FROM WASHINGTON.

Thomas Jefferson and Slavery.

WASHINGTON PRINC Feb 8 1850. That Mr. Jefferson desired to preserve in the mis of Southern politicians the whole powers of No paired to extend it to Missouri in 1819-70, I have Josht whatever. Indeed his confidential letters. Wished by a late Senator for Florida, as an apsedix to his speech on California, Texas, &c

paint Colony of Britain, where education was towed on but a favored few, where extensive relator in that Colony to attempt a severance of smion of church and State—and, through the gridless of personal comfort, often embarassed removey, standered in the most cruel manner, re-med friendly and initial to popular rights, as he sed friendly and faithful to popular rights, as he estood them, and this, too, and a society of sholders, whose aristocratic system is the veranodes of a free, representative form of Govern and warring forever against its fundamenta steple, as embedded by him JEFFERSON; in the aught of the Declaration of Independence, the synthesis of which including of course, his issett of the Declaration of Independence, the organization of Occase III for forcing Negro sirery upon the New Word, which South Carona and Georgia, in their mercanary coverloances rare labor, compelled Congress to strike out—it saids from the other control of the control of said and show what he was All Wonder at the discount and the said and all the circumstances, his sacrifices an essage of popular rights were so great and a describly bestowed. He went to France, the colored Aurora Borenis. All the winter we said America, an outhwarst for liberty, and steady sunshine, and the Spring that followed speed to adopt many of the views of the leading speed to adopt many of the views of the leading sets he met in Paris. He returned to find his sarymen divided into two parties, and writing, oating and acting toward each other with a birness of which party politics now give but a faint Who can wonder that he took the French at or that with French Democracy he adopted

such of the epirit that characterized its policy beard Christianity ! The refugees from the old world—the learned STLEY, to whom Literature and Science owe so Fristiri, to whose invaluable throng was burnt in such and whose invaluable throng was burnt in insequence of the spirit aroused against him in similaham among an ignorant mob. the chiese of zerold against Depotism in freland in 1798 any aberal Englishmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen sing and whose purse, if they required pecuniary of were ever opened to them. That he did not see with the immortal Washington is much to be regretted—but is not History full of examples awing the cotemporary benefictors of the humaning jealous or unfriendly toward one another?—Buthe Mallenian, I pressure, it will not be other rise. In this day of succurres and pensions, it is minul to contemplate JEFFERSON, on the verge angul to contempate JIFERSON, on the verge of grave, old and poor, anxious to sell his eatate be stery that he might be free of debt—unewsy about is fate of his family in a cold, selfish, unfecting orld. Could we hat get a peep of his manuscripts we looked up and, perhaps, decaying in the State apprintent, I AFFIRM that they would convey useful lessous to the reflecting minds of the any useful lessons to the reflecting minus or mean age. This, however, seems impossible, deogh Congress have paid sums for the many cipts in which they are included, which each; at a have caused them to be thus locked up deferson was left by his father, in youth, the messor of an ample and independent fortune. Spiked his life for, and gave his time and ability and the second of the conferred inestimable hencitis. he service of, and conferred inestimable benefits as his country and the world. Follow him to the nor his method of the method of the matter of the matter of the matter of the matter of the period of the matter o accurse pursued toward him, when within a few units of his decease, with the pension list an accure roll of the present day, upheld by taxation rung from the people to couble the life and the seles, in too many instances to play the aristo at in the very midst of those who carn the bread

acted, is at a loss to know why money ge size. The fact is many Congressmen think adjusted to be other than producal with the pu strusture and the foreign creditor requires he hiddend in specie, unless in the case of Great Brisis, which, of late years, has been good-nature readstuffs, free of export duty here and of imposity there. ROGER SHERMAN

Messis, Harris and Pickers, Delegates athe Chickson Wation, were among the ar rals at Washington on Monday

Vinginia - Hon. J. M. H. BEALE has issued as where to his constituents of the XIVth Congres al District, Western Virginia. It is marked b scharacteristic candor and common sense. H sposed to the Nashville Convention, and advises erate action on the part of the South. Ex. Gov. Dowell is of the same opinion.

The Shawneelown (III.) Advocate has hoist its flag for Gen. Cass for President, and Ger Houston for Vice President, 1852

Mr. Buchanas - Independent thus speculates the Philadelphia North American on the weigh Mr. Buchanan's influence in the present junetus

PENCH MINERS IN CALIFORNIA - A company ben formed at Paris under the title of La Californ were formed at Paris under the tille of La Cattorn, the California Company) to carry on the business of the in California. The capital is 5.000,000 fer (\$1.00.000) tares of 100 francs. The profits are to be divided be an he stockholders and operatives, the Company being mad association. The Company advertuses that it have the owner of gold busing lands in California. The stepedinen of 60 minors sailed lately from Havre in the core Lautine, Captain Casper, taking 10 machines for was gold, which cost 28,000 france each, beside a great but of other mining atensis of the most perfect kind— Company are about to send out 200 additional laborers whip Greeny.

CONVENTION -The Asterville (N. C.) Messen theonly Whie paper published in Mr Cling us Congressional District, thus foreshadows the tes complexion of the Disunion Cathering to bil in Nuhville next June

In Nashville next June:

The Carelinana a most exception, and there can be no hope of a united action of the present of the pr

corner of Main-at, and extended to the Bookstore

SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1850.

OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

NUMBER 264.

VOLUME IX.

THE RETURN ... For The Tribune.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

Ah: Falm, Misiortime, Care, no more your fixing steps ;

those lips. [words eclipse The pearls and flowers, Affection speaks your keepes Wild Hate, the cond of Love distained, yet mourned with

pulying tears. You cannot harm or fright me now-go, rave to other care

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED BY OUR CORRESPONDENTS

ITALY. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Last winter began with meteors and the rosecolored Agrora Borealis. All the winter was

seemed that Italians might be subjected to the exmar to an indefinite extent the benevolent deextremity of iii with which Italy is afflicted. The

hight in the kingdom of Naples and Sicily. Bad government grows daily worse in the Roman do amions. The French have degraded themselves there enough to punish them even for the infamous form to the honor of the man, has received its due a tire that will burn down all, root and branch, and next revolution, here and elsewhere, will be radal. Not only Jesuitism must go, but the Roman Catholic religion must go. The Pope cannot retain even his spiritual power. The influence of the clergy is too perverting, too foreign to every hope of advancement and health. Not only the Austra an, and every potentate of foreign blood, must be deposed but every man who assumes an arbitrary ordship over fedow man, must be driven out. It will be an uncompromising revolution. England cannot reason nor ratify nor criticize it-France can not betray if-Germany cannot bungle it-Ital) cannot bubble it away-Russia cannot stamp lown nor hide it in Siberia. The New Era is to onger an embeyo it is born it begins to walkthis very year sees its first giant steps, and can no talking of a transition state-it is over-the power of positive, determinate effort is begun. A faith is red-men are everywhere embracing it; the film is hourly falling from their eyes and they see, not only near but far, duties worthy to be done. God be praised! It was a dark period of that sceptical endeavor and work, only worthy as helping to educate the next generation, was watered with much blood and teses. God be praised! that Church, was noted for ultramontane tendencies time is ended, and the noble band of teachers who and would like to be the organ of the Roman Cahave passed this last ordeal of the furnace and den tholics of Ireland. But Charles Gavan Duffy Ed of lions, are ready now to enter their followers for

At this moment all the worst men are in power, and the best betrayed and exiled. All the falsities, the abuses of the old political forms, the old social compact, seem confirmed. Yet it is not so : the struggle that is now to begin will be fearful, but even from the first hours not doubtful. Bodies ret ten and trembling cannot long contend with swelling life. Tongue and hand cannot be permanently employed to keep down hearts. Sons cannot be long employed in the conscious enslavement of their sires, fathers of their children. That advent called EMMANUEL begins to be understood, and shall no more so foully be biasphemed. Men shall now be represented as souls, not hands and feet, and governed accordingly. A congress of great, pure, lov ing minds, and not a congress of selfish ambitions. shall preside. Do you laugh, Editor of the Times Times of the Iron Age. Do you laugh, Roman Cardinal, as you shut the prison-door on womaweeping for her son martyred in the cause of his drill the Hungarian and Lombard youth to tremble at your baton? Soon you, all of you, shall "believe

in Italy. It is all leavened with the same leaven. and ferments to the same and Tuscany is stupified. They are not discontented here, if they ca fold the hands yet a little while to slumber. The Austrian totelage is mild. In Lembardy and Venice they would gladly make it so, but the case is to difficult. The sick man tasses and tumbles. The so called Italian moderates are fighting at last, inst battles, they have not energy for that, but skirmishes in Piedmont. The result cannot be doubtful; we need not waste time and paper in predicting it.

predicting it.
Joy to those born in this day: In America is open and in its extent beyond what the world ever before so much as dreamed. Joy to them, and joy to those their heralds, who, if their path was designed to those their heralds, who, if their path was designed to those their heralds, who, if their path was designed to those their heralds, who, if their path was designed to those their heralds, who, if their path was designed to those their heralds, who, if their path was designed to those their heralds, who, if their path was designed to those their heralds, who, if their path was designed to those their heralds, who, if their path was designed to the party into those the party into the pa

IRELAND AS SHE IS.

GENTLEMEN: Having abundant lessure and an

almost before they flow in " and beside, unless I could point out the way to pension, or job, or piace.

I did not think of addressing the Ministry Johnny the obstroate takes no advice,-and Palmerston the during thinks he needs none tion for London was the most signal display of Metropolitan opinion in favor of Free Trade-and es, hundreds of menials, and dozens of studs

gaming lables of Bidden, and the profiles of Ne ples, have left them nothing of the exvactions is fermer years, they are merely qualified for starva-tion,—unless the Grand Turk give them some o-his die lands in Asia Minor, as he is said to law-done to Lamartine,—on which they may labor to nothing a year, as they used to make their towast-at home do, till the spade teaches them wisdom turned, to the poor-bouse, the antipodes, or the

THE PRESS.

We have, both metropolitan and provincial, the usual shades of political and religious opinions represented and, of course, Irish editors and writer in newspapers, are not more mild and "balmy," t use one of John Mitchel's epithets, than those of other countries. Of the length to which a few a very few, however, of the lower grade, carry bitter nersonalities and vituperative denunciation, von have had a specimen in some who took refuge it America in their treatment of one another and o former associates whom they left behind

But, just now, a controversy somewhat nove rages with unwonted savageness. It seems to have been called forth upon the transference of the Th Tablet from London to Dublin That paper, editer ter of the Nation, is also a Roman Catholic-by birth as well as conviction-and his new series as pires to the same high position. But the Evening Post has long been patronized by that section of the Catholic body called Liberal, as well as by Protestants of the same political opinions. And the Freeman, now that O Connell's Pilot is de-funct, has been considered the representative of funct, has been considered the representative of his political and religious sentiments, and is patron ized by Archbishop MacHale. But Dr. Gray of the testants; and Mr. Dutly has been writing with much severity of those who advocate opinions b-cause they are hired, and not less of those who hire them. Mr. Lucas thinks Mr. Dutly until be-cause of his doctrines, to be the organ of Irish Ro-man Catholics—advocating as he does, union with Protestants in the struggle for National Hights. United Education not controlled by the Church, and such like—as Mr. D. thinks the others are be-cause they are not Roman Catholics at all

cause they are not Roman Catholics at all.

But a Roman Catholic clercyman in the Post thus

This, which promises to be a much more important one than was contemplated by either the

It will be obvious to you, from all this, that ther in Gaiway 100. Bigots may oppose, and monopolists frown but in all this the patriot will see the guaranty of a happier condition—when the Land and the People are getting fair play. The Azents are prepared for making both what they should be

and fir her, what her own children are about through the changes she is likely to pass, what events which Dr. Butt is to attend for discussing the questions and the control of the contro Providence seems to have in store for her, and the bearings of all upon the interests of England and Europe. And as I am away from the influence of landlords, if they take up the principle of Poster.

thence.

The new Catholic Primate, Dr. Cullen late President of the Irish College at Rome, whom the Pope, contrary to a concention made with the Irish Bishaps in 29, has appeinted, passing over the three names sent to him from Irishand, is opposed to the National Schools and Queen's Colleges, but the Archbishop of Dubin and almost all the Clerk of the Archbishop of Dubin and almost all the Clerk of the Archbishop with his Sufface of Bishaps, as of the Educational Institutions-so that discussion

FRANCE.

War on the Press The Middle Class Dividing -- Land Monopoly and Rent -- Causes of Secial Misery, &c. Paris Correspondence of The Tribune.

Paris is politically quiet, commerce is a little brisk-er than usual in the city from the impulse given by Year's gifts and presents. The Chambers and the Ministry are violently agit ated, but the people take small interest in their quarrels. The popular mind gions of authority and Government. There is an omnions phrase current among the working classes. The men who have lost all hope of Parliamentary and peaceful progress, have fixed their minds for a wish to die. They see no probability of material improvement in their short life-time and prefer the ospect of violent death in combat to that of starvation in languishing misery. The working neonle read the papers, but they do not take the or startation in initial manufactures of startation in initial manufactures, but they do not take the trouble to discuss. They have lost an allusion and seem disconsolate. When they do speak their mind, it is a terrific uttering of vengrance. The middle classes have become the active politicians. middle classes have become the active politicians of the day. They aime discuss with hope. The Presse, the National and the Succle have become Socialist and Revolutionary papers. The Presse was seized the other day for reprinting a condemned article of La Reforme. The seizure made a great sensation among the middle classes. The war of words and sentiments is now concentrated in the middle and the upper regions of society, between the progressive and the anti-progressive fractions of the privileged classes. The Absolutists are endeavoring to extinguish the lights of civilization—They are suppressing and abolishing the usual means of education. They mean to strangle science and cripple the intellect of the masses. This policy has inflamed the generous instincts of the middle classes. Those who were against the Socialists some months ago are visicutly with them ence and cripple the mellect of the masses. Insections of the middle classes. Those who were against the Socialists some months ago are riclearly with them how. Victor Hugo made a thoudering speech the other day in favor of liberty of thought and education. Colden rais against the inhumanity of Encishmen who lead their money to the despots of the north to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the north to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the morth to crush the people of Italy and Hungary, of the form, and the light, the common was fruct and social right. Theories and doctrines of common many multiply of significant terms and in this form, it is invaling the generous part of the middle classes.

This is a very good sign of the times, in my opinion. Socialism must become more definite and universal in its principles and policy before it can universal in its principles and policy before it can universal in its principles and policy before it can universal in its principles and policy before it can universal in its principles and policy before it can universal in its principles and pol

pon its flesh and bloom the destroyed, that nopoly it is hardly necessary, therefore, to discuss those it is hardly necessary, therefore, to discuss those

duce the rich to the necessity of living on their capital antil it is exhausted. That is very well in theory, but how are you to realize it practically, who are not suit the Gospel Word of Love an Bank of the People has been dissolved, and other projects of the same nature would meet with the

and the deluted masses clap their bands with je at the projected blaze. Prouthen and Bastiat has been thus amusing the people for some month without touching in the least decree the root as trunk of the great evil. They probably delute

monopoly and legal right to the possession of land They were evidently necessary in the beginning of society, but are they necessary now?—are they useful or burtful? That is the question.

society but are they necessary now —are they useful or hurtful? That is the question.

The legal rights of property in land and the human doctrines invented to maintain these rights are as legatimate in their existence as the unclean and ferocious animals. But are they more legit mate than these creations? I trow not. Despotic they are not so now. We have a right, therefore, to aboush them when they are no longer necessary. The question then is not one of legality or truth; it is one of usefulness and of necessity. Are they swind: Are they necessary! The working men say No., the rich say Ave. Hence the Revocation. Who can stop it! Will the rich give way!—the poor succumb. In conculiation possible, desirable, necessary!

eccessary!
It is puerile to quibble about rights and legal or
rin. Nobody doubts of the divine origin of croco-iles and rattle-snakes, wolves and foxes, bugs anice, but everybody questions their utility in civ-zed society and cultivated regions of the globe-

privilege. All other questions are oport, until that has been decided. perceive this instinctively, and thence their opposi-non to the revolution. It is too late. The day of and monopoly is gone. Property will long survive.

Intrigues and Disunions in France-Land and Taxation-Letter from Hugh Doberty.

France. The Catholics intrigue, the Liberal Retion to the rule. All parties are against them They could not, if they were inclined, intrigue, just now, unless it were in the Irish fashion of Paddy, who

All shades of "Order" band themselves together

against Socialism on the one hand, while they un Army Cavaignae and the party of the National are pursuing their old maneuvers in the same di rection. The Army seems to be the favorite wes pon of Imperialists and Kational Republicans Legitimists. Orleanists work chiefly with the Bankers and material interests of every bue. Soike fire in a farm-yard. All parties throw wet blankets on the parts which blaze, but every now and then the flames break out with force where exclamations from all quarters on the modes of another; bring back the Inquisition, says a thire and do it openly; no, says a fourth, not openly, de the thing, but mask your batteries. Don't use the words Jesuit and Inquisition." What's in a while subterfuges are invented to cripple the right of voters who have not strictly attended to a dozen that the "Roman Catholic Church will for ever laim the exclusive right of governing and direct er human consciences and human thought." The Catechism," says the leading political Jes eld of controversy, waging war against each other in all possible directions. The views of mac adical Reformers are not much better in some in

Proudhou seems to have adopted those of Girardin. but the chief editor of the Presse does not explicitly admit the doctrines of Proudhon. I will, therefore

Having already touched upon the theories of Proudion, with regard to credit and exchange

inlism-a good and a bad sort of Socialism. In the cisism—s good and a bad sort of Socialism. In the first, he naturally ranges his own views of reform and more especially his theory of a uniform tax on property, with the abolition of indirect taxation on form in the old coach horsing system. come and the produce of labor, in the second, he and prejudice. Money may be gained and favo come and the produce of laber, in the second, he clearly nearly all the Social theories which to beyond his own ideas of reform, and more especially the doctrine of indivisibility and state posses of the second produce. Money may be gained and favor won, by organizing plans and projects of this kalf-way nature. Failure is, however, their inevitable lot—ruinous failure for those who embark their all in them. The coachness and the engineers will in them.

e and not an out-with-monopoly revolutionist He is a practical man in the old sense of the vord-not in the new. I thought of writing to in on the question, but the fear of giving umbrage the Government of France, by meddling with official controversy in the present state of public feeling, induced me to be silent. I will give you a sketch of the main features of my suppressed let

"Your definition of the word Nocialism, considmes in society. Such is not you

duty to eachew all violence in the discussion of by-views, and all faraticism in propounding them. No man can pretend to vouch for the infallibility of his ideas, but all may vouch for the sincerity of their convictions, with a willingness to be enlightened, if in error. That is all which is required for the ad-vancement of the public mind, by controversy and discussion. In discussing your plan of a tax on capital, I do not controvert the principles you ad-vocate.

not therefore controvert your arguments in favor of this principle: I discuss your plan of a uniform tax of one per cent on property and capital, as they are now legally constituted in France. I maintain that this tax would offer no permanent relief to the working classes, so long as the monopoly of land in the hands of a minority of the population reduced the majority of disinherited laborers to the necessity of working for a stipulated salary, as the only means of procuring food for their subsistence.

Whatever be the constitution of society, it is labor and the produce of labor, and these only, which pay every sort of tax and tithe and rest, to individuals to corporations and to governments. A tax on capital is therefore a tax on labor and, as the laborer is concerned, it is merely a matter of

would easily perceive that a tax or capital, as you conceive it, would take from the poor, one of their main political resource, in times of revolution, the power to dissolve despotic governments by refusing to pay taxes.

"A tax on capital in lieu of one on income might

"A tax on property in such a state of things is merely a matter of agreement between rent and salary. In the present state of things, rent takes halt, or more than half, the annual produce of the land and universal labor, leaving salary to pay an additional tax of 20 per cent on the remaining half, to Government, in the form of indirect taxation on the nettice, of two and drink and furniture and up to Government the 20 which were previously ap to Government the 20 which were previously paid by salary on articles of indispensable consumption. Those who run a muck against details may quibble about certain articles consumed upon the place of their production, but whatever be the system of taxation or excise, such articles are more or less withdrawn from fiscal influence. Variety of application in detail forms no negation of a general common principle.

and Reform are widely different things in a pro-gressive movement. Revolution, as I understand the word, means change of system. Reform means nothing more than a simplification or a modificathe word, means change of system, Referra means nothing more than a simplification or a modification of existing Institutions. According to the notious of the Socialists, the present system of Society is radically false. They wish to change it for another, and a better. This you call "bad Socialism." You wish to modify the present system of Society, without disturbing its boundations. That in your opinion, doubly wrong. Your plan is not good Socialism, it is not Socialism," You are, in my opinion, doubly wrong. Your plan is not good Socialism, it is not Socialism at all. It may be an improvement of the present system of taxation and monopoly, but an improvement of the bad, in such a case, is not unlike improving the conditions and the breed of wolves and tigers, as a part of the improvement in the breed of cattle, sheep, and the domestic animals. To better the condition of taxation and monopoly, by simplifying methods of despoiling labor of the fruits of its productions, is an earth monopoly reform—not an out-each monopoly revolution. It is not in a remote degree akin to Socialism, either good or bad, and you are wrong in claiming for it such a family connection.

"I do not understand how you could have mis-

"I do not understand how you could have mis-taken it for Socialism. And yet I can conceive that generous sympathy for the unfavored classes and an actively progressive interest have misled you to believe that you were not less auxious than the Socialists to better the condition of the work the Socialists to better the condition of the working people, and improve the institutions of society. Your practical experience has led you wrong you understand the old mechanism of society, but not the new. The difference between the two is similar to that which separates the railway and the locomotive system from the stage-coach and the common road convenience. The most intelligent and practical improvements of the common roads and coaches cannot be compared to railway locomotion.

The railway system was a recolution—a new system, not a reform or an improvement of the old. Many persons tried, however, to adapt the locomotive to the common roads, others struggled hard to

tive to the common roads, others struggled hard to put down the new system, by exaggerating the re-ports of accidents, without forgetting to improve upon the speed of the old conches. These vain at-tempts at moderate improvements were such as tempts at moderate improvements were exultingly proclaimed consonable and admissible meliora-tions, but they did not answer. They were coatly aniores. The half-conservative engineers made vain attempts to run their becometives on old reads. the half-progressive conchmen strained their wita in vain to run old coaches against locomotives. The days were numbered of reform in roads and coaches, revolution had dethroned the horsing system.

Proudbon, with regard to crede an extension of the views as usury and interest. I will here advert to the views of Girardin, on what he terms "Le Socialisme et l'impot" (Socialism and Taxation.)

"The same holds good or cocialism to observe the same attempts at moderate amalgamations of conservatism with progress. Proudbon is a Socialism with progress. Proudbon is a Socialism of the continuent of the cont

lot—rumons failure for those who embark their oil in them. The conclamen and the engineers may gain by them, if they are paid for their labors, but the deluded shareholders and supporters of experiments will have to now the same property.

Such are the principal considerations of my projected letter to Girardin. In my next I will discuas the views of Proudhon. HOOR DOMERTY.

The fingue-st. Affair.

CHARGE OF THE COROSER.-At the hour of 12 O'clock yesterday the Jurymen assembled at the Fourth Ward station-house, to receive the charge of the Coroner, and to render a verdict as to the cause of the deaths occa-sioned by the late meiancholy ralamity. After reading the whole of the testimony to the Jury, the Coroner addressed

an error which may serve to perpetuate bad feelings in society. Such is not your wish.

"To enighten the public mind by discussion is the principal object and utility of the Press. It buth and error were in every case already evident, discussion would be useless. So far, then, as it is casion is concerned, there can be nothing, a priori, true or false—good or bad. The daily of the Press is not to excite anary feelings by affirming positively this or that to be good or bad but to agree controverted points of truth and error—goodness or bad mess—fitnessor unfitness. That whichly you deem false seems to me true.

I cambot admit that any theory of Socialism is either good or bad as a subject of controversy. The state good cause than in the service of above the purpose of exceeding into the cause of the support of a root cause in the support of a root cause in

Mr. Dailam, formerly of this city, arrived yesterday from Chihuahua, having left that place on the Sto of December last. Mr. D. descended the Rio Grande to its mouth, and thence proceeded direct to this city. He reports everything quiet at Chihuahua, and along the Rio Grande, and met with nothing of interest on the route. Goods were selling very low at Chihuahua, when he left, and at runnous rates to the merchants. The large quantities of goods sold to the Mexicane, by the Mexicane shy the States, and by the Mexicane smuggled into the city of Chihuahua, was the only topic of public interest of load complaint by the regular merchants. Measures to prevent this fraud upon the revenue were of load complaint by the regular merchants. Measures to prevent this fraud upon the revenue were the contemplation, with but little prospect of being successfully carried into effect. [St Louis Rep. 2d.