

New Orleans Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. G. C. REKON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE, No. 92 CAMP STREET.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1866.

CRONIC MONTHLY.—The Crescent Monthly for November comes out a little in advance of its date, but with a publication of this sort it is always better to be too soon than too late.

The present number presents an unusually attractive table of contents. Among the original articles, we enumerate "The Last Night," by Miss Clara V. Dargan; "North Carolina Literature," by Rev. B. Craven, D. D.; "A Glance at 'Job Stuart,'" by John E. Cook, Esq.; "My New Love," by Will Wallace Harvey, Esq., author of an ingenious article upon the platonic influences in the Mississippi Valley, which appeared in the September number of the "Crescent"; "Subjective and Objective Poets," by Samuel D. Davis, Esq., of Petersburg, Va.; "Contemporary Criticism," "A Plea for a Century," "Recollections of O. Jennings Wise," "The Modern Essay," and "Pearls." Besides these there are several excellent articles from the best foreign magazines, including the opening story by Anthony Trollope, from the Argosy, which relates in the very best style the troubles of Mr. Peering in choosing a profession, and conveys a fine moral for all literary Peeringers, the world over.

In addition to these the "Editorial Notes," and "Book Notices" have been, as usual, prepared with great care.

In an editorial note Mr. Evelyn returns thanks for the manner in which the public has received his efforts to establish a magazine of high literary standard, and assures his friends of the complete success of the undertaking.

Advertisements in this paper will commence with the January number, 1867, and the present is a good time to subscribe. It will be sent by mail for five dollars a year. The office of the magazine is at No. 83 Baronne street.

EXPOSITION IN TEXAS.—We have before us a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Texas Teachers' State Convention, held at Houston, on the 4th of July last. Among the topics of interest which were brought under consideration was that of the education of the negro.

We find that an address and resolutions were adopted strongly urging the education of the black population. We think that the plea suggested by the convention is the correct method—that the Southern white people, without waiting for legislative action, take hold of this subject and do whatever their means afford to supply the negro with such intellectual training as these are capable of receiving.

They put the question into this shape—that if left to himself the negro will relapse into barbarism, and pass away; that if left to the instruction of his "pretended friends," an antagonism between the two races will be engendered, which must be pernicious in its consequences; that the Southern people, forgetting former relations and discordant feelings, must, as a duty to themselves and the negroes, underlie the education of the latter.

One relating to this subject was as follows: Resolved, That justice and humanity alike demand that the negro should be educated so as to be an honest and dutiful and as privileged as a freed man.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Southern people to themselves educate the negro, and also take it out of the hands of those who are educating their slaves, their friends, feeling assured that the instruction such as obtain in many parts of the South is positively an antagonism to the education of the weaker race.

Resolved, That as individuals we will give our person or aid and comfort to any of our Southern people, who will undertake the task of educating the negro.

We are glad to know that an spirit of this kind has manifested itself in Texas, and we hope it will extend throughout the South. At most it would make some further remarks on the subject.

S. N. Fiske left Cincinnati for New York on Thursday, and sailed in the Persia on the 17th inst. He will spend the winter in Constantinople and Italy, and will visit all the open houses of distinction on the continent. During his absence the work of remodeling his parsonage in Cincinnati, together with the new carriage house in New York, will progress vigorously.

Now that their hand is in, the Chicago people are resolved to have another tunnel. The object of this line is to connect a roadway beneath the Chicago river. It will be divided into three divisions, the central one for pedestrians. The length is to be one hundred and sixty-five feet.

At the Baltimore municipal election, held on the 10th, there were cast for mayor 7929 votes, of which Chapman, Republican, received 5407, and Harvey, Conservative, 2574. The vote for mayor in 1864 was 14,677. The aggregate vote for mayor in 1865 was 19,270. The aggregate vote for mayor in 1866 was 26,000 and 27,000.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal says that the experiments at Fort Mifflin, Missouri, prove, in his opinion, that no mortar in the known world, viz., of any length of time, the iron would stand for so long a time, and it is doubtful whether they would stand more than three or four hours.

Santa Anna has been addressing the Mexicans lately. It won't do. There is nothing Irish about Santa Anna but his Cork leg.

A sprinkling of snow fell at Montreal on the 4th inst.

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

We have more than once tried to impress on the readers of the Crescent the fact that our present needs, at this time, are social and moral, and not political. The war through which we have passed, desolated our country, impaired our resources, destroyed our property, reduced our strength, and worked a violent revolution in the internal relations of our society. Capital and enterprise and population are the things which we now need to restore our prosperity and reorganize our industry. These must be obtained at least in large proportion from without. Under ordinary circumstances they would come soon enough. The great laws of trade would turn the channels of capital towards the South, simply because in the South capital is needed, and its investment would prove remunerative. Population would come, because population, which is only another expression for labor and capital, is sure to seek a destination which offers the prospect of an improvement of fortune. A country like the South, possessed of a prolific soil, a genial climate, extraordinary facilities of internal communication, and capacity to produce the great and important staples of the world, cannot fail to attract immigration. Such would, as we have stated, be the inevitable result of the working of ordinary economical laws.

It is this expectation, disappointed, some sufficient cause for the failure must be found elsewhere. What is that cause? In asking such a question we do not mean to imply that the South, as far as her own efforts are concerned, has been at all delinquent. On the contrary, she has exhibited an adaptability to altered circumstances, an energy, a hopefulness, entirely unparalleled in the history of any other people. As far as it was possible to rise from the state of exhaustion to which she was reduced, she has risen. What she could do to regain her former industrial position, she has done. She has devoted all her energies to the task of reorganization, and she has been at least as successful as she had any reason to anticipate.

But it is undeniable that some of her expectations have been disappointed. She has struggled against the lack of capital to replace the necessary implements of her industry, and she has been unable to fill her fertile lands, and she has been unable to struggle almost in vain. Industries which offer vast profits have not attracted capital to her borders. The fertility of her soil, and the attractiveness of her climate have not allured labor to her cities or her fields. Other and more potent influences have caused this failure of her just and natural expectations. And why? We have before explained the causes and it may not be amiss to advert to them again. Perhaps it may be as well to give the explanation in the words of the New York Evening Post, a journal which always sees clearly through economical problems; but which might well say of itself: "We know the right and we approve it too; we know the wrong, but still the wrong persists."

The present state of things, the Post declares, keeps out of the Southern States "almost every element that is required to make them flourish. As a general rule, there is nothing more timid and cautious than capital. It is discouraged by slight dangers; it weighs long and carefully the chance of loss against the chance of gain, before making a single step forward, and will not stir until the chance of loss is made to disappear. At present, capital will not go to the Southern States on account of the unsettled relations of that region with the rest of the Union. The hatred which the mass of the inhabitants there are said to bear to those of the North, the accounts we hear—often doubtless exaggerated—of mobs and tumults, of the cheap estimation in which life is held, and the recklessness with which property is destroyed, all combine to dissuade the capitalist from venturing his money in enterprises at the South. The capitalist requires a peaceful, orderly state of things, in which he can feel easy about his money, and take its profits with perfect certainty. Talk to him of a riot, bloody heads and broken windows, show him the shadow of a pistol on the wall, and he buttons up his pockets at once.

Now will any considerable migration take place to the South, of those classes which are needed there, as long as things remain in their present condition. The fear between the North and South is too violent; Northern people prefer to seek new homes in the great States of the West. We confess that our own expectations in this respect have not been fulfilled, and that there is, very far, less disposition in our people to remove southward than we had counted upon. It may be answered by Southern men: "We do not care to receive emigrants from your quarter; we prefer those from foreign countries." But to make the foreign emigrant willing to settle at the South, he must be brought to look upon his place where he will be welcomed and kindly treated, and permitted to pursue his calling unmolested—a place where he is sure of good will and the protection of impartial laws; in short, it must have a good reputation with emigrants generally. The mass of foreign emigrants come to the North; they find that the South has a bad name, and that few Northern men go thither, and they turn to the West, following in the track of emigration which has been trodden for these last fifty years.

The remedy of the Post is a good one. It is simply the establishment of regular and cordial relations between the late Confederate States and the general government; a restoration of good understanding between the North and the South, "and such a state of pacific alliance as shall leave no temptation for the people of the North and South to malign each other." These changes would, as the Post says, be sure to carry capital and attract immigration to the country south of the Potomac. But how can these changes be effected so long as the party to which the Post belongs—the party which is dominant in the governing action—adopts as part of its essential plan of operations, the system of despoiling the minority of the Southern people; poisoning them with persistent treachery; denouncing them as organized communities of savage traitors; and declaring their own rights to be the most ordinary privileges of the citizen? It is to this heartless and vindictive system that in day, not only the present complicated situation of political affairs, but much of the commercial and industrial embarrassment which afflicts the country. The evil will, perhaps, remedy itself in the end; but, possibly, not until very serious injury has been inflicted on the people both of the North and of the South.

The passenger fare on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad has been reduced to forty cents a mile.

IMMIGRATION VS. COOLIES.

We have heretofore given our reasons for opposing the introduction among our people of that class of laborers known as coolies. It may be urged in opposition to our views that the system of freed labor which has followed emancipation has essentially failed, from a combination of causes beyond the reach of any remedies which our people could apply; and that it is therefore a necessity to look to some other source of supply for labor as a means of "preventing our country from retrograding in civilization and prosperity. It is unhappily true that demoralization has become so general amongst the freedmen that their capacity for good has been very seriously diminished. They now contribute but a small portion of the wealth which their labor formerly brought to the country. Under the vicious system adopted by Congress we apprehend that they will next year contribute still less. They understand only so much of the radical doctrine as to induce them to believe that liberty means license, and that freedom means exemption from work. Under a different system we believe that very different results might have followed. We think their freedom might have been secured, and that they might at the same time have been made much happier than they now are, and have contributed much more to the prosperity of the country. We do not think that they are either competent to govern the country, or that they are proper instruments to be used in holding us in subjection to the will of a dominant faction. But they have been employed in the latter capacity, and a controlling faction is urging that they shall virtually control the government of the country.

It becomes us to regard facts as they are; and to theorize on the past only in so far as it may lead us to some practical good in the future. It matters little at present that a different policy might have resulted in a better organization of labor. We have to contend with the existing fact of its disorganization; and the problem presented for our solution is to emancipate the faulty system as far as it is in our power to improve it.

The introduction of a fresh subject of contention in the form of coolie labor, will not solve the problem. If the African be introduced, the enfranchisement of the Asiatic would soon follow, and the mongrel races will rule in the far regions of the South. To introduce the Asiatic is to welcome into our midst another enemy of the white race. It is to introduce another Greek horse within the walls of Troy.

The emancipated African already amongst us, we cannot control, either for the good of society at large or for his own benefit. He is the ward of the general government, the pet of philanthropy and the subject of the freedmen's bureau. We must take him as he has been fashioned by his new friends, with all his new pretensions, with his contempt of work and his aspirations for the ballot. He might be made a useful member of society, but his self-satisfied friends seem upon making his self its scourge. Our policy should be so shaped as to prevent such a misfortune; and we think that the practical solution of the problem consists in inviting and in encouraging immigration—not the immigration of the coolie, or the African, or the Indian, but the immigration of white men.

It is needless to say that the climate is not adapted to white immigration, for white men, by millions, already live and prosper in the South. Let the inducement be sufficient and multitudes will follow their interests and identify themselves with the country in which they find agreeable homes. The sailor, the merchant, the clerk, the printer, the mechanic, the capitalist, who meets a demand in New Orleans for his services, or an opportunity for profitable investment, encounters the dangers of his climate at the most wholesome seasons. Make it to the interest of the New Englander to locate on the fertile lands of the great valley, and he will abandon his granite hills without a regret, and contribute to the prosperity of a country whose fertile lands will richly reward his persevering energy. His heart will expand beyond the narrow valleys which were previously the limit of his thoughts; and when he beholds our inland sea, he will think there are other rivers than the Merrimack, and when he looks upon the fleets which are employed in the commerce of our States he will believe there have been other vessels than the Mayflower.

For a time the absence of his abundant crop of granite boulders for fencing in his fields may cause him to sigh for the splendors of Plymouth Rock, but the luxuriant soil which will yield so bountifully a return to his labor will soon cause him to wish that the great "blarney stone" had been blown into the sea. Let sufficient inducement be offered and immigration will soon cause our land to bloom in more than its former glory.

We grant that the disturbed political condition of the country renders it difficult to overcome the objections which have been urged by many who are disposed to make their homes in the South. A people who enjoy where they now are the full rights of representation, are not eager to cast their fortunes with a people whose voice is not heard in the public councils. But this difficulty will disappear in time. Faction may rule for a day or for a year, but its very violence will dig the grave in which it remains will be buried. In the meantime let us encourage white immigration in the interests of the white race.

It is for our large landed proprietors to see the example. The day has past for successfully cultivating those large plantations which were once the boast of the South. The security, as well as the disorganization of labor renders the attempt unprofitable, if not ruinous. One year of disaster will overwhelm the large proprietor in irretrievable ruin. His laborers may desert him in the midst of the process of picking his cotton, and he has no practical remedy for their default. It is his true interest—not to import the coolie, who will in a short time become as fully demoralized as the African—but to sell off a portion of his lands, and to dispose of them in such a way that the greatest possible number of white men who can cultivate it to advantage shall acquire an interest in the soil. With every accession to the white population the dangers of Africanization is lessened. With every additional proprietor the labor of the freedman is rendered more available, and as his labor is disseminated over a multitude of small plantations he is less apt to abandon his employer, and the losses resulting from his demoralization are divided amongst a larger number of proprietors. And for every new proprietor of the soil, and for every additional acre of land placed in cultivation there would be local prosperity to the

country and an enhanced value to the remaining lands of those large proprietors who will vainly seek to retain their princely possessions. It is therefore their true interest to encourage immigration, to dispose of large portions of their lands to those who will cultivate them, and to avoid in this manner the hazards attending the cultivation of uncultivated plantations.

AMUSEMENTS.—The legitimate drama has been decidedly on the ascendant, thus far in the season. We have had Sheridan, Colman, and Shakspeare—the latter several times repeated. Last night two of his most celebrated tragedies were performed, "Romeo and Juliet" at the Varieties; "Macbeth" at the St. Charles.

In the former—the story of passionate love—the amorous Romeo was in some respects well represented by Mr. James Gardin, a young actor of promise and therefore well suited to the part. Mrs. Chaufau made the most magnificent of brides in Juliet. Mr. Davenport represented the airy Mercutio, Mrs. Taylor the nurse. Mr. Fisk was excellent as Peter. If we have omitted to mention other deserving artists, it is because we only remained until the horizon of *Viva Lawrence* (Mr. A. D. Bmdley) was pronounced upon the lovers.

Meanwhile, the company at the St. Charles were delineating the darker passions developed in *Macbeth*, and the audience appeared absorbed in the unequal struggle between conscience and the lust for power on the part of the ambitious Thane. The delineation of the terrible passions is a task well suited to Mr. Eddy's talents, and his rigorous style of acting had its legitimate effect upon the minds of his hearers. Mr. Tilton was up to the occasion in *Macbeth*, and his appearance at the least, however disconcerting to *Macbeth*, was well received by the house. Miss Alice Phelan, who performs with equal success in comedy and tragedy, appeared in the role of *Lady Macbeth*.

We were so able of course to finish our evening amusements without a visit to the Academy of Music. In spite of the discouragements with which the management has had to contend, a pleasing *revue* of songs, dances, farces and pantomimes followed each other in rapid succession, and a drama illustrative of the early struggles of the Puritans and Indians pleasingly terminated the entertainment.

The "Irish Heiress" will be presented to-night at the Varieties, "Richard III" at the St. Charles and a number of new sensations at the Academy.

Sufficient returns have been received to assure the election of the following Congressmen in Pennsylvania:

- 1. S. L. Randall, Dem. 13. U. Mearns, rad. 2. Chas. O'Neill, rad. 15. G. F. Miller, rad. 3. Leonard Taylor, rad. 16. A. J. Gieseler, R. 4. W. H. Kelly, rad. 17. W. H. Keonig, rad. 5. C. N. Myers, rad. 17. D. J. Merrill, rad. 6. B. M. Boyer, Dem. 18. S. F. Wilson, rad. 7. I. M. Bouchard, rad. 19. G. W. Scholard, rad. 8. Law, Gurtz, Dem. 20. D. A. Finney, rad. 9. Thad. Stevens, rad. 21. John Covode, rad. 10. H. L. Cain, rad. 22. K. Moore, rad. 11. D. Van Arman, D. 23. Thos. Williams, rad. 12. C. Deans, Dem. 24. G. V. Lawrence, rad.

The legislature will be radical Republicans in both branches. Part of its labor will be to elect a United States senator in place of Hon. Edgar A. Cowan.

Messrs. C. O. Haly & Co., bookellers and stationers, 90 Commercial Place and 158 Poydras street, have our thanks for copies of the New York Herald and News, and Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper.

Thanks to the efforts of the steamship Matagorda for courtesy.

DEATH.—On Wednesday, October 18th, 1866, at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Bay, by the Rev. A. G. Bennett, M. W. C. ANDERSON, at New Orleans, 1208 KALIE F. GOSMAN, of Louisiana, 30.

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It is also extensively used to prevent radiation from steam boilers and pipes, of either high or low pressure, and very valuable in preventing the action of its temperature a day is noticed.

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Housekeepers having once used, will not do without it.

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Shaving Machines. \$60, \$70, \$80. 5.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....5

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INLAND NAVIGATION. —BY— GARDON DELET STREET.....21

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Removal. Henry Hamburger, Fashionable Tailor, 7

F. H. Knapp, DENTAL SURGEON, 179.....CANAL STREET.....179

Notice. Having been appointed by the Executive Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully inform all merchants of this State, and of all other States, that I will be at the place of destination, to exhibit Machinery or Produce, etc., at the above Exposition, and will be at the place of destination, to exhibit Machinery or Produce, etc., at the above Exposition, and will be at the place of destination, to exhibit Machinery or Produce, etc., at the above Exposition.

EDWARD GOTTHEL, Agent and Representative of Paris Exposition, 1867.

Late Laws of Louisiana. THE ACTS OF THE LAST REGULAR AND EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, are now published in pamphlet form and can be had of BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, 100 Canal street, THOS. L. WHITE, 100 Canal street, JAS. A. GRESHAM, 62 Camp street, W. F. GOLDTHWAITE, 59 Canal street, F. KILLER, 97 Royal street.

Carpet Warehouse, 17.....CHARLES STREET.....17

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