

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 24, 1871. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 24 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, No. 61 Exchange Place. Lafayettes street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 24 Annanation street.

"Nobody's Child." The weather yesterday was magnificent and springlike.

The moon will soon approach that degree of fullness and brilliancy when evenings will be pleasant on the streets.

C. C. Haley, Commercial place, sends us the latest New York dailies. The Republicans always for sale at his establishment.

Boston is enjoying the delusion that singing hair is a very recent invention, and is complimenting its barbers for introducing it.

Mosses, Louis Stern & Brothers will sell this morning, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and burlaps.

Planters are making their purchases in the city to put in a heavy crop. They generally propose to put less ground in cotton and more in corn.

The new steamship Whitney, built at Wilmington, Delaware, for the Brashear and Galveston trade, has arrived here with the owner, Mr. Charles Morgan, on board.

The latest novelties are evening shoes for ladies, which are made with gilt heels, and a very great deal of gold embroidery over the instep, and gilt caps to the toes.

Not the least serious loss to the French arising from the present war is that of the timber which has been so ruthlessly wasted, and which will take many a long year to replace.

The multitude of strangers in the city materially contributes to fill the theatres. The Academy has not had a vacant seat this week, while the St. Charles is nearly filled with a Collins audience.

A Wisconsin schoolboy having very good-naturedly helped another in a difficult lesson, was angrily questioned by the teacher, "Why did you work his lesson?" "To lessen his work," replied the youngster.

There are two brothers, twins, living in a Massachusetts town, at the age of seventy-eight years, who learned the house-carpenter's trade together, married sisters, and have always lived together.

The Deutsche Company will give a *soiree musicale* to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the hall, corner of Beniville street and Exchange alley. We have received a complimentary ticket from Mr. S. Marx, President.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 65° at New Orleans, 37° at Augusta, 41° at Charleston, 42° at Cincinnati, 47° at Indianapolis, 63° at Key West, 58° at Lake City, 64° at Mobile, 52° at Nashville, and 41° at Savannah.

A would-be school teacher in Alabama recently replied to a question by one of the examiners: "Do you think the world is round or flat?" "By saying, 'Well, some people think one way, and some another, and I'll teach round or flat, just as the parents please.'"

A Turin letter says Kosuth is so very feeble in health that he can hardly live until spring. It is stated that he is extremely poor, and occupies very humble apartments in the city, steadily refusing to receive pecuniary aid from those who would be only too happy to help him.

The great sale of diamonds, watches, jewelry, fine arts, and every description of goods, at the Loan and Pledge Association, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, will be continued this day, at eleven o'clock. The goods are sold to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve.

An Irish gentleman and his wife, residing in Paris during the siege, were reduced by hunger to kill their favorite dog, "Pet," and serve him up at dinner. "Ah," said the gentleman, inspecting the animal's bones after the meal was over, "how poor 'Pet' would enjoy these bones if he were alive!"

Anna Dickinson and Lillian S. Edgerton met for the first time at Ann Arbor, Michigan, a couple of weeks ago, and a reliable account says they rushed into each other's arms, probably because nobody else's arms were conveniently at hand at that time, "or rather," to be more correct, about this great historical event, "she apprehensively nestled within their arms, and the small blonde nestled within them, purring like a little brown kitten."

Middle Morgan, the athletic female reporter of the New York Times, read a paper to the New York Legislature the other day, in favor of reformatory schools for training boys and girls. Never having had any experimental and personal knowledge of the business, Miss Middle, of course, thinks she knows all about training children. It's a way lecturers have fallen into—telling the people things the lecturers themselves have no opportunities of learning.

It is a singular but not less true remark in a late work that Jefferson was born just eight years after Jefferson Adams; Madison eight years after Madison Adams; eight years after Madison; and John Quincy Adams eight years after John Quincy Adams. It is to be observed that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; Monroe was sixty-six, and John Quincy Adams had been elected to a second term, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe all died on the fourth of July.

DEBATE ON A GREAT WESTERN AND WESTERN MEASURE.

Monarch in depicting the absorbing passion for gaming, portrays a scene in which the desperate players are unconscious of the woman who breaks into the room where they are playing. The game of party politics must be equally exciting, and those who play must be equally unconscious of the outside dangers that threaten them.

The West is oppressed with the vast produce of its fields. It has endeavored to work this surplus up into manufactured fabrics, but neither a war abroad, nor the developed production of the plantation States can furnish a market for its consumption. New England produces certain fabrics which embody skill and material. For this she has no foreign market, and the home demand is threatened with competition by the new artificers of the West. There is a large ship building interest now almost excluded from the sea by the cheaper vessels of Europe.

In this state of industrial blockade and embargo, comes a proposition to establish a line of postal steamers to Mexico, partly at the expense of the nation. It is shown that this trade is very valuable; that it passes our doors to foreign ports, and that England has been enabled to build up and carry away this trade by extending government aid to steam lines. This trade is even reduced to figures. Of fifty millions of foreign trade, the United States only enjoys about five millions, except an exceptional addition given last year by just such a subvention as is now asked. It is shown that by shortening and making certain the time between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, the whole specie shipment, whether for the United States or for Liverpool, can be passed over our roads in less time and at less insurance than by the British steamers. It is known that the Southern States are so impoverished that they have not the means to make this connecting link upon which this valuable commerce depends. Yet, notwithstanding this, a bill granting a moderate subvention has had to fight as many battles for position as Grant did in the memorable campaign of the Wilderness. Strange as it may seem, the most formidable opposition came from the West. Our Senator, Mr. Kellogg, was charged with the conduct of the bill. It was introduced at the last session, but was not set for consideration until the last days of January. It then had a series of combats, in which the most insidious and indirect tactics were employed to postpone or defeat it. Finding that the steamship subsidy bill was pressed with such pertinacity that it must be passed or killed, its antagonists prepared to assail its most vulnerable provisions, and on Wednesday, the fourteenth instant, was the great and decisive field day which resulted in its success. We do not arrogate anything to our excellent representative when we state that he made this fight in behalf of his constituents alone, and that to his ability, good temper, tact and personal popularity is due the favorable vote on that occasion. These commendations are derived from a perusal of the debates. Mr. Ramsey, from the post-office committee, moved to strike out the corporations named in the bill, and insert a new list. Mr. Edmonds, of Vermont, expressed surprise that the post-office committee should depart from the usual practice of authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the service, and leave him to invite competition from all who might be interested. Mr. Kellogg replied by citing the example of a bill that passed both houses in 1850; and again, to the subvention bill giving aid to a postal line between New York and Rio Janeiro, on condition that Brazil would give a subsidy also.

At this stage New York attempted to get in a "body blow" in the shape of a remonstrance against all subsidies, and a petition for permission to import ships ready made. Mr. Fenton said this was signed by two hundred prominent firms of New York. It was read, but not by way of argument, and was referred to the Committee on Commerce. This was entirely out of order, and seemed only intended to damage the impending bill. Mr. Kellogg manifested a degree of fairness which saved much valuable time and disarmed some opposition. He moved to allow the Postmaster General to pay a proportion of the subsidy during the period when the contractors were engaged in building the steamships, and then came square up to the proposition of the Senator from Vermont to test the sense of the Senate upon the principle of contract to the best bidder. Messrs. Ramsey, Edmonds, Warner, Harlan, Pomeroy and Chandler then perfected the bill to make it conform entirely, in all its details, to the principle they advocated.

A dangerous harmony seemed now imminent, and Senator Sherman, who has been a sort of Metellus Cimber, who "likes not" the bill, from the beginning, now interposed. Taking up the statement of Mr. Kellogg, that there was no postal service at this time between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, he assailed the bill as not applicable to the postal department, and sarcastically suggested that it should be referred to the Navy Department, or, perhaps, to the Treasury, as it might increase the revenue on imports. He closed his remarks by saying: "I must confess I am at a loss to find any reason for voting for this bill, and I am listening with great patience to see whether or not I shall be able to vote for it in the end."

In reply Mr. Kellogg said: "I am impelled to the belief that my friend from Ohio is actuated by a disposition to defeat this bill, and I can but think, without any very good reason. And then proceeds patiently to repeat the information solicited by the Senator from Ohio: "But when he says there is nothing but specie coming from Mexico, I reply that we trade with Mexico every last year for two to three millions, and that we imported about five millions of specie for foreign shipment. Out of a total Mexican trade of over sixty million dollars, we get but about twelve to fifteen million dollars at most; and why? Because we have but comparatively little maritime connection with that republic, while their trade is carried by the circuitous route of the West India Islands to St. Thomas, and thence by the Royal British Mail Steamship Company, who are heavily subsidized by the British government, and are thus enabled to maintain a regular communication with Tampico, Sisal, Campeche, and all or nearly all the ports named in this bill. The effect of this arrangement has been to reduce our trade with Mexico from \$25,000,000, twenty years ago, to less than \$3,000,000 of two or three years before the war. The last year, it is true, we have increased to receive of them \$1,000,000, but this increase was principally in specie, and was owing to an extraordinary exportation of specie by Alexander & Company's line, a line that is largely sustained to-day by a subsidy granted them by the government of Mexico to the amount of twenty-two hundred dollars in gold per round trip.

This he follows up with an exposition of the postal relations between Mexico and the United States, and says: "There was no service at the end of the war, because interrupted by the war, and in 1868 we commenced to pay \$30,000 a year for regular service for a year or two after that time. We paid \$30,000 a year for monthly steamers running from New Orleans to the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz. After an extended argument to show that Mexico has a valuable trade with other nations, of which we might secure a large part by adopting the same means, he expresses the opinion that an increase of only two millions of imports would add nearly a million of dollars to our customs revenues. This excites the financial hero of the Senate who rolls down a regular avalanche of figures, compelling, of course, some fragments of fallacy. He says: "The great body of our commerce with Mexico is carried on in specie, and the immense sense of the word, the silver of Mexico passing through our country without yielding us any revenue. I stated that the great body of our commerce with Mexico was specie, and that we were not receiving this silver and transporting it."

We can not admit such reasoning. The passage of this money pays our insurance, express, steamship and railroad companies, is deposited in our banks, and in every respect promotes the commerce between the two countries. But the Senator from Cincinnati, being put on his mettle, begins to look, apparently for the first time, into these facts, rather as it would appear subsequently, for opposition than conviction. He says: "I find, on looking at the documents, that the amount is greater than I supposed. The entire amount of importations from Mexico into this country during the last year, was \$21,714,000, of which in silver, which is about the largest in amount, there were \$9,993,922, or nearly \$10,000,000. The amount of gold was \$2,577,771. The total amount of goods and specie imported from Mexico into this country was \$10,996,753. The total amount of dutiable goods coming from Mexico, of every kind, was \$2,192,000, and about one-half of those duties has since been remitted, and the rest of our trade with Mexico is in specie."

Mr. Kellogg "of our trade" but what is the great bulk of the trade of Mexico with foreign nations? "I received from them about \$5,000,000 worth of specie, and from them a few boxes of goods and a few barrels of flour, and a few minor articles, nearly everything that comes from Mexico comes into this country free of duty."

But this unreasonable assault upon the bill for the relief of the farmers and shippers of the Mississippi valley excites the sympathy of other Senators. Strongly enough, it comes from the Pacific States, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, makes a practical inquiry: "Mr. Stewart: The good point I should like to know is what we send them. Because if we get silver we can send them something for it." The representative of Cincinnati, which makes annually \$120,000,000 of manufactures, and is looking for way into Red river for a market, says: "Mr. Sherman: I have not looked into that." Mr. Stewart adds, in the tone of a man determined not to be thrown off: "That is the important point."

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