

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail subscribers... \$10.00 per annum... \$4.00 per quarter...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nashville is infested by bands of robbers and murderers. On Wednesday night, at about 10 o'clock, Mr. Heffernan, a resident of that city, was returning from St. Cecilia Seminary with his daughter and son...

A most atrocious murder was perpetrated in the City Park, Brooklyn, night before last, which would excite horror in any community in Christendom except our own. Jose Garcia Otero, a Cuban, was most foully murdered by a person who induced him to leave his hotel in this city, with the evident intention of killing him for his money.

The Directors of the Washington Board of Trade have taken action with a view to the consolidation of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the remainder of the County of Washington, into one municipal entity, instead of being as at present under the control of five distinct authorities.

The rumors industriously circulated concerning the resignation of Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and the appointment in his place of Judge Morton of Illinois, says a Washington dispatch, are without foundation. Judge Otto is understood to enjoy to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of the Secretary of the Interior, as well as the chiefs of the several Bureaus of that Department.

The steamship North American, Capt. Kerr, from Liverpool on the 9th via Greenock on the 10th inst., arrived at Portland, Maine, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated. Pursuant to reports received on the 21st inst., at 9:30 a. m., signaled the steamship Etina bound east, in lat. 43 21, lon. 59 55. At 10:20 a. m. on the same day, signaled steamship Germania bound east, in lat. 43 24, lon. 60 05.

Capt. L. D. Beckwith, 23d Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, who was sentenced by court-martial at Baltimore to be cashiered and imprisoned for alleged false masters, was yesterday restored to rank and pay by the President, upon recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, who reviewed the proceedings of the Court-Martial, and the argument of Capt. Beckwith's counsel, R. S. Matthews.

The Executive Office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Kentucky, was burned yesterday morning; also a portion of the new building being used for a military department and by the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The library, records and papers of the Court were almost entirely destroyed.

The Crane Court-Martial has closed at Nashville, and the arguments delivered on both sides. The decision has not been made public by the Court, though in military circles there it is believed that Col. Crane has fully vindicated his course in every particular.

A grand banquet was given at Bethlehem, Pa., last evening, in honor of the Hon. Ana Paeker, J. Gillingham, J. M. Tilden, and others. Speeches were made by Gov. Paeker, Morton McMichael, Gen. Diven of New-York, the Hon. John W. Forney, and others.

The Steamer Deer Lodge, from St. Louis to Omaha, with a valuable cargo, sunk twelve miles below St. Joseph on Monday. It is supposed that the boat and cargo will prove a total loss. The boat was valued at \$60,000 and was insured for \$40,000.

The opening of the famous French divorce case yesterday morning crowded the Superior Court to its utmost capacity. The entire day was consumed in obtaining a jury, more than 200 jurymen having been rejected. The case will be continued to-day.

An important decision has just been made by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Corporation of the City of New-York against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in favor of the defendants, the Court deciding that the city street railways are not liable to municipal taxation.

A destructive fire occurred at Ellistville, L. I., yesterday in Cowens & Co.'s kerosene oil factory, which was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of \$50,000, and throwing out of employment nearly 200 men. No insurance.

We learn, says The Washington Intelligencer, that intelligence has come to this city of the purpose of Gen. Logan to decline the Mexican mission. A new appointment, it is believed, will be made before the meeting of Congress.

President Johnson, says a Washington special, expressed yesterday morning to a friend, his intention to restore the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus at the earliest possible time, and to do away with the secret detective service.

Chief-Justice Chase's interview with the President, on Tuesday, is said to have related almost wholly to the proposed trial of Jeff. Davis. So far as is learned, nothing decisive in the premises was reached.

The firemen of Philadelphia have made preparations for a grand torch-light reception of Philadelphia Engine Company, on its return from its Northern visit, on Saturday evening.

The city political news this morning embraces the operations of Union, Mozart, Tammany and McKoon Conventions, whose nominations will be found under the appropriate head.

Beckford & Co.'s auction house on Broad-st., near Theatre, Richmond, Va., and several adjacent houses were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss small.

In the case of the ship Hero murder at Halifax, the cook of the vessel was yesterday sentenced to be hung, and the sentence of the mate deferred.

The Memphis Avalanche is to be revived. It will support the President, but oppose negro suffrage.

The Louisiana State Legislature met yesterday. Gold was weaker and closed at 147 yesterday. Government stocks show no improvement, and no large amounts could be sold at quotations. Railway mortgage bonds are offered more freely. The miscellaneous shares are strong and all the small stock is in demand. In railway shares a large business was done at a general advance in prices. At the Second Board the extreme street quotations were not

sustained. In the street the mark of a shade lower, and before steady. Money on call is offered more freely, and commercial contracts meet promises to be well covered. Commercial paper is available only at high rates, and names usually considered strong can be had at 1 per cent a month.

Gov. Fenton will be serenaded by his friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock this evening. There will also be a display of fireworks. Graffigna's full band will furnish the music. If the weather should be fair, there will probably be a large attendance.

THE MAYORALTY.

The N. Y. Times—just the day before the assembling of the Union Mayoralty Convention—asserts for the first time that Mr. Hecker is no Republican—voted for McClellan and Seymour last Fall, &c. We do not know how he voted last Fall, but he surely was a Free-Soiler and Land Reformer in earlier years, and we presumed was still so. But this—as we said some days since—has no relevancy to the issue now pending. Mr. Hecker is the candidate of those who wish our City governed for its own sake, and not in the interest of any party whatever. As such, he was first nominated; as such, he consented to run; as such, he will, we trust, be elected. Our City needs a man of integrity, energy, and business capacity in her highest office—one who belongs to no "Ring," and will be Mayor of the City, and not the tool of any party. Such a man is JOHN HECKER; and as such he is and will be supported.

Electors of New-York! Do you want the rottenness of your municipality exposed, its profligacy rebuked, and the fearfully rapid increase of Debt and Taxation arrested? If you do, vote for HECKER and O'GORMAN, the candidates pledged to Retrenchment and Reform!

HAS THE SOUTH ANY STATESMEN STILL LIVING?

Politicians swarm like flies in every free country, while statesmen are rare, even in the most favored clime and age. To comprehend and respect the changes that time is ever making, so as not to be found riding deceased horses or chasing the shadows of wild geese long since defunct, is a rare attainment. Most men follow the fatigue of thinking, preferring to loathe in any track which they fancy their fathers trod before them, though the conditions have so changed that no one who used his eyes would think of following it now.

A gigantic, pervading "institution," known as Slavery, has hitherto possessed and mastered the South. It was at once powerful and jealous, omnipresent and exacting. Whoever came within its sphere was compelled to do homage at its shrine. No lawyer could plead, no doctor practice, no clergyman preach, no editor publish, at the South, who did not loudly and constantly vociferate that Slavery was beneficent and Divine. Slavery was the sun around which each lesser luminary revolved; it was the touchstone of soundness in faith, morals or politics. A politician, especially, might indulge any caprice, ride any hobby, uphold any absurdity, provided he was but a devotee of Slavery; but this was indispensable.

At length, Slavery has passed away. The fact may be deplored; the motives of this or that class may be impugned; the beneficence of the transformation disputed; still, the fact remains, American Slavery is dead, and its remains require prompt and final burial.

The relation has perished; the people remain. Within the region which was preponderantly Rebel, there are to-day some Four to Five Millions of Whites and Three Millions of Blacks. They are intermingled in the same communities, and diffused over an area of some Half a Million square miles of arable soil in a general clime. Outside of a few commercial cities, they do not average ten to the square mile, and the two races are nearly equal in numbers. The White adult males have been fearfully reduced in numbers by the War, whereby the Blacks also have suffered. The whole land has been laid waste, houses and fences burned, industry lies paralyzed, and poverty and misery everywhere abound. Never was a people in more urgent need of wise, benignant statesmanship; never were labor, thrift, social harmony and mutual good-will, more pressingly demanded.

Reconciliation—reciprocal trust—mutual good-will—hearty cooperation between Whites and Blacks in the re-establishment of thrift, comfort, prosperity—these are to-day the crying needs of the South. What are her ruling politicians doing to achieve and secure them?

Just look at the South Carolina Legislature intent on the enactment of a Black Code which would have disgraced the worst era of Algerine Slavery. See the Mississippi Legislature absolutely driven to concede that Blacks may testify in cases where Blacks are parties. The faithful servant who detects a White burglar taking his master's watch, pocket-book, or life, must not open his lips in Court; rather let the burglar evade the penalty of his crime. Hear the exultant shout of The Jackson News:

GLORIOUS RESULT.—We congratulate the country when we announce to the people that the monstrous proposition of negro testimony against the white man has been killed by a decisive vote in the House of Representatives. The fourth section of the bill pending before the House, a bill entitled "An Act to Confer Civil Rights upon Freedmen," proposed to admit the testimony of the negro in all cases where he was a party to the record. Various amendments were voted down, and the question in ally, being upon the adoption of the fourth section of the original bill, was lost by a decided majority.

—Even Florida, whose Governor, at least, has been suspected of common sense, seems to be following in the same track; and it is quite probable that other States, if once relieved of apprehension by the admission of their Representatives to seats in Congress, will proceed to do likewise. The incessant and general outcry against Negro Soldiers forebodes this.

We have the testimony of many leading Rebels that the conduct of the Blacks throughout the War was admirable. Their sympathies were with the Unionists, but they rarely or never abused the confidence reposed in them by their masters. In thousands of instances, only a woman and her young children were left at home, surround-

ed by scores of stalwart slaves, who might have committed all manner of rapine with impunity and then escaped to the Union camps known to be at hand; but they obeyed every order as promptly as though hedged in by slavesholding bayonets. All the predictions, Copperhead or Tory, of negro insurrection and massacre in consequence of President Lincoln's Emancipation policy were signally falsified from first to last. The Blacks who remained on their masters' premises were never more docile than during the War. Yet some of those very masters are now insisting that every negro, if free, must be driven into exile!

The Government is now pressed by the ex-Rebels to disband its Black soldiers forthwith. It is doing so as fast as it can. But what is to become of those soldiers? Many if not most of them dare not return to the homes they left to enter the Union service. They know they would be hunted down and killed by their badly reconstructed White neighbors. A great deal is said, with partial truth, of the mortality raging among the ignorant, needy, vagrant Freedmen; but this is nothing to what it will be if ever our Union soldiers attempt to rejoin their wives and children in the slavesholding sections of the South. Hence we are apprised that thousands are looking anxiously to the North and to Kansas for future homes.

We appeal to Southern statesmen—if such there be—to speak out. Let them insist that there shall be a true, complete reconciliation, based on justice, between the two races in the South, and then a like reconciliation between the South and the North. The former being accomplished, the latter will be easy enough. Only let the North be assured that the Freedmen of the South are to be cherished and protected as freemen, and every barrier to complete amnesty and restored fraternity will speedily vanish. What is required is even more essential to the South than to the North. Let Southern statesmen insist that Southern constitutions and laws shall deal justly with all the Southern people, and the restoration of the South to equality in power and prosperity with the North will inevitably and speedily follow.

THE SHENANDOAH.

Our British contemporaries seem apprehensive of a declaration of war, or some overt act of hostility, from our Government, because of the devastations on our commerce by the Alabama, Shenandoah, and other British corsairs. We do not pretend to know what the President will say in his forthcoming Message; but we guess that his fears of immediate belligerent demonstrations on our part will be somewhat modified.

We believe the general feeling on this side to be that, if Great Britain can afford to let matters remain as they are, we can. If she is willing to abide by the precedents she has established, we can bide our time; but it certainly will be unsafe for her to embark in another war, even with the Fenians, until this matter is adjusted.

In Medford, near Boston, they used, years ago, to make brick extensively; and the brick-makers being in attendance on their burning kilns all night—were violently suspected of making rails on the watermelon-patches of the neighboring farmers. The farmers kept watch and ward as well as they could; but, working hard all day, their eyelids were heavy at night, and they often awoke in the morning to find that their melon-patches had suffered extensively since evening. In such cases, the despoiled set upon howl, but simply made an entry in his account-book like this:

"Saw 22 Mr. Thief by 49 watermelons at 50c..... \$29.00"

If any more went the next night, or the next, they were entered in like manner; and so on, until at length his watchings were rewarded by the detection and seizure of some culprit in the act of bagging more melons, when the account was produced, and he was required to pony up the last silver of it. It was in vain that he pleaded youth and indiscretion—had never been on such a foray before—knew nothing of past rails, &c., &c.—"Mr. Thief" had just this alternative—to send to his "boss" for money wherewith to foot the bill, or go to jail and stand trial for the trover. The discipline rarely failed of its end—the bill was paid, and "hooking" watermelons was abandoned by the brickmakers as an unprofitable speculation.

On the whole, we are sure Great Britain will think best to have this matter of spoliation settled before she again goes to war. Let her have ample time to consider, and she cannot fail to see the thing in its proper light.

MACHINERY.

As an evidence of the great progress made by modern science, we have only to go to that metropolis of all that is ingenious, good and lively—Washington. Some time since, we gave our readers an illustration of the new business of pardoning by machinery—a process by which Rebels could be peeled, scraped, varnished, and altogether "reconstructed," at the rate of a hundred a day, and giving us a hope that the whole job would be finished in about a hundred years. That achievement seemed to be unparalleled in its way; but now we have another.

The Franking Privilege, as our readers know, is one of the dearest rights of our civilization. The nation could no more get along without Franking than without Mileage or the Habeas Corpus. The great trouble about the precious right of Franking has been that it could not be used enough. There was a limit to hand-labor—and the most expert Congressmen could not write his name more than a thousand times a day. Some of them employed expert clerks, who copied the signature, and thus multiplied the sacred right five thousand times a day. Mr. Myers, Congressman from Pennsylvania, in emulation of the Presidential example, perhaps, has invented a machine—a franking machine—which a correspondent thus incidentally notices:

"At the Soldiers' Fair, recently held in Philadelphia, a small paper was printed, as has been customary at such festivals of late. When the Fair was over, its managers desired to send copies of the paper to parties in different cities and towns throughout the country; and, as a matter of economy, application was made to Mr. Leonard Myers, Member of Congress, of Philadelphia, to frank the packages. This was done. Mr.

Myers consented to the use of his frank; but, nothing the manual labor involved, proposed the adopting of his autograph and the printing of Leonard Myers, M. C., upon the envelopes from a lithograph."

The correspondent goes on to say: "The Commissioner of Agriculture, for instance, sends tons of printed and written matter through the Post Office every month, and I doubt if he has written a frank since he entered upon the duties of his office. The same way with the Commissioner of Pensions and of Patents, if I am not mistaken." —Those who imagine that our Congressmen and Heads of Departments do not know a thing or two, or that they are in any way behind the times, should read this and shout for joy. Why does not Mr. Myers or Mr. Newton take out a patent for this machine, and sell rights to Congressmen and County Postmasters? In a little time, we should do away with the Post-Office altogether, and thus save the annoyances of postage-stamps and prepaying letters. Uncle Sam is rich enough. He has no debt on his shoulders. He is really worried to know what to do with his money. Let us have these machines in motion, and he will have no trouble in spending it.

A MISSISSIPPI OUTRAGE.

The act which established the Freedmen's Bureau proceeded on the theory that some other than civil authority was required for the protection of the emancipated blacks. The Bureau was created to continue "during the present war of Rebellion and for one year thereafter." The States in which its work was to be done were in insurrection, and were without any civil magistrates recognized by the Federal Government. To the Bureau, therefore, was committed the "control" of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen. Among the provisions of the act, was a grant of authority to the Commissioner to set apart lands to the extent of forty acres to each male citizen, whether refugee or freedman; and it was enacted that the person to whom land was so assigned should be "protected" in its use and enjoyment. And, shortly after the Bureau began operations under Gen. Howard, an order from the War Department directed all commanders of the military forces of the United States to lend all needful aid to the officers of the Bureau in carrying out its purposes. In a word, the Freedmen's Bureau, though established by act of Congress, exists by an authority unknown to and inconsistent with the municipal law of the States, and depends for its existence, as well as for its efficacy, upon military law. It could not survive a day after civil law had been fully restored, and it could not do an act but for the military power behind it.

With this principle and these facts in view, let us look at a recent case in Mississippi. Capt. Peck, a Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, was stationed at Hazlehurst, near Jackson. In the performance of his duty in his own office, he was insulted, repeatedly and outrageously, by a white citizen. After hearing with the man for some time patiently, he ordered him out of the office, and when he refused to go, ordered the guard to take him out, which they did. Thereupon the man got a warrant from a magistrate on a charge of assault and battery, and the Sheriff, with a posse of Rebel State militia, arrested Capt. Peck and put him into jail. By order of Gen. Osterhaus, Lieut.-Col. Gilson, with four companies of the 58th United States Colored Infantry, released Capt. Peck and put the Sheriff in jail in his place. Next, Mr. Benjamin G. Humphreys, recently elected Governor, reported the case to the President with this comment: "The civil authority is thus defied, and put in subordination to the military." The response was the following telegram from the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1865. To Gen. HUMPHREYS: The President has received your telegram of October 31, and has directed Gen. Osterhaus to cause Sheriff Reddo to be released from confinement, that Mr. Gilson be relieved from command; that there be no further military interference; and that Gen. Osterhaus report all the facts for further instructions. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

If the spirit of this order is to be carried out in future cases, the Freedmen's Bureau might as well be abolished outright. It will exist hereafter only by sufferance of civil officers elected under Rebel State Governments. It is impossible to conceive a case in which it can execute an order or be of further benefit to the negro. A superintendent must either disregard the welfare of the freedmen and neglect the orders of Gen. Howard wholly, or he will come under the ban of the civil authorities. If he holds a court, as he must, and arrests any white citizen for outrage on a black one, as he frequently will, the citizen has only to get a warrant from a civil magistrate and in turn arrest the Superintendent. If the Bureau sends another officer, he will share the fate of his predecessor. Military power cannot help him, because if a commander obeys the order of the War Department and assists the officer of the Bureau, a Rebel Governor will have power to cause him to be reprimanded and relieved from duty by the President. The condition of things which made the Bureau necessary is unchanged; but if the military law which supports it is changed, and the military power which makes its existence possible is withdrawn, the Bureau must go to pieces, and the only barrier between the freedman and the hate of his old master will be broken down. As we cannot suppose the President intends to hand over the negroes just yet to the unchecked jurisdiction of a Mississippi slave code, we must presume that the facts in this case were unknown to him, and that, when they are reported in full, he will rescind his action.

We respectfully suggest to the hotel and boarding-house keepers of Washington that an increase this Winter of their weekly or monthly charges for rooms and board will be of signal public service. It seems to us of the gravest importance that Congress should be moved to make early and adequate provision for a Resumption of Specie Payments, by funding a large share of our outstanding Greenbacks, and thus contracting our Paper Currency; and \$100 per week for No. 3 mackerel and half a garret bedroom will powerfully tend to imbue Hon. Members with a realizing, lively sense of the evils of currency debasement. We know that the consciousness of the class to which we appeal

are particularly tender, and their repugnance to charging a generous price for their accommodations all but invincible; but our appeal is to their patriotism, and we know that is overpowering. Will they not resolve, then, for the sake and in the interest of Resumption, to stick it to the very utmost?

BURNING SCHOOL-HOUSES.

It is curious to notice how truly characteristic is Slavery in its ultimate spasms. At Tallahoma, as a Tennessee dispatch informs us, certain ex-patriarchs, disgusted in their serene minds by the turn which affairs have taken, and exasperated to the last degree by the hideous sight of a Freedman's School-house, could find no vent for their prosering passions, except by indulgence in arson. So they set fire to the little seminary, and reduced it to ashes. Forthwith came an order from Gen. Thomas—"Rebuild the school-house immediately!" This being contemptuously disregarded, a detachment of soldiers is now stimulating the architectural capacities of the Tullahomans, with what success we shall presently hear. This little event sufficiently illustrates the animus of a certain class. While you are expecting them to reconstruct a State, they are burning school-houses. It is very suggestive.

For our own part, we are ready to confess, after a pretty long experience of the folly of mankind, that we have never heard or read of anything so foolish as this. Of course, there is no limit to human hallucination; but that any white man, even in Tallahoma, should fancy that his safety or prosperity depends upon keeping two-thirds of his neighbors in the densest ignorance, seems almost incredible. It is as if a community should prefer the neighborhood of tigers or boa-constrictors to that of cows, or sheep or horses. Ignorance and Slavery were compatible, and of a piece; but Ignorance and Freedom can produce nothing better than License, and the hard tyranny which it necessitates. Unless the Freedmen's school-houses are to be as safe and as sacred as churches, not destroyed but multiplied, not defiled but adorned, not degraded but glorified, we can hope for no peace, no progress and no prosperity. It is the utter blindness to this truth in every Free State long since recognized and liberally acted upon which is producing local troubles, and making the future difficult and dubious. It is like the last flurry of the whale which shatters the boat and sends its crew drifting about in mortal peril. It is like the inability of the Bourbons to learn or to forget. It is like the satanic waywardness which cared for nothing between rule and ruin. We are not discouraged by the observation of such folly, only because we are certain that it is limited, even at present, by the instinct of self-preservation, and because we know that time will make less and less its power for evil, until it disappears altogether.

Nothing is more certain than that the South must have intelligent labor, or become in time a mere desert. It may seem to be a paradox, that a man who can read and write will, for that very reason, better cultivate cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco; but it is literally true, and, what is more, it is a truth upon which by far the most prosperous part of the nation has been for two centuries acting with the most prodigious success. The more intelligent the laborer, the higher will be his motives, and the more elevated his motives, the more steadily and profitably will he work. As a mere matter of money, how much would Massachusetts ask a day to abolish her public schools? Close and niggardly as she has been called, the gold has not been minted which could tempt her. She shrinks from popular ignorance as she would from pestilence or a famine. Her confidence in popular education as a public safeguard and ornament is no idle and Utopian dream. She has tried the experiment—she began it when she was weak and struggling for political existence; she has carried it out through revolutions and reverses, through peace and war, in the day of great as in the day of small things, and she fully comprehends that all she is she owes to the fidelity with which she has excluded ignorance from her borders. Yet with this example, and many others like it, before their eyes, the white folks of Tallahoma are afraid of Freedmen's Schools! Do they prefer Freedmen's Jails? Freedmen's Almshouses? Freedmen's Hospitals? Do they prefer indolence to industry? indifference to alacrity? stolidity to intelligence? wastefulness to thrift? lawlessness to loyalty? tumult to order? If not, let them be chary of burning any more school houses!

The opinion of Mr. Chief-Justice Chase, to which we referred yesterday, is printed in full in the Baltimore papers, but does not seem to cover quite so much ground as the telegraph reported. The plaintiff is a British subject holding coupons of the Northern Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, due and payable at the time suit was brought. The Company defendant claimed to deduct the five per cent Government tax. The 12th section of the Internal Revenue Act of March 3, 1865, which was mainly relied on by the defendant, subjects certain specified corporations to a duty of five per cent on all dividends declared, and authorizes them to withhold that amount from shareholders. But the Court was of opinion that this section is to be construed in connection with the other sections of the same Act relating to income, and that it is merely intended to provide a ready and efficient means of collecting the tax on the incomes derived from the bonds and shares of the different corporations. In other words, the section did not mean to impose a new tax, but to provide for collecting one already imposed. Now on foreign subjects residing abroad no income tax is or could be laid; they, therefore, are entitled to receive the amount of their coupons in full, and the Company is not required nor entitled to make any deduction from them on account of Government tax.

Mr. J. B. Latour, conductor of the Harlem train whereby a man was struck near Copake a few days since, assures us that he failed to attend to him at once simply because a freight

train was just behind him, and he was obliged, on stopping his own train, to attend to sending back a signal lantern, and thus preventing a disastrous collision. He then looked after the injured man, who had meantime jumped or fallen off the cow-catcher, and who was somewhat bruised but not disabled. Mr. Latour assures us that he never suggested that he must await the appearance of a coroner nor any such nonsense. As thus explained, Mr. L.'s conduct seems to have been unexceptionable.

We proposed the following questions, which nobody will answer:

- I. How much will the new Court-House cost?
II. How much has the Ring stolen from the funds already appropriated?
III. How much has the Ring stolen from the Harlem Bridge fund?
IV. How much was taken from the soldiers' widows and orphans in managing the Substitute and Bounty Funds?
Perhaps the "Lightning Calculator" can tell us. He is the only one in New-York that can.

It has been shrewdly observed that if the Ring triumphs, New-York will become the Deserted Village of America. It is now managed on the principle that wealth must accumulate if men decay. Go to the palatial residences of the "Ring" aristocrats, and see what we mean by wealth accumulating. Then go to the purlieus of the Sixth Ward—look at the misery, squalor and crime—labor degraded—manhood debauched—and then understand what is meant by men decaying.

A resident of Westchester County assures us that property in that County has advanced 500 per cent during the reign of the "Ring." He estimates a rise of another 500 per cent if the "Ring" triumphs in December. These country friends of ours are smart. The Ring people are making New-York a lodging-place, a hostelry, a place where to come, and chat and do business, but not a place to live.

The N. O. Picayune announces that J. P. Benjamin, "our former fellow-citizen, so distinguished in the South," is now awaiting admission to the English bar. Judah, we are told, manages to support himself very comfortably. He might have a decent living by obtaining payment for the Rebel bonds which Mr. Beresford Hope and some other people did not quite realize upon.

Georgetown, D. C., being within sight of the Presidential mansion, was within the Union lines throughout the Civil War, and under military surveillance; yet she is said to have furnished 100 men to the Union and 480 to the Rebel armies. Need we add that her voting class are intensely hostile to Negro Suffrage?

We have just passed through the throes of one revolution, and now feel those of a second. We crushed Slavery, and now propose to crush "Rings" generally. In Philadelphia a Republican ring was smashed in October. In New-York such a smashing will occur in December as has never yet been seen.

The followers of Tammany are disgusted with the old Sachem. They contend that by the action of Tuesday the "braves" surrendered without firing a gun. The followers are about right.

John Van Buren made a speech to the Tammany "braves" on Tuesday. This is a good sign. John is a political "Mother Carey's chicken," and always precedes a storm.

The World is out in favor of the "Ring." We count the support of The World as a good 10,000 votes to our side. It killed Slocum, and will kill Tammany.

St. Paul (Minnesota) has a population of 13,012, against 10,405 in 1860.

Musical. Sonnambula will be performed this evening, for the benefit of Mrs. Ortolani. The cast is excellent, and includes Mrs. Ortolani, Irre, Antounee, &c. This will be the only representation of this opera during the present season.

To-morrow, Saturday, a matinee will be given, when Author's Fra Diavolo will be produced. Last night, Fra Diavolo was performed in Brooklyn to a full and fashionable house. The performance was received with great satisfaction, and the artists were honored with enthusiastic applause and frequent encores.

ALABAMA. Message of Gov. Parsons—Sound Advice to the Citizens—The Way Back into the Union—The Freedmen.

Monticello, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1865. A special dispatch to The Advertiser from Montgomery, dated the 23d inst., says: Gov. Parsons has delivered his Message to the Legislature. He urges the adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and the passage of laws protecting the persons and property of negroes. This course, he says, will secure the admission of our representatives in Congress and restore to the State all its political rights in the Union. He opposes the special code for the government of the negroes, and recommends the adoption of a uniform law, bearing upon white and black alike, and suggests that vagrant laws similar to those of Mississippi be adopted, and be recommended that provision be made for destitute white and black persons.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1865. Schuyler Colfax will deliver a lecture before the Free Club, at the Academy of Music, next Monday evening. His subject will be, "Across the Continent," and the "Duties of the next Congress."

THE MILITARY DISPLAY TO-DAY.—The parade of the First Division N. Y. S. N. G., to commemorate the Evacuation of the City, will take place in the order published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The procession, which will be well worth witnessing, will form on Fourteenth-st. and Ninth-ave., with the right resting on Broadway, and will move at 11 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IS NEW-JERSEY.—The Governor-elect of this State, Marcus L. Jarvis, has just received from the Secretary of State, the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, a certified copy of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted by the last Congress, for the abolition of Slavery throughout the United States, and its territories now existing or hereafter to be acquired. A copy of the same document was forwarded to Gov. Parker just after its passage by Congress, but was rejected by the last Legislature. The promptness with which Secretary Seward has expedited the official notification of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, indicates the determination of the Administration to bring this subject before the people of New-Jersey, and their representatives in the Legislature, at the earliest possible moment. Newark Advertiser.