Georgia—Who beat the Disunionists?

The *Columbus Times*, late the 'Democratic,' now the 'Southern Rights' organ in Western Georgia, acknowledges its defeat in the late Election, but don't mean to 'give it up so;' on the contrary, it "nails to the mast the flag of *Secession* and Southern Liberty." It gives the following summary of the influences which combined to overwhelm the Nullifiers:

"The voters of Georgia have been overwhelmed in each of these cities by the *Northern* vote cast against the South in a contest betwixt the North and South. The North has a Greek Horse in every Southern town. There were New-England men voted against the South yesterday, whose every feeling and sympathy are with the North—men whose families live at the North—who remain here only during the business season, and like Summer birds fly to the North with the return of Spring, to spend those gains which they have earned out of the people against whose rights and liberties they steadily vote. There must be an end put to this outrage somewhere.—Where the law has been violated by the illegal voting of these men, we call upon the Solicitor to do his duty and prosecute them for the offense.

Nearly the whole Foreign vote was against us. With some honorable exceptions, the Dutch, Irish and English were against us. The German Jews, true to the instincts of their race, which, through ages of persecution, have always led them to the side of liberty, and caused them to be found in every patriot army that has ever struck against tyranny—the German Jews, to a man, voted the Southern Rights ticket. The Factory vote for the city was largely against us. The Coweta Falls Factory, in which every stockholder is a decided Southern Rights man, gave nearly its entire operative vote on the Northern side."

Aspects in Michigan.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

JACKSON, Mich. Saturday, Nov. 23.

DEAR SIR:—Ere this reaches you you will have learned the result of the election in the "Peninsular State." We have done well, and should and might have done better on our Congressmen. Instead of *Charles E. Stuart*, we should have had *Joseph R. Williams* in the second district, and but for the *defection of Whigs* should have presented an unbroken phalanx in the next Congress. In this State, as in New-York, there are *Bogus Whigs*, who, if they can't have everything their own way, will fly off in a tangent and go over, *soul, body and breeches*, to the Loco-Foco party, and think they are smart, and well they may, since the Locos call them so! To this kind of *creatures* are we indebted for the minority in the second district. But 'tis "glory enough for one day" that we have *two* "good men and true" (who never bowed the knee to Baal) to represent us in the next Congress, and twenty eight or thirty in the lower branch of our Legislature. We have doubled since '48 and in '52 we intend to "finish the job." Loco-Focoism is on its last legs in *Michigan* and indeed in all the great and growing West. *Cass sees it, feels it, and fears it.* He can't, by possibility, make the run in the West he did in '48. Never did any man lose popularity faster with the masses than *Lewis Cass* for the last twelve months. In Michigan where he "stumped it" *for Buel, Buel* invariably lost votes. Had he "stumped it" in the second district, it would have killed *Stuart*. Stuart knew better than to have him in his district, and so he is elected by a small majority in a district usually giving some twelve to fourteen hundred Loco Foco majority.

Allegany Co.—Error Corrected.

CUBA, Allegany Co. Tuesday, Nov. 26.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DEAR SIR: I notice in *The Semi-Weekly Tribune*, of the 23d inst. a statement purporting to give the Official Vote of this County at the late election, in which you say (without giving the figures) that "George Palmer and Robert Adams (both Whigs) are elected Coroners."

Some evil disposed person has imposed upon *you* and abused *me* by making such a false statement. Mr. Adams and myself are neighbors and residents of this town. He is a straight forward "Weed and Seward Whig." I a somewhat corpulent "Cass and Dickinson Hunker." We were the opposing candidates of our respective parties for the honorable post of Coroner for this County, and he was elected by 19 majority. This result may have been produced by his personal popularity, the superior numerical strength of the Whig party in the County, or by my great physical weight (340 lbs. net). As my name was at the bottom of the list, it probably helped to buoy up the ticket as much as tying a 56-pounder to the tail of a kite would assist in raising it.

At all events the Democratic ticket fell prostrate, and I was fortunate enough not to fall at the bottom.

This attempt to injure my political standing with the Democracy of the State and Nation, by representing me a Whig and an associate of Whigs, is off the same piece with the report circulated in 1848, that I offered the loan of my hat for Doctor Willard to address a Whig Mass Meeting for the space of eight mortal hours. But as the Doctor went into Convention this fall to procure a Seward nomination to Congress, and failing to get it, threw a double somerset out the back window, striking square on his feet, a pure disinterested "National Whig," I will forgive everything between us on that old score, in consideration of our now occupying together the same broad "National Platform."

By inserting the above you will be doing me a favor, as well as rendering justice to a political opponent whom you have unintentionally injured.

Yours truly, GEORGE PALMER.

LAND REFORM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—In abstracting the Message recently laid before the Legislature by Gov. Seabrook, we omitted the following:

"The imminent peril in which our peculiar institutions are placed, thereby rendering it necessary on the part of the South not only to protect, but to strengthen and perpetuate them, have induced me to advise the passage of a law exempting the homestead, *and one or more slaves* from final process.

"On this subject, it is incumbent on me merely to remark that such an enactment would measurably check the spirit of emigration, increase the value of slave property, encouraging all classes of society to possess it, and ensure to the unfortunate, especially the widow and the orphan, a perpetual dwelling-place, accompanied by the means of making life supportable if not comfortable. In order that it may not operate prejudicially upon creditors, the law should be prospective in its operation."

We perceive that our South Carolina exchanges are agitating various Reform subjects, among others the extension to the People of the privilege of voting for Presidential Electors and other important officers. As now managed, the People have no voice in these matters; the Governor and Legislature choosing the greatest portion of the officers.

Subscriptions received to the Weekly Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

Rome, Mass	20	Manchester, Vt	20
Masonville, N. Y.	5	Richfield, Ohio	14
Southold, N. Y.	11	Geneva, Ohio	20
Hanverton, Ohio	4	Woodstock, Vt	30
Crown Point, N. Y.	31	Southbridge, Mass	23
Ontaria, N. Y.	21	Somerset, Pa	9
Nunda, N. Y.	18	Millville, Mass	20

Single Subscriptions from various Post-Offices:

Connecticut,	1	Virginia,	1
Pennsylvania,	3	Ohio,	1
New York,	7		

Subscriptions received to The Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

Carbondale, Pa	1	Argyle, N. Y.	1
Bristol, Conn.	1	Fishkill, do	1
Tivoli, N. Y.	1	New York Mills, N. Y.	1
Westport, Conn.	1	Geneva, N. Y.	1
Watertown, N. Y.	1	Logan, Ohio	1
Coxsackie, do	1	Fredonia, N. Y.	1
Oriskany, do	1	Columbus, Ohio	1
Salina, do	1	Port Chester, N. Y.	1
Ontario, do	1	Hamilton, Ohio	1

Subscriptions received to the Semi-Weekly Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

Medway, N. Y.	1	Portland, Conn.	1
Jerico, N. Y.	1	Rock City, N. Y.	1
Laurenceburgh, Ind.	2	Richburgh, N. Y.	1
Geneva, Ohio	2		

Dr. Lushington on the Fugitive Bill.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

There is probably not a more learned jurist in the world than the Right Hon. S. LUSHINGTON, at present Judge of the Admiralty Court of England. He has been a member of the British Parliament upward of fifty years, a member of the Privy Council for a long period, and is justly esteemed for his personal as well as his intellectual and moral powers. In a recent letter he thus expresses himself with regard to the act commonly called the "Fugitive Slave Bill:"

"No one can feel more sincerely than myself abhorrence at the Fugitive Slave Bill—a measure as cruel and unchristian as ever disgraced any country."

Such no doubt is the opinion of the wisest and best men throughout the world, and such will doubtless be the judgment of posterity. Let those who are attempting to uphold the iniquitous bill in newspapers, the forum, or the pulpit, ponder upon this statement. WILBERFORCE.

Authorship of the Book of Mormon.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Nov. 25, 1850.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

In your paper of 19th inst., my attention was drawn to an article headed "Author of the Mormon Bible," wherein it is stated a certain Judge Campbell asserted at a recent public meeting, at Cherry Valley, that the Rev. Solomon Spaulding was the actual composer of most of what is known as the Mormon Bible, and that he (Mr. S.) wrote it intending to publish it as a romance. A Dr. Robt. Campbell is stated to have seen this celebrated manuscript. Mr. Spaulding has been dead many years, but how it got into the hands of Joe Smith the writer of said article knoweth not, but it is probable Mrs. S. can tell. Now, Mr. Editor, I am very averse to public writing or speaking, but being a humble member of that much calumniated and grossly persecuted community, I cannot suffer the above erroneous statement to pass current in spite of its indorsement by Revs. Drs. Judges, and high sounding titles, without endeavoring to throw a little more light upon the subject than the author of the assertion is evidently capable of doing.

In the first place I would say that the term Mormon Bible, in the sense used, is inappropriate, and proceeds from the ignorance or prejudice of the speaker or writer. The Bible of the Mormons is that in common use, containing the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, in which they fully and sincerely believe, as any person who has had any conversation with them or at all examined their doctrines, must be quite convinced of; that they are more consistent in the belief thereof might be also asserted. But herein they differ from the professors, they do not regard them as *all* the revelation of God to man, or that revelation is necessarily confined to bye-gone days.

As regards the Book of Mormon, they look upon it as a written revelation to another portion of the House of Israel on this continent, and equally worthy of our belief as the Bible with which it fully coincides in the exposition of doctrinal truth. So much for that part of the subject, which may dispel in some measure a very popular error.

As regards the main subject in hand, the Authorship of the Book of Mormon, there are various conflicting statements, and all backed by very reverend and respectable authority, and each asserted with equal force. First and foremost, it is attributed to the Rev. Solomon Spaulding, from whose possession a MSS. was obtained by some unknown process, and subsequently converted into the aforesaid Book. Again, another report or affidavit, asserts that Joseph Smith was the author, and that he translated the plates, when they were in the woods, and he in the house, same as when he looked for the money diggers with a stone in his hat, and his hat over his face, and Oliver Cowdery acted as Secretary or Scribe. Here is an evident contradiction, but the latter statement is so extensively absurd as to deserve no attention. The former is more plausible. But facts and dates are stubborn things, and these will completely demolish the whole affair. The story was started by an infamous character named D. P. Hulburt, who was cut off from the Church for immoral conduct, and whose disappointed ambition prompted him to a wrongful retaliation. He heard of this romance entitled "The Manuscript found," and thinking it would suit his malicious purpose, obtained it from Mrs. Davieson (widow of Mr. Spaulding) to get it out of the way, under pretense of having it published, and so destroy the Book of Mormon, promising to pay her half the proceeds arising from the sale thereof. He then writes her that the Manuscript does not read as he expected, and he should not print it. Hulbert finding little or no affinity between the writings to cover his retreat, endeavors to make out that Sidney Rigdon, during a temporary stay in Pittsburgh, where Mrs. S. formerly lived, obtained the Manuscript, but there the dates disagree. Mr. R. did not live in Pittsburgh until 1822, and resided there until 1826. Mr. Spaulding wrote his romance in 1812, in New Salem, Ohio; removed to Pittsburgh, according to Hulbert's statement, the same year, and thence to Amity in 1814.

Mrs. Davieson says, in the "Origin of Mormonism," published by La Roy Sunderland, "At length the MSS. was returned to its author and we removed to Amity. The MSS. then fell into my hands and was carefully preserved,"—so that the only time Mr. R. could possibly have obtained it was between the years 1812 and 1814, for since that time it has been carefully kept by Mrs. D. until delivered to Hulbert. Mr. Rigdon was then a mere lad, far distant and engaged at home in agricultural pursuits, and moreover the Book of Mormon was not published until after an interval of eighteen or twenty years. Thus we see the publishers of the Book of Mormon had not the benefit of the Reverend novel writer's production, and it remains with Mrs. Davieson or Mr. Hulbert to bring it to light. They have or should have it between them—bring it forth, publish it to the world as the Book of Mormon is published, and let us see the identity of the two publications, or let the advocates of the imposture forever hold their peace, and invent a story that is more consistent and plausible.

Now, Mr. Editor, the imposition is transparent. The story is long since exploded, and will not bear investigation, and as my only object and aim is to expose a popular error, operating adversely to our community, against whom calumny and falsehood have been so generally disseminated by the pulpit and press, which have eventuated in hostile acts of bloodshed, arson and expatriation, I trust your natural feeling of justice and benevolence will permit the insertion of this statement in reference to the former published article.

Very truly, Yours, JUSTITIA.

Repeal of the License Law—The Chief's Report—Nine Scape-goats to Preserve the Law—Questions that Interest Dealers in Liquor.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: I perceive by the recent report of the Chief of the Police of this city, of the doings of that body for the past three months, some strange singularities, or I might say some singular peculiarities, to which I wish to call the attention of yourself and your readers. In the first place, the Chief reports 4,267 places where spirituous liquors are sold by license, 718 that are not licensed, and 3,716 that sell liquor on Sundays in violation of the law. On turning to the table of violations of the City Ordinances sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution, I find registered *two* complaints for selling liquor on Sunday during the past three months, and *seven* more for selling without license for the same time! Therefore, according to my knowledge of arithmetic, there have been 713 persons, *well known to the Police*, during the past three months, who have sold liquor openly, without license, who have not been complained of by the Police, and who have thus defrauded the City out of the large sum of *seven thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars*, by not being reported by the Police as their duty demanded.

The next item is still more peculiar. Of the 3,716 persons that sell liquor on Sunday in violation of the city ordinances, but *two* have been returned to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

We profess to be governed by laws and much stress is now laid upon the necessity of their being adhered to with tenacity, so far as the Fugitive Slave bill is concerned; but it is of little use to talk of acquiescence to the law, when we see it so boldly violated and sanctioned by police government, as it is daily in this city. I mean by this that as long as laws are upon our statute books, they should be put in force, and when they become obsolete or burdensome, that they should be repealed.

Let us for a moment look at the workings of the license law in accordance with the Chief's report. Four thousand two hundred and sixty seven persons, disposed to obey the municipal law, come forward and pay into the City Treasury forty-two thousand six hundred and seventy dollars for license to sell liquor, while 718 disobey the law, and the police of the city, present *seven* of them for prosecution! We may here be considered impertinent, but we ask, why these *seven* were made scape goats for the 711 still left on the list as violators of the law; and also why the *two* who sold liquor on Sunday should suffer for the sins of the 3,714 who were their accomplices? You will please explain, or call upon the Chief to answer. Yours, SENEX

Christian Socialism.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

I have received the first No. of the *Christian Socialist*, a Journal of Association conducted by some of the promoters of the Workingmens' Associations in London, and I beg your assistance, to introduce it to the friends of Association in America.

The first article called "The New Idea," is by a LAWYER! Read it ye men of progress, and be convinced that we should be above *all* class prejudice, and not condemn even the Lawyers en masse, albeit the Lawyers on both sides of the Atlantic, are but too generally men who seek by the practice of that profession, to escape from doing anything useful. Read it all ye sincere Christians, and learn that as such, you cannot consistently condemn Socialism per se, because as the writer says:

A New Idea has gone abroad into the world! That Socialism, the latest born of the forces now at work in modern society, and Christianity the eldest born of the forces, are in their nature not hostile, but akin to each other, or rather that the one is but the development, the out-growth of the other, so that even the strongest and most monstrous forms of Socialism are at bottom but Christian heresies.

Read it ye men of the world who oppress the poor and grind their faces by your monopolies, your speculations, your competition, and other legal wrongs which cry to God for vengence; and learn that you have no right whatever to call yourselves Christians, for it says:

"'If Christ's gospel speaks true, 'ye cannot serve God and Mammon;' that gospel is wholly incompatible with a political economy which proclaims self-interest to be the very point of social action. That if Christ's gospel speaks true, 'thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' that gospel cannot stand with a system of trade based wholly on the idea of profit, i. e. of taking more from our neighbor than we give to him, and which has adopted for its maxim to buy cheap and to sell dear."

Read it ye Associationists who profess Christianity, that ye may be convinced that your religious tenets and your worldly practice are in harmony with each other; ye teachers of the Gospel that ye may not think Socialism a subject unworthy of your teachings.

Read it ye, who believing in the doctrine of Socialism, and not in that of Christianity, profess liberality and toleration, lest perchance the Church of England man proves more liberal than yourselves.

Read it all ye who know what you ought to do and neglect your duty, for the writer concludes by saying:

"We trust in God that no amount of obloquy, ridicule, calumny, or neglect, shall make us desert it, so long as we have strength and means to carry on the fight. For a fight it is, and a long one, and a deadly one; a fight against all the enemies of Mammon."

Let us go and do likewise! He who has written the above will not flinch from his word, nor let us go beyond him, however sincerely we may strive to accomplish this our noble duty.

The No. contains also: An Exposition of the principles of the London Society, by the same writer: An Address to the Working Classes by the Secretaries of the Society: Association news and correspondence, (Let me take this opportunity of requesting the Associations of the United States to let me know what they are doing, that I may have it inserted in future Nos.) An account of the Arm Chair Makers' Association in Paris, which has appeared in The Tribune: some lighter matter: The commencement of an article on the effects of the present social and industrial arrangements as being the cause of crime. This is by the author of Alton Locke, and is what might be expected from him: as is the following Poem, which had already appeared in Frazer's Magazine.

THE DAY OF THE LORD.

THE Day of the Lord is at hand, at hand;
Its storms roll up the sky.
A nation sleeps starving on heaps of gold—
All dreamers toss and sigh.
When pain is sweet the child is born,
And the night is darkest before the dawn
Of the Day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, Angels of God—
Chivalry, Justice and Truth—
Come, for the Earth is grown coward and old,
Come down and renew us her youth.
Freedom, self-sacrifice, mercy and love,
Haste to the battle-field—stoop from above
To the Day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, hounds of hell;
Famine, and plague and war,
Idleness, bigotry, cant and misrule—
Gather and fall in the snare.
Hirelings and mammonites, pedants and knaves,
Crawl to the battle-field, sneak to your graves
In the Day of the Lord at hand.

Who would sit down and whine for a lost Age of Gold,
While the Lord of Ages is here?
True hearts will leap up at the trumpet of God,
And those who can suffer, can dare.
Each past Age of Gold was an Iron Age too;
And the meekest of saints may find stern work to do
In the Day of the Lord at hand.

Persons who may desire to receive this work are informed that they can have it regularly, as soon as I can make the necessary arrangements with some New-York Bookseller—and that this is not on the part of the Publishers an affair of commerce but of human progress. All who wish well to this cause, whether Associationists or not, are, without regard to creed, class, or color, invited to study our principles; the Associationists are earnestly invited to study our practice, for—although, as I have said in a former communication, "an isolated Association may succeed, even as men of bussiness in the competitive system succeed," an Isolated Association is a contradiction of all the principles of Socialism; it is a gratuitous refusal of the chief benefits of Association, even in a pecuniary sense; it is an utter denial of any appeal to principle as their motive; it will cause more evil to the workers not in Associations, than does the present system; and finally, it will not stand, because it possesses as internal elements of dissolution, rivalry, suspicion, the desire of mastership, and the want of support by the wisdom, the experience, the authority, and the solidarity of the general body of delegates and of the other associations. IRON PEN.

Address to me at the office of The Tribune.

Advice to Laborers.

MR. GREELEY: Allow me through the columns of your Journal, to reply to your correspondent, "C. C." on this subject.

I will simply preface this by saying, that it is evident to me that C. C. is not *himself* a man who depends upon his daily toil for subsistence, or he would not have made such erroneous statements in his communication.

C. C. advises those "who are *willing* to work and find it difficult to live comfortably in the city, to Flee to the Country." And further states, that "in the Country there is a constant want of Labor."

I think C. C. is laboring under some delusion, or he never would make such an erroneous statement. If he will inform me of *any city, town, village or hamlet in this State—Ohio, or any other State in this Union*, where it is difficult to obtain mechanics or laborers in any branch of business, his knowledge far exceeds any that I am in possession of, and I am constantly receiving letters &c. &c. on this very subject from all parts of *this State*, more particularly. I have myself, personally, traversed some thirteen States of this Union in search of this *El Dorado*—having went as far South as Columbia, S. C. and West as far as Detroit; and at my trade (House Carpenter,) I find there is not much difference in localities, and I have never yet seen a place where plenty of my own or any other trade, were not to be found seeking employment at less than "good living prices."

As to your correspondent's assertion, that an industrious laborer in the country can in *two years* earn money enough to buy himself a farm!"—it is too palpaple a mistake to need any refutation, for I am quite certain if he will only make known to the workers *where* such a place is to be found, the tide of emigration will rush to the spot faster than it ever yet has to California.

My advice to laborers is, don't go into the country with the expectation of bettering your condition if am now speaking to those who were born or reared in the city) by mere manual labor alone.

If you have a few hundred dollars to purchase land with, then go by all means, for your money will be surely and profitably invested.

If you have no money, and nothing to depend on but your labor, remain where you are, for I, by bitter experience, can assure you that the condition of the laboring man is nearly the same in every part of the United States.

I do not, Mr. Editor, wish to use your valuable paper or time to thrust upon the readers of your journal my individual ideas of the best means of relieving the condition of the working classes; I am well satisfied the means are at hand, the thing is practicable and only requires a Union of Workers to be at once adopted. BEN. PRICE.

WORKING ASSOCIATION OF PARIS.

Association Fraternelle et Solidaire des Ouvrieres en Casquettes.

From the London Leader.

This is an association of women for making men's caps; their establishment is in the lower part of the Rue St. Denis, No. 182, in a little room about 15ft. by 10ft., on the first floor, which you reach by ascending one of those customary dark, narrow staircases. On entering, by a low doorway, we observed in the middle of the room a deal table on trestles, with two or three caps, and the materials for making others, lying upon it.—At this table was seated a pale, sickly-looking young woman, at work on a cloth cap: a smile passed over her countenance on seeing my companion, the *gerant* of the Tailors' Association; the mild, patient expression of her face, the silvery tone of her voice as she saluted us with the usual *Bon jour, citoyens*, completely interested me in her favor. At her request we sat down in the two remaining rush-bottomed chairs of the room, when I perceived against one of the walls a number of shelves, containing caps of every variety of form and material. Having selected one for my own use, I asked how it was she was alone in the establishment, and was informed that about a week previously the *gérante* and another member had gone to a meeting of representatives from other associations, for the purpose of conversing on their own affairs, and arranging for a grand association of all trades. Scarcely had they assembled when the police pounced upon them, sent them off to prison, to the number of 26, seizing upon their papers, and the next day there appeared in the reactionary journals a long paragraph about the discovery of a secret society, in connection with certain associations, and seizure of numerous papers, though what the objects of the secret society, or what the papers were, the paragraph did not state, leaving it to be inferred by the casual reader that they were of a political and revolutionary character, than which nothing could be more untrue. Such are the means employed by this Government of hatred to prevent the working classes from raising themselves.—The effects of such a proceeding may easily be conceived: the members hurried off to prison, the atelier closed, and the papers and books sealed up by the police; so that in a fortnight all business is gone and the association ruined. In the present instance, the effect was to terrify the remainder of the cap-makers, and prevent them from coming to the ateliers; so that each worked at her own house, while one only remained on the premises. The number of members, including the two in prison, was seven, who formed themselves into a society in the beginning of 1849, and have had to struggle through the usual difficulties. They have been able, however, to maintain themselves independent, and free from the dangers and temptations that beset young women in large towns; and, though not a flourishing society, they are a remarkkable instance of what may be done on the associative principle, when aided by determination, fortitude, and steady industry, even by poor, defenseless women. While we were conversing with our amiable and intelligent hostess, a man entered the room with a bundle; he was the husband of the *gérante*, had just come from the prison where she was confined, and brought with him portions of work which she had been doing for the association. He explained that the condition of the women in the prisons was very tolerable, being allowed free communication with each other, and with their friends; but such was not the case with the men who were confined on suspicion. They were kept in solitary confinement, and allowed but an hour or two of exercise in a corridor, where they could speak with their friends only through an iron grating, and in presence of an officer. These unfortunate, unoffending men and women were subsequently liberated on bail, some paying 200f.; but others objected to the sum, bargained with the authorities, and were let out for 100f., or even 50f., as they afterward discovered on comparing notes! Can a people respect a Government that stoops to such low, Jew-practices?

My friend and I purchased our caps, and took our leave with mingled feelings of indignation and respect. So much were our caps admired on our return to England, that we might have sold a considerable number if we had brought them.

The Musical-Instrument Makers

Are a very flourishing association. They make all kinds of instruments in brass and wood—as trumpets, horns, ophicleides, flutes, flageolets, &c. Commenced the 1st of July, 1848, with a small capital and under great difficulties, but are now doing a thriving business, being employed for the army and the National Guard, and send out a large quantity for exportation. When I visited them they were all busy at work, having an extensive order to accomplish. We saw all the operations, from the drawing out of the tubes of brass and thus reducing their thickness, by a machine that requires the attention of only one man, to the final polishing of the instrument. They keep a musician in the establishment to try all the instruments, and allow none to go out that is not perfect of its kind. At first they hired their machine, tools and moulds, but afterward purchased them with the profits they had made, and are now on the look-out for more convenient premises. We started one hot morning from the Faubourg St. Denis, wandered through a labyrinth of streets to the barriere, after which we crossed an open space, nearly sinking under a broiling sun, till we reached the summit of Montmartre, where in the Rue Muller, No. 10, a dreary region of miserable streets, with houses half built or falling to pieces, or looking as though they never would be finished, so desolate that you might almost imagine yourself the last man, surrounded by the debris of a worn-out world. Here these industrious men had hired a large room, something like an immense coach-house with a small stable attached to it, now used as the counting-house. The men work altogether in this atelier, and, every one overlooking his brother, they find they can carry out the principle of equal wages without experiencing the usual disadvantages of this plan. In other respects their statutes are very similar to those of the other associations.

From this remote hive of industry, it being now dinner-time, we proceeded to

The Association of Cooks at the Barriere des Amandiers.

Here we had an excellent dinner, *à la carte*, that is, we ordered what we liked and it was brought us; nor could we have been better served at Richefeu's, in the Palais National, either as to the quality of the viands or the attention of those waiting on us, who by the way are always addressed as *citoyen*. This association was established January 18, 1849, with the combined savings of a few cooks previously employed at the various restaurants, who began business at their present house under the sign of the *National Flag*, and have now three branch establishments *(succursales)* in Paris. Every Sunday and fête-day the house and garden are crammed with visitors. Beside a number of rooms on three different floors, some capable of holding upward of 200 persons, and the roof of the house, a delightful spot with a splendid view of Père la Chaise, they have a sort of tea-garden filled with seats under shady bowers of lime trees and creeping plants, and a capital ball room, out in the garden, large enough for 300 persons to dance in; beyond this is a fruit and kitchen garden, partly laid out as a vineyard, with a pleasant mound where we reclined smoking our cigars, and enjoying a fine view of the city of Paris. While sitting in the tea-garden after dinner an interesting little girl came in with a written document in her hand, which contained a statement that her mother was ill in bed, and, her father having died, the family were without the means of support.—Whether this was true I know not, but it was pleasing to see every workman to whom she showed the paper put his hand into his pocket and give her the widow's mite.

SNOW IN ILLINOIS.—A few days since, a heavy snow storm took place at Quincy, Ill. and several parts above.

SNOW IN IOWA.—A steamer, arrived at St. Louis, reports snow six inches deep at Fairfield, Iowa.

National Convention of Journeymen Printers.

(Reported for The Tribune.)

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4—10 o'clock A.M.

The Convention met again this morning.

Mr. Frederick Young, a Delegate from Baltimore, appeared, presented his credentials, and took his seat.

Mr. McDonald called the attention of the Convention to an error in *The Tribune's* publication of the proceedings of yesterday, in which, in the sixth section of the second proposition of the Committee on Business, "$100" is made to take the place of "$1."

Mr. Keyser read an eloquent letter from Francis McNerhany, Esq. of Washington. It was ordered to be placed on the record.

The report of the Committee on Business was taken up. The question was on the adoption of Mr. Greene's substitute for the substitute offered by Mr. Conway for the second resolution of the Committee and for the resolution of the Committee itself, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention strenuously urge the Journeymen Printers of every city or town in the United States, (provided there are six or more employed in such place,) to form themselves into Unions and establish connection with each other, for the purpose of securing united action upon every question involving the interests of the trade; and that on and after the first day of February, 1851, no Journeyman Printer coming from any city or town known to contain the organization provided for above, will be allowed to work in any locality embraced within this organization, unless he exhibits a certificate of membership from the locality situated in the place from which he come.

Mr. Conway hoped that the substitute offered by Mr. Greene might not be adopted. If it was necessary he would ask leave to alter his resolution, so as to except the city of New York from its operation.

The question being called for on Mr. Greene's proposition, it was taken, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Nafew offered a preamble to the proposition of the Committee on Business, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to our brethren throughout the country the formation of Unions on the following basis:

[This is intended to precede the several propositions, following the second, which were presented by the Committee on Business, and published yesterday.]

The first section of the third proposition of the Committee was then taken up and adopted without debate.

The second section was taken up, amended at the suggestion of Mr. Young, so as to read as follows, and adopted:

2d. Giving traveling certificates to their members, in good standing, to be legal for one year, which shall recommend the holders thereof to assistance and traveling expenses from the Union, in any city or town where they cannot obtain work, providing said holders have done nothing in the meantime, by a course of intemperance or otherwise, to disqualify them from the same, of which fact the National Executive Committee shall notify the Unions or Societies in other places.

The third section was adopted.

The fourth section was also adopted, after being amended, at the suggestion of Mr. Young, to read as follows:

4th. Receiving no stranger as a member of any Union or Society, who shall not produce a legal certificate of membership from the Society or Union of the place to which he belongs.

Mr. Young offered an amendment to strike out the words "$15" from the 5th section, and to leave a blank instead.

Mr. Smyth opposed the amendment.

Mr. Young then withdrew it by unanimous consent.

Mr. Keyser moved to amend by striking out "$15" and inserting "$10." This was agreed to, and the section then adopted as amended.

The 6th and 7th sections were adopted without debate.

The report of the Committee was then taken up and adopted as a whole.

Mr. Conway offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the principle now in successful operation in Baltimore city, limiting the number of apprentices employed in the various printing offices, be earnestly recommended to the trade throughout the country.

Mr. Keyser spoke against it.

Mr. Winne thought the proposition should be adopted. It was working well in Albany; and he thought it would do great good if adopted in every section of the country.

Mr. Smyth, though favorable to the principle in itself, was opposed to its being so openly proclaimed. He thought it would be employed to injure the trade.

Mr. Young opposed the resolution. He thought it would excite public opinion against us. He knew of cases where men wanted to get their boys into the business, in Baltimore, but could not on account of the operation of this principle.—Announcing it publicly would array hostility against us and injure the trade.

Mr. Keyser offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the limiting of the number of apprentices be earnestly recommended to the trade throughout the country, for their adoption.

Mr. Keyser was favorable to the principle, in itself, but was opposed to the Baltimore plan of enforcing it. He therefore hoped his substitute would be adopted.

Mr. Conway explained that his intention was not to recommend the Baltimore *plan*, nor did he think his resolution would bear such a construction. It plainly recommended the "*principle* of limiting the number of apprentices" (which was working well in Baltimore) to the adoption of the trade throughout the country. By unanimous consent, however, he accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. Keyser.

Mr. Smyth was as much opposed to the resolution as amended as to the original one. He thought it would have a bad effect. It was necessary to observe caution in our movements, to insure success. Let the Unions in the different cities and towns adopt it themselves, without drawing public attention so forcibly to it. He was not opposed to the principle, but to the expediency of its being publicly proclaimed by a National Convention. That was the only question before the Convention. All agreed as to its utility and justice; the only question was as to its expediency. Mr. Smyth made a forcible speech.

Mr. Conway agreed that the only question before the Convention was one of expediency. All seemed favorable to the limitation of apprentices. The only question was as to whether the Convention should call the attention of the various Unions to the subject, and to urge its adoption upon them. The gentleman on the other side urged that it should be adopted by the different Unions quietly, without exciting public attention to the subject. He thought that the *adoption* of it by the different Unions would excite more attention and hostility than the mere *recommendation* of it, by this Convention. But he did not think that we could be injured by any opposition which either its adoption or its recommendation might provoke. The same objection might be urged to every measure of reform which was proposed. If we are going to be regulated in our actions by the opinions of the employing class, and those whom they control, we might as well go home at once, and submit ourselves entirely to established usages. He came here to *do* something, if possible, practically beneficial. Those who sent him here expected something to be done. If there were people hostile to this, so were there people hostile to the assembling of this Convention, or to the adoption of any measures calculated to redeem the trade from the control of the capitalist. We are not to consult *their* selfish views, but *our own* interests in our action upon this as well as all other measures.

Mr. Brown favored the proposition. He thought too many printers had been manufactured of late years. New-York City afforded a miserable proof of this fact. The present system is prolific of "rats." Our trade should be purged of this vermin, and made respectable throughout. Let apprentices be limited and journeymen would be in demand. The price of labor would be increased, and placed in a position which would enable it to compete successfully with the power of capital.

Mr. McDonald made a strong speech in favor of the adoption of the resolution. He gave an account of the apprentice system in New-York.

The question being called for, it was taken and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Conway moved to appoint a Committee to prepare an Address to the Printers of the United States. Adopted.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee: Messrs. Conway, Greene, Atkinson, Nafew and Birchel.

Mr. Keyser moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourns to meet this evening at 7 o'clock, so as to give the New-York Delegation an opportunity to attend.

Mr. McDonald called the attention of the Convention to the invitation which was extended on the first night of the session to the members of the New-York, and all other Unions, to attend the deliberations of the Convention, and hoped it would be published.

Mr. WALSH offered the following preamble and resolution, which was laid on the table until this evening:

Whereas, The system, so universally adopted by the Legislatures of the several States and by the Congress of the Nation, of giving out the printing for those several bodies by contract to the lowest bidder is repugnant to the spirit of Republican Institutions, inasmuch as its effect is to degrade labor below the standard of its merit, by throwing it into market for the competition of men not practical printers, who have neither the knowledge nor the interests of the trade at heart—as the style of the public printing generally evinces—being in its mere mechanical execution disgraceful not alone to the trade but to the authority, and whereas it is our duty not alone as Printers, but as workingmen, to respectfully protest against such a system, as one applied to every branch of the machinery of government, other than the elective portion thereof; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the trade at large to respectfully protest in a formal manner against the contract system in every branch of public work; and that the Executive Committee to be appointed by this Convention be requested to urge upon the various Unions some general action upon this subject.

The Convention then adjourned until this (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION....7 o'clock P.M.

The Convention assembled this evening.

Mr. Conway offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the New-York Typographical Society, as well as all other Typographical Societies in the country having them, be earnestly recommended to abolish the so-called benefit systems.

An interesting debate sprung up on the subject, in which Messrs. Keyser, Smyth, Nafew, Glen, Rogers, Molineux, McDonald and Young, participated.

Mr. Nafew offered the following as a substitute.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all Typographical Trade Associations to abolish the so-called Beach System.

Mr. Conway, by unanimous consent, accepted the substitute, as an amendment.

After some further debate on the subject, the question was taken on the resolution, as amended, and it was unanimously adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. Walsh this morning respecting the contract system was called up.

Mr. Nafew moved that it be laid over until the next meeting, which was agreed to.

Mr. Young offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Employing Printers of the United States are urgently requested to have their apprentices indentured for a period not less than five years.

Mr. Molineux submitted to the Convention a "Regenerative Plan." Referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Rogers read a letter from the Typographical Association of San Francisco, addressed to the New-York Union.

Mr. Conway moved, that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned.

PROBABLE DETENTION OF TWO AMERICANS IN PARAGUAY.—By the arrival at a friend, who for the last three years has been traveling in Brazil and the Buenos Ayrean Provinces, we are placed in possession of several items worthy of notice. Our informant (speaking of a journey which he made through the interior of the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, in June last,) says:

"Upon my arrival at San Borja, a village of missions, situated on the banks of the River Uruguay, I learned that Messrs. Howard A. Hopkins, (a son, I believe, of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont,) and Geo. A. Brandreth, (son of Dr. B. of this city,) had left San Borja in the beginning of February for Assumpcion, Paraguay. They took with them a guide and a couple of loaded mules, leaving the bulk of their merchandise, which could only be introduced after obtaining a special permission from Lopez, the President of Paraguay. Although only eight or ten days is necessary for a journey from San Borja to Assumpcion, and Messrs. H. and B. left with the intention of returning immediately for their merchandise, nothing had been heard of them up to the time of my leaving, a period of five months. The general opinion in San Borja is that they are detained by President Lopez."