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SENATOR BROWN'S LETTER.

From the N. Y. World. The Dent imbroglio grows in interest. Its latest development is a very remarkable letter addressed to Judge Dent by A. G. Brown, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and colleague in 1861 with Mr. Davis, and afterwards a Senator from his State in the Confederacy. Next to certain developments as to the operation of the radical programme in Mississippi, the most remarkable thing in this letter is the exactness with whick it supplements and corroborates that view of the Southern situation taken some months since in the World's special correspondence from that country. According to Mr. Brown, nineteen-twentieths of the white population of Mississippi, which may be taken to comprise all the genuine citizens of the State, are of one way of thinking, and "the negroes will take sides as they are led either way," with the chance in favor of the citizens of Mississippi that 'brains and education will tell after awhile on the most stolid of minds, even on the obtuse intellect of the negro. With nineteen-twentieths of the white people a solid unit, and with a powerful leading influence exerted by them over the blacks, Mr. B. declares that, while the lateness of the day ordered by Mr. Grant for the election-30th November-is a source of regret in Mississippi, it is not to be regretted upon political grounds; that the citizens will carry the day, "no odds when the election is held." The lateness of the date is regretted because, as the cotton picking begins about the first of September and ends about the last of November, just that very period when labor is most sharply in demand will be the period of a high political excitement that, with the negro's known impressibility, will greatly lessen the value of his services in the The reason of selecting these two months of September and October for the canvass, in such flagrant disregard of the economic wants of Mississippi, is stated to be that Grant feared the election, if ordered before October, would, in case of its going ad-

sylvania and Ohio. With this expose, first, of the strength and unity of the citizens of Mississippi, and, second, of the shameful manner in which the two most important industrial months of the year are, for the benefit of radicalism, assigned over to all the distracting hurly-burly of a heated canvass, Mr. Brown proceeds to touch upon a third matter, which, as it rises in importance above any mere issue of this pending election, is worthy of special note. He says:-

versely to the radical ticket, have a bad effect

on the party in the October elections of Penn-

"To me and many old men like myself it makes very little difference, politically or personally, what course things may take. There is hardly anything in the chapter of accidents that can give us again any active participation in the affairs of government; but we want peace—permanent, lasting peace. We would not, therefore, leave to our sons the inheritwould not, therefore, leave to our sons the inheritance of avenging any wrongs that may be inflicted on us. The old must soon die off and the young ones take their places. I want to leave my son, and so does every other right-thinking man, no wrongs of mine to be set right after I am gone. At most, it cannot be long before these boys now growing up will get possession of the State Government. It belongs to the men of this generation to decide how they shall manage it. That they may avenge gratuitous insults heaped on their fathers is not without the range of human probabilities. Such things have the range of human probabilities. Such things have

There is something in this that ought not to be passed by as the mere raving of an embittered and broken-down old man. It is too consonant to the known course of human nature and too amply verified in that corres. condence, generally of such approved accuracy, that the World has at each phase of the Southern question presented its readers. Coupling this intonation of a deep-seated sentiment of injury with the prior declaration in this letter of an extreme degree of unity and strength among the citizens of Mississippi, it is easy to see how true it is that some day ere long the State must come into the hands of its young men, and easy, too, to perceive that, if those young men participate in the sentiment of their fathers, there is trouble ahead. This general reflection is one that again and again the World has sought to impress upon the country-that the evil of Congressional reconstruction was less in its present tangible results than in that obdurate and implacable animosity which it was bringing into life. If negroes as Lieutenant-Governors, and Secretaries of State, and legislators, and sheriffs, and State functionaries generally; if high taxes, and carpet-bag dominance, and harsh laws, and black militias, were alone the results, those, in an election or two, would disappear before the superiority of the white race; but, when it comes to the training up of a whole generation much more numerous than the generation of Manassas and Gettysburg in the fixed belief of revenge being a sacred filial duty, there is something terrible in this far-reaching result of a rascality that, bad as it is, was only meant to subserve certain party ends by sharp and cruel means.

Senator Brown gives some glimpse into this possibility; and, to those who are anxiously peering out into the general future, this will, no doubt, be the most interesting portion of his letter. As to immediate political matters, we may recapitulate by saying, first, that, as it appears from this letter, the partisan timing of the Mississippi election by Grant must cost the State very heavily in the article of unpicked cotton-unpicked because the negro will be torn almost bodily asunder in the fierce canvass throughout the picking season for his easting vote; second, that the citizens of Mississippi are united and determined, and mean to carry the election unless the actual bayonet blocks the game: third, that Ames, the military commandant, is desperately intriguing for one of the United States Senatorships; and, fourth, that the radical party in Mississippi is contemptible and in death throes.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The last day's work of the Labor Congress was so thorough and effective that it deepens our regret that so large a share of its session was devoted to Miss Susan B. Anthony. We do not decide between her claim to a seat and the ultimate resolve of the Congress that she had no right to one; but we do heartily trust that, in case she shall appear at Cincinnati next August, she may there absorb considerably less than half a week's deliberations.

We do not concur in all the opinions put forth by the Congress; and yet we feel that a representative body has seldom met which more fully commended itself to public consideration and respect. Its treatment of colored delegates precisely like any other was, if you please, simply an exhibition of common sense, but then so many imposing political and ecclesiastical bodies have evinced an utter lack, not only of common sense but of common humanity as well, that this is no light matter. And the colored delegates nobly

justified the judgment of the Congress by England heeds the warning, and gives Ireland proving themselves wise counsellors as well a new concession in the interest of religious faithful and deferential associates. The Confreedom. Napoleon hastens to grant the gress strengthened the interest represented by it in treating labor as labor, regardless of the

color of those who perform it. So with regard to woman. That it is not merely just but beneficent that woman should be welcomed and encouraged to do whatever she can do well, may seem a threadbare truth; yet it is hardly ten years since the writer hereof was hissed while arguing, before gathering of printers, that women should be welcomed to participate in type-setting wherever they should evince desire and capacity to do so. This congress took reasoncare not to be too far in advance of public sentiment; wherefore we hail its overturning of the barriers imposed by sex and color as proving not merely its own recognition of the rights of humanity, but decided progress toward ideal justice in the average pinion at least of our countrymen.

The best word of their gathering was that so emphatically spoken in favor of co-operation. We fully agree in the averment of its appropriate committee, unanimously adopted by the Congress, that "Of all the plans devised for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, none has proved effective to solve the problem of human happiness to so great an extent as that of co-operation. This is in truth the Malakoff of the whole position. When the working class shall have become the employer of its own labor, buying by wholesale whatever of stock or materials it does not produce and selling (for cash only) directly to consumers—that is, in the main. to its own members-questions of hours of labor, wages, etc. etc., will have sunk into their proper insignificance. The true and only way to secure to labor the full recompense of its efforts lies through self-employment—that is, co-operation.

And this is no impracticable theory. More than half the labor of our country, so far as it now renders a service for wages, might employ itself within a year from this date if it only would. It has money enough on deposit in savings banks and elsewhere to set at least one million of its members at work on or before the first of January next: and it might save, by one years' abstinence from alcoholic and narcotic poisons, enough to set an equal number in addition at work as co-operators within the ensuing year. The change should begin with tailors, shoemakers, and other trades, wherein \$100 per man (or woman) would serve as a working capital for each company of one thousand persons or over, and should go on till every laborer who chose to become a co-operator shall have been made welcome to that industrial partnership in which he shall be best fitted for use fulness. The laboring class may speedily employ and direct its own labor, receiving all the profits accruing therefrom, if it only will. If it chooses the status and recompense of hirelings, its right to that choice is equally

We think the Congress evinced good sense in steering as clear as may be of questions which have become the subjects of partisan contention and disregarding all appeals to form a new political party. If it should ever become necessary for labor to form a party of its own, that necessity must be, not courted, but forced upon it and accepted as a necessity. We judge that no such necessity has yet been demonstrated.

THE TWO PARTIES.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, The Democratic party is struggling to avert its impending doom with the desperation which impels parties as well as human beings to cling to life. That party when it started upon its career had the sympathy and co-operation of not only the toiling masses, but of the most prominent intellects of the country. This was effected by its advocacy of a popular form of government, frequent elections, liberal terms of naturalization, and loud professions of attachment to the National Union. To all of these principles it has proved faithless, except, perhaps, to that of liberality to the foreign-born population, which has always formed the bulk of its support. Were the fathers of the old Democratic party alive today, and actuated by the principles of its early years, they would be found adhering to the Republican-now the only true democratic party of the country. Had the spirit and boldness of the Republican party, in opposing national evils, existed in the old Whig party, the latter, in all probability, would have done the work of the former, and thus saved the effusion of blood caused by a rebellion originated and sustained by the Democracy.

What inducement any good citizen can have for remaining allied to the modern Democratic party passeth understanding. Certainly not any principle worthy of respect. That party has been a traitor to the Union and to the rights of humanity; it has committed unpardonable sins. In Indiana and Kentucky it recommends itself to the support of the negro-hating element by opposing the fifteenth amendment; in Virginia and Tennessee it supports the amendment, invites negro orators to its platforms, and elects them to Congress and the State Legislature In the North it asks support because it hates the negro; in the South it asks votes because it loves the negro and promises to be his best friend and protector. In this State it nominates a millionaire, destitute of any powers of statesmanship, because he can give his sheck for a cool hundred thousand to help in the canvass. In Ohio it nominated a fighting general-who subsequently saved his reputation by declining-who hated and denounced with great bitterness all such men as figure at the head of the party in this State. In the West it is fierce for taxing bonds, and more than hints at repudiation of both principal and interest of the public debt. In the East it is in the special charge of brokers, stockgamblers, and bondholders. Can any citizen actuated by principle vote with a party thus destitute of any moral principle?

The only hope the Democracy have of success is by dividing the Republican party on minor points. In Philadelphia some purchasable material, we fear, of the temperance organization, has been induced to nominate a local ticket, all in the interest of the bitterest enemies of the temperance cause. Now, the Republican party must not allow its army to be distracted, nor a single man mustered out of its ranks, until the destruction of the foe is complete. We think with our cotempo rary, the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, that when the Union is out of danger; when every man's civil and personal rights are secure and unquestioned in every State of the Union; when the work of reconstruction is honorably complete; when the golden spike is firmly driven in the last rail of the great highway of human rights, that the car of progress may move on-ward forever in the land, will be soon enough to allow any of our forces to be scattered.

The Republican party is yet young; it has not lived long, but it has lived well; it has done a gigantic and glorious work; it has rescued a nation from weakness and obliteration; it has put out the fires which traitors kindled to destroy the fair temple of freedom. It has given new life to the friends of free government in all the lands of the earth.

people a larger share in the government of the empire. Spain cuts adrift its imperious, sensual, and imbecile Bourbons, and struggling Cuba earnestly demands her independence. In every land of the earth, the influence of the Republican party of the United States is acknowledged. acknowledged. Struggling humanity feels that influence as a life-giving inspiration, and tyrants and oppressors read with terror the warning written by its hand on the walls of all their banqueting chambers. It increases justly every man's self respect to reflect that he belongs to such a party: it will be one of the consolations of a good man's death to look back on his connection with a party having its record; and a legacy of no mean value for a man to leave his children that he was a partaker in its labors and warfare, and was sharer in its triumphs for humanity,

GRANT'S DESPOTISM

From the N. Y. Times. The Democracy must feel quite disappointed that President Grant has not taken any step, thus far, in the way of establishing the despotism which they declared, last year, would be the consequence of his election. They felt certain—at least so they said—that in case he were elected President, he would, after attaining power, begin the work of subverting our free institutions, overthrowing the Constitution, and establishing a Casarism in which he should play the part of Dictator or Emperor. They pretended to be very much afraid of these results; and Democratic newspapers and stump orators attempted to frighten the people with terrible pictures of Grant's schemes and purposes.

We suppose they are now beginning to get over their apprehensions in regard to this matter. Grant has in no way interfered with the constitutional order of things. In all its departments, the Government is carried on as usual. Not even the sharpest Democrat has discovered any plot, or any sign of any conspiracy. The army is performing its usual duties in the various parts of our vast territory, and we hear of no military cabals or intrigues against the liberties of the people. We should think everybody must now feel quite assured that the Constitution is as safe as possible, and that never, in our history, had we less prospect of the establishment of a despotism.

HE ISN'T A CANDIDATE. From the N. Y. Sun.

The canvass for the next Presidency is going on with extraordinary vigor in all parts of the country; and one of the most interesting features of the agitation is the reply of Chief Justice Chase to the Sun which was published in the Herald of Saturday last. We had told the Chief Justice that in order to enter the Presidential race with a reasonable prospect of success, he must at once resign the office he now holds. The people of the United States, we informed him, do not like to think that the occupant of so elevated and so sacred a place as the bench of the Supreme Court is operating for the Presidency; and they will never approve the nomination of a candidate, no matter how great his moral and personal gifts, if he comes into the arena with the judge's gown still hanging about him. Let Judge Chase resign now, and his hopes of getting the Democratic nomination in 1872, and of being elected President, will be reasonable; but if he remains Chief Justice much longer he cannot be President.

Now this is first-rate advice, and every sensible politician in the country will say so. But the Chief Justice cannot make up his mind to take it, and beats about the bush instead of shooting the bird. In truth, it takes uch courage to lay aside the dis grandeur which surround a Chief Justice as it took for Casar to cross the Rubicon: but it is just as impossible for Judge Chase to become President without resigning as it would have been for Casar to become master of Rome without marching across that little stream. But ambition without courage is a fruitless ambition. When in other days General Grant used to play draw poker, he never feared to face the music, and he almost always won; but the man who dares not bet his bottom dollar to win a hundred or a thousand, had better not try his luck at that great American game. Just so, a Chief Justice who wants to be President but hesitates to risk the Chief Justiceship on it, is likely to remain Chief Justice until somebody else is certain to be chosen President.

Judge Chase says, through the article of the Herald, that he has written no letter as a bid for the Presidency, "and that he carefully avoids entering into political matters or controversies." But he is for a universal amnesty to the Southern Rebels, so that "the wounds of the war may be healed." As the first result of this measure would certainly be that the Democracy would carry all the Southern States, this is very good policy for that party, and the Chief Justice proves himself a shrewd political manager by advocating But its successful adoption will not make him President if he persists in remaining Chief

There is a good deal of smartness, however, in giving out that he is not a candidate. That is the next best thing to resigning, but it is not enough. It is well for men like Mr. Seward, Mr. Colfax, Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Hoffman, Governor Morton, Senator Sumner, or any other professed politician, to protest that they are not candidates; and our advice to them is to stick to it with all their might as long as they can. But Judge Chase is not on the same plane with them, and cannot be so long as he holds his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. That fact is an obstacle to his success; and if he is as wise as he is ambitious-and it is an honorable ambition-he will at once clear it out of the way. What is the use of his dawdling away his time in the dull formalities of a Court? His proper place is among the active statesmen of the country, and the sooner he returns to it the better.

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