The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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A. H. HAYES..J. C. LARUE..S. F. WILSON..WM. WALKER.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1849.

Another California Letter.

The Boston Traveller publishes a letter signed George W. Morrell, and dated San Francisco, Jan. 20. We quote the greater portion of the letter, which the Traveller pronounces genuine, it having been received by mail, postmarked St. Louis. Now, in order to have reached St. Louis in time to be at Boston on the 15th inst., the letter must have made the overland journey to the former city in 45 days, which is next to impossible. The messenger who carried the letter must have traveled at a speed of 50 miles a day, even through the passes of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, blocked up with snow, and over deserts where his remarkable horses could find neither water nor pasture. Such a surpassing feat could scarcely have been performed withont notice through other sources than the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1849.

Dear Uncle—I set myself down to write a few lines, to let you know that I am in the land of the living, and that I am now enjoying tolerably good health. While I was in the gold diggings, my health was bad for a month or so—for there we had no houses, and for the most part had to sleep on the ground or under rocks, where we could get a place. Talk of the army—I never saw half the hardship while I was in the service, that I have seen in the gold diggings. Could we have houses, or good tents, however, we could be comfortable, even at the diggings.

As for gold, *I have got plenty of it.* I have got about 793 pounds. It sells here for from $12 to $16 the ounce. I was in the diggings three months and a half, and if I had had something to wash out the dirt clean, I should have got as much again; for we can get nothing near all of it out. I have a number of pretty large pieces—*one piece weighing five pounds.*

I want you to come out here; you can get just as much gold as you want. I know where there is a ledge that is almost solid gold; but I shall not tell any body, nor work at it, till my friends come out. I found it out by one of the Indian Chiefs, whose life I saved, when he was about to be murdered. A great many are killed, and nothing is said about it.

The excitement is so great, that everybody has been digging gold, and every one here has got a plenty of gold. Living here is now two dollars a day. It has been ten dollars.

The gold country is immense. I have been five hundred miles up the country; and the further we go, the thicker the gold is. I think on the river where I was, the fountain head is in the mountains; but it is awful traveling to get up to my ledge. I know where there is plenty of *silver* in the mountains. We found that when I was with the Indians. They took me prisoner, and I was with them nine months. At last I discovered that one of the Chiefs was a Free-mason, and he at once set me free. *I find that a great many of the Indian Chiefs are Free masons.* I was made a mason by the recommendation of an aged friend, before I left Michigan. I left them when the war first began, and went and joined Colonel Fremont's regiment. We crossed the mountains, and I got taken by the Indians. I was released in consequence of being a Mason; and I would advise all that intend to come out to this wild country, to be Masons, *for they will find true friends among the Indians.* The Indians hold masonry to be sacred—which it is.

If you was here, you could make money as they get your trade just as fast as you please; for mechanics here will not work at their trades, because they get rich so much faster at the gold diggins.

You never saw such a set as there is in this place. There are people of all nations and colors. If Congress does not make some laws, and strict ones too, I do not know what we shall do. It will be "the hardest fend off." The population here are getting to be awful bad; and *it is caused by that curse of the earth, Rum.* If that had been kept out, there would have been no trouble here. It is warm weather here now. No snow. There was some snow at the diggins, not much.

If you come out, come with a number. The more that come together, the better they can do. I understood yesterday that news had come from Monterey, that they had found an inexhaustible gold mine, about 60 miles from there, and also some silver mines; but *we take no notice of the silver mines*, which can be got at, at half the trouble of the gold. Quicksilver is here in abundance, in all the hills.

Terrible Tornado.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—*Loss of Life.*—We learn from the Shelby (Ky.) News, of the 21st inst., that a terrible storm passed over that county on the night of the 20th, about 15 minutes before 10 o'clock. The duration of the storm was not more than from one to two minutes, and yet, in that brief period, immense damage was done to the town. Mr. O'Neill's rope-walk and hemp-house are considerably injured, and a horse's leg broken. The house belonging to the heirs of Henry Crittenden, deceased, occupied by Mr. O'Niell, had the gable end blown in and the kitchen partly demolished. Mr. T. Oliver's house was slightly injured; Mr. Coot's shop very much injured; the blacksmith-shop of Messrs. Willis and McCampbell razed to the ground. Mrs. Marshall's kitchen was demolished; Mr. Stanford's front brick dwelling perfectly demolished; also a frame house immediately opposite, as also another a short distance above. Miss Abby Mills's dwelling, Mr. A. Smith's, and those occupied by Mr. Rosebury, Mr. Demaree, Mr. J. W. Hickman, Mr. J. F. Chinn, and Mr. W. McCampbell, were greatly damaged. A number of stables, chimneys and fences are blown down. Cellar doors were blown open and torn from their hinges, and much minor injury done to property, which, in the general wreck, is not regarded. No one was seriously injured. Mr. J. F. Chinn and one of his children, and a daughter of Mr. Demaree, were severely cut by bricks.

In the neighborhood of Bardstown the storm was very destructive. The house of Mr. Newbolt, about three miles north of Bardstown, near the Shepherdsville road, was blown down; Mrs. Newbolt was killed, and one or two of the children badly injured. The roof of Thos. Aud's dwelling-house, near Bardstown, was blown off—his kitchen razed to the ground, and three negroes badly injured. Anderson's work-shop, in the same neighborhood, was scattered to the four winds. Stables, barns and fences were scattered in every direction.

The neighborhood of Taylorsville suffered probably as much as the country around Shelbyville and Bardstown. The storm is said to have raged with great fury in portions of Mercer and Anderson.

THE TELEGRAPH IN GERMANY.—Two great telegraphic lines which were begun last year, are now about to be completed, one of these lines goes from Berlin, by Magdeburg, Hanover and Mindenj to Cologne, and from there to the frontier of Belgium. The other extends from Berlin, by Coethen, Halee, Eisenach and Cassel, to Frankfort on the Main. The establishment of three other telegraph lines will be begun shortly, viz: One from Berlin to Stettin, one from Berlin to Hamburg, and one from Berlin, through Breslau, to the Austrian line.

RIOT AT LITTLE FALLS.—The telegraph reports a great riot at Little Falls, N. Y., on the 17th inst., with Irishmen. There was great excitement, etc. Canal hands, to the number of 200 or 300, collected around the officers. One man, having a pistol, was arrested when about to fire.

LARGE STEAMBOAT SALE.—Mr. Eli Kelly, receiver of the People's Line of North River steamboats, at New York, is to sell at public auction in a few days, the whole of that immense property to the highest bidder. The company owns the steamers Isaac Newton, Oregon, South America, North America, Rochester, Columbia, New Jersey, John Mason, and one-half of the Empire, and Troy.

☞ A liberal and moral system of free education has just been adopted by the Haytien government.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Condensed Decisions—NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1849.
[*Continued.*]

Where a partition of land has been judicially made in strict conformity with the order of survey granted on the application of one party, without opposition from the other, and neither party has made any reservations, the survey being the basis of the partition, it will not be disturbed.

JOHN T. MOORE *vs.* B. MCKIERNAN....No. 1291....*Appeal from the Tenth Judicial District Court, Parish of Madison*....ROST, J....*Per curiam:* Plaintiff appealed from a judgment setting aside a partition made by the notary appointed by the Court for that purpose. The property divided is a tract of land of which the plaintiff owns one undivided fourth and the defendant the remaining three-fourths.

The grounds of the opposition to the homologation of the partition, which prevailed in the Court below, and on which the appellee relies, are as follows: 1st. The notary should have divided the land in four equal parts as to value and set apart the share of each party, so that the three lots of the defendant should adjoin one another. 2d. The testimony shows that lot No. 4 is equal to one-fourth of the value of the whole tract, and the defendant insists that the notary should have assigned that lot to the plaintiff. 3d. The partition as made has injured the value of the three lots assigned to the defendant at least five dollars per acre.

The land was divided into four lots of equal dimensions and having an equal portion of front on the Mississippi River, in strict conformity with the order of survey granted by the Judge on the application of the plaintiff and without opposition from the defendant. Under that order the surveyor had nothing to do with the value of the lots. The intention of the parties was that the survey made should be taken as the basis of the partition, and that the value should be ascertained by the experts. This was done in presence of the agents of both parties, and without any opposition from them. Under the facts of the case, the notary could not have acted otherwise than he did. Without an express agreement of the parties, made in writing and notified to the notary, authorizing that officer not to draw lots, he could not dispense with that formality, and if it be true that the partition made has injured the value of the three lots assigned to the defendant, it is a risk which he took when he consented to a partition in kind, without making proper reservations.

The partition is legal and binding, and no reason has been or can be given for setting it aside. It is therefore ordered that the judgment in this case be reversed. It is further ordered that the partition made between the plaintiff and defendant, before Malcolm Wallace, a notary public, on the 29th March, 1848, be homologated and made the judgment of the Court. It is further ordered that the defendant pay the costs of this appeal, those of the Court below to be paid as provided by the act of partition.

A sheriff will not be allowed his charges for keeping property under seizure when he incurs no labor, trouble or expense and no keeper was appointed, the property having, by consent of parties, been placed in possession of one of them, immediately after the seizure.

A. LEDOUX & CO. *vs.* JAMES RUCKER, ET AL.—ON RULE OF S. H. SURTZ, SHERIFF, *vs.* A. LEDOUX, & CO.....No. 1261.....*Appeal from the Seventh Judicial District Court, Parish of West Feliciana*....KING, J....In this case the Sheriff claimed from Ledoux & Co. $2947 50, for nearly four year's keeping of eighteen slaves. It appears the slaves were seized under an order of seizure and sale, obtained by Ledoux & Co., which was suspended all that time by an injunction. The Sheriff took a rule on Ledoux & Co., claiming the above amount for the safe-keeping of the slaves while under seizure, being at the rate of 12½ cents per day for each slave. The judgment below was reversed, and judgment rendered for Ledoux & Co., plaintiff to pay costs in both Courts, it appearing that the slaves had been brought temporarily into the Parish of West Feliciana, and, after the seizure, one of the defendants in execution was permitted to return them to his plantation, in an adjoining parish, where they have since remained. No keeper had been appointed, and the sheriff never had the custody of them, nor performed any services, after their seizure, and was not subjected to trouble or expense of any kind.

OLIVER B. COBB [*vs.* BRUNER, MORGAN AND MARKHAM....No. 1281....*Appeal from the Tenth Judicial District Court, Parish of Madison*...ROST, J....The judgment in this case was amended so as to allow the defendants to recover of the plaintiff and Robert Garland, his surety, *in solido*, the sum of $120 damages instead of $39 34; and the judgment as amended was affirmed.

THOMPSON J. BIRD *vs.* W. W. PATE, ADMINISTRATOR, W. D. BAKER, APPELLANT....*Appeal from the Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of East Baton Rouge*....ROST, J....The only points of law decided in this case were that notes given by a tutor to minors, whose estate he administers, are not transferable by endorsement or delivery as long as the minority lasts, and that creditors of an estate can plead no prescription which could not avail the debtor, if pleaded by himself. The plaintiff was recognized as a creditor, in several sums, of the succession of David Pate, to be classed in the general settlement of the succession, reserving to plaintiff his rights to the proceeds of the property alleged to have been mortgaged to him, the succession to pay costs in both Courts.

WARREN M. BENTON *vs.* JAMES ROBERTS, et al.. No. 1257....*Appeal from the Tenth Judicial District Court, Parish of Carroll*....SLIDELL J.... In this case it was held that the mere joint ownership of real estate does not confer upon the owners the authority to bind each other *in solido* by the signature of promissory notes, and that to enable commercial partners so to bind each other, in relation to land owned by them jointly, an express authorization, or at least one clearly to be implied from the course of business of the firm, would be necessary. In the absence of such express or implied authority, it would be incumbent on the payee to prove that the amount of the note had enured to the benefit of the partnership, thus enforcing a liability against the partnership rather by reason of the circumstances of the case than by force of the note itself.

WILFRED WILLIAMS *vs.* WM. DENNIS....*Appeal from the Eighth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Helena*....ROST J....The judgment in this case was reversed and a judgment rendered for plaintiff for $400, for money loaned, and the further sum of $184 22, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from Feb. 6, 1844, till paid, and the costs of the District Court; those of the appeal to be paid by the plaintiff and appellee.

SUCCESSION OF E. L. WHITTEN, MILDRED BENTON et al. appellants, and ANTOINETTE JOHNSON, tutrix, appellee....SLIDELL, J....The judgment in this case was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

MURRAY M. THOMPSON *vs.* WM. C. MYLNE, HEIRS OF D. URQUHART, intervenors....No. 749. *Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans*....ROST, J....This case has already been before the Supreme Court, and is reported in 11 Rob. 349. The only point of law decided was that after a final judgment, in the Supreme Court, it is too late to intervene. C. P. 389, 394. The intervention of Alex. Dennistoun was therefore dismissed.

Where a party claims heavy damages, in proportion to the value of the property alleged to have been illegally seized under a *fi. fa.*, and the claim is unsupported by evidence, and is evidently fictitious, the Supreme Court will not entertain jurisdiction of the case, and the appeal will be dismissed.

MARIE M. VOGEL, wife of Louis Picket, *vs.* G. RETAUD and FRANCIS MOUNEY *in solido*....No. 1002..*Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans*...KING, J...Plaintiff alleges, that under an execution directed against the property of her husband, the defendant, Retaud, caused her separate effects to be seized. She avers the value of the property levied upon to be $103, and prays that it be restored to her, and that the defendants be condemned to pay her $250, as damages for the wrongful seizure. *Per Curiam:* No circumstances of aggravation are stated, and thus the only basis laid for vindictive damages is the illegal taking. This claim for heavy damages in proportion to the value of the effects seized, unsupported by proof, is evidently a fictitious demand, which can give no jurisdiction to this Court. The only amount which can be considered as involved in this suit is $103, the alleged value of the effects seized. This case cannot be distinguished from that of Orillion *vs.* Slack, 17 L. R., 103. See also 16 L. R., 183; 3 R. R., 143; 1 Annual, 311. The appeal is therefore dismissed at the appellant's costs...P. S. Biron for plaintiff and appellant; Wolfe and Collins for defendants and appellees.

MARY WAKER et al. *vs.* GEORGE W. COPLEY... *Appeal from the Tenth Judicial District Court, Parish of Madison*...KING, J...The judgment of the District Court was reversed, and a judgment rendered in favor of defendant, the plaintiff to pay costs in both Courts.

WM. T. FERGUSON *vs.* H. W. SWEENEY...*Appeal from the Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of East Baton Rouge*....KING, J....Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Charter Election—Quarrel between the Common Council and the Legislature—Death of Mrs. Gerry—Sales of Marble Quarry and Steamboats—Porter's Aerial Machine—Money Market—Brooklyn Mayoralty Convention.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1849.

An effort is made, in view of the near approach of the Charter election in this city, to accommodate matters between the two sections of the "democratic" party, and there is a fair prospect of its success. If the old wounds can be healed it is extremely probable that the Board of Aldermen will return to its old complexion, for many whigs will pretty certainly vote the independent ticket, and thereby lose the only branch of the municipal government that they possess. The Board of Assistant Aldermen is "democratic," and the Mayor *ditto*, but the whigs are pronounced responsible for all the "misrule and extravagance" under which our city has suffered for the last—century or two. It is rather a strange fact, when we consider that the whig party died by suicide last summer, that the said party should now be doing so much damage to our city of New York, and to the country in general, but "so it is." The Globe of yesterday, however, gives us hopes of release from its influences in the following paragraph:

"The *purification* and re-union of the democracy is now progressing with all healthful and prudent speed, and long before we shall be required to enter another Presidential contest, we shall possess potency sufficient to hurl whiggery from the places of power and patronage which it has surreptitiously obtained."

This probably means that Free Soilism is destined to occupy the grave from which whiggery has been "resurrected," and that the Globe is about to return to the true faith. Let the Globe and its compeers do what they may, I will venture to predict that the democracy will continue to triumph, as it did in 1836, 1840, 1844 and 1848. *Them's* my politics. If I sought an office, I might possibly keep them out of print, but as I have no such hankering, I speak my sentiments. I know, and every man ought to know, that it is not "party" that does so much administrative mischief, it is *money*. Our offices generally are too lucrative, and involve too much patronage: and whig, democrat and independent, alike abuse them.

The quarrel between our Common Council and the Legislature of the State, grows more interesting daily, and the issue is doubtful. In Common Council last night, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Clarkson Crolius, denounced the treatment of the New York supervisory committee, in Albany, as "the grossest kind of an insult—an insult that should be resented in the firmest manner—as undignified and beneath the character of the legislators as men, as gentlemen, and as members of a legislative body."

Nothing of this kind works to the advantage of our city. The supervisory committee had no business in Albany, and the pretensions of the authority which sent it there will not be tolerated by the Legislature.

Under the obituary head of one of the papers I see the following announcement:

Departed this life, at New Haven, the 17th inst., in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Gerry, relict of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"Thus another link is broken."

The great Rain Marble Quarry at Tuckahoe, Westchester county, in this State, is to be sold on Friday next to the highest bidder. From this quarry was taken the marble for the construction of the old Merchants' Exchange, the Customhouse and Stewart's Store, in this city; the General Post-office in Washington, the City Hall in Brooklyn, and the Customhouse in your city. The quarry lies along the Harlem Railroad, 16 miles from this city.

A great sale of steamboats, comprising some of the finest that ply between this city and Albany, will be made in a few days. Among them are the Isaac Newton, Empire, Oregon, Rochester, Hendrik Hudson, South America and North America. They form a part of the property of the bankrupt company known as the People's Line, of which Mr. Eli Kelly, of this city, has been appointed Receiver.

A model of Porter's Aerial Machine was yesterday afternoon brought into Wall street, and an attempt was made to raise it, but it would n't fly. Another effort will be made soon, perhaps to-day, but not before I close my letter.

In the money market, business has been very brisk for the past two days. Bills on London sold at 6 to 7¼, and on Paris at 5.33 to 5.37f. At these rates we shall soon find specie flowing into our country in large quantities, and the prospect is that they will reach a still lower point before the next steamer sails.

No Treasury Notes, that I have heard of, were offered to-day. U. S. Sixes, '68, sold at 112½. Harlem Railroad, 60½ to 61.

In Brooklyn, last night, the Whigs held their Mayoralty Convention, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Mayor Stryker, offering him the re-nomination. His Honor declined the offer in the most positive manner, and the Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate. After several ballotings, without effecting a choice, the Convention adjourned to another evening.

Our weather continues delightful, and navigation is open to Albany. The first boat passed up yesterday.

Respectfully, yours, etc., INDICATOR.

H. W. ELLSWORTH.—The Daily Journal published at Lafayette, Indiana, says, in yesterday's Daily Journal we published an item, on the authority of the New York Commercial Advertiser, fastening on this gentleman, whose home residence is Lafayette, the disgraceful charge of lending the sanction of his official character to the smuggling of goods into the Swedish port of Stockholm. This accusation reflects not only upon the private reputation of Mr. Ellsworth, but impresses with a shameful stigma our national honor. Americans abroad and at home, who neither know nor care for Mr. Ellsworth personally, cannot but be wounded in their finest sensibilities, in thinking of the mere possibility of the asserted derelictions being true. For this reason we think the matter should at once be reduced to a certainty, that the innocent may escape, and the guilty—if guilt there be—suffer the just punishment which such an outrage merits. We have been shown a private letter from Mr. Ellsworth, dated at Stockholm, October 30, 1848, from which we are permitted to make an extract that would seem to exculpate him entirely, and fix upon another the reproach with which he stands accused. The extract is substantially in these words:

He (says Mr. E., alluding to a gentleman whose name is purposely withheld,) had the impudence to forward all the purchases he made during his journey, to my address; and to expect *that I would reclaim the same, free of duty!* Such a collection was never got together before: sweetmeats, silk curtains, petticoats, new linen, maps, and a go-cart for children; carpets, hams, flour, and perfumery, contained in about twenty trunks and boxes. My refusal to aid him, as he had expected, aroused his avarice, and led him to employ ungentlemanly language in a note he wrote to me. My answer was conceived and expressed with more feeling than his own, and admitted of no reply. As soon as I received his communication, I simply answered it as follows:

"SIR—With the assurance that your polite note of this morning has received all the consideration it so eminently deserves, I am, &c., H. W. ELLSWORTH."

These few words threw him into a most violent passion; and he is welcome to continue it at his pleasure. My whole action in the matter was *right*; and I have therefore determined to let it stand, without any attempt at reconciliation. It is, in fact, a good "finale" to the series of disagreeable interviews I have had with him.

So much for petty quarrels, which, considering the person who offended me, are hardly worth alluding to.

AN UNKNOWN CITY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* states that an ancient city has been accidentally discovered in Asia Minor, situated on the borders of the old kingdoms of Pontus, Cappadocia and Galatia. Seven temples and about two hundred houses have been found, although in a partially ruined condition. Dr. Brunner, who has visited these structures, has not as yet been able to find any inscription or bas-relief that could furnish the least trace to the name or history of this city, situated in the midst of extensive excavations which no traveller has been known ere now to visit.

☞ A wretch in New York, because some children were playing before his house, came out and poured a kettle of boiling water over them.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

THE DEW.....BY C. S. PERCIVAL.

When the sombre shades of even
Gather o'er the darkened earth,
Silently the dew of Heaven
Through the dim air wanders forth;
And with holy ministration,
Hasting on its angel wings,
Life to fainting vegetation,
As a gentle spirit, brings.

Then, as glance the rays of morning
O'er the new-awakened earth,
Smiling flowers her lap adorning,
To the night dew owe their birth;
And the scented mead rejoices,
Bathing still in fragrant dew;
While a thousand happy voices
Breathe for it their songs anew.

When the sombre shades of sorrow
Cloud the heart and dim the eye,
Silent thus, ere dawns the morrow,
Falls the dew of sympathy;
And a holy benediction
Bearing on its balmy wings,
Hope and courage in affliction
To the fainting soul it brings.

Then, as o'er the waking spirit
Wakes anew the joyous morn,
Flowers of hope and gladness cheer it,
From the dew of kindness born.
And the heart is like a meadow
Freshened by the fragrant dew,
Where from sunshine and from shadow
Chord songs are heard anew.

Murfreesboro', Tenn.

CHAUCER'S HEIRS.—It is not generally known that a lineal descendant of Geoffrey Chaucer, the "father of English poetry," came near being king of England. It happened in this wise. The poet had only one son, Thomas, who had only one child, Alice Chaucer, who married for the third time, 1430, William de la Pole, Earl, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk, who was attainted and beheaded in 1450. By him she had three children, the eldest of whom, John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, married the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV, by whom he had a numerous family, the eldest of whom, John de la Pole, was declared by Richard III heir apparent to the throne, in the event of the Prince of Wales dying without issue; so that for some time, as Sir Harris Nicholas remarks, there was a great probability of the poet's great-great-grandson succeeding to the crown. But the Earl of Lincoln (for such he had been created in his father's life-time) was killed in the not very glorious battle of Stoke, in 1487, and in his person the family of the poet became extinct—a fate, singular to say, which has attended the families of *all* the great English poets.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—The Rev. Baptist Noel, in his late work, says that of the churches of the Establishment, 13,000 are generally without evangelical activity, without brotherly fellowship, without discipline, without spirituality, without faith. Like Laodicea, they are lukewarm; like Sardis, they have a name to live and are dead. Of its 16,000 ministers, about 1568 do nothing; about 6981 limit their thoughts and labors to small parishes, which contain from 150 to 300 souls; while others in cities and towns profess to take charge of 8000 or 9000 souls. "And of the 12,923 working pastors of churches," he says, "I fear, from various concurrent symptoms, that about 10,000 are unconverted men, who neither preach nor know the Gospel."

The Organization of Labor.

NUMBER XXIIII.

Monsieur de Tocqueville, in his work of American Democracy, says: "that in America *the Masses* always govern." This is one of the most stupid Assertions ever made by any Politician. The *Masses* never govern, neither here nor in Europe, but are governed by Impulses from Above or Below. It is true they elect their Governor and select their Shoemaker; but they know very well, that if their Governor needed their Dictation for Governing, and their Shoemaker their Teaching for the Making of Shoes, they both would be good for Nothing. But how are they impelled to make their Election? let us see: After General Taylor's Battle of Palo Alto, his Name for the Presidency was *whispered;* after the Slaughter of Resaca de la Palma, it was sounded *aloud.* The Storming of Monterey and the Bombardment of the Bishop's Palace, made the *Clamor universal;* and the Massacre at Buena Vista *settled* the Matter. *The President was made.* Voting and Installation are mere Forms. Do you see what impels *the Masses?*

But here the Power of "the Masses" ends, as much as that of those who have found their Shoemaker; the Rest belongs to the President and the Man that makes Shoes: They, the People, have to take their Acts of Government, as they take their Shoes, for better or worse: And, what do you think, would these Acts be, if the President elect were not guided by superior Motives than those of his Electors? (the Masses.)

Now go! Ask any one of these laboring Millions, for these are "the Masses," the principal Electors, what Change, for better or worse, the Election of this or that President has had on his Labor, he will tell you: None at all. And that for the very simple Reason: the President has no Power to furnish Employment for Those who wish to labor; nor to make Those labor who wish not.

In my Last I have promised to say something of One who had proposed to do a great Deal for the Laborer, by making the State, who until now, is but the Consumer and Oppressor of the Laborer, to labor himself; and what Demand is more reasonable than that. He who exists and is supported by Labor, should make Provision for All, to labor, and if he can or will not, make Room for him *that can and will!* But the State is governed by Politicians, and these, we know, will never labor for others, but only for themselves; for if they did, there would not be found an idle Person in the Land; and it is that which Louis Blanc proposed to accomplish by "*the Organization of Labor.*"

Alas, Louis Blanc is nothing but a Politician. Hear what he has to say: "You attribute to my System and to the national Workshops the Miseries of my Country. Allow me to repel with all the Indignation of an honest Man *such a horrible Responsibility.* No, Sir, no! Absolutely I was *Nothing* in the Creation of the national Workshops. It was Marie, &c." What do you say to that? The nominal Father of the great Work of social Redemption utterly disclaims to have had any Hand in it, as if the Thing attempted was so horribly wicked that an honest Idler must be ashamed of it. Upon your word, Louis, we take it for granted that you was "Nothing," and will be "Nothing" in the Creation of any Workshops; but you was Something in consuming the Earnings of Workshops, as your political Compeers inform us. Hear them: "M. Garnier Pagès made some Observations on his [Louis's] Parsimony; and M. Grandmesmil complained of the bad Fare of the Luxemburg, asserting that the Employées kept a far better Table." And what was that "Parsimony" and "bad Fare?" *Neither he* [L. Blanc] *nor Albert spent more than two Francs and a half for a Dinner;* and that he did, as he says himself, "with Workmen sitting opposite [him] me, who stood in Need of the common Necessaries of Life." What, then, must have been the Fare of these Employées, who, in the midst of many Thousands of starving Laborers, "kept a far better Table?"- In Paris one can, for half a Franc, eat a very good Dinner, and many an industrious and better Man than any of those who composed the Provisional Government spends less. Can you understand *now* the Cause of the Massacre in June?

Now tell us, Louis, if you, who are "absolutely Nothing," are considered to *fare badly* on a Dinner at two Francs and a half—what then, think you, should be the Fare of the Laborer who is *Everything*, because he furnishes you with these Dinners? Can he not justly demand of you *to be and to do Something*, and to take your due Share in the Labor, Privations and Sufferings, which must be endured in "the Organization of Labor?"

CHRISTIAN BURGHALDER.

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