Gen'l. Tom Thumb.

We, like all the rest of the world, have paid our respects to this illustrious individual—at once the least man out of Liliput, and greatest among men of mark and likelihood. Who boasts, and truly, of more distinguished attentions than any man living: who wears more favors from the fair than any knight of old romance, and with a grace beyond all counterfeit. Not to have seen the General, argues an incuriousness so stupid that few will confess they have not seen him. As a freak of nature, the least yet greatest, all should visit his levees.

Books Received.

Chambers' Miscellany. Nos. 14 and 15, *Boston:* Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1848.

We have heretofore expressed our opinion of this admirable re-print, and published an account of its wonderful sale in Great Britain, as the best proof of the high estimation in which it is held there. It is worth a waggon load of popular novels; and no one who can afford it should be without it. The American re-print is at once cheap and beautiful.

Chambers' Library for Young People; vol. 2nd, containing the Little Robinson and other Tales. *Boston:* Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1848.

A charming little volume for young folks, and sure to become a favorite with its happy possessors. It is worthy of its companion "Orlandino," and we doubt not the succeeding volumes of the Library will be worthy of both.

Anecdotes for Boys—By Harvey Newcome. *Boston:* Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1848.

Another excellent book for children—full of instructive and entertaining anecdotes illustrative of truth and character.

Christianity and Slavery: A Review of Doctors Fuller and Wayland, on Domestic Slavery: By Wm. Hague. *Boston:* Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1847.

Strictures on Rev. Wm. Hague's *Review of Doctors Fuller and Wayland on Domestic Slavery:* By Thomas Merriden, Raleigh, N. Carolina, 1847.

We may have occasion to refer to these pamphlets hereafter. Meanwhile we thank the publishers for sending them, and for their other favors.

The Children at the Phalansitery. A Familiar Dialogue on Education: By F. Cantagrel.—Translated by Francis George Shaw. New York: William H. Graham, 1848.

We have not found time to read it carefully, but from the casual survey we have been able to take of it, we should think it a valuable contribution to a subject in which we feel a deep interest.

The Union Magazine for April. New York: 1848.

We have read the present number of this Magazine and find it a very interesting one.—Many of the contributions are excellent, especially the "Hindoo Anchorite," by Mrs. Child; "The Gate of Tears," by Miss Hunter; "La Fiorija," by J. Bayard Taylor, and the paper on "Jenny Lind," by George W. Curtis.

The Plates and Woodcuts are worthy of particular commendation.

Pamphlets Received.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of Perkins Institution, and Massachusetts Asylum for the blind. Sermon of Rev. Mr. Allen, on the death of J. Q. Adams.

COMMUNICATION.

Thoughts on Emancipation—No. 22.

There is no portion of the Old Testament more confidently relied on in support of American slavery than the statutary provisions of the Mosaic code. It is argued that the regulations established by the Hebrew lawgiver, recognized the existence of a system of servitude, and that, therefore, there is nothing wrong in the slavery of the present age. The premise is conceded, but the conclusion cannot be admitted. Does not every one perceive that it involves the assumption that there is a perfect analogy between Jewish servitude and American slavery? But is this so? Can the analogy lay any claim to perfection? Let us see: Prominent among the statutes of the Hebrew Commonwealth is the following: "And he that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death" Ex XXI; 16. Here the question arises, How were slaves introduced into the United States? Does not all the world know that they were kidnapped on the African coast and brought to the American continent? Has not Africa been weeping for ages over her stolen children, snatched so cruelly from her embraces? Suppose the Mosaic statute had been practically regarded from the discovery of this country until now? Would slavery have an existence among us? Would not our Statesmen have been spared the Herculean task of attempting to make the principles of slavery coalesce with those of liberty? Is it not strange that the Mosaic law is considered an authoritative precedent, justifying the bondage of human beings, when, if one of its enactments had not been *contemned*, slavery would probably have been unknown in America? How that law can afford "aid and comfort" to slaveholders, when its infraction has, to say the least, been prominently instrumental in making them slaveholders, certainly defies the comprehension of ordinary minds.

Again, the Mosaic arrangements indicate that the servitude recognized among the Hebrews was much less rigorous than that in the United States. Servants were especially protected from cruel treatment. In Exodus XXI, 20 we read, "And if a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a rod, and he die under his hand; he shall be surely punished." Are there statutes like this in all the slave States in this Union? An able writer states that "should death ensue by *accident*, while the slave is receiving moderate correction, the Constitution of Georgia, and the laws of North Carolina, denominate the offence *justifiable homicide*." "Justifiable homicide" of necessity precludes the idea of punishment—an idea quite prominent in the Mosaic statute. But I quote still farther from the 21st chapter of Exodus: "And if a man smite the eye of his servant, or the eye of his maid that it perish, he shall let him go free for his eye's sake. And if he smite out his man-servant's tooth, or his maid-servant's tooth, he shall let him go free for his tooth's sake." The spirit of the regulation is, that if a servant was maimed, injured, or cruelly treated he was entitled to his freedom. He was to be emancipated immediately. Were there a provision of this kind in the laws of slave States would not emancipations frequently occur?

As it is, injuries inflicted on slaves often pass unnoticed. Men imbued with the spirit of humanity and kindness (and there are many such in slave States,) are deterred from making examination into the cruel treatment received by slaves in their neighborhood, lest they be considered busy-bodies in other men's matters. Is it not evident that American slavery differs materially from the servitude which the Mosaic law so humanely regulated? And if so, is it allowable to appeal to the latter in justification of the former? The writer entertains the opinion that if the differences between the two systems were candidly investigated, it would be seen that many of the arguments derived from the [illegible] of Moses in favor of modern slavery are re- [illegible] sophistry. But more in reference to [illegible] plete w[illegible] in my next.

A Southern Kentuckian.

[illegible]s by the President.

Appointments. [illegible] from the Baltimore Sun:

Washington, March [illegible] 29, 10 P. M.

The President has made the follow[illegible] appointments: Charge d'Affaires to Rome, [illegible] H. J. E. Martin, now Secretary to the legation in [illegible]; do. to Guatemala, John Appleton, now [illegible] clerk of the department of State; do. to Bolivia, Elijah Hise of Kentucky; do. to Ecuador, Vanbrugh Livingston, now an appraiser in the New York custom-house. Mr. Livingston has not yet accepted his new situation, and in case of his resignation, it will probably be given to Mr. Chas. Eames, the junior editor of the Union.

Lt. Col. Jason Rogers died in this city on Tuesday. He was a brave officer, and an excellent man.

Lt. Stephen Johnson, U. S. N., died on the 2d inst, lamented by all who knew him.

The Foreign News.

The tidings by the *Caledonia* is full of deeply interesting matter. We hardly know where to begin, or how to end, our selections.

The first important fact, is, that Peace reigns in France, and the *Republic* promises well. The completeness of the Revolution cannot be doubted. Not a city, not a neighborhood, in any part of France, murmurs even at the change. Is it not wonderful? The old Monarch had four hundred thousand soldiers—the best in Europe, and one hundred thousand of the pick of them in or near Paris, and yet unarmed men, with little loss of blood, with little violence, without organization, and without excess, mocked this mighty array of power, and mastered it.

There were times, during the Revolution, when outrage and bloody violence were threatened. Feb. 26, *Lamartine* addressed the people five times, from the windows of the Hotel de Ville, exposing their folly, and the calumny of common foes. When at their highest excitement he said to them:

It is thus that you are led from calumny to calumny against the men who have devoted themselves, head heart and breast, to give you a real Republic—the Republic of all rights, in all interests, and all the legitimate rights of the people. Yesterday you asked us to usurp, in the name of the people of Paris, the rights of 35,000,000 of men, to vote them an absolute Republic, instead of a Republic invested with the strength of their consent; that is to say, to make of that Republic, imposed and not consented, the will of a part of the people, instead of the will of the whole nation. To-day you demand from us the red flag instead of the tri-color one. Citizens! for my part, I will never adopt the red flag; and I will explain in a word, why! I will oppose it with all the strength of patriotism. It is, citizens, because the tri-color flag has made the tour of the world, under the Republic and the Empire, with our liberties and our glories, and that the red flag has only made the tour of the Champ de Mars, trailed through torrents of the blood of the people.

His words were electrical. Hands were clasped, tears shed, and the irritated mass cheered the man and the government. But fresh masses of people came, armed with sabres and bayonets, and boisterous and threatening in their language. The fear was that the Provisional Government would be destroyed. *Lamartine* took his position on the steps of the stair-case: swords glittered above his head; for half an hour the mad crowd refused to hear him. He stood unmoved. Soon the cry was "hear him, hear the friend of France, the friend of the people." They did so, and the eloquent man subdued their passions, and made them the sworn protectors of the Government. Says the Commerce:

Yesterday morning every heart was filled with confidence, and the streets were crowded with promenaders, meeting, grouping, and embracing each other, happy at finding themselves at the end of events the glory of which has cost us the lives of so many of our brothers in gaining the great triumph of the rights of humanity. The night passed admirably. We traversed Paris, from the Faubourg Poisoniere to the Hotel de Ville, at 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and at every point found the duty at the barricades admirably performed by the citizens and National Guards; the sentinels being vigilant and the pass-words and countersigns given and returned. The Capital was admirable—illuminated to its roofs with lamps and other lights of a thousand colors, and perambulated in every part by a population intoxicated with joy. The Boulevards, in particular, presented a magic spectacle; the "Marseillaise" and the Hymn of the Girondins resounded on all sides; the voice of women and children, joining in concord with the masculine tones of the heroes of Feb. 24. In the passage Verdot, the Lyric Society of the children of Paris sang popular hymns, composed and arranged for the event with a precision and harmony which went to the heart, and drew forth peals of applause at the end of every strophe. Whoever has not seen Paris last night—Paris full of order, union, and majesty, amid the sublime disorder of the barricades—can never form an idea of the great beauties of the sovereignty of the people.

The people though excited, often irritated, sometimes apparently beyond control, never turned a deaf ear to honest advisers, or dishonored themselves. Numerous instances might be cited to show this. One we must give. When the people took the Tuilleries, they found a magnificent image of Christ in sculpture. They stopped, and bowed before it with reverence. 'My friends,' cried a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, 'this is the Master of us all!' The people took the Christ, and bore it solemnly to the Church of St. Roche. 'Citizens, off with your hats.' And everybody bowed in a fervor of religious sentiment—Noble people, who respect all that is sacred Noble people, who bless the Being who proclaimed the law of universal fraternity!

This day, the 26th of February, the Republic was proclaimed. Lamartine made the official announcement in front of the Hotel de Ville.

Citizens: The Provisional Government of the Republic has called upon the people to witness its gratitude for the magnificant national cooperation which has just accepted these new institution. (Prolonged acclamations from the crowd and National guards.)

The Provisional Government of the Republic has only joyful intelligence to announce to the people here assembled.

Royalty is abolished.

The Republic is proclaimed.

The people will exercise their political rights.

National workshops are open for those who are without work. (Immence acclamations.)

The army is being reorganised. The National Guards indissoluibly unites itself with the people, so as to promptly restore order with the same hand that had only the preceding moment conquered our liberty. (Renewed acclamation.)

Finally, Gentlemen; the Provisional Government was anxious to be itself the bearer to you of the last decree, it has resolved on, and signed it this last memorable sitting—that is the abolition of the penalty of death for political matters. (Unanimous bravos.)

This is the noblest decree, gentlemen, that has ever issued from the mouths of a people the day after their victory. (Yes, yes.) It is the character of the French nation which escapes in one spontanous cry from the soul of its government. (Yes, yes; bravo.) We have brought it with us, and I will now read it you. There is not a more becoming homage to a people than the spectacle of its own magnanimiiy.

The various officers of Government proceeded at once to organize, and prepare for a systematic rule. The first step was to insure peace in the city. The national guard has been efficiently arranged for this end. The second was to protect the border. And thousands of brave citizens enrolled themselves for this end, and were marched to the frontier. The effect of these movements was to give renewed confidence to all, and to bring out eminent citizens in favor of the Republic. March 28th, the following letter addressed by Marshal Bugeaud to the minister of war, was published:

The events which have just occurred, and the necessity of general union to insure order at home and abroad, induce me to place my sword at the disposal of the new Government. I have always considered the defence of the territory and the country as the holiest of duties. I request you to acknowledge the receipt of this declaration, and receive the assurance of my high consideration.

Marshal Duke of Isly.

On this day, and earlier, the Bonapartes sent in the following communications to the Provisional Government:

Gentlemen: At the very moment of the victory of the people, I went to the Hotel de Ville. The duty of every good citizen is to assemble around the Provisional Government of the Republic. I consider it the first duty to be discharged, and shall be happy if my patriotism can be usefully employed.

Receive &c.,

Paris, Feb. 26. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Gentlemen: The nation has just destroyed the treaties of 1815. The old soldier of Waterloo, the last brother of Napoleon, re-enters from this moment the bosom of the great family! The time of dynasties has passed for France! The law of proscription which weighed on me, has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the government of the republic shall issue a decree declaring that my proscription was an insult to France, and has disappeared with all that was imposed upon us by foreign powers. Accept, &c.,

Paris, Feb. 26. Jerome Bonaparte.

Gentlemen: The people of Paris having destroyed by their heroism the last vestiges of foreign invasion, I hasten from the land of exile to place myself under the banner of the Republic just proclaimed.

Without any other ambition than that of serving my country, I announce my arrival to the members of the Provisional Government and assure them of my devotedness to the cause they represent, as well as of my sympathy for their persons,

Napoleon Louis Bonaparte.

Paris, Feb. 28.

Thiers, Odillon Barrot, &c., gave in their adhesion, and thus France is one in feeling, all classes among the people, and all orders among the nobility, going for, and sustaining the Republic.

The second important consideration relates to the manner in which other Governments have received the new Republic.

It was natural that our minister, Mr. Rush, should be first to recognize it. He did so, and handsomely. The following is his speech recognizing the Provisional Government;

Gentlemen,—As representative of the United States charged with the care of the rights and interests of my country, and of my fellow citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instructions, I seize the earliest opportunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my Government will approve the step, of which I have taken the initiative. I must not omit to remind you that the alliance and friendship which have so long united France and the United States is unimpaired. I am certain that a loud and universal expression of hope will arise in my country for the prosperity, happiness, and glory of France, under the institutions which she has now inaugurated in conformity with the will of the nation. Americans will have an ardent hope, that under the wisdom of France, these institutiions will have for the whole human race, results, of which the magnanimous conduct of the people in the late events affords a happy presage.

Under similar institutions, the United States have enjoyed for seventy years an increasing prosperity, with a Government of uninterrupted stability; and if the Union invariably leaves to other countries a free choice of government, without any interference, it will naturally feel gratified in seeing another great nation flourish under institutions which have assured to themselves the benefits of social order and public liberty. Permit me, gentlemen, to employ the words of the great and excellent Washington, the immortal founder of our Republic, used by him on a similar occasion to the present, and to terminate this address by adding to my congratulations the earnest hope that the friendship of the two republics may be co-extensive with their duration"

Mr. Arago replied, that the members of the Government received without surprise, but with lively pleasure, the sentiments expressed by the Ambassador of the United States; France expected no less from an ally with whom she places herself in more intimate relations by the proclamation of a Republic. "The Provisional Government," he added, "thanks you for the good wishes you entertain for the greatness and prosperity of France. It is delighted to recho the words of Washington, and it has a firm reliance that these words will not only be a desire, but a reality."

M. Dupont de l'Eure then addressing the Ambassador, said:—"Permit me, sir, in offering you my hand, to assure you that the French people tenders a hand of friendship to the American nation."

When these gentlemen quitted the Hotel de Ville, the guards presented arms, and cries of "*Vive la Republique des Etats Unis!*" saluted the Ambassador.

Nor was England coy or backward. Her minister remained on the spot, and when people came to him full of alarm, enquiring "what shall we do," he answered, "be calm, act like men of sense;" and when those who were really scared, asked "will your Lordship stay?" he replied, "I shall be certainly the last Englishman to quit Paris." But, March the 2d, the following important extract was published which settled everything as to the policy of England:

"Lord Normanby communicated this morning to M. de Lamartine the dispatches he had received from Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston announced to Lord Normanby tha' England did not hesitate an instant to acknowledge the right of the French nation to change the form of its Government."

Switzerland, all Italy, greeted, as far as heard from, the new Republic warmly. Belgium and the North acknowleges it. Austria, Prussia, Russia, are yet to say what they will do.—But there is no danger to France from *ahead* if she remain at peace and united *within*.

We give two important circulars of the Provisional Government. The first relates to slavery, and is as follows:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Liberty——Equality——Fraternity.

The Provisional Government of the Republic, considering that no French land should any longer bear slaves, decrees—a Commission is instituted, under the Provisional Minister of Colonies and the Marine, to prepare, with the shortest delay, the act for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in all the Colonies of the Republic.

Paris, March 4. F. ARAGO.

The second, is an address to the Diplomatic agents of France, and a very important document.

"Circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Agents of the French Republic.

"Sir—You know the events of Paris, the victory of the people, its heroism, its moderation, its pacification, the order re-established by the concurrence of the whole of the citizens, as if, in that terregnum of the visible powers, the reason of the public were alone the government of France.

"The French Revolution has thus entered into its definite period. France is Republican. The French Republic has no occasion to be acknowledged in order to exist. By natural law as well as by the law of nations, it exists; it is the will of a great people, which does not demand its titles but from itself. Nevertheless, the French Republic, desiring to enter into the family of governments instituted as regular powers, and not as a phenomenon coming to disturb the order of Europe, it is proper that you promptly make known to the government to which you are accredited, the principles and tendencies which will henceforth direct the foreign policy of the French government.

"The proclamation of the French Republic is not an act of aggression against any form of government in the world. The forms of government have diversities as legitimate as the forms of character, the geographical situation, the intellectual, moral, and material developement of nations. Nations, like individuals, have different ages. The principles which govern them have successive phases—monarchical, aristocratical, constitutional, republican government, are the expressions of the different degrees of the maturity of the genius of the different nations. They demand more liberty in proportion as they feel themselves capable of supporting more. They demand more equality and democracy in proportion as they are the more inspired with the feeling of justice and love for the people. It is a question of time. A nation goes astray in outrunning the hour of that maturity, as it dishonors itself in allowing it to escape without seizing upon it. The monarchy and the republic are not, in the eyes of true statesmen, absolute principles which are enemies to the death; they are facts which are contrasted to each other, and which can live face to face, while they understand and respect each other.

"War, then, is not the principle of the French Republic, as it became the fatal and glorious necessity of the Republic in 1792. Between 1792 and 1848, there is half a century. To return, after the lapse of half a century, to the principles of conquest and of empire, would not be to advance, it would be to retrograde with the advance of time. The revolution of yesterday is a step in advance, and not one backwards. The world and ourselves wish to march to fraternity and peace.

"If the situation of the republic in 1792 explained the war, the differences which exist between that period of our history and that in which we live explains the peace. Apply yourself to the understanding of these differences, and explain them to those around you.

"In 1792 the nation was not one. Two nations (*peoples*) existed on the same soil. A terrible struggle still prolonged itself between the classes dispossessed of their privileges, and the classes who had just succeeded in achieving equality and liberty. The classes dispossessed, united themselves with the captive royalty and with jealous foreigners to deny its Revolution to France, and to re-impose upon it the monarchy, the aristocracy, and the theocracy by invasion. At the present day there are no longer any distinctions and inequality of classes. Liberty has freed all Equality before the law has levled every thing. Fraternity, of which we proclaim the application, and of which the National Assembly is to organize the benefits, is about to unite all There is not a single citizen in France, to whatever opinion he may belong, who does not rally to the principle of the country before every thing else, and who does not render, by that very union, the country impregnable to the attempt and to the fears of invasion.

"In 1792 it was not the entire population who entered into possession of the government. It was the middle classes only who wished to exercise liberty and enjoy it. The triumph of the middle class at that time was egotistical, as the triumph of every oligarchy must be. It wished to retain for itself the rights achieved for all. It was necessary for it to operate a strong diversion against the advance of the people by precipitating it (the people) on the field of battle, in order to prevent it from entering into the exercise of its own government. This diversion was the war. War was the idea of the *Monarchists* and the *Girondins*—It was not the idea of the most advanced democrats, who wished like us the sincere regards and the complete reign of the people itself, comprising in that name all classes, without exclusion or preference, as the nation is composed.

"In 1792 the people was only the instrument of the Revolution. To-day the Revolution is made by the people, and for the people. The people is itself the Revolution. In entering into it, it carries into it, its new necessities of labor, of industry, of instruction, of agriculture, of commerce, of morality, of prosperity, of property, of cheap living, of navigation, and in short, of civilization, which are all the necessities of peace. The people and peace are but one word.

"In 1792 the ideas of France and of Europe were unprepared to comprehend and to accept the great harmony of nations among each other to the benefit of the human race. The idea of the age which was closing, was only in the heads of some philosophers. Philosophy at the present day is popular. Fifty years of liberty of thinking, of speaking, and of writing, have produced their result. Books, journals, and the tribune, have acted as the apostles of European intelligence. Reason, speaking everywhere, and overstepping the frontiers of nations, has created that intellectual nationality which will be the achievment of the French revolution, and the constitution of international fraternity over all the globe.

In short, in 1792, liberty was a novelty, equality was a scandal, and the Republic was a problem. The title of nations, which had only just been discovered by Fenelon, Montesque and Rousseau, was so completely forgotten, buried, profaned, by old feudal, dynastic and sacerdotal traditions, that the most legitimate intervention of the people in all its affairs appeared a monstrosity to the statesmen of the old school. Democracy made the monarchs, and at the same time the foundations of society, tremble. To-day thrones and the people are accustomed to the word, to the forms, and to the regular agitations of liberty, exercised in merely different proportions in all States, and even in monarchies. They will accustom themselves to the Republic, which is its complete form in all the ripest of nations. They will recognize that there is a conservative liberty.—They will acknowledge that there may be in the Republic not only better order, but that there may be more real order in that government of all for all, than in the government of the few for the few.

But besides these disinterested considerations, the sole interest of the consolidation and duration of the Republic would inspire in the statesmen of France the thoughts of peace. It is not the country that runs the greatest danger in the war; it is liberty. War is almost always a dictatorship. Soldiers forget institutions for men. Thrones tempt the ambitious. Glory dazzles patriotism. The prestige of a glorious name veils the attack upon the sovereignty of the nation. The republic desires glory, without doubt; but it wishes for it, for itself, and not for Cæsars or Napoleons.

"Do not deceive yourselves, nevertheless.—Those ideas which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the Powers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and still less to create itself, and still less to ask humbly the place of a great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object; to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to the character of our Revolution; to give its true light and its just character to the event; in short, to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our right and to our honor, if they should be unacknowledged or threatened.

"The French Republic will, then, not make war on any one. It has no occasion to say that, if conditions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept them. The thoughts of the men who at the present moment govern France, are these: it will be fortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase in strength and in glory, in spite of its moderation. It will be a terrible responsibility for France if the Republic itself declares war without being provoked to it. In the first case, its martial genius, its impatience of action, its strength, accumulated during so many years of peace, will render it invincible within its own territory, and redoubtable perhaps beyond its frontiers.—In the second case, it would turn against itself the recollection of its conquests, which diminish the affection of nations, and it would compromise the first and most universal alliance, the spirit of nations and the genius of civilization.

According to these principles, Sir, which are the cool principles of France—principles she can present without fear, as without suspicion, to her friends and to her enemies—you will have the goodness to impress upon yourself the following declarations:

The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, the territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a *point de depart* in its relations with other nations.

But if the treaties of 1815 do not exist any longer excepting as facts to modify a common understanding, and if the Republic declares openly that its right and its mission is to arrive regularly and pacifically at these modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honorable guarantee than the letter of those treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe itself.

Endeavor, Sir, to make this emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815, be clearly understood, and try to show that that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcilable with the repose of Europe.

Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstruction of some nationalities, oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to us to have sounded in the decrees of Providence, if Switzerland, our faithful ally since the time of Francis I., were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her government, in order to lend additional strength to the facine of democratic governments—if the independent States of Italy were invaded—if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations—if the right of alliance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force—the French Republic would believe itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect these legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of States.

The Republic, you see, by its first step, repudiates the era of proscriptions and of dictations. She is decided never to veil liberty at home.—She is equally decided never to veil its democratic principle abroad. She will never permit any one to interpose between the pacific radiation of its liberty and the regard of nations.—She proclaims herself the intellectual and cordial ally of every right, of every progress, of every legitimate development of the institutions of nations which wish to live on the same principle as herself. She will not attempt any immoderate or incendiary propagandism amongst her neighbors. She knows there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its own soil. But it will exercise by the light of its ideas, by the spectacle of order and of peace which it hopes to give to the world, the sole and honest proselytism of esteem and of sympathy. That is not war, it is nature. That is not the agitation of Europe, it is life. That is not to embroil the world, it is to shine from its place on the horizon of nations, to advance them and to guide them at the same time. We desire, for humanity, that peace be preserved. We even hope it. One only question of war was mooted, a year ago, between England and France. It was not Republican France which started that question of war; it was the dynasty. The dynasty carries away with it that danger of war which it had given rise to for Europe by the entirely personal ambition of its family alliances in Spain. Thus that domestic policy of the fallen dynasty, which weighed for seventeen years on our national dignity, weighed at the same time, by its pretensions to another crown at Madrid, on our liberal alliances and on peace. The Republic has no ambition. The Republic has no nepotism. It inherits not the pretensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself, let Spain be independent and free. France, for the solidity of this natural alliance, counts more on the conformity of principles than on the successions of the house of Bourbon!

Such is, Sir, the spirit of the councils of the Republic. Such will invariably be the character of the policy, frank, firm and moderate, which you will have to represent.

The Republic has pronounced, at its birth, and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which have but revealed its soul, and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. She gave immediately thereafter, by the abolition of the punishment by death for political offences, the true commentary of those three words at home, do you also give them their true commentary abroad. The sense of these three words applied to our external relations is this, the breaking by France of the chains which weighed on its principle and on its dignity; the recovery of the rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of the great European Powers; in fine, the declaration of alliance and amity to all nations.—If France feels conscientiously its part in the mission of freedom and civilization in the present age, there is not one of those words which signify *war*. If Europe is prudent and just, there is not one of those words which does not signify *peace*.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

(Signed) LAMARTINE.

Member of the Provision Government of the Republic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, March 2, 1848."

March the 16th, the following decree was issued:

The Provisional Government of the Republic, desiring to remit as soon as possible to a definitive Government the powers which it exercises on behalf and by command of the People decrees:

Article 1. The electoral assemblies of cantons are convoked for the 9th April next, to elect Representatives of the People to the National Assembly, which is to decree the Constitution.

2. The election shall be on the basis of population.

3. The total number of Representatives of the people shall be 900, including Algeria and the French Colonies.

4. They shall be divided between the departments in the proportion set forth in the following table.

5. The suffrage shall be direct and universal.

6. All Frenchmen aged twenty-one years, resident in the commune for six months, and not deprived or suspended from the exercise of civic rights by a judicial decision, are Electors.

7. All Frenchmen aged twenty-five years, and not deprived of or suspended from the exercise of civic rights, are qualified to be elected as Representatives.

8. The ballot shall be secret.

9. All the electors shall vote at the chief place of their cantons, by balloting lists. Each list shall contain as many names as there are representatives to be elected in the department. The examination of the votes shall take place at the chief place in the canton, and the declaration of them at the chief town of the department. No person can be nominated a Representative of the people if he have not 2,000 votes.

10. Each representative of the people shall receive an indemnity of 25f. a day for the duration of the session.

11. An instruction of the Provisional Government shall regulate the details of the execution of the present decree.

12. The National Constituent Assembly shall open on the 20th of April.

13. The present decree shall be immediately sent to all the departments, and published and placarded in all the communes of the Republic.

Done at Paris, in the Government Council, the 5th of March.

Signed by the Members of the Provisional Government.

The financial crisis in France is severe. This was to have been expected. It existed before the Revolution, which has added to it. We anticipate no danger, but good, from this cause—not only because it will keep the Provisional Government watchful, and wisely economical, but because it will force the people to realize the necessity of making that stable, in order that they may obtain bread, and have regular employment. The failures in Paris are not so large as those in London earlier in the year—and, in no event, can lead to extended outbreak.

Italy.—Austrian Italy is burning with hatred towards Austria. They hate all who bear the name! The people of Milan when Fanny Elsler was to dance, rose in a body and left the theatre. Blood had flowed at Bergamo, and Cremona, and the Austrian troops cannot long stand the *morale* introduced against them. It is said even, that the Hungarian troops in the service of Austria, had joined the students of Pavia, in a movement against Austria. News of the French Revolution had not reached this country—but the fall of Guizot was known.

The King of Sardinia had decreed an act of emancipation for Protestants—it was believed that he would extend it to the Jews.

Indeed war is predicted between Austria and Sardinia. Lombardy is ruled with a rod of Iron. The people are forbidden to assemble together—to wear particular colors—to applaud or hiss in public, &c. &c. Of course martial law exists. King Charles Albert has quartered 60,000 troops on his borders, and the young Italians were flocking to his standard by thousands.

At *Parma*, "Italian Liberty forever" was shouted, and the Austrian troops joined in the cry.

At *Genoa* the populace drove the Jesuits out of the city.

Rome is quiet. The official Gazette of the 14th February, announces that the Pope has appointed a commission to consider the best methods to be adopted for developing the institutions already awarded to the people, and to propose a system of Government that shall be accordant at the same time with the Pontifical authority, and with the wants of the time.

The *Patria* of Florence states that the only Cardinal who, in the Secret Consistory, opposed the grant of a Constitution was Cardinal Bernetti, who said "that they ought not, by a stroke of the pen, to destroy an edifice the work of so many ages;" to which Pius IX. replied in these remarkable words: "It is exactly old buildings that most need new foundations." Rome will have a Constitution.

Sicily—It is said the Austrians are marching 20,000 men to assist the King of Naples to subdue the Sicilians, (how?) and that Admiral Parker with his English fleet had resolved to prevent their landing. This comes by way of Malta.

Lord Minto had arranged the basis of an agree between the Provisional Government of Palermo.

We learn from Messina that the fighting recommenced on the 22d, at seven o'clock in the morning. Nothing could exceed the courage of the people. They were well provided with all the necessary materials of war. Their guns were heavy, well directed, and well manned; and although the Neapolitans fired well, the overwhelming force of the people rendered their exertions useless. Many of the former were killed: of the latter the loss was not so great.

News from Catania has arrived at Malta, to the effect that the Cantanese have hoisted the tri-colored flag.

The effect of the French Revolution in the German States of the Rhine was glorious. Paince yield to Public Opinion without a word. Mr. Beck, the minister of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Baden, has published the following proclamation:

1. The censorship of the press is abolished.

2. The national guard will be immediately organized.

3. The Government will submit to the Chamber a law establishing trial by jury.

By this proclamation the Ministry has granted all that the people demanded. Independent of these concessions, the Grand Duke has called to his councils M. Welker, the leader of the constitutional opposition, who has demanded the creation of a German Parliament instead of the Diet.

A telegraphic despatch from Metz has been received, which says that the Duke of Hesse Cassel has been banished and his palace burned, that the Duke of Nassau had fled from his State. A movement took place at Mayence, protestations were sent to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. The population had assumed a hostile attitude toward the Austro-Prussian garrison of the place; at Sarrebruck a lively sympathy with the French Revolution had been manifested.

As might have been expected, the greatest excitement prevails in the Grand Duchy of Posen. The Poles look anxiously forward to the course of events, and their hearts throb with new hopes, though they dare not give loud utterance to them.

The *Suabian Mercury* of the 3d instant, contains the following royal ordinance, published by the King of Wirtemburg at Stuttgard, on the 2d instant:

William, by the Grace of God King of Wirtemburg, &c. has resolved as follows:

Article 1. The censorship established the 8th of October, 1829, is abolished.

2. All the dispositions of the law of the 30th of January, 1817, relating to the liberty of the press are restored.

3. A law relative to the provisional introduction of public trial in matters connected with the press shall be presented to the States. Our Ministers of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, are instructed to carry into execution the present ordinance. WILLIAM.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* of the 2d says that petitions had been laid before the Chamber demanding the general arming of the people for the following objects:—The free election of officers; a German Parliament, freely elected by the people; every German who has attained his twenty-first year to be an elector; one elector for every thousand souls, and one deputy for every 100,000; every German who has attained his twenty-fifth year, of whatever rank, fortune, or religion, can become a member of Parliament; the German Parliament to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine; the Parliament to make its own regulations; absolute liberty of the Press; complete liberty in all affairs relative to religion, conscience, and instruction; trial by jury; the general rights of a German citizens; income-tax; welfare and education of all; protection and guarantee of labor; equitable and popular administration; responsibility of Ministers and public officers; abolition of privileges. In the afternoon after the sitting of the Chamber, an immense crowd repaired to the Castle, which was guarded as a measure of precaution. Some voices were heard to demand a political amnesty, and to request that the persons taken into custody on the eve should be set at liberty. Five of these persons were set free. Several deputies of the Opposition requested the crowd to withdraw, a request which they complied with.

The Ambassador of Prussia at London, made on the 4th inst., an official declaration to the British Government, to the effect that Prussia would not interfere in the internal affairs of France; but that, while she did not contemplate any aggressive military movement against the new Republic, she was resolved to resist any attempt of France to violate the territory of her neighbors.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, it was hailed with intense enthusiasm. The Weekly Despatch, Radical, speaks no more strongly than the Herald, Tory; we quote from the former:

"Advance is her motto; it must be ours, Europe's, the world's. We must have no faltering here. The French have declared that 'this time there must be no mistake.' They have a right to any guarantee for this that they may prefer. If Kings have betrayed them, let them, if they choose, try Presidents. It is no matter of ours, except to rejoice in their bravery and success. We must have no diplomacy: nothing but a frank avowal to all the States that we are the natural allies of free institutions, and that, if we meddle at all, it will be to maintain them. We trust that our Ministry may prove equal to the emergency this great event casts upon them. We trust that they are ready to take the right side in the war of opinion, heart and soul. We would forgive them much, and forbear in more, to combine France and England heartily through their mediation. All lands, to Poland and the Caucasus, would ring with blessings for such an union.—And we have full right to be mindful of ourselves. Our Reform Bill was a cheat, put upon us as the interpretations of the Charter were put upon the patriots of July. We have been stopped with our oligarchic 'finality,' and we are proving and enduring its practical effects. We need no violence. The National Guard speaks in France because the unarmed have been there the unheard; but the press and the public voice will do here. We shall have an echo to the French call, as we had in 1830. The Ballot, Household Suffrage, Triennial Parliaments, the destruction of privileges, entails and Game Laws, the reform or abolition of the Chancery and Ecclesiastical Courts, the due assessment of the public burdens; these are our just demands and proved necessities. If we have now a chance of claiming them effectually, let us say with the French, 'This time there must be no mistake.'"

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, March 29.

SENATE.

The Vice President called the Senate to order at the usual hour.

Numerous petitions were presented by Messrs. Dix and Hale.

A petition was presented by Mr. Bell, from sundry persons, praying for the repairing of the Cumberland dam, Ohio river. Mr. Bell addressed the Senate, in a few brief remarks, in favor of the object.

Mr. Critteenden also presented a petition of a similar import.

Mr. Allen asked and obtained leave to introduce a resolution congratulating France upon the establishment of a republican government, which was ordered to be printed.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Ashly asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill defining the law respecting bounty lands and to reverse the decision of the Commissioner of Patents.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the bill relating to California claims was taken up.

Mr. Dix made a strong speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Atchison also advocated its passage in a few remarks, when, on motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate went into Executive Session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Chase rose to a priviledged question, which was for the purpose of offering a resolution supporting the claim of Mr. Jackson to his seat, which was adopted.

The speaker then called on the regular committees for reports.

After the morning business, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the refunding of monies advanced by the volunteers in the late war with Mexico. After a very lengthy discussion, the committee rose, without definite action thereon, and the House, on motion, adjourned.

Friday, March 31.

SENATE.

The Senate to-day was engaged in the discussion of Mr. Allen's resolutions, congratulating the French Government upon the establishment of a Republic. At a late hour the Senate adjourned without any definite action thereon.

HOUSE.

The House to-day was engaged entirely with the private calender, and sundry bills of a private nature were