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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Pennsylvania on Slavery.

Gov. JOHNSTON of Pennsylvania, has just sent to the Legislature of that State a special message on occasion of receiving certain resolutions from the States of Virginia and Georgia, in relation to the Preservation of the Union, the institution of Slavery, and certain alleged violations of the Federal Constitution. The Message discusses the charges against Pennsylvania and other free States in language at once dignified and to the point. It reviews the history of the State in connection with Slavery, and shows that from the first she has been on the side of Freedom, but has always respected the provisions of the Constitution. It also argues, and with great force, that Congress has power to keep bondage out of the Territories, or to abolish it in the District of Columbia. With regard to the charges of bad faith on the part of the State the Governor says:

> The allegation of infidelity to the national Union is best answered by the history of her devotion and attachment to this palladium of our civil and religious freedom.
>
> The alien and sedition laws of the national Congress, while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but roused their deepest and resolute opposition, failed to precipitate her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.
>
> The extension of Slavery over portions of the vast domains of the Louisiana purchase, although to direct opposition to her united and solemn protest, and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution.
>
> The prostration of her industrial pursuits, caused by the influence of the augmented slave representation in the National Congress, by the admission of Texas, while it deeply wounded, could not destroy her confidence and love for the National compact.
>
> The compromise of the Revenue Laws, made to win an erring sister to the duty of obedience to the Constitution and laws, by which wide spread ruin swept over her borders, wrung from her citizens no demonstration of the Federal Union.
>
> The refusal on the part of certain Slaveholding States to deliver up, although required so to do, by express provision of the Constitution, kidnappers, whose wrong doing was against the very sovereignty of the Commonwealth, furnished, in her opinion, no valid reason for assembling Conventions to disrupt the confederation of the States.
>
> All these acts, so injurious to her people, might have sanctioned deep and burning resentment, but love for the Union rebuked such feelings, and induced the hope that different and more friendly counsels would prevail. Her voice was heard only in kind remonstrance. No harsh complaints of a violated Constitution and invaded rights were uttered, to wound a brother's ear, and interrupt the social and kindred friendships of a united people. Her remonstrances were a common and constitutional right, for the purpose of the advancement of human rights, had produced our conviction—that a common danger had united us in fraternal bonds, and that a common destiny awaited us.

TEXAS ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—Mr. P. French, a Kentuckian, who has had large experience in Texas and Mexico during and since the late War, proposes to lead an expedition to California by the following route:

"From New-York to Port Lavaca, in Texas, by steamship, thence by splendid and comfortable wagon conveyance across Western Texas, with its magnificent upland Prairies, clothed with eternal verdure, through El Paso, where United States troops are now stationed up the wild valley of the Rio del Norte, thence westward through the great Gap of the Sierra Madres over the head waters of the far-famed Gila, where the rumor says gold abounds in rich abundance, surpassing all California; thence in a north-west direction across the Colorado and grass-covered plains of California to San Francisco.

"A superior steamer will be in readiness to transport passengers and baggage from New-York to Port Lavaca, on the 25th April. Each passenger will be allowed a steerage in the steamer, and one seat in the stage; each stage will be drawn by six good mules. Spare mules and horses, together with cattle, will accompany the expedition for food and emergencies. The passengers will be divided into messes; each mess will be provided with a good tent, and necessary camp equipage, together with a cook. The food for the journey will consist of bread, bacon and coffee; this, with the wild game of the route, will be sufficient.

"The expedition will be provided with portable boats, water breaks, all and every other necessary for a trip across the continent. A select and disciplined Texas rangers will be enlisted and organized as an escort, to hunt and scour the country by day, and to stand guard by night; they will be mounted, and accompanied by a light piece of ordnance, such as is used by the volligeurs of the army. The whole to be under the command of an experienced officer, formerly of the U. S. A. one who is perfectly familiar with the Mexican language and character, and who has been intimately connected with Indian and frontier life.

"An experienced physician and surgeon will accompany us, it is also expected that an experienced U. S. Topographical Engineer will accompany us, to report on our route.

"Each passenger will be allowed 50 pounds of baggage. Passage Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars."

Mr. French brings us letters responsibly commending him as a man of reliable integrity, capacity and energy. We credit them, but advise every man to make thorough inquiry for himself.—The Isthmus route is now so choked with gold-seekers that others must perforce be resorted to. Capt. F. intends to go through from New-York to San Francisco in seventy days. For passage apply to T. W. Douglas, 41 Wall-st.

ANOTHER BLOW AT DISUNION.—R. W. FLOURNOY, who had been suggested as a Delegate to Nashville, declines the use of his name for such a purpose, and writes a letter to the Sandersville *Central Georgian*, from which we make the following extract:

> "The fact cannot be concealed that the people of Georgia have not responded to the action of the Legislature on that subject. Nor is there such a unanimity among the Slaveholding States as could alone secure due weight to the action of that Convention. Nor will the tone of Mr. Calhoun's speech strengthen the cause by promoting that harmony necessary to its efficiency. We, of the South, cannot abandon the strong position we now occupy by asking for an amendment of the Constitution, believing it full and sufficient for our protection, and that we can alone be injured by its violation.

GOLD-MINES IN THE PARK.—A happier scheme than Senator Beekman's plan for converting rocky lots into Gold-mines, just now fortunately detected and shown up by *The Sun*, has come to light. Several Golders and Pockets, as the Californians call them have been most profitably worked in the Street-Opening lines and numerous expeditions are talked of for this season. Counsel fees having yielded in this branch of business to one lawyer over $100,000 in seven years, others are emulous of the same success. Another sweeping resolution has passed the Common Council, directing all the Streets and Avenues not yet opened to be put under way at once, and no time should be lost in doing so. Just such a resolution in 1842, which was meant to have cost only $5,000, paid to the lawyer alone, through a *misapprehension*, about $18,000.—It is not to be supposed, of course, that any Commissioner, pleasantly dwelling in memory over the "vacant" days spent in "considering the business before him," at $3 a day of two working hours, desires to repeat so disagreeable a duty; nor is it likely that any counsel, eyeing with wistful glance the portly Reports which paid $6,000 or $12,000 a piece, according to the times, now hankers after similar jobs. Still, we call attention to the field of enterprise now open, which the pestilent bill of Senator Beekman aims to wall up. Secrecy and Dispatch must be the watchwords. Start as many cases as possible, and our word for it, they will pay for following. Nothing but self influences legislators at Albany. They are notoriously corrupt, and while honorable by contrast, have no business to meddle with a peaceable men who may be living upon the people in a quiet way, at the rate of $14,000 a year, instead of fleecing the public without shame at $3 a day, while they make bad laws to protect the poor and the widow from reasonable fees—or to prevent more than one-quarter of an orphan's patrimony from being devoured at one bite. On second thought, we say kill the bill! It is dangerous to the best interests of the public offices and to the prospects of a great many lovers of fat living and light work who have their eye sharp set on the Park Gold-Mines.

The Washington Union and the Secretary of the Interior.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 25.

The *Union* of the 22d inst. makes a vile assault upon Mr. EWING, charging him with the payment of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars as interest upon an old Revolutionary claim; and which if the *Union* is to be credited, had been "*rejected again and again by previous Administrations on account of their unfounded and fraudulent character.*" The whole charge is *wickedly false* from beginning to end, so far as Mr. EWING is concerned. He had no control or cognizance of this extraordinary claim for interest, nor was it in any way connected with any of the Departments of Government over which he exercised directly or indirectly the remotest control. This I will show indisputably; and in doing this, will expose the character of this claim which, in violation of every principle of justice, has taken from the Treasury upward of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

This claim had its origin in this wise: In the year 1773, a treaty was entered into between the Creeks and Cherokee Indians on the one part, and the King of Great Britain on the other part, by which the Indians ceded certain lands for the payment of certain debts owing to Indian traders.—These lands were ceded to the Crown of Great Britain to be held in trust and disposed of to pay the debts due such traders. Under the provisions of this treaty the Colonial Government created a Commission to sell the lands and to liquidate the amounts respectively due to the Indian traders.—And on the 24 of May, 1775, such Commission liquidated the claim of George Galphin, and gave him a certificate for the amount, which was £9,791 15s 5d. On the 6th day of June, 1775, the Governor and Council sanctioned the above report of this Commission.

On the 4th of April, 1775, the Colonial authorities ordered and directed that the above ceded lands should be sold within three years thereafter, and the proceeds distributed in accordance with the provisions of the trust created by the Indians. The war of the Revolution breaking out in the meantime, neither the Crown of Great Britain nor the Colonial Government did sell the lands ceded, or pay the debts contemplated by such cession.

In 1780, Georgia claimed and appropriated these lands to her own use, and in the same year passed an act requiring such persons as set up any equitable or other claim to a distribution of the proceeds of these lands as such Indian traders to "lay their claims and accounts before this or some future House of Assembly to be examined, and what every claim shall be found just and proper, and due to the friends of America, shall be paid by Treasury certificates for the amount, payable within two, three and four years, and carrying a per cent. interest." Mr. GEORGE GALPHIN paid no heed whatever to the requisitions of this act of the Georgia Legislature, nor did he present his claim and have it liquidated by that legislative body. This was a condition precedent to such claim *drawing interest*, the only evidence of a compliance with which was the *State Treasury Certificates* which upon their face were to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

In 1791 Mr. GALPHIN, through an agent, made application to Great Britain for the settlement of his claim. This application was rejected upon the ground of his patriotism in the struggle for American Independence. For some years thereafter he abandoned his claim, when he again renewed it, by making application to the Legislature of Georgia for its payment, and which was unsuccessfully prosecuted before that body, from session to session, down to the year 1839, and whether later than that period there is nothing among the documents on file to show. It should be constantly borne in mind *that this claim never has been liquidated by Georgia, nor its validity even admitted.* There was, however, a bill reported by the Legislature of Georgia in 1838, on the 5th day of December, and which bill it was supposed would pass, for the relief of GEORGE GALPHIN, *but which only proposed to pay him the principal of his claim*, viz: £9,791 15s 5d sterling, and at the very time this bill was introduced, it was followed by a resolution that was presented "requesting" their Senators and Representatives in Congress "to urge the General Government to refund to the State of Georgia the sum of £9,691 15s 5d sterling, *being the amount that the Legislature appropriated* for the relief of the legal representatives of GEORGE GALPHIN, deceased, who was an Indian trader, and compreheended in the treaty of 1773." Although neither the Bill or the Resolution was finally adopted, they are both invaluable in one point of view. It shows that the Legislature of Georgia, whose archives contained the whole of the evidence in any way bearing upon this case, never contemplated the payment of any sum greater than the principal and even such payment was based entirely upon the supposition that it would be refunded by the General Government to the State if she paid it. There was, therefore, every inducement for liberality toward the heirs of one of her own patriotic citizens, if the Legislature believed there was the slightest *equity or justice* in allowing interest upon the claim.

All attempts on the part of the legal representatives of GALPHIN, to realize this claim, either from the British Government or the State of Georgia, having proved abortive, resort was at last had to the Congress of the United States. Here the perseverance of the speculators interested in this claim succeeded, and on the 14th of August, 1848, the following law was passed:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and required to examine and adjust the claim of the late George Galphin under the treaty made by the Governor of Georgia with the Creek and Cherokee Indians in the year 1773, and to pay the same, if found to be just, to the Mary Galphin, executrix of said George Galphin, on of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved Aug 14, 1848 (see chap. 189, page 278, Laws of 1848).

Under the provisions of this Act of Congress, this claim of Geo. GALPHIN deceased, was submitted by Mr. CRAWFORD the present Secretary of War as the Agent of the Attorney of said Estate, to the Hon ROBT. J. WALKER Secretary, "*to examine and adjust the same.*" On the 28th of February, 1849, Mr. WALKER the then Secretary of the Treasury, having "*examined*" said claim, "*adjusted*" the amount due the Estate of GEORGE GALPHIN at £9,691 15s. 5d. *the principal only.* This sum was paid. And after this administration came into power, and Mr. CRAWFORD selected as one of the Cabinet, the Agency for the further prosecution of this most extraordinary demand upon the Treasury of the United States, was transferred to Judge BRYAN. This claim for interest was again set up, having previously been rejected by Mr. WALKER, and brought to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury. By him it was referred to the First Controller, who after giving the whole subject a most careful and impartial examination, in opinion of great ability, decided that interest was not allowable and payable; and clearly showed, that even the principal ought not to have been paid by the United States. Mr. WHITTLESEY'S opinion not being satisfactory to those seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the Public Treasury, they succeeded in having the opinion of Mr. Attorney General JOHNSON taken, by the Secretary of the Treasury. His opinion was given, in direct opposition, first, to the adjudication of Mr. WALKER Secretary of the Treasury, and then of Mr. WHITTLESEY the 1st Controller; and he decided *that interest was allowable.* This decision was regarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, as obligatory upon him, and the sum of upwards of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars was paid upon a debt less than fifty thousand dollars.

I think, then, that I have shown, indisputably, that Mr. EWING has had nothing to do with this strange transaction from beginning to end. The law of Congress, under which this claim has been twice adjudicated, and nearly a quarter of a million of dollars taken out of the Treasury, and which had been pressed from 1793 down to 1848, before every tribunal almost that would listen to it, either in England or our own country—vested the sole power "*to examine, and adjust*" the same, in the Secretary of the Treasury. And if there is a single spark of justice still remaining with the Editors of the *Union*, they will withdraw their vile calumnies upon Mr. EWING in their paper of the 22d, based upon the supposition that *he* had allowed or adjusted their interest claim.

There has been another legal opinion given lately in another class of cases, that is in direct opposition, as I learn, to the uniform decisions of the Treasury Department almost from the foundation of the Government, that will require not less than *eight hundred thousand dollars*, and probably, more than A MILLION, to meet the long dormant and rejected claims that will spring up under this decision. To that I will allude in another letter.

If these old claims, many of which are now presented by the third and fourth generation, are to be thus successfully resuscitated, the wealth of California, if monopolized by the Government, will not be more than sufficient to meet the demands of this nature that will be made upon the Treasury of the United States. There is legislation of some kind necessary, to guard the public coffers from abuse, and *to limit* the prosecution and adjudication of claims upon the Government. Can Congress more profitably employ a small space of their time than to the consideration of this subject? The payment of a claim originating in 1773, and at that time less than $50,000, it has now taken, as I have already shown, within a fraction of a quarter of a million of dollars to discharge; and this is not an isolated claim by any means. ALPHA.

The Smithsonian Institution.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 25.

I think that the Regents of this excellent College have acted with sound judgment and far-seeing sagacity, in their recent adoption of the plan presented by their architect, JAMES RENWICK, Jr. Esq. of your City, for making the whole of the interior workmanship of the center building, (which is entirely separate from the wings and connecting ranges,) fire proof, so that the invaluable records and other property, soon to be deposited in it, may be secure in future ages.

The contractor, Mr. CAMERON, is to receive for the additional work to be done in order to effect this very desirable object, upon Mr. RENWICK'S plan, $13,000. Had the British Houses of Parliament and the Canadian Legislative Buildings been fire-proof, an accident would not have caused the destruction of the one, nor a violent mob been able so readily to burn the other, with the library and records.

It is evident, from this contract, that the Regents continue to repose an implicit confidence in the architect, superintendent and contractor.

Two years from the 19th inst are allowed to Mr. CAMERON for the completion of the Institution, including all the workmanship, inside and out. Judging from past progress, it is probable he will go ahead of his agreement, the fire-proof work to elusive.

The property of the Institution is under the immediate charge of that eminent scholar, Prof. HENRY, who has shown at all times, as I am informed, a zeal for its welfare bordering on enthusiasm. He is to be met with on the premises, from 9 in the morning till 10 at night, superintending the arrangement and manufacture of chemical and other philosophical apparatus, managing the financial department, procuring competent lecturers, corresponding with learned societies, home and foreign, and generally aiding in getting everything in good working order. Those who know, tell me that he is indefatigable.

I learn, that in less than eighteen months, the varied contents of the Museum, or National Gallery, now occupying the second floor of the Patent Office, may be removed to the Smithsonian. This will give Inventors and Patentees the use of their upper floor for the exhibition of those models now buried in the cellar of that establishment.

The fund for the purchase of books to the Smithsonian will eventually be very large; and the library, under judicious management, become very extensive. Professor BACHE has the credit of the plan for preserving entire the principal sum bequeathed by Mr SMITHSON, and I understand that he takes a lively interest in the affairs of the Institution.

Some very interesting and deservedly popular lectures have been delivered always to full audiences. M.

From Chagres—Arrival of the Steamer Crescent City.

This fine steamer left New-Orleans March 6, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrived at Chagres on the 12th, at 9 A. M. making the passage from port to port in six days.

The steamship Ohio arrived at Chagres on the 9th inst. and was to leave on the 13th.

There was nothing later from San Francisco since the sailing of the last steamer. The latest date from Panama was to the 9th inst. The steamers Sarah Sands and Tennessee had not arrived. There were at Panama about 20 vessels, most of them bound for San Francisco.

The state of health on the Isthmus was good.

The Crescent City left Chagres on the 13th, at 1 P. M.; arrived at Kingston, Ja. on the 16th, at 1 P. M.; left Kingston on the 18th, at 2 P. M.

The Crescent City experienced a succession of heavy gales from the North during the greater part of the passage.

On the 20th inst. she passed the steamer Cherokee, lat. 22° 40' long. 72° 30'.

PASSENGERS.—*From Chagres.*—Dr W Varney, H Murrow, J Rodgers, Capt W Cook, Benj Ready, Dr R S A Anderson, W H Tallman, Esq.

From Kingston, Jam.—M Victor Place, French Consul at St Domingo; M G Eranchard, S N Carvalho, W Sankey, R A.

DIED.—On the passage from New-Orleans to Chagres, A. E. Jackson, of Memphis, Tennessee.

From Jamaica and St. Domingo.

By the Crescent City, Capt. STODDARD, we have Kingston papers to March 18, but find no news.—The U. S. frigate Raritan, Capt. Benj. Page, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore F. A. Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, was at Port Royal, all well on board. She arrived there on the 13th from St. Domingo City and was to sail on the 22d for Havana. All was quiet at St. Domingo City when the Raritan sailed. The Dominican squadron of 8 vessels was fitting out for cruise; their destination was unknown.

Vice Admiral Earl Dundonald had placed H. B. M. steamer Vixen at the disposal of Com. Parker.

JAMAICA MARKETS.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SATURDAY, March 16, 1850.

On reference to the list of importations since the 7th inst. it will be perceived that the reports generally have been rather free. The market for Bread stuffs, which had been already suffering considerable depression, has in consequence, been rendered more inactive by the large arrivals of Flour and Bread; and other articles have been more or less affected by the same cause, with the exception of Fish and Rice which are in good demand with light stocks.

Baltimore Flour is still held for 32s. Philadelphia has been in sold for 30s. Meal is taken at 18s. Bread, but it is difficult to dispose of at lower rates. The last cargo of Cod fish from Halifax realized advanced rates, say 14s 6d for large and 12s per box. The stock has been considerably diminished. Salmon is plentiful; a large parcel of Quebec is in the market, for which 36s per bbl is asked. Prime Pork commands 45s 50s, and Mess 60s a 70s. Mackerel is still worth 16s, with a very low stock. Hams are so scarce, that there is a wide range of prices on them; more than 40 per cent. is got for the best American; we report a sale of 5 bbls thereat. No. 1 Herrings are abundant. A sale of 250 bbls has been made at 22s for round. There are not any Alewives at market. The last parcels of Cod Oil were taken at 3s per gallon; 4s 3d per gallon has been offered for a lot of 20 bbls Land Oil. Lard is abundant and dull at 4½ a 5d per lb. Soap parcels continue to arrive. Superfine American Family Brand is worth 40s a 42s, and Pig's are American Family Brand, 36s. Soap remains as last reported. 60s boxes Philadelphia Candles have changed hands at 8½ per lb. Dipped Chinese brings 9d per lb. W. P. Lumber is worth 10s per M feet, and Cedar Shingles 18s per M. Boiled Malt is in demand at 7s for Porter and 7s 6d for Pale Ale per doz. A sale of 500 sacks fine Salt has been made at 1s per sack. There is no Carolina Rice on hand, and the stock of the better sorts of East India is coming down, so much of the after have been parcel at 20s per cwt. Sales have been held of two sales of 150 bags each at 14s 6d and 15s. Irish Butter has declined since our last; 104s is now accepted for it. American brings 7½d a 8d, and Halifax 8d per lb. Watson's Pilot Bread meets sale at 18s. Crackers of same brand are held for 22s; some parcels from New-York are being ordered at lower rates, say 17s for the former and 20s for the latter.

South-American Corn is being sold at 2s 6d per bushel. Brandy is taken at 5s 3d a 5s 6d per gallon in small quantities. Cambric Needles are placed at 7d per lb. Some sales of Leaf have been effected at 6s and 7s6d.

There has not been any change in our Produce market with the exception of a slight fall in the price of Coffee. More than 44s per 100 lbs cannot now be got for ordinary samples. Rum still commands 1s 3d per gallon for 24 proof, equal to 1s 9d for exportation. Sugar ranges from 12s a 17s per 100 lbs, as in quality. A sale of 110 bags Pimento, not prime, has been made at 3d per lb. Logwood yet realizes 10s per ton. A parcel of 150 tuns has been placed at that rate.

FREIGHTS.—An A 1 ship for London has been taken up at 2s 3d per cwt. for Sugar.

GOLD.—Columbian Doubloons are worth 5 per cent. premium. American Gold is in demand at 2½ per cent. There is little or no offering of Bills on New-York. They are freely offered at 3 per cent. for 60 days.

The imports since the 7th inst. have been: Flour, 1,667 bbls, 70 half bbls; Meal, 265 bbls; Rice, 50 bags; Codfish, 282 tcs, 300 bxs, equal to 149 quintals; Mackerel, 276 bbls; Alewives, 2 bbls; Herrings, 422 bbls; W P Lumber, 9,000 feet; P Pine, 10,358 feet; Candles, 1,662; Bad Lard, 420 kegs; Butter, 360 firkins; 510 bags Beef, 100 half bbls; Pork, 100 bbls; Cedar Shingles, 21,000; Wood Hoops, 1,300; Bread, 1,858 bbls; Tongues, 68 half bbls, 51 firkins; Soap, 2,399 bxs; Salt, 25 tcs; Oil, 124 casks.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION DELEGATES.—The slave-holding Government of South-Carolina treats with perfect contempt the non-slaveholding portion of the State. Delegates to the Southern Convention to be held in Nashville were appointed by the Legislature without first referring the question to the decision of the people in their primary assemblies, and these aristocrats will be called South-Carolina Delegates. It is outrageous that the great mass of citizens should be held in such perfect contempt by these audacious usurpers of power. But the day of reckoning will yet come usurpers of power. (The Crisis, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLIMATE OF TEXAS.—Talk of the climate of Texas being Italian! Why, there's not fallen the first snow-flake in Middle and Western Texas for years, excepting upon the hilly country along the Rio Grande. During our Winter just passed, sugar cane has not frosted, fresh vegetables have continued abundant, flower gardens have never donned their floral vestments, nor have sorrowed the Bluebell ceased in our groves. (Houston (Texas) Adv.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The *Cooperstown Freeman's Journal* speaking of the destruction by fire of the hat-grave factory, at Louisville, in that county, says "the capital stock was $10,000 which was held principally by F Francisco, heirs of C. C. Morris, heirs of Benajah Chapin, D Smith and Mr. Holbrook. John A. Collier, we learn, loses $15,000. There was no insurance.

LUCKY.—The *Chenango Union* says that two men named Leach and Callender, who left Smithville in that county three years ago, as privates in Gen. Dimick's company, have just returned from California—the former with $20,000 in gold, the latter with evidences of $50,000 worth of property in San Francisco.

EUROPEAN SOCIALISM.

The Agitation in France—Genral Principles—Monopoly and Labor—The Development of a new Social State.

Paris Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1850.

Agitation is intense this week, in Paris and the provinces. The elections of the 10th of March create immense excitement, but the apprehension of invasion by the troops of the Northern powers hightens the excitement of all parties. Republicans are deeply moved; the "friends of order" are delighted. The invasion of France in the Spring of 1850, by the Cossacks and the Austrians, has been long talked of in the papers, as a possible event, but the Republicans disregarded the rumor as a false alarm. Considerant has written from Brussels to confirm the statement, and the possibility of such an occurrence stares all parties in the face at present. It is generally believed that France will be invaded, and Paris occupied before the end of April next. The majority of the Assembly and the Government seem to disregard the rumors, but the general belief is that they are in the plot. Mr. Mauguin asked the Ministry for an explanation of these rumors yesterday; the majority slighted the demand by adjourning the day of explanation for a month. They certainly expect something of a serious nature to take place before that day. All sorts of provocation are resorted to by the occult governments and police of the three leading parties—Legitimists, Orleanists and Imperialists. Each of the Governments and their respective agents act for themselves, as well as in concert. The other night, the secret police of one of the parties, either the Orleanists or the Legitimists, carried off the garlands of flowers placed by the people on the tomb of the victims of 1830 and 1848. The Government knew nothing of it. The Minister condemned this act of profanation, and gave orders for the garlands to be replaced on the tomb. The working people have covered the tomb, under the column of the *Place de la Bastille*, with flowers and ribbons, and verdant branches. One of the Legitimist papers blames the Minister for allowing this manifestation of popular sympathy for the victims of 1848. The anniversary of February is a mournful day, for the "friends of order." There is intense hatred in the camp of "order," but the three parties band themselves together against Socialism. They agree in calling for invasion to deliver them from the Republic. Their secret hopes are evident; each one expects to triumph in the end. Opinions are divided with respect to the immediate object of the *Holy Alliance*. Some speak of the restoration of Henry V. others, of a division of France into three small Kingdoms; the West for Legitimacy; the South and the East for Napoleon; the Center and the North for an Orleans Regency. The real truth is yet unknown to the public. There is, however, some alarm and apprehension of danger in the midst of an intense excitement. Those who speak of a month or six weeks' interval, seem to fear it may commence in a few days or weeks. The Royalists speak openly of a final onset of the most desperate nature. The Republicans alone speak of time and peaceful progress as the proper means of settling conflicting views and interests.

The Imperialist Government is very active and enterprising. Extraordinary powers are given to *special agents* in the provinces. The ordinary laws are almost everywhere suspended. The Press is universally persecuted. The *Democratie Pacifique* was condemned yesterday to a fine of $1,000 and one year's imprisonment. Hennequin, the author of the article, will suffer the imprisonment. These things are sickening to dwell upon. I will return to my general theme of observation.

Monopolism and Socialism are opposite in principle, and hostile in development. They cannot reign together in religion, family and property.—They may, like useful animals and their antagonists in Nature, dwell on the same territory, live in the same regions, for a time, but the conditions of their coexistence are permuting constantly.

Monopoly rules uncontroled where laboring masses live in ignorance without a head to guide them and protect them—without intelligence to organize themselves into social and political communities and corporations. Ferocious animals drive all before them, where the milder races live in herds and droves unknown to man—their natural head—and unprotected by his vigilance.—Man is the intelligence of the creation on this globe; the head and governor of social and domestic animals. His enemies are theirs; by his efforts only can those enemies be overcome, and the whole earth subdued. Monopolism will disappear by the advance of Socialism over Society, as vermin and ferocious animals die out by the advance of man in the uncultivated regions of the globe.

The laboring classes want a head with science and intelligence, to save them from the persecution and the plundering propensities of Aristocracy, Monopoly and Rent: useful animals require a head in man, to rid them of their enemies who live upon their flesh and blood. Monopolism is to Labor what carnivorous animals are to the herbivorous and the frugivorous animals in the creation. The latter sleep by night and walk forth peacefully together in the day: the former sleep by day, and prowl about alone, or two by two, in the dark night.—Just so with Privilege and Labor. Monopolism prowls and thrives in mental darkness, while the Laboring masses sleep in apathy and ignorance.—When Socialism brings the light of mental day, Monopolism skulks away into the caverns of benighted mind.

Monopolism is Religion, Family and Property, is incompatible with Socialism in these three spheres of Social Life. In every clime, ferocious animals are hostile to the milder tribes. The bears are hostile to their victims in the polar regions; wolves and foxes are the enemies of useful animals in temperate climes; tigers, crocodiles and serpents are inimical to gregarious animals in the meridian zones. Man alone can save the useful races from the fangs of their antagonists. Military bandits are the enemies of working men. Conquerors were primitively military tribes. Conquest is the origin of all Monopoly of Land and Slavery of Color. Every other sort of privileged monopoly is based on and supported by the Radical Monopoly of Land. Monopoly of Doctrine and Religion has been seduced to prostitute itself to Temporal Authority and the Monopoly of Land. Authority of every kind is based upon Monopoly. Monopolism is therefore the sole enemy of Socialism in every sphere.

I have already given an idea of Monopoly in Doctrine and Religion. Legislation is monopolized in Europe by a privileged class of voters and legislators. Universal suffrage exists in the United States, and also, for the present, here in France since February, 1848; it is hardly sure however, that it will not be confiscated in reactionary violence ere long, and leveled to the common standard of Monopoly in England and the rest of Constitutional Europe. Monopoly in Family Affections and Prosperity is general in the Old World. The rich alone can marry without fear of poverty and misery. The laboring masses are deterred from marriage and reduced to celibacy and illicit intercourse. I need not dwell upon the fact: it is too fearfully notorious. Genuine Monopolists maintain it is both natural and just. Socialism hates that doctrine and pursues it to destruction. Monopolism in Land is not less heinous than Monopolism in Family Affection and Religion. Property is not less indispensable to Man than Faith and Morals. All men who labor have a right to Property. Monopolism in the Rights of Property is not Socialism in the Rights of Property. The discussion of this question is placed on false grounds, and thus obscurity is in fact of being dispersed, is thickened in the public mind. Labor is the only human source of Property. Land and water, air and light are superhuman sources of wealth and prosperity. The fruits of the land produced by Human Labor are the only legitimate objects of Reserved Appropriation. The natural elements of life, the indispensable instruments of Labor, are common right and common property. They cannot be monopolized without injustice. They ought to be sanctified in legislative theory and practice. There is, nevertheless, a season and a time for all things, a time for Monopolism and a time for Socialism. The one is dying out; the other coming in. There is a time for unclean and ferocious animals to roam in power on the surface of the globe; a time for them to disappear by the progress of Humanity and the increase of domestic animals. I will not dwell upon this truth in principle. It is too evident to be disputed. The real question for discussion and elucidation is that of how, and when, and where, is Socialism to drive away Monopolism from Society. There cannot be a doubt of the perishable nature of the one, nor of the permanent legitimacy of the other. Let us discuss at once the questions how, where, and when.

I have already given my opinion on the first of these questions. Religious notions must be first transformed by the doctrines of relative and absolute necessity; perishable doctrines giving way before the progress of man and of society. Legislation must be next transformed, and then new institutions of association and economy be organized.

When must these successive transformations be effected, is a question easily answered. They must first be brought about in civilized nations; afterward progressively throughout the globe.

When are they to be commenced and realized, is not more interrogatively doubtful nor obscure. In theory the revolution has commenced already, and when that has made sufficiently its way in general discussion, the practical regeneration of society will be commenced by gradual reorganization in the laws and customs of society. Doctrines must, however, be transformed before legislation; the latter must be revolutioned before new institutions can be organized. The three questions may be well and easily discussed together, theoretically, but they must be treated separately and successively in practice. Monopolies alone, as I have said before, can live and thrive in a legislative atmosphere of privilege; equitable labor institutions cannot live and prosper in an atmosphere of rent.—The real question between Socialism and Monopolism of property is that of Rent; without which the monopoly of land, the root of all monopoly, would be a worthless privilege. My object in this letter is to show that Socialism is the friend of property, the fruit of labor; Monopolism its enemy. The war between the two is therefore just. Monopolism wants not only the right of property in the fruits of one's own labor, but also, and especially, the privilege of mulcting labor annually of one-half the property created, and that for the benefit of idlers who do nothing but monopolize the common elements of life. Socialism wishes to secure to every man the fruits of his own labor, as legitimate property; Monopolism wishes to deprive the laborer of half his property, as rent or ransom for the right to labor. Monopoly is, therefore, robbery of property as well as of religious light and family affection.—It deprives the laboring man of property, morality and heavenly consolation. Monopolism, not Socialism, is hostile to the common rights of property, religion, family.

There are many learned sophisms manufactured to delude the people's minds on these important questions, but the time has come for sophism to retire before the powers of common sense and reason. Many cunning arguments will be opposed to these analogies and definitions and reasons and descriptions, but when once the general views have been made evident, I shall not be slow to meet the sparkling fire-works of monopolist invention, and dispel the mental smoke in which their arguments have vanished.

It would be easy to investigate details and also to refute them one by one; but unsophisticated minds would thus be wearied by minute abstractions before general principles were clearly understood. The question here is not How much utility there is, or has been, in this or that special order of Monopoly? but, what is the radical distinction between Socialism and Monopoly, as principles of progress in Society? How has Monopolism brought about revolution? By what means is that revolution to be pacified? Has Socialism the power and the right to free Religion, Family and Property from the impure embraces of Monopolism? Where is the truth, the justice and the right of one, the wrong, the falsehood, the injustice of the other? Are Socialism and Liberty right? Are Monopolism and Despotism wrong? Is Labor entitled to the fruits of its own toil, the property of its own creation? Is *Rent*, the right of Ransom and Monopoly, a *bona fide* system of obtaining wealth and property without toil or labor? These general questions must be controverted by the public press before details are multiplied to dazzle the popular intelligence.

Monopoly and Rent are useful and legitimate in periods of ignorance and barbarism, as vermin and ferocious animals are necessary and useful in uncultivated regions of the globe. As Science and Society advance, the social institutions of Monopoly and the animal incarnations of ferocity, lose their relative necessity and consequent utility. They cannot be dispensed with simultaneously in every clime, but they may suddenly be driven from the cultivated regions of the globe. Socialism is the coming evolution of Humanity and Civilized Society. Monopolism is not genuine Civilization—it is merely the decline of Barbarism. The *apogée* and strength of Barbarism is open Violence and *manly* Despotism; *manly*, I mean bold and undisguised ferocity—not Human Love and Liberty. The senility and weakness of Barbarism is cunning and perfidious Monopolism. The many-headed beast of the Apocalypse must be driven from Society before the reign of Peace and Liberty can be established. The Scarlet Woman must lose *authority* in *all* the Churches, before the spirit of the Son of Man can reign in the new City of Jerusalem. The *end* of the World of Sin and Iniquity is graphically written in the Word of the Apocalypse. A child may understand it. The name of the beast, Monopolism, is there described. The Scarlet Woman, which sits upon the Babylonian Beast, is not less therein visibly portrayed, and pointed out on the "Eternal City" of the seven hills. "Upon her forehead was a name written—MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH. Read the Apocalypse, and study carefully the words of the two Chapters XVII. X