NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOL. IX. No. 913 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1849. WHOLE NO. 4704.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) at The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall. Delivered to City Subscribers for 12½ cents per week, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies, two Cents. Mail Subscribers Five Dollars per annum, in advance. Subscriptions taken for six months. For three dollars $1.50. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily papers forwarded to City subscribers, whose terms are higher than those of The Tribune, are not allowed any discounts.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Scene in the House—The Speakership—Explanation of W. J. Brown.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—P. M.

Before the House went into session, an unmistakable confidence of the election of Mr. J. Brown was expressed in the countenances of the Whigs. The Whigs, on the other hand, appeared relatively composed and ready to meet the result, satisfied that they had manfully done their duty to their party and to the country: dedicating to a success to any compromise of principle which might impose on them the difficult task of justifying their course before their constituents.

The journal had been read when Mr. COBB of Ala. made a complaint of the manner in which the Editor of *The Union* had used his name, charging him and two or three others with standing in the way of the House being organized.

Mr. WILMOT followed in a similar strain against the charge of *The Union*.

As soon as the result of the 40th trial was announced, showing that Mr. Brown had received a vote, still wanting two to elect him,

Mr. STANLY offered a resolution that three members should be selected from each party to confer together and nominate candidates.

This resolution led to an exciting debate, in which Mr. BAYLY of Virginia referred to a rumor this morning that a combination had taken place between the Locos and Free Soilers, which he questioned for the purpose of denying it. Mr. ASHMUN then asked if there was a written understanding between them? Mr. BAYLY declared that to his knowledge, there was not. He then referred to Mr. W. J. Brown, who replied that there had been no *correspondence*. Mr. BAYLY cited Mr. [illegible] for the authority on which he had put the question. Mr. ASHMUN answered that it was common rumor. Mr. BAYLY replied that common rumor was a common liar.

Shortly afterward, while Mr. ROOT of Ohio was speaking, Mr. BAYLY rose to explain away a mistake into which he had fallen when he denied the existence of any correspondence. Mr. BROWN then had previously denied the fact; he informed him that he had received a letter from certain Free Soilers, to which he replied, refusing to enter into any pledges, and declaring his intention to leave the Committees according to his own judgment.

Mr. BROWN rose to exhibit the correspondence. He made some preliminary observations, which produced great confusion—from one quarter: "Read the letter to you?"—from another: "Who is the writer?" Mr. B. said the letter was from *David Wilmot*, but he could not lay his hands on it.

Mr. WILMOT rose and stated, that he had a conversation with Mr. Brown which led him to address a letter to him, and that the understanding between them was, that the Committee which could be called on to act on questions relating Slavery should be so constructed as to contain a majority of Free Soilers or fair Northern Members.

A portion of the letter of Mr. BROWN in reply to Mr. WILMOT was read by Mr. BROWN, in which he pledged himself to frame the Committee on the District, the Committee on the Territories and the Committee on the Judiciary so as to satisfy the friends of Mr. WILMOT and that gentleman himself. Mr. BROWN also expressed an opinion that Congress should abolish Slavery wherever it had the Constitutional power. Mr. BROWN then expressed a wish that his name might be withdrawn.

Mr. BURT of S. C. stated that he had voted in error, and called on Mr. Bayly to state what he had said in reference to Mr. BROWN's opposition to the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. BAYLY replied that he had, in conversation with Southern friends, pledged himself that Mr. BROWN was opposed to the Wilmot Proviso in every form, and that he went to Mr. BROWN and asked if he was safe in giving this pledge. Mr. BROWN assured him that he was entirely safe.—Mr. BAYLY said he felt indignant when the gentlemen from North-Carolina and Massachusetts called the attention of the House to this rumor.—He now begged them to accept his thanks for having brought this matter up.

After this statement the Southern Members arose and indignantly declared that they had been deceived, and that they would not any longer support Mr. BROWN.

I have never witnessed such a scene of excitement. The House was in a state of the most noisy disorder, and at 3 o'clock a motion to adjourn was carried by a large majority.

URSITOR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXIst CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1849.

Mr. COBB of Ala adverted to an article which appeared in *The Union* of this morning, which said that the election of Mr. Brown of Ind depended in part on his vote; and in conclusion said that he would take a choice of two men rather than there should be no organization.

Mr. WILMOT said that he had been more honored by the votes which had been given for him than if he had been elected to the Chair. He said that he was unwilling, both of the candidates heretofore having retired, to stand in the way of an organization, and therefore requested his friends not again to vote for him.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker.

Two hundred and twenty-six votes were cast. Necessary to a choice, 114

THE BALLOT.

Brown of Ind. Loco	112
Duer of N. Y. Whig	34
Morehead of Ky. Whig	17
Stanly of N. C. Whig	18
McGaughey of Ind. Whig	13
Winthrop of Mass Whig	17
Scattering	21
Total	226
Necessary to a choice	114
Highest vote (Brown, Loco)	112

Messrs. Giddings, Allen, Preston King and Wilmot voted for Mr. Brown, and several of the Southerners who voted for him yesterday flew off.

Mr. STANLY offered a resolution that the members of the Democratic party appoint three members, to concur with three members to be appointed by the Whigs, to operate relative to a Speaker.

Mr. STANLY remarked that the resolution was not one of his own suggestion, and came from the other side. He believed, with Hon. Mr. Benton, that the Union was not to be dissolved by those at the end of the Capitol, and so long as Rough and Ready was in the chair there was no danger. He believed, in respect to the Democratic party, there was something rotten in Denmark. He repeated that his desire was to have an organization—some competent man. For himself, he was not competent to preside; and while he felt gratified with the number of votes cast for him, he did not wish to be a candidate. He blushed for the Democracy, but not for the Whigs.

Mr. BAYLY replied to remarks made by Mr. Stanly, and referred to the Northern and Southern Whigs being at variance as to Gen. Taylor's sentiments on the Slavery question—accused them of being answerable for the State of things which now exist.

Mr. ASHMUN rose merely to ask the gentleman whether there was truth in the rumor that a written engagement or assurance had been entered into between Mr. Brown and the Free Soilers?

Mr. BAYLY indignantly denied it; there was no foundation in truth for the rumor.

Mr. ASHMUN further asked whether there had not been a correspondence between the parties?

Mr. BAYLY replied that if there had been he was not aware of it.

Mr. ASHMUN—Ah! (Laughter.)

There were cries, "It is false."

Mr. BAYLY—Is there authority for making the charge?

Mr. ASHMUN—Nothing more than common rumor.

Mr. BAYLY—The Free Soilers voted for our candidate without consultation with us.

Mr. ROOT protested against the two parties arrogating to themselves the settlement of the question at issue. The minority had as much right to be heard as the majority.

Mr. BAYLY was permitted to interrupt the gentleman, and say, on the authority of Mr. Brown that there was a correspondence between him and Mr. Wilmot; but the correspondence was not of the character insinuated. [Laughter, and much surprise manifested.]

Mr. ROOT resumed and concluded a humorous speech.

Mr. BROWN of Ind. was then permitted to speak for himself. He stated, among other things, that when he came here he had no intention of running for Speaker; that his friends pressed him; that he had pointed South in gentlemen to his votes when he formerly occupied a seat in Congress, etc.

Mr. BURT wished to see the correspondence. He wished to see it now.

Mr. BROWN.—I have it.

Gentlemen crowded round him, and some took a standing position in the center of the hall.

Mr. BROWN remarked that the letter from Mr. Wilmot merely stated him in what manner he would, if elected Speaker, constitute Committees, and he (Mr. Brown) stated in reply, that he would make them satisfactory to him and his friends.

Mr. WILMOT remarked, that he had addressed the note to Mr. Brown, asking him nothing more than to organize the Committees in the District of Columbia, on the Territories, and the Judiciary, in such manner as to give a full and free expression to the will of the country.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS wished to know whether from conversation, Mr. WILMOT had not reason to believe that the Committees would be formed of a majority of those in favor of Free Soil?

Mr. WILMOT replied that he had reason to believe that a majority of the Committees would have on them a majority of fair Northern members (laughter), nothing more.

Mr. INGE—What do you mean by that?

Mr. WILMOT—Men who would not seek in Committee, from any consideration, to another the expression of the will of the people of the North.

Mr. INGE—Do I understand Northern men, committed to the Wilmot proviso?

Mr. WILMOT—Not by any means.

Mr. STANLY—What then?

Mr. WILMOT—Men who resolve that Slavery shall go no further. (Laughter.)

Mr. T. STEVENS asked whether his colleague had a copy of the letter.

Mr. WILMOT replied that he had not. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown's reply to Wilmot's letter was then read, in which he said, in substance, "Dec. 11, 1849. Your favor was received. In answer I will state, that should I be elected Speaker, I will constitute the Committees on the District of Columbia, on the Territories, and on the Judiciary, in such manner as will be satisfactory to myself and to your friend. I am a Representative from a Free State, and have always opposed the Extension of Slavery, and further than this, the Federal Government should be relieved from the responsibility of Slavery, which it has the constitutional power to abolish."

Messrs. BURT, BAYLY and HARRIS, of Tenn. STANTON of Tenn. RUSSELL, VENABLE, McMULLEN and WOODWARD, made a few remarks, in substance that they had been deceived in and by Mr. BROWN.

Messrs. ROBINSON and DUNHAM came to the rescue of Mr. BROWN, and thought that he had not been guilty of any deception.

An adjournment took place.

There was a good deal of excitement in the House, during the proceedings. It should not be omitted that Mr. BROWN declined being considered a candidate for Speaker.

Later from Santa Fe—Murder of Americans by the Apaches.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 10.

We have received late advices from Santa Fe. A party of traders had just arrived at Independence bringing accounts of further outrages by the Indians.

A band of Apaches had attacked a party of Americans at a point of rocks, and murdered them. The names of the victims were Mr. Calloway, Benjamin Bateman and wife and three Germans. Mrs. White and daughter were carried off by the Indians.

The Governor of Santa Fé had sent a party in pursuit of the Indians to rescue the prisoners. The weather is intensely cold.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD ROBBERY.—We understand that a person who has heretofore borne a very good character has been arrested, charged with the robbery of the boxes of gold dust on board the steamer Empire City. The robbery was committed at this end of the line. The arrest was made by officer A. M. C. Smith.

☞ Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, the Free Soil Representative from Indiana, was better at the last accounts, and was expected to start for Washington this week.

From Havana and South-America.

By the brig Selene, Capt Chicoleon, from Havana, the 4th inst. we have received papers to a late date. They contain some recent intelligence from South-America.

ECUADOR.—The Congress of Ecuador assembled at Quito on the 9th Oct. Dr. Jose Modesto Larrea being chosen President. The business before the Congress was of little importance. The election of President of the Republic absorbs the attention of the members. The two most prominent candidates are Gen. Elizalde and Sr. Noboa.

PERU.—The dates from Lima are to the 12th October. The war between the partisans of the two Generals, Vivanco and Echenique, rages with fury. They are both candidates for the Presidency. Congress has passed a law prohibiting altogether the reserval of the privilege of navigating the Peruvian Coast, heretofore allowed to the Steam Navigation Company.

BOLIVIA.—From Bolivia the advices are to the 28th September. Everything was tranquil, with the exception of some disturbances occasioned by the Indians on the frontier. Gen. Belzu left Sucra on the 20th for Potosi. He is examining the state of the country in person.

CHILI.—The *Valparaiso Mercury* of the 29th September says that politics are at a discount. Congress would not convene until the beginning of October, when much debate may be anticipated on questions of finance. Mr. William Wheelwright had asked of the Government of Chili to continue the privileges now enjoyed by the Valparaiso and Panama Steam Navigation Line. His request was backed by the entire commerce of the city, and was finally granted under certain conditions, limiting the term of the contract to five years, and obliging the company to extend the line to Callao, by means of a monthly steamer.

The Havana papers are destitute of interest.

[N. O. Bee, 5th.

Law Courts.

SUPREME COURT—Before Judge Sandford.—*Thurston & Stevenson, vs J. Gaillard, Jr. P. W. Rope and W. J. Hoxsie*—The creditors of Francis J. Lewis, proprietor of the White Fort Distillery, in Troy-st. took from him, through Mr Gaillard and the other defendants, whom they appointed a committee, a mortgage of the fixtures, &c. and permitted the ex-bankrupt to go on, his control having been placed in the hands of Mr. Sterling, one of their number, to carry on in his own name, Mr. S. to have a commission, but not to share in the profits, their object being, it was said, to secure their debts. Mr. Sterling obtained of T. & S. the plaintiffs, 9 hhds. of molasses for the use of the distillery. He subsequently became insolvent, and the molasses not paid for. It is now contended that the Committee became, in law, partners in the business of the distillery, and the present suit is to collect the amount against them as such. Partnership, among other points of defense, was denied. The Jury, as charged, are to decide whether Mr. S. carried on the establishment for himself, as is alleged, or for the Committee. If latter, the Committee are liable. Verdict this forenoon. For plfs. Mr. Henry A. Cram; for defts. Messrs. Girard, Bakley and Dillon.

Before Judge Oakley.—*Lucian Tuffs vs. John W. Wood*—Action in Trover, to recover the value of 400 gallons of brandy, said to have been obtained by defendant invalidly, in 1848. Mr. W. is away, but his surrebutter said to be good. For defence it was contended that Mr. Tuffs treated the matter, as it really was, as an ordinary bond, on the return of Mr. W. in 1847 from Laguira and Carthagena. The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $866 75, being amount. For plaintiff, Mr. E. Sandford and Messrs. Smith and Woodward; for defendant, Mr. H. F. Harding, and Mr. E. W. Marsh.

Wm. P. Furniss vs. Samuel Sherwood.—Action on a stock note given to the late Croton Insurance Company. The note was for $1,500, and transferred by the President to Mr. F. in security for a loan. In defence it was said the note was invalid, having been given to secure a loan already contained and after the insolvency of the Company, and that the President was not authorized, either by the charter or the by-laws, after insolvency, to make such loan. Verdict for plaintiff $1,831 33, principal and interest, subject to opinion of Court. For plaintiff, Mr. Bidwell and Mr. Swift; for defendant, in person and Mr. J. N. Taylor.

Frederick Bradley vs. Margaretta Bradley—Suit for a divorce on the ground of adultery on application of Mr. Van Vorenbergh, Esq. attorney for plaintiff. The Court ordered the above cause to be referred to Henry S. Mosby, Esq. to hear the proofs in writing.

U. S. District Court—Before Judge Betts.—Two black men, seamen of the ship Vandalia, were tried on a charge of endeavoring to create a revolt. The Jury found them guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. *Jacob Marshall*, a black man, seaman, who was also tried on a similar charge, growing out of insubordination, *Guilty*.

John Tucker, also a black man, seaman of the brig L. A. W. Armstrong, was tried on a charge of assaulting another seaman in the forecastle of the vessel, on one occasion, without provocation, and striking him in the arm with a knife. *Guilty*.

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Edmonds.—*John McCosker, admr. &c. vs. John R. Brady and others*.—This suit is in reality on the behalf of John Andrew McCosker, a lad, grandson of John McCosker, who lived 7 or 8 years, and carried on the business of a boot and shoe manufacturer in Water-st near Spruce. Mr. McC. acquired considerable property. He left two sons, who are both dead. The object of the suit is to contest the validity of a Will made after the death of Mr. McC. by his son John McCosker, Jr. devising all the estate which fell into his hands, belonging to his father, to John R. Brady and Miss Maria Louisa Brady, (after, they 16 years of age. The devisees are the children of Mr. James F. Brady, who made the Will of the elder Mr. McC. and kept, it is alleged, in his possession, all the deeds and papers belonging to the estate. The son, John McC. it is said, was exceedingly intemperate, and at the time of his father's death was a soldier, having enlisted and serving in the army somewhere south. He returned to New-York but was unable, by his father's Will, to take possession, when an annuity of two hundred dollars for the first five years, which was supplied to him by Mr. James F. Brady, from the father's estate. The said John, the son, died before the expiration of the five years, his father and mother being previously dead. He left a brother, (Thomas) who had been cut off, except as to an annuity of $200, by the father's will. Thomas also died, having previously entered the present suit against Mr. Brady, to set aside the will of his brother John McC. Jr. who devised, as stated, to the brother and heir to his grandfather's estate, should the will be set aside. John, Jr. was never married, and died, it is said, of delirium tremens. It is charged that Mr. Brady used undue influence over him to induce him to make his will as he did, (which is denied) he not being a relation or particular acquaintance of John R. and Miss Brady, and that, on the contrary, he had always been on good terms with his brother Thomas and his nephew John Andrew.—The case has been carried through the Court of Chancery to the Court of Errors, and comes back for trial. To be continued.—For plaintiff, Mr. Charles O'Conor; for defense, Messrs. James T. Brady, E. Sandford and J. W. Gerard.

THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT.

General Politics—Socialism—Practical Amelioration.

(French Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1849.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

GENTLEMEN: I observe three principal divisions in the movement of ideas and facts of which I wish to give you an account: 1. General Politics—events, discussions, complications, or solutions of each day in the order of things which governments and nations are accustomed to consider as essential and primary in human society. 2. Social questions, and the progress of economic science, forming, by the perpetual development of inquiry and the action of the human mind on these subjects, a new domain, the importance of which increases, while that which was once called politics, loses its interest. 3. Finally, the practical ameliorations which have been called forth by the elaboration of new ideas, and which are realised either by the initiative of governments or of private individuals.

I will henceforth give a separate portion of my correspondence to each of these divisions.

GENERAL POLITICS.

The leading event of the week in this department is the entrance of the English fleet into the Dardanelles. The last advices announce that on the 6th of this month Admiral Parker cast anchor in the bay of Sari Sigiar with seven ships of the line and six steamers. The French fleet closely followed, but on the 7th of this month was still at Quriaca. Lord Palmerston gets many thanks for this energetic decision. It is said that at the next session the policy of the Whig Cabinet will bear this character on all points. Admiral Parker proposes, we are told, to remain only 15 days in the Dardanelles. He will visit Constantinople—it appears, at the same time, that the affair of the Hungarian refugees is terminated. If this is so, Austria owed it to the entrance of the fleet? I begin to think that the difficulty is of a grave character, and that there is something more in question than the affairs of Hungary and Wallachia. Since the last news Mehemet Ali, Egypt, is in a new position. The European equilibrium is evidently deranged by the alliance, offensive and defensive, of Russia and Austria. The interests of Christian civilization are assuming new and complicated forms. The Mussulmans, in spite of all their efforts, have not extricated the level of this civilization. We are evidently on the eve of some great crisis. In all this, I regret, that France is not prepared for any great measure. My regret would be despair, if that nation had not so much spoiling and agonizing in decisive moments. The Government of Rome, acts towards England with slow and uncertain steps. Perhaps it feels that after all, the interests of France, at this moment, are more in Switzerland and Italy than anywhere else. Perhaps it is still more in accord with Russia and the powers of the North, especially with Prussia, as to the conditions of the formation of a French Empire. Gen. Lahitte, who has just been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, was formerly designated as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, where M. de Persigny, confidential envoy of Napoleon, was well received. Prussia has schemes of aggrandizement, which dispose her to aid every system of government in France which may have need of her, which powers she will authoritatively claim for cooperation in any other establishment than that of a legitimate monarchy. I remember that in 1840, there was still cavilling on the recognition of the Government of Louis Philippe. It was borne with, but not accepted. But it was jealousy of the intimacy of Louis Philippe with England, that was at the bottom of all this.

You are aware that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have united in demanding of the Federal Government of Switzerland the expulsion of the Italian, German, and other refugees. The French Republic, as it is understood now, has a certain interest in the obedience of Switzerland to this demand. But such a cup of shame is too bitter for the lips of a man who bears the name of Napoleon, and I cannot believe that our Government will join itself to the absolute powers. Now, if Switzerland does not yield immediately, she must, of necessity, appeal to France. The day that Switzerland shall expel the refugees from her territory, she will no longer exist as a Republic. She will be subjected to a more disgraceful act than that of partition. On the other hand, the European Revolution, hemmed in on every side, will no longer have even a feeble personification, except in the French Republic. Triumphant in Switzerland, the reaction will then proceed against the French Republic. Now, here is a thing which should never be lost sight of, namely, that if Switzerland should once return into the bosom of European absolutism, the last named will not delay to advance over France, which will have been guilty of a double fratricide, having massacred with its own hands its younger sister, the Roman Republic, and allowed its elder sister, the Helvetian Confederacy, to be crushed. At that moment, if England does not feel herself wounded, in spite of her insula egoism, she will pay dear in her turn. For England, as a free nation, is odious, both to Russia, to Austria, to Prussia, and to the whole European aristocracy.

The more I reflect on this the less I believe that matters will be carried so far, and I ascribe the hesitation of France in the affairs of the East, rather to its desire of making conditions on the part of Switzerland. Louis Bonaparte has lived in that country. He is the friend of Gen. Dufour, commander of the Federal army, since the affair of the Sonderbund. Soon after the election of Dec. 10 Gen. Dufour came expressly to pass some days at Paris with Louis Bonaparte, who formerly served under him. Many things must have been said during this visit.

I will not then abandon altogether the hypothesis of a Napoleonic rising, concerted with England, and then, looking at his dynastic interests, or even those as President of the French Republic, which he would wish to preserve and make glorious instead of betraying, Louis Bonaparte occupying Rome, in agreement with Switzerland, whose elections are in favor of Democracy, would have shown more address than is usually ascribed to him in seizing a position of great strength.

Observe that our army has not yet evacuated Rome, and that even when the return of the Pope is in question, not only is no mention made of the departure of the French expedition, but it is declared that 10,000 of our soldiers are requested to remain by the Pope.

This, without knowing anything of the intentions of Louis Bonaparte, I only say that he may, as still the liberator of Europe and the real founder of the French Republic, if he has not lost every feeling both of his dignity and interest. This is an illusion which I should wish to cherish, for if deprived of it, I should despair for the time of Liberty and the Republic in France. Our Socialist party decimated, overwhelmed by misery and persecution, makes progress, it is true, among the people, but it is not ripe for taking the Government of France, still less for the European war, or at least for European intimidation.

Napoleon, sure of himself, and relying on the active forces of France, may thus either successfully make or prevent war in preserving the Republic. We will not conceal that in this involved relation the name of Napoleon, which France has in reserve, is of more value as a rallying-point for European influence than that of Cavaignac, Ledru-Rollin, or Louis Blanc.

But still, the reverse of this medal also deserves consideration. Louis Bonaparte has so much abandoned affairs to the reaction, that it will be perhaps difficult for him, even should he wish it, to follow out his personal views. The new change which has just taken place among the Prefects and the Sub-Prefects is again favorable to the reaction. I now remark that the Prefects dismissed are especially men devoted to the old party of the National, and when, before the election of Dec. 10, labored industriously for Gen. Cavaignac. It is possible that the diplomatic game of Napoleon consists, for the moment, in relying on the majority, in order to free himself from the Cavaignac and Marrast party, and to prepare for the time when he can put in office men devoted to his personal policy. What an imbroglio is all this! And what more overwhelming demonstration of the inability of all the old measures of policy and diplomacy.

The English people, happily, begin to wake and to perceive that their Government is led astray by its sympathies with absolutism. They decline that the war made on the Revolution and on Napoleon was an unjust war. Hence it is but a step to perceive that the war against the Republic of 1848 is still more unjust, and to declare erroneously for the French people and for the Republic.

This step will be taken. We already perceive a strong working of public opinion in our favor. What is prepared in the silence of private conferences is far more important than what has yet been manifested. But, we must attach some importance to the meeting which took place a few days since at Farringdon Hall in favor of Ledru-Rollin, and the condemned of June 13. The principle of solidarity between the French and English people in the work of European Liberty was announced and applauded. The legitimacy of our protestation against the destruction of the Roman Republic by the arms of the French Republic was recognized.

The Peace Society, by making an intimate alliance between the English and French nations, in the name of the principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, the keystone of the arch of European peace, will have a very useful mission to fulfill, and I think I can assure you that it will not prove a failure.

The position of Louis Bonaparte in France becomes more and more difficult and complicated.—He seems preoccupied with it and manages well enough, in some respects, to favor his future success. He has just suspended the application of the cruel and barbarous provision of the penal code to the case of the condemned of June 13, which requires the public exposure of the names of the persons who have had judgment against them for contumacy. If the measure had been carried into effect, it would have produced no disorder.—I repeat it, the people wish to remain tranquil.—But Napoleon would have lost ground by this useless rigor. He has had the good sense to make a personal affair both of the remission of the prisoners of June, and of this mitigation in the application of the decision of Versailles which has deprived us of the glorification of the pillory. He raises on Cavaignac and all the old Republicans, or they, did not hesitate to pillory Considérant and Louis Blanc, their colleagues in the Provisional Government, and to transport without a trial more than 1,000 citizens. At present, Napoleon is certainly placed in greater advantage in the eyes of the people and of the Socialists than those who preceded at the cannonades of 1848. Observe, moreover, that thanks to the services of General Changarnier, Napoleon succeeded in suppressing without effusion of blood the movement of June 13, while Cavaignac, who pretended, temporizing policy, seems to have desired to lead the people into the trouble, that no might say with the greatest ease.

Here, with strict impartiality, is the good side, the popular side of the position of Napoleon. Add to this his frequent visits to the fashionable, his interests in the constitution of the entire surrounds, while the other classes in France look on with anxious silence, and you will have the whole of the favorable side of his account with the good principle. But, on the other hand, his rapture with the majority of the Assembly is evident. As yet, it shows itself only by pocket pins. The refusal to the indemnity demanded for the Vice-President is even something more than the prick of a pin. M. Berryer is temper in stormy. M. Talors has retired within his tent. The visits of Molé and Montalembert to *l'Elysée*, which are noised abroad in the journals, are of no serious importance. From *one coup de tête* to another will not Louis Napoleon be finally led to a *coup d'état?* How can he govern with a legislative Assembly hostile and jealous of his authority, waiting for the division between the elder branch and the younger branch?

I stated in my last letter that Emile de Girardin advised that France should be governed *à l'Americaine*. But, in truth, in the present position of parties in Europe, when prompt and clear decisions on the most important questions of national destinies are required on all sides, can he permit the Chamber to act without said destruction? Can he act efficiently for the preservation of the Republic and for his own interests, while the majority of the Legislative Assembly is opposed?

One of the citizens of the State of New-York (Mr. Parker) addressed a letter to Emile de Girardin on this subject, which shows the inexperience of your political society in the complications of our European politics. For him, the whole secret of stability in America is in the mechanism of your Constitution, with a President and Legislative Assembly; the whole secret of the troubles of Europe is in the absence of this mechanism so all important for good. Alas, could I see France with a Conservative Senate, and all the checks and balances suggested by your compatriot, I am very sure that it would be still less stable than it now is! If you had in America more than 1,500 years of despotic and feudal traditions, if you had three or four dynastic factions engaged in a dispute for power; if, instead of being a people under the influence of Christianity and the Bible, you were Sceptics and Atheists; if, instead of being the children of William Penn and of the Puritan Fathers, you were the sons of Voltaire and of Diderot, without forgetting Louis PV. and Pirou and Vadé; if you were surrounded with great and ancient nations, sowing discord in your own bosom, and playing off against you every manœuvre of cunning, supported by all the resources which corruption has against vice; if you had a State Religion—and I have already told you that between a State Religion and the position of Catholicism in France, there is no important difference—if you had a State Religion of which all the priests were hostile to the maintenance of the Union; if, instead of the spirit of great enterprises and of great affairs, your minds were devoted to philosophical controversy; if, instead of having such a large space around you, and a stream of emigrant population on which comes to seek air and space with you, you had a piled-up population, needy, overwhelmed with taxes, with usury, and with vices, eating only black bread as Parias so to require to be shaken or broken by the blows of a hammer, before it can be eaten. A Washington with a Senate composed of a many Jeffersons and Franklins having to struggle against a Chamber of Representatives like that in which we have received from the election of 1849, Monsieur Dupin, the pseudo-citizen, being President of the said Chamber, all would lose their wisdom, and your institutions would lose their constitutional equilibrium.

Emile de Girardin sees nothing of all this! And when he undertakes to recommend practical measures, he simply believes that in a country like France he can change the system of taxes by a stroke of his wand! I wish for his accession to the Ministry, and I consider him certainly as the most capable man we have in the young generation at present. But his steel is mixed with alloy. He believes that the question relates to administration, when it really relates to teaching and organizing. Now, in order to teach one must believe, and to organize one must love, support from above is needed; in short, one must be a man of faith, of devotion, and of religion. This Emile de Girardin is not. But I repeat it, it is not impossible that he shall have to pass by that road.

As to Proudhon, he not only is destitute of the qualities which I have pointed out, but he has all the opposite qualities. His name leads me directly to the subject of Socialism.

SOCIALISM—SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

The work of Proudhon, entitled "Confessions of a Revolutionist," has just exploded like a bomb shell in our party. Its effect will be salutary, but the bomb will first fling into the air him who cast it so rashly. This book merits a special analysis, which I will send you by the next mail. It may be said that Proudhon has made, in his way, the confession of all the world, and his own apotheosis.

The crime and execution of the Manninghs has given a great impulse here to the movement for abolishing capital punishment. A meeting was held this week at the London Bridge House, which will have an excellent effect. I regret that I have no room to give you a more circumstantial account, but I perhaps said enough on this subject in my last. I wish to give you some information on a question concerning which you have expressed a wish to receive some details.

PRACTICAL AMELIORATIONS.

I am prepared to give you some preliminary statements on two new institutions for popular improvement that have been proposed and accomplished within a few years. I allude to the lodging houses for poor families and also for single persons of both sexes, and to the public baths. It is proved that establishments of this kind have not been burdensome to the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poorer Classes which founded them; that they have even paid 5 per cent interest on the capital employed, and an increase of capital which is designed, as it accumulates, to construct similar establishments. The Bishop of London took the occasion of the Thanksgiving to [illegible] appeal for subscriptions, in an Episcopal letter, in behalf of the Society. The amount of contributions increases every day. They amounted yesterday to about $6,000.

The Society for improving the Lodging Houses of the Poorer Classes, which has already many houses in the vicinity of Bloomsbury and Hatton Garden, at the West-End, and which numbers also several places, and particularly in Leicester-square, many very flourishing bathing establishments, is about to open a new house, capable of holding a large number of families, in a crowded locality, between New-Oxford and Russell-st. The establishment will be entirely ready for use by next March. It contains small suites of rooms and separate chambers. Each suite of rooms will have a small common parlor 15½ feet by 8 feet 2 inches, a sleeping chamber 12½ feet by 8 feet 2 inches, a second sleeping chamber 10 feet by 8, a convenient sale-chamber, a kitchen, the means of ventilation and an open gallery 5 feet in front. Each division, forms a square apartment containing less than seven windows and consequently exempt from the tax. The total expense of construction amounts to $13,250, and by paying a premium of 1 per cent the building is insured.

The lower story is divided into numerous work rooms with a common wash room and baths.

The communications between the different stories is by an open stairway leading to the galleries where are the entrance and the ante-chamber of each suite of rooms.

The Society has already laid out $85,000 upon its different establishments.

Yours faithfully, JULES LECHEVALIER.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW STATE OF DESERET.

Whereas, A large number of the citizens of the United States, before, and since the treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, emigrated to and settled in that portion of the territory of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, and in the Great Interior Basin of Upper California; and

Whereas, By reason of said treaty, all civil organization, originating from the Republic of Mexico, became annulled; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has failed to provide a form of Civil Government for the territory so acquired, or any portion thereof; and

Whereas, Civil Government and Laws are necessary, for the security, peace and prosperity of society; and

Whereas, It is a fundamental principle in all Republican Governments, that all political power is inherent in the people; and governments instituted for their protection, security and benefit, should emanate from the same—

Therefore, your Committee beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following Constitution, until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide for the government of the territory hereinafter named and described.

We, the people, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of these blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent Government, by the name of the State of Deseret, including all the territory of the United States within the following boundaries, to wit: commencing at the 33d degree of North latitude, where it crosses the 109th degree of longitude, West of Greenwich; thence running South and West to the Northern boundary of Mexico; thence West, and down the main channel of the Gila River, on the Northern line of Mexico, and on the Northern boundary of Lower California to the Pacific Ocean; thence along the coast North westerly to the 33d degree of West longitude; thence North to where said line intersects the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada mountains; thence North along the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Columbia River, from the waters running into the Great Basin; thence Easterly, along the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Columbia River on the North, from the waters flowing into the Great Basin on the South, to the summit of the Wind River chain of mountains; thence South, on said range, to the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, from the waters flowing into the Gulf of California, to the place of beginning, as set forth in a map of said State of Deseret, published by order of the Senate of the United States, in 1848.

ARTICLE I.

The powers of Government of the State of Deseret shall be divided into three distinct departments, viz: Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

ARTICLE II—*Of the Legislative.*

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

§2. The session of the General Assembly shall be annual, and the first session shall be held on the first Monday of next January, unless the Governor of the state shall convene the Assembly, in the interim, by proclamation.

§3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the first Monday in August; whose term of office shall continue two years from the day of the general election.

§4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives, who has not attained the age of 21 years; the same to be a free white male citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this state one year preceding the time of his election, and a resident of the district or county thirty days next preceding his election, and have at the election an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent.

§5. Representatives shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the time, place and place of Representatives; they shall be thirty years of age, and possess the qualifications of Representatives, as to residence and citizenship.

§6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half of the Representatives; and at the first session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution, the Senate shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, so that one half of the Senate shall be elected biennially.

§7. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members, and constitute a quorum shall be determined in such manner as shall hereafter be determined by law.

§8. A majority in each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalty as each house may provide.

§9. Each house shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of an independent government.

§10. Each member of the Assembly shall be privileged from civil arrest, during any session, and going to and returning from the same.

§11. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

§12. The Assembly shall, at its first session, provide for an enumeration of the white inhabitants, and an apportionment of the Senators and Representatives.

§13. Each member of the Assembly shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State; and members shall, and are hereby empowered to, administer said oath or affirmation to each other.

§14. The veto power of the Governor shall be allowed by the Assembly, except on bills, which, when returned, shall be such passed by a majority of two-thirds of those present, and such bill vetoed by the Governor shall be returned within ten days (Sundays excepted) with his objections; otherwise it shall become a law, unless the Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return.

§15. Every law passed by the Assembly shall take effect from and after its publication by authority.

§16. The voters of this State may elect, at the first election, not exceeding seventeen Senators and thirty-five Representatives.

ARTICLE III—*Of the Executive.*

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term, who shall be the President of the Senate.

§2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, who has not been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State, two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty-five years at the time of his election.

§3. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia, navy, and all the armies of this State.

§4. He shall transact all business with the officers of State, Civil and military; and may require information in writing, from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

§5. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

§6. When any office shall from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is prescribed by the constitution or laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire when such vacancy shall be filled by the course of law.

§7. He shall lay before every to convene the General Ass