

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 18, 1870.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN. May be had of the following dealers: George Hills, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Emmit, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaffer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. E. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 31 Annuniation street.

The low-pressure Great Republic is the St. Louis boat to-day. Benefit of Louis Moore, at the Academy of Music, and play of "The Lancers."

The Belle of Alton leaves at her regular hour this afternoon for Coushatta and Grand Ecovore.

Benefit of Miss Emeline Zaviszowski at the St. Charles this evening, and the first production of "Found on a Door-Step."

We find on our table the cards of Madam Naddi and Hector Valle of the Opera House, the receipt of which we acknowledge with pleasure.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Bennett Hitchcock Tax Collector, Concordia parish; Charles H. Fuglier, Police Juror for the eleventh ward, Catahoula parish.

The receipts of the government for the quarter ending September 30, were \$115,101,200; expenditures, \$86,502,920; besides for redemption of bonds, etc., \$44,937,805.

Proposals are invited by the government West for painting the banquettes on Girod street, between Rappart and Liberty streets, and repairing the same where necessary.

Gounod, the composer, is living with his wife and family at Blackheath. He has been more than once to St. Paul's Cathedral to hear Bach's pedal fugues, played by Mr. George Cooper.

The thermometer yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, was 38° at New Orleans, 35° at Cincinnati, 27° at Nashville, 30° at Augusta, 36° at Lake City, 42° at Mobile and 38° at Montgomery.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Algernon S. Beck a notary public for Orleans parish, and H. L. Claiborne Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Louisiana at Nashville, Tennessee.

The Oregon delegation, representing the war debt of that State, which amounts to four millions, are in Washington, pressing the claims of Senator Williams for the chief justiceship of the Court of Claims, vice Casey.

It was John K. Goodloe, of Kentucky, to whom it was reported the President tendered the post of United States District Attorney for Louisiana. Mr. Goodloe was dismissed from a district attorneyship by President Johnson.

Yellow Jack must now yield its sway, feeble as it has been here, and recognize the power of another potentate, Jack Frost, for the latter left the traces of his fingers on tender foliage and shrubbery in and around this city during Wednesday night.

The sale this morning at ten o'clock, by Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers, at No. 16 Charles street, of eight hundred cases of boots, shoes, and brogans, especially adapted to this market, should attract the attention of buyers either for city or country trade.

The Solicitor General has given his opinion that the proprietors of coasting vessels and vessels running upon rivers and inland lakes, engaged in the carrying of money, valuable papers, or any articles for pay, where gross receipts therefrom exceed a thousand dollars per annum, are liable to a special tax of ten dollars. The Attorney-General has confirmed this opinion.

The friends of General Schenck in Washington can obtain no definite confirmation of the report that he has been tendered the English mission, but still the belief is very general that the report is true. The following names are furnished, from a quarter that should be accurately informed, as those of the gentlemen to whom this mission has thus far been offered: Senator Frelinghuysen and Senator Morrill, of Maine; President White, of Cornell University; Senators Trumbull, Howe, Edmunds and Morton.

The bark St. Mary, Captain Hallowell, arrived at New York from New Orleans last Saturday, after a long and extremely severe passage, she having left New Orleans on the twenty-fourth of September last. She sprang a foremost off Matanzas, in the Matanzas hurricane of the eighth of October, and took on board the crew of the schooner St. Nicholas, wrecked at Matanzas during the hurricane. On leaving Matanzas, she had no other cargo for the remainder of the voyage, and while passing Cayman Reef on the first instant, saw a ship or bark, apparently of seven hundred tons, painted black, which had just gone ashore on the reef.

The chances for obtaining fortune are not particularly numerous, but if judiciously sought they can be secured. The Louisiana State Lottery has proved a great benefit to many other individuals than the stockholders, and these other individuals have been gifted with an intuitive knowledge of the numbers to buy when the grand drawings are to take place. Nine out of ten may commit an error in not buying the right ticket, but the successful man or woman is entitled to the credit of making a good selection. This may be illustrated by the good fortune of such real estate operators as Mr. J. J. Alston, who does not buy lots for speculation indiscriminately, but selects those locations as will sell at prices above the prime cost to him, and thus he profits. This is his discreet route on the road to fortune, but he or she who purchases the right ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery may, at the grand drawing to-morrow, secure the capital prize of fifty thousand dollars. Tickets only twenty dollars.

HOME MANUFACTURES. Although the States of the Union are highly favored with agricultural interests, are in fact blessed with large bodies of fertile lands that are made by the hands of industry a source of much wealth—there are other branches of labor that should not be neglected, for they can also be made profitable, and at the same time beneficial to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. American industry should not necessarily be confined to the production of the raw materials. It can be made to embrace all kinds of manufactured articles. And while it is desirable that manufactures of every description should meet with encouragement in every section of our vast country, every Southerner should hold with pride and satisfaction the introduction of manufactures generally in the South.

The New England States have materially added to their prosperity by the establishment of cotton and woolen mills, boot and shoe manufactures, etc. Many articles are manufactured in those and other States of the Union that find markets in the South, where the work of manufacturing, to a very great extent, has been neglected.

The policy of encouraging home manufactures and home labor by legislation was early thought of. The great American statesman, Henry Clay, became the ardent advocate of a protective tariff many years ago. He deemed protection necessary to inspire a spirit of enterprise in this important branch of American industry, and place it in a position to successfully cope with foreign labor and foreign manufactured articles. The sage of Ashland was long the champion of the protective system, and his powerful eloquence and logic were necessary to successfully combat the free trade arguments of the eminent men who opposed him in his day, and could not be made to see the beauties of protection. But could Mr. Clay have lived until now, he would find another great industrial interest ready to combine with the manufacturing interest in efforts to have his ideas prevail. In proof of this the Journal of Commerce, a weekly journal published in St. Louis, devoted to agriculture, manufactures, and the industrial pursuits generally, asserts that "the farmers of the West are beginning to see the importance of home markets for the surplus products of their fields, and that home markets are dependent upon manufactures for an existence, and manufactures upon protection for life, vigor and prosperity."

This assertion is well calculated to cause our statesmen and legislators of the present day to pause and reflect before offering opposition to a system of protection that involves so many important interests in this country. It is urged that we have not the population, the labor, to enter largely into manufactures at this time, but this is thought by many to be no reason why manufactures that are established should not be protected, and made successful as far as friendly legislation can do it. If manufacturing can be made profitable, capitalists will be encouraged to enter largely into that branch of business, and under the prospects of good wages, labor will rapidly flow into our country from Europe—where it is but poorly paid—and filling up our cities and towns, and causing them to rapidly grow, will help to create the home markets so necessary for the success of those who cultivate the soil.

The government and people of this country are certainly interested in knowing that in one year (1851), according to the great English agriculturist, Alderman Mechi, "the English consumption of cotton-wool was seven hundred and sixty millions of pounds weight, for which they paid eighteen millions of sovereigns—ninety millions of dollars. After making it up in every conceivable form and pattern, and supplying all of their own people, they sent as much abroad as brought home thirty millions of sovereigns—one hundred and fifty millions of dollars." These facts and figures are sufficient to satisfy all who choose to investigate the great profit that is to be derived from the manufacturing of cotton and woolen goods alone. But when to this is added the fact that countries which are exporters of raw materials only, are invariably poor because they are steadily exhausting the fertility of their soil, there is still further reason for the encouragement of home manufactures, in which the steam engine and machinery of modern invention can be made to play an important and profitable part in this country as well as in other countries.

There is no lack of evidence to show the immense benefits that must flow to this country from the establishment of all branches of manufactures in its cities and towns. The inventive genius of Americans is acknowledged to be great, and they are reckoned to be cute and enterprising. They are the inventors of much of the machinery that is used with so much profit in other parts of the world in manufactures; and yet this branch of industry in our country is in a great degree neglected, particularly in the South, and foreign markets have to supply us with much that should be made here, because our people would then reap the profits of labor and waste matter that now go to enrich others. The State of California, with but little over twenty years' growth, has made remarkable progress in manufactures. Published statistics show that in 1859 the value of California manufactures had reached the amount of \$50,500,000. Since that time there has been a great increase. The saw mills produce 250,000,000 feet of lumber annually, worth \$5,000,000; the work of the grist mills is worth \$2,000,000 a year; sugar refineries, \$1,000,000; woolen mills, \$3,000,000; the house-building of the State amounts to at least \$15,000,000; the furniture making to \$5,000,000; the construction of railroads, bridges and boats, \$5,000,000; the tool and implement making to \$5,000,000; salt works, \$2,000,000; foundry work, \$3,000,000, and so on.

San Francisco, the chief city of California, employs 5700 men in its manufacturing establishments, at an average of \$3 50 per day each, making a total of \$5,985,000 annually; and the value added by their labor to the raw material is estimated to be at least \$10,000,000. The employers have compensation for their rents, machinery, skill, experience and excitement of carrying an election is state with them. They rather prefer to accept of success in a quiet and sober habit out of regard for the dreary and out-of-favored opposition. Three or four States return Republican majorities, which we barely mention. A closely contested fight declared in our favor, and it is recorded on the bright side of events. That is all. New York, with her immense summing up of rascality, goes for the Democrats, as was expected, and the country is electrified with the news. A broad grin stretches across the Democratic mouth, spanning from the Aroostock to the Rio Grande. A season of jollity is poured upon the community. The fun is contagious, and it affects the sobered Republican to enjoy the farce while it lasts. "Whatever is, is right," or ought to be; and as the New York election is, let it be considered the best that can be had for the money.

The Bee has discovered the reason why the election returns were not reported sooner. It was necessary, says the "little busy bee," to keep the returns within the registration, and this could only be done by holding the result back until the full count was made. Charles street blooms with few posies, and the Bee must not be fretted if it can not find any brighter flowers of imagination than this feed upon. How could the returns be declared until the ballots were counted; and what better way could be devised to keep the result within the registration than to confine the count to the actual vote?

ON CARONDELET STREET. "Put money in thy purse" when going on to Carondelet street, for it will be needed. In spite of the rumors of "grim-visaged war" in the Orient, commerce holds full sway here. And though cotton fell 1/4 to 1/2 on the strength of the European advices, about \$400,000 worth, or 6000 bales, of that staple changed hands yesterday. Our people want nothing further to do with "villanous salt-petre" and "vile guns," and such is the progress of freedom in thought, and in government, and in trade, and so large the liberality of sentiment characteristic of our times, that the army of the warehouse prevails over the army of the bayonet. New Orleans is especially a commercial city, and as the immediate object of commerce is gain, this city is not only reluctant to favor war, but dislikes to hear of it, and while Europe and Western Asia are likely to shake under the tramp of bannered hosts, and the bright blue waters of the Black and Baltic and Mediterranean seas are to be stirred with the keels of ponderous battle-ships, and are echoing with the murderous thunderings of cannon, here in Louisiana, very different, more useful and more glorious results will be achieved. The results of our commercial enterprises, the construction of our great railroads and canals will be more satisfactory to our people than will be all the glory of all the victories to be gained by the combined fleets and armies of France, Prussia, England, Russia and Turkey to the merchants of those countries.

Yes, it was evident yesterday that the commercial spirit is gaining over the warlike. The officers and stockholders of the Mississippi Valley Levee and the Navigation Company, and of the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, of the Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company and the various other companies were busy everywhere, working for their interests. Let these men of action work on—"Still let the mind be bent, still planting where, And when, and how the business may be done." The first mentioned company (the Levee) held its meeting at noon yesterday in its rooms, corner of Camp and Common, without result, adjourning to seven in the evening. The Brokers' Board at that hour was better attended than at any time before this season. It was a lively meeting, in which the pulse of the market was fully felt, though few sales were made. It is unnecessary to advise these gentlemen, with Ben Jonson, to "get money—still get money, but so matter by what means."

THE FUN OF THE THING. If there is one thing more than another that stirs the generous heart, it is the sight of real, earnest happiness. A smile is catching to the eye and lip, and a tear is moving on the human impulse. We catch the glow of sunshine and gladden with the cheery laugh. It is the sign of that universal sympathy which teaches humanity to respect a funeral, or to give a merry riddell. And just now the eloquent justification of the Democrats over their success in New York is ringing in the public ear with such wholesome merit that even Republicans must be excused if they join in the laughter. It is true, New York was Democratic before the election, and there was but very little doubt that she would continue in that faith, so that there really does not seem to be much room for amusement, but the Democrats are not used to carrying elections, and when they do elect a governor or win a city, although the thing was admitted and expected, they must have out the guns and pour down the foaming beaker. What would be the

condition of the party if it had no celebrations? And to keep up the good nature let every Republican congratulate every Democrat that a Democratic State has gone Democratic. Republicans have had so many victories that the tumult and excitement of carrying an election is state with them. They rather prefer to accept of success in a quiet and sober habit out of regard for the dreary and out-of-favored opposition. Three or four States return Republican majorities, which we barely mention. A closely contested fight declared in our favor, and it is recorded on the bright side of events. That is all. New York, with her immense summing up of rascality, goes for the Democrats, as was expected, and the country is electrified with the news. A broad grin stretches across the Democratic mouth, spanning from the Aroostock to the Rio Grande. A season of jollity is poured upon the community. The fun is contagious, and it affects the sobered Republican to enjoy the farce while it lasts. "Whatever is, is right," or ought to be; and as the New York election is, let it be considered the best that can be had for the money.

Political Visit by the President. NEW YORK, November 14.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphed last night as follows: "When the President left here on Friday evening, it was given out semi-officially that his visit to Philadelphia was of a strictly private nature. It is learned, however, that the visit is not merely private, but has a strong political significance, which will be fully developed soon after his return. The President's friends assert that he is anxious to have Pennsylvania represented in his cabinet, having long pressed himself on several occasions lately; that his present visit to Philadelphia is for the purpose of consultation with some of the leading men that a fit and proper selection may be made from among the prominent members of the Republican party of that State. Pennsylvania who have been visiting the President lately have been making the point that as New York is hopelessly Democratic, and Pennsylvania still only Republican, the latter State should have the preference in a cabinet position. The President does not agree in this assertion that New York is Republican, and will not allow her to be unrepresented in his cabinet. He does admit, however, that Maryland is thoroughly in the hands of the Democrats, and that a Pennsylvania man will be appointed in his stead. This statement is from the President's own partisans, and should be considered trustworthy."

Letter from McGarrath. A long letter from McGarrath to the President, is printed in Washington papers. It opens as follows: "The statements relative to myself and my claim to the Panoche Grande Rancho, contained in Mr. ex-Secretary Cox's letter to you, published in this morning's papers, compelled me to address you and before you in giving my credentials, which will enable you to judge, in a measure, between the truth and the statements of Mr. Cox. I have followed a distorted history of the case, prepared for effect outside the capital, closing with a denial that he had ever attempted to influence the Secretary's action by bribery. It is neither Paschal, Shaw or McGarrath who have denied that no one of the counsel in the case had offered a bribe. On the contrary, it is certain that they know who did it, and have been very busy for some time in a way to keep the writer of the letter out of sight. McGarrath's letter closes as follows: "The charge made by Mr. Cox, that I attempted to secure his favor by bribery, is as false as it is vague. I judge that my guilt was more in neglect than in performance. The neglect was that neither Paschal, Shaw or McGarrath have yet denied that no one of the counsel in the case had offered a bribe. On the contrary, it is certain that they know who did it, and have been very busy for some time in a way to keep the writer of the letter out of sight. McGarrath's letter closes as follows: "The charge made by Mr. Cox, that I attempted to secure his favor by bribery, is as false as it is vague. I judge that my guilt was more in neglect than in performance. The neglect was that neither Paschal, Shaw or McGarrath have yet denied that no one of the counsel in the case had offered a bribe. On the contrary, it is certain that they know who did it, and have been very busy for some time in a way to keep the writer of the letter out of sight. 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