

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements as early as possible.

The second and third pages of to-day's paper contain letters from our special correspondents in Colorado and the Sandwich Islands.

Gov. Orr gives an anxious statement of the condition of South Carolina. The people and the crops are poor, and neither can supply the other.

Violence against citizens not in sympathy with Mormonism is becoming quite common in Utah. Men who give utterance to their disapprobation of the practice of the "Saints," are warned to leave the Territory.

Thanksgiving yesterday was wide-spread and grateful, most especially among the charities of the city, where the old-time feast summoned its hundreds of comely little celebrants.

Some of them may have as little claim to respect as the notorious claims of Jecker, on which De Morney and Napoleon based the first invasion of the Republic of Mexico.

With reference to the remarks of an esteemed London correspondent relative to the Irish question, we deem it unnecessary to argue the points raised by him in his letter.

There is another source from which the project of "a Protectorate" will receive every encouragement, and its immediate establishment may, perhaps, be urged upon our Government as the highest Christian duty.

No official report of the crossing of the Rio Grande by Gen. Sedgwick and the occupation of Matamoros has yet been received in Washington, but we are assured, that should the report prove true, the act will be promptly disapproved.

The extraordinary tone of our diplomacy in the past, at once ignoble and inexplicable, and the startling rumors that multiply in every direction, have created—it would be little to disguise it—some feeling of uneasiness.

Months ago we said that Mr. Stephens's organization might be very formidable for agitation, but was powerless for a revolution that would require an armament approaching that with which the South began its terrible failure.

The President of the United States, in his solemn proclamation for the observance of yesterday as a day of thanksgiving to "Almighty God, our Heavenly Father," for the mercies of the year, cited among our chief causes for gratitude and praise that "foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm and apprehension."

For nearly four years we had grave reason for apprehension and alarm from the threatened meddling of European powers in our domestic quarrels. For four years we had vehemently protested against such intervention, as contrary to the law of nations, as a violation of our rights, as a high crime and misdemeanor against international morality, tending to destroy the freedom of independent nations, to disturb the harmony and confidence of friendly peoples, and to demoralize and brutalize the world.

The hour has come when our pledges are to be redeemed, our vows to be paid, and in view of the apathy of men in the days of prosperity to forget their promises in days of trouble—as pitifully illustrated by the ancient proverb, "The Zion past and God forgotten," we thank the President for reminding the American people, as he has so significantly done, of what honor and duty demand of them on this point, when he recalls to them the debt of gratitude that they owe to Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, for the reason that by his good providence, "Foreign Intervention has ceased to excite alarm and apprehension."

It was time that this view of the matter should be thus brought home to us, judging from the flippant and immoral tone that marks the rumors which come day by day from Paris, Washington, New Orleans and the Rio Grande, to the effect that our Government has resolved to intermeddle in the affairs of Mexico between the two claimants to the Presidency, Juarez and Ortega—just as France and England proposed to interfere between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. We are told that it is in pursuance of this resolve that Gen. Sheridan has imprisoned Señor Ortega as he was traveling through the United States to Mexico to prevent his embarrassing rival, Señor Juarez. It would have been a somewhat analogous procedure had the British Government in Canada seized President Lincoln had he crossed the river to view the Falls of Niagara, and then shut him up in order to give additional strength and stability to the Rebel Government at Richmond, and enable Mr. Davis to found an Empire on Louis Napoleon's Mexican "basis of morality and civilization."

In advance of the President's message, and in view of the side efforts to encourage the belief that we are bound to give Mexico a protectorate, just as

Louis Napoleon felt bound to secure to her the benefits of a "moral government," we think it proper to express our clear opinion that the entire scheme is in the interest of a clique of Mexican bondholders, jobbers and speculators, aided by some political plotters at Washington, who hope to divert attention from the national issues, on which the American people have rendered so decisive a verdict, by giving prominence to Mexican and foreign intrigues. Of the Mexican bonds about in Wall-st., but offered more cautiously than at first, we have spoken in a former article, and those who remember the *modus operandi* of the Texan swindle of \$10,000,000, understand the value of the public opinion which may be manufactured by their dexterous manipulation.

Of the "jobs" which are expected to be advanced by our armed intervention in behalf of Juarez, are, according to *The Herald*, the Jalapa Railroad, the Orizaba Railroad, the Seward Express Transportation Company, the Lower California Company, which we believe is the same referred to in *The Herald* (Nov. 4) as "a big Sonora job for which money has been paid in advance," and "the great National job of the Tehuantepec route." Of this last *The Herald* says (Nov. 17) that the grant to the Louisiana and Tehuantepec Company in 1857 having been revoked by Juarez, "a person named Lanctrie, a clerk under Mr. Seward in the State Department, went to Mexico and got from President Juarez a fresh grant of the route." This scheme seems to be quite distinct from what *The Herald* calls (Nov. 4) "Mr. Clarence Seward's Mexican Express job," and we are not advised of the inducements by which the person from Mr. Seward's State Department persuaded Juarez to give a new grant of the Tehuantepec route. How many more similar "jobs," now shadowy and doubtful, will loom up with magnificent values the moment our Government, by a treaty with Juarez or some diplomatic hocus-pocus, shall confirm and guarantee his grants, no one can tell. Some of them may be proper grants properly obtained, and others bought, as Spanish and Mexican grants are proverbially bought, of little dignities without power or money, for a little ready cash; or diplomatic promises of aid may have been granted in violation of the provision of Mexican law and of the interests of the Mexican people.

Some of them may have as little claim to respect as the notorious claims of Jecker, on which De Morney and Napoleon based the first invasion of the Republic of Mexico. But if they were all valid and honest claims, the "jobbers" have taken them with their eyes open, and they have no right to involve the country in a war for their protection. If they had any such claim upon our Government, it would be cheaper far to pay every company a million or two of dollars than to recommence the wretched game of "meddle and muddle," in which the French have been so ignominiously beaten.

There is another source from which the project of "a Protectorate" will receive every encouragement, and its immediate establishment may, perhaps, be urged upon our Government as the highest Christian duty. We mean the Governments of France and England. France would like to deal with us as the protectors of Mexico; and the ocean telegraph says it was rumored in Paris on the evening of Friday, the 28th inst., that "an arrangement had been made between the Governments of France and the United States, that a tract of territory in Mexico shall be devoted to French colonization;" and, further, that "an arrangement has been agreed upon, that the French bondholders shall not be disturbed in their rights." What new offers have been made by the Minister at Paris, whose proposal, in 1855, is that we should recognize the Empire of Maximilian, was made in the teeth of the resolutions to the contrary passed by Congress, and in defiance of the unanimous sentiment of the American people, it would be hard to say; but Gen. Dix will presently arrive at his post, and that the Government at Washington have already assented to such a proposition is hardly probable. England, and Spain also, would probably be charmed with an American protectorate over Mexico, which would afford an apology to their subjects holding Mexican claims to demand payment directly from our Treasury, or through our instrumentality, from the Mexicans.

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THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

It appears to be certain that the war which Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have for about two years been carrying on against Paraguay, has come, or very soon will come, to an end, from the inability of the Allies to continue any longer their aggressive operations. Gen. Flores of Uruguay, who is better acquainted with the seat of war than any other of the Allied Generals, has openly avowed his disbelief in the conquest of Paraguay, and returned home. Uruguay, a country with only 240,000 inhabitants, could, at all events, not furnish any further contingent. In the Argentine Republic the discontent with the war has shown itself in several insurrections, and the civil discord which disquiets the country, admonishes the Government not to demand from the country new exertions and sacrifices. Brazil, which is the chief instigator of the war, and has borne its chief burden, finds its resources nearly exhausted, and has just had recourse to the enrollment of 10,000 National Guards, a measure which is extremely unpopular. Under such circumstances, it is easy to see that the signal defeat of the Allied Army before Curupaity should have had a most discouraging influence upon the Allies. Gen. Mitre, the President of the Argentine Republic, we are informed, has returned home, like Flores, leaving the Brazilians alone to fight against the Paraguayans in a murderous climate.

Brazil will now the more be disposed to make peace as the Pacific Republics of South America, especially Bolivia, have shown an intention to make common cause with Paraguay. These Republics are on the eve of making peace with Spain, and their alliance with Paraguay would put Brazil in a very dangerous position. They would, at once, invade the western provinces of Brazil, which are so far remote from the capital of the Empire, that all the communication of the Government with the provincial authorities has been by water, which is now made impossible, as the Brazilian steamers cannot force a passage through the Paraguayan territory.

The origin and the object of the war we have on former occasions explained. Paraguay was amply justified in looking with suspicion upon the alliance between Brazil and the insurrection in Uruguay, headed by Gen. Flores. It was the common belief, not only in Paraguay, but in Europe and America, that the real object the Brazilian Government had in view, was the annexation of Uruguay and the sole possession of the mouth of the Parana River. It was natural that Paraguay, whose commerce would thus have been placed at the mercy of Brazil, should risk a war rather than submit to such dangerous schemes. The manner in which Paraguay began hostilities, especially against the Argentine Republic, was not in accordance with the usages of war, and greatly impaired the sympathy which public opinion, both in America and Europe, felt with them. In the course of the war, the Paraguayans have shown a valor which has been acknowledged by their opponents. President Lopez has secured the services of a larger number of able foreign officers, both American and European, than the Allies, an advantage to which he is partly indebted for the issue of the war.

We expect that one of the results of the war will be the emancipation of Paraguay from the isolated position in which she has hitherto been with regard to foreign countries. The Government will not be willing to forego, in the times of peace, the advantages which she learned to appreciate in the times of war. It must, in particular, be expected that she will take henceforth an interest in the common affairs of the South American Republics. The Allies will make new efforts to repair, by the encouragement of immigration, the heavy losses suffered during the war. The restoration of peace, therefore, cannot fail to be the beginning of a new and better era in the history of all the countries engaged in it—we hope, we may say, late—Paraguayan war.

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An agent was employed named Craig. For 17 years he managed this organization. We know he did not receive more than a small salary—we believe he was poor when he came to our service—he has made, it is said, a good sum of money. The place gave him many advantages, and he has not been insensible to their value. He did our work, not always to the satisfaction of *THE TRIBUNE*, for we generally felt that he was something of a charlatan, and not altogether worthy of our absolute confidence. *THE TRIBUNE* accordingly voted for his removal some years ago. Still the work was done—our contemporaries seemed to like Mr. Craig, and we made no objection. Time has shown that we were right, and this General Agent was not a worthy servant. Mr. Craig was dismissed from our service for endeavoring, while receiving pay from the New-York Associated Press, to subvert it, and make a new organization, which would make him the arbiter of news in America, with power to keep or print it, use it as he pleased in commercial operations, and give it to the press when he thought proper. He would become the Reuter of America. He arranged all his plans. They were discovered. He was instantly, unanimously and ignominiously dismissed from our service—every journal voting for it, and very much as any private gentlemen of the press would have dismissed a servant who had been found with the family spoons in his pocket. There was no objection to Mr. Craig selling news, any more than to his selling cheese. But we did object to his seizing the machinery which had cost us such vast sums of money. And as journalists, not insensible, we hope, to the dignity and enterprise of journalism, we did not care to place ourselves at the mercy of a Reuter, to get the news he pleased, and give it to us when it suited his good pleasure.

"Western Associated Press," sent us a committee composed of Mr. White of *The Chicago Tribune*, and Mr. Halsted of *The Cincinnati Commercial*. We had interviews. They made certain propositions. We were willing to consider them and make the best arrangements possible for the Western press, but the policy of this Committee seemed to be to serve the leading papers of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, papers with large circulation and resources, at the expense of the newspapers in smaller cities, like Indianapolis, Cleveland and Detroit. As it is, the Western press, we believe, makes Indianapolis pay as much for news as Chicago, although the newspapers in Chicago are more numerous and more wealthy. The Associated Press of New-York could not adopt a discriminating policy. It could not contribute to build up *The Chicago Tribune* against *The Indianapolis Journal* for instance, or *The Cincinnati Commercial* against *The Detroit Post*. We certainly found no pecuniary motive to do this, in the fact that *The Chicago Tribune* was permitted to have all of our news for about \$70 a week. Accordingly, the propositions of this Committee were not considered, and when they stated that they would take our news, but at the same time use that of Mr. Craig, nothing was left but to dismiss them from the Associated Press, and they were dismissed. The Western newspapers have now to elect whether they will remain with us, or make new arrangements; whether they will sustain the policy of this Committee, or one more liberal and just.

There is no discussion, no controversy. If our brothers in the West, or indeed anywhere, can purchase news more cheaply than we can, let them do it, and may they prosper. But the New-York Associated Press is a fact; it stands, and will stand, whether journals out of New-York accept its news or not. The one thing certain is, that not being a shop to sell news—not being in the news business as a matter of profit—we ask no one to come to us, and we shall have no competition with Mr. Craig. Those who go to him must stay with him, and may he give them more comfort and less vexation than he gave to us. Those who remain with us will be served as well as we are served ourselves.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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A new agent was selected, and everything went on smoothly. Newspapers and organizations of newspapers who purchase our news, have been approached by him with offers of better news at lower prices. Some of these have come to the Associated Press and asked that we enter into competition with Mr. Craig, and allow them to buy our news, and his, or either, as they deem best. One organization, known as the

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