

New Orleans Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. Published by W. M. SIMPSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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Notice: Directing my temporary absence from the city the Editors of the Crescent will be under the charge of W. M. SIMPSON, Esq.

Publication notice: We publish to-day the text of the new freedmen's bureau bill, which it is hoped and believed will meet the approval of the President.

Five Wives: Messrs. W. Hylstedt & Co., Gravier street, when they receive a shipment of fine wines do not forget their friends, as we were most agreeably reminded yesterday.

Postponement of the tariff bill by Congress to December is a very significant circumstance. It shows, we think, that its authors and patrons had no hope of its passage at present, and escaped the prospect of a defeat if the bill had been put on its passage.

Western members, who seem to be getting tired at last of seeing their constituents plundered for the benefit of New England, Wilson, of Massachusetts, very shrewdly endeavored to create the impression that the bill was for the benefit of the agriculturists of the West.

But the Western men detected his little artifice, and the discovery added to their courage. It is presumed that the West is willing that New England manufacturers shall make an annual profit equal to their capital, and extract it from the pockets of the hard-working farmer, but will scarcely consent to pay three or four times the former high rates, even to "protect American industry."

Quick Trip to New York: We are again approaching the speed of the "iron horse" in our arrangements for travel between this point and the North. Three days and a half to New York! A year ago we should scarcely have conceived it possible that in so short a time, so marvelous a result could be achieved.

How such an organization can expect to be recognized as the Union, we can hardly conceive. If it is extensive enough to claim to be a party, it is a party for which there is no possible use at this time as an exponent either of the actual or the historical public sentiment of Louisiana.

Their "loyalty" is unimpeachable. Their attachment to the Union—always excepting the small squad of radical fanatics—is not questioned. Nobody brings up accusations against them. Nobody wants to deprive them of any rights except only as their rights may be involved in the danger which threatens the whole population. And, finally, they are not the people of the South—scarcely even are they, in any just sense, a portion of that people.

It is at all necessary to embrace this class of opinion in the representation sent from Louisiana, that object has been attained in the construction of the delegation appointed by the Democratic committee. Whoever may complain of the plan adopted by the committee, certainly the minority have no reason to find fault. They are represented, on the delegation, quite as fully as they had any right to expect, and indeed more fully than their numbers entitle them to.

But, if it is not important for the North and for the convention to know more than is already known, of the views and opinions of the minority, it is important that they should be instructed as to the views and opinions of the majority. If it is quite superfluous to insist on the "loyalty" of the Union element, it is requisite to exhibit the "loyalty" of the so-called "rebel" element. If those who represent the real people of the South should refuse to attend the convention, we might be, perhaps, justly accused of that "miserable rascality," which is nearly allied to "disloyalty." But, by sending thither our representative men, who sympathize with our past, as they are identified with our future—we should do all that we are capable of doing, to reconcile past antagonisms, and to regain our rights in the Union.

It will be the element representing the National Democratic party alone that will reflect the real views of the people of Louisiana in the Philadelphia convention.

A man in Indiana, who had been in declining health for months, and was much afflicted with ague, took a heavy dose of quinine, which caused him to vomit violently. In the process of vomiting, he expelled from his stomach a live snake, eleven inches long and of the thickness of an ordinary pipe stem.

The Mobile Times objects to the appointment of delegates by the Governor to represent Alabama in the Philadelphia convention. That paper favors the sending to Philadelphia of the Congressmen elected to represent the several districts of the State, together with the two Senators chosen by the legislature. It says that this plan will cut off small politicians who are trying to gain notoriety, and will indicate to the North that the people of Alabama have not lost confidence in their chosen representatives.

THIS PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Does the National Democratic party represent the people of Louisiana? Unquestionably it does. Indeed, the National Democratic party in this State is the people. Its organization embraces all that body of opinion which constitutes the public opinion of the State, and excludes only that small fraction of the population which, in its sympathies and its aspirations, has always been in antagonism with the popular sentiment of Louisiana and of the South.

It is for this reason that the Democratic State Central Committee could, without incurring the imputation of impudent arrogance or insolent assumption, take upon itself the duty of responding to the address of the Democratic members of Congress by appointing delegates to represent Louisiana in the Philadelphia convention. If time and circumstance had permitted, it would have been desirable to hold a State convention for the purpose, or to call on the Democratic voters in the various districts to choose representatives. But the near approach of the day fixed for the convention rendered that plan impracticable; and the committee, therefore, acted discreetly and wisely in assuming the duty and the responsibility which thus devolved upon them.

Of course, there is no doubt that the delegates thus selected will not only be received, but warmly welcomed by the convention. Representing the Democratic party they represent the people of Louisiana. If it is really desired that the Southern States shall be represented in the Philadelphia convention, it is equally desirable that they be represented truly and not falsely; accurately and not vaguely; fully and not partially. It is only by a representation thus true, accurate and full, that dignity and completeness can be imparted to the movement for that restoration of the Union which the organization of the contemplated convention is intended to symbolize.

It was, therefore, pre-eminently necessary that, in constituting the Southern delegations, the great idea of representing faithfully the public opinion of these States, not alone as to their present status, but their future hopes, but as to their past history, should be kept constantly in mind. In this State it is the National Democratic party alone that was capable of comprehending this leading idea, and of translating it into an intelligible form.

Other parties, or rather shadows of parties—for, as we have said, the Democratic party are the people of the State—might agree, as to future policy, with the main body of the people; but they lack the essential element of identification with the public sentiment of Louisiana in the immediate past to qualify them to fill the positions of representatives of the State, either in a political convention or in a legislative assembly.

Up to the present moment, they have been separated from the mass of the people so thoroughly that their relations with the community have been those of antagonism and not those of sympathy. If they had merged themselves in the Democratic party, they would have been cordially received as fellow laborers in a common cause; and the distinctions and differences of the past would have been soon obliterated by the exigencies of the present.

But the attempt to form a separate party, while it confirms the antagonistic character of their previous position, exhibits in a conspicuous light the weakness and insignificance of the organization which now, as hitherto, has set itself in opposition to the current of public opinion.

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ANTICIPATION.

The more enlightened men become the more do they look to the future. The savage lives together in the present, forgetful of the lessons of yesterday and heedless of tomorrow's wants; the civilized man sows in spring time that he may reap in autumn, gathers stores for future subsistence, builds in summer a shelter from winter storms, cherishes the calf that is to draw his plow and the lamb that is to clothe him, plants the apple seed where his children shall feast upon the luscious fruit and the acorn where his children's children shall rest in the shadow of the oak. It is only in civilized lands that men reverse their progenitors for their foresight and sagacity and uncover their heads in reverence for benefactors whom they never saw. There only does mental prowess outshine the physical, there only is intellect honored, there only do the minds of the brave in thought penetrate the future and by the calculations of wisdom more than realize the dreams of the visionary. The man who anticipates is peculiarly the product of that civilization which he in turn so potentially aids. The success of men in all important undertakings may be measured almost infallibly by their capacity of looking into the future, whether aided by extraordinary clearness of mind, or by unusual industry, or by close reading of the past, or by the pioneering intellect which is given to the highly favored. What will happen? is the question constantly in the mind of every sagacious man engaged in any important enterprise. What is present and around him others know as well as he; what is past and recorded in chronicles, they may learn as well as he; but his telling brain calculates the accidents and events of to-morrow and thinks only of what is to be. His future is not that which eager hope points to the sentimentalist, or the blind enthusiast in luck and chances.

Anticipation is the statesman's gift. The mere politician limits his knowledge to the passing day or studies the future only in a gambler's spirit, learning nothing from it but what concerns himself individually and directly. His prophetic power is not largely bestowed upon the more wire-working politician. Where a pure, earnest, deep rooted love of country, a stalwart, calm and methodical mind, profound learning, and a magnanimous indifference to the applause of the thoughtless and to the perishable honors of official station, all meet in the same person, a statesman is the result. Such a statesman as our own Gallouin was. A statesman, because his great mind dwelt continually upon the distant future, and to whom the present, with its events and theories had no significance except so far as they influenced the destinies of the commonwealth and race. Such men are rare and the popular product of high civilization. Any century that produces five such men is fortunate—three fortunate if it lends itself to his guidance and obeys his oracular warnings, for such are the deputies appointed by Providence to rule among men.

American experience and all history show that Africans as a race are essentially lacking in the faculty of anticipating the future and the disposition to make provision for inevitable necessities. Although our colored population have by absorption acquired a goodly degree of civilization, and by imitating have caught much of the spirit of enlightenment of our race, they have been slowest in acquiring this most valuable habit of looking to the future and providing for the wants of the morrow. The people of the Northern States will soon be made to see, (as we shall feel) all the truth of that which has been urged so long by Southern speakers and writers as to the need by negroes of the forecasting brain of the white man. They will see in part, if they do not confess, the stupendous error that has been committed in too abruptly releasing the negroes from that control which secured to them many and great benefits of the white man's guiding intellect and anticipatory sagacity. The industrious and thoughtful among them will still enjoy those benefits; the idle and heedless will, for the want of it, travel the downward road towards that barbarism which seems to be the doom of their race.

Let us, however, not lose sight of our consideration, and that is that the time is nigh at hand to gather all the recitals of former times from trustworthy sources, and preserve them as monuments for the instruction of after generations. If the present members of our society do not garner up their own traditions received from their predecessors—we may look in vain for any other means to revive past memories, or to hand down to posterity a tableau of former life, of former animation in their own country. In this respect our predecessors have been extremely negligent—we may say, even indolent—for to our knowledge, we are not aware of a single attempt of writing memories or chronicles of our time by a single Louisianian in the past century, or during the French or Spanish colonial regime. To fill this vacuum we would solicit our contemporaries to make some effort by transmitting their traditional souvenirs, so that, at least, some historical notions of Louisiana may be preserved.

There has been a nice fight near Shreveport lately, which the News describes with all the gusto and technicality of Bell's Life. The fight was between Ab. Kelly, a native of Caddo parish, and an "ex-rob," and John Carlin, a "nigger schoolmaster," and an "ex-fid." Notwithstanding Kelly's having broken a finger and fainted from the pain, the contest was kept up an hour and ten minutes, at the end of which time, Carlin refused to come up to the scratch, and the victory was declared for the "ex-rob."

That magnanimous old christian, Thad. Stevens, in a late congressional debate, declared that he did not believe in "coaxing rebels with sugar plums and love." His scepticism is not the result of a practical test, for his "coaxing rebels" has always been attended with doses of gall and wormwood.

A telegram from Nashville says the Tennessee Senate has ratified the constitutional amendment, and that the House is still four short of a quorum, with the sergeant-at-arms in pursuit of absentees.

The petition of the Catholics of Massachusetts for legislation which would enable their bishops to hold church property, in accordance with the customs and wishes of that church, have been refused by the legislature.

Terrible Casualty.—A most distressing accident occurred yesterday in Bogalusa, just beyond the Round House. As the C. & N. evening train was coming in, it ran over a little girl named Conroy, who was lying in a bed on the track with several companions as the train was approaching, and in attempting to escape the threatened danger, was thrown across the track by her feet catching in the loops. Five cars passed over her body. The train was at once stopped and the unfortunate child taken up, but life was extinct. Her remains were conveyed to the residence of her parents, who are distressed beyond measure at the sad affair.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says: General Maney, of Nashville, Tennessee, late Confederate brigadier general, has been pardoned at the request of the attorney general and Major General Thomas.

PERSONAL.

Pomey and Dana are buried in our grave. The Boston Post says: "They put their names to bad paper." Mr. Beecher, in "Pulpit Panegyrics," thinks that "he is the best man who has the most boy in him." But the worst man have the most "old boy" in them.

Captain Strickland, brother of the author of "The Queen of England," who in his eighty-seventh year, was attacked the other day by a bull in a field at Plafistow, and was so much hurt that it is doubtful if he will recover. Mr. P. T. Palgrave is engaged in preparing for publication, in London, at the end of summer, a new issue of his "Siberia." The Richmond Daily Examiner fully calls the Davis caricatures in Harper's Journal of Civilization (!) "Thomas Nast's very nasty cartoons." The London papers are discussing whether the Prince of Wales, in a recent speech, called Queen Elizabeth his mother's ancestor, or predecessor. We are pleased to learn from Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis that "the spiritual world is made from life plants, sent out from the chemical position of the plants." Further and early information on the same subject will be always acceptable, and it will be liberally paid for.

The rumor that Count Montevideo will join the Austrian army and be succeeded as foreign minister of Austria by Baron von Beust, the Saxon premier, has again been revived at Vienna. A man named Smith has succeeded the celebrated DeSoto as electrician of the new Atlantic cable. A man named Sweet mounted the statue of Justice on the City Hall, Hartford, on the Fourth, and stood on his head on the head of Justice. The Marquis of Lorne, ex-king of the royal family of the "first young man in England," is on a visit to this country. Gov. Bullock parades his staff and attends all the fresh water college commencements in Massachusetts.

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Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of the Democratic Central Executive Committee, and of the State Central Executive Committee, be sent to each paper published in the country, with the request that the same be published, and that the Chairman of the State Executive Committee be requested to hold public meetings to rally the sympathizers to be held in each Central Office in all the parishes so far removed from the city, that the parish delegates cannot be present at the State Ballistic Convention to be held in this city on the 34th inst.

A Tree Cuts. H. D. OGDEN, President pro tem. C. W. CULBERTSON, Secretary pro tem. Special attention given to Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, English, French and Spanish, at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Corner Camp and Common streets.

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At Sooty's.

Another invoice of MOODY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS, together with the Latest Styles of Gentlemen's CLOTHING, per steamer Gen. Grant, will be opened on Monday, and together with the present large stock of SHIRTS and all kinds of UNDERCLOTHING, will be sold at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. Good E. H. Shirts, at... \$3 each. Good Line Drawers, at... \$1 75 per pair. Good Cotton Socks, at... \$3 per dozen. The prices for other goods of equal quality in proportion.

AT S. N. MOODY'S GREAT SHIRT EMPORIUM, CORNER CANAL and ROYAL STREETS. Notice! Notice! R. PITKIN. In new selling his large stock of SUMMER CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS At greatly reduced prices.

He thinks it both advisable and expedient that his friends should be kept in ORDER TO KEEP COOL, should give him an early call, where they can find every article adapted to the season and suitable to a gentleman's wardrobe. A man named Smith has succeeded the celebrated DeSoto as electrician of the new Atlantic cable.

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At Sooty's.

Another invoice of MOODY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS, together with the Latest Styles of Gentlemen's CLOTHING, per steamer Gen. Grant, will be opened on Monday, and together with the present large stock of SHIRTS and all kinds of UNDERCLOTHING, will be sold at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. Good E. H. Shirts, at... \$3 each. Good Line Drawers, at... \$1 75 per pair. Good Cotton Socks, at... \$3 per dozen. The prices for other goods of equal quality in proportion.

AT S. N. MOODY'S GREAT SHIRT EMPORIUM, CORNER CANAL and ROYAL STREETS. Notice! Notice! R. PITKIN. In new selling his large stock of SUMMER CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS At greatly reduced prices.

He thinks it both advisable and expedient that his friends should be kept in ORDER TO KEEP COOL, should give him an early call, where they can find every article adapted to the season and suitable to a gentleman's wardrobe. A man named Smith has succeeded the celebrated DeSoto as electrician of the new Atlantic cable.

A man named Sweet mounted the statue of Justice on the City Hall, Hartford, on the Fourth, and stood on his head on the head of Justice. The Marquis of Lorne, ex-king of the royal family of the "first young man in England," is on a visit to this country. Gov. Bullock parades his staff and attends all the fresh water college commencements in Massachusetts.

There says that Nelson was at the bombardment of Copenhagen, which took place in 1801; Nelson died in 1805. Gen. Bailey, who saved Porter's feet by damming Red River, has settled in Missouri and gone to stock raising. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, is to give the oration before the literary societies of Union College at the coming commencement.

J. C. Breckinridge is residing in the town of Niagara, N. Y. Mr. Littlell, of Little's Living Age, will soon retire, having reached the age of eighty-nine years. Young Damas has written a new book called "Clemence's Case, an accused Man's Memoir." A newspaper wished to publish in fragments, and offered an immense sum for the privilege. Damas, modest youth, refused on the ground that "the story was not a proper one for family circulation."

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Raymond considers the protection business "a matter of detail." So do the stockholders—dividends of twenty-five per cent. every three months, instead of the whole hundred at the end of the year. Delightful detail. The London Spectator, in an article on the American Women's Rights Convention, speaks of Mrs. E. Cady Stanton as the wife of the secretary of war.

A Mr. Lake, of Chicago, an enthusiastic numismatist; he is said, by the assistance of various missionaries in China, a complete set of Chinese coins from the year 245 B. C. to the present dynasty. The French newspapers mention, in biographical notices of Mr. Peabody of London, it was at his expense Dr. Kane's expedition to search for Sir John Franklin was made.

The Orel Marriages: On the occasion of Prince's Marry's marriage, her majesty conferred the order of the Bath on Prince Tick. The father of Bircsladt, the artist, died at New Bedford lately. Victor Hugo