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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Loco-Foco Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.

The Illinois Loco-Foco Convention have recommended Gen. CASS as their first choice, and WOODBURY as the second. The present State Officers are all recommended. The Loco-Focos of Missouri have nominated JAMES B. BOWLIN of St. Louis as a candidate for reelection to Congress.

Latest from China.

By the ship *Samuel Russell*, Capt. PALMER, arrived at this port yesterday, we have received the *China Mail* of January 29. The *Samuel Russell* has made an excellent passage, only 72 days from Macao. The intelligence is of a pacific character. Negotiations were in progress which, it was believed, would lead to a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties. Keying had addressed a communication to the British Consul Macgregor on the 12th, the following paragraph of which sufficiently explains its spirit:

In the measures taken for the protection of the English, and of the merchants and people of different countries, I have really used the utmost exertion of mind and body, and they are in the highest degree complete. Not only may I face the English, but also the thousands of nations in the whole world. If you will restrain your merchants and people, the whole responsibility of protection shall rest with me alone. Thus all may hereafter yield obedience to the Treaty, and perpetually enjoy universal peace without end.

The native gentry of the City and Country of Canton have published an address to the people, from which we make an extract, showing the universal desire among the inhabitants to maintain peace and order.

Our Great Emperor, regarding all with the same benevolence, has permitted foreigners to come hither to trade, the primary object of which is that those foreigners from afar and those near shall all alike enjoy profit and advantage. But recently the inhabitants of the country towns and villages along the river have in united bodies beaten and driven foreigners away, because they came there to ramble about for amusement, or there have even been mutual homicides in fights, giving rise to serious cases; which, leaving out of the question the loss of peaceful feeling between Chinese and foreigners, and the obstacles thereby opposed to the high authorities in the management of affairs, is also really the cause of inconvenience to us, the literati and the people, both in person and property.

We therefore, send this declaration to the gentry, literati, fathers, and elders of the villages. Fathers must warn their children, and elder brothers urge their juniors, to be peaceful and quiet. If foreigners chance to come and wander about for amusement without giving any annoyance, they may in fact be permitted to do so. And if they, relying on their force, insult any one, you should instantly excuse them to your authorities, that they may upon evidence examine into the cases, and take the necessary measures with reference to them; but you should on no account at once proceed to beat and wound them, so as to bring about disturbances.

OHIO.—The Whigs of Champaign County adopted the following resolution at their County Convention:

Resolved, That of all American Statesmen we would rather see HENRY CLAY President—yet we feel we are but doing our duty, in leaving the choice of a candidate to the Whig National Convention; and we hereby pledge our undivided whole-souled support to the nominee of that Convention.

THE MARYLAND TAYLOR CONVENTION.—This Convention met at Baltimore on Wednesday. Hon. ALEX. RANDALL of Anne Arundel Co. presided, and delegates were present from all the Congressional districts. Speeches were made, an "Address to the People of Maryland and the United States" adopted, and resolutions passed advocating strongly the claims of Gen. Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency. The following State Electoral ticket was adopted:

For the State at large:
CHARLES H. PITTS, RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL.

Dist. I..Dr. William Tyler.	IV..Thos S. Alexander
II..Thomas F. Howe.	V..Henry E. Wright.
III..John Wesley Walker.	VI..James A. Stewart

SHALL WE HELP THEM?—There are in this country a large number of Poles who are here, not by their own will for purposes of trade or in search of a better position in life, but because some European despot compelled them to come. In the present momentous crisis they long to return and share the fortunes of their own country. They are without means. Can nothing be done to enable them to accomplish their wish? We trust that this matter will be taken in hand by those who are able to do so effectually. Who will move first?

THE ART UNION OF PHILADELPHIA.—We would remind the friends of Art, that the distribution of Prizes of this Art Union will take place on the 1st of May—Monday next. Those who intend to subscribe should send in their names at once to JOHN P. RIDNER, Art-Union Building, Broadway, who is the Honorary Secretary for this City. It should be borne in mind that all the members of this Art-Union have free admission to the Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

SINGULAR ERROR.—By a recent survey of Chester Co. Pa. made by ecurate surveyors for the purpose of having a map drawn, it appears that Mr. Wm. Smith, who has for the last two years been a member of the Assembly of Delaware, actually resides within the boundary of Pennsylvania, his dwelling being about four hundred yards from the Delaware line.

PRESENT TO NEW-YORK FROM THE POPE.—M. Vattemare has just received a letter from his agent in Paris, stating that Pius IX. has ordered to be forwarded to the Legislature of New-York, two cases—one containing the complete collection of the *Calleographia Camerale*, a magnificent series of engravings, in four large port-folios, representing the Antiquities of Rome; the other, three sets of the Medals in bronze, silver, and gold, struck under the pontificate of Pius IX. The Secretary of the Papal Embassy called in person at the office in Paris, and left a letter from the Prime Minister, Cardinal Antonelli, addressed to the Bishop of New-York.

GEN. CASS.—The *St. Lawrence Republican*, an influential Loco-Foco paper, and for many years the organ of the late Governor Wright, published in its last number a letter from Hon. Geo. Rathbun, which handles Gen. Cass without mittens. The *Republican* accompanies the publication with the following editorial notice:

The reader will notice the letter of Hon. George Rathbun, published in another column. Mr. Cass having sold himself and his principles to Southern task-masters in the vain hope of purchasing Southern votes, must not complain if his vacillation and treachery bring down upon the head of the Indigenous Statesman the contempt he deserves. A man who will stoop so low in subserviency as has Mr. Cass, can never be supported by the people. We regard him as the most truckling, subservient and unprincipled of all the dough-faces.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—The Delegates at large to the General State Convention, to nominate Democratic Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, are—for the Western Shore: Col. W. D. Bowie of Prince George's Co.—for the Eastern Shore: Col. Edward Lloyd of Talbot Co. [Baltimore Sun, 27.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As a gravel train was coming down the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad this morning, with the cars in front of the engine, the whole train was thrown off the track, and piled up some twenty feet high. The accident occurred in a deep cut in a lonely part of the road, in consequence of two large chestnut rails being laid across the track, about ten feet apart. It is supposed that the rails were laid across the track by some of the Irishmen on the road, with a design to intercept the passenger train, supposing that that would precede the gravel train.

The passenger train received timely notice of the catastrophe, and escaped the dreadful fate which was intended for it. The passengers were taken off a train from the Fitchburg Railroad.

Since writing the above, we learn that two of those injured (brakemen) are dead. The rails were *pinned* down to the track. [Boston Traveller, 27th.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The Bridge over Muscoty River, at West Lebanon, N. H. broke down under the weight of two cars laden with iron, on Wednesday, wounding one man mortally and six others slightly. The parties injured were all laborers on the road.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Debate in the House—Symptoms of Hostility to Scott and Taylor—Introduction of a Bill for the Construction of Twenty Sloops-of-War.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 27.

A debate sprung up in the House to-day, not merely interesting in itself, but indicative of the feeling of the Loco-Foco party toward those gallant Generals, SCOTT and TAYLOR.

Mr. BURT of S. C.—one of the most gentlemanly and honorable members of the House—reported a bill amendatory of an act which passed Congress in the Session of '46, containing a proviso that all appointments under it should cease to exist upon the advent of peace. The consequence, therefore, resulting would be a dismission from the Army of TAYLOR or SCOTT, as there could be but one Major-General—it being left for the President to retain or discard the one or the other.

Mr. BURT's bill contemplates the continuance in the service of both of these meritorious soldiers.—He contended that not only justice but the state of the country required their full command. The unsettled condition of Mexico, the disturbed state of our new Western frontier, and the immense extent of our newly acquired territory, imperiously demanded a larger force and a far greater number of officers.

Mr. BURT admitted the melancholy fact that we now should require a Standing Army of twenty thousand men, nearly quadruple its size at the commencement of this disastrous war. He did not mention the circumstance, it is true, as to be deprecated; but every honest lover of his country cannot but fear the misfortune and danger of such an over grown military establishment. Beside, while the nations of old monarchical Europe are fast being disenthralled of this great relic of barbarism—a Standing Army—it ill becomes "the Model Republic" to establish and foster it.

The number of officers, Mr. BURT said, could not be reduced with safety to the service. In no army of the civilized world was there so great a disproportion of officers to the rank and file; a disproportion sensibly and grievously felt in the war with Mexico. In the march and battles of the Army through the valley of Mexico, he said, oftentimes it happened that Colonels commanded brigades, Captains regiments, and even Second-Lieutenants, companies.

Mr. BURT is listened to always with much attention. With a personal character inspiring respect, and a manner graceful and conciliatory, his matter is always pregnant, and his remarks always pertinent to the issue. He never tires the attention of the House—never makes himself

"Common, hackneyed in the eyes of men"—

never exhausts the seats nor the patience of members.

Rather a different individual is Mr. HOUSTON of Ala. who followed after him, as it intending to shock the House with the strongest of contrasts.—Mr. HOUSTON has the most disagreeable of voices when it is raised—and it is never otherwise. He always speaks in a demi roar. But there is nothing deep, nothing guttural in his tone. It can be compared to nothing better than the sound made by an unskillful person attempting a performance upon a violin. Your blood runs cold with the harshness of the sound.

Still, voice is the gift of Nature. It is a man's misfortune, not his crime, if he have an excruciating one. But it is his crime, and not his misfortune, if he makes use of an unpleasant voice for unnecessary purposes. It is a violation of the condition of his being, to inflict merciless punishment upon the unoffending and the incapable of resistance.

He argued the propriety of referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole; in other words, of consigning it to permanent inefficiency. For he knew to give it such direction in the present state of the Session, and with the infinity of business before the House, would be equal to its indefinite postponement. It would be thrown into an *oubliette*, where it would lie incapable of being reached. The House adjourns, Peace is made, and SCOTT or TAYLOR is cashiered; the story of Belisarius to be modernized for our sire and our country.

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON of Miss. seemed to support his friend of Alabama, and certainly without imputation of inconsistency. He it was who wished, last session, to stint and vitiate the parsimonious vote of thanks which the House was finally pleased to grant Gen. TAYLOR for having won two of the most brilliant battles on record, and taking a fortified city with a force less in number than its defenders. There are men who never forgive the man they have wronged. Perhaps, however, Mr. THOMPSON is rather to be pitied for being unable to discover SCOTT's or TAYLOR's merits, than to be censured for refusing to appreciate them. Certainly he is a man who has not the reputation of intending injustice to any one.

But still he, and Mr. HOUSTON, who both assume to be leaders of the party, (and perhaps with as much justice and with as much propriety as any others,) earnestly combatted Mr. BURT's recommendation;—the failure of which they knew must inevitably result in the retirement of either TAYLOR or SCOTT from the Army. Mr. BURT expressly and emphatically stated to a question from one of them, that such would be the inevitable consequence of such failure. It then requires more charity than most can command to warrant the belief that these gentlemen were actuated in their conduct by no animosity toward one or both of these gallant *Whig* Generals.

Mr. HOLMES of S. C. at least, though a political ally of theirs, wanted charity to believe in the disinterestedness of their motives. For he said in the full hearing of the House, that he understood the intention of the speakers and their friends, and that it was no other than hostility toward one or the other of the Generals. So he was understood to say, and to repeat.

And beside he said, that though no friend, no professed friend of the President, if he were his worst enemy he could not wish him placed in the unpleasant predicament of being obliged to strike from the Army list one or the other of these heroes. He would not urge the alternative upon him.

Mr. KING of Geo. obtained the floor, and after remarking upon the entire needlessness of argument in relation to a matter so clear from its statement, and upon the general disposition of the House to dispute, debate and delay the passage of any bill, however common its character, or necessary its early enactment into a law, moved the previous question.

Mr. KING is a member assiduous in his duties, as well as an intelligent man and liberal politician. But he is withal a good-natured man, and yields sometimes to a desire to oblige what he cannot concede to reason; as in the present case.

For he had no sooner moved the Previous Question, and to the evident gratification of a greater portion of the House, than Mr. MCKAY rose to his feet, and in as persuasive tones as he could assume begged of him to withdraw it, just to give him time to introduce one little amendment and speak about six words. Mr. KING was not proof against the honeyed words and more seductive looks of the North Carolina diplomatist. The *atrox catonis animus* is not in the Georgian, and in a softened moment he gave in to MCKAY. That venerable and satute politician seized the grateful opportunity of haranguing the House after the style of Messrs. HOUSTON and THOMPSON, with some idiosyncracies beside; giving away occasionally to the interpolation of words from the bystanders, disposing of the floor, and taking everthing *es roi*. Finally, the cloven-foot peeped out. He moved an amendment that the operation of the bill should be postponed three months—i. e. till some time after the nominations at Baltimore and Philadelphia—lest the unrestrained indignation of the people should place the victim of Executive and Loco-Foco hate and injustice on the road to the Presidential Chair. Gen. MCKAY, with all your talent of management and all your Ulyssean wills, this time you were self-exposed! Your trap was wholly uncovered.

Mr. KING caught the Speaker's eye in almost desperation, as Gen. MCKAY was still in "the full tide of successful experiment," and insisted upon the instant Previous Question. Mr. MCKAY took his seat with a smothered growl.

Here are the three leaders of the Loco-Foco party in the House—MCKAY, HOUSTON and THOMPSON—self-exposed in an attempt to head the well-deserving Generals of the war. Their action, however reprehensible in itself, is of a consistency with the whole conduct of the Administration and of its friends in and out of Congress, toward SCOTT and TAYLOR, the last two years. From Palo Alto to Buena Vista, Gen. TAYLOR was pursued by the vindictive neglect, or aggressive censure of the Administration and its retainers; each additional victory gave new incentive to the exertions of his enemies at home; the more he routed the Mexicans, the more he inflamed the Loco-Focos. And what has been the fate of SCOTT? Struck down in the very midst of his victories, a prisoner-at-large in the city of his conquest, he awaits the verdict of his inferiors, before he can leave the scene of his glories. He will not land on the soil of his country—the renown of whose arms he has so much heightened—before a subsidized Press will be opened upon him.

Such is the gratitude of small minds for services too great to be recompensed!

Farther Foreign Extracts.

M. Victor Considerant.

From the London Morning Chronicle, March 29.

Two or three months ago there appeared in London a French gentleman of about 36 or 37 years of age, of grave dignified manners, military bearing, and extremely prepossessing appearance. He was rather above the middle height; his features were well formed, without being strictly regular; he wore a short beard, and his dark hair was carefully parted in the front, and hung in masses below the ears. He had the air of a man charged with a high mission, and not doubting of its success. In developing his views he spoke with an harmonious flow of well chosen words, a well-toned and well-managed voice, and the most perfect mastery both of his subject and himself. Not a shade of impatience or irritability ever crossed his fine open brow when his favorite doctrines were impugned, and he listened as well as he talked. He was constantly accompanied by two young men, who received all he said with admiring deference. This was Victor Considerant, formerly captain of artillery in the French service, now the most popular expositor of the doctrines of Fourier, and the acknowledged chief of the "Associationists," the sect who desire to reorganize society on his principles. These have been lamentably misunderstood and perverted by those members of the Provisional Government who have undertaken the settlement of the labor question, although they profess to venerate him as their master; and we ourselves may have been misled by them into a passing injustice in our allusions to him. But what is popularly termed Fourierism is not Fourierism; no candid reasoner, who has studied the system of Fourier as expounded by disciples like Considerant, will hesitate to class him among the great thinkers of the age; and while we reject the system, as a whole, for its present impracticability, we feel sure that mankind will, in the end, benefit largely by the incidental truths he has flung off, like sparks from a working engine, in elaborating it. A short extract from one of Considerant's appeals to the public will show how unjust we have been to these reasoners in this country:—"We attack no interest, no class. We call for no arrangement which may reduce the advantages of property or of any other acquired right. We accept completely the *regime* of the laws. We hold all violence in horror. It is freely, spontaneously, by exemplifying the advantages of labor organized *associatively*, that the happy transformation we seek to compass must be effected." They regard the subdivision of property in France as one of the most fruitful of the existing sources of evil; and they wish to enlighten and guide competition, instead of killing it. They have repeatedly deprecated the interference of the Legislature, and treated with undisguised contempt the popular abstractions of Equality and Fraternity, as indicating nothing practical. *Their* motto is, "Order, Liberty, and Justice." The main feature of the plan is thus stated in the preface to one of their tracts: "Fourier and the Associative School, believe that there would be an enormous saving and immense advantages in applying the principles of association to agriculture, to manufacture, to commerce, &c. They contend that the inhabitants of any community, instead of acting by fractions and with all interests at war, would become much richer and much happier if they associated their property, their labor, and their capacity." The community they would prefer 'or the experiment should consist of not less than 400 families, or about 2,000 souls, and should possess not less than a square league of ground. It would be managed by a committee of direction named by the majority of shareholders. The members, or so many of them as chose, would live in one large building or mass of buildings, like a college or barrack, each being lodged according to his rank or his means. The collective members were termed by Fourier a phalanx *(phalange,)* in analogy to the Macedonian phalanx, and *phalanstere*, etymologically speaking, signifies *manoir de la phalange*, just as *monastère* signifies *manoir des moines*. Hitherto, almost the only examples of association on a grand scale have been associations of capitalists, like canal or railway companies.—But there are two elements of production beside capital, namely, labor and talent; and all three are to be included in the partnership. Fourier proposed to allot four-twelfths of the profits to capital, five-twelfths to labor, and three-twelfths to talent. But this is not a rule; it is only a proportion taken as an example; any other basis will be adopted according to circumstances." Capital, for example, is to be remunerated according to the market rate of interest; and if the plan is well conceived, there is no reason why capitalists should not take shares in the speculation as well as in another.—Indeed, everything depends upon the plan: and the Fourierists rely on that of their founder, as essentially distinct from any hitherto submitted to the public; so that the failure of such schemes as Mr. Owen's cannot fairly or logically be objected to them. "Give us one fair trial," they exclaim, "and there is an end to the whole question if we fail." Great things, in the way of saving, are expected from unity of establishment, and great things, in the way of improved management, from unity of action; but the essential feature is a new arrangement or organization of labor, by which it is hoped to render labor attractive instead of repulsive, and a means of strengthening both mind and body, instead of blighting, cramping and paralyzing them. Insufficient remuneration, unhealthiness of working-places, isolation, monotony and long continuance, absence of cheerful rivalry—these are the main causes of the repulsiveness of labor. They may be greatly lessened, if not removed, by attending to tastes, talents and aptitudes, by allowing the same person to undertake two or more analogous branches, forming the workpeople into groups and *series*, and exciting between group and group, or series and series, the same rivalry which may be seen occasionally in full exercise, between the existing orders or divisions of society. We propose in our next article to show how far this system may be beneficially tried at once in France, since the public is pledged to a complete reorganization of some sort; and we may also pick out some hints for the guidance of of the employers of labor on a great scale in this country. For the present, we simply beg leave to call attention to the fact, that, startling as Fourier's or Considerant's notions may be from their novelty, these theorists never, in a single instance ran counter either to the recognized laws of human nature or to the established maxims of political economy. Instead of denying the weaknesses of mankind, they propose to turn them to account; instead of disputing the rights of property or capital they simply invite proprietors and capitalists to join with them, in what they believe will turn out a very profitable speculation.

The Use of Armies.

The *Débats* of this day devotes nearly the whole of its first page to a third communication from M. Michel Chevalier. In it there is one passage which has a practical application to the existing state of things, and we extract it.

The only Republic that existed two months back in the world with exist, that of the United States, has given for 70 years to Europe an example which ought not to have been lost. It is a confederation of Sovereign States, in number 28, which are supposed to have all a military force, and in each of which the first magistrate is pompously invested by the Constitution with the general command of the land and sea forces; but they have had the good sense not to keep up a permanent land force of more than 10,000 men in detachments along the frontier, in the direction of the Indian tribes or Canada; and at sea only a navy sufficient to cause the innumerable merchant vessels of the nation to be respected, without laying on the rate-payers more than a quarter of the sum which our navy costs. Beside this, there is only the militia which answers exactly to our National Guard, being formed like it of all the citizens, and entirely gratuitous, and which never meets but three times a year. The idea of a war between the Confederate States never enters any one's head. If you wish to know what return this system of peace and union has made to the Republic, it is easy to tell it. On the one hand, calculate what France has expended these 20 years for her military system, and on the other, add up all that during the same period, private persons and the States have given in North America, to dig canals and execute railways, to found books and open schools, to build the innumerable steamers which may be seen on the rivers and lakes, and compare the two sums together; you will be surprised to find that the first, that which the rate-payers have given in France for the keeping up of a military state, which has produced them nothing, and of which no result remains, exceeds the second, that which the United States have appropriated to all the ameliorations which among them have raised so high the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of the great number, and which remains to them as the constantly active element of riches, civilization and greatness. We on the other hand have given to the demon of war that which should have become capital; the United States have religiously respected the destination which good sense indicates for the economies of nations—they have converted it into capital. They have behaved like a wise nation; and they have been recompensed by the well-being of all the citizens, by the stability of the institutions and by the general advance in civilization. We have acted like prodigal or improvident folks; and are punished for doing so, by the formidable wretchedness of a portion of our brethren, by political convulsions, and by the violent perturbation of all society. If it is France which I select here among other European nations to compare to the United States, it is, first, because the affairs of France are those which most effect us; and next, because France is, of all the powers, that of which the military force is the most exaggerated. I have carefully examined the expense which the military system of France imposes on her, and I find that, everything included, with the fifty millions of military pensions which are secret, it amounts to a sum of 875 millions, independently of the charges of the public debt, the two-thirds of which are to be imputed to war.—Here, then, are 575 millions thrown away every year; 575 millions for war, in full peace! I do not know any abuse which calls for a more searching reform. What! for the mere satisfaction of keeping able-bodied men in an army or the navy, doing nothing, men who would not desire anything better than to enrich their country by their labor, to give 575 millions every year! What an impulse could be given to the intelligence and activity of the nation, to the production of riches, to the formation of capital, to the happiness of the population, if only the half of this sum to commence was employed in all the ameliorations which civilization calls for! This holocaust of the most precious element of popular progress surpasses 150 millions what England consumes to pay, who, however, is far richer than we are, who pays her sum and officers indefinitely more, and who has pretensions to guard and protect in every part of the world."

Certainly a large standing army is a very silly display of force, either for a republican or any other government, where there are no well grounded reasons for supposing that its action will be required; and we hope the day is not far distant when nations will understand each other so well that there will be no necessity for keeping up armies merely as bugbears to frighten each other into the maintenance of peace. We hope also that the internal affairs of all States may be so well administered, and the people so enlightened, as to know that they are well governed; that there will be no necessity for any other armed force for the protection of order than that of the armed citizens themselves against the scum of society. This, however, must be the work of time, and until it arrives the maintenance, proportioned in extent to real circumstances, will be necessary. The government of Europe must have found out by this time that large armies are of very little use for the protection of thrones where they cease to be respected by the people, and the commotion into which Europe has been thrown will, we trust, convince all governments that large standing armies are the first cause of national bankruptcies. Time, however, must be allowed for things to settle down, and we should like to ask M. Chevalier how he would find occupation in France for the labor capital of three or four hundred thousand soldiers thrown suddenly upon the labor market. The day may come when soldiers may be much better employed than in wasting idleness the produce of industry. What our political economists should do is to devise some rational plan to hasten the arrival of the time for the suppression of all the drones of society.—*Galignani's Messenger, March 31.*

France before the Revolution.

Now for the *noblesse*. Why, the *noblesse* of France has never recovered its existence since the great Revolution! Out of thirty-six millions of individuals, there are scarcely five thousand noble names. There are not *ten* families who now can trace their origin higher than Henri Quatre, and *none* who owe not their elevation to the favor of women! The French knighthood—once the glory of all, the chivalry of Christendom—had sadly degenerated in the days of *Henri Trois*, and its ranks have been replenished largely from the most impure of all sources. Many have even refused to wear their titles since 1830; and the rest have dragged them, attached to their names, like the bullet of the galley slave—a badge of disgrace, rather than a sign of honor. M. de Cormenin was never contradicted when he declared so boldly, that not one noble family in France but would find it hard to justify its pretensions to nobility. Thus you see the loss of our *noblesse* is purely nominal, and on that score we have nothing to regret.

But the *système monarchique*. Ay, that indeed will be regretted in the country, for it had become the daily bread of every family throughout the land. Paris, in particular, had become one vast depôt of *employes*. I would defy you to find among the *bourgeoisie* of the whole city one simple household which either is not, was not, or hoped not to be employed under Government. In the *Ministere de la Marine* alone there are fifteen hundred *employes*. In every other public office a proportionate number. Some few of the offices are well paid; most of them but poorly so—salaries of £80 a year being the most numerous class, while many of the favored live merrily all their lives upon a hundred francs (£4) a month, and some are content to live upon hope alone for ten, fifteen, and even twenty years! I have often been struck with the total want of self-reliance in the French character. When Camille Desmoulins set about inquiring with such *bonne foi*, concerning the causes which had hitherto prevented the freedom of the nation, he overlooked this one great and primary cause, most important of all, most difficult to be overcome. No individual in this country ever chooses to assume the responsibility of his own actions. In the higher classes, man lays all its weight upon "*ma chef*;" among the *bourgeois*, it belongs entirely to "*ma femme*." Thus they have followed each other in the one pursuit, which may have chanced to be the fashion of the moment, at every period of their history. Under Louis Quatorze the whole nation, from the highest to the lowest, bent low, and bowed and kissed the ground beneath the monarch's feet—all were courtiers; under the Republic every one gave aid and counsel in the forming of Government; under the empire, every single individual went forth to fight for the honor of the country.—Under Louis Philippe the whole nation was composed of *functionaries*; there was no longer a monarchy, nor an aristocracy, nor even a democracy—the system had been called, in derision, one vast *functionocracy!* The Government was supported by gifts, and promises of places, which were created with such liberal hand that the class of *employés* in Paris has outnumbered every other order of *bourgeoisie*. Charles Dix and Polignac oppressed the people, and sought to make them slaves—Guizot and Louis Philippe dishonored them, and would have made them jacqueys! It was well that the working classes came to their relief in time, and rescued them on the very brink of the abyss.—*Cor. Manchester Examiner.*

Louis Philippe Exhibited.

The want of moral elevation and self respect, so conspicuous in Louis Philippe, from his very first *debut* as a monarch was visible throughout his whole system of politics, and his manner of quitting the stage, when all was over, was quite worthy of the way in which he appeared upon the boards when first the curtain rose. In the month of September, 1830, I chanced to be passing through the Tuileries, and paused for a moment to observe the gaping crowd gathered as usual beneath the balcony of the middle window. They had been waiting in the hope that the King would appear, as he was in the habit of doing every now and then, to show himself to the people, make his bow, and vanish.—Presently, a *laquais de place*, all befrogged and bebuttoned, drew near to where I was standing.—He was escorting a party of English, who seemed even more eager than the rest of the company to behold the new King. "Has he appeared?" said the *valet de place*. "Not yet," replied a bystander. "How long have you been waiting?" "About ten minutes." "Ten minutes, and you are waiting still? I will show you how to bring him out."—Thereupon the impudent varlet turned and shouted with all his might and main, "*Le Roi! Le Roi!*" a cry in which all the company joined lustily, and which was soon followed by the desired effect, for the King presently appeared upon the balcony and went through the usual form of laying his hand upon his heart, swearing to maintain the Charter, &c. and then withdrew. Not so with the *valet de place*, who remained with his party of sight hunters beneath the window, while the English gentleman at its head fished from his pocket the two franc piece, which had evidently been agreed upon for a sight of Louis Philippe. "Now would you like to hear him sing?" exclaimed the *cicerone*, as his prey was about to escape him by turning down one of the avenues of the garden. "How!" exclaimed the astonished Englishman, "Louis Philippe sing!" "Yes; if you like to hear him sing the Marseillaise, he shall do it directly; but the price is five francs." There was a whispering in English among the party—a look of doubt—an affirmation—a bet between the father and his son—and finally the three were agreed upon. Again did the *valet de place* shout "*Le Roi! Le Roi!*"—again did the crowd assembled re-echo the cry most loyally—once more did the King appear and proclaim his readiness to defend the Charter—and again was he about to withdraw, when the hoarse voice of the *valet de place* "*La Marseillaise! La Marseillaise!*"—and he began himself to scream the air in a discordant tone. The strain was caught up by the bystanders, while Louis Philippe, leaning against the iron railing of the balcony, joined in it right lustily—beating the time with his glove upon the crown of the shako of the Garde Nationale which he held in his hand. I grieve to say my honor treat the scene took place exactly as I have described it. I was told afterward that the thing was common enough. For two francs the King was shown—for five he was made to sing! It was curious to observe the effect produced upon the English party! I have just been mentioning. The young ones laughed most heartily at the whole affair, while the father colored deeply; and having flung the promised coin to the showman, walked away quickly, with a muttered expression of contempt upon his lips.—*Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.*

The Working Classes of France.

No greater error can be committed than that which exists in England with regard to the working classes of France. The word *canaille* is distributed freely, without reflection and without judgment. The workmen of Paris, especially, are a most extraordinary class; for the most part possessed of education, and a certain degree of refinement of manners, which immediately place them on a level with the class above them, while in intellect, and above all, in *earnestness*, they are far superior. Look at their behaviour in this revolution, and behold the truth of what I state. The tone of thought and language—the very atmosphere we breathe—seems elevated and purified. What would have been taxed as high flown romance but a few weeks ago, has grown to be accepted as the ordinary aim and purpose of every man. I have attended the most remarkable of the numerous clubs now set on foot, and can only view with amazement the existence of so much talent and eloquence among a class which has so long consented to be called the *lowest* in the country. I have heard speeches from the humble rostrum of a dimly-lighted *atelier* which would have done honor, for taste and cultivation, for elegance of language and neatness of delivery, to the highest assembly in the land. All the beauty of the country, too, whether aided by the higher aspirations which animate them, or by their yearning after all that is good and true, seems to have become the property of this class, and you will behold in these purely popular assemblies forms and countenances worthy of Athens in her most glorious days. Foreigners are struck with the remarkable propriety of language and demeanor exhibited in those assemblies—not a word ever being permitted to escape which could wound the most nervous susceptibility—not a syllable of abuse against the order of things which has been overthrown—not a gesture which is not governed by good taste and feeling. "By tyrants we have been treated like brutes," said one of the orators the other day, "by milder governors we have been treated as children—let us arise then, and show that we are men, and claim our responsibility in the Government as well as those who are richer—not better—than ourselves."—*Correspondence Manchester Examiner.*

The Republic of England.

From Punch.

Yesterday *Mr. Punch* had a dream, which was not all a dream. *Mr. Punch* was reading the *Morning Herald* at the club, and he fell asleep therewith, and he dreamed that a great revolution had been accomplished, and an ancient monarchy toppsytursyfied, and that the *Morning Herald* was the Government paper, and contained as follows:

This day the Citizen President of the Republic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, took possession of the palace of the nation.

His Excellency's Ministry is composed as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council, and Poet Laureate, Citizen Moncrton Milnes; Minister of the Interior, Citizen Benjamin D'Israeli; High Chancellor, Citizen Samuel Warren, with "Ten Thousand a Year" for salary; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Citizen Feargus O'Connor; Minister of Education, Citizen Harrison Ainsworth; Minister of the Colonies, Citizen Bulwer Lytton; Minister at War, Citizen Cobden; Minister of Ireland, Citizen Stafford, who resumed with pride the name of O'Brien; Master of the Mint, Citizen Duncombe; Paymaster-General, Citizen Borthwick; Archbishop of Canterbury, Citizen Bright; Commander-in-Chief, Citizen Mac Hale; Master of the Horse, Citizen Wildcombe.

Citizen Punch was sent ambassador to Paris, where the arrival of H. E. was greeted with Parisic applause.

Citizen Urquhart has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mare's Nest Islands, and has sailed to quest of his government.

Citizen Anstey took leave as Consul-General of Jericho. He addressed a parting allocution to the President of the Republic, which he performed, for about three days, in a private room.

Citizen John Russell is quieter to-day. Since the glorious events of Fruchtler, in which he behaved with so much mistaken gallantry, the Citizen's head has wandered considerably, and, it is supposed, has not recovered from the blow inflicted on it at the storming of Downing-st, when engaged in single combat with the intrepid Citizen Keeley. He still imagines that there are Whigs left in the country.

Citizen Lamartine goes Ambassador to Vienna. Citizeness George Sand, Ambassadress from the French Republic, had an audience, yesterday, of his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The wife of his Excellency was present during the interview.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANCHESTER.—The official report of the state of employment within the borough of Manchester, is, in the present week, we regret to say, very unfavorable. The aggregate number of operatives engaged on full time has been seriously diminished, and a considerable increase has also been made to the number working short time. The report is as follows: Number working full time last week, 36,313; in the present week, 29,196; number working short time last week 6,000; in the present week 7,323. The number of hands wholly out of employment in the past week was 8,313; in the present week 8,120.—Great numbers of the working classes, as we have already stated, are suffering severely from the want of employment, and many are reduced to extreme indigence and privation. The wretched state to which thousands of industrious operatives are reduced renders them unsettled and restless. Perhaps at no former period of the history of Manchester was so much distress felt as at present among all classes; the merchant, the manufacturer, the shop-keeper, and the toiling operative are all involved in the common depression.

Howitt's Journal gives the following translation of the famous 'chant of the Girondins,' which was sung with such thrilling effect during the French Revolution:

"MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE!"

FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DIE!

By the loud cannon's fierce commotion,
France calls her children to the strife;
On! says the soldier's warm devotion!
Our mother has that needs our life!
For our country to die! for our country to die!
Is a glorious fate for which brave men may sigh!

For us, my friends, who poor and lowly,
Who have unseen must yield our breath,
For France, and for her freedom only,
We can at least devote our death!
For our country to die! for our country to die!
Is a glorious fate for which brave men may sigh!

INSURANCE LOSS.—By reference to our marine head, it will be seen that the fine ship Tagliani, of Boston, Captain Rogers, was lost on Carysfort Reef, on the passage from Havre for New Orleans, on the noon of the 7th inst. The T. was insured at three offices in this city for $35,000—the Suffolk has $12,000, Boylston $10,000, and the Boston 13,000.

The ship Hope, of Providence, lost on the coast of California, was insured in this city for $20,000. [Post. Trav.

DR. TURNER has removed from 519 Broadway to 219 East-Tenth-st. near Tompkins Square. a28 1w*

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—A barge of about 200 tons burden. Inquire of E. C. WEEKS, a28 1m* 69 Walker.

HOUGH'S ORIGINAL PATENT SKIRT of the first quality. For sale by R. W. BROWNE, 326 Bowery. a25 1w*

PEWS FOR SALE.—Pews No. 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, beautifully situated in the eastern transept of the Church of the Annunciation having been selected as the most desirable pews in the church. For terms, &c. apply to Inspector A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, 7 Broad-st. a28 1w

MRS. ROBINSON, Clear Starcher, at Herriman's, corner of Spring and Prince sts.—Laces, tarlaton muslins, embroidered window curtains, grass bleached, and made to look equal to new. N. B. Cashmere and every description of shawls cleaned with care. a1 1m*

MRS. HOMANS, No 91 Fourth-avenue, has opened an assortment of Spring and Summer fashions in Paris, millinery and dress-making, visits, &c. and respectfully invites her friends to call and examine. Mrs H. res