New-York Daily Tribune

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Liberal forces of Mexico have not yet withdrawn from Matamoros. They hold the river below the city, and will try to prevent subsistence supplies for the garrison to reach the city. The citizens are said to be in a starving condition. Gen. Canales, with 500 men, was expected soon to reinforce the besiegers.

President Geffrard of Hayti has issued a manifesto in which he announces that ships of war, purchased for the Government in New-York, are on their way to Hayti. All the other Haytien steamers, to the number of six, have been entirely repaired and armed. Thus the President hopes the rebel stronghold, Cape Haytien, will soon be overcome.

GENERAL NEWS.

Since previous reports there have been no new cases of cholera among the steamship Atalanta's passengers, and no additional deaths among those attacked, and it is hoped the disease will soon entirely disappear. The cabin passengers of the Atalanta present to the public a statement of their case. They complain in regard to not being allowed to come to the city, although there is not and has not been a single case of cholera among them.

A New-Orleans dispatch states that John C. Breckinridge, Rebel ex-Secretary of War, who was last heard from in Canada, proposes to settle in Texas if President Johnson will pardon him. His Rebel companions who accompanied him from Europe to Canada have reached Texas. Breckinridge ascribes the failure of the Rebellion to the supersedure of Joe Johnston by Gen. Hood before Atlanta.

Gen. Hashem and the two other members of the embassy from Tunis took their final departure from this city on Saturday for Boston. They will spend nearly two weeks in visiting places of interest in New-England, after which they will proceed to Halifax, whence they will take passage for Europe. They reached Providence yesterday where they will probably remain until Friday.

Col. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, has issued a circular directing his subordinates to enforce upon the negroes the necessity of entering into and fulfilling labor contracts with the planters. All able-bodied freedmen who refuse or neglect to comply with these regulations are to be treated as vagrants.

The Farragut Court-Martial on Saturday heard several witnesses in defense of Commander Craven. Acting-Ensign Bernard C. McGill testified that from what he had heard from Spanish officers the Rebel ram Stonewall was too formidable to attack without instant destruction to the assaulting vessel.

Alexander H. Stephens, Rebel ex-Vice President, having been solicited to become a candidate for Governor of Georgia, has written a letter in which he positively declines to allow his name to be used in that connection. Mr. Stephens has also refused, though strongly urged, to be a candidate for Congress.

Col. A. H. Bowman, of the United States Corps of Engineers, died at his residence in Wilkes-barre, Pa., on Saturday morning. He superintended the building of Fort Sumter, and, at the time of his death, was President of the Board of Engineers charged with remodeling the coast fortifications.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have commenced a suit against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad for damages, amounting to over $1,500,000, for breaking the contract existing between the two roads, whereby the latter used the track of the former from Cincinnati to Lawrenceburgh.

The City Bank of Trenton, N. J., has closed its office in that city, but its notes are redeemed at the Merchants' National Bank. The City Bank was run under the general banking law. Securities are deposited with the State Treasurer for the redemption of its bills.

Gen. Beauregard has been making a tour of inspection over the Jackson Railroad. He was accompanied by Messrs. Blanc and Florence, directors, and Major Benj. H. Greene, assistant superintendent and chief engineer of the road.

Arrangements are in progress for a parade on Thursday next, of 1,400 men of the police force of this city. It is expected that the policemen will be reviewed by Governor Fenton and the Mayor, and a fine display is anticipated.

A dispatch to *The Commercial* states that the President is being vigorously pressed to have Jeff. Davis tried under the indictment pending since last June in the Supreme Judicial Court of the District of Columbia.

A meeting in aid of Protestant Evangelism in Italy was held at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday. Addresses were made, many interesting facts bearing on the work were stated, and valuable suggestions made.

The bark Speedwell, from Matanzas for Boston, put into Philadelphia yesterday, leaky. She lost sails, &c., in the gale of the 6th inst., and was towed from sea by the revenue-cutter Seward.

Gen. Baird has arrived at New-Orleans, and will succeed Gen. Fullerton as Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Louisiana. Gen. Howard is at Vicksburg.

One thousand eight hundred bales of cotton passed Cairo on Saturday for New-Albany and Cincinnati, and on Friday 140 bales for St. Louis.

The flouring mill of John H. Oberhaus, on Cass-ave., in St. Louis, was burned on Saturday. Loss $45,000, of which $11,500 is insured.

The police of this city made 22,284 arrests during the quarter ending Oct. 31, being an increase over the preceding quarter of 1,877.

A new Roman Catholic Church, St. Gabriel's, in Thirty-seventh-st., was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies yesterday.

The body of Capt. Wirz was buried on Saturday morning at the arsenal, near the remains of the conspirators.

Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee has appointed the 7th of December next as a day of fasting and prayer.

The loss by the fire at the Bancroft Mills, at Media, Pa., on Thursday last is not less than $200,000.

A market-man was killed by a party of negro soldiers one mile from Nashville on Saturday.

The Athletic Base Ball Club met the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, in that city on Saturday, and beat them in a game of seven innings. The score stood 49 to 5. Ten thousand persons witnessed the contest.

Gold closed on Saturday at 146¼@146⅝. The exports of the week were $207,206, making, since January 1, $25,522,301. Railway shares are irregular, and as a whole no higher. Money on call, as usual on Saturday when two days interest is at stake, was more abundant, but nothing less than 7 per cent was taken. Commercial paper can only be used at full rates, commencing at 7½ for best and touching 15 for fair names. Freights are quiet but firm.

Gen. Meade, Gen. Fisk, ex-Governor Pollard, Gov. Parsons of Ala., the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and the Rev. J. P. Thompson, are positively announced to speak at the meeting of the American Union Commission, this evening, at Cooper Institute.

We will thank a friend in each County of our State who may be in attendance on the *County Canvass* to send us the *aggregate vote* for each candidate, specifying the office, and putting the Union candidates in first, their opponents after them, thus:

Sec. State.....Barlow..... 3,756 Slocum..... 2,317

If the vote by *Towns or Wards*, for Secretary of State only, can be added, it will enhance our obligation.

We publish elsewhere a list of English houses that are said to have given material aid to the Confederacy by supplying munitions of war and breaking the law of neutrality as set forth by the English Crown. This comes to us in the same manner as the list of English Rebel bondholders printed some time since, which created a sensation in England, and was generally repudiated. It is proper to say that we receive this list from the Washington agent of the Associated Press, whose dispatches of this sort are considered official. As all the Rebel archives, or most of them, are in the hands of the United States authorities, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of these publications.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

While our recent election was pending, we took no part in the strife of certain champions of the rival tickets to identify their party and platform with the views of President Johnson on the grave problem of "reconstruction." That rivalry did not seem to us entirely creditable to those engaged in it, nor conducive to the establishment of truth. Let us determine what the Constitution dictates, what honor, magnanimity, public security and good faith require of us; having thus ascertained the true path, if the President, or any other important personage, is found walking therein, so much the better; but let us, at all events, cleave to the Right, not a man.

The President will soon develop and enforce his view of the great problem in his first Annual Message, which the whole country awaits with solicitude, and will peruse with interest and an earnest desire to find its leading positions just and acceptable. That is the true spirit, and it was never more generally evinced than now. Let us all hear before we judge, and consider before we applaud or condemn. No other person can interpret the President so fairly and clearly as himself.

But the organs of the Sham Democracy, which so lately attempted to steal into power under a cloak of devotion to the President and his plan, persist in misrepresenting both. Thus the last *Sunday Mercury* says:

"During the late contest, [which has resulted in the success of the Republicans, both parties occupied substantially the same ground. Both announced their determination to sustain the President in his policy toward the Southern States. This policy was based upon a recognition of State rights; that, while the Federal Government is paramount in all national matters, and the first allegiance of the citizen is due to its authorities, *the States are supreme in all things concerning their own local concerns*, including the basis upon which the right of suffrage shall rest. The Radical Republicans evidently never embraced these views; but they succumbed, and consented to play second fiddle to their more sagacious but less honest associates."

—Accustomed as we are to such gross perversions of the views of the "Radical Republicans," we are surprised that the President should be so flagrantly misrepresented by those professing to be his friends.

Mr. Johnson's practical denials of the assumed supremacy of the States "in all things concerning their own local concerns," are notorious and emphatic. He requires of every State seeking "reconstruction" that it shall first abolish Slavery, or explicitly recognize that it is dead, beyond the hope of resurrection. Is not Slavery a "local concern?" It certainly used to be thought so. Then each State is required by him to renounce or abjure the heresy of Secession, by declaring null and void the act or ordinance whereby a Convention assumed to take her out of the Union. A mere repeal does not answer; because a measure repealed to-day may be reënacted to-morrow: in fact, its repeal presumes its precedent validity. He further requires every State seeking reconstruction to repudiate and annul all debts contracted in its name for the prosecution of hostilities against the Union. Is not a State Debt a matter of "local concern?" Most surely. Yet the President cannot admit that any State has ever lawfully contracted a debt in resisting the authority of the Union, and he insists that the loyal people of no State shall be taxed to pay any such debt. On his hypothesis that no State has ever been out of the Union, we see not how he could do otherwise.

The current Democratic assumption that the President desires the admission of whatever persons may present themselves at the bar of either House of Congress three weeks hence and demand seats as members from the States recently confederated in revolt against the Union, has no warrant whatever. Most of those who will thus present themselves proclaim that they cannot and will not take the oath of loyalty which Congress has enacted as a barrier to the admission of Rebels. Not one of these States has yet fulfilled the conditions of reconstruction which the President has himself pronounced indispensable. Let those who desire a prompt and peaceful solution of our remaining difficulties unite in persuading the States lately insurgent to fulfill at least the President's requirements; for whoever encourages them to refuse or postpone such fulfillment is really and powerfully contributing to perpetuate the distractions he affects to deplore.

Major-Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK of New-Jersey has been appointed by President Johnson Minister to Chili, and has resigned his position in the Army, taking a short run in Europe prior to proceeding to Chili, where we are still ably and faithfully represented by the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson of Indiana, who, we presume, has asked to be relieved.

Gen. Kilpatrick's troops of friends will rejoice over his good fortune, and our Democratic neighbors, who are so zealously supporting the President, will see in this appointment another proof of his discernment and patriotism.

EUREKA!

A cotton-planter has made a discovery. It is not an invention—not patentable, exactly—in fact, not an absolute novelty to mankind in general—but a novelty to cotton-planters of the slaveholding variety. It is so important that we gladly give it prominence.

The planters have generally apprehended a refusal of their late slaves to work for wages, but especially to work so steadily, so constantly, as the successful growing of cotton requires, particularly in the picking season, when continuous labor is required to save the fiber from injury by rain, it has been held that free negro labor would never answer.

But this planter has tried an experiment, and it has proved a complete success. Its essence is *pay down*. Every night, he weighs the cotton picked by each hand during the day, and pays over the stipulated price. And he finds it easy to procure all the labor he wants, and have his cotton picked as fast as he wishes. And he recommends the same course to others, in the confident assurance that they will find its results equally satisfactory.

We haven't a doubt of it. Individuals may refuse to work; but there will always be enough ready to give work for pay down. And, if there are not enough negroes ready to work for pay, Whites in abundance will do it. You need not send to Germany nor Ireland; you need not even send to the North; but only proclaim far and wide that you have work to do and money to pay down for it, and you will have laborers enough offering, without going abroad for them.

The main difficulty of the South to-day—and it is a grave one—is general inability to pay down for labor. If money were abundant—or anything else that would buy bread and meat—there would be no lack of labor. But to ask a poor man (White or Black) to work a year for you and be paid out of the year's crop, is quite another matter. His ragged, hungry children want all he can earn—want it as fast as he can earn it. If a great Agricultural Bank could be established to lend every planter cash to one-fourth the value of his plantation, taking a mortgage as security, the South could go to work at once and produce twice the cotton in 1866 that it can do unaided. Let us see if something effective cannot be done toward enabling the planters to pay as they go.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jonathan Worth, the Opposition candidate, has beaten Provisional Governor Holden some 5,000 to 10,000 votes in the canvass for the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina. Had the election occurred four or five months earlier, we judge that the result would have been different. Mr. Worth is a fair man, and has been no deeper in the Secession mire than Holden. Still, it is not to be disguised that the *animus* of his success is hostility to the Federal Government—a disposition to show just as much disloyalty as will be safe. We have few details before us, but we have no doubt that Worth's heaviest majorities are nearly all rolled up in the Counties most deeply infected with the virus of Slavery and Rebellion. The Rebel soldiers and the Rebel magnates do not mean nor wish to relight the fires of Civil War. They *do* mean to show that they return to the Union because they must, not because they would. And it is reported—we trust with some exaggeration—that no Representative has been chosen to Congress from their State who can take the oath that they have not voluntarily taken part in the Rebellion.

These ebullitions may excite regret, but not surprise. Time is required to heal the wounds of a great civil war. Let us be at once patient and firm, and North Carolina will yet subside into loyalty and hearty good will.

REPUDIATION—GEN. MORGAN.

Gen. George W. Morgan writes a long letter to us and publishes it in *The World* to prove that he is not in favor of repudiation, as THE TRIBUNE charged. Lest our readers begin to wonder who Gen. George W. Morgan is, and of what importance his opinions on any subject can be, we may as well explain to them that he was lately Copperhead candidate for Governor of Ohio. Nevertheless, if we have misrepresented him, we will set him right again, but we do not think we did misrepresent him. We have yet to be convinced that Gen. Morgan did not advocate, and mean to be understood as advocating, Repudiation. The doctrine was popular among the Ohio Copperheads—we should be glad to find one not in favor of it; and, if Gen. Morgan be that man, by all means let him have credit for it.

But the truth about Gen. Morgan seems to be, that, while he declared nominally against repudiation, he advocated measures equivalent to partial, and tending to total, repudiation. He is for taxing the Government bonds. In other words, he is for a repudiation of one element in the contract. One inducement to lend money to the Government consisted in the understanding that the evidence of the debt should not be taxed. It is breaking faith with the public creditors to violate that agreement. Gen. Morgan advocates such a violation; therefore advocates breaking faith with the public creditors; and is to that extent, if no more, an advocate of repudiation. Nor can he escape the charge by a mere formal protestation that he is in favor of paying principal and interest of the debt. Freedom from taxation makes part of both principal and interest. Just so much as you tax, you deduct from the amount the nation promised to pay free of tax. Could anything be plainer? We need not go into the question of excessive and unlimited taxation, which has elsewhere been suggested as one means of repudiation by State action, here or at the South. Yet Gen. Morgan is committed even to that by his declaration.

We however think that Gen. Morgan's speech must be fairly construed, as we construed it at the time, to mean something more than indirect repudiation. Whether our opinion was right or wrong, we did Gen. Morgan no injustice, for we quoted what he said, and we quote it again, and our readers shall judge for themselves.

"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 $30 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 must pay my taxes and my children's taxes forever.' Well, Uncle Sam, rather than die, made 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, citizens, that Uncle Sam's boys are all voters.*"

We remember a long leading article in *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, two or three months since, which discussed Repudiation much as Gen. Morgan discusses it, only more so. Repudiation! says *The Enquirer*. Oh no, we are not in favor of that. But, then, the debt is an enormous burden, and the laboring classes are heavily taxed, and such heavy taxes *may* create dissatisfaction, and representatives *may* be sent to Congress who may not find it consistent with their ideas of their duty to their constituents to vote to continue the taxes; and then, if there are no taxes, there will be no means of paying interest on the debt—but that would not be Repudiation! Oh no! The journal which advanced that theory was an ardent supporter of Gen. Morgan for Governor. Does anybody believe their ideas on this question materially differed? We do not; and while at this day we do not suppose the public particularly cares what Gen. Morgan as an individual thinks, it is of great moment what the party behind him thinks. He in Ohio and John Van Buren in New-York strike hands and utter the same voice in favor of taxing the National securities. Other Democratic leaders are notoriously in favor of the same swindling scheme. If they do not mean to follow the path marked out for them by such papers as *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, and such speeches as that of Morgan, it is time they should say so emphatically, and repudiate both the doctrine and the men who uphold it.

THE PENALTIES OF TREASON—THE ELECTIONS.

It is a remarkable proof of the advance of civilization that a Rebellion gigantic in its proportions, and at one time extremely threatening to the perpetuity of the Government, has been allayed without any final hangings, drawings and quarterings. When the Romans put down an insurrection, they lined the road-side with crucified corpses; when the modern English have had to deal with restive Ireland, the rope and the ax have been the principal instruments of pacification. But thus far we have not had a single execution for purely political offenses, nor does it seem probable that we are to have any. We ask only the simplest proofs of sincerity from those who wish to return to their allegiance; and generally, whether we know it or not, we seem to be steering more nearly by the law of Christian forgiveness than any preceding nation under circumstances of similar temptation and trial. We were obliged to execute the assassins of the late President or give up capital punishment altogether; and it is safe to say that in Europe Capt. Wirz would have been hung three months ago, after a very brief drum-head investigation. The clemency of the country seems to us to be a proof of its conscious strength. It never believed so thoroughly as now in the safety of democratic institutions, in the absolute force of equity in public affairs, in the general good sense and good intentions of the masses, and in the possibility of popular self-government wise, cautious and dispassionate. The element of political terrorism we seem to have totally discarded; and those of our amiable foreign critics who would have written us down barbarous and blood-thirsty, are confronted and silenced by the long procession of pardon-seekers who go up to the White House and come away politically rehabilitated.

The late elections have developed the secret of the people's conscious strength. Unanimity was neither to be expected nor desired; but the faith of the majority in the ultimate predominance of sound opinion, and its effective force in public affairs, has been so strengthened that we see no peril in magnanimity and feel a power of self-protection without resort to violent or vindictive measures. The Opposition had at its service all the usual expedients of sophistical appeal—class prejudice, high taxes, and almost exorbitant prices—but all these were powerless to cloud the judgment of the voters. In making up the record once more against faction, and rebellion, and Slavery, the people have once more demonstrated the moral force of free suffrage, and have little temptation to rely upon the harsher expedients of the law. They look to the future with philosophical calmness, which might be mistaken by the unintelligent observer for indifference, whereas it arises from a just appreciation of their power, material and moral. Secession seems to have eradicated almost the last trace of popular cowardice, and while we were once afraid to do right, it is demonstrated that we are now more afraid to do wrong. We suspect that in this eventful month of November we have seen pretty much the last of the fast-and-loose trimming and compromising politicians—the race of Seymours and Van Burens and Slocums and Jerry Blacks and Vallandighams. Their subterfuges and sophistries have become obsolete, their choicest clap-traps of little value, their old-fashioned maneuvers impotent. Their game is pretty much played out. They may not be dead, but they have very little to live for. This is a piece of real good luck to the late Rebels, if they did but know it. It extinguishes foolish hopes of profitable and prosperous alliances, and shows them that their Northern friends have nothing but good wishes to bestow upon them. It saves them from those harsh measures which might be prompted by our apprehensions, and which a *quasi* treason in our own neighborhood might justify and would be likely to provoke. The stronger the Union, the more clement the Union can afford to be; and we cannot overestimate the advantages of a preponderance of accurate political views at this hour of public emergency. And now, if we can but purify this great commercial center and give honest men a good chance to make themselves felt in New-York, the influence of the City will be extended through many legitimate channels, and in Washington, in Charleston and in New-Orleans it will be felt for good.

MEXICO.

The unhappy country of Mexico has reached that stage of civil war where the conqueror lays aside the obligations of the belligerent and assumes the duties of an executioner. Our readers are familiar with the decree of Maximilian, which assumes that the opposition of Juarez has descended into a bandit's war, and that Juarez having abandoned Mexico, all who follow him are to be outlawed and treated as enemies of mankind. He speaks of the Mexican followers of the President as "misled" and "misinformed," carried away by "unpatriotic passions," and assisted by "demoralized persons" and an "unprincipled soldiery," the last "sad remnants of the civil wars." It seems very odd to find a ruler denouncing Juarez and his followers as the "sad remnants of the civil wars," and at the same time inviting to his Court such "remnants" as Kirby Smith, Magruder, W. Allen, and Sterling Price; but this is a matter of Imperial taste, and none of our business. He may keep as many Rebels as he pleases, and give them nice offices; but it seems odd that he should be so speedy to denounce the devoted followers of Juarez for clinging to their chief, while he rewards the followers of Jeff. Davis for defending their master, and expatriating themselves out of love for treason.

Maximilian's decree, which goes into effect on November 15, very much resembles the decree of the *coup d'etat* of Napoleon. It seems to bear Parisian inspiration. We are apt to suspect the argument which makes anger take the place of reason. We are also apt to doubt the security of a power which seeks to perpetuate itself by deeds of needless cruelty. Maximilian proposes to do this. He has defeated Juarez in war, or rather the soldiers of the French armies did this in his name. Representing, as he contends, the "national will" and the "majority of the nation," he draws his national army from France and Belgium and Austria. Remembering this, we need only look to Maximilian's decree of October 2 to find grave cause for suspecting the stability of a throne which finds indiscriminate murder necessary for its security. Every soldier of Juarez taken in arms after Nov. 15 is to be summarily tried by his captors and shot within twenty-four hours. The "guilt" does not mean war, but "the fact of belonging to the band of Mexican soldiers." If a Mexican, therefore, still adheres to Juarez, even gives his sympathies, he is liable to be shot by any sub-lieutenant from Austria who desires to show Imperial zeal. In order to make the punishment more rigid, the Emperor punishes by fine or imprisonment all who assist the Juarez men with money, or who give them "advice or information;" who sell them horses or arms or food; who hold any relations with them; who conceal them; who make false reports calculated to disturb the peace, or who hear of their whereabouts and refuse to give information. The sentence of death in all these cases is to be executed by the officer who makes the arrest. The Emperor desires it to be summary. There is not to be the supervisory power of a General in command, nor even an appeal to his own clemency. It must be executed at once, within twenty-four hours. When in the hight of our war the President directly said that no sentences of death should be carried into effect without his approval, he felt that the lives of his fellow-citizens, even of the most notorious and malignant Rebels, were in his own peculiar keeping, and none should take life away until he had satisfied his own conscience as to the justice of the sentence. Maximilian, on the contrary, transfers the most solemn prerogative that can belong to a ruler to the most insignificant subordinate officer in his empire.

Without attempting to decide the chances of Maximilian's success we must protest, in the name of humanity, against the course prescribed by this decree. If Maximilian is really Emperor by the grace of God and the will of the Mexican people, why is it necessary to make his army an army of executioners? We know the horrors of martial law, even when checked and curbed, but we do not know how horrible that law becomes when the power of life and death over the Mexican people is in the hands of any stupid or brutal corporal of the guard. We read with horror of the excesses of the cavaliers who had the power to take every poor Scotchman, who would not take the test, down from his loom and shoot him. Frenchmen would gladly skip the pages that tell of La Vendee and the revolutionary baptisms. No Englishman is fond of dwelling upon the suppression of the Sepoy rebellion. The great stain on the fame of the present Emperor Napoleon is the indiscriminate slaughter of Parisian men and women on the Parisian boulevards during the days of December. It cannot be that a ruler so adroit as Maximilian is about to repeat in Mexico the worst crimes of old European countries. He must rule by love or never rule at all. He cannot be in men's despite a monarch.

IOWA.

The Legislature of Iowa which meets on the second Monday of January will stand as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	43	83	126
Democrats	5	15	20
Republican maj...	38	62	106

The Iowa papers state that the first political measure of their new Legislature will doubtless be the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery forever in the United States. In conformity with the fourth "plank" of the Republican platform, an amendment will be proposed to the Constitution of the State to strike out the word "white" from the suffrage. It is expected that all the Republicans in the Legislature will agree upon submitting the question to the people.

In reply to the inquiry of a "subscriber," we have to state that we believe Texas was the only State in which the Ordinance of Secession was submitted to the people after it had been passed by the Convention. The leaders of the Rebel movement did not care particularly to consult the people—and in cases where the people decided for Union (South Carolina and Virginia, for instance,) they generally overruled the popular decision, and did as they saw fit with the honor and dignity of their Commonwealths.

A Capt. J. W. Johnson, "3d U. S. C. T. and P. M. Gen. Dist. of East Florida," recently wrote a letter to the editor of a Florida newspaper, stating that "the practice of abusing Government officials, either civil or military, by the press of this district, must be discontinued at once, otherwise the offices of such offenders will be closed." To this summons, a Tallahassee paper replies that it "will not be intimidated by any threat of suppression, and will continue to expose their nefarious purposes, and hold them up to that scorn they may merit."

—From this we should imagine that Florida was becoming rapidly reconstructed.

The Hon. HENRY R. LOW has about 575 majority in Orange County and 75 in Sullivan—in all, 650. The canvassers gave a majority of *sixteen* to his competitor two years since, which the Senate, on a contest, found bogus, and gave Mr. Low the seat by a majority of one or two. It is not presumed that there will be any contest this time.

The Hon. GEO. T. PIERCE (Union) has about 450 majority in Ulster County. It is said that all the towns but one in Greene County leave him *fifteen* votes ahead of his opponent. To-morrow will decide.

MORE PROTECTION FOR WORKINGMEN'S LABOR.

One of the most mischievous successes accomplished in the interest of the foreign manufacturers, in their long struggle to obtain possession of the markets of the United States, is the establishment of a too general impression that the demand for the Protection of American Labor proceeds from capitalists only—that a high tariff is designed to foster investments, and not to bless workingmen—that the employing iron-masters, spinners and weavers, who ask the Government to sustain and develop their several industries, speak only for their own small and wealthy number, and that the economical question between them and the hired advocates of British Free Trade concerns simply a class of men, already rich, who do but selfishly seek larger and larger profits. 'Tis a huge and a cruel falsehood. The capitalists petitioning Congress, with the manufacturers pleading through the Press, are but the representatives and mouthpieces of millions of working people directly and indirectly dependent for their bread and their happiness upon the prosperous employment of the manufacturing capital of our country. It is their interest, almost exclusively, which is at stake in the controversy over principles of Economy, so persistently urged by the European manufacturers against American manufacturers and statesmen. It is the good of these millions which is to be decided by the issue of the struggle to break down the revenue barriers which now feebly protect them in their work of developing the Industry of the United States, and to let foreign products flood in upon them and sweep them away into idleness or to overcrowded agricultural employment.

This true relation between the Capitalists and the Workingmen—that of advocates pleading the causes of clients, of representatives struggling for the interests of constituents—has recently been conclusively shown by an eminent Pennsylvanian iron-master, Daniel J. Morrell, the Superintendent of the great Cambria Works at Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Morrell's experience and distinction in his business, with his high personal character, will command the fullest credit for all the facts and figures contained in his argument, and will enforce his earnest plea in behalf of the iron-workmen of the United States for an increase of the duties on British iron. He says:

* * Iron-masters write and speak and memorialize on the subject of protection; they meet to discuss it, and combine to secure it; and it would seem, at a superficial view, to be a question solely between them and the Government. It is not so. They are a mouthpiece for innumerable workingmen, who, through them, demand the right to labor and to live. The industry of these men has sustained, perhaps saved, the Government. They pay it, directly and indirectly, a large portion of their wages. By their aid, the National credit has been maintained; and adequate protection will enable them to repair the waste of war, and to insure the liquidation of the National indebtedness. The Government is in partnership with them, and dependent upon their prosperity. It must protect them if it would protect itself. Does it do so?

I propose to show what proportion of its value every ton of American manufactured iron pays into the public treasury, and how much of this is a tax upon the laborer; and shall contrast this with the duty upon imported iron, to show the comparative regard of the Government for its own citizens, laboring for its support, and foreigners who have armed and aided a rebellion for its overthrow.

I shall endeavor, partially at least, to analyze a ton of iron, to show what it represents, and how its elements affect the common weal, and are affected by the laws of the land.

It has been usual for iron-masters, in estimating the cost of a gross ton of *ordinary bar iron*, to consider it equivalent to the value of fifty days' average labor, and my observations have convinced me that this calculation is approximately correct.

My experience in the manufacture of *rails* shows that an average of about 32 days labor is expended *directly* in the production of a gross ton of railroad bars—in taking the ore and coal from the mines, and delivering the finished iron from the mill ready for shipment. Add to this the wear and tear of furnaces, machinery, buildings, &c., interest on capital, and royalty for the minerals consumed, and it will appear that the estimate of fifty days' labor is not much too great, even upon a ton of *rails*, when a fair margin is allowed for profit.

Claiming no profit, and making no charge for interest on capital or for minerals, the net cost of a ton of rails may be fairly stated at forty days' labor. The natural advantages or disadvantages of location will vary this estimate somewhat; but as labor is generally less productive or more costly where nature has most lavished her favors, the actual cost of production remains nearly the same. Hence the cost of iron, in dollars and cents, depends upon the wages paid for the labor which produces it, and the value of the wages received by the workmen depends upon the cost of such articles as he needs to purchase for himself and family. These articles are now high in price, and wages must therefore be high. The exigencies of Government affecting the currency have enhanced the cost of the necessaries of life, in the supply of which there is no competition from abroad. The price of the product of the workingman's labor should be proportionately enhanced, and thus an equilibrium maintained; and this would be the case if there were no outside interference. Unfortunately for him, foreign labor, unaffected by the exigencies of our Government, and bearing none of his indirect burdens, enters into competition with him and threatens his destruction. It should also be remembered in this connection, especially by the law-makers of the land, upon whose enlightened action the welfare of the toiling millions of our people depends, that the workingman of America aims to save something, and rightfully claims that he should be able to lay aside a portion of his earnings to secure the future of his family. That he may do this, it is not enough to make duties equal to direct and indirect taxes, but he must be further protected against the labor of European workmen who are compelled to toil from year to year for what will barely keep body and soul together.

That portion of the price of a ton of imported iron