New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1865.

Union State Ticket.

For Judges of Appeals { WARD HUNT, Oneida Co. / JOHN K. PORTER, Albany.
Sec'y of State...Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, N. York.
Comptroller...THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Ontario.
Treasurer.....Col. JOSEPH HOWLAND, Dutchess.
Att'y General.Gen. JN'O H. MARTINDALE, Monroe.
Canal Comm'r..ROBERT C. DORN, Schenectady.
State Engineer.J. PLATT GOODSELL, Niagara.
Prison Inspect'r.Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, Onondaga.
Appeal Clerk..Gen. PATRICK H. JONES, Cattaraugus.
[Election, Tuesday, Nov. 7.]

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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.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Harriet Wilkes, alias Houghton, was found dead yesterday morning at her house in Thirteen-and-one-half-st., Washington. It is supposed she was killed by her former paramour, Levi L. Farwell. Marks on her neck indicated that she had been strangled and subsequently pushed in a closet where the body was found. The coroner's jury returned a verdict, based on the evidence of a physician, that they believed chloroform had been administered, and that she was subsequently choked. The murderer robbed her of a gold watch set with pearls, diamond rings from her fingers and other jewelry. The deceased was originally from Albany.

The deliberations of the National Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood will be protracted into the beginning of the present week, owing to the amount of business coming before the body. Important changes in the Constitution of the Order are contemplated. The nomenclature of the office of Head Centre is to be changed to that of President—an official who will be assisted by bureaus in charge of the Departments of Finance, War, and General Management. The bonds and address of the new Irish Republic will be issued within the coming week.

Judge-Advocate Chipman on Saturday closed his argument for the prosecution in the Wirz trial, confining himself to the charge of murder, which crime, he contended, had been committed in 18 instances by the prisoner's own hands. At the conclusion of Col. Chipman's speech, the Court presided at a private examination of the physical condition of the accused, at the latter's request. The Commission then went into secret session.

Gen. Turner, commanding the District of Richmond, Va., on Saturday gave permission to the City Government to organize, the objectionable members having given up their claims to office. A meeting of the Council was held on Saturday night, at which an organization was effected and the office of Mayor declared vacant.

On the morning of the 18th inst., there was a serious conflagration in Charleston, S. C., destroying *The Courier* office and a number of buildings adjoining on Hayne-st. Several were killed by falling walls, and Capt. Hoffman, the Chief of the Military Police, was badly and it is feared fatally injured.

On the Nova Scotia coast the brig H. B. Forrest was totally wrecked on Thursday, and three schooners were driven ashore on Saturday morning. The steamer Charles C. Leary, from Galveston for New-York, experienced the gale, but escaped damage and put into Hatteras Inlet.

The visitors from the Monroe Commandery of Knights Templar, of Rochester, N. Y., thirty strong, arrived in Portland on Saturday, from Quebec, and were received by the Portland Commandery, who will entertain them until Tuesday.

The losses by the burning of the freight buildings belonging to the Michigan Central Railroad, it is now asserted, will not fall far short of $1,500,000. The value of the flour alone destroyed was upward of $300,000.

The schooner Plymouth Rock from New-York, chiefly laden with iron, while discharging at India Wharf, Boston, on Friday night, caught fire and was badly burned. Her cargo was about half discharged.

A dispatch from New-Orleans of the 20th inst. notes the fact that, for the first time since the capture of the city in April, 1862, New-Orleans was then without a ship of war in front of it.

A destructive fire occurred in Keene, N. H., on Thursday night last. Three blocks of buildings were destroyed, and nothing was left standing between the Cheshire House and the Town Hall.

Two private watchmen, George C. Haas and Francis Bucknaster, were shot by two supposed thieves in Hudson City on Saturday morning, but their wounds are not considered dangerous.

Officer McWilliams, a Jersey City detective, shot and killed a notorious rowdy, John Johnson, on Saturday morning, in Cortlandt-st., near West, and was acquitted by a Coroner's Jury.

Among the ex-Rebels who called on the President on Saturday were R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, and Pierre Soule of Louisiana, both formerly United States Senators.

Lewis Scithes's vinegar factory, on the corner of Washington-st. and Franklin-ave., St. Louis, was burned on Saturday. Loss $40,000, which is insured $20,000.

Dr. J. M. Moriarty, formerly Port Physician at Deer Island, died suddenly of heart disease on Friday, at his residence in East Boston, aged 58 years.

The election for delegates to the Florida State Convention transpired quietly. No issue of Union or Disunion was made.

Capt. William Bradford has been appointed Supervisory Inspector of Steamboats at New-York, vice Thomas B. Stillman.

Shanghai dates to Sept. 6, and Japan dates to Sept. 18 have been received in San Francisco. No news of importance.

J. R. Alcora has, in addition to Judge Sharkey, been elected United States Senator from Mississippi.

The ex-Rebel Gen. Dick Taylor, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, arrived in Washington on Saturday.

Alexander H. Stephens, Rebel ex-Vice President, left Washington for Georgia on Saturday.

The Department of New-Mexico has been submerged to the Department of Missouri.

The average majority on the Union Territorial ticket in Nebraska is about 600.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday amounted to $1,128,331 90.

Gold was barely sustained on Saturday. The opening rate was 146¼, selling down to 145¾, and closing at 146. The export of the week was $449,779, making, since January, $74,290,837. Government stocks sold moderately, and were less affected by the money fright than ordinary speculative property. Railway property, under a scramble in the morning for money among stock houses, and a general calling of loans, was lower, with a large business. Money closed to stock houses at 5@6 per cent on call, and a good many balances are left idle at those rates. In Commercial paper there is no change. Best sells at 7 per cent, and good from 8 to 12 per cent.

We publish in another column a statement made by Mr. Geo. L. Stearns of Boston, of a recent conversation between himself and President Johnson. The document is interesting and important, particularly as it relates to the question of Universal Suffrage. That the President conceives it to be his official duty not to interfere with the question of Suffrage in the States is well understood, though by no means universally accepted as sound policy. A very large class believe that he has quite as much right to declare that suffrage shall be given to the freed blacks as he has that freedom shall be bestowed upon them. But, waiving this point, the President makes the important admission that, as a citizen of Tennessee, he should "try to introduce negro suffrage gradually." He would first give it to those who had served in the army; and this, as it would be done *because* they had served as soldiers, we presume he would bestow immediately while they are all alive to receive it. Next he would accord it to those who could read and write. If a man who can read and write is to be presumed as fitted, for that reason, to exercise the elective franchise, he is, of course, quite as worthy of it this year as next, or the year after. The gradual process would come into play in presenting the privilege of voting as an inducement to the ignorant to acquire the rudiments of education. But finally he would give it to all, whether they had the two first qualifications or not, provided they owned $200 or $250 worth of property. His objection, then, is not to negro suffrage, but to giving to all negroes the right to vote *now*. His fear is that that would breed a war of races; but he, nevertheless, is in favor of making a beginning, and one which would gradually bestow the franchise upon all the colored freemen who should earn it by the acquisition of knowledge or property. Should Southern statesmen adopt this policy, by which Mr. Johnson avows he should be governed as a citizen of Tennessee, we should get rid of the most troublesome question in the way of reconstruction, and reconcile the moderate men of both sexes. As President Johnson knew this conversation was to be made public and certified to its correctness, it will probably modify the new-found enthusiasm of the Democratic party for the Administration, though judicious men, who are anxious to get rid of all disturbing questions and see the country at peace, will rejoice that Mr. Johnson is willing to use even his indirect and unofficial influence that justice may be done to the blacks of the South.

The Union Executive Committee of the State of Ohio have issued an address to the Union voters, in which they announce the gratifying result of the recent election. Although full official returns have not yet been received, and little is known as to the vote of the soldiers still in the field, the Committee are already enabled to state that the Union State ticket has been elected by a majority ranging from 28,000 to 30,000, without the soldiers' vote. This gives to the State a Union Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Treasurer, two Supreme Judges, Attorney-General, School Commissioner, member of the Board of Public Works, and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature of Ohio stands as follows: Of the 37 members of the Senate, 25 are Union, and of the 105 members of the House, 68 are Union, and the election of at least two more by the soldiers' vote is confidently expected, making 70 Union members in the House, and giving the Union party two-thirds in each branch, and a majority on joint ballot of 48.

Returns of official and estimated majorities have been received from about fifty counties in Iowa, which show an aggregate majority for the Republican State ticket of twelve thousand. It is expected that the counties yet to be heard from will swell the majority to sixteen or seventeen thousand. Copperhead counties are very rare in Iowa. Among the fifty counties from which reports have been received, we find no more than six which gave a Democratic majority. The General Assembly will, therefore, be largely Republican in both branches, thus securing the election of two United States Senators—one for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Harlan, and one for the full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1867.

THE COUNTRY—CURRENCY—PROTECTION—PRICES.

The great and terrible Civil War just closed has left us many monuments of its existence beside its wrecks and ruins. For three years, it reversed the natural law of civilized society which makes Production outrun Consumption, and thus gives to buyers at least an equal voice with sellers in fixing prices. We have so long been burning, wasting, devastating, that nearly all overstocks of products have been used up, and all the necessaries and comforts of life are to-day in short supply and eager demand. All great wars, if protracted, have had a kindred effect. But our Currency Expansion has decidedly exaggerated, if not the essential, at least the apparent, cost of nearly everything that money will buy. Our dollar is a fractitious dollar, equal to two or three British shillings, instead of the four shillings two pence, or thereabout, which it should balance. Food, Fuel, Clothing—dear enough in reality—thus *seem* to be forty to fifty per cent. dearer than they actually are.

We are among those who wish and labor to get back to *terra firma* at the earliest day. And we believe that day need not be distant. So long as the Government was spending One Thousand Millions per annum on an income of Two to Three Hundred Millions, we knew that it was practicable neither to maintain nor to resume Specie Payments; but, now that its current income from taxes exceeds its total outgoes, we believe it may bring about Resumption at a very early day. And—since Truth is better than Falsehood—we hold that it should not allow the legal dollar to range in value below the specie dollar a moment longer than imperative necessity dictates. The solvent man who owes money that his creditor wants, yet postpones payment under a belief that he can pay more conveniently, or at a smaller sacrifice, at a future day, is simply a knave. And why not a Government as well?

We believe in and work for the earliest possible Resumption; yet it is simple honesty to say that the country is doing wonderfully well without it. Nearly everything is dear; consequently, the active, stirring, capable, energetic, efficient, who produce more than they consume and sell more than they buy, are generally making money. It is a very bad time to run into debt; but a capital time for paying off debts and getting something ahead. We presume our own business to be a fair sample of what is going on all around us, and therefore speak of it. We are paying very high prices for paper, for ink, for coal, for labor, and for everything required in our business, while we sell our work much cheaper in proportion than we did in times of solvency, yet we are doing very well—far better than we did in '61 and '62, when the Currency was much sounder than it now is. And it is the same, we are confident, with seven-eighths of the more energetic and efficient farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and traders, throughout the country.

Still, we want to get back to a sound currency at the earliest moment, if only to countervail the demagogues and teachers of false political economy who use a part of the facts, unfairly suppressing the residue, to mislead and pervert the public mind. *The Evening Post*, for instance, tries to make the consumers of Coal believe it is the Tariff which makes Anthracite so high at present, concealing the fact that Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, and even Flour—all articles that we largely export—are almost if not quite as exceptionally dear as Coal. *The Post*, we cannot doubt, knows that the diversion of labor from coal-mining to war, and its adjuncts, while a sudden and enormous increase in the demand for Coal was likewise created, is the real cause of the present exorbitant price, which will as certainly be reduced without as with a repeal of the duty. We care nothing for the duty on Coal, holding that, if we but make our own Iron, Coal is so bulky that it needs no duty to prevent its importation; but we know that it is not the duty that makes Coal dear any more than Cheese or Lard.

The Chicago Tribune has somehow fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and is treacherously used to supply the Copperheads with missiles to throw against its friends. Its use at present is to inveigh against the high price of Cotton Fabrics, which are dear for precisely the same reason that Cotton itself is—because temporarily in short supply. Many of our cotton factories stood idle through a good portion of the War, (as did those of Europe,) because—high as the duty was—they could not sell goods so as to cover the cost of material and labor involved in their production. Many millions of yards were sold for less money than was required to replace the Cotton they contained. But, for a short time past, the demand has outrun the supply; hence, the price has been and is high, as is that of raw Cotton. But that a repeal of the duty would give us a cheaper supply is merely assumed, not shown; while the effect of swelling our imports, in the present state of the exchanges, would be widely disastrous. And our Chicago namesake, when pressed by a cotemporary, thus admits the whole case:

"Why do we not establish cotton manufactories here? asks *The Detroit Tribune*. There are several reasons. One is that *we can use our money to better advantage*. Another is that *we can buy our cotton goods cheaper than we can make them*."

—But *why* cheaper? Illinois is far nearer to the cotton-fields than Massachusetts. She has cheaper coal for steam, and far cheaper food. She has tens of thousands of young women who would earn more, be more independent, and acquire more and better education, if factories abounded throughout that State. Her fabrics would intercept a vast and rapidly increasing demand from the agricultural and mining regions further West. We hold, then, not only that Illinois has natural capacities which dictate to her an early and earnest devotion to manufactures, but that the present high prices of most Fabrics should be improved to fix the attention of her capitalists on these capacities and incite to their improvement. And nine-tenths of the readers of *The Chicago Tribune* think as we do, and are puzzled and annoyed by the devotion of its columns to mean attempts to foment jealousy and alienation between the East and the West, which are exactly such as might be expected from *The Chicago Times*.

MORE GOLD!

The fact that Gold was discovered, some months since, in that portion of Minnesota which adjoins the head of Lake Superior is sufficiently known. We now learn that still larger and more promising discoveries have very recently been made near Lake Vermillion, considerably further north. Lake Vermillion may be regarded as the center of north-eastern Minnesota, lying some 200 miles a little north by east of St. Paul, 80 or 90 north by west of the head of Lake Superior, and 40 to 50 from the nearest point on the north-west shore of that great Lake. Though so near our great inland sea, it is tributary neither to that nor to the Mississippi; but, lying upon or just across the great water-shed of our continent eastward of the Rocky Mountains, discharges northward, through Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods, to Hudson's Bay. Here is the dispatch, which looks responsible and credible:

Correspondence of The Cleveland Herald, Oct. 20.

DU LUTH, MINN., Oct. 10, 1865.—Gold has just been discovered in immense quantities near Lake Vermillion, about 80 miles north from this city, and fortune-hunters are fast flocking in from all parts of the country, to make examinations and to secure by scrip favorite locations. The first discovery was made by Prof. Henry Eames of St. Paul, who, as State Geologist, went up the St. Louis River from this point, and thence up the Upper Embarras, and, by portage, across into the South Vermillion River, which empties into the south end, or first arm, of Vermillion Lake.

In order to be able to thoroughly post the public in regard to the mines, your correspondent has just made the trip, and enjoyed a personal examination of the whole ground.

The gold is not found in its native state, as in California, but in iron and copper pyrites, as in Idaho.

It is in bright sparkling quartz veins from three inches to ten feet in width, and extends for miles; the amount, in fact, being almost unlimited.

These quartz veins pass through immense beds of talcose slate of much beauty and value, being considered, for whetstones and hones, almost unequaled.

Surface quartz from these veins has been assayed at the mint in Philadelphia, and by Prof. Kent of New-York, and pronounced in both instances to average over $30 of gold to the ton.

If these veins increase in richness as they descend—as is almost invariably the case in Idaho and California—it is reasonable to suppose that they will soon yield a profit of $50 or $60 to the ton.

The yield of the quartz rock on the Pacific coast varies from $1 to $300 per ton, but the best paying mines average less than $25 per ton.

The lowest average yield that can be worked to a profit in that new country (where wood, provisions and machinery all command fabulous prices) is $6 per ton—which is the case of the Josephine mine on the Mariposa claim, lately owned by John C. Fremont.

The land in the vicinity of Vermillion Lake is heavily wooded; fuel can be had for the mere cutting, and the South Vermillion River offers a water power, about half a mile above the lake, of great beauty and of immense power.

The lands in the vicinity of the mines are unsurveyed, and can for the present only be secured by scrip; which has had the effect of raising Chippewa from 85 cents to $4, and Sioux from $2 50 to $12 per acre.

—Assuming this intelligence to be substantially true, we respectfully advise the people of Minnesota and Wisconsin not to rush to the new Dorado. Winters are cold and long at Vermillion Lake; snows are far deeper there than in Southern Minnesota; roads are unknown; game is not abundant, and there is little else in all that region that human beings can eat! It will be a great misfortune to Minnesota if her people should hastily leave their farms, their mills, their workshops, in eager quest of gold; but, if the great mass of them stay quietly at home, and let those go prospecting who won't work or can't thrive at regular industry, this discovery will prove a great blessing to their State. It is destined soon to give them a vast and eager Home Market, making their Grain worth as much in Minnesota as in New-York. Let them leave getting gold out of Iron Pyrites ("fools' gold") to those who understand the process, which used to be very difficult and costly, but (we believe) has been materially simplified and cheapened by recent discoveries and inventions. That "immense quantities" of the glittering substance exist in the north-eastern quarter of their State, we have no doubt; but its profitable extraction will require years of preparation and heavy expenditure for roads, machinery, &c., &c. Those who stand back a little will be apt to see as well as any.

THE DRY BONES LIVE!

A mass meeting of Mechanics and Working Men was held, pursuant to public notice, in Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst. Though only Whites were allowed to participate, there was a large attendance. No shred of sympathy for or desire to elevate the Blacks was evinced by this meeting, which, nevertheless, issued an Address, which says:

"The mighty revolution that has just passed over the whole Southern country has prostrated and forever overthrown the old system of labor; and although it has caused ruin and devastation through the land, by the suddenness of the measure and the want of due preparation for the great crisis, it has accomplished one great good—it has elevated the workingman and made labor respected. Labor has never been considered degrading but in communities of privileged classes, or where Slavery existed as an institution. The existence of a privileged class in our community depended upon the continuation of Slavery, and by its extinction this artificial state of society vanished with it. The working classes of South Carolina, from the earliest history of the State, have labored under many disadvantages and have had many difficulties to contend against in the combination that existed with Capital and Slavery. How could a white laboring man without capital compete, as a contractor, with a master workman and his ten, twenty or more slaves? He would be so underworked in the labor market that it would be impossible for him to attempt the contest, and he would be compelled to become a journeyman to the slave capitalists, to perform the higher branches of work not allotted to his slaves, or to choose some other business for the support of himself and family. But this was not the only competition that the White laboring man had to contend against; the slave of the rich man, who, himself not a mechanic or laborer, was, as often as the master workman spoken of before, a contractor also; and, though by legislative enactment no slave could compete with the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer or parson, he could compete with the mechanic and workingman. All these disadvantages and restrictions are now removed, and the White workingman has no longer to contend against capital and labor combined, and his advancement to honor, respectability and wealth will be certain and sure. * * * We are satisfied that the Abolition of Slavery, although at present looked upon as a great calamity, will eventually prove a great blessing to our beloved country in the increased and remunerative employment of our children and the free White man at home, in our own State, instead of being forced to emigrate to some other land to procure their bread, producing that strength and prosperity that in the future will be our protection and safeguard."

—We ask the Working Men of the North to ponder this testimony from the Working Men of the South, and then consider by what arts so many of them have hitherto been held in vassalage to the Slave Power. They were told, and made to believe, that the Slavery of the Black tended to elevate and ennoble White Labor; hear what these Southern laborers—not "nigger-worshipers," mind you!—say on that point. Working Men of the North! will you longer be duped by the demagogues who, for their own benefit, so long held you in vassalage to the Slave Power?

MARK THEM.

We believe that all that is necessary to secure the return of capable and honest men to the Legislature from the rural districts is to inform the people of the acts and official conduct of those who represent them. Too often, legislators conceal carefully from their constituents their record on important public questions, or endeavor to excuse their votes by specious arguments. We wish it were required of every member of the Legislature, when he returns home at the close of the session, to give a written account of his stewardship, and to publish in the district paper his vote, and the reasons therefor, on every important question. In this way, the people would learn the course of legislation, and correctly estimate the character of their representatives.

In the absence of this custom, we propose to give the Republican voters of the State the record and the absence of record of their representatives, on one of the most important measures before the last Legislature. We refer to the New-York Health Bill. We believe there were no two opinions as to the necessity of that measure, nor as to its adaptation to the wants of New-York. The highest legal and medical testimony united in the declaration that the provisions of the bill would adequately meet every sanitary exigency of the city. We have the best evidence that it would have relieved New-York of its fever-nests, its small-pox habitats, its dens of disease and death, and, what is of great moment to the country, would have prevented the spread of our pestilences to the country. If the system of sanitary surveillance which it would have inaugurated had been in operation during the past season, the unhealthy quarters of the city would have been so improved that cholera, now approaching with sure and steady step, would have found no foothold in our city, and, if not in New-York, certainly not in the country towns. The bill was warmly indorsed and supported by every prominent citizen, by associations, and by whole church organizations of the city. It had but one opponent, viz., the City Inspector, from whom it took some patronage.

The bill passed the Senate almost unanimously, but failed in the Assembly, though made a caucus measure, through the defection of Republican members from the country. Now we ask the people of these several districts of the State to require of these delinquent representatives to give reasons for their votes, or for their absence, on this bill, before they accept them as candidates.

The following members voted in the negative:

WILLIAM P. ANGEL, 1st district, Cattaraugus County.
HORACE BEMIS, 3rd district, Steuben County.
MARTIN CROWELL, 2d district, Chatauqua County.
EDWARD EDWARDS, 2d district, Saratoga County.
JAMES W. KIMBALL, Franklin County.
ED. C. MESSEREAU, Broome County.
LEWIS PALMER, 2d district, Jefferson County.
LORENZO ROUSE, 2d district, Oneida County.
LORENZO WEBER, Schoyler County.
Total—9.

The World is a good paper from which to learn the amenities of journalism. It lectures THE TRIBUNE for its treatment of Gen. Slocum, and finally makes this exquisitely ridiculous threat:

"The delay of THE TRIBUNE and *The Times* to do justice and make reparation to Gen. Slocum in this matter justifies us in the assertion which we do make, that if they refuse him and his party the justice which is their due, the brand of willing and wanton slanderers shall be kept hissing upon their foreheads," &c.

Upon which we say: THE TRIBUNE very temperately alluded to a matter of public notoriety, on record in the War Department, affecting Gen. Slocum. We called upon this very newspaper to explain it—saying it was due to Gen. Slocum's fame that the explanation should be made. This was Oct. 5. Again we called for information, but no answer came. We kept the document for a week longer, and, finding entreaties unavailing, published it. After two weeks' silence—anxious to consume as much of the canvass as possible, and driven to the wall by the elaborate evidence copied from the Government archives—*The World* finally printed a column of indignant rhetoric and certain statements. These statements, or rather the material part of them, we printed. What has *The World* done? In a spirit of partisanship, it refuses to permit its readers to see what the official charges against Gen. Slocum are. It hides the evidence, simply saying, "We will not here repeat the petty details of this vile calumny." It gives one side, and one side only, and prevents its readers from making up their minds from the evidence. And even this is done in such a mean, tardy, disingenuous way, that the friends of Gen. Slocum must consider it the very worst assault that could be made upon him.

The reader will see how much of "willing and wanton" slander is in the course of THE TRIBUNE. *The World* has had the brand "hissing" upon its own forehead so long that it no doubt thinks it would be a blessing to have it removed.

The Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio put himself and his party distinctly on the platform of Repudiation. How the people repudiated the traitorous Morgan their thundering vote has declared. They made up the issue with him distinctly on his own and his party's terms, which he thus announced on the stump:

"So, too, with the bondholder. Our country was in a death struggle. She required money. Without money the Government must perish and the Union be destroyed. The money-lender came and said, 'Uncle Sam, I see that you will die unless I lend you some money; but, Uncle, I won't let you have the money unless for every $50 in gold that I lend you you will give me your bond for $100, and agree to pay me 7 per cent interest on the whole amount in gold. And that is not all, Uncle, but you must agree that your children shall pay my taxes and my children's taxes forever.' Well, Uncle Sam, rather than die, makes the contract. *Think you, citizens, that such a contract should bind Uncle Sam's children? I think not, and it will be well for you to remember that Uncle Sam's boys are all voters.*"

The Chicago Times, the organ of the Illinois Democracy, "goes this better:"

"There is no ground of justice upon which we can expect the Southern people to submit willingly to the situation, *unless we recognize the same value in their funded obligations as our own.*"

The Buffalo Courier, the mouthpiece in Western New-York of the Richmond Van Buren Democracy, goes for the assumption and payment of the Rebel Debt, quietly trusting its party to slaughter the Federal Debt. It says:

"We vote for the Union and *the payment of the War debt of both the South and the North.*"

Honest voters all, irrespective of party, go to the polls and pay the debt of retribution you owe these traitors to the honor and credit of the country—pay them in November, principal and interest.

The Herald has from Washington the following significant proof of the progress of "reconstruction" in Mississippi:

"Lieut. Eldridge, the Assistant-Adjutant-General in Mississippi of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived from that State yesterday at Washington. He remarks that the property of such of the inhabitants as abandoned their residences upon the successive inroads of the Union armies, thus causing it to be taken into the custody of the Bureau, is now being returned to them as fast as the papers requisite to accompany the transfer can be made out. Joe Davis, brother of the Rebel chief, has made application for the restoration of his extensive landed property and that of Jefferson Davis, claiming that the latter really belongs to him, and that his brother was but the nominal owner. He represents that *he will brook no delay in the matter of restoration, but will assume the occupancy of the property without the authority of a permit from the commander, unless that officer accedes to the request with special promptitude.*"

—How much does Mr. Joe Davis propose to charge the United States for the use of his and Jeff's plantations since he ran away from them in the service of the Rebellion? How much is his claim for his lost negroes? We trust he doesn't mean to be too hard upon us. We meant to be easy with him when *he* was down. Could n't he induce Gen. Slocum to give him a certificate and order for the Cotton he must have lost by the War? He is every whit as loyal as Noland, and doubtless had more Cotton.

Gov. FENTON sent the following response to an invitation to attend and address the late great Union Ratification Meeting at Cooper Institute:

"STATE OF NEW-YORK.
"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1865.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter inviting me to the Union Ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, Friday evening, 20th inst., is received. I cannot attend, but I wish you to have a successful meeting. I hardly doubt the election of our ticket by a decided majority. Wherever the opportunity has been afforded for the expression of political convictions through the ballot-box, the people evince their unwearied patriotism and loyalty, and what is true in other States, under like circumstances, should be true of the great State of New-York.

"I think a majority of our people are with conscience committed to the principles and policy which must give harmonious restoration and permanence to civil government. They offer no hesitating support to the National Administration in this great work, nor will they consent to a result in this State which may be construed into confidence and faith in an organization so recently in hostile attitude to the men at its head, and the principles which guided them through the dark and trying period of the Republic.

"Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.
"Hon THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, Chairman, &c."

The nomination of Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN for Member of Assembly by the Unionists of Rochester strengthens our hope of the return of better days at Albany. Judge Selden is one of those whom no lobbyist, no jobber, no buyer of legislation, will ever dare approach. He may serve ten years in the Legislature, yet never once listen to a corrupt proposal. The jobbers will be too glad to keep as far from him as possible. We will tolerate no doubt of his election.

Now, friends in Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Utica and Buffalo, can't you favor your fellow-citizens with more such nominations?

You New-Jersey holders of the Seven-Thirty $50 and $100 Notes, will you give power to the party of Repudiation? The Democratic Convention in your State, under the lead of Jack Rodgers, took a pledge to tax the income derived from the United States War Bonds *by an act to be passed by your next Legislature!* Runyon is bound by this pledge, and committed to Nullification and Repudiation. It would be quite as safe for you to elect Jeff. Davis Governor of New-Jersey, and his old Mississippi Repudiating Legislature your law-makers, as to elect Runyon and the Legislative candidates of the party that put him in nomination. Rush to the polls, and smash these serpents of Repudiation in the egg!

Gov. FENTON has refrained till now to fill the vacancy on the bench of our Marine Court, caused by the death of Judge Florence McCarthy, from regard to the wants of his bereaved family, to whom the Board of Supervisors voted to continue the salary so long as the vacancy should continue. Having finally appointed A. J. DITTENHOEFFER, esq., we learn with satisfaction that Judge D. has resolved to receive no part of the salary, but direct that it be paid in full to the widow and orphans of the late Judge.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN was nominated for Assembly on Saturday, at Albany, and has consented to stand. There were two candidates before the Convention, who both offered to decline if Mr. T. would run; so he consented, and was unanimously agreed on. Mr. Tremain is one of the ablest men in the State, and will prove a most capable, efficient legislator. Give us more such!

Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, who has served a term to general acceptance as Justice of the Supreme Court for the IIId District, was on Saturday unanimously renominated at Albany, and, notwithstanding his declention, we trust he will be supported to the end. If what we hear of his competitor is true, Judge H. cannot fail of an election.

The Case of Martin Grover.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In view of Judge Grover's letter to you, let me state to you a few facts. The article to which he refers as having appeared in a paper here, was published in *The Angelica Reporter*, for years Mr. Grover's organ. It remained his organ till 1861, when, no longer feeling an interest in the success of Republicanism, and strongly inclining to Copperheadism, he consented to its sale; since which time it has been a true and reliably Radical paper, but never before. Mr. Grover says he has paid money and made speeches in aid of recruiting for the Union armies. I am informed that, on one occasion, a few dollars were grudgingly paid by him for patriotic purposes. He has, however, been a constant grumbler in respect to his taxes; and, if he has made speeches for the Union, we of Allegany have neither heard them nor heard of them.

I have no doubt your statement that he had growled on account of the reduction of his salary by the operations of the Legal Tender act is strictly true. I never heard him say anything on this point myself, but his neighbors in Angelica unite in declaring that this has been common with him. He has a score of times most scandalously abused men who tendered him greenbacks in payment of mortgages and interest on others.

I am willing to qualify—notwithstanding his denial—that he has more than once used the following or equivalent language to me:

"O, well, Cole, you and I can never agree. You are an Abolitionist. I am only a Free Soiler. I don't care a damn for niggers, anyhow, and go in for their abolition. Could I have my way, I would abate all niggers as a nuisance. As to free niggers, they are not to be tolerated in a country of white men. Slavery is all wrong; but, if niggers are to live among White men, they should be slaves."

He has, time after time, denounced President Lincoln's Emancipation policy as the ruin of the Union cause, and the utter ruin of the South especially.

In short, Judge Grover is known and read of all men here as so mean and intense a Copperhead, that even some Democrats swear they will not vote for him.

Yours truly, A. N. COLE.

Wellsville, Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1865.

A Card from Gov. Peirpoint.

"DISLOYAL SENTIMENT PROMPTLY REBUKED.—The Hon. Freeman Clark peremptorily ordered Gov. Peirpoint of Virginia to leave his office as the Treasury on account of uttering disloyal sentiments. The language used in part was: 'We people of the South never will submit to being taxed to pay the Union War debt. We never will stand it, sir,' &c."

The above appeared in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S special Washington dispatch of the 17th inst. Freeman Clark, by a subordinate in his office, procured the above statement to be made. It contains two gross falsehoods. 1st, Freeman Clark *did not* order Gov. Peirpoint of Virginia to leave his office. 2d, Gov. Peirpoint did not say, "We people of the South never will submit to being taxed to pay the Union War debt. We never will stand it, sir."

Both statements are *grossly false*, and Freeman Clark knew them to be false when he procured them to be published. T. H. PEIRPOINT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1865.

CHARLES W. CUMMINGS, well known among the typographical fraternity of this city, died at his father's in Amity-st., last evening. Mr. Cummings was formerly employed in THE TRIBUNE office. He enlisted in the 26th New-Jersey Volunteers in the Fall of 1862, and served his time faithfully, being complimented by his Colonel for his bravery in the assault on the heights of Fredericksburg, May 3, 18[illegible], at which time he was desperately wounded. Returning from the war, he arrived in this city on the 13th of Ju[illegible] and was among the most active of the defenders of T[illegible] TRIBUNE office during the riots of that period. [illegible] Cummings is the youngest son of the editor of *Christian Herald and Messenger*, formerly printed [illegible] Irvington, N. J. At the time of his death he was [illegible]ployed at the Broadway Bank in this city.