

New Orleans Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. J. G. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1866.

Notice. Desiring temporary absence from the city the Editorial Department of the CRESCENT will be in the charge of W. M. BENTLEY, Sec.

New Cotton in Market. The Tribune says that the first bale of the new crop was received on the 14th, by Wilkerson, Adams & Co., from Pearson & Co., in Wilcox county, and sold at 50c.

They are to have a bran dance and barbecue at Point Clear to-day. General Suedes being manager.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes a long article to show why the Atlantic cable is likely to prove a failure. He says: "I give, as the reason of apprehended failure, the fact that so long a line could not be worked without relays of batteries. The thing is not done on terra firma, and it is absurd to suppose that the operation could be performed for such a distance under water. Now, when I tell you that the longest stretch of wire worked over land, without relays, is less than two hundred miles, the dullest of your readers will see at a glance how manifestly ridiculous it is to talk of keeping up the current of a wire nineteen hundred miles long under water."

There was recently a rebellion among the white children attached to a Sunday school at Williamsburg, New York. They were assigned a position in a procession behind a negro school. They rebelled against it, refused to go, and neither threats nor persuasion induced them to join in the procession.

According to returns published in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th, there were sixty-eight cases of cholera in that city on the 11th inst., and seventy-four on the 13th, including cases covered under the names of cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint and diarrhea, which there is little, if any doubt, may properly be done. If we exclude the latter cases, the number for each day, respectively, would be 64 and 68. The disease had appeared in Newport and Covington.

The National Intelligencer says: "It is believed that the credit machinery is now being put into full operation, and will be run to a dangerous extent. The mercantile deposits in the banks amount to six hundred and seventy millions, which is virtually an increase of paper credit to that amount. Financial observers look for a great increase of prices in consequence of this state of things."

We are indebted to the Southern Express for latest Cincinnati and Charleston papers. The officers of the steamship Fashion have our thanks for polite attentions. Thanks to the officers of the steamship W. G. Hewes and Texas, for latest Texas papers.

The Common Elections. Both sides are boasting. Senator Gowen, of Pennsylvania, predicts the defeat of the radicals at the October election in that State, by a great majority. On the contrary, says the New York Herald, "leading radical organs and journals profess to be very sanguine of carrying the coming fall elections by something like the Union war majorities of 1864. Thus the Chicago Tribune prophesies that they will carry Ohio by forty thousand, Indiana by thirty-five thousand, Illinois by forty-five thousand, and all the Western States east of the Rocky Mountains, by an aggregate majority of over two hundred thousand. But these radical prophets are counting their chickens before they are hatched. The elements of a great political revolution are at work."

A letter from Dalton, Ga., in a Northern paper, says that one company there took out \$10,000 worth of gold from the mines in one day, and that capitalists of New York and Boston are about to ship extensive mining machinery to that place, for the purpose of working the mines.

Elder James N. Wright, of Mason City, was arrested at Linnopolis, Linn county, Missouri, on the 4th inst., charged with the crime of preaching the gospel.

John E. Owens is announced to play a star engagement at the Louisville theater the coming season.

GRAMMATICAL.—The Memphis Appeal says that decisions were lately "hollow" in Arkansas.

The Indiana Times of the 11th has the following notice of Mr. Kendall, ex-governor, at least, of the Piesquere:

We had the pleasure of welcoming to our mansion, the other day, the price of education—George W. Kendall. In formation, although not as great as connected with the press, he has few equals and no superiors. He is on his way to Paris. May his voyage be prosperous.

The following is a special dispatch from Washington to the Louisville Courier:

Major General Baird, assistant commissioner of Frederick's affairs in the State of Louisiana, telegraphed to the commission to have two additional surgeons detailed, to report for duty at New Orleans with as little delay as possible, as none could be obtained there. Although the dispatch did not state the reason for the sudden demand for medical aid, in view of the fact that the number of medical officers in that district has been very recently reduced, it is supposed the requisition is made for the purpose of being fully prepared to meet every emergency arising from the prevalence of the cholera in New Orleans.

A European letter says the cholera has broken out in London, in an epidemic form, chiefly in the east, but also in the other sections, including the extreme west. It has also commenced its ravages at Liverpool and Southampton, and several smaller towns. It will soon be heard of in Paris and Marseilles. It is in the Prussian army. There is great reason to fear a summer and autumn of wide-spread pestilence, which, in the tracks of the great armies in Balaclava and Moravia, may be accompanied by famine.

Mrs. Winifred Gallagher, a native of Ireland, died at Detroit, a few days since, aged one hundred and six years.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

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Fifty Years in the New World.

Let not our readers take umbrage at such expressions as those which we used in closing our last article, whilst speaking of the British nationality. We must make allowances for the respective stand points of the parties, and whilst a descendant of the ancient Isle of Iberia may well feel inclined to look upon the hereditary dominion of his country in such a manner, the British to others may appear in quite a different light. This, for instance, is the case with regard to the mercantile community of that free, Hanseatic city of Hamburg, from which had sprung the merchant adventurer of whom we have been entertaining our readers in the preceding numbers. The free city of Hamburg having its essential being in the great commerce, inland as well as maritime, has always looked upon the British people, and even the British government, as their most solid patrons and commercial friends. Not only these commercial relations being of very great importance, but Hamburg was always looked upon from the British shore as one of the most useful commercial centers for the great British colonial as well as manufacturing enterprises upon the European continent. Hence in all political or diplomatic complications this free city, upon the shores of the river Elbe, was sure to find in British diplomacy a most powerful ally and assistance, which again was fully acknowledged and reciprocated by the people as well as the authorities of that German republic.

Harmless Pleasantry Again.

The New York Evening Post seems to be captivated with General Baird's idea that the assembling of the so-called convention of '64 was a "harmless pleasantry." That journal contends that "until it should commit some breach of the law" no attempt should have been made to interfere with it. All of which is begging the question. The bare fact of assembling in the manner and form contemplated was a breach of the law. In this State, it was simply an "unlawful assemblage." In England, such a meeting would be high treason in those who might take part in it. But what does the Post mean by a breach of the laws? Was it necessary for the authorities to wait for somebody to be killed or for a house to be burned before acting? Would there, for instance, in the State of New York, be no power on the part of the authorities to act against a set of men who might assemble under the claim of being the sovereign authority of the State, with the avowed purpose of overturning the government by virtue of this pretended sovereignty? The Post knows full well that if such proceedings are suffered to go on without interruption, they inevitably present a problem to which force is the only solution. The final result is civil war—a war between the political community and the authorities which are assailed, and the party which attempts in this irregular and informal manner to seize the government. Judge Howell, following the lead of his radical instructors, says that it is absurd to presume that the convention intended to appeal to force, because force would necessarily destroy their chances of success. But, if so, why? If the convention was a sovereign body, representing the sovereign people, it could have sustained itself by force—that is to say, it could have commanded the obedience of the majority. Were the conventions so stupid as to assemble for nothing, or did they have a purpose? Judge Howell wants to know what these twenty-five persons could have done in the way of revolution? But what did they want to do? What does Judge Howell himself say in his published call and in his address? What does Governor Wells say in his late manifesto? Why, that it had become necessary, through this convention, to alter the State Constitution, to enfranchise the blacks, and to disfranchise the whites, and to procure the ratification of the constitutional amendment. And they say that these things were to be done by the convention of 1864, because they never would be done by the people of the State, whom these innocent and ingenuous politicians are pleased to designate as "rebels." But after arguing to prove that the so-called convention could do nothing, and wanted to do nothing, thus exhibiting all the characteristics of "a harmless pleasantry," Judge Howell declares that the contemplated doings of the convention would have been ratified by the "loyal people" of the State. That is to say, the amendments disfranchising nineteen-twentieths of the white population of the State were submitted to the other twentieth, and being then approved, would have been declared to be the fundamental law of the State of Louisiana. But, to impose such a Constitution on the people of the State, force would have been necessary, and this force the conventionists expected to be furnished under some action of the radical Congress at Washington recognizing them as the true government of Louisiana. For the conventionists to assert that they expected to disfranchise the whole body of the white population of this State, without a resort to force, is absurd. They were not quite so great a set of simpletons as this. To call such an assemblage—an assemblage avowing such purposes, having such designs, and assuming to be the sovereign authority of the State—was clearly unlawful in character as if it had been a meeting of incendiaries intending to set fire to the city. We suppose that the authorities would have a right to arrest the participants in such a meeting, even although they might not yet have lighted the torch and committed overt arson.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

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Here, in the midst of his family, his brothers, uncle, cousins and other relations, as well as friends, our American traveler, for such he was generally styled, passed the greater part of the vernal season, until a new enterprise again called him upon the active scene of commerce, of which we shall duly apprise our readers in the sequel. Before we proceed, however, to this part of our narrative, it will now absolutely become necessary, notwithstanding our natural bashfulness, to introduce the own personality of the present writer, who indispensably must make his debut before the public audience. We shall, therefore, in the next chapter relate how this youth of some fifteen summers, who then was in the temporary employ of the Russian ambassador's service as private secretary to the Baron Von Stron, ambassador extra-ordinary for the free city of Hamburg, from his Majesty Alexander the I., emperor of all the Russias, had to change his position, how it came that from a Tartar uniform he was transferred into the mercantile costume of the first Prussian consulate of the city of New Orleans, under King Frederick William III. of all the King's.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Special Correspondent. MEMPHIS, August 14, 1866. Landed here this morning at 5 o'clock, after a very pleasant trip from Natchez, on board the steamer Rath. I had watched all night for this boat at Natchez, and when I boarded her in my most anxious and restless manner, I was seized and led to a fine, wide stateroom, where my baggage was deposited. After a refreshing sleep, with dreams of the Crescent City, I had a bath—a real bath—the greatest of all luxuries in hot weather, and about the best addition to the comforts of a steamer that can well be imagined. After these and other refreshments, I began a grand tour of inspection around the great inland, four-decked floating city, the Rath, and the most comfortable boat I have ever seen. There were, by far, more passengers, but it seems as if there would have been room enough for five hundred. Every attention is paid to cleanliness, and in all essential points of board and lodging, the passengers of the Rath receive as much attention and enjoy as much comfort as the guests of one of our hotels. On the cabin deck and in the cabin, every thing is conducted in a still and quiet manner, without that clatter, bustle and bustle peculiar to second rate boats and steamboats. I must say, however, that this "solemn stillness" was varied by an occasional display of adjectives from the boiler deck, and by a series of wood-pile orations so vigorous as to put to flight the most fastidious class of listeners.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Of these and anterior events we may have occasion to give some interesting details in future essays; for the moment, we would introduce our readers only to the hazy days they spent in the summer of that happy year 1815, as every one then styled it in Europe as well as America—for the United States had had their glorious 8th of January in that same year. There was then a continual round of popular festivities in the really enchanting environs of that city; being situated upon the abrupt and bold river shores in one part of its site, whilst another one is reclining upon the most lovely, placid inland basin, called the Alster—a name taken from a small river that falls into the Elbe, after traversing the little central part of the city. Upon this little country river, and upon the shores of the Alster basin, formed by the expansion of this streamlet, are situated a number of elegant little villas or country seats, surrounded with gardens and orchards. Here the wealthy classes of Hamburg's merchants will pass the summer season, and, being in such close proximity with the city, the families continue their residence late into the fall, until the country affords no longer an agreeable abode, and all the members feel most desirous in once more returning to the city dwelling.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHOLERA.

This excellent article in the issue of the 13th inst., that "the Mobile Times takes part against street railroads!" No such thing, dear Crescent. You know how much we are in favor of it, as your "exclamation" clearly shows. We are in favor of all improvements, and chiefly of street railroads, but of the unwholesome form of the street cars, in a narrow commercial street, just as you, dear Crescent, oppose one on Royal or Chartres streets. Good luck to you, dear Crescent. [Mobile Times.]

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The New York Evening Post seems to be captivated with General Baird's idea that the assembling of the so-called convention of '64 was a "harmless pleasantry." That journal contends that "until it should commit some breach of the law" no attempt should have been made to interfere with it. All of which is begging the question. The bare fact of assembling in the manner and form contemplated was a breach of the law. In this State, it was simply an "unlawful assemblage." In England, such a meeting would be high treason in those who might take part in it. But what does the Post mean by a breach of the laws? Was it necessary for the authorities to wait for somebody to be killed or for a house to be burned before acting? Would there, for instance, in the State of New York, be no power on the part of the authorities to act against a set of men who might assemble under the claim of being the sovereign authority of the State, with the avowed purpose of overturning the government by virtue of this pretended sovereignty? The Post knows full well that if such proceedings are suffered to go on without interruption, they inevitably present a problem to which force is the only solution. The final result is civil war—a war between the political community and the authorities which are assailed, and the party which attempts in this irregular and informal manner to seize the government. Judge Howell, following the lead of his radical instructors, says that it is absurd to presume that the convention intended to appeal to force, because force would necessarily destroy their chances of success. But, if so, why? If the convention was a sovereign body, representing the sovereign people, it could have sustained itself by force—that is to say, it could have commanded the obedience of the majority. Were the conventions so stupid as to assemble for nothing, or did they have a purpose? Judge Howell wants to know what these twenty-five persons could have done in the way of revolution? But what did they want to do? What does Judge Howell himself say in his published call and in his address? What does Governor Wells say in his late manifesto? Why, that it had become necessary, through this convention, to alter the State Constitution, to enfranchise the blacks, and to disfranchise the whites, and to procure the ratification of the constitutional amendment. And they say that these things were to be done by the convention of 1864, because they never would be done by the people of the State, whom these innocent and ingenuous politicians are pleased to designate as "rebels." But after arguing to prove that the so-called convention could do nothing, and wanted to do nothing, thus exhibiting all the characteristics of "a harmless pleasantry," Judge Howell declares that the contemplated doings of the convention would have been ratified by the "loyal people" of the State. That is to say, the amendments disfranchising nineteen-twentieths of the white population of the State were submitted to the other twentieth, and being then approved, would have been declared to be the fundamental law of the State of Louisiana. But, to impose such a Constitution on the people of the State, force would have been necessary, and this force the conventionists expected to be furnished under some action of the radical Congress at Washington recognizing them as the true government of Louisiana. For the conventionists to assert that they expected to disfranchise the whole body of the white population of this State, without a resort to force, is absurd. They were not quite so great a set of simpletons as this. To call such an assemblage—an assemblage avowing such purposes, having such designs, and assuming to be the sovereign authority of the State—was clearly unlawful in character as if it had been a meeting of incendiaries intending to set fire to the city. We suppose that the authorities would have a right to arrest the participants in such a meeting, even although they might not yet have lighted the torch and committed overt arson.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Special Correspondent. MEMPHIS, August 14, 1866. Landed here this morning at 5 o'clock, after a very pleasant trip from Natchez, on board the steamer Rath. I had watched all night for this boat at Natchez, and when I boarded her in my most anxious and restless manner, I was seized and led to a fine, wide stateroom, where my baggage was deposited. After a refreshing sleep, with dreams of the Crescent City, I had a bath—a real bath—the greatest of all luxuries in hot weather, and about the best addition to the comforts of a steamer that can well be imagined. After these and other refreshments, I began a grand tour of inspection around the great inland, four-decked floating city, the Rath, and the most comfortable boat I have ever seen. There were, by far, more passengers, but it seems as if there would have been room enough for five hundred. Every attention is paid to cleanliness, and in all essential points of board and lodging, the passengers of the Rath receive as much attention and enjoy as much comfort as the guests of one of our hotels. On the cabin deck and in the cabin, every thing is conducted in a still and quiet manner, without that clatter, bustle and bustle peculiar to second rate boats and steamboats. I must say, however, that this "solemn stillness" was varied by an occasional display of adjectives from the boiler deck, and by a series of wood-pile orations so vigorous as to put to flight the most fastidious class of listeners.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent. AUSTIN, TEXAS, Aug. 9, 1866. The legislature convened on Monday, the 6th, with a quorum, but as nothing of interest occurred until to-day, when the inauguration of the governor and lieutenant-governor took place, I have delayed writing until this date. This morning, at an early hour, the hall of the House of Representatives was filled with the citizens of Texas, of both sexes, from all parts of the State, together with a considerable sprinkling of strangers from other Southern States. There were also present the officers of the United States army stationed at this point, in full dress, and in a prominent position in the gallery the brass band of the 4th U. S. regular cavalry took a place. At half-past 11 o'clock, the committee announced to the speaker the arrival of the governor and lieutenant-governor, who immediately took position on the left of the speaker. Governor Johnson, after being introduced by J. H. Bell, secretary of the State, under the provisional government, proceeded in a clear, sharp voice to deliver his inaugural. It was moderate in tone, and an earnest that Texas will take her place in the Union again with all the old pride she felt on her annexation. Had I space I would quote from it. However, I will send it to you by this mail, and should you see fit to give it, or a portion of it, a place in your columns you can do so.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Nothing that has been done by the Philadelphia convention will meet with more universal approval than the proposal to hold a joint convention of the soldiers of those two armies which, so recently, were arrayed against each other in deadly hostility. Such an assemblage will have far more moral influence than any convention of mere politicians. It will appeal to sentiments and emotions which the efforts of the politicians and managers who met at Philadelphia could never touch; but which when aroused, must have a potent influence on the march and the direction of public opinion. It may have been said, and questioned, it was, a very touching sight to see the delegations of Massachusetts and South Carolina enter the convention hall arm in arm; and, as a symbol of returning fraternity, it must have been a very pleasing spectacle. But, after all, such a tableau is to the fraternization of the soldiers of the two armies, what the denunciation of a melo-drama is to a scene in real life. The effect of the mimic reconciliations of the theater is apt to be marred by the consciousness that there was no real quarrel between the actors. As a piece of art and of acting the thing may be well done; but it is well done simply because we know it to be a piece of art and of acting. We would not, by any means, be understood to imply that there was nothing genuine and sincere in that double entry at Philadelphia which elicited so much applause from the spectators. On the contrary, we believe that it was the honest expression of a desire for the reconstruction of the Union on a constitutional basis, and that the feeling which it was intended to symbolize had a real existence. What we mean is, that its effect must necessarily be tame in comparison with the consequences to be produced by the reunion and hearty co-operation of those who, in time of war, encountered each other "on the perilous edge of battle," and who, in time of peace, have no ambitious purposes to subserve.

Fifty Years in the New World.

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