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New-York Daily Tribune. FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868. TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum.

One of Bayard Taylor's Letters on "Street Life in Venice," a Letter from Our Special Correspondent in Paris, the Pennsylvania Oil Regions, Real Estate, and the Money Article, are on our second page this morning; the Markets and Shipping Intelligence on the third; Foreign News on the sixth and seventh; Animals, the Chamber of Commerce, Homicide in Jersey City, New Year's in New-York, the City and County Government for 1868, Whisky Frauds, and other matters on the seventh.

The Florida Reconstruction Convention is to meet at Tallahassee on the 20th inst. Louis Napoleon, as usual on New Year's day, received a call from the Diplomatic Corps, and made to it a brief address.

The new year, which we have just entered, bids fair to become of more than ordinary importance in the history of the East Asiatic countries. In Japan, the whole form of government is to be altered. The peculiar position of the Tycoon, it seems, will be abolished, and the Mikado will henceforth leave his eremitic isolation and personally take notice, not only of ecclesiastical, but of mundane affairs.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has recently interested himself in the method of killing pursued in Jewish slaughter-houses, and we publish this morning an interesting correspondence on the subject between him and the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, a distinguished Rabbi of this city. Mr. Bergh declares that it is the practice of Hebrew butchers to hang cattle up

by one hind leg (thereby dislocating the joints), and bleed them slowly to death by a cruel wound in the neck; and he inquires whether the Jewish law will not allow that the animal shall first be struck insensible by a blow on the head. Mr. Isaacs positively denies that any such odious practices as his correspondent describes ever occur among the Jews, and gives an account of what the law really requires. This will be found interesting, and the correspondence will probably lead to good results, though at present the two gentlemen are utterly at variance about the fundamental facts.

CONCERNING POPULARITY. "The trouble with THE TRIBUNE is, that it 'always manages to be at variance with the 'wishes of the leaders of the Republican party.' An eminent Republican makes this criticism upon the article we saw proper to write in reference to the removal of Gen. Pope. We make this reply:—The only thing we have ever known to achieve popularity and constantly retain it, is THE WEATHERCOCK. There is as much peril in inconsistency as consistency. When a man speaks of 'the leaders' of a party, he is generally found to mean himself. Who are the 'leaders' of the party? Let us go to Congress. Mr. Bingham is a leader. Suppose we follow him. Here we are high and dry, stamping our feet at Impachment, and denouncing it as a crime. Mr. Stevens is a leader, and yet we find him demanding Impachment and Confiscation. Who our leader shall we follow? We may go East, or West, but we cannot go both ways at once. Mr. Sherman is a 'leader' on financial questions. We find ourselves insisting that the bonds shall be paid in gold, and happy we are that it is so. But look! Yonder is the oriframme of Butler! He demands the payment of bonds in currency. Gen. Butler is a leader also—but which banner is the right one? We enter the Senate and greet those two worthy Republicans, Grimes and Cameron. 'Good friends, we come to you for counsel! You are leaders of the Republican party. We were once independent, but, seeing our error, we desire to follow you and be wise. What shall we do 'on the tariff question?' 'Accept protection,' says Cameron. 'Demand free trade,' shouts Grimes. We cannot do both, and here we are, all in a heap, and as far from knowing our duty as before.

There is yet another difficulty. Have the leaders in the Republican party (we mean leaders in the numerical sense) always been wise? Have they been freer from mistakes than THE TRIBUNE? Have they been always courageous, far-seeing and patient? Have they been governed by the highest wisdom? Is there anything in their plea, or in the plea of any politician, to commend to the confidence of the party? We remember one serious difference we had with the 'leaders' of the party. It was on the question of the Vice-Presidency in 1841. We held that it was best to demand a Republican candidate. We were told that the South demanded recognition, and that Republicanism had no lustier champion than that noble son of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson. When the war ended, that noble leader shouted that treason should be made odious, and traitors hung. We felt that the American people had too much of blood and massacre, too much of the dreariness and desolation of war, to follow the battle with the scaffold. We held that there were a hundred questions more immediate and pressing. A great race had come into our arms from the gloom and wretchedness of Slavery. The South was to be reconstructed—Freedom was to be guaranteed by Justice, and Liberty secured to all. 'No, no,' said the leaders; 'you are weak, cowardly, chicken-hearted. We must hang somebody—we must make a moral example—and as for the negro—we cannot give him suffrage—that would be the greased cart—'trudge of the Sepoy.' And so these men—'leaders' in the Republican party—went on denouncing THE TRIBUNE, demanding the execution of Rebels, indorsing the President, and insisting that suffrage was not a condition of Reconstruction, until Mr. Johnson one day made a speech, kicking the whole party from his presence.

Then came Reconstruction. 'Let us,' said THE TRIBUNE, 'end this business at once by granting the universal amnesty which must be given, and compelling universal suffrage, which will give us the political control of the South. We can trust the white man if we make the former slave his equal.' What would have resulted? The South is to-day a seething, troublous cauldron of anarchy and chaos, by reason of the men who were driven from the suffrage. The power which under our plan would have been expressed in votes, is now manifest in endless fever and unrest. Oil and water will not mix. Chemistry can unite them by a third agent, but that agent is not fire. So that, while Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty would have fallen upon the South as a blessing, and instantly united its people, rebel and loyal, the 'leaders' said 'No—we can only do it by an army.' That is dead now. The leaders have seen Amnesty pass from them without the compensation which we demanded, and which most assuredly would have come, and the Reconstruction which should have been consummated a year ago seems as far from the end as ever. We are fighting a laboring, weary, up-hill fight. We might have conquered the enemy in an open field. We allowed him to intrench, and are compelled to drive him from his works.

Well, now say the 'leaders,' we must have Gen. Grant. On this point there is great ado. 'Grant'—'Grant'—'Grant,' they shout, and toss their caps in the air. We have several respectable members of the wagon-load of rich men which Mr. Weed once drove to Philadelphia, together with many factors and jobbers, wholesale, retail, and on commission, and numerous soldiers, and about ten thousand candidates for the Vice-Presidency, also Montgomery Blair and Daniel E. Sickles. They insist that Grant shall be made the immediate and unopposed candidate of the Republican party. We venture to ask the reason. Here we stand with hat in hand, ready to shout, and only too happy to find something to shout over. What is the reason of the hurrah business? 'Well,' says one, 'Grant is a soldier.' 'Good,' we reply; 'three cheers for Grant, The Soldier, the great soldier of the war.' And so we go on cheering for Sheridan and Sickles, and Pope and Meade, Sherman and Thomas, and for the whole Army Register, so great is our enthusiasm. But we cannot make the whole Army Register Presidents, and on that list one man is as good as another. Thus the 'soldier'-reason falls. If our candidate is to have only so many stars and buttons, let us drop twenty names in a hat and draw. We want a statesman; we desire Mr. Chief-Justice Chase. The party contains no purer, no wotrier, no more gifted man. In what respect does Gen. Grant surpass Mr. Chase? 'Is he a better Republican?' 'Yes,' cries Gen. Sickles. 'No,' says Mr. Blair. Republicanism is easily proved. We turn from Gen. Sickles and Mr. Blair, and ask Gen. Grant. No reply.

If we want to talk about horses or tobacco, we may find him the most voluble of men. Not one word upon the question that racks the heart of the country! 'Take me if you will, as Ulysses S. Grant, General, and when I am 'President I shall do as I please.' Perhaps we must take him, but we do not feel like cheering over it; certainly not so long as great statesmen remain in our ranks. 'Give us Grant, because we can elect him.' Again that cowardly argument. Friends, is there nothing in this great party but office-hunger? Is the chief end of man the post-office and revenue service? Are we willing to follow a doubtful leader into an uncertain battle for unknown principles?—We expect to do as much as anybody else to elect whoever may be nominated. These very leaders are only too glad to have us labor in season and out of season when the nominations are made. Everybody is 'popular' in the white heat of a Presidential canvass. Just now we prefer to follow the path of duty, and lead the party into it. Perhaps it is new and strange. It will be tramped and beaten soon enough.

THE FIRST GUN. Gov. Haight of California is the first of the newly-elected Democratic Governors who has had an opportunity of issuing an official pronouncement on the subject of national politics, and perhaps it was no more than natural that he should make the most of his chance. Four columns and a half on reconstruction and negro suffrage, against one and a quarter on the domestic affairs of California, is a good deal of sack to a very little bread. But as an exposition of the principles upon which the Democrats apparently design to carry on the campaign, Gov. Haight's verbose declaration is not without interest. The sum of his argument is this: 1. The unconstructed States never went out of the Union; they never could be put out; they, consequently, are not out now, and their Representatives have as good a right to seats in Congress as any member from New-England or the West; the Military Government is an usurpation; every interference of the military commanders with civil affairs is a subversion of the constitution. 2. We fought the last war without any purpose of establishing 'a negro empire on our Southern border,' if the negro is a brute and a barbarian, and if we give him the ballot he will be certain to abuse it. Here, then, are the two chief planks of Haight's platform: Immediate readmission of the Southern States; disfranchisement of the negroes.

But the first point is, after all, not in controversy. The Republican party is the great advocate of the immediate admission of the Southern Representatives to Congress. Our policy of reconstruction aims at that very thing upon which Gov. Haight insists. They would have been in their seats at Washington long ago if we could have had our way. It is Gov. Haight's party which keeps them out. It is Gov. Haight's party which prolongs the military rule, which suspends the habeas corpus, which interferes with trial by jury, which interrupts the proceedings of courts, which keeps alive heartburnings and sectional animosities, which arrays brother against brother and race against race, and which is now striving, for the sake of a little wretched political capital, to plunge the unhappy and suffering South into miseries greater than those through which it has already passed. If the liberal offers of readmission made by the Republican party at the close of the war had been accepted, the vacant seats in the House and the Senate Chamber would long ago have been filled. It was the Northern Democrats who incited the Southern States to stand out. It is they who still urge them to hold aloof until they can come back with the laurels of victory on their brow and the scepter of power in their hand.

Neither is there any heart in the Copperhead complaint that white Rebels are disfranchised. Individually, as all readers of THE TRIBUNE know, we are not in favor of this disfranchisement. We believe it would be better policy to let the conquered Rebels vote; but the number of those excluded from the polls on account of complicity in the rebellion is too small to effect the result, and Gov. Haight knows that as well as we do. In some of the States the blacks have a majority of the registered voters, but in all or nearly all these they are likewise a majority of the population. There is only one point upon which the Democrats are really intent, and that is the exclusion of the freedman from the polls. Reconstruction they will not have until it can be effected by the same guilty hands which overthrew the old State governments, and by those hands alone. Southern Representatives in Congress they will not have, if those Representatives are to speak the wishes and advocate the interests of the loyal as well as the disloyal population. There shall be no voting in the Southern States, if the black man must vote as well as the white. There shall be no civil law, no courts, no legislatures, if justice must be administered with impartial hand to the lofty and the lowly alike. There must be, exclaims Gov. Haight, 'disfranchisement in political privileges founded on race or color, and there is no line that can be drawn, unless suffrage is confined to the white population.' The negro, he says, is a brute, a savage, a barbarian, an 'impure element' of political power, an inferior creature, possibly human to a limited extent (though he does not seem so sure about that); and it is 'a disgrace to our country and the age we live in' that he should have the power to participate in federal legislation. Let him vote, and the Southern whites will be enslaved and degraded. Let him vote, and we shall have a second St. Domingo on our Southern border. Let him vote, and the noblest of the Southern chivalry will flee into exile, an antipathy of races will be kindled, and our political contests will be attended with strife and bloodshed. If Gov. Haight believes his own prophecies, he is one of the most credulous of mankind. If there is to be a second St. Domingo, his horrors can only be caused by the same thing which caused the first—not the emancipation of the slaves, but the attempt to re-enslave the freedmen. If hatreds and warfare arise, they can only come from the whites; if there is antipathy between the ex-master and the ex-slave, it will be only because the ex-master persists in withholding from the freedman his legitimate privileges; because he will not remember that Slavery, root and branch, has been abolished forever. Keep the 'nigger' down; don't let him have the ballot to defend himself with; don't let him share in the Government which he gave his blood to defend; let the Rebels who enslaved him be his spokesmen and guardians; put the lamb under the care of the wolf, and if the innate justice of the Northern people revolts at this policy, if the loyal masses ask for the fruits of their hard-won victory, if even the South itself grows restive under your schemes and yearns to accept the hand of forgiveness and fellowship which the Republican party has so long been holding out to it, raise the cry of fire and bloodshed, threaten massacres and insurrec-

tions, paint cities in flames and States depopulated, fill the air with prophetic croakings, screech 'St. Domingo!' at the top of your lungs, lie, defame, call names, and pander to the most contemptible prejudices of the most contemptible classes. That seems to be the Democratic plan of campaign.

THE CITY FINANCES. We publish in another column a complaint from the Citizens' Association to Controller Connelly, the burden of which is, that large balances are constantly kept on hand in the bank, averaging \$2,500,000, upon which the City has been paying six or seven per cent on an equal sum in revenue bonds. These bonds are issued in the Spring and Summer, in anticipation of the taxes; but although most of the taxes are paid during October and November, the Revenue bonds are not made payable then, but extended into the next year. On January 1, 1868, the balance in the Treasury was \$3,397,996. This balance was caused in part by \$2,307,109 of revenue bonds issued in July and August, 1865, and still outstanding, although, from Oct. 21 to Dec. 31, 1865, there was an average balance of \$5,290,325 in the Treasury. The object of keeping such large balances on hand was to enable the Chamberlain to receive four per cent for lending it to the banks.

In March, 1866, by the payment of the revenue bonds, the balance was reduced to \$1,151,252.78. If money were then needed to meet the obligations of the city, it could have been borrowed from the Sinking Fund, this account having to its credit some \$642,513.83 then, and the loan being a mere transfer from one account to another on the books of the bank. Our financial officers, however, instead of doing this, borrowed on revenue bonds in March \$705,206, in April \$1,265,100, and in May \$1,274,200, although during all this time there was an average balance in bank of about \$2,500,000. In November, 1866, the balance in bank amounted to \$7,638,978.15, upon which the city was losing at the rate of \$500,000 a year, and the Chamberlain was receiving at the rate of \$305,559 a year, or nearly \$1,000 per day. The actual loss to the public by this extraordinary system of financing was between \$300,000 and \$400,000 a year.

It is due to Controller Connelly, however, to say that the matters referred to in the Citizens' Association letter occurred previous to January 1, 1867, when his term of office began.

ABOUT ADVERTISING. It is a great while since a new year has opened upon a severe depression of business than the present. The holidays have lacked much of their accustomed merriment; the shops have not worn their usual Christmas gaiety; the purveyors of gifts have for the most part contented themselves with furnishing up their old stock and making as decent a show with it as circumstances would permit; and the streets have been less crowded than is their wont about the close of the year with busy people choosing presents for their friends and families. Almost every branch of trade has been dull all the past season, and there is little prospect of revival before Spring. Then we trust better times may be in store for us.

We are not alone in our misfortunes. From the Old World comes the same complaint of commercial stagnation, and from many of the English and Continental towns, no less than from our brethren of the South, arises the cry of the starving. America indeed is not, and for many generations cannot be, liable to the periods of distress which every now and then fall upon Europe. When trade is dull in England and men are thrown out of employment, hunger and misery follow as surely as night follows morning. But here, if all else fails, the boundless West is always open to the emigrant; fertile homestead lands invite the laborer to work; wealth is always to be wrung from the teeming earth by industry; and distress can never be general or long continued. The cities and towns may contain for a time more operatives than they can find profitable work for, but the surplus is soon drafted off to the farms; the Territories receive a fresh wave of immigration; the social balance re-adjusts itself, and all business revives.

In the meantime, how are business men to keep aloof? Prudence and economy, of course, are the two great lessons to be learned; but there is one part of these lessons which in dull times is especially apt to be forgotten. Be sure of one thing: whatever you have to sell, there are many people ready to buy, even in the most depressed seasons. Find them out; show them your wares; persuade them to buy of you rather than another. When buyers are reluctant, sellers must be active. It is neither cheap nor sensible to sit still behind your counter and wait for the bustle of trade to revive. When business is dull, that is the very time to advertise. In the first place, that is when you most need to advertise; and in the second, that is when people devote most time to reading the newspapers, and when your advertisement consequently is most generally seen. A few dollars invested in the columns of THE TRIBUNE will do more to revive a sluggish business than anything else in the world.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF REBELS. A penitentiary and quasi rebel paper has the following relative to the effect of the clause requiring all persons in the reconstructing States, who oppose the new constitutions, to express their opposition in the usual way, viz., by voting:—'The abolition of this clause, which the Senate will doubtless readily join the House in effecting, makes it impossible for the Whites of the South, by refusing to vote, to defeat the negro constitutions. Ten negroes in such a state, a hundred negroes in another, if only were to oppose them, can adopt these constitutions, can present them for acceptance to Congress, whose action is a mere formality, can thus not merely dispose of 2,000,000 of practically disfranchised Whites, but also, unless the whole North is solidly united against them, impose a President, a government, and a governmental policy, upon 30,000,000 of American freemen.'

How near is this to the facts? The only classes disfranchised in any of the States South, except Alabama, are those who, having taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, perjured themselves to join the Rebellion. In Alabama, there are accredited to this class all who desire to deprive any portion of their fellow-citizens of the right to vote. This is no disfranchisement, since any man can be rid of it by a simple mental act, viz: the renunciation of the wish to do an injustice, to restore oppression, to nullify the act of Congress under which he votes.

None of these disqualifications are of our seeking, and, if we had, the molding of reconstruction, we would not only give the ballot to all the loyal, but would freely allow every Rebel to vote. Congress has seen fit to do otherwise, and we bow to its will. But these disfranchisements do not probably change the result in a single Southern State. The Registration, which includes only those who have the right to vote, notwithstanding all disfranchising acts, shows that the enfranchised Whites have a clear majority over the enfranchised Blacks in Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia, and Texas, while the Blacks have a majority of the registered voters in Alabama,

Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina; in all of which States they probably and in the last three certainly, have so large a majority of the population that the admission of all Rebels to vote would not prevent the Radical vote from carrying those States. We doubt, therefore, if the exclusion of the few Rebels who are shut out from the polls really affects the result in any one State. It certainly does not in any except Virginia and Georgia. We have always believed that the clauses excluding Rebels from voting would result in great cry and little wool. They have already greatly prejudiced us in the Northern elections; and we think we could to-day more easily and profitably carry the Southern States without them than with them. We doubt if they exclude seventy thousand votes all told in all the nine Southern States. We wish they were all repealed. Nevertheless, we have no fit terms in which to characterize the monstrous lying which would represent the entire White population of the South as disfranchised. The complaint that, unless the ninety-nine choose to vote, the hundredth man will have everything his own way, is like complaining that, unless the sane people of the State of New-York choose to vote, the lunatics will elect all the officers. Under every system of suffrage yet accepted by nations as just or wise, it is those who vote, not those who stay at home, that control the results. We know of no party that profits more by this than the Democratic, which in the Northern States is always ready enough to vote, and will be equally ready to vote at the South when silence ceases to be accepted instead.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN. This venerable newspaper at Washington, now in its 67th year, favors its readers with a new prospectus. It is called a Conservative paper, and the calm dignity, the stately style, and the exhaustive erudition of its long-time editors, Gales & Seaton, are not yet forgotten. The depth to which it has fallen since it became the mouth-piece of President Johnson can be inferred from these 'elegant extracts' which we transcribe from its present prospectus: 'Black Radicals of the foolish, demented, or fiendish type'—'stupendous acts of usurpation, corruption, and profligacy'—'the animus of the Black Radicals as to measures of legislation seems to be still bitter, vindictive, cruel, and persecuting'—'another atrocity of the Black Radicals in Congress'—'the doom of rotten Radicalism'—'temerity or audacity in criminal design'—'Black Radicals and rotten Radicalism'—'the dishonored fragments of the usurping, corrupt, and profligate party of Radicalism.' It concludes as follows:—'The editorial staff of THE INTELLIGENCER will continue to be in number and ability all that is necessary to fully discuss the leading questions of public policy.'

All those who desire to have the 'leading questions' discussed with the 'ability' indicated in the above extracts, can obtain the Daily at \$10 per year, 'invariably in advance.' Evidently the President's speeches, when 'swinging round the circle,' are the inspiration of his favorite paper; and its editorial staff, envious of Brick Pomeroy's large circulation, are determined not to have their 'ability' in this line hidden under a bushel hereafter.

Its leading editorial in the same issue is devoted to 'the condition of the South,' which is painted, financially and industrially, in the darkest colors. All its wretchedness, however, is attributed by 'the editorial staff' to having been 'prostrated and crushed by the bad men who now wield the powers of the Government—men at whose upas touch every great industry withers as if by some deadly blight.' And it calls on 'the people of the North to move promptly in this matter, to consider the evil and to bring to account its guilty authors. Their argument on these hardened men is thrown away. By their fears only can their career of crime be arrested.'

The failure of crops in the South is, of course, the work of these 'hardened men.' The decline in the price of cotton in the markets of the world is charged upon these 'guilty authors.' The overflowing from the levees, cut by the Rebels, must be 'the fiendish act' of 'black Radicals.' The appropriation, last Winter, of half a million of dollars, raised by taxes in the North, to feed the destitute whites of the South, is one of the 'vindictive acts of rotten Radicals.' The Freedmen's Bureau, which has, by indisputable statistics, relieved as many whites as blacks in a majority of the Southern States, is another of the 'persecuting' measures of this 'corrupt and profligate party.' The overwhelming majority in the House for the repeal of the cotton tax is still another of these 'bitter' and 'cruel measures of legislation.' And the absence of all confiscation and punishment for treason is, of course, 'another atrocity.' It is such food as this THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER provides for its Southern readers, to promote concord and peace, we suppose!

Let the men of the South realize, on the contrary, that their former slaves are now men. Let them work themselves, as our Northern farmers do, as many hours per day as their laborers. Let them abandon their combinations to prevent those who work for them from voting in their place. Let them turn from such guides as THE INTELLIGENCER, only less pernicious than the leaders who bankrupted and devastated the South by their insane and wicked Rebellion, and a brighter and happier day will dawn upon them.

A philanthropic Southerner in Raymond, Miss., writes us a long argument in favor of colonizing the colored race in the Territories. The only objections we need specify to the plan are:— 1. That the colored man is a free American citizen, and has a right to live where he pleases. If he wishes to remove, there are adequate means already for his removal. The fact that out of the 4,500,000 colored persons in the United States only two or three scores or hundreds desire to be colonized is a sufficient reason why they should not be. 2. The South needs at least as much labor as it now has. The removal of 4,000,000 laborers would devastate the South worse than the Rebellion, unless their places were supplied by others. Suppose the removal would cost \$300 each (a low estimate), the entire removal and replacement by new laborers would cost \$800,000,000, and would not benefit anybody a dime. Such a host would be eight times as large as the host with which Napoleon invaded Russia, and the actual cost of transporting and settling them would almost equal the cost of the war. 3. The statement that the two races cannot live peaceably together is incomplete. Which race cannot live peaceably with the other? The black race certainly has lived peaceably with the white, has unresistingly been enslaved by it for 200 years. Would you drive out the sheep because wolves could not live peaceably together? or would you colonize the wolves? If the white race cannot live peaceably with the black, let the white race, if any, be removed.

Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina; in all of which States they probably and in the last three certainly, have so large a majority of the population that the admission of all Rebels to vote would not prevent the Radical vote from carrying those States. We doubt, therefore, if the exclusion of the few Rebels who are shut out from the polls really affects the result in any one State. It certainly does not in any except Virginia and Georgia. We have always believed that the clauses excluding Rebels from voting would result in great cry and little wool. They have already greatly prejudiced us in the Northern elections; and we think we could to-day more easily and profitably carry the Southern States without them than with them. We doubt if they exclude seventy thousand votes all told in all the nine Southern States. We wish they were all repealed. Nevertheless, we have no fit terms in which to characterize the monstrous lying which would represent the entire White population of the South as disfranchised. The complaint that, unless the ninety-nine choose to vote, the hundredth man will have everything his own way, is like complaining that, unless the sane people of the State of New-York choose to vote, the lunatics will elect all the officers. Under every system of suffrage yet accepted by nations as just or wise, it is those who vote, not those who stay at home, that control the results. We know of no party that profits more by this than the Democratic, which in the Northern States is always ready enough to vote, and will be equally ready to vote at the South when silence ceases to be accepted instead.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN. This venerable newspaper at Washington, now in its 67th year, favors its readers with a new prospectus. It is called a Conservative paper, and the calm dignity, the stately style, and the exhaustive erudition of its long-time editors, Gales & Seaton, are not yet forgotten. The depth to which it has fallen since it became the mouth-piece of President Johnson can be inferred from these 'elegant extracts' which we transcribe from its present prospectus: 'Black Radicals of the foolish, demented, or fiendish type'—'stupendous acts of usurpation, corruption, and profligacy'—'the animus of the Black Radicals as to measures of legislation seems to be still bitter, vindictive, cruel, and persecuting'—'another atrocity of the Black Radicals in Congress'—'the doom of rotten Radicalism'—'temerity or audacity in criminal design'—'Black Radicals and rotten Radicalism'—'the dishonored fragments of the usurping, corrupt, and profligate party of Radicalism.' It concludes as follows:—'The editorial staff of THE INTELLIGENCER will continue to be in number and ability all that is necessary to fully discuss the leading questions of public policy.'

All those who desire to have the 'leading questions' discussed with the 'ability' indicated in the above extracts, can obtain the Daily at \$10 per year, 'invariably in advance.' Evidently the President's speeches, when 'swinging round the circle,' are the inspiration of his favorite paper; and its editorial staff, envious of Brick Pomeroy's large circulation, are determined not to have their 'ability' in this line hidden under a bushel hereafter.

Its leading editorial in the same issue is devoted to 'the condition of the South,' which is painted, financially and industrially, in the darkest colors. All its wretchedness, however, is attributed by 'the editorial staff' to having been 'prostrated and crushed by the bad men who now wield the powers of the Government—men at whose upas touch every great industry withers as if by some deadly blight.' And it calls on 'the people of the North to move promptly in this matter, to consider the evil and to bring to account its guilty authors. Their argument on these hardened men is thrown away. By their fears only can their career of crime be arrested.'

The failure of crops in the South is, of course, the work of these 'hardened men.' The decline in the price of cotton in the markets of the world is charged upon these 'guilty authors.' The overflowing from the levees, cut by the Rebels, must be 'the fiendish act' of 'black Radicals.' The appropriation, last Winter, of half a million of dollars, raised by taxes in the North, to feed the destitute whites of the South, is one of the 'vindictive acts of rotten Radicals.' The Freedmen's Bureau, which has, by indisputable statistics, relieved as many whites as blacks in a majority of the Southern States, is another of the 'persecuting' measures of this 'corrupt and profligate party.' The overwhelming majority in the House for the repeal of the cotton tax is still another of these 'bitter' and 'cruel measures of legislation.' And the absence of all confiscation and punishment for treason is, of course, 'another atrocity.' It is such food as this THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER provides for its Southern readers, to promote concord and peace, we suppose!

Let the men of the South realize, on the contrary, that their former slaves are now men. Let them work themselves, as our Northern farmers do, as many hours per day as their laborers. Let them abandon their combinations to prevent those who work for them from voting in their place. Let them turn from such guides as THE INTELLIGENCER, only less pernicious than the leaders who bankrupted and devastated the South by their insane and wicked Rebellion, and a brighter and happier day will dawn upon them.

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