of the same value. My proposition is, if possible, to unite these various conditions of men into a common effort to improve the condition of the State; to remove, if it can be done, all questions that are special to any of these conditions from the contest, and to fix the hearts of all upon higher and more important aims. The strife, hostility, distrust and estrangement that have followed from such questions have placed our State under the control of a degraded, dishonest, and reaching and corrupt. The reputation of the State has suffered, its credit blasted, its finances disordered, its honor stained and its peace and tranquillity destroyed. The influence of the strife and the evil use made of it by the artful and selfish adventurers who have employed power to accomplish these disastrous ends, in the present condition, after the general election of last November, we appealed in vain to Congress for relief; the administration has, moreover, thrown its powerful influence on the side of the State government, and we can evidently see no assistance from our sister States. We must, therefore, look only to ourselves for relief.

I have seen the blacks into an unnatural coalition with a horde of unscrupulous adventurers, who have thus secured the political power of the commonwealth. How have they used it? To what end? To what have they not reduced the State? It is an old tale, which, I as a son of Louisiana, holding her honor dearer than "the ruddy drops which visit this sad heart," have no disposition to repeat.

I may be mistaken in supposing that a frank and candid confession of absolute and practical equality as well as political equality between the whites and blacks, in relation to an account of race or color, as proposed in this movement, would remove the last barrier which opposes the political co-operation of the whites and blacks, and that we are earnest in my conviction that I am not mistaken.

Experience seems, at all events, to have demonstrated two propositions quite conclusively, viz: first, that without such co-operation the redemption of the State is impracticable; secondly, that such co-operation could not be secured by other means.

Besides, I am profoundly convinced that no sound and lasting system of political philosophy can be constructed upon existing facts in Louisiana, at least until we do not recognize such equality. Every such system must square itself so as to consist in all its expressions and implications with the actual facts of our political condition. When we are asked why we refuse to admit colored people to the enjoyment of public privileges on a footing of equality with other citizens, it is not sufficient to say that in so doing we merely exercise a right for which we are compelled to give a reason. There must be some reason or motive at the foundation of all human conduct. And if at the basis of this course of conduct, as participated in by the mass of the white people of the State, there does lie a reason so powerful as to defy the provisions of the constitution, and to render the decrees of courts, it certainly concerns the white man to inquire whether, carried to its logical consequences, it does not threaten other rights, of which he already has the full enjoyment. It would be a mere mockery to say that a colored man should not participate in these public privileges, which would not be a better reason why he should not serve on a jury, why he should not hold responsible offices, nay, why he should not possess the right of suffrage itself.

We are bound to give this great experiment of republican government on the basis of impartial suffrage, a fair trial; and as long as we assume a position antagonistic in principle to his rights, and thereby drive the colored man into opposition to the white man, we must lay the blame upon ourselves, rather than on the system. I am persuaded that the natural relation between the white and colored people is one of friendship, and that their interests are identical; that their races are equally divided, are linked together; and that there is no prospect for Louisiana which must not be the result of their co-operation.

I am equally convinced that the evils anticipated by some men from the practical enforcement of equal rights are mostly imaginary. A lot of citizens, from 100 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best quality and workmanship, have been constantly in the market at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW RAISED cottage in the Sixth District, on State street, between Chestnut and Dryades streets. The house has all modern improvements. The grounds have a front of 175 feet in depth. Terms of sale or lease, apply at the corner of State and St. Charles streets, or at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, to C. B. FILL.

THE CODE.

DUEL BETWEEN JUDGE COOLEY AND COLONEL RHETT.

JUDGE COOLEY KILLED.

The REPUBLICAN was somewhat premature in its announcement yesterday morning that Messrs. Cooley and Rhett had left the city for Mississippi the night before. The arrangement had been, at that time, perfected, however, and the two gentlemen with their friends left the city on the eight o'clock train going east yesterday morning. Judge Cooley was accompanied by Colonel George W. Carter and Major C. McKee Selph, and Colonel Rhett by Dr. J. Dickson Bruns and Colonel Charles Roman. Dr. Holliday and Dr. Chopin attended as surgeons.

At Montgomery, a little station about two miles this side of Bay St. Louis, the party alighted at about half-past two o'clock. The ground at the south of the railroad track, about 150 yards east of the stationhouse, was selected for the duel. The ground was quickly measured off, and the principals placed in position at forty paces. Judge Cooley, having choice of weapons, had named double-barreled shot-guns, loaded with a single ball.

At the word both parties fired. Colonel Rhett's shot ranging into the air, and Judge Cooley's passing to the right of his antagonist. Cooley delivered his fire first. At the second fire both shots were simultaneous. Judge Cooley fell forward, mortally wounded. The shot had entered his right side, passing between the seventh and eighth ribs, and through the diaphragm, aorta and right lung and out through the left side, passing entirely through the body, coming out a little higher up than where it went in. The wounded man uttered but one remark: "He has shot me right through the breast." In five minutes he had breathed his last. The surgeons rendered every aid in their power, but the case was hopeless.

The body was placed upon a door and taken back to the depot to await the incoming train. Colonel Rhett and some of his friends obtained a carriage and drove into the village of Bay St. Louis. At ten minutes past two o'clock, the train reached Montgomery station. The body, having been wrapped in a sheet and still lying on the door, was put on board the train and brought into the city. The same train brought back Colonel Rhett and party.

The body was taken off the train at Luzenber Hospital, on Elysian Fields street, where it was taken charge of by Mr. Botkitch, the undertaker. It was first taken to his former residence on Dumaine street.

Here the body was lain on the floor in the dining-room, stripped, and the wound examined, and an inquest held by Coroner Grayer, the jury returning a verdict of murder. The body was then dressed and carried to the residence of Hon. Thomas J. Cooley, corner of St. Charles and Seventh streets, and laid out in state. The coffin was covered with bouquets of rare exotics. The face of the dead judge was turned slightly to the right. It was as calm and peaceful as if he were asleep. Many friends gathered around and gazed on the tranquil features which in life had been a beacon light in every social intercourse.

A few statements of his life may not be inappropriate, though a biographical sketch would be out of place. William Henry Cooley was born in the parish of Pointe Coupee December 17, 1832. His family had always resided there. He studied law with his father, the Hon. T. J. Cooley, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He had previously graduated at the Transylvania University of Kentucky in the academic department. Governor Hall appointed him judge of the parish of Pointe Coupee. He afterwards became a member of the constitutional convention of 1868, and many provisions of our present constitution bear the impress of his mind. After this convention he became a citizen of New Orleans, and was elected judge of the Sixth District Court of the parish of Orleans in 1870.

His conduct while presiding over this court was marked by extraordinary independence of thought and resolution. No fears of consequence from any source deterred him from entering of any course that led to the truth.

He married a Miss Plantier, who died about six years ago, leaving him one son. His family consisted of his father, two brothers, and two sisters. To his sisters his loss is a severe blow. Always an affectionate brother, of late years their welfare has been a devoted study. To them and his child his life was devoted. The affection he had for them tempered his intercourse with others.

No man can complain of any wanton injury from his hand or tongue. While in the exercise of his duties to the public or to his clients he said and did many things which went to the quick, there was no malice in the gesture, open heart, which has gone to his rest. He wore on his sleeve, there was no doubt of his opinions. No undercurrent of duplicity marked his course. He was all or nothing. He deserved to rank, in his style of legal practice, with Brady, Stanton and Butler. His crashing manner of invective when addressing judge, jury or audience was full of power. But he is gone.

No longer will his hard white hand, the fingers widely distended above his curly head, enforce the clear cut sentences that came from his mouth.

Today, at four o'clock, his friends will enter the last sad tokens of their regard for his memory, at the residence of his father, the late Judge Cooley.

Home Mutual Savings Bank.

The officers of this bank announce in another column that they will open for business on Monday, July 6. Stockholders who have not yet paid the first installment of their stock are requested to call at the banking house and settle without delay. The following named gentlemen constitute the board of trustees: Joseph Raymond, L. W. Patton, Eugene Doherty, J. C. Murphy, N. A. Wilcox, Paul Estaban, Joseph Keller, Nicholas Miller, C. F. Loman, L. B. Collins and B. E. Taylor, all men of fine business talent, energy and enterprise.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

WORK ON THE TIGRESS.

PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

ANOTHER BILLIARD CHALLENGE.

COLORED STREET SWEEPERS.

THE WALWORTH TRIAL.

BENNETT OFFERS A PRIZE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COUPONS NOT PAID.

MEASURES TO SUPPRESS CARLISM.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CUBANS.

A CHINESE CAPTURE.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS ALARMED.

GERMANY INVESTS IN UNITED STATES BONDS.

FUNERAL OF JESSE B. GRANT.

HIS FAMILY ALL PRESENT.

THE EXPLOSION IN VIRGINIA CITY.

THE JUNIATA AT ST. JOHN'S.

WASHINGTON.

President's Message Confirming Provisions of the Washington Treaty—Work on the Tigress—Payment of Southern Claims—Governor Davis Opposes the Release of the Indian Chiefs Santana and Big Tree.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President today has issued a proclamation confirming the provisions of the Washington treaty with Great Britain and the United States, also the retrograde arrangement, whereby goods may be carried under seal through either dominion, from one port to another of the same dominion, without the payment of duties.

The debt has been reduced two and one-eighth millions.

The chiefs of the bureau of construction and steam engineering have been instructed to direct work on the Tigress. The work will be pushed day and night.

Colonel Luskey, the President's private secretary, has returned from Europe. Coin in the treasury \$87,500,000; currency \$9,875,000.

Of the twelve hundred claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission, and to pay which Congress at the last session appropriated \$78,143, all have been paid by the Treasury department except six. These are as follows: Two from Virginia, for \$277 and \$183; three from Tennessee, for \$726, \$150 and \$153; and one from Georgia for \$49. The great majority of the claims paid were in amount from \$100 to \$500, though there was one which amounted to \$2,000.

The *Sun* says: Governor Davis, of Texas, who arrived here yesterday, came to Washington for the purpose of securing the depositions of certain Federal officers in Texas, who were not in accord with his gubernatorial administration. Incidentally he comes to represent to the President the invariability in his opinion of releasing Santana and Big Tree at this particular juncture, as it is well known the people of Texas are violently opposed to such action, and under the circumstances, Governor Davis will urge that the big Indians be held for the present.

The politicians think they ought not to be released, if at all, until after the forthcoming State election.

Governor Davis, of Texas, the Adjutant General of the State and the superintendent of schools left to-night for New York.

Senator Cameron, of Virginia, and Big Tree are at Fort Sill, but under the control of Texas, as they were when they went to St. Louis. It is understood that the Texas officials oppose the release of these chiefs.

NEW YORK.

Smuggling—Another Billiard Challenge—The Walworth Trial—The Case Ended for the Defense—Aerial Navigation—Organized Incendiarism—The Bennett Racing Prize—Pacific Railroad Coupons.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Duden, Freres & Co., the lace importers, deny all intention to defraud the government, asserting that the charges have been trumped up by a former clerk of the house, and they intend to contest the matter in the courts and not compromise.

Deputy Collector Phelps expresses the belief that the alleged irregularities will justify a claim against the house of \$100,000. Several cases of goods were seized yesterday, and the officers are investigating other cases of alleged irregularities among importers.

Cyrille Dion challenges Garner for \$1000 and the championship. Ussary challenges the world for the championship, 1000 points and \$300, or as much more as the opponent may desire.

Two gangs of colored men have begun work under the city government as street sweepers.

Dr. Parsons, of the New York City Lunatic Asylum, testified as to the effects of epilepsy, and gave his opinion that the facts attending the action of young Walworth did not indicate epileptic insanity.

Dr. Kellogg, of the Hudson State Asylum, testified similarly, and Dr. Cline followed in the same strain.

Francis Street testified to employing the deceased a year ago; he never heard him swear or saw him drunk.

Henry Long and Henry Ackerman testified similarly. Two others followed in the same manner.

The district attorney offered the book, "Beverly," written by deceased, as evidence, but the court ruled it out. A recess then took place.

The defense in the Walworth case closed today. The prosecution opened the rebuttal.

The testimony in the Walworth trial has ended, and Mr. O'Connor has commenced to sum up for the prisoner.

The Orange societies today applied to the Board of Police for permission to parade on the twelfth of July.

Two supposed incendiaries are at Hackensack, New Jersey, and a vigilance committee is talked of. Two incendiary fires occurred there this morning.

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