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sep18-dlm

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire stock of Goods at my old stand, No. 17 Jefferson street, to JOHN A. BROOKS, whom I would recommend to my former customers and friends. I can at all times be found at my old store, where I would be glad to see all who are indebted to me—my old business must be closed up.

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THE DAILY APPEAL.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BOSTON.

Speeches of Gen. Caleb Cushing and Jefferson Davis.

There was an immense gathering of the Democracy of Boston on the evening of the 11th, at Faneuil Hall. The "Cradle of Liberty" was crowded to its utmost capacity. Cheer upon cheer arose as the honored forms of such men as Jefferson Davis, Caleb Cushing, Col. A. W. Johnson, of Maine, Chief Justice Ewing, of Louisiana, John T. Heard, candidate for Congress, Sidney Webster, Postmaster Capen, Moses McDonald, Silas Pierce, Col. Isaac H. Wright, (the war horse) and Erasmus D. Beach, Democratic candidate for Governor, appeared on the stand. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in old Faneuil. Wm. S. McGowan, Esq., presided. Mr. Beach addressed the meeting, and was followed by Generals Cushing and Davis. We give an abstract of the speeches of the two last named gentlemen:

SPEECH OF HON. CALEB CUSHING.

Mr. Cushing, on being announced, was received with great and continued applause. He spoke from 8½ o'clock till ten minutes before 9, or about thirty-five minutes, substantially as follows:

Mr. Cushing, after a few words of graceful introduction, said that the meeting had assembled to ratify the nomination of the State Democratic ticket, and to pledge themselves at the polls to place the nominees in the seats of those who now hold the reigns of government in the State—and to say that they believed that they could elevate their nominees to those places of authority, and that by God's help they would do it. (Cheers.) Much we can do shall be done, and we will prove it at the polls. The call was comprehensive. It not only called on Democrats, but national men of whatever name, who were drawn towards the Democratic party by their principles and repelled by the professions of the Republicans. We invite all to join us—but we express the belief that the Democratic party is the only party in existence competent to govern the United States—the only party sufficiently extensive with the spirit of our union to govern it well.

We have incontestable, immutable, immortal, immoveable proof of the nationality of the Democratic party here before us, and that it is the only party of the whole Union. Look at Cushing! Look at a single Republican assembly in Faneuil Hall, when it has been thus crowded, and when a Southern statesman has appeared. (Loud cheers.) When, or where did such a thing happen in any State in the whole Union? Where, when, and in what Republican assembly in any one of the fifteen Southern States, and never did a Southern statesman appear in any Republican meeting in one of the sixteen North ern States. Bigotry, fanaticism and studied insult to the South have rendered this impossible. Was it always so? No; Concord, Bunker Hill, Lexington, all tell another story. Did the thirteen colonies form one or thirteen countries? Nay. Did they form two or one country? Bear in mind, fellow-citizens, that I now offer to hear of our fellow citizens in fifteen States that they were some remote British, Russian, or French enemies.

But to return. Here is a Southern gentleman, eloquent as ever the most eloquent, wise among the wisest, brave upon the battle field among the bravest—(tremendous cheering;) who comes among you on an equal footing as a Democrat. Who among you has followed in the victorious footprints of Jefferson Davis, will deny his courage; all have read his eloquent speeches in the United States Senate—all have witnessed—and one here can bear witness to the surpassing wisdom of Jefferson Davis in administering the government of our country—such a man it is your lot to hear speak from the stand to-night. Such you may regard as a beautiful and a true specimen of the workings of the Republican government. As in the best days of Rome, we unite the best military with the best civil talent in one man. All our men are soldiers, and all our soldiers are citizens—and this we hold up to the world, while our mother country is going about borrowing and stealing soldiers. (Laughter and cheers.) In that disastrous struggle on the shores of the Crimea, what British gentleman left Parliament to go home and raise troops to fight for the honor of his country in the hour of need? Not one. But here we have an example of one who stood high in the councils of the nation, leaving his post, going home, raising troops among his tenants and neighbors, and leading them to the thickest of the fight. (Cheers.)

One living military man is now engrossing the attention of England and America—of the civilized world. Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde of Clydesdale, who gave at Sebastopol bright promise of what he was to become at Lucknow. I honor that man as England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales honor him, and why should we not? Are we not all of one blood? Are not their countrymen our countrymen—their poets, generals, soldiers, statesmen all ours? I would not forget or disown Henry V. at Agincourt, or Cromwell at Naseby or Marlborough Moor—their triumphs were all for our benefit.

During the long struggle upon the shores of the Crimea, it fell to the lot of one regiment to receive the charge of Russian cavalry. Their General had such confidence in his men that instead of forming them into a hollow square according to custom, he formed his men in two diverging lines, and received the charge of the cavalry between the lines. The Russians were rallied from their ranks, and came rage with the glory of this achievement. Who originated that movement but Jefferson Davis upon the bloody field of Buena Vista? (Tremendous cheers.) In our day such a man may not only aspire to the highest place of authority in the country, but to rank with the Cincinnatus, the Cimons, the Miltiades of history.

Sir, (addressing Gen. Davis) we welcome you to the commonwealth of Massachusetts. (Six cheers.) You may not find here the array and the numbers you have been used to South, but you will find as ardent hearts, as warm and generous hands to welcome you to our commonwealth. (Renewed cheering.) We welcome you to the city of Boston, and you have already experienced how honest, how sincere, how generous, how free from all possible taint of sectional thought, is the hospitality and cordiality of the city of Boston. (Great cheering.) We welcome you to Faneuil Hall. Many an eloquent tongue has in all times resounded from the walls of Faneuil Hall. It is said that no voice is uttered by man in this air we breathe but enters into that air. It continues there immortal as the portion of the universe into which it has passed. If it be so, how instinct is Faneuil Hall with the voices of the great, good and glorious of past generations, and of our own, whose voices have echoed through its walls, whose eloquent walls have thrilled the hearts of hearers as if a point sword were passing them through and through. (Great cheering.) Here, Adams aroused his countrymen in the war of Independence, and Webster (cheers) invoked them almost with the dying breath of his body—invoked them with that voice of majesty and power which he alone possessed—invoked them to a union between the North and South. (Great cheering.)

Aye, sir, and who, if he were here present, who from those blest abodes on high, from which he looks down upon us—would congratulate us for this scene. First, and above all, because his large heart would have appreciated the spectacle of a statesman, eminent among the most eminent in the Southern States, here addressing an assembly of people in the city of Boston. (Tremendous cheering.) Because, in the second place, he would have remembered that though divided from you by party relations, that in one of the critical hours of his fame and his honor your voice was not wanting for his vindication in the Congress of the United States. (Good, good, and cheers.)

Sir, again I say, we welcome you to Faneuil Hall. And now, my fellow-citizens, I will withdraw myself and present to you the Hon. Jefferson Davis. (Three cheers.)

As Mr. Davis took the stand a scene of enthusiasm was presented which defies description. Those who held seats in the galleries rose en masse and joined with those standing upon the lower floor in extending a cordial, very cordial, greeting to the honored guest from Mississippi. Mr. Davis spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Col. Davis said that this meeting assured him that the Democratic party was the same everywhere. He had been too long associated with the great statesman who introduced him, to fail to understand that a Massachusetts Democrat had a heart as wide as the Union, whose pulsations always beat true to the interests of the Union. And in the past history of our country, there was no more devoted friend to her interests than that son of New England, Franklin Pierce. All that he heard here to-night, proved that the New England Democracy, in the language of the glorious Webster, "still lives." It lives, not as a Webster, like a tower on the ocean's verge, but like a power which is to spread over the Commonwealth, and redeem Massachusetts from error. This meeting reminded him of that other one in Colonial days, to remonstrate against the tea tax, and which had to adjourn to the Old South for more room. He hoped the time would soon come when there would be many Democratic meetings too large for Faneuil Hall.

As he looked around he could not but remember that here the first movements which led to the revolution originated, and there was enough to warn him against speaking; but when the orator said that whatever had been uttered here was immortal, he felt more than ever disinclined to break the spell with his voice. If those old voices lived here still, how must those men feel who came here to preach treason to the Constitution and the Union. Here where were the memories of true men, and highest upon the pictured walls the faces of Adams and Hancock. The name of Adams was one much honored at the South for what he did for the whole country, for what he did to bring about that fraternity of feeling in which the Union began, and which it was our duty to perpetuate. All around this city were the monuments of early patriotism, and could it be that any of us should tread this soil and forget the great sentiments for which the fathers died. Near by the great Virginian came and did not ask whether this were the soil of Virginia, but raised his camp and battled till he drove the invader from Boston. Here too were fortresses built to keep the maritime foes at a distance. Yet for the real—the hearts of Americans were our fortresses.

But it was not in these things that the stranger found the greatest pleasure, but in other historical associations. He might come hither to hear the doctrine of the State rights. So in all the early days we saw Massachusetts leading in all things which were true and good. When the revolution had passed, the New England fathers felt that they had sacrificed too much to change one master for another, and therefore they refused to surrender their rights as a State. This was all that the South wanted. Why was it then that the country was so agitated at this just demand? Why was it that the peace of the country was disturbed? Because one people wished to judge of what another people should do. When Massachusetts consented to the Union she gave not up her sovereignty. The Federal Government received no power to destroy property. It was prohibited from destroying property. One of its great purposes was the protection of property.

Why, then, all this agitation? With rhetorical pretensions, it was a moral agitation. But who gave any man the right to judge? Go to the Bible and we behold that abjected institution sanctioned. On the one side of the question was strife and estrangement, tending surely and straight to that separation of States which some fear. On the other hand, each commonwealth, struggling as a part of a common whole for the benefit of all, led us to an increase of our own happiness, and the extension of our influence for the good of mankind.

When one of the colonies asked the Congress what constitution they should obey between the close of the British rule and the beginning of the American constitution, the reply was, that is your own business, and we have nothing to do with it. If that were the spirit of all our people to-day, the country would find peace where now was nothing but division. Hancock was a firm adherent of States rights, and it would be well if all had as good an opinion of the dignity and independent self-control of the several States. In the beginning true Democracy was State rights, and it was so to-day. The sons had never surrendered what the fathers developed.

It was this high power of State sovereignty on which the Union rested. The fugitive slave compact in the Constitution of the United States, meant, originally, that the several States should legislate so as to fulfill it. But Congress was eventually forced to legislate because the States did not, and hence had arisen a source of agitation in our land which would never have been had the States done their duty.

There was another question of agitation. Had any one the right to deprive any citizen of the United States of a portion of territory of the rights that belonged to him as a joint owner of the soil? Certainly not. There was nothing to sustain this interference with other people's property, unless it were that it was a very good trick to get into office. There were missionaries who staid at home and did not go to see that of which they talked, war horses that snuffed the battle afar off. And thus it was that the peace of a nation was disturbed. What was the duty of these men, who swore to support the Constitution and the Union, and yet warred upon the peace and property of its citizens, to injure a portion of those States of which they were representatives? Their actions were treason to everything manly—the acts of one who gains the confidence of another in order that he may wound him.

He honored that feeling which declared the Union unchangeable; but still it were not well to believe that due care would be taken away from its massy front its proudest strength. It were well to drink from the inspirations of our past, the true lessons for our guidance in all our troubles, the true spirit of citizenship, and the true institutions of patriotism. The fact of that man was not to be envied which did not feel proud of the past glory and future prospects of his country. And all that could interfere with those prospects was that miserable spirit which trampled on the Decalogue, and set up for itself an altar which it were a disgrace even to name.

Was it strange that with such feelings he had come to speak to the only national party in the land. This was the first and the last time of his addressing citizens of Boston; but he had staid long enough to learn to appreciate the generous hospitality of New England; the presence in his midst, of Democrats true to their country. An enemy of his had headed an article with—"Come to Boston." He if nothing worse could be said of him; but if they had looked on this meeting, they would have known that even here, thousands of hearts beat for the Constitution and the Union, misrepresented though they were, on the floor of Congress.

Prolonged applause followed Mr. Davis' address, which occupied an hour and a quarter. Col. Wright moved a vote of thanks, which was adopted, and was followed by three cheers for Mr. Davis, proposed by the Chairman.

SOUTHERN TRADE WITH EUROPE.

To His Excellency I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee:

SIR: The commercial policy of England is essentially a selfish one—seeking no aid from that of other countries, except as it is made subservient to its own purposes. Abounding in capital, and supplied with shipping, it would be premature to say that she is the queen of the country, if the commercial marine of every other nation in the country were swept from the seas; so that she might become the common carrier for all.

The interests of English traders and capitalists have become so blended with those of similar classes in the Northern States, that an attempt on the part of the South to break loose from the trammels that have been thrown around its trade, would meet with but little countenance from the former. Though the two parties referred to have rival interests to a certain extent, yet their joint operations in Southern trade and Southern products have been too profitable to justify a disturbance of the intimate relations that exist between them.

The South sustains somewhat the relation to these parties, that is not unfrequently borne by the careless and credulous owner of a large estate and a priceless income, to a band of designing sharpers, who make common cause in fleecing him out of his substance. They at first win his confidence by professions of friendship—kindly undertake to aid him in the management of his affairs—persuade him to extravagant trades with themselves, of course—make advancements to relieve his necessities at usurious rates—and when fairly in their power they are the first to denounce his thriftless management, his boast of their superior and disinterested sacrifices to sustain his interests. It is not, then, to Great Britain we need look for assistance in attempting to establish an independent foreign trade from the South.

The same country that gave a helping hand to establish national independence, in the region to which the South must turn, for co-operation in a *first* attempt to establish commercial independence for itself. In the former case, France was prompted by its national prejudices—in the latter it would be governed by the more reasonable dictates of national interest.

As it was considered necessary in a previous communication to dwell somewhat at length upon the present and prospective condition of the slaveholding States, so a somewhat similar course of remarks in reference to the French Empire is deemed necessary to a proper appreciation of the whole subject. It is hoped, sir, that while the subject may appear more deeply interesting to the writer, he will not be so unfortunate as to weary your patience by unnecessary prolixity.

The actions of the elder Napoleon, will long continue to be the theme of comment, not for their brilliancy alone, but for the influence they have exerted upon human affairs; much that he did stands in the relation of cause and effect to many movements that are now transpiring among the governments of Europe. The influence of this remarkable man over the government and people of France, was *first* exerted in the inauguration of measures, designed to build up French commerce at the expense of Great Britain. For this purpose his expedition to Egypt was planned and by this step he sought to obtain for France a permanent dominion over that ancient province. The grand design of the *then* French General was to divert the immense trade of the East Indies in its circuitous course around Africa, by opening for it a speedy and direct channel across the Isthmus of Suez into the Mediterranean Sea. The Herculean and finally successful efforts of Great Britain to defeat this daring measure, show what deep and vital interests were staked upon the result. This was the *first*, in a long series of measures, planned by the master genius of Napoleon, and which contemplated the destruction of English supremacy. It was this cardinal idea, that shone out in every prominent measure of his brilliant reign—one that for years converted Europe into a battle field, and was never abandoned until its originator became the island-bound prisoner of England.

The continental policy of the uncle, in a *modified* and more acceptable form has become the property of the nephew, but the agencies he is using to carry it into effect are wisely and judiciously selected. Louis Napoleon seeks supremacy for France. Like his imperial relative he desires ships, commerce and colonies, but he appeals for success to the arts of diplomacy, and the persuasive influence of capital. He would make France at least, the commercial rival of England, but unlike Napoleon I., he doubtless considers peace as essential to success.

The present French Emperor is also directing his attention to Egypt, but his movements are marked by the skill of the statesman who understands his object, and knows what is best suited to its accomplishment.

The Isthmus of Suez, only about eighty miles in breadth, has been an object of peculiar interest to almost every age of the world, as furnishing the most *direct* and *natural* passway for trade betwixt the Eastern and Western nations. A canal across this Isthmus to unite with the waters of the Red and Mediterranean Seas, was projected and carried nearly to completion in the early periods of antiquity, and the project has commended itself to the serious consideration of later generations. The French Emperor, as we are informed, is negotiating for the privilege of cutting a ship canal across this narrow neck of land, and late European accounts state the fact that a large portion of capital necessary for that purpose has already been subscribed in the city of Paris. Should this contemplated work be completed, it will require no prophet to foresee the rapid decline, if not total overthrow of English trade in the East. Its success, too, would be a triumphant vindication of the first grand conception of the founder of the present French Dynasty.

It will be recollected that the Emperor of France was said to have hastened peace negotiations with Russia, and that he insisted on granting terms more liberal than were agreeable to the other allied powers. If this were true, a solution of his conduct may be found in the magnificent systems of improvements that have since engrossed the attention of his government, as well as in the intimate relations that have been since cultivated with other European powers, particularly with the government of Russia.

Shortly after the close of the Crimean war, the Emperor of Russia undertook the completion of a long line of railway through Eastern European Russia. This road runs from St. Petersburg, by way of Moscow, and directly through the Crimea, to the Black Sea, and whether so intended or not, this great work harmonizes well with the Eastern projects of the French Emperor, by directly involving Russian interests in their success. And besides this, it gives promise of a largely increased Russian trade with France and her African colony of Algeria, as well as other Mediterranean countries supposed to be under French influence. Speculation upon French motives in this connection may be aided somewhat by the fact that the Russian enterprise is being carried on, as we are told, by means procured from Parisian capitalists. If we examine a little more closely the exterior relations of France, it will be found that it is being connected by means of railways with every other important portion of Europe. Paris is the railroad centre of France—it is also the great railroad *centre* of Europe—furnishing direct lines to St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Brest, and to Spain, to nearly every capital and important trading town of the continent. The balance of continental Europe may be said in truth to be locked in close embrace with the French Empire.

But we will pass on to a hurried and very imperfect survey of the internal improvements of France, for this is essential to a proper conception of the importance of the proposed line of steamers from the South, as well as of the superabundant ability of the French trade to sustain such a line.

France has always been remarkable for its canals. It has eighty-six canals whose aggregate length is two thousand three hundred and fifty miles, and all constructed in the most approved and durable manner. The object of its canal system has been to unite the river basins of that country and to furnish an interior communication from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean Sea. The canal of Lungudoc starts from near Toulouse, and gives a continued navigation from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, passing by Bordeaux, Carcassonne, Narbonne, and other important towns. The Canal du Centre commences at Chalons, and proceeds to Digion on the Loire. The Rhone and Rhine canal unites these two rivers, and with the Burgondy canal proceeding from the Saone, and one other, communicates with the river of the United Seine giving a navigable territory of the rights that belonged to him as a joint owner of the soil? Certainly not. There was nothing to sustain this interference with other people's property, unless it were that it was a very good trick to get into office. There were missionaries who staid at home and did not go to see that of which they talked, war horses that snuffed the battle afar off. And thus it was that the peace of a nation was disturbed. What was the duty of these men, who swore to support the Constitution and the Union, and yet warred upon the peace and property of its citizens, to injure a portion of those States of which they were representatives? Their actions were treason to everything manly—the acts of one who gains the confidence of another in order that he may wound him.

He honored that feeling which declared the Union unchangeable; but still it were not well to believe that due care would be taken away from its massy front its proudest strength. It were well to drink from the inspirations of our past, the true lessons for our guidance in all our troubles, the true spirit of citizenship, and the true institutions of patriotism. The fact of that man was not to be envied which did not feel proud of the past glory and future prospects of his country. And all that could interfere with those prospects was that miserable spirit which trampled on the Decalogue, and set up for itself an altar which it were a disgrace even to name.

Was it strange that with such feelings he had come to speak to the only national party in the land. This was the first and the last time of his addressing citizens of Boston; but he had staid long enough to learn to appreciate the generous hospitality of New England; the presence in his midst, of Democrats true to their country. An enemy of his had headed an article with—"Come to Boston." He if nothing worse could be said of him; but if they had looked on this meeting, they would have known that even here, thousands of hearts beat for the Constitution and the Union, misrepresented though they were, on the floor of Congress.

Prolonged applause followed Mr. Davis' address, which occupied an hour and a quarter. Col. Wright moved a vote of thanks, which was adopted, and was followed by three cheers for Mr. Davis, proposed by the Chairman.

SOUTHERN TRADE WITH EUROPE.

To His Excellency I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee:

SIR: The commercial policy of England is essentially a selfish one—seeking no aid from that of other countries, except as it is made subservient to its own purposes. Abounding in capital, and supplied with shipping, it would be premature to say that she is the queen of the country, if the commercial marine of every other nation in the country were swept from the seas; so that she might become the common carrier for all.

The interests of English traders and capitalists have become so blended with those of similar classes in the Northern States, that an attempt on the part of the South to break loose from the trammels that have been thrown around its trade, would meet with but little countenance from the former. Though the two parties referred to have rival interests to a certain extent, yet their joint operations in Southern trade and Southern products have been too profitable to justify a disturbance of the intimate relations that exist between them.

The South sustains somewhat the relation to these parties, that is not unfrequently borne by the careless and credulous owner of a large estate and a priceless income, to a band of designing sharpers, who make common cause in fleecing him out of his substance. They at first win his confidence by professions of friendship—kindly undertake to aid him in the management of his affairs—persuade him to extravagant trades with themselves, of course—make advancements to relieve his necessities at usurious rates—and when fairly in their power they are the first to denounce his thriftless management, his boast of their superior and disinterested sacrifices to sustain his interests. It is not, then, to Great Britain we need look for assistance in attempting to establish an independent foreign trade from the South.

The same country that gave a helping hand to establish national independence, in the region to which the South must turn, for co-operation in a *first* attempt to establish commercial independence for itself. In the former case, France was prompted by its national prejudices—in the latter it would be governed by the more reasonable dictates of national interest.

As it was considered necessary in a previous communication to dwell somewhat at length upon the present and prospective condition of the slaveholding States, so a somewhat similar course of remarks in reference to the French Empire is deemed necessary to a proper appreciation of the whole subject. It is hoped, sir, that while the subject may appear more deeply interesting to the writer, he will not be so unfortunate as to weary your patience by unnecessary prolixity.

The actions of the elder Napoleon, will long continue to be the theme of comment, not for their brilliancy alone, but for the influence they have exerted upon human affairs; much that he did stands in the relation of cause and effect to many movements that are now transpiring among the governments of Europe. The influence of this remarkable man over the government and people of France, was *first* exerted in the inauguration of measures, designed to build up French commerce at the expense of Great Britain. For this purpose his expedition to Egypt was planned and by this step he sought to obtain for France a permanent dominion over that ancient province. The grand design of the *then* French General was to divert the immense trade of the East Indies in its circuitous course around Africa, by opening for it a speedy and direct channel across the Isthmus of Suez into the Mediterranean Sea. The Herculean and finally successful efforts of Great Britain to defeat this daring measure, show what deep and vital interests were staked upon the result. This was the *first*, in a long series of measures, planned by the master genius of Napoleon, and which contemplated the destruction of English supremacy. It was this cardinal idea, that shone out in every prominent measure of his brilliant reign—one that for years converted Europe into a battle field, and was never abandoned until its originator became the island-bound prisoner of England.

The continental policy of the uncle, in a *modified* and more acceptable form has become the property of the nephew, but the agencies he is using to carry it into effect are wisely and judiciously selected. Louis Napoleon seeks supremacy for France. Like his imperial relative he desires ships, commerce and colonies, but he appeals for success to the arts of diplomacy, and the persuasive influence of capital. He would make France at least, the commercial rival of England, but unlike Napoleon I., he doubtless considers peace as essential to success.

The present French Emperor is also directing his attention to Egypt, but his movements are marked by the skill of the statesman who understands his object, and knows what is best suited to its accomplishment.

The Isthmus of Suez, only about eighty miles in breadth, has been an object of peculiar interest to almost every age of the world, as furnishing the most *direct* and *natural* passway for trade betwixt the Eastern and Western nations. A canal across this Isthmus to unite with the waters of the Red and Mediterranean Seas, was projected and carried nearly to completion in the early periods of antiquity, and the project has commended itself to the serious consideration of later generations. The French Emperor, as we are informed, is negotiating for the privilege of cutting a ship canal across this narrow neck of land, and late European accounts state the fact that a large portion of capital necessary for that purpose has already been subscribed in the city of Paris. Should this contemplated work be completed, it will require no prophet to foresee the rapid decline, if not total overthrow of English trade in the East. Its success, too, would be a triumphant vindication of the first grand conception of the founder of the present French Dynasty.

It will be recollected that the Emperor of France was said to have hastened peace negotiations with Russia, and that he insisted on granting terms more liberal than were agreeable to the other allied powers. If this were true, a solution of his conduct may be found in the magnificent systems of improvements that have since engrossed the attention of his government, as well as in the intimate relations that have been since cultivated with other European powers, particularly with the government of Russia.

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