

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune. DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail subscribers, \$10.00 per year...

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS, AMERICAN AGENTS for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Official news from the Republican Government of Mexico indicates the determination of President Juarez not to leave the territory of the Republic.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Pope has made a general reorganization of the Department of the Missouri, abolishing the District of the Plains entirely, and making several changes in the other districts.

The Department of State has published in pamphlet form the official correspondence on the subject of the French Universal Exhibition for 1867.

The meeting of the Guardian Society, for the reform of transient children in the District of Columbia, was attended by Secretary Harlan, Commissioner Newton, Chief Justice Carter and other prominent gentlemen.

The Alabama Convention yesterday passed an ordinance ratifying all laws passed by the Legislature during the war, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

The President yesterday granted pardons to 8 Virginians and to 93 North Carolinians, including 4 members of Congress.

About 2 a. m. yesterday a fire broke out at Nos. 232 and 234 West Thirty-fifth-st. Four buildings were destroyed.

Information has been received in Boston of the death of two missionaries in Turkey—the Rev. Edward Dodd and the Rev. Homer Barlett Morgan.

A fatal boiler explosion on board a tow-boat at Pittsburgh yesterday resulted in the killing of one person and seriously wounding of several others.

A large meeting of merchants was held in Chicago on Tuesday evening to protest against the decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner as to what constitutes brokers.

Two New-York companies have recently purchased lead mines in Missouri. The price understood to be paid for the mine Lamotte is \$450,000.

During the Wirt trial yesterday, Dr. Hopkins, a Rebel surgeon, testified to the terrible condition of the Andersonville prison and of his efforts to have it ameliorated.

The Chicago lake tunnel has now reached a distance of 3,800 feet, and the work of sinking the iron cylinders for the shaft in the great crib will commence this week.

Mr. Win. Hooper of Cincinnati, has signified his acceptance of the vacant office of Treasurer of the State of Ohio, tendered him by Gov. Anderson.

The dock race between the Algonquin and Winooki proceeded yesterday another stage, with what result will be found in another column.

Joseph R. Anderson of the Tredegar Iron Works, has been pardoned by the President, on the pressing solicitation of Gov. Pierpont.

Major Moore, an ex- Rebel, confined at Nashville on a charge of murder and arson, escaped from the County Jail on Thursday evening.

The straight-out State Rights Democracy of Iowa have nominated Dr. G. S. Bailey of Van Buren County, for Governor.

The status of Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale has, it is said, been determined, and he continues to be the Governor of Idaho.

The Odd-Fellows were again feasted at Baltimore yesterday, by the merchants. Gen. Hancock made an address.

The State Geologist of Minnesota reports inexhaustible quantities of quartz on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Gov. Bramlette, Green Clay Smith and several other prominent Kentuckians have arrived in Washington.

John H. Maralious, the Warehouse Superintendent at this port, has been removed. The office is now vacant.

The gross receipts of the Illinois State Fair, recently held at Chicago, from all sources, foot up \$20,521 78.

The Rebel ex-General Gordon of Georgia, was at the Executive Mansion on Thursday, seeking pardon.

A woolen factory has been established at Springfield, Ill., which turns out 200 yards of cloth per week.

Secretary Welles returned to Washington yesterday, and was present at the Cabinet meeting.

There are at present 48 inmates of the Old Capital prison at Washington.

The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday, amounted to \$1,300,000.

merical paper, a moderate business at 6 1/2 for best and 8 1/2 for second class. At the Second Board the market continued firm, and all stocks offered were freely taken by strong buyers.

THE ALBANY SWINDLE.

The study of New-York Democratic politics has always been considered among the most difficult of the known sciences; and we have as much trouble in understanding Convention and Committee riddles, as in solving the tricks of a practiced juggler.

For four years the leaders of the Democratic party have been engaged in a war upon American freedom and have been the allies of Rebellion. When the contest was purely military, and the issue uncertain, they preferred to assail the Administration in every way, to ridicule its Generals, depreciate its victories and exaggerate its defeats.

The end of the war, and the conciliatory policy of President Johnson, gave them hope, while it destroyed all their former schemes. Instead of going to Washington and claiming Executive pardon, or retiring forever from a public life that had been one career of shame and duplicity, they instantly claimed Johnson as their friend and brother.

Their Albany demonstration is a swindle. If the word is offensive we are sorry, but it is the true one. Mr. Haskin tells us that he and his friends forced President Johnson upon the party against the protests of the leaders.

ron. Could any fraud be more transparent? Is it not evident that those men who cheated us in 1862, by pretending to be in favor of the war, are now endeavoring to cheat us by affecting a violent love for the man whose character they have defamed, and whose party they have always antagonized?

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

On the death of the late martyred President, funds for monuments to his memory were started in all our cities. We do not propose to explore these enterprises, or to inquire as to their fulfillment. Lincoln's memory rests in so broad a sanctuary of the popular heart that we have no anxiety for his monument.

If so moderate a degree of interest has been taken in the Lincoln monument funds, it is because they labor with no union of aims, and for no specific and well-guaranteed object. Every town in the United States would want a Lincoln monument, so that marble would become redundant and commonplace.

We need a National Soldiers' Hospital and Home like that of Greenwich, in England. If the Government cannot afford the cost of such a structure, the nation will cheerfully yield its support, knowing the object is national, and will in a manner both patriotic and philanthropic characterize and celebrate the name of Lincoln.

Misnomer and weak nomenclature are, as the traveled and untraveled are aware, some of the literary vices of our rapid settlements. Our map is a continued reduplication of names from Maine to Georgia. A nation's map should be its history, and so with a town.

Mr. Forney writes a conciliatory and earnest appeal to the Union party to unite and not divide on any present issues. The temper of this appeal is the best, and the motives of the writer above suspicion.

and harmony and the joining of hands as brethren—but no halting. Our course is onward, steadily onward, in the path of justice and principle. A good soldier never wears of the march.

THE CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

The Church Intelligencer of Charlotte, N. C., which is the "accredited organ of the Bishops of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas," urges in its number of Sept 14 an immediate return of all the seceded dioceses to the Episcopal Church of the United States.

This hope of a large increase of the Episcopal Church, in case of reunion, is founded upon the well-known determination of the ultra pro-Slavery portion in the other religious denominations, under no condition to assent to a reunion with their anti-Slavery brethren of the same faith in the North.

Thus we have learned, from trustworthy authority, that when, some months ago, several of the Southern Methodist Bishops, including even Bishop Andrew (of Georgia), were ready for a reunion with the Northern Methodists, a prominent minister of Georgia threatened, in such a case, to carry over the Methodists of Georgia to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

According to the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church, those of the freedmen who are members of that church will, in case of a reunion, be under the absolute jurisdiction of the Southern Bishops, and unless the opinions of these shall greatly change, the colored Episcopalians will long remain without those rights in church and school which the followers of other persuasions have in their power to obtain as soon as they choose.

The Southern Methodists, in accordance with the recent pastoral letter of their bishops, will not entertain for a moment the idea of a reunion with a Church which declares Slavery to be an evil and excludes slaveholders from communion. The last number of The Episcopal Methodist, of Richmond, announces that the Church will soon change her name (Methodist Episcopal Church South) into one not objectionable to their pro-Slavery friends in the North.

Western North Carolina does not remain behind East Tennessee and East Kentucky. The Knoxville Whig says that six ministers and eight local preachers have recently joined the Holston Conference of the M. E. Church, and that the movement is likely to extend.

These new congregations of the Methodist and other anti-Slavery churches will be the nucleus of an anti Slavery and thoroughly Union party in the South, and on that account, these church movements are of the utmost importance, also, from a national point of view.

We beg our friends in Connecticut to remember that they have short time in which to work for their Free Suffrage Amendment. They are wrong if they suppose the sham Democrats are not hard at work to defeat it.

FIRE!

When a few more towns like Augusta, Maine, built of pine wood, and painted in oil, have been licked out by the leaping flames, the virtues of brick, iron, and stone as building materials will perhaps dawn upon the human American mind.

It is wonderful how wise men grow after hard knocks. The City Council of Augusta, we are told, will now pass an ordinance "prohibiting the erection of any more wooden buildings as a necessary protection against a like disaster."

There is no possible structure, from a dog-kennel to a hotel, which can be built of wood, which will not be better built of stone, brick, or iron—drier, warmer, safer, handsomer, more enduring, and relatively cheaper.

The fire goes out, when it gets ready—the grocery is gone, the church is gone, the school-house is gone, a dozen homes are in ashes, and there is a very pretty bill for the insurance offices—an awful falling in of the perfectly safe risks.

Science will yet devise some cheap, ready and certain method of extinguishing fires. The steam fire-engine was an immense advance, and paid fire departments in the cities were another.

We have not heard much of the Fire-Ambulator lately, but there must be something in the idea of it which will yet be practically worked out. Meanwhile, we have to recommend to the larger class of towns no more wooden buildings, one or two steam fire-engines, and small, well-disciplined, adequately paid fire companies.

The Herald's statement that more crimes are committed in "puritanic" New-England than in New-York (and we suppose all the rest of the continent), will not bear the test of statistics.

Science will yet devise some cheap, ready and certain method of extinguishing fires. The steam fire-engine was an immense advance, and paid fire departments in the cities were another.

The Herald's statement that more crimes are committed in "puritanic" New-England than in New-York (and we suppose all the rest of the continent), will not bear the test of statistics.

ordingly, and not force its too conscious readers into a painful candor.

Evidence for the defense in the Villafranca case is published this morning. If it is the best Capt. Anderson has to offer, it would have been prudent for him to have let his case rest with the prosecution—bad as it was.

Again, the carpenter says he weighed the meat for each passenger, giving him a full pound. The ship's scales are produced. Witness is asked to show how he weighed a pound by them. He makes no reply.

The medical attendance on the ship was brought in question. Bauer, the fourth-mate of the ship, testifies that he acted as doctor, the captain also prescribing. Bauer swears: "One child was sick of diarrhea and I prescribed a little tincture of rhubarb [laughter], or a little magnesia, or something of that sort for it [loud laughter]; I cannot tell which."

Capt. Anderson's examination was again postponed till Monday. The case has now assumed such a character, and has attracted so much attention, that we presume no further effort will be made to "blow off" the prosecution.

The Richmond journals are having a little more liberty and abuse Gen. Butler. One of them says that "humanity has been vexed with him long enough, and public opinion demands that he remain quiet hereafter."

The Washington Star states that the number of Southerners around that city is enormous. They "spread themselves on the sofas of the East Room, with all the license accorded to a Georgia bar-room."

We see it announced that a number of capitalists holding coal lands on the James River have applied to the Freedman's Bureau for a "thousand workmen to labor in the mines at wages."

Capt. Charles S. Marshall.

This gentleman, who late last evening was lying at the point of death, was a few days since selected Commissioner of Ploets. His demise would create general regret among a large class of our oldest and best citizens.

A Card.

Sir: In your issue of Sept. 18 there appears a letter from your London correspondent, in which, while endeavoring to cast a slur on the English nation, he misrepresents a near and honored relative of mine.