versions are to be credited, there is no danger.—It is said by one Journal that he has turned miser in his old age. We quote its language:

"Nicholas is no longer what he was, the Quixote ever ready to embark in an anti liberal cause. At the commencement of his reign, Nicholas had chords of sympathy with despotism in the remotest parts of Europe. But of late years he has lost the unanimable sensibility, and, like Saturn, has retreated into a kind of remote and shadowy existence, lost in his snowy Olympus, and caring less and less for the interests of Southern latitudes. Moreover the Czar has

'For a good old gentlemanly vice,
Bethought him to take up with avarice.'

In other words, he has turned usurer; and thinks more of augmenting his store of gold roubles, than of expending them in national defences."

Be this as it may, England and France have an interest—an immediate and direct interest—in establishing everywhere, liberal governments as the best means of limiting his rule if he should will to extend it. With Austria and Prussia *free*, no fear would be felt either of Russian aggrandisement or aggression! And this, when Metternich dies, or is put down, will be the European policy. So far, then, from dreading a *general* war, either as a consequence of the French Revolution, (supposing quiet and order to rule in France) or of the establishment of popular governments, or liberal constitutions in Europe, we think both would give the best and truest guaranty of general peace. The nations may and probably will have fluctuations—alternations of quiet and disorder—but their progress will be onward, and as they go onward, wars will become less frequent, and the power of Europe be exerted more and more to uphold and extend the real freedom and happiness of man.

There is one feature in the French Revolution which we have seen barely alluded to, and yet which is deeply important to the world, that we would mention in closing our remarks. It is *social* as well as political. Indeed the social movement in France, Switzerland, and Sicily, is, we suppose, regarded as first—the political being merely a means of securing greater equality among men both as regards personal rights and the rights of property, &c. But of this, and other matters, we must defer remark until we see where the Revolution will end.

Laughter—Fun in the Senate.

Grave Senators love a laugh! When a debate is spicy, they prick up their ears as if it did them good; when witty, they shake their sides as if they would grow fat with the exercise. If a correspondent of ours is to be credited, they had enough of it in the debate between Senators Foote, of Mississippi, and Hale, of New Hampshire—and that common folks may enjoy the fun, we proceed to give a sketch of it:—

The topic before the Senate was the mission to Rome—the subject matter, the deficiency bill.

Senator Hale.—I must vote against the bill—not because it contained an appropriation for a mission to Rome, but because it grants millions for the war. The mission was a progressive move for the administration. I hope others will vote for it. How much better this appropriation for a peaceful mission to Catholic Rome, than the other appropriations for killing Catholic Mexicans! The only drawback I feel is, that I regard it as an attempt on the part of Mr. Polk to pander to the Catolic sentiment, as Mr. Badger had declared.

Senator Foote.—[quite excited] I demand to know of the Senator, of North Carolina, whether he used this language.

Senator Hale.—[Mr. B. not noticing the question] I do not intend to misquote. If the Senator did not use the expression, I do. I make the charge. It is, to use a yankee phrase, an attempt to *fish* for votes.

Senator Foote.—I pronounce such language "vulgar, coarse."

Mr. Hale replied with warmth and energy when Mr Foote explained, that vulgar meant something common, mostly used with the people. The explanation was excepted—and amid laughter, of the most hearty kind, the debate was continued as follows:—(We use Houston's report.)

Mr. Hale. Perhaps I should make some explanation to the Senator from North Carolina. I certainly did not mean to misquote or misrepresent him. I am sure he will not suppose that I could do so.

Mr. Badger. Certainly not.

Mr. Hale. Now, one word as to what was said which produced such a flood of eloquence from the gentleman from Mississippi. I certainly did not expect that that gentleman and myself would very cordially agree in certain political matters. Our positions on some subjects are wide apart; and, therefore, it does not seriously disturb my equanimity to find him quite antagonistic in reference to these questions. When he came down upon my political position, with all his Jupiter Tonans, thundering eloquence, I regarded it as a matter of course. But really, sir, when a gentleman of his refined taste—eloquence of diction—purity of style—chasteness of manner—and everything contributing to the character of a perfect orator, is compelled, reluctantly compelled, I doubt not, to pronounce my poor efforts vulgar, I do "feel bad!" [Laughter.]

Mr. Foote. I did not pronounce the effort vulgar.

Mr. Hale. It was the language, then?

Mr. Foote. No, it was the sentiment; and, if the Senator will refer to the orginal, he will find that what I say is strictly true. "Vulgar" is derived from the word "*vulgus*," which means the common people; and the term simply implies that the sentiment is common among the masses.

Mr. Hale. Ah! That is all?

Mr. Foote. Certainly.

Mr. Hale. Then I am very glad to find that my sentiments are becoming so popular!—[Laughter.] Now, I do not travel with the dictionary in my pocket, but one of the pages has brought me one of those big dictionaries which we had in the Senate the other day, when the Senator from Kentucky lost so much in not being present to hear.

Mr. Foote. Ah! take care—that may have been in secret session.

Mr. Hale. If so, it has got out! I don't know, however, but that if the public were here, and listened to our poor debates, it might be well for some of us if the injunction were taken off the dictionaries! But I have the dictionary before me, and I find that this "vulgar" word—

Mr. Foote. What dictionary is it?

Mr. Hale. Written by one Sam Johnson! [Laughter.] I find, sir, that this vulgar word was used in common by that vulgar fellow, Shakspeare, [Laughter,] also by one Dryden, one Rowe, and a man who used to write doggerel, one John Milton. [Great laughter.] All of them used this "vulgar" word "pander!"—Now, in its direct application to this very case, I said that I believed that this was an attempt, on the part of the Administration, to "pander" to the Roman Catholic voters, or Roman Catholic prejudices; and I gave credit to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Foote. The Senator has not read the authorities. Will he allow me to look at them for a moment? I do not deny that the word is to be found in the dictionary, or that Shakspeare used it. But I meant to say that it was a word always intended for purposes of scurrility—of vulgar meaning; and like many other epithets in Shakspeare, not appropriate on all occasions, and certainly not becoming in such a dignified body as this.

Mr. Hale. I shall read the authorities. Here is one:

"O, ye pandering rascals, there's a conspiracy against me!"

[Great laughter.]

Mr. Foote. Very well. Would the Senator affirm that "rascal" is Parliamentary language?

Mr. Cameron. Would the Senator be so good as to read the authority again? Some of us on this side did not hear it distinctly.

Mr. Hale. Certainly; with great pleasure, sir:

"O, ye pandering rascals, there's a conspiracy against me!"

[Laughter.]

Why, sir, if I had searched the dictionary from beginning to end, I could not have hit upon a word which more clearly expresses what I meant to convey! This is an attempt on the part of the Administration to pander to the passions of the Roman Catholic voters. That is what I think. When the honorable Senator from Mississippi says he has great confidence in the Administration—

Mr. Foote. Will the honorable Senator allow me to interrupt him for a moment? The most serious part of what I said was not so much a denial of his allegation, as a solemn call upon him for evidence in support of the charge.

Mr. Hale. I understand.

Mr. Foote. Allow me further to state my proposition?

Mr. Hale. Certainly.

Mr. Foote. If a person were arraigned as a criminal, and no evidence of his guilt was produced, he would certainly go free of punishment; I therefore invoke the Senator to adduce his proofs. I challenge him to the proof.

Mr. Hale. The evidence is to be found in the absence of all proof to the contrary. This is a fair mode of argument, as the Senator must admit. When there is something palpable on the face of the case, if no other motive strikes the mind as being the palpable motive, then the inference is legitimate, in the absence of all proof to the contrary, that that is really the motive.

Mr. Foote. Suppose the Senator were charged with a grave offence, of which he was altogether innocent, though appearances were against him; and if he failed to adduce proof of his innocence, would he then be justly found guilty?

Mr. Hale. *Non constat!* The conclusion does not follow from the premises—not at all. But the Senator from Mississippi said that Pope Pius IX. was "the man of the age." Why, I thought James K. Polk was "the man of the age!" [Laughter.] I should like to know what right any Democrat, sound in the faith, has to pronounce Pope Pius IX "the man of the age!" [Laughter.] I did not propose, however, to go into this question of a mission to Rome. I rose only for the purpose of freeing myself from the charge of using a vulgarism. As modified, however, by the Senator from Mississippi, instead of a charge, it is a compliment. I feel flattered.—He says that my sentiment is becoming very common amongst the people. I agree with him. I do believe the people regard this as an attempt on the part of the Administration to pander to Roman Catholic prejudices.

Mr. Foote. I hope the Senator will allow me to correct him. I did not say that the sentiment was common amongst the people, but that his language was of a very common caste and character.

Mr. Hale. Well, I am a common man! I do not pretend to be anything else. And now, having exposed the attempt on the part of the Administration as well as I can, I would appeal to Senators; and if there are any other ambitious men in the Senate besides myself, I would call on them to see to it, that the man who has prepared this measure doesn't "bring all this grist into his hopper." If there be any other Presidential aspirant here besides myself, I think he had better look well to this business. *Did the Senator from Michigan speak to me?* [Great laugter.]

Mr. Cass. No! I did not speak.

The apposite question, and naive reply, says one, produced a burst of merriment in which the Senate and audience joined. Mr. Cass was good natured. He went to Mr. Hale's seat, and shook him cordially by the hand. The New Hampshire Senator carried the day this time.

Continuation of Foreign News.

On our *first* page will be found full details of the French revolution. We proceed here to refer to other countries.

First of Italy.

It has been the general belief, we have so thought, not only from *Massimo D'Azeglio's* authorized pamphlet, but from the whole action of the Italian rulers—that the extent of the reform proposed by them, would be the establishment of *Consultas*, a sham merely of popular assemblies, and that in this they were acting *in concert*. But the events of January and February have settled the matter. The popular will demands popular assemblies—real representative governments. The voice of Palermo is echoed in the Alps, and from Piedmont to Sicily, Italian Princes and Monarchs have granted, or promised to give the people, liberal and just Constitutions.

Albert, of Sardinia, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Roman Pontiff, the King of the Sicilies, these rulers have acted, or are about to act, on this subject. The Constitutions proposed, are on the basis of the Constitution of France, with one exception, that in Naples, where none *but the Catholic religion is tolerated*. We annex the Constitution of Sardinia, that our readers may judge how far the Italian rulers are willing to go.

Art. 1. The Roman Catholic religion *is* the only State religion; but *other existing forms are to be tolerated*. Art. 2. The King's person is sacred; his Ministers are responsible. Arts. 3, 4, 5. The King is the Executive head, in peace and war. He alone sanctions and promulgates the laws. He is the first fountain of justice and mercy. Art. 6. The legislative power is collectively in the King and two Chambers. Art. 7. The first Chamber shall consist of the King's nominees for life. The second shall be elective, based on a graduated taxation franchise. Art. 8. Laws imposing taxes to be first proposed in the elective Chamber; other laws indifferently in either, or by the King. Art. 9. The King to convoke annual sessions of Chambers, and dissolve the Elective; always convoking another in four months. Art. 10. No tax to be levied unless voted by the Chambers and sanctioned by the King. Art. 11. The press free, but repressible. Art. 12. Individual liberty guaranteed. Art. 13. Judges (with exceptions) irremovable after a time of office determined. Art. 14. The organization of a communal militia of tax-payers is reserved to the King. It shall be subject to the administrative authority of the Ministry of the Interior, and be suspended or dissolved where the King chooses.

The Constitution was proclaimed voluntarily by Albert, on the 8th of February.

The accounts from *Rome* and *Sicily* are contradictory. It is said that the Romans clamored for a Constitution, and that the Pope scrupled, thereby creating great excitement. This we doubt. His proclamation assures us that he will grant as liberal a Constitution as those of Sardinia, Tuscany, Naples. "We never cease," he says, "meditating how to develope most usefully our civil institutions. Nothing, in short, which may be conducive to the dignity and harmony of the State shall be neglected." From Sicily, one report is, that the King of Naples has refused the Constitution agreed upon by the people. The revolution then was achieved by Nobles and Bishops. To spite them, it is said, the King has refused. Another report is, that the people of Palermo have refused the Constitution, and that the insurgent forces had marched to Messina and Syracuse, and meant to drive the royal troops out of the realm. But we think Lord Minto's presence will secure peace, and make the revolution legal in action, and pacific in spirit, by establishing a Constitution which will meet the wants, and satisfy thereby the demands of public opinion.

But the question was, what would Austria do? She growled at the sham *Consultas* proposed. Now when Constitutions are granted by the Italian Princes, how will she act? An empty exchequer is a bad thing for a despot—that answers, she will submit. Nicholas, too, says, "I can't help you," that makes armed interference difficult, very. Then England declares—"do it, and we will regard it as a declaration of war," and this renders it seemingly, an impossibility. The conclusion of all Europe is, therefore, that Italy will be free. Nor is this all. As an able authority declares, not only must this follow, "but the *prestige* of despotism, the belief in the unconquerable power of the autocratic States will be destroyed. And the German Monarchs will have to quell and combat, at home, that rising tide, which they could not keep down in Italy." The French Revolution will swell that tide into an overflowing flood. Not even Austria, with her huge dyke of despotism, will be able to resist it! There is, then, full hope for Italy, and the watch-fires of freedom will yet be lit on the seven hills of Rome!

Austrian Italy, if the accounts are to be relied on, is full of trouble. Milan and Lombardy are deeply agitated. The University of Padua is closed. Austria bids the people remember Poland.

Second, *Great Britain*.

The first matter of general interest is Lord Palmerston's speech, affirming that no interference by Austria, would take place in Italy, an announcement of real moment. We have alluded in another article to this speech; but its importance will justify a longer extract from it here. Lord P. said:

He trusted that a brighter day was now dawning upon Italy. The confidence with which they might look for the regeneration of that country was chiefly founded upon the well known vigor of the Italian character, and it was gratifying to find that the progress which was now being made in Italy was being brought about by the harmonious accord which existed between the people of Italy and their Sovereigns. It could not be doubted but that the position of Austria, in the midst of these events, was an embarrasing one; but it was a great satisfaction to him, as it would undoubtedly also be to the House and the country, to know that, so far as her Majesty's Government was informed of the intentions of the Cabinet of Vienna, there was no reason to apprehend that the policy of that Cabinet would be to meddle in any way whatever, by hostile interference, with the events which were now in progress in the independent States of Italy. It would be gratifying to the House to know, as a proof of the confidence with which England was looked to in Italy; that Lord Minto had proceeded from Rome to Naples, in consequence of a desire expressed by the Sicilians on the one hand, and by the Government of Naples on the other, that the friendly assistance of British diplomacy might be afforded towards the satisfactory settlement of the points of dispute between the parties. He begged the House to remember, that the Italian Commercial League was at present founded only on principle. Its details were still under the consideration of its component members; and, until these were settled, the publication of such confidential correspondence as the British Government was in possession of, in reference to the subject, might tend to defeat the purpose which they all wished to see accomplished.

The second subjects of interest were the *Budget*, and *Ireland*—both trying and difficult subjects. The Budget, that is the amount of expenditure, and the means of raising it, is very offensive. It shows a deficiency in the past year of near £4,000,000; with no promise of reduction in the present, worth mentioning—proposes to renew the existing property and income tax for five years, and to increase the army and navy expenditure.

The following is a synopsis of Lord John Russel's budget:

An addition to the Income-tax, up to 5 per cent. on every class of income is the mode by which Lord John Russel proposes to supply the deficiency in the revenue. This addition is to last for two years, the Income-tax itself after its old rate being continued for five years. For the years, therefore, 1848-9 and 1849-50, we shall have to pay 1s. in the pound on income; for the years 1850-1, 1851-2, 1852-3, we shall revert to 7d.

Lord John Russell estimates the produce of the different sources of revenue for the financial year as follows, viz:

Customs	£19,750,000
Excise	13,000,000
Stamps	7,200,000
Taxes	4,340,000
Property-tax	5,200,000
Post-office	900,000
Crown lands	60,000
Miscellaneous	300,000
	£51,250,000
Add additional Property-tax,	3,500,000
	£54,750,000

Showing, with the additional Income-tax, a total receipt into the Exchequer of £54,750,000.

The expenditure is taken as follows, viz:

Funded debt	£27,778,000	
Exchequer-bills	752,600	
		£28,530,600
Charges on Consolidated fund		2,750,000
Caffre war		1,100,000
Naval excess		245,500
Navy	£7,726,000	
Army	7,162,996	21,820,001
Ordnance	2,924,835	
Miscellaneous	4,006,000	
		£54,446,000
Add militia		150,000
		£54,637,000
Surplus		£113,000

Giving a total expenditure of £54,637,000; leaving therefore, on 5th April, 1849, the small surplus of £113,000.

The addition made to the service estimates is as follows:

Navy	£164,000
Army	43,000
Ordnance	245,000
	452,000
Militia	150,000
	£602,000

The Income-tax does not extend to Ireland. This exemption is rested by Lord John Russell upon grounds, not of justice, but of merciful consideration and of general expediency.

The budget will cause a storm—and, we think, the overthrow of the Whig Ministry. It is met out of door with outcry. In Parliament, ex-chancellors of the Exchequer, *Herries* and *Baring*, on the Tory side, and *Cobden* and *Bright*, on the Liberal assail it. The ministry, said the latter, have entered into the fraternity of La Trappe, and are busily digging their own graves. Mr. Cobden said:

I say it with the greatest regret, but I do not believe a speech has been made by any Prime Minister in this House, since the war, so calculated to do mischief to this country, and to others [loud Liberal cheers.] If I had alluded to France in such terms within the precincts of the Free-trade-hall at Manchester, such language, coming from me as an individual, might have passed for nothing; but when the noble lord the Prime Minister of this country turns to France, and adduces its warlike propensity as a reason of augmentation on our part, what is that but a menace? What is that but an incitement to hostility? [loud cries of "No," followed by Liberal cheering.] What is that but a threat that this country is making preparation? [renewed cries of "No," and applause.] I am not sorry to hear these cries of "No." I am anxious to give you, the representatives of England, an opportunity of disclaiming any such sentiments as those conveyed in the noble lord's speech [loud cheers.] But we must remember that we have to deal with a sensitive people, and that we cannot be too cautious [renewed cheers.] And here let me ask, what is the occasion for all this? [repeated cheers.]—Where is the indication of war? From what quarter are the hostilities described to-night to be looked for and expected? We were told in the Queen's speech that this country was at amity with every foreign nation [cheers.] It is time we asked this question, Does the language of the Sovereign convey the truth? If so, how can the language used to-night convey the truth? [cheers.] Where, I ask, is the danger to come from? Have the French been arming against us? We have no evidence of the kind. I know it is said that the French have been augmenting their navy [hear, hear.] Yes; and when that question comes before the House, I shall be prepared to show, from the speeches in the French Chambers, that your augmentations of the British navy have been the steady plea and excuse for this increase of the French force. But what are the facts? Why the noble lord himself told us the other night, that our fleet was double the size of the French fleet. Are the French then going to invade us, knowing we have a fleet double the strength of theirs? Who favors such a thing? Who is alarmed at the idea? Who's afraid of the French? Where are the people who express their fears, and pray you to afford them better protection? [great cheering.] Why, sir, I represent in this House the largest and most important constituency in the empire—a constituency consisting of a million of people—and will be bound to say that there is not a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire where a meeting has not been held to disclaim all fear and all desire of protection, and to pray you not to augment your naval and military armaments. Why, in the West Riding there are thirty-six thousand electors, and I will venture to say, that not one member of this House will deny my statement, that the vast majority of those electors are entirely opposed to your present proposition [cheers.] I mention these facts with the greater satisfaction, that they may go forth to France and to Europe alongside of the Minister's address.

The Whig Ministry it seems to us, both with regard to England and Ireland, lack the courage to do. It seeks to palliate, not to cure. It would win by yielding a little, and thus dissatisfies all parties. It goes to a certain point in a right direction, then stops suddenly short, and thus will overthrow itself. It is not strong enough to give confidence to friends, and excite fear or respect in the opposition. The Liberals call the budget a huge swindle—the measures for Ireland, cumbersome—their opponents designate both as cajolery. The people, as a Journal says, only enjoy a sort of satisfaction in witnessing the engineer hoisted by his own petard, and a prime Minister of Lord John Russell's caste, a woodcock caught in his own springe.—The Ministry must fall.

The reforms of Church and State—universal suffrage—and all *co-operative* plans for ameliorating the condition of labor—are going on earnestly. No fears are felt about violence or outbreak. Reformers agitate wisely! They plead, reason, appeal. They lecture, debate, circulate tracts, diffuse papers. And the result will be, a new order of *new* men in the Cabinet of Great Britain, and a new spirit in their rule. The day for toryism is past. The days of sham Whiggery are nearly run. "When men's pockets," says an able British authority, "turn preachers of peace and retrenchment, woe betide the Ministry who disregard the sermon. Their deafness will be their doom. The Whig Cabinet is but an accident—but were it a cherished object of national choice, a war-budget at such a moment as this, would inevitably sink it to annihilation." And where moral power, in addition, is roused—the middle classes forced to unite with the laboring—we may be sure that an hour of reform is approaching for England which will overthrow its huge and corrupt system of pension and patronage, of favors to the few and disfavor, not to say oppression, to the many.

Of the movements against Church and State, we may speak more at length hereafter.

Libels.

We hate libels, and rejoice when they fail. We rejoice, therefore, generally, at E. Wright's acquittal; specially, because he is a hero of elevated and manly stamp. A word in kindness, will melt him like a child. Armies could not move him, when once he had resolved. Such men should have crowns, not persecution! Full freedom and trust, not avenging law! Never could such a man suffer, if the sound common sense maxim, that there must be proof of criminal intent before there shall be criminal conviction, prevailed.

Jeremy Bentham, we believe, gave this definition of the law of libel, viz: "anything, which any body, at any time, may be pleased to dislike for any reason." And so it is very often. In nine cases out of ten it is made certainly, not a means of punishing crime, but of screening the guilty. Protect innocence. Protect truth, and man's character is the highest truth, by all just means. But let not honesty, or men of fearless bearing, be trodden down, because they are honest and fearless.

Jewish Privileges.

One by one manacles are snapt in the old world! Step by step the people there are marching on towards universal freedom!

The Parliament of Great Britain has made the "Ancient" of our race equal to any Briton in the eye of the law. The *tests*, which excluded them, are abrogated. And what earthly good ever resulted from these tyrannous devices?—They barred out no infidel; as to that they made religion a scoff, and thereby created infidelity. When they were most rigidly applied, Lord Bolingbroke, and his infidel host, ruled Parliament, and England.

Mr. Shiel, in the debate in the House of Commons, made the following sensible remarks on the subject:

"In proportion as you have mitigated the laws against the Jews, the instinct by which men are taught to love the country of their birth has been revived and fostered; British feelings, British patriotism, have taken root in the heart of the Jew, and nothing but perfect justice is required for their development. Emancipate the Jew, abolish all distinctions between him and the Christian, and you instil into his heart the perfect consciousness of country. His exultations and mournings will be the same as yours; his heart will beat with the same joy at the tidings of English victory; and if there should be need, his life will be poured out for his country with the same prodigality as yours." (General cheering.)

The Franchise in France.

The folly of the ministers of Louis was extreme. Not Polignac under Charles, was more crazy than Guizot, under Louis! Had the Government agreed simply to introduce reforms of the *electoral* franchise, and allowed the Reform banquets to go on, all would have been peace. It would not do this—it haughtily refused the one, and despotically forbid the other—and so, the hurricane has swept them from place and power!

Few persons, comparatively, understand the extent of the voting privileges of the French.

At the restoration, only *fifteen* thousand were eligible to the Chambers, or the popular branch of the Legislature. The requisites for membership were the payment of 1,000 francs in direct taxes, and to be forty years of age.

The electors had to pay 300 francs in direct taxes, and be thirty years of age.

Of course their number was small. It is put down at 80,000. Government of course, with its huge patronage, could easily command a majority at any time. No rotten borough system could be more perfect.

The Revolution of July came. The requisite of the franchise was declared to be the payment of 200 francs in direct taxes, and for the voter to be twenty-five years of age. This gave 200,000 voters, out of a population of *thirty-five millions!* These voters elected 459 deputies—and it is proved that Government could obtain one half of these at any time. It has hundreds of thousands—one journal says, 500,000 places to dispose of—and, consequently, by bribing 100,000 voters, or giving office to one half the deputies, it could always do as it pleased. In the last chamber there were 200 deputies who were *employees* of Government.

The object of the Reform Banquets, and of the opposition, was to get rid of this intolerable evil; an evil which made France as despotic as any country in the world, not only by making the representative system the vilest mockery, but by centralizing all power in the hands of the Monarch, and rendering reform almost an impossibility.

A liberal English Journal commenting on these facts, remarks:

The Citizen King, who promised to surround his constitutional throne with republican institutions, announces that no such discussion shall take place; and hence the present insurrectionary movement. We cannot but sympathise with these aspirations for political liberty, for the state of disfranchisement in France is an outrage and mockery of representative government. The patronage there, moreover, is so excessive through centralisation, that popular resistences to abuses through its parliament is utterly hopeless. The Minister of the Interior is absolutely the Grand Elector; for not only can he dismiss all subordinate functionaries, but even the prefects and subprefects, if the ministerial candidates are defeated in the electoral colleges. The whole machinery is a net-work of corruption and terrorism, and it is most disheartening to think that a nation which has made so many and such heroic efforts for freedom, should be trampled on by a dynasty to whom, in the credulous hour of a too generous confidence, they gave a sceptre, which duplicity and ingratitude have converted into a rod of iron.

Cincinnati is manufacturing fire engines for St. Louis. The steamer Tempest had two on board on the 25th for that city.

General Kearney leaves soon for the city of Mexico.

Arrival of the Caledonia.—Still Later.

The French Revolution complete—The House of Peers overthrown and all titles disregarded—Flight of the Orleans Family—Movements in Austria, Bavaria and Italy—Trouble in Naples—Messina bombarded—Particulars of Louis Philippe's Escape from France and Arrival in England—Details of the formation of the Provisional Government—Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs tending upwards.

Boston, March 27, 8 P. M.

The royal mail steamer *Caledonia* was telegraphed off the harbour early to-day, having sailed from Europe on the 12th ult. By this arrival we have the following deeply interesting and important news:

The French revolution, accounts of which were received by the *Cambria*, has been complete. The abdication of Louis Phillippe is confirmed, and the appointment of a regency which has been totally rejected, rendering the struggle of the revolutionists most complete.

The Parisians have completely triumphed over the army, and succeeded in the establishment of a provisional government. Upon the erection of the republican form of government the House of Peers was overthrown and all titles disregarded. The entire Orleans family has fled to other parts of the country to avoid the storm that would have surrounded them if they had remained in Paris. Where they have gone is unknown. The ministers of the old government accompanied the royal family.

The recognition of the new Republic has been acknowledged by England, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, through their representatives in the city of Paris. In other countries provisional governments have been established, they having fallen in rapid succession into the same spirit which animates the Parisians. The principle members of the new government are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence and science. Some of them are of almost a romantic character.

Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited and ungovernable mob of Paris threw down their muskets, which, in the first fury of their new born liberty, they had levelled against this popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invested the provisional government with the full authority of the State of Paris.

Paris, Feb. 29.

Mr. Rush, the Ambassador of the United States, accompanid by Mr. Barton and Mr. Penain, waited on the members of the provisional government, to whom he delivered a most flattering address and made a formal recognition of their authority.

Paris, March 9.

The last advices represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis was unabated. Eminent houses are spoken of as in the greatest difficulties, but no further failures have been announced. Funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th, 3 per cents were quoted at 50 francs, and after saving been down to 46 francs, closed at 47 francs; while the 5 per cents opened at 85 francs, were down to 74 francs, and closed at 75 francs. There was no turmoil or agitation. All was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

The accounts of the French revolution reached Vienna on the 1st of March, and produced a profound impression. The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two Vicars' Generals, presented himself to the Provisional Government and gave in his adhesion in the name of the entire clergy of his diocese. Eight hundred mercantile firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Provisional Government to ask the further delay of one month on their bills due on the 27th, which being refused, they had resolved to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and commerce, their determination being not to meet their engagements.

Toulon papers of the 1st of March, state that the Duc d' Aumale, and Prince de Joinville had arrived off that port, and made communications to Admiral Bouderne, who, through the telegraph, applied to the Government to admit them. It is said he had been authorized to place a steamer at the disposal of the Prince to convey them wherever they pleased to go.

Prussia.

A correspondent at Cologne writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhenish States, are determined to declare political independence, and have a voice in the administration of their government. They are peaceful, but resolutely devoted to the country, and firm in asserting their rights.

Austria.

The resignation of Prince Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th, the news of the events at Paris had reached Rheims, and caused great consternation there. A grand council of all the ministers was called. Couriers were despatched in all directions.—Count Hohanlte, the French ambassador at Vienna, is said to have fainted on hearing the news of the abdication of Louis Phillippe. He started the next day for England.

Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay.

Bavaria.

At Munich a rising of the people has taken place, and a satisfactory constitution has been extorted from the King, at the point of the bayonet.

Italy.

The Jesuits are alarmed at the hostile demonstrations made against them by the people, and have already quitted Turn. The journals of that city fully appreciate the tendency of the French revolution, and are now encouraging the King to put himself at the head of the National forces and effect the salvation of Italy.

Genoa.

Advices from this place announce the arrival of the American squadron in that port on the 3d of March.

Naples.

Advices up to the latest dates, announce that the King has again violated his solemn promises and has carried fire and sword into the city of Messina, which has been bombarded for 42 hours, by the royal troops.

The Revolution has spread throughout France in all her departments, and all have joined the Republic.

Louis Philippe, and the royal family, with Guizot have arrived in England.

Riots have occurred in London, Glasgow, Edinghurg and Manchester.

The Chateau of Newville, France, has been sacked and burned to the ground. The shops of Paris are all filled with caricatures of Louis Phillippe, to at least 30,000 in number. They have appeared as if by magic. The Colonels of the 108th and 78th Regiment were nearly all massacred by their own men for refusing to march against the Tuilleries. The Palace of the Tuilleries has been converted into a hospital under the name of "L' Hotel des Invalides." The Rouen railway has been stopped by the populace, who have burned the bridges of Amiens. The statue of the late Duc d' Orleans, which stood in the court of the Louvre has been taken down.

The Ex-King and Queen arrived at New Haven, England.

Brighton, March 3.

The King, on landing at New Haven, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the vessel; the King did not have a change of clothing with him. They had been for some days moving from farm house to farm house, in the neighborhood of Freeport. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and a night or two back he was on the point of giving himself up. Louis Phillippe and the ex Queen, with a male and female attendant, who constituted their suite, embarked on board a French fishing boat near Freeport, with the intention of crossing the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the express Southampton, an harbor steam packet boat, which immediately started for New Haven, and the King and Queen on landing, proceeded to the Bridge Hotel. Her Majesty's first act, on landing, was to despatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Lord Packenham, the second to write a letter to England's most gracious sovereign, communicating the intelligence of her arrival.

Proclamations and decrees were issued during the revolution in Paris, by the Provisional Government, interdicting the meeting of the ex-chamber of Peers, and converting the Tuilleries into an asylum for invalid workmen. Capital punishment is to be abolished, and all political prisoners to be liberated and furnished with means to join their families. A suppression of the Chamber of Peers, and the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies has been recognized by the Constitution of the Republic. Every citizen is compelled to belong to the National Guard. The liberty of the Press is guaranteed, freedom of thought, and expression of opinion secured. National workshops are to be opened for the unemployed, and a total obliteration of all titles and nobility. Ten days additional time has been granted to pay bills throughout the Republic. A National Assembly is to meet on the 9th of April, and decree a Constitution. The population to be the basis of elective representatives of the people is fixed at 900, including those of Algeria, and the Colonies. Suffrage to be direct and universal; all Frenchmen of 21 years of age, to be electors, and allows 25 years as eligibility, to be elected. The ballots are to be secret.

A constitutional assembly is to meet on the 20th of April. All prosecutions against the press for political offences are to be withdrawn, and the persons confined for all such offences are to be liberated. All works of utility are to be preserved and respected. The Royal residences are to be sold and the proceeds are to be applied to the benefit of the victims of the revolution and as a compensation for losses in trade and manufactures. Decrees have also been issued changing the names of several vessels in the Navy; also, those of the streets which have any reference to monarchy or members of the fallen King's family.

COMMUNICATION.

Facts for the Consideration of the Thoughtful.

From the late reports of the Auditors of State, of Ohio and Kentucky, we may get a pretty correct idea of the comparative wealth of the two States.

Below will be found a statement of some of the facts which are to be learned from these documents:

Total value of property of Ohio,	$410,763,160
" " " Kentucky,	254,716,183
Difference in favor of Ohio,	$156,046,977
Land of Ohio, estimated value,	$259,876,208
" Kentucky, " "	121,974,164
Difference in favor of Ohio,	$137,902,044
Town property of Ohio, value,	$66,922,522
" " Kentucky,	24,906,120
Difference in favor of Ohio,	$42,016,402
Real estate of Ohio, includ'g towns	$326,798,730
" " Kentucky, "	146,880,284
Difference in favor of Ohio,	$179,918,446
Personal property of Ohio, value,	$83,964,630
" " Kentucky,	49,719,905*
Difference in favor of Ohio.	$34,244,725
Total realty of Ohio, value,	$326,798,730
Total realty and personality of Ky.	254,716,183
Excess of the realty of Ohio over the realty and personality of Ky.	$72,082,547

These facts are full of significance. Let them be well considered by every Kentuckian.

Kentucky is some years older than Ohio, and of about the same area. She is famed for her blue grass pastures, and her productive soil.—Indeed, she flatters herself that she is the very garden of the Union. And yet, the soil of Ohio, cultivated by her free-born sons, is worth more than double that of Kentucky. And what will be still more surprising to most persons, is the fact, that the real estate of Ohio, exclusive of her towns, is worth considerably more than the entire realty and personality of Kentucky including about one-fourth of her whole population, estimated at something more than $300 a head.

A word or two more will throw light on this subject.

Total value of slaves of Kentucky,	$58,115,989
" " " Ohio,	00,000,000
Difference in favor of Kentucky,	$58,115,989

Kentuckians, think of these things, and having thought, act with prudence and wisdom. Cato.

* Exclusive of Slaves.

No lives were lost by the accident of the engine falling through the Passaic between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The cars became uncoupled fortunately. The accident was the result of carelessness.

It is said there is a secret treaty between Louis, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to sustain a monarchy in France. It will remain secret, or if acted upon will help to put Kings in Louis' condition.

Navigation upon Lake Erie has been resumed.

Mr. Webster has been called to Boston by the extreme illness of his daughter.

Meetings of sympathy for France, are being held in New York, Philadelphia, &c.

Thos. Corwin is speaking, as he knows how to speak, to the people of Connecticut.

Snagged—steamer Cora on the Missouri—also, St, Louis Belle.

It is said over six hundred houses will be built in Chicago this Spring.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, March 23.

SENATE.

The Vice President, at 12 o'clock, called the Senate to order.

A message was received from the House, by their clerk, informing the Senate that they had adopted a resolution, defining what evidence would be required as satisfactory to secure bounty lands.

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the Loan Bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Webster addressed the Senate on this subject, in his most earnest and affective manner.

Mr. Hannegan has the floor on this question for to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate then went into Executive session, and finally adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House a resolution was passed, to pay to the widow of Mr. Hombeck, deceased, certain arrearages due him.

On motion of Mr. Holly, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the "Deficiency Bill;" Mr. Vinton in the chair. Several members addressed the Committee in succession. The Committee rose, after some discussion, and reported sundry amendments, which were concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House then, on motion, adjourned.

Friday, March 24.

SENATE.

At the usual hour the Senate was called to order by the Vice President.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the city charter of Washington.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, returning the Deficiency bill with amendments.

Mr. Atherton moved that the Senate concur in said amendment, which motion prevailed, and Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, moved to take up the bill relating to the granting a pension to Patrick Walker and Enoch Jurney, giving them larger pensions than usual.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson advocated the passage of the bill and explained that this was an extraordinary case, as the persons had lost both their arms and were unable to eat without aid, and that they were obliged to employ servants to feed them.

Messrs. Hannegan and Phelps spoke briefly in support of the bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by yeas 25, nays 9.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the Whole, the Loan bill.

Mr. Atherton remarked that he was opposed to the withdrawal of the bid after they had been once received.

Mr. Niles offered an amendment to the bill requiring that the proposals should state when the money would be required to be paid into the U. S. Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the further consideration of the bill was postponed, in order that the Senate might go into Executive session, which motion was agreed to.

The Senate, after Executive session, adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE.

In the House Mr. Rockw