

The New Orleans Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Engagement of Nixon, Castello & Howe's Circus—Pian and Soloman.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Engagement of the Young Comedienne Letitia—'Fire Fly'.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Buy your cigars at the premium manufactory of Geo. Alois, 185 Rampart street, below Canal.

One of our contemporaries says that all the evils of the existing charter, and one in addition, are reproduced in the new one, which is a strange recommendation for an instrument claiming to be a great improvement on the actual order of things.

The fact is that the evils of the present system are all intensely aggravated in the new one, because almost unlimited powers and extraordinary opportunities for fraud and corruption are placed in the hands of the proposed administrators.

DISCRIMINATION IN RAILROAD FREIGHTS AGAINST NEW ORLEANS.—We invite the attention of those of our readers who are at all interested in the commercial prosperity of our city, to the annexed extract from the table of charges, made by joint agreement of the Jackson, Mississippi Central and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, on cotton shipped to New Orleans from Memphis and from intermediate points to New Orleans.

The freight on a bale of cotton from Memphis to New Orleans is \$2.25. The following are the rates to New Orleans from points on the Mississippi Central Railroad between Memphis and Grenada, Miss.:

From Senatobia, \$5.50 From Batesville, \$5.25 From Logg Creek, \$5.00 From Harrison's, \$4.50 From Oakland, \$4.25

And the following are the rates to New Orleans from stations on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which runs from Jackson, Tenn., to Canton, Miss.:

From Jackson, \$4.50 From Oxford, \$4.20 From Holly Springs, \$4.00 From Toffeeville, \$3.75 From Grenada, \$3.50 From West's, \$3.25

And yet as if this discrimination against way freights on these roads were not injurious enough to New Orleans, the freight on a bale of cotton from Oxford, Miss., to New York, is but \$8.75 by rail, or a little over twice what is charged to New Orleans, for a distance that is three times as great in a straight line and more than that by rail.

The mass of the property-holders of New Orleans do not approve of the attempt of a few wealthy men to usurp the government of the city. The majority are interested in some trade, or occupation, or profession which would be taxed to death to benefit the large proprietors. New Orleans is a commercial city and the masses of its inhabitants are engaged in commercial, or industrial pursuits. These have no notion of abdicating their right to govern themselves in favor of a few gentlemen who assume an especial capacity for municipal administration.

Under the new charter the election of recorders is to be taken from the people and given to six oligarchs. We suppose the pretext is that the people may be bought. Are a whole community to be purchased more easily than six men?

The arrangement for the settlement of the Alabama claims so-called, provides for the appointment of four commissioners, two by each government; and to this commission the Alabama claims are to be referred as well as all others. If a majority of the commissioners agree, either for or against the liability of the British government, that settles the question of principle, and the commission will proceed to audit the claims and fix the amount of reparation. In case the commission shall be equally divided, they choose their own umpire in certain classes of claims; but if they differ on the Alabama claims, the two governments are to jointly select an arbitrator, who is to be confirmed by the American Senate; this arbitrator to decide merely on the question of liability, the question of amount then reverting to the commission.

The effect of this arrangement may be to bring the United States in debt even if all the Alabama claims be allowed. The cases in which British property suffered during the war by the illegal acts of the United States cruisers were very numerous, and the amount of the resulting claims will be very large.

We do not believe that one in twenty of the property holders of New Orleans ever saw the proposed charter prepared by a few real estate owners, and we are sure that not one in ten would approve of it. The masses of the property holders would suffer like the rest of their fellow citizens from unjust discriminations against trade and industry in the distribution of taxation.

Supervisor W. Baker gives notice that an election for State representatives for the eighth district of Orleans (eighth ward of the city) will be held on the 8th of February. Registration office 397 Victory street. Books open four days, from January 26th to January 29th, inclusive.

In the course of its investigations on the adulteration question, the New York World has come to the article of condensed milk. It is found that, in most cases, this is mixed with an excess of sugar. The object of adding so much sugar is to conceal the fact that the milk was skimmed before condensation. Throughout the country many thousand infants are fed on condensed milk, on the supposition, perhaps well founded, that it is superior to the mysterious fluid dispensed in cities under the name of cow's milk. But the large proportion of sugar is said to be cloying and clogging to the infantile intestines and, in the opinion of the World, causes the death of many hundreds of children. Besides this, the sugar-burdened milk having been robbed of its cream, is deficient in nutritive properties.

THE INDIANA SQUABBLE.

The telegraph announced, yesterday, the election of Mr. Pratt as United States senator from Indiana. This shows that the bolters have been successful in effecting the defeat of Lieut. Governor Cumback. We referred, a day or two ago, to the controversy which led to this split, and now, as the subject is one of some interest, and as this is the first instance in which a kind of intrigue, unfortunately too common among politicians, has led to the defeat of a caucus nominee, at the hands of his own party, we think it well to lay the correspondence in the case before our readers.

Last winter, Gov. Baker, of Indiana, and Col. Wm. Cumback were candidates for the gubernatorial nomination of the Republican party. Before the meeting of the convention, Col. Cumback addressed the following letter to Gov. Baker:

GREENSBURG, IND., Jan. 6, 1868. GOVERNOR BAKER—Dear Friend—If I had not a hundred things to demand my attention this week, I would come up and see you. I will, therefore, venture to make this suggestion: I think Hendricks will be chosen by the Democrats, and he will certainly, if he intends to inspire confidence among his friends, resign his position. The person appointed by you, will, of course, being equal, stand the best chance to be chosen by our Legislature. If you will assure me of the appointment, I will withdraw from the contest for reelection to the State ticket, and take the position of elector at the State convention. If this proposition does not meet with your approbation, please return this letter to me. Let me have your reply at an early day. I do most earnestly hope for the unity of the Republican party.

I am, as ever, your friend, WILL CUMBACK.

To this proposition Gov. Baker responded as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1868. Hon. Wm. Cumback, Greensburg, Indiana. Sir—Your communication of the 6th inst. was received, and absence from the city prevented a reply. The proposition is correct, as I would feel humiliated that any human being should measure me by so low a standard of common morality as to make it.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, CONRAD BAKER.

Col. Cumback subsequently withdrew from the contest for governor, and was nominated and elected lieutenant governor. At the recent caucuses of the Republican members of the Legislature he was nominated for the Senate to succeed Mr. Hendricks. Some of the Republican members, who were conversant with the facts of the case as above stated, refused to abide by the decision of the caucus, and determined, if possible, to defeat the nominee. The matter was publicly referred to in the State Senate and led to a long debate, which resulted in a call for the correspondence. In response to this call Col. Cumback addressed the following letter to the Senate, inclosing the one to Gov. Baker, given above:

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 14, 1869. Gentlemen of the Senate—I herewith place at the disposal of the Senate a copy of the correspondence which I ever wrote Gov. Baker, containing my suggestion touching my appointment to a prospective vacancy in the United States Senate. While I do not deny that Gov. Baker did not accede to the suggestion contained in said letter, yet I do not deem it "proper" to lay before the Senate the private letter received from him.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WILL CUMBACK.

In the meantime Gov. Baker addressed to one of his friends in the Senate the subjoined communication, which was read as soon as Col. Cumback's letter had been produced:

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1869. Hon. Stearns Fisher.

Dear Sir—As it is possible that a part of the correspondence called for by the Senate may be produced, without producing it all, I think it due to myself that some senator should be informed of the number of letters comprised in the entire correspondence. I, therefore, without indicating the contents of any of the letters, say to you that there were four in all, dated as follows, viz: One from Col. Cumback to me, dated January 6, 1868; my reply thereto, dated January 8, 1868; one from Col. Cumback to me, dated February 21, 1868; and my reply thereto, dated February 22, 1868. If Col. Cumback's letter to me, of January 6, should be read without any reply being produced, I shall not read (as his language might be deemed harsh) on its production; but in that case you will please say that my reply was an indignant rejection of the proposition. I inclose, in a separate envelope, copies of the letters of February 22 before mentioned. This envelope you will please return to me unopened, unless a part of the correspondence is produced without producing it all. In the last named event you will, in addition to saying for me what I have before indicated, lay before the Senate the copies of the letters of February 21 and 22, 1868, inclosed in the separate envelopes.

If all the correspondence shall be produced, or if more of it shall be presented, you will have no occasion to act in the matter, and in either case will return the envelope containing the copies to me.

If it becomes necessary for you to take any action, you can either read this communication to the Senate, or make your own statement of its contents. Yours, truly, CONRAD BAKER.

It appeared, from the letters referred to by the governor, that Colonel Cumback subsequently made an effort to get his original letter out of Gov. Baker's hands, but failed in the attempt. The following are the two letters referred to as concluding the correspondence:

GREENSBURG, IND., February 21, 1868. Governor Baker:

Sir—As we are engaged in a common cause, and on the same ticket, it is of the utmost importance that our relations should be friendly. If, therefore, you will return the reply I wrote you, January 6, and withdraw the reply you made me, I will then, if you desire it, make a full explanation of the reasons that induced me to do that, that I will hope may tend the breach between us.

No one as yet knows from me that there is any feeling of an unpleasant character between us. I am, your obedient servant, WILL CUMBACK.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22, 1868. Hon. Wm. Cumback, Greensburg, Indiana.

Sir—Your communication of yesterday is before me. In reply, I beg leave to say that the relations of the parties alluded to are not such, in my judgment, as to prevent either of them from doing his whole duty to the public in the position assigned him. If the matter proposed to be explained is believed to be susceptible of explanation, the explanations should be made without the conditions suggested. For such a purpose opportunity will be offered, if desired. The return of the one paper and the withdrawal of the other could not change the facts, but would be pregnant with an implication that the party who really did it had no wrong, had changed his opinion. I have the honor to be, your friend, CONRAD BAKER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, January 14, 1869. Gentlemen of the Senate—In response to a resolution of the Senate, a copy of which has just been delivered to me, I herewith respectfully submit a copy of the letter alluded to in that resolution.

The following resolutions in regard to the matter were offered and adopted, after much debate:

Resolved, That the appointing power vested by the Constitution of the State in the governor is a high and sacred trust, to be exercised exclusively for the honor and welfare of the whole people of Indiana; and that any attempt to prevent the honest discharge of the trust by the degradation of its rights, and merit the severest condemnation.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the letter of Wm. Cumback to the present Indiana governor of this State, dated January 6, 1868, and addressed to Gov. Baker, proposing a personal consideration for an appointment to fill a contemplated vacancy in the United States senatorship, embodies a corrupt and indecent attempt to tamper with the integrity and destroy the independence of the appointing power vested in the governor.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of the Senate the action of Gov. Baker in promptly pre-

THE WORLD WITHOUT CHRISTIANITY.

While Catholic writers are constantly announcing the failure of Protestantism, and Protestant writers are constantly announcing the failure of Catholicism, there is a third class of writers who philosophize or romanticize upon the broad, but usually veiled or implicit, assumption of the failure of the Christian religion itself. It is not to be denied that these last constitute a formidable school in modern literature; a sort of profane or pagan school which is respectable and influential enough to have made quite a fashion among the large and increasing circle of educated people who are free, as they fancy, from religious prejudices, to speak of Christianity as decayed and effete beyond the possibility of regeneration. But these apostles of religious decadence and their disciples signally mistake, as we think, the signs of the times. Those signs indicate a crisis, indeed, in the religious history of the civilized world. An eventful turning point, a momentous transition, are at hand doubtless. But a candid survey and study of the diagnosis of what some regard as the last sickness of a doomed religion, will much more forcibly suggest the expectation of a new evolution of Christianity, than the belief in its imminent death.

A PIECE OF BUTLERIAN LOGIC.

"I stand for that money," said Butler in his landation of an inconvertible currency, "which is by far the better agent and instrument of exchange of an enlightened and free people than gold and silver—the money alike of the barbarian and the despot." This Butlerian argument is a style of sophism by no means new. But it is so consummately silly as to detract vastly from the admiration with which we have heretofore viewed the rugged and cavernous ugliness of Butler's moral and intellectual deformities. Let us restate it, and logically extend it by a few examples, and see what it will come to. The barbarian and the despot prefer good money—gold and silver, namely—to trash; that is to say, to a desiccated vegetable pulp called paper currency. Therefore, civilized and Christian people must abjure good money, must relinquish gold and silver to heathens and robbers, and be content with trash and impecuniosity. The barbarian and the despot know a fat, succulent turkey from a lean, lank turkey buzzard, and they do not hesitate to appropriate the former to their gastronomic gratification and their physical nourishment. Wherefore, according to the Butlerian logic, men of culture who despise barbarism and abhor despotism, must, on principle, reject plump, juicy turkeys, and consider themselves happy in drinking the broth and chewing the sinews of integumentous, nasty and stinking turkey buzzards. Again, barbarians and despots, it may be supposed, like good tobacco and good whisky, and will have no other kind if left to their own choice. Of course, then, a refined gentleman or a democrat must poison himself with the nicotine of a rank, unfragrant leaf, or with the fusel-oil of a crude and exorbitant liquor. In short, it is required of us by the same Butlerian creed which demands that we shall renounce gold and silver, that we shall also give up to the exclusive use of barbarians and despots all the good and wholesome things in this world. Does Butler expect to figure among the barbarians or despots, or among both, in enjoying the resulting monopoly?

REMEMBER

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NOTICE OF ELECTION

EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

In compliance with a resolution of the Executive H. C. Warmoth, Gov. rer of the State of Louisiana, to be addressed, I hereby give notice that an Election will be held on MONDAY, February 8, 1869, in the Eighth Representative District, to-wit: the Parish of St. Charles, City of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing a person to represent said District in the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

The Eighth Representative District is comprised between the center of St. Louis Fields street and the center of Lafayette Avenue, formerly English street, and from the river to the rear of the city. All duly registered voters residing in said District are entitled to vote at said election.

Due notice will be given of the places of holding the polls. New Orleans, January 23, 1869.

WILLIAM BAKER, Supervisor of Registration, Parish of Orleans.

NOTICE

OFFICE SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION, Parish of Orleans, January 23, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTRATION BOOKS OF THE EIGHTH WARD will be opened for four days, commencing TUESDAY, January 26, and closing on FRIDAY, January 29, 1869, at No. 397 VICTORY STREET, near Holy Trinity Church, for the purpose of enabling all who are entitled to register to do so.

Only those who live between Elysian Fields street and Lafayette Avenue, the river and rear of the city, and are not registered, if qualified, now have an opportunity.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WILLIAM BAKER, Supervisor of Registration, Parish of Orleans.

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING

REDUCED FULLY 20 PER CENT. IN PRICE.

B. T. WALSH'S, 110 Canal near St. Charles street.

RICE PLANTERS' ATTENTION

CAROLINA SEED RICE. Just Received and for sale: Choice 'Hercules' Golden Seed Rice, Direct from Charleston, S. C. Prepared expressly for Planting purposes.

EMILE DUPRE, Rice Depot, 24 Peters street, corner Customhouse.

Corset Warehouse.

19..... CHARTRES STREET..... 19 A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, offer as low prices; CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; Floor, Furniture and Upholstery; MATTING 500 roll; China; 100 pieces; COATS; WINDMILL; TABLE and Piano Covers; Grooming Cloths—Druggist, Linen and Sate; Calicoes—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Coverings—Linen and Cotton, striped; Curtains, Blankets, &c.

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