The Daily Picayune.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,785.

[illegible] DWELLING HOUSE, No. 69 ROYAL STREET, AT AUCTION.—Portion for sundry [illegible] is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this parish, of that three-story brick dwelling, No. 69 Royal street, now occupied by C. Morris, photographer. See advertisement.

Col. Joseph Hanlon publishes a card, which will be found in another place, with the object of showing that his failure to receive the nomination for the Chairship of the Fourth District Court, by the late National Democratic Convention, was due to a clerical error, that a correction of this error would have given him the nomination and that hence he feels justified in being a candidate for the same office on the "Workingmen's Democratic ticket."

BOGUS TICKETS.—A special notice appears elsewhere from the President of the National Democratic Executive Committee, warning voters to beware of bogus tickets. Genuine tickets, it is stated, will be found on the tables engaged by the party at the polls.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL.—We received yesterday the prospectus of a new journal by the above title, and which is supposed to commence on Sunday, May 6th, 1866. The names of its proprietors are not given, but we are informed "that certain editors, compositors and employees, perfectly familiar with every department of journalism in the city, have associated themselves for the purpose of publishing it." They lay down a judicious system, by adhering to which they will certainly deserve success, and no doubt achieve it.

Demagogueism and Workingmen.

There are among mechanics, as among other classes, demagogues who engage in a cheap kind of agitation to forward their personal ends and to make capital for a small order of politicians. They get up processions and meetings, and pass resolutions, in the name and in the alleged behoof of workingmen; they paint rose-colored pictures of the nation and the destiny of the workingmen; they are the last to organize practicable, just, and beneficent systems in the interest of workingmen, and with patience and perseverance to carry it on to a successful issue.

The agitation of the "eight hour" movement in needless connection with the Parochial election of May is no doubt due mainly to this species of demagogueism. It was roundly asserted at the "Workingmen's Democratic" meeting the other night that all the candidates on the "National Democratic ticket" were pledged to the policy of compelling laborers to work ten hours a day. So groundless an assertion was hardly less than an open insult to the intelligence of the audience to which it was addressed. The "National Democratic ticket," as every well informed citizen knows, is committed in no way to opposition to the "eight hour" movement. It simply has nothing to do with it because the offices to be filled have no relevancy whatever to the subject.

But it may be well to observe that it has always been regarded as one of the principles of the Democratic creed in this country to leave industry as well as commerce unrestricted, to give liberty to both labor and capital and to remove as far as possible every occasion of jealousy and conflict between them.

"It is peculiarly proper for us to get the highest price for the labor; for him to get, if he can, as much for eight hours' work as for ten hours' work. It is perfectly proper for him to work less than eight hours, or more than eight hours, as he may see fit. But when it is undertaken by legislation or combination to force every one down to a Procrustean measure of labor, it is restriction, it is despotism, and therefore undemocratic.

It is to be taken for granted that the curtailment of a day's labor to eight hours, other things equal, means a proportionate curtailment of wages and of production. At the same time, supposing the "eight hour" system to be generally adopted, laborers, out of their diminished wages, would have to pay a higher price for all the necessaries and comforts of life in consequence of the smaller production of such articles caused by the general adoption of the system.

As regards the "eight hour" question in the South, it is important to consider that the system has not been adopted in the North or the West. It has been defeated in the Legislatures of Massachusetts and New York, and in no part of the North is it by any of the voluntary labor associations in the States where skilled labor is most abundant and where the manufacturing interest commands the most facilities. Suppose, then, that this sort of labor is reduced one-fifth in the South while it is maintained at its former measure in the North and the West. The effect would be the same as if a tax of 20 per cent. were imposed on Southern production and given as a bounty to Northern and Western production. Of course such a competition would be ruinous to mechanical industry in the South. It would cease to be an element in commerce, and the adherents of the "eight hour" system would have to choose between giving up their system or having no market for their products.

PROJECTED INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BY THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

On last Saturday the Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association held a meeting in reference to the project of a grand industrial exhibition in the coming autumn on the well-known Fair Grounds in the close vicinity of this city. At this meeting it was agreed that the work of raising means and entering arrangements for the projected exhibition could not commence too soon. Hence committees were appointed to proceed at once to canvass the city and ascertain the amount of subscriptions which can be obtained towards forwarding the enterprise, the continued and successful prosecution of which will depend on the results of this canvassing. Though sought, in this instance, for a special purpose, the funds subscribed will constitute an investment in the stock of the Association, and will consequently share in the ordinary income of the Fair grounds as well as in whatever profits may accrue from the contemplated exhibition next fall. We sincerely hope that this appeal will be responded to from among all classes of our population, with a considerate and efficient liberality founded in a wise appreciation of the interests of the city and of the State.

Some years ago, when the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association was organized, the importance of such exhibitions as that now which is to be proposed was universally conceded, and received the earnest support of our most intelligent and public-spirited citizens. It is now, for many reasons, much more important that this city should encourage and sustain, with energy and skill, all organizations, contrivances, enterprises, which are calculated to make it not only the commercial metropolis, but the recognized and unrivalled industrial mart and emporium of the Southwest. And this object, it behooves our people to bear in mind, is the central idea of the enterprise presented to consideration by the Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association.

Radical changes in the conditions of labor and capital in the South must, inevitably indeed, indeed, in some respects, have already induced, radical changes in its commercial operations and its industrial development. Agriculture and commerce in the former cotton districts of the South will not, as 15 other times, stand together in a deep, swelling, unbroken monotone of unbroken activity and enterprise. Rural occupation must be diversified; mechanical industries must be multiplied; skill, science, economy in labor must be invoked to compensate for loss of working muscle, which, in kind, is never perhaps to be replaced. In these ways the South must be hereafter more industrial than in the past, otherwise her fortunes must become painfully precarious and unpropping, and she will be in danger of lapsing into lethargy, and moving into the gloom of the future along an inevitable road of degeneracy and decay.

That the mechanical laborer was despised among the Southern people was but one of many slanders invented by their enemies. Certain geographical and economical conditions caused mechanical pursuits in a very large part of the South to be of incomparable importance: compared with planting, farming and mercantile and professional avocations. That was the whole ground of the slanderous imputation. Formerly this imputation was as innocuous as it was wanton, and might be safely disregarded. But it is now important to live it down and to diligently employ every occasion that may serve to practically refute it. And admirably suited to this kind of refutation is the enterprise referred to, under the auspices of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association. The combination of adjectives in the title of this Association is happy in connection, fashions, and, we trust, prophetic. The interests of mechanical industry and agricultural industry are at the moment united as they never have been united before. The value of landed interests must depend much more than formerly upon mechanical, trades and all sorts of skill, it also relative to planting and farming the Mechanical and Industrial Fair Association, will be the instrument of this kind, to engage in improvements, in the mechanical industry, will be one of the most effective means of promoting the interests of the South.

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