New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

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To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news-matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Advertisements on the fifth page are $1 50, and on the eighth page $1, a line. For this week's issue they must be handed in to-day.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, W. C., are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Amelia Fransted, the victim in the late female stabbing case at Chicago, is now regarded as out of danger, with the loss of one eye, and being otherwise badly mutilated. She has commenced a suit for trespass against Mr. and Mrs. Terhune for damages done to her body, laying her damages at $20,000. The parties were arrested and held to bail in $5,000.

Assistant Surgeon-Gen. R. C. Wood, at Louisville, Ky., has issued a circular, which states that when it is officially known that volunteer regiments have been mustered out, the sick of such organizations, if they are able to travel, will be transferred without delay to their respective places of muster-out, or to their States.

Such a large number of negroes have accumulated at Memphis as to compel Gen. Tillotson, Superintendent of Freedmen, to issue orders for them to return to their masters under pain of being arrested as vagabonds, but assuring them that he will certainly protect them in all contracts made for their labor.

R. H. Gillett, who is retained by some friends of Jeff. Davis, as the latter's counsel, arrived in Washington several days ago. He has had no interview with his client, nor does he know what course the Government intends to pursue relative to the trial.

The political canvass in Kentucky is said to be waxing warm, and much interest is felt in the result. The Democracy are sanguine of the success of all their Congressional candidates, and the Republicans are afraid to accept any wager upon a single candidate.

Gen. Butler's resignation, which was sent on the first of June, has been returned marked "not accepted," and he has been sent for to Washington, where he is likely to be assigned to duty connected with the Freedmen's Department.

Encouraging accounts have been received in Washington of the prospects of restoration in North Carolina, and it is stated that a majority of the planters are pursuing a humane and judicious course toward their late slaves.

Col. Hamilton, the Private Secretary of Jeff. Davis, has been sent to Fort McHenry; Prof. McCullough, the alleged projector of the incendiary fires in New-York, to Fort Delaware, and Gov. Harris to Libby Prison.

Adjt.-Gen. Terrill and the Auditor of Indiana have returned to Indianapolis from Washington, having effected a satisfactory adjustment of the demands of the State against the General Government.

Gen. Almonte, who is said to have arrived in this country on his way to Europe to solicit aid for Maximilian, has made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain an interview with President Johnson.

The steamer Wyaronda, which left St. Louis on Thursday evening last, was burned the same night two miles below St. Genevieve. One man was lost; boat and cargo a total loss.

The great four-oared race at Poughkeepsie yesterday resulted in the success of the New-York boat by two and a half lengths. Time, 37 minutes 20 seconds.

A dispatch from Cleveland states that Gov. Brough, who is lying ill in that city, had a serious relapse on Monday night, but was somewhat better yesterday.

A party of soldiers have arrived at Savannah, en route to Andersonville, to give a proper burial to the Union soldiers who have died there during the war.

Count Wydenbronck, heretofore Minister Resident for Austria, was presented to the President by Secretary Seward as full Minister yesterday.

The Corcoran Legion, originally numbering 3,000 but now reduced to 400 men, arrived in this city yesterday and was handsomely received.

George B. Lamar, formerly merchant in New-York, and late banker in Rebeldom, was released from the Old Capitol prisony esterday.

Gov. Perry of South Carolina and ex-Speaker James L. Orr are in Washington, seeking an interview with President Johnson.

G. W. Gayle, the would-be assassinator of Mr. Lincoln, has been furnished with quarters at Fort Pulaski, Georgia.

Major-Gens. Meade and Burnside are in Boston and will attend the commencement of Cambridge College to-day.

There is no yellow fever in Newbern this year—so says the the chairman of the Board of Health of that city.

The Potomac flotilla, 10 vessels, will be disbanded on the 1st of August.

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of $6,501,300.

Gold opened yesterday at 143, sold as high as 144¾ and closed at 144¼. Government stocks are lower. Border State stocks are low. In Railway stocks and bank shares little doing. Railway shares are lower, with scarcely an exception. At the Second Board the market was dull and irregular. Money is more active and dearer. Few call loans are made under 6 per cent, and a good many are reported at 7. Five per cent loans have been called and reloaned at 6 per cent in numerous cases. Commercial paper is salable at 6½@7½ per cent, and in a few cases can be had at 6 per cent. Exchange is dull, and best Sterling has sold at 166½.

We are requested to state that the advertisement published in Saturday's TRIBUNE, purporting to be a defense of Mr. Jay Cooke's pamphlet on A National Debt, was entirely without his sanction or knowledge. What private end the advertiser had to gain by its insertion we know not, but we are certain now that neither that nor the perpetrator of this attempted fraud upon the public were known to Mr. Cooke or any of his authorized agents.

The information which reaches us from the North-Western States of Mexico is so meager and indefinite that a clear knowledge of the state of affairs in that country is impossible. There is a report from Guayamas of the defeat of a republican army of three thousand men; but, if the date is given correctly, it occurred in April, and has, in that case, no bearing upon the present situation. We learn from the State of Sinaloa that no French movements against the interior of the State are yet contemplated, and a republican body of three thousand men proposes, it is said, to assume the offensive against the French. Governor Alvarez of the State of Guerrero is as determined as ever in his resistance to the empire, and his State seems to have suffered but little from the Imperialists. Juarez has not been heard from, but we have had papers from Chihuahua considerably later than the reported capture of the place by the French, which must, therefore, be unfounded.

FREE LABOR—FREE TRADE.

The Evening Post has a letter from "an eminent merchant" of Liverpool, in which he pays the following left-handed compliments to his weak-in-the-faith American brethren in the Free Trade economy:

"I am truly rejoiced to see a start made to establish freedom and common sense in American fiscal legislation—in which excuse my saying that we of this worn-out old country have hitherto sought in vain for any trace of either. You may probably not have heard that, in common with some other old leaguers and new recruits, I have been for some time working in a financial reform association for *absolute* freedom of industry and trade and direct taxation; and to this complexion we must come at last, depend upon it, and you sooner than we, because (except ten) *there is hardly a tax which you can levy on imports that will not be protective in its nature*, either for produce or manufactures; and I imagine that this difficulty will drive you to 'go the whole hog,' rather sooner than some of you count upon."

—This merchant might be more complimentary; but he certainly is more consistently, logically wrong than his half-hog brethren. He is right in his assumption that, if Free Trade be the true theory, then *all* import duties are wrong, being unequal in their pressure and injurious to trade. If tariffs on imports do not beneficially protect Home Industry, then there should be no tariffs at all. Yet our milk-and-water Free-Traders will be very careful not to commit themselves to an abolition of all Duties on Imports and a consequent addition of One Hundred Millions to our taxes on land and other property or its income.

The Post thinks Free Trade a logical sequence of Free Labor. Others think there can be no true freedom without what they term Free Love. We cannot agree with either. And we oppose to *The Post's* assumption the fact that Protection in this country has always been strongest where Labor was at once free and intelligent; while the Free Trade has had free course and been glorified around negro auction-blocks and wherever Labor was most thoroughly chattelized.

The current slang concerning "New-England monopolists," and all assumption that Protection is especially demanded by the East, ignore the most indisputable facts. New-England has no advantage from Protection that is not equally proffered to every section: in fact, the abundant coal and cheaper food of the South and West, with their proximity to the cotton-fields, give them signal advantages over her. Cotton and Woolen fabrics should be produced for less money in Virginia or the Carolinas, or between the Ohio and the Missouri, than in either of the New-England States. In producing Iron and Steel, the West and South possess great advantages over the North-East. New-England did not even initiate Protection: it was forced upon her by the votes of the Center and West, strongly aided from the South, in opposition to her persistent, emphatic remonstrance. New-England is now manufacturing because the farmers of the Center and West voted to create Home Markets for their produce by nourishing and diffusing Home Manufactures. They found that their bulky products could be sent to find customers in Europe only at a ruinous loss; so they resolved to lure the producers of their Metals and Fabrics from Europe to the neighborhood of their farms and dwellings by Protection. And this they have partially effected. But for the votes of immigrants who could not read, thrown into the scale of Slavery, powerfully aided by the potency of the Democratic name, not even such unfair make-weights as South Carolina's attempt at Nullification and Polk's letter of 1844 to Kane would ever have even temporarily overborne the policy of Protection.

Let us see what this policy essentially is:

Let us suppose the great Prairie region of our country, extending from the Maumee and Miami beyond the Missouri, were an independent nation, just settled by pioneers and small farmers—its pioneers growing Wheat, Corn, &c., and sending them to Europe in exchange for Cloth, Iron, &c. Their Grain of course brings them its price in London or Liverpool, *minus* the cost of transporting it thither; so that Indian Corn nets the grower ten to thirty cents per bushel, according to his locality and the season. (We have seen it vainly offered in Iowa City for fifteen cents per bushel, paid in depreciated and dubious shinplasters, with few or no takers.) And even this wretched price is subject to all the ups and downs of Commerce, so long as the market is so remote.

But the corn-growers tire of this, and say, "Let us have a tariff that will make it the interest of the producers of our Metals, Wares and Fabrics, to transfer their works to this country and settle among us, even though it should for a time be necessary to make our imposts 100 per cent." And they make good their resolve.

Now suppose (though it is not so) that their Wares and Fabrics would for a time cost them twice as much *money* as before—would sell at $4 per yard instead of $2, and so throughout: Free Trade says, "There! you have doubled the cost of your goods—that's the effect of Protection!" But the fallacy here lurks in a confounding of *price* with *cost*. The *price* is higher than under Free Trade, but the *cost* is far less; because the price of all the buyers have to sell is enhanced far more than that of their fabrics. Instead of selling Corn for 10 to 30 cents per bushel, it now commands 50 to 75 cents, while the farmers find markets at their doors for Hay, Vegetables, Fruits, &c., for which they had no demand while their workshops remained in Europe. Every acre of their lands is worth more than before; Labor is in greater demand and better paid; Population and Wealth have vastly increased; all are benefited, none injured.

And why? Because *Protection is but another name for an enormous saving of Labor.* Instead of ten men growing Grain in Illinois, with as many making Cloth in England, and forty more employed in transporting the Grain to the Cloth-makers and bringing the Cloth to the Grain-growers, we have fifty-five growing Grain and making Cloth in Illinois, with but five needed in all to effect the exchanges between them: so that the aggregate productive force of the community has been vastly, beneficently augmented by efficient Protection. There is more to eat, and more to wear, because the enormous waste and loss of a needless transportation of food to manufacturers and cloth to farmers across four thousand miles of land and water have been superseded and saved.

In the absence of Protection, British Cloth could have been sent to Illinois at a cost of five to ten per cent., and thus have undersold and ruined any one rash enough to start a factory there; for his factory could not raise the price of Corn even ten per cent.; and, even if it did, the farmers would buy the cheapest Cloth offered them, after selling their Grain to the best advantage. But they would not receive half so much Cloth for their Grain, nor would the Cloth-maker receive so much Grain for his Cloth, under Free Trade as under Protection.

We respectfully non-concur, therefore, with those who see fit to advocate Protection timidly, apologetically, as something that cannot well be avoided in view of our heavy National Debt and the urgent need of finding employment for all our Labor. With us, Protection is no incident, no make-shift, no stop-gap, but the corner-stone of a wise, benignant National policy. As such, we exhort the American People to uphold it with steadfast resolution.

MEXICO.

In the remarkable speech of Montgomery Blair at Rockville, Md., on the 12th inst., it is stated that Mr. John Bigelow, our Plenipotentiary at Paris, had made an official communication to the French Government respecting Mexican affairs, wherein he is reported by the *Moniteur* as saying that

"We (our Government) do not like, of course, to see a monarchy established in Mexico; we prefer, of course, republican institutions; but we respect *the will of the people*; we can understand how *Mexico, that was for a long time ruled by a monarchical Government, would like to return to that form of government*; and we would not go to war for the sake of a form of government."

—There seems to be no room for doubt that Mr. Bigelow used this language; but, until better advised, we shall confidently assume that Gov. Seward never authorized it, as we undoubtingly assert that the President never did. We have waited, hoping to receive an authoritative repudiation of our Envoy's strange language; but this is withheld from the public, doubtless for good reasons. We are quite sure it has not been withheld from Mr. Bigelow.

The above statement is more objectionable in its incidental misrepresentations than even in its closing assurance. To talk to a Minister of Louis Napoleon of "the will of the people" of Mexico as having any relation to the present condition of that country, is an abasement in servility to which no representative of this Republic can descend without evoking indignant protests. We all know, and bitterly feel, that it was the will of Louis Napoleon, backed by Thirty Thousand French bayonets, that planted Maximilan in Mexico. It may not be wise or timely to say all we think of this performance, but when the truth may not wisely be spoken, the only fit alternative is silence.

Nobody here questions the right of the people of Mexico to establish a monarchy if they see fit. Brazil is an American empire—a vast, stable, growing empire—yet is our firm and cherished ally. And if the Mexicans choose to be ruled by a king or emperor, it is none of our business, and comity must dictate our prompt and cheerful acquiescence. We never asked Mexico to approve *our* choice of a form of government, and she is not under the smallest obligation to consult our taste in forming her constitution. It would be a gross impertinence in our Envoy at Paris, if it were nothing worse, to talk officially of our satisfaction or displeasure in view of Mexico's choice to be an empire rather than a republic. If we have aught to offer on the subject, we should at the very worst say it to her face.

But we know, not only informally but officially—for the Minister of the Mexican Republic is still accredited to and in relations with our Government—that Mexico has *not* chosen "to return to a monarchical government"—that she has had no choice in the premises, save that of the benighted traveler commanded to stand and deliver, with the naked option, "Your money or your life!" And we know perfectly that the foreign despotic rule imposed on her by French bayonets is a direct defiance of our cherished Monroe doctrine—a bold experiment on the impotence in foreign politics to which we were suddenly reduced by the outbreak of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. How, then, could any one have talked of this country to France as Mr. Bigelow seems to have done?

The Voice (Boston) puts us this question:

"Will THE TRIBUNE tell us why not a single paper in Boston has yet published a line concerning the workingmen's [Eight-Hour] movement, if not because the press of Boston are in the interest of capital?"

Answer.—We have often noted a silence on the part of most Boston journals touching current topics of grave interest; but never thought of attributing it to the machinations of Capital. In our simplicity, we have supposed that silence might imply lack of ability, or energy, or industry, or vigilance, on the part of the conductors of the press quite as probably as servility to the behests of Capital. Hereabout, we sell more papers to men of moderate means than to capitalists, but discuss every current topic of moment in perfect independence of either.

BULL AT THE HUSTINGS.

Human nature is much the same at all times and everywhere. Years ago, the matchless graver of Hogarth delineated the humors of an English election—the riot, the bribery, and the debauchery. In modern times, the Eatanswill contest furnished several of the drollest of the "Pickwick Papers"; the Yatton election was a prominent feature of "Ten Thousand a Year"; and the chivalrous fight of the colonel against his sneaking nephew, Barnes, afforded an entertaining episode in "The Newcomes". The warm struggle now going on in England, to which we have several times already alluded, seems to be marked by the same characteristics, to be fruitful of the same violent libels, and to stimulate the same recklessness of speech. At one or two points, riots have occurred so important that the interposition of the military was required; and those London newspapers which have lectured us so gravely upon the political "rowdyism" of New-York, can now profitably dispense their morals and indignation to their immediate readers. We have heard more than was pleasant in "Martin Chuzzlewitt" and in other books by English travelers, of our partisan intrusion upon the sanctities of private life and opinion; but no candidate, to our knowledge, in this country, was ever pronounced unfit for a seat in the House of Representatives because he believed in—Homeopathy! Yet this measure of a man's patriotism and public ability has actually been applied within a few weeks in England, and a candidate has been declared by one of his own committee (an allopathic M. D., of course) unfit for the House of Commons, because he preferred the pellet to the bolus! A politician who, when sick, insisted upon infinitessimal doses of *nux vomica* or *pulsatilla*, and who coughed scornfully at honest calomel by the grain and trusty castor-oil by the spoonful, could not be otherwise than grossly unfit to legislate for the British Empire. He was remorselessly abandoned by his allopathic ally, who wrote at once to the newspapers, and published to all the world the Roman virtue with which he had vindicated pharmaceutical orthodoxy!

But we have a more serious, yet still an amusing, instance of factious rage. Mr. John Stuart Mill, a scholar and thinker, whose contributions to political and economical science are among the most valuable of modern times, is also a candidate. He declined to canvass, and left the voters to accept or reject him, uninfluenced either by grog or guineas, in his behalf. A furious and foaming Tory newspaper, at its wit's end for a weapon, finally charged Mr. Mill in so many words with disbelieving in the existence of a God! There are thousands of readers, even in this country, who, from their knowledge of Mr. Mill's writings, could have given the lie promptly and plumply to this volunteer vindicator of the Deity; and in England, where he and his opinions are still more widely known, the denial which Mr. Mill has deigned to make to the charge, was hardly necessary at all.

We understand well enough the difference between recrimination and refutation. "You are another" is not a reply to which we attribute much value; and we record these instances of transatlantic folly, partly to say that we do not deduce from them an opinion unfavorable to the integrity and intelligence of the whole British people. Upon evidence far less valuable and conclusive, our own nation has, again and again, been coarsely, sweepingly and scornfully condemned. This we can bear; but when the false judgment is extended to our political principles, it is our business and duty to show that the same reproach which is heaped upon democracies may be visited upon monarchies with equal truth and justice.

NECROLOGY OF THE COLLEGES.

Amherst College, as appears by a statement made at her last Commencement, sent of her Alumni 96 men to the late war, of whom 24 have fallen, either in battle or by disease contracted in the service. Other colleges can exhibit an equally honorable record. Cambridge will soon commemorate her loss by a special observance; and we think it desirable that a full and authoritative list should be compiled of those students and graduates who have given their lives to their country. Such a catalogue we think would be serviceable to the cause of letters, and would refute the opinion, which is too often advanced, that there is something in a liberal education which unfits its recipient for the discharge of active public duties. No young men went to battle with greater alacrity than the under-graduates. They sprang to arms with the light vivacity of youth, and carried to the game of life and death the spirit which had animated the sports of the college campus.

The truth is, that in America, scholarship has assumed a new position, and, in accordance with the economical spirit of the nation, is valued in proportion to its practical results. Our colleges are not monasteries, and our learned men are not monks. We believe in Latin and Greek and mathematics just so far as they may be useful in training a young man for the actual work of his life, whether that work may be preaching, law-practice, healing the sick, engineering, trading or cotton-spinning, cultivating the earth or sailing upon the ocean. But we have fairly outgrown mere classical superstitions, and no more believe in the saving virtue of Homer or of Virgil, than we believe in the existence of Jupiter Olympus or of Pluto in Hades. When we have reserved graduates enough to furnish the colleges and academies with professors and tutors, we send the Bachelors of Arts who may remain, to work for their daily bread in the market-places—and excellent workmen they turn out to be. They renew their love of letters by an annual visit to Alma Mater; and when they die, if they have been fortunate, they remember her handsomely in their wills. Very few men in America have time, even if they had the inclination, to devote themselves to the elucidation of dark passages in Euripides. We do not breed Bentleys and Porsons and Parrs: and even our Doctors of Divinity have something better to do than to edit Horace and Plato. A student who should publish three hundred pages to prove that Hesiod was born or was not born in Bœotia, would probably be laughed at, and would certainly be out of pocket by his publication. With the perpetual blessings of the common school, we can do very well without Daciers or Scaligers.

In estimating the value of those military services which have been rendered to the country by its young scholars, it is fair to remember the peculiar difficulties which they were obliged to overcome. Robust physical health, we are sorry to say, is not so common as dyspepsia and weak lungs in our seats of learning; nor can one who has been bending over his books from his boyhood be expected to exhibit an immediate dexterity in a matter so thoroughly practical as fighting. But we hear no particular complaint either of the living or the dead. Ellsworth, who fell so early and so much lamented, not upon the field of battle, where death would have been more welcome to him than defeat, but by the hand of a vulgar assassin—Shaw, Revere, Lowell, and how many more whom we cannot name—were all men of notable example, and nobly has their example been followed. No votary of letters need be ashamed of the record. It will be a consolation to all who survive to place near the scenes of early culture suitable memorials of those who cheerfully exchanged the cloister for the camp, and who did not return to the chamber of study. But they sleep in no foreign soil. They rest in the bosom of a regenerated land. They have passed from the investigation of history into history itself.

REPUBLICAN TENDENCIES IN EUROPE.

We referred a few days ago to a letter addressed by Garibaldi to Karl Blind, the well-known German republican, and now the editor of the *Eidgenosse*, a new republican organ, published in the German language in London. Garibaldi builds great hopes on this new literary enterprise. Recognizing the Germans as the leaders in the intellectual progress of Europe, he thinks that they are best qualified among the European nations to unite and concentrate the efforts for the introduction of republican institutions, and to act as the arbiter in cases of international feuds.

The letter of a man of the cosmopolitan reputation of Garibaldi cannot fail to attract the attention of the entire Progressive party in Europe to the new paper, which, if its circulation shall equal the ability with which it is edited or the confidence which the leaders of the Progressive party have reposed in it, bids fair to make its influence felt in European politics. The *Eidgenosse* now publishes another letter, addressed to it by one of the foremost republicans of Europe, Joseph Mazzini. His views on the work which the *Eidgenosse* proposes to itself, and on the prospects of the republican party in Europe, will attract no less attention than those of Garibaldi. However opinions may differ on the statemanship of Mazzini, it is on all sides admitted that none has labored in Europe with greater perseverance and with a firmer confidence in the triumph of republican principles than he.

Mazzini states that he has read the first number of the *Eidgenosse* with great satisfaction. The work which the editors have undertaken he regards as "indeed good and holy." "They speak the truth as it appears to them, frankly and fearlessly. They take for their final goal the most direct road, without minding the terrors that may endanger their progress. This ought to be a plain duty for all; but, in fact, it is now-a-days a very rare merit."

Mazzini joins Garibaldi in paying his tribute to the intellectual greatness of Germany. "Your country," he says, "has produced so many ideas that it might furnish to all of us a supply." But the deeds, he finds, do not correspond to the ideas; and the great object of the Germans, in his opinion, must be to restore the equilibrium between ideas and deeds. The masses of the people and the democratic politicians lack now, as in all periods of transition, moral courage. They ought to know that "monarchy is dead"—that it exhibits no longer anywhere a "creative power"—that all its wisdom now consists in distracting and resisting the progressive tendencies of the age—that, therefore, it is a fearful self-delusion to expect the consummation of German unity from Vienna or Berlin instead of the German people, and still to shrink back from the only national programme: *The People—A Constituent Assembly—National Unity.*

In conclusion, Mazzini predicts that, whatever may be done, Europe approaches imperceptibly, yet inevitably, a universal crisis. The year 1848 furnished the programme; but the faults of the republican party prevented its realization. The task of the European nations now ought to be to organize and to distribute their common work among the several nations. Every people that will really live must take an active part in the common work. To be able to do this, the people must have a center of action, a national unity. Germany has need of haste, in order to emerge from the impotency resulting from its being rent into thirty-one fragments. These must first be united, and this union can only be effected through the people itself.

So far Mazzini. It is one of the most significant signs of the times that men like Montalembert, who have spent a whole life in combating the views of Mazzini, and in denouncing him as a dreamer, a sophist, or something worse, now admit that the principles of which Mazzini has been a life-long champion, are on the eve of a universal triumph. One of the greatest drawbacks to the progress of republican principles has hitherto been the unsettled condition of the nationality question. Mazzini, Garibaldi, Blind, are all agreed that this question must first of all be settled; and there are strong indications that an understanding may soon be arrived at among the leading democrats and republicans of Europe. If they are successful in this, the triumph of republicanism will be greatly hastened.

VIEWS OF AN OBSERVER.

A Pennsylvania Democrat, who has been spending six weeks at the South, writes from Alabama to *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) as follows:

MOBILE, Ala., June 21, 1865.

I have come down to this part of the country with the intention of casting my lot with it for the future, and feel impelled to send you a line to tell of my impressions of the people. I have been, for some six weeks, in daily contact with Southern people of all political shades, and, though I am a poor talker, I am a good listener, and not a very bad hand at forming conclusions from a great deal of hearing. I came to the Gulf States full of very fine theories about the necessities of educating the negro before we could extend to him the privilege of suffrage. He was ignorant; he was bigoted; he was prejudiced; he could not be trusted with the privileges of a voter until he had attained a certain standard of education. Well, Sir, I was never farther away from the truth in my life. I have listened by the hour to the familiar, social, unrestrained talk of Southern people; and I have been sorry to conclude, from all that I have heard, that the damnable heresy of the State-Rights Doctrine, upon which, with imagined evils threatened to the institution of Slavery, they based their acts of Secession and Rebellion, is as deeply rooted in their convictions as it ever was. They have failed to establish the success of their principles at the bayonet's point and the cannon's mouth, but those principles lie as near to the hearts of the great mass of them as ever, and true loyalty to the Government, as constituting a principle with the mass of the people at the North, is entirely foreign to the breasts of the masses in the South. The same hostility that was openly displayed in arms exists secretly in the breasts of the Southern people, and is ready at any time to exert itself, no longer in overt acts, but in every possible specific way to thwart the unity and progress of the Republic. On the other hand, the negro has but one principle and one affection. His principle is devotion to the Union; his affection heart-whole for the cause that has restored him to manhood. No doubts of the justice of the cause cross his mind. No clouds of casuists' raising obscure his vision. His instincts alone point out to him the path he is to tread as a free man, and point it out unerringly. Who so safe to trust with the ballot of a freeman as he? Can demagogues lead him astray with arts and sophistries? I trow not. He may not know so much of book-learning as his paler-skinned brother, but he is less likely to be deceived in what pertains to the advancement of all members of the human family, himself included. And if you could see, as I have seen, the colored people of these Southern cities sitting at their door-steps in the moonlight on hot evenings, teaching each other to spell and to count, regardless of the comments of those who passed by, you would not be slow in coming to the belief that even the supposed amount of education necessary to enable them to vote intelligently will not be long wanting. I, for one, contrary to all my previous expectations, am fully convinced that the only safety for the South is in the extension of free suffrage to the people of all colors, and I mean to throw myself into the advocacy of this cause with all my energy. Far better is the instinct that teaches loyalty to the Union than the false education that makes State Rights traitors. Shall we trust the future of our country to the instinct that inevitably leads to the right, or to the educated sophistry that inculcates what is false and ruinous?

We are by no means ready for a reconstruction under the domination of defeated but unconvinced traitors. We have had a terrible war; let us not cast away its fruits. Let us have military government in the Southern States until the sentiment of true loyalty begins to be felt; or, if we must have civil government reconstructed, let those who have every cause to love the Union not be put aside while its interests are confided to the hands of those who have been its open enemies.

Among the candidates as successor of Mr. Holloway as Commissioner of Patents is Thomas C. Theaker, formerly Member of Congress from Ohio. Mr. Theaker has been an examiner-in-chief in the Patent-Office for the last five years, and has, therefore, large experience to bring to the discharge of the duties of Chief of the Bureau, should he receive the appointment.

The Herald favors a repeal of that feature of the Free-State Constitution of Tennessee that disfranchises all who have aided the Rebellion, because

"strenuous resistance must be expected on the part of the late Rebels; and, as they are a very strong element in the State, it will be difficult to maintain the said law. There is a considerable military force in Tennessee at the present time, and it may be that there will be no serious disturbance at the coming election; but this force cannot always remain there; and so soon as they withdraw whenever that may be, *the disfranchised class will be sure to assert what they claim as their right.*"

That is well put, and has the force of obvious truth. Not merely in Tennessee, but in Missouri also, the Rebels have been interdicted the Right of Suffrage—a proscription which will produce some false and more hard swearing, but is sure not to last, and to make trouble while it does last.

—Now why does not *The Herald* see and say that the disfranchisement of the Colored Race is subject to the same objection? The soldiers now in the South "cannot always remain there;" and whenever they shall be withdrawn "the disfranchised class will be sure to assert what they claim as their right." Why not avert this and all kindred dangers now?

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 18, 1865

PERSONAL.

J. H. Seville, esq., Chief of the War Warrant branch of the Treasury Department has been appointed to the position lately vacated by Mr. West, promoted Chief Clerk.

EXTRA COMPENSATION TO CLERKS.

A general misapprehension seems to exist relative to the appropriation by the last Congress of $250,000 for extra clerk hire and extra compensation to certain Treasury employes, in consequence of which a large and unusual number of applications for positions have been received during the past three months. Previous to the appropriation being made it had been found necessary by the Department to employ about 200 extra or temporary clerks, and it was for the payment of this force and for the extra compensation of such meritorious employes as the Secretary might designate that the appropriation was made by Congress. It is expected that those who in the opinion of the Secretary are entitled to extra renumeration will be named in a few days.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The vessels comprising the Potomac flotilla will be sold at public auction, by the Government, on the 1st of August next. The vessels are ten in number, and are mostly steamboats, schooners, &c., fitted up as gunboats during the war for temporary duty in the Potomac.

RELEASE OF LAMAR.

The notorious George B. Lamar of Savannah, Ga., was released from the Old Capitol this morning, with orders to report to the Secretary of War immediately.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day made the following decisions:

Tobacco that has become moldy may be cleaned or re-worked if done under the supervision of an inspector without rendering it liable to an additional duty if a duty has been paid thereon, and if the tobacco is exempt from duty it will not become liable in consequence of such statement. Photographic pictures which are merely copies of works of art are exempt from stamp duty whenever they are sold by the producers at wholesale at a price not exceeding ten cents each, but if sold at retail at any price, or sold at wholesale at a price exceeding ten cents each, they are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

Railroad Case Settled — The Connelsville Company.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 18, 1865.

Judge McCandless, in the United States Circuit Court this morning, read the opinion of Judge Grier, declaring the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania which repealed the charter of the Connelsville Railroad Company to be unconstitutional. This secures Pittsburgh and the West another outlet to the East and direct route to Baltimore and Washington.