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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 19 1849

VOLUME II.....NUMBER 13.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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French Finances.

The French budget for 1849 shows a deficit of more than forty millions of dollars; and Ministers, alarmed by the state of the treasury, have proposed to reduce the army and discharge the greater part of the Mobile Guard. Sooner or later the military establishment of France must be reformed. If financial considerations do not induce the French to part with the immense crowd of idle soldiers who line their frontiers and fill their cities, political reasons will soon force them to get rid of the drilled and uniformed incubus that weighs down all the rising energies of their new republican institutions. It may be hard to give up all the brilliant military pageants which have so long delighted Paris and the provinces. It may be mortifying to annihilate that corps which with its arms so intimately associated all the glories of the Consulate and Empire. But this must be done, or else in the course of a short time France will be bankrupt; and worse still, she will be at the mercy of pretorian cohorts ready to elevate to the supreme authority any man who will pander to their passions and gratify their desires. Let her, however, put down this unscrupulous Bureaucracy that holds in its arms all her flourishing and fertile departments—let her rid herself of these drones that live upon the labor of others—and then may she have a prospect not only of supplying her wants from the income of her treasury, but also of carrying out successfully those great social and political reforms for which she has been so long struggling.

It will be said, however, that France cannot for a moment maintain her independence without the vast standing army she at present supports. Surrounded as she is by numerous and powerful enemies, ready and anxious to attack her on the first sign of weakness on her part, how can she be asked, will she be able to defend herself from the invasions of her neighbors? For ourselves, we believe that a standing army is not only useless for the defence of a country, but that it is positively injurious; depriving a nation of some of that strength which would otherwise belong to it. After a people have been long accustomed to regard a regular army as the chief means for their protection, they come in the end to regard it as the sole means. Hence, the mass of the nation remains ignorant of all the latent energies they possess within themselves, and once let the standing army be overcome by foreign invaders, the people permit themselves to be conquered with apathy, or if they have not yet sunk so low, yield with despair. It was only after fifteen years of the Consulate and Empire—fifteen years of exhaustion from foreign wars and a long habit of looking to the soldiery as the only means of defence from invasion—that the French permitted the allied army to march into Paris. In the days of Jemappes and Valmy, in the days when that little army remained was organized and ennobled by political dimensions, in the days when those who resisted the invasion of Brunsvick were without shoes, without coats, and many of them without trousers, the enemies of France were hurled back from her borders and driven ignominiously through their own capitals. The ancient statesman was wise when he opposed the building of walls around his city: "I would have my countrymen," said he, "depend, not on walls, but on themselves." It becomes not the citizens of any country, especially of a proud country like France, and least of all the citizens of a Republic, to look to anything but themselves for protection from foreign foes. When a state depends chiefly on bands of regular soldiers for its support and maintenance, it is better for the world, better for its own citizens, that it should cease to exist. Far, then, from regarding the French army as necessary to the existence of France, we regard it as a canker corroding her vitals and debilitating the whole body politic.

But there is another use to which standing armies are sometimes put. When the monarchs of Europe led the feudal services of their barons and feudal retainers, they supplied their places with regularly paid officers and soldiers, instituting a code of military morals and military discipline by which it was made disgraceful, dishonorable, and highly criminal for a soldier to swerve in the least from his allegiance to his sovereign. With a body of men so instituted and organized, kings hoped to keep in subjection the inhabitants of their kingdoms; and for more than three hundred years they have carried the system through with success. The great use of a standing army with monarchs was not to keep foreign invaders from their dominions, but to keep their subjects from revolution, rebellion and conspiracy. Now, in a Republic, can it be necessary to give for maintaining an army? Is it necessary in a Republic, especially in a democratic Republic, to pay a large body of men for keeping their fellow-citizens in order? It is a common saying with scoundrels in politics and those who have no opinions save of that stale sort which has sought refuge in the closets of college professors or the halls of youthful debating clubs, that France is not capable of self-government, and that there must be a large standing army to restrain the French people in their outbreaks of passion which necessarily occur under the present organization of society. Now, it is exactly these standing armies which produce and generate those violent forms of revolution to which the people on the continent of Europe are in the habit of resorting. It is the oppression which produces the outbreak; there would be no explosion if the energies of the people were not cramped and confined. Once let the government see that the governors are afraid of them—that rulers depend for their power not on moral influences, but on the strong arm of the military force, and the people will resort to violence to throw off the hands that fetter them in the free exercise of their natural and inalienable rights. The only sure and stable base of government is justice; and justice has no part or parcel in the upholding of a strong standing army.

It requires only a little courage and boldness on the part of the French legislature, to free them

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POLITICAL SYSTEM.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

Some Readers of the Crescent seem to be at a loss to understand the Aim of the Essays written under the above Head. To these, it may suffice to say, that they labor to produce opposite Effects on the Minds of their Readers from those that are produced by the Maxims contained in our

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These Maxims may be stated in a general View, under the following Motto: "All Men that wish to avoid the Horrors of National Warfare, and the painful Fermentation of Social Conflict, and to enjoy the Blessings of Social Order, must take Part in the Performance of its Duties, and be satisfied with the Rights produced in and by 'the Organization of Labor.'"

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

Having thus given a Bird's-Eye View against and for the Subject under Consideration, I wish to be permitted to make a few Remarks on the Contents of both Systems:

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

Firstly, it is not true, that Americans do their own Voting; if they did, no President would ever be elected, for almost every one would vote for himself; but knowing this to be Folly, they vote for a Candidate selected by their respective Parties.

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Secondly—Americans, as little as any other People, are allowed to do their own Fighting, but that of Uncle Sam. It is true, that Hyer and Sullivan did, but we know they were peeped for by the Sheriff of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Hence, fighting on such Maxims cannot be truer than these; and these are, we know, "The Maxims of the Social System are truer in Theory, and better in Practice, must appear from the few Specimens which have been given in former Numbers. The only Difficulty lies in the Fact, that those who are introduced on the Stage, are supposed to be Politicians, and are therefore in the same Predicament as those who wish to serve God, and are afraid to offend the Devil. Hence, the same Means are used, the same Passions excited, and the same Follies resorted to, which grace or disgrace our political Campaigns, and color our political Meetings.

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It is, however, a happy Omen to perceive that the true Social Spirit has found Entrance through another Channel, and that Humanity is guided towards its Destiny, by Attractions of which our modern Philosophers never dreamed.

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I have said, in my Last, that "there is a Something in Man which no Money can bribe, no Pleasure tempt, no Suffering deter," and that was the Thing which made Dr. M'Weller prefer all the Mortifications of his humane Religion to the slurring Friendships of fashionable Sinners. He is as well as you, that with the Aid of a little Calomel, the Lancet, a Tooth-wrench, and a Diploma of M. D., and one thousand Dollars in his Pocket, especially if wearing a sweeping Visitation of the Cholera or Yellow Fever, a successful Physician, and a quick cure could be made. Indeed, he needed nothing but the Reading of the Tombeaux, after the Season, to convince him of that. Yet, having learned that "who sinneth against his Maker would fall in the Hands of the Physician;" and that "the Soul which doth not dwell in the Fear of God, shall be cast into Hell, and there shall it abide forever." He is now, when he is dreading his own, when entrusted to theirs. For an Organization of Labor which does not include all the Preservatives of Health and physical Comfort, offers no Escape from the Evils of Disorganization; and that which does not temper or leaven the Law, is a law which made Rapp a vigorous Centurion.

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Labor, under every Arrangement, is a serious Matter. He who turns it into a Play, robs it of its chief Value, and the Laborer of his highest Price. For, as the Performance of heroic Acts makes us love and honor the Hero; so, in the same manner, it is not in the Labor, but in the superior Motive, for which Men labor, and that Motive, as we have seen, none of our rampant Philosophers have discovered. For, what Attractions do you think offers the Situation of the Moulder in Leeds? Foundry I Ogle Souls are not formed on the Wheel and Scull, but in the Furnace of Affliction, and under the Harrow of Adversity. It was not the Allurement of Pleasure which made him the Father of a better Race than that which has grown up under the Malediction of Palaces, Prisons, and Almshouses, but the Struggle and Victory over "Self," an Enemy that makes these necessary. I just remember a similar Case in Ohio. A Man engaged in the same Labor like our Friend, and even more successful—smiling under the Buffeting and Slanders of his Fellow-men, which urged him onward in his generous Pursuit. It seems, from our Indications, that he has become, since, the Savior of Kentucky from a Curse not less than that of Drunkenness; yet that which attracts him to these Labors is not Pleasure; it is more, it is that holy Aspiration which impels the Mind to its celestial Home, and to the Kingdom of Heaven.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA. Fourteen Days Later from Europe. Interesting from France—Popularity of Napoleon—Dissolution of the Assembly—Modification of the French Navigation Laws—Republic Established in Roum—Protection of the Pope—Guaranteed Flight of the Grand Duke of Sazony—Austria, Prussia and Hungary—The Cholera and the Gold Fever—Advance in American Stocks—Breadstuffs Dull and Depressed—Improvement in Cotton, &c.

THE GOLD DOLLAR AND DOUBLE EAGLE.

The following is the bill which passed the House of Representatives on the 20th ult., and was confirmed by the Senate on the last day of its session. It is now a law:

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Sec. 1. That it shall be lawful hereafter to make at the mint and its branches gold coins of the weight of 25 grains and the value of 25 cents, and of 50 cents, and of \$1, which shall be legal tender for payment, according to their respective values.

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Sec. 2. That the above-mentioned coins shall be made, in response, in conformity with the existing laws regulating the mint of the United States, and that the system of the gold dollar shall be continued.

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