

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1885.

Notice.

Desiring my temporary absence from the city the Editorial Department of the CRESCENT will be under the charge of W. M. SEMPLE, Esq.

J. O. NIXON, Proprietor.

Calvary Church, Protestant Episcopal, Dry-tan street, corner of Sixth, is open for Divine service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Seats free. Rev. W. C. Hopkins, rector.

OUACHITA RIVER AND CROSS.—The Monroe Telegraph says the Ouachita is no longer navigable to that point. The fall was both rapid and unexpected.

The same paper states that the crops in the parish of Ouachita are in a most discouraging condition. The like may be said of the neighboring parish of Jackson, where the accounts only varied from lot to worse.

Under the protracted drought cotton has failed to such a degree that some planters do not expect to make more than a bale to ten acres.

The course is laid at the doors of the clerk of the weather, the freedmen's bureau and consequent inhumanity of the negroes, and to the effects of an unreasoning military despotism.

The Telegraph editor says that he saw whole farms that did not average four bolls to the stalk, and the season is too far advanced for improvement. Late corn also, as stated by the same paper, will not pay for the gathering.

Dr. Harrison, representative from Morehouse, informs the editor that in the southern portion of that parish there has never been such a failure of the corn crop, but that cotton gives better promise. In Union parish some of the planters have given up all hope of reimbursing themselves for expenses already incurred.

THE WAY TO RECOVER THE PROPORTION OF AN ASSESSOR.—After the death of the younger Pitt, in January, 1806, Charles James Fox was called into the service of his country as secretary of foreign affairs, through the instrumentality of Lord Grenville. Mr. Fox's office was at that time the most important one under the government, and he was considered as virtually a minister.

He soon entered on a negotiation for peace with France, which commenced in a somewhat singular manner. A Frenchman made his appearance at the foreign office, under the name of De la Greville, and requested a private interview with Mr. Fox. He went on to say that "it was necessary for the tranquility of all crowned heads to put to death the ruler of France, and that a house had been hired at Passy for this purpose."

On hearing these words, Mr. Fox drove him at once from his presence, and dispatched a communication to Talleyrand informing him of the facts. "I am not ashamed to confess to you who know me," said he, "that any confusion was extreme at finding myself led into conversation with an avowed assassin. I instantly ordered him to leave me. Our laws do not allow me to detain him, but I shall take care to have him landed at a sea port as remote as possible from France." A reply was sent by Bonaparte, saying, among other things, "I recognize here the principles, honor and virtue of Mr. Fox; thank him on my part." In connection with this reply, Talleyrand stated that the emperor was ready to negotiate for a peace. Negotiations were accordingly opened, but the ratification of the treaty was delayed by the sickness and death of the illustrious English statesman.

This anecdote of the manly, sincere and cautious Fox is mentioned by us simply to show what both reason and instinct would prompt a generous and magnanimous spirit to do under similar circumstances. It is our settled conviction that no living person, except an extreme radical, would hesitate to declare that Jefferson Davis would have been noted exactly as Mr. Fox acted, if ever a proposition to assassinate Abraham Lincoln had been made to him.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the steamship Harlan for late Texas papers.

The officers of the steamship Texas have also furnished us with the latest Texas files.

The negroes of Houston, Texas, and the surrounding country, are represented as being nearly unarmed; some with pistols, others with old army muskets, shotguns, etc., which they procured at the time Kirby Smith and Magruder's armies laid to pieces. A large number of these are camped around in the vicinity of Houston, of both sexes and all ages, and their subsistence is derived in a small degree by hunting, but chiefly by stealing hogs, poultry and eggs from the neighboring citizens.

"Oh the shame, the shame," that these vagabond blacks, encouraged by white incendiaries, should have the South like ravaging wolves, in defiance of all law and with the most insolent impunity.

A young girl in Hudson, Mass., was killed by lightning during one of the recent showers. She was washing dishes and the bolt struck a tin pail that was in her hands, made quite a hole in it, and then glanced and struck her. She was found dead, but there was no trace of the lightning upon her person that could be discovered.

The death of George Oshadeston, the once famous sportsman, in his 78th year, took place at his residence in London. Thirty or forty years ago the sporting world was ringing with his remarkable feats of horsemanship and physical endurance; and he enjoyed the highest possible reputation whether as fox-hunter, cricketer, pugilist, pedestrian or crack shot.

The Charleston, S. C., papers boast of the cool autumn-like weather, their citizens exclaiming, the good behavior of their colored population, and the exceedingly encouraging prospect the Charlestonians have of a profitable fall and winter business.

The Houston papers complain that they have no gas lights in their city, whilst Galveston, inferior both in business and in population, has been lighted with gas for upwards of a year.

A shopkeeper of Boston was last week convicted of selling one half pint of whisky, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs and to suffer thirty days imprisonment in the house of correction, and to give \$1000 bonds not to violate the liquor law for one year.

PRISON FATALITY.

At the conclusion of the recent war the mind of the Northern people was in a state of constant turmoil by the exaggerated stories of interested parties in reference to the cruelties practiced upon prisoners of war in the South. What the ghost of the murdered Bango arose before the startled vision of the guilty Macbeth, the criminal who had conspired and procured the death of the virtuous Macbeth, anticipated the charge which his own conscience justified by exclaiming, in the agony of his fight, "Shake not thy gory locks at me, thou canst not say I did it!"

With a like eager haste certain parties at the North, who probably were not guiltless themselves of many imputations against the laws of war and of humanity, were very willing to divert public attention from their own case by exciting public clamor against their late adversaries, even at the risk of immolating the innocent on the altar of their unimpeded hatred. The press, the stamp and the pulpit teamed with eloquent appeals to the darkest passions of the human heart, and urged that vengeance be wreaked upon all who had been in any way concerned with the direction of the Southern prisons.

It was in vain that a few conservative presses, a few editors and a few of the followers of the prince of peace appealed to the softer feelings of the human heart and sought to stave the unreasonable tide of Northern passion. It was in vain that the feeble utterances of a managed press at the South sought to reply to the fury of the awakened Northern blast. It was in vain that the refusal of the United States authorities to make equitable exchanges; the impossibility of preventing the effects of disease amongst congested men; Reason and remembrance were alike drowned amid the fury of awakened passion; and the only response was blood! blood! In obedience to the blind dictator of popular fury the so-called department of justice collected such evidence as was necessary for conviction. The developments which have recently come to light in reference to the mode proposed to manufacturers a case against Mr. Davis, will doubtless serve as a fair example of the pretensions of this remarkable bureau to attain the ends of justice by legitimate means.

All that is dark in the judicial history of the past—all that is odious in the subterranean chambers of the inquisition would seem just and holy compared with the means which seem to have been resorted to to procure conviction in the case of Mr. Davis. From Mr. Holt's action in his case we may reasonably infer the measures he took to procure conviction in others, where it was an object to cater to a diseased public sentiment or to gratify a personal resentment.

We do not complain that legal steps should have been taken by the government to hold really guilty parties accountable for a violation of the laws of civilized warfare. But that policy is not to be commended which administers partial justice, or inflicts a wrong in the name of justice. There was, doubtless, much suffering in Southern prisons. Many of us can also testify to unusual and unnecessary privations in the prisons of the North.

It was urged by the insensate clamor that recently resounded through the North, that the hardships inflicted in the Southern prisons were the result of a settled design; that the mortality amongst the Union prisoners was so great as to be accounted for only on the supposition that the prisoners were poisoned, killed, neglected and starved. If their arguments were just, what inference must such persons draw from the following statement, which we copy from an exchange:

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the secretary of war for the number of prisoners of either side held and that died during the war, he makes the following report: Number of Union prisoners North, 269,840; number of rebel prisoners North, 200,000; number of Union prisoners died, 29,570; number of rebel prisoners died, 24,436.

Of over 260,000 prisoners 22,000 deaths could have occurred in a sickly climate only in consequence of unusual calamities, what unheard of pretences must have been resorted to have occasioned out of only 200,000 Confederate prisoners confined in a proverbially salubrious climate, the much greater fatality of 26,000? The proposition is a very plain one. Either the allegations of unusual cruelty brought against those in charge of the Southern prisons are unjust—or if they be just, still greater fatality amongst the Confederate prisoners would compel us to conclude that the keepers of Northern prisons were such monsters of cruelty that human nature must be shocked at the contemplation of the enormities which they perpetrated. One of these inferences must necessarily result from the figures presented in the report of the secretary of war, and the radicals must be compelled to take one or the other horn of the dilemma.

THE COAL SUPPLY PANIC.

A short time ago Mr. Gladstone, then chancellor of the English exchequer, caused something of a panic in England by declaring that the country had only about a century's supply of coal remaining. Now a century is a long time for a man to live, but it is not a very great space in the history of a nation. The English people have been accustomed to believe that their actual industrial ascendancy is destined to last forever, and that the day will never dawn when British coal will not rule the markets of China and Patagonia, Australia and Canada; when British iron will furnish railways for the world; when British manufactures generally will not demonstrate to all the rest of mankind the peculiar beneficence of Providence in bestowing on the British people almost a monopoly of the fruits of the great carboniferous era. They have thought, confiding souls! that to enable Britannia to rule the waves, and to prove conclusively that "Richness never will be slaves," the Alps and mountains of the deep sea caverns, and the palms and teo ferns of remote geological ages, were converted into black diamonds, and looked up, subject to British order alone, in the deep and capacious bosom of the coal measures. But to hear from so eminent an authority as Mr. Gladstone that a short hundred years would exhaust the accessible treasures of these carboniferous Golconda, and that concurrently with this exhaustion, the scepter of commerce and industry would pass into alien hands, perhaps even into the parvenu grasp of America, was too much for honest Anglo-Saxons pride to stomach. The world might come to an end—that was a result to be expected; the physical fall of some vagrant comet might knock this terrestrial globe, not into the middle of next week, but into the center of the next epoch; an explosion of congealed subterranean fires might rend the solid crust and scatter its fragments through illimitable space; but that British pre-eminence could terminate so long as the globe revolves regularly on its usual axis, and present its dignified and joyous front to the sun, was a phenomenon entirely foreign to the British imagination.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST AND THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New York Evening Post and the New York Times are very anxious that there should be no parties in the South. The fact that there is only one party, is held by the Post, to be conclusive evidence, in the absence of freedom of discussion, and collision of opinion, which generally characterizes enlightened and progressive communities. In one sense the Post is right. In another sense the Post is lamentably wrong. It is undoubtedly true that the existence of parties is, as a general rule, an indication of healthy intellectual action; but by no means follows that unity of opinion is not sometimes necessary, or at least inevitable, especially in communities which are menaced, as to their preserved rights and interests, by external and hostile influences. If the people of the South, or of Louisiana for instance, are unanimous, or nearly unanimous in their views of federal politics, that unanimity of opinion does not imply a dreary intellectual sameness, or a servile intellectual subservience; but it simply indicates the notorious fact that parties in this country are divided by sectional lines. Louisiana thinks that her rights, her interests and her prosperity are menaced by the dominant party at the North. Consequently, she identifies herself with that party which is willing to defend those great principles of public liberty in which she supposes her rights, interests and prosperity to be involved. In other words, her people belong to one of the great parties in the country, and are opposed to the other party. It is only natural that the questions arising out of a sectional war should produce this result, just as the questions which led to the sectional war were accompanied, without her less distinctly marked phenomenon. So far from the unanimity of Southern opinion at this time being an evidence of unenlightened thought, it is only such unanimity that affords any hope for the maintenance of the Union on the plan of State sovereignty, and for averting the serious danger of consolidation and centralization that now menaces the country. The Post must know that the pressure of a dominant section upon a weaker section, necessarily has the effect of forcing into cohesion the elements of opinion in the threatened section, thus producing that unity of sentiment and action of which the Post and the Times so unreasonably complain. We do not doubt but that the plan of "nationally the Republican party," so uncially recommended by those papers, would be extremely agreeable and serviceable to their party, if only, it were practicable. But it is impracticable simply because the process of effectively nationalizing the Republican party would effectually denationalize the Democratic party, and the Democratic party is the organization on which the South mainly depends for assistance. The following remarks of the Post in reference to this point, contain as much of sophistry as we have ever seen concentrated in an equal number of words:

Party politicians and party journals naturally look at this subject from a peculiar and prejudiced standpoint. We who are interested not in the success of any party, but in the establishment of right principles and a sound policy, can see what perhaps is not so plain to journalists like the Times and World—that it is extremely important that the Union should be maintained in the Southern States, where party government has been for many years almost unknown, and where selfish and unscrupulous politicians are at this very time engaged in schemes to prevent the establishment of any second party.

It is indubitably true that the existence of the Republican party renders desirable the existence of another party; but it is likewise true that the sectional character of that party necessarily induces a certain degree of sectionalism in the adverse party—at least so far as it compels the South to unite itself, or to associate with one of the great party organizations. It is, likewise, important to the Republican party to establish itself in the South; but it is quite as important to the adverse party that the Republican party should not be established in the South. Such a consummation might destroy the sectional character which perhaps now possess; but it would likewise annihilate those differences of opinion which the Post considers so healthful and desirable. The "nationalizing" of the Republican party would simply be equivalent to a suppression of all adverse sentiment, and to the complete subjugation of what would then be, not only the minority sectionally, but the minority nationally. Perhaps, after this explanation of our views, the Post will understand why we desired that only Democrats should be sent from Louisiana to the Philadelphia convention.

Major Gen. Palmer, United States army, is sojourning in Nashville, where he is to act as legal counsel for certain parties to be tried by court martial.

The crops in Canada this year are reported as promising a more abundant harvest than the most sanguine anticipated.

Other cities besides New Orleans are troubled about the increase in rents. A dispatch from Nashville says:

A large meeting of merchants and tenants at the chamber of commerce rooms this afternoon adopted a memorial against the imposition of high rents and urging prompt reduction.

The Portland Fire-Insurance Paid by New York Companies.—The following sums have been paid to the sufferers by the Portland fire by the several New York insurance companies named:

Metropolitan of New York, \$210,000; Phoenix of New York, \$85,000; Niagara of New York, \$150,000; Manhattan of New York, \$100,000; York of New York, \$100,000; Hartford of New York, \$50,000; North American of New York, \$50,000; Globe of New York, \$100,000; Columbia of New York, \$50,000; Lumber of New York, \$25,000; Howard of New York, \$25,000; Fulton of New York, \$10,000; Arctic of New York, \$10,000; Loyal of New York, \$10,000; Commercial of New York, \$10,000; Crown of New York, \$10,000; Merchants of Providence, R. I., \$10,000; Harmony Fire and Marine of New York, \$10,000; Security of New York, \$10,000; Alliance of New York, \$10,000; Astor of New York, \$10,000; Lafayette of New York, \$10,000; Home of New York, \$10,000; Market of New York, \$10,000; City of New York, \$10,000; Germania of New York, \$10,000; Albany City of Albany, New York, \$10,000; Relief of New York, \$10,000; Excelsior of New York, \$10,000; Standard of New York, \$10,000; Company of New York, \$10,000; Republic of New York, \$10,000.

The total amount paid over from all sources to the sufferers is a little over \$3,000,000. The loss by the fire was estimated at \$10,000,000, which leaves the loss to the city equal to \$7,000,000 in actual property destroyed. The loss sustained since by those who were thrown out of employment cannot be estimated.

Speaking of the insurance companies, the Portland Advertiser says: These losses will, in many cases run the companies, as in the case of those of our city. The Massachusetts of Springfield, Mass., whose capital was previously invested, will be obliged to close up its affairs. The Hampden, which was also in a precarious condition before the fire, will have to close up its affairs, and nearly all of the New York, Boston and Hartford companies will probably be able to survive the blow.

The Indian and the Buffalo.—The vast herds of buffalo which once grazed the plains a few years ago are rapidly disappearing, and it is feared that within a few years the Indian will be reduced to a state of starvation, inducing them to hasten against the white man, from which the latter may suffer severely.

A child five years old died in London from intoxication.

Count Tietzloff, the victor in the naval battle at Lissa, has been made a vice-admiral.

One steamer with a cargo of 37,000 watermelons left Norfolk recently.

A child five years old died in London from intoxication.

PARIES.

There came off today before Police Justice Hubbard, in this city, a singular lawsuit, growing out of the matrimonial relations of Clinton McLean and Robert W. Under, two young men about twenty-five years of age, have for some months been courting a young lady. The men got jealous of each other, and each endeavored to win the girl to consent to a marriage. But she could not decide which to love. Sunday night of last week she was walking with the girl, when she was taken by the girl, when a dispute arose between them as to which was the shortest route to North La Crosse. McLean saying by the depot. Under claiming by the woods. They returned the matter to the girl, who was laughing, and she led the way to the depot, when they could decide which was the quickest, and as there was but little difference in the distance, she could have which was the shortest. And she finally added, "Oh, I will go with the first return that shall find my hand in marriage!"

Each man started, McLean disappearing around the corner of the depot, and Under around the other corner, to go to the depot. When Under returned after a forty-minute walk, he found the girl waiting for him. He had been for thirty-five minutes, as he had stepped around the corner and returned, preferring sitting on the ground, and waiting for the girl to go to the depot. He had been for thirty-five minutes, as he had stepped around the corner and returned, preferring sitting on the ground, and waiting for the girl to go to the depot. He had been for thirty-five minutes, as he had stepped around the corner and returned, preferring sitting on the ground, and waiting for the girl to go to the depot.

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A Curious Suit—Law in La Crosse.

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A Good Cooking Stove.

In one of the most necessary and desirable articles of home life, economy and propriety of every number of the family. THE MONEY and PATENT VENTILATION, by delays of your daily meals, may be saved by using the CHAPTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Over 1000 of these celebrated Cooking Stoves are in daily use throughout the City of New Orleans. Every one of them has been made under a full guarantee, and we offer them in a reference, wherever found.

THE IMPROVED CHAPTER OAK STOVE, WITH EXTENSION TOP. Has but one chimney, and is so simple in its construction that it can be used by any one.

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