OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 26, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN
May be had of the following dealers:
George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.
A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.
C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.
C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.
James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.
John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets
J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghein streets, Third District.
E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District.
W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Collector Casey has returned from Washington.

The Southern Express Company has our thanks for New York papers of latest dates.

We have received the first number of the New York *Republican*, edited by A. J. H. Duganne.

The *North Louisiana Journal* is published at St. Joseph, Tensas parish, in place of the *Tensas Gazette*.

A report of the condition of the New Orleans National Bank appears in this morning's REPUBLICAN.

The white Republican voters at the last election in North Carolina numbered from thirty to thirty-five thousand.

An old lady in New Jersey has given up snuff, and sends the savings to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Le Revell is published weekly at Montreal and comes to us as an exchange. It is published in French, with illustrations.

A mineral which performs all the duties of soap and has an aromatic odor, has been discovered in exhaustless quantities near Iowa City.

Somebody asked Miss Nilsson for her opinion in regard to giving women the ballot, and her reply was: "Give me the ballad."—*World.*

A new Pullman palace car, costing thirty-two thousand dollars, and called the Asia, has been put upon the route between Chicago and Denver.

The office of the State tax collector, Sixth District of New Orleans, is now open on Magazine street, between Napoleon avenue and Berlin streets.

A Covington woman wants the Cincinnati Ferry Company to pay her $20,000 for drowning her husband. They prefer getting her another.

The mountains of Bedford, Botetourt, and Amherst abound with ginseng, and many persons devote a part of every year to gathering it and taking it to market.

See notice of F. J. Herron, State Tax Collector, who informs tax and license payers where they make permanent investments in certain amounts designated by law.

Mrs Brough, in a communication to a Milwaukee paper, says: "I don't wish my four daughters to be elbowed at the polls by vile women; therefore I am against woman suffrage".

An election for twenty-four directors of the Germania Insurance Company will be held next Monday, at the office of the company, No. 124 Common street, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Mr. Napier Bartlett, formerly of the New Orleans *Times*, having acquired an interest in the *Claiborne Advocate*, has become editor of that paper in place of Colonel John Young, who retires.

Colonel D. H. Fegar, agent here of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad Company, left this city yesterday for Savannah, to attend the convention of railroad agents in that city.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 111 Gravier street, First District, cotton gins and various machinery, etc.

"Long engagements," writes a young lady, "are going out of fashion, young men being at last convinced of the stupidity of making matrimonial proposals before they are in a position to fulfill their promise at once."

A gentleman who was in Paris during the siege reports that at the first meal he took at the hotel in Brussels he was served to as much meat as he had consumed during ten days of the siege, breakfast and dinner together.

The widow of President Lincoln, who has been living in London for the past few months, left for the continent the middle of February. During the winter her son Tad has been at an English school in one of the small towns near London.

A flag was presented by the merchants and citizens of Shreveport to the steamer John T. Moore a few evenings since. It bears the following inscription: "Red river's favorite—the spontaneous gift of the citizens of Shreveport."

The thermometer, yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, was 52° at New Orleans, 45° at Augusta, 58° at Charleston, 32° at Cincinnati, 39° at Louisville, 43° at St. Louis, 46° at Nashville, 55° at Savannah, 60° at Key West, and 62° at Havana.

Colonel Huggins, assistant United States internal revenue assessor, who was recently seized while making assessments in Monroe county, Mississippi, by a band of disguised men, severely horsewhipped and ordered to leave the country at once, has arrived at Washington. Colonel Huggins has seen Commissioner Pleasonton and Secretary Boutwell, and has been assured that he and other officers shall be protected at any cost. Since his arrival there he has received a letter from Aberdeen, stating that the schools are breaking up, and that a number of teachers are now at Aberdeen for protection. Other United States officers are ordered to leave the State under penalty of being dealt with in the same manner.

COTTON AND ITS CULTIVATION.

The Southern States have been and are still largely concerned in the production of this staple. It is an industry in which, more than ever before, the whole world is more or less deeply interested. It is well known that this staple forms one of the most important ingredients, in the production of a class of goods, that next to the food which gives life and sustenance to the human race, is the most widely and generally used product of human industry. Prior to the late war the Southern States furnished four-fifths of this most important article of commerce, and, therefore, this reason, if no other, makes cotton culture a matter of national interest. Besides this, there are many special reasons why this matter should be interesting to the whole country at this particular time.

Cotton raising in the United States began with the present century and increased gradually to a product in 1820 of 400,000 bales. Since that time it has steadily and rapidly developed in the following progression: The average for ten years, from 1820 to 1830, was 700,000 bales; from 1830 to 1840 it was 1,400,000 bales; from 1840 to 1850, over 2,100,000 bales; and from 1850 to 1860, the ten years prior to the outbreak of the war, the average reached nearly 3,300,000 bales; while in the years 1859 and 1860 the production did not fall far short of the extraordinary figure of five millions of bales. The price in the meantime rapidly declined from fifty cents to ten cents a pound, which latter was about the average price prior to the year 1861: so that the value of the average crop of those years was about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold, and the large crop years very nearly two hundred millions. Large as these figures are in relation to the value of the cotton crop, there have been other crops, such as wheat, corn and hay, that have exceeded it in actual money value. It is not in this respect that the real importance of the cotton crop to us is to be estimated. This consists in the fact that so small a portion of it is consumed at home, and far the greater part is exported and sold to foreign countries. In the importation of goods into our country our wishes and wants are alone considered, but in the matter of exportation the wants and wishes of others are concerned and as the surplus of imports exceeds the exports, so is the balance against us, which has to be paid in specie to our creditors. If it be a large sum, this creates such a drain upon us that it causes stringency in the money market, reduction of prices of all commodities and losses all around the commercial circle. If the balance is in our favor it gives encouragement to labor, prosperity and profits to all, and happiness to the country. In regard to this matter of exchange, or balance of import and export, an anecdote is related of that merchant prince of our country, A. T. Stewart, showing how well he understood this principle of political economy: During the late war, finding that he would be obliged to raise a very large amount of specie to pay the duties upon the goods which he had ordered for importation, specie or gold at the time being about 190, he sent his agents through the Northern States and purchased a cargo of butter at an average price of fifty cents a pound in our currency. This he shipped to England, sold at a handsome profit, and thus realized more than sufficient to refund his investment and pay the duties upon his importations.

But to return to our subject, the reason that the cotton culture is of such great importance is, that this is the only article which we have always been able to sell in the foreign market, and this, too, all that we had to spare. It is upon this commodity, more than any other, that we may safely say depends our ability to resume specie payments. For this reason the position and prospects of the cotton planters of all classes and conditions acquires national importance. In March, 1870, when the planters were preparing for the crop now in market, the price of this article was twenty-five cents per pound, while to-day it is fifteen cents—a decline of some forty per cent, or nearly one-half. The crops of 1868 and 1869 had fallen short of the estimates made, because of inundations and the depredations of the cotton worm, while the expectations in regard to India and Egypt had not responded to anticipations, and these combined causes had kept up the price to twenty-five cents per pound. The demand for the article was greater than the supply, hence there was no depression in price. Of the crop of last year, and up to this time, the receipts are about 700,000 bales in advance of the crop of 1869, and there is every prospect that the yield of last season will exceed 4,000,000 bales, and will be the third largest crop ever raised in the United States. Had it not been for the influence which the late Franco-Prussian war produced upon the manufacturing interests of Europe, there would not have been that depression which now affects this great staple, for, judging from the demands of the manufacturers, the supply would have been no more than sufficient for manufacturing purposes, and the price of 1870 would have been fully sustained. The effect of this reduction from twenty-five to fifteen cents has doubtless caused considerable disappointment among many of our planters, some of whom are losers by the year's business, and necessarily feel somewhat discouraged over the chances of the present planting season. Under the general cry of "bad business, no money, and plenty of failures," the present position of the cotton planters is becoming a subject of interest to the country. The whole press North, as well as South, are tendering their advice to these planters as to what should be done for their own benefit as well as that of the country. In regard to this matter it were better to let them alone, and permit them to determine for themselves what course is best to pursue, for they are the best judges of their own business and what will be for their interest.

Let it be remembered that we have [illegible] concerned in [illegible] industry in [illegible] ever before, the whole world is more or less deeply interested. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]