BURLINGTON FREE PRESS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1848.

arise between the parties hereafter, they shall "endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner" to settle them peacefully, and the party considering itself aggrieved shall not resort to reprisals or hostilities, until it has maturely considered whether it would not be better to settle the matter by arbitration, &c.

ART. 22. Provides certain rules to be observed if war (which God forbid) should ever again take place. 1. Merchants of either country residing in the other, are to be allowed time to collect their debts, settle up their affairs and leave the country with all their property. 2. All persons about their own business are not to be molested by the invading army, and all goods taken are to be paid for. 3. Prisoners of war are to be kindly treated, allowed to depart on their parole of honor, and fed with the same rations as if they belonged to the army which takes them captive. If parole is broken the laws of war are to take effect. The rations furnished to prisoners are to be paid for by the other party as a separate account when peace is restored.

This "solemn covenant" cannot be suspended by a state of war.

ART. 23. Provides for the exchange of ratifications in the city of Washington within four months from the date of its signature, or sooner if practicable.

It is signed Feb. 2, 1848, by N. P. Trist, Luis G. Cuevas, Bernardo Couto and Mig. Atristain.

There was an additional secret article to the treaty, which was expunged by the Senate, providing that no delay of ratification should affect the treaty unless it should exceed eight months.

Free Press,

BURLINGTON, Vt.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1848.

"IN THE DARK AND TROUBLED NIGHT THAT IS UPON US, THERE IS NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON TO GIVE US A GLEAM OF LIGHT, EXCEPTING THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES."—*Daniel Webster.*

For President,

HENRY CLAY.

For Vice President,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

Daily Free Press.

We shall commence, to-morrow, the publication of a Daily paper, in conformity with the intentions set forth in the Prospectus we issued some weeks since. As therein proposed, the Daily Free Press will be issued *every evening.* Our citizens will, therefore, possess the advantage (should it prove to be one) of a Daily morning and evening paper; an arrangement which will certainly tend to keep them quite up with the march of events, both at home and abroad.

The terms of subscription, as heretofore announced, will be $4 per annum, $1 for three months, and 37½ cents per month;—invariably in advance. The paper will be somewhat larger than the Daily Sentinel, and we may take occasion to say that the price at which it is afforded is so small as to preclude the expectation of *profit*, without such patronage as appears, at present at least, little likely to be bestowed upon the enterprise.

P. S. Since the above was written, we notice that our friend of the *Sentinel* announces his intention to change his hour of publication, and to make *his*, also, an evening paper. His success, we are glad to learn, has been so encouraging, that he will enlarge the Daily Sentinel, at the commencement of the ensuing month.

Foreign News by the Caledonia!

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Immense agitation all over Europe.

Just as we were going to press we received, by the politeness of Mr. HERRICK, of CHENEY & Co's Express, a copy of the *Boston Daily Mail*, containing full details of the highly interesting and important news brought by the Caledonia, which arrived at Boston on Tuesday last. We issued an Extra on Tuesday, giving the Telegraphic Despatch of this intelligence. The Daily Mail's account fully confirms the statements of the Despatch, and gives, with great particularity, the details of the wonderful working of the Democratic sentiment throughout the Monarchies of Europe. France appears to be thoroughly cleansed and purified from the leaven of Legitimacy, and all over Europe, among the time-honored and blood-cemented Regal dinasties of that Continent, the opinion seems to have acquired both vitality and strength, that the people of this World need, after all, but ONE KING to rule over them, and that His Throne is appropriately in Heaven!

We give all the details for which we have room.

The European Times says: The revolution in France is now *un fait accompli.* The abdication of Louis Philippe, the appointment and rejection of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army, the establishment of a Provisional Government, the erection of a Republic, the overthrow of the House of Peers and titles of distinction, the precipitate, abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family with their misguided Ministers to our own shores, or to other places of exile, the immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States have all followed in such rapid succession, that the events of an hour's age "doth hiss the speaker"—each minute teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the destinies of whole nations and dynasties. The speculations respecting the causes, incidents, and probable results of this mighty social convulsion, are various and infinite. The facts stand out in historical boldness of outline, depicted in such indelible characters, that they must indure "till the last syllable of recorded time."

The *National*, (French paper) says:

A friend who has just come from the Hotel de Ville, where the Provisional Government is sitting, says that all the parties there are perfectly satisfied with the march of events. There was great apprehension for this day; but hitherto the accounts received from all the districts of Paris, and from the provinces, describe the feelings of the provinces to be favorable to the new order of things. Adhesions have come in from a large number of towns to-day, where the Republic has been proclaimed.

M. Arago, the republican Minister of the Marine, last night sent for the French admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them, and asked if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic? They replied, "all." He then said he required a man of courage and steadiness—that he knew them all to be so and that he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose to select.—They declared their willingness to abide by his own decision.

M. Arago then said that he had equal confidence in all, but that there was one among them who enjoyed advantage which determined his choice—that of popularity—he therefore appointed Admiral Baudin to the command of the Toulon fleet. The nomination was at once approved of by all the admirals present.

This morning Admiral Baudin left Paris for Toulon. He is immediately to take the command, and sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, and to proclaim Algeria an integral of the French Republic.

The Chateau of Neuilly was sacked last night and burnt to the ground.

There are thousands of caricatures against Louis Philippe in all the print shops of Paris. They have appeared as if by magic.

The flight of Louis Philippe to England is fully confirmed. The King disguised himself, to escape detection, by shaving his whiskers, discarding his wig, &c. The Royal party proceeded from Harfleur to Havre in a boat, and thence to New Haven, (Eng.,) in the Express, Steamer. They were hospitably received.—"The King was very poorly attired. He wore a rough pea jacket, which he borrowed of the Captain of the Express, and grey trowsers. On his head, a close blue cloth cap. His appearance was not at all improved by a beard of a week's growth. In other respects, though apparently much fatigued, the Ex-Monarch was pretty much like himself." He proceeded, with his party, from New Haven to Claremont, the residence of the late princess Charlotte and Leopold, now King of Belgium. All the other branches of the Royal family, except the Duchess of Orleans, who is at Ems, have arrived safely in England.

To the signal honor of the French People, and of the cause of Republicanism, this Revolution, so sudden and complete, has been, comparatively, bloodless, without rioting or extraordinary excesses, and peaceful. PERFECT ORDER REIGNS IN PARIS. It is a triumph of Principles.

The Republican Provisional Government have issued numerous Decrees and Proclamations, among which is the following, which will be hailed with universal delight, but which no American can read without a sense of humility!

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 within the shortest delay the act for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in all the colonies of the Republic. F. ARAGO.

Paris, March 4.

The Representatives of the United States, England, Switzerland, &c. &c. have formally acknowledged the Provisional Government.—The *National* of the 7th says:—

To-day, at two o'clock, the representative Minister from the United States, Mr. Rush, went to the Hotel de Ville, in formal recognition of the Provisional Government. It was appropriate to the representative of the American Union to be the first to welcome our infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment. The step taken by the Minister of the United States has, under existing circumstances, serious importance. Although fully awaited, it has touched acutely the members of the Provisional Government, and after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they, in a body, accompanied this representative of a great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French republics.

Mr. Rush made a brief address, to which M. Arago replied, after which,

M. Dupont de l'Eure, 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.

The Chamber of Peers is "suppressed." The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, and a new election ordered, in which "every citizen is an elector." "The Nation, from the present moment," says the Proclamation, "is constituted a Republic."

PARIS, Friday, March 18.

The forth coming elections in France excite great attention. The Government were aware of the fearful importance of the matter, and were with the temper and the sagacity that had hitherto characterised their measures, preparing for the crisis.

ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Times says that the recent political events which have taken place in France, and are daily occurring in almost all parts of the Continent of Europe, combined with the turbulent proceedings of mobs which have paraded the streets of London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, during the course of last week, have had an injurious effect upon the trade of the country.

IRELAND.

Ireland remains about the same. The news of the revolution in France had created the wildest excitement, but no outbreaks had occurred.

ITALY.

The Jesuits, alarmed by the hostile demonstrations made against them by the people, by whom they are deservedly detested, have already quitted the city of Turin.

Letters from Rome of the 28th ult., state that the committee appointed by the Pope to prepare the constitution was actively engaged on that task. There are to be two chambers; the one composed of cardinals and clergymen, and the other of representatives of the people.

AUSTRIA.

The accounts from the Austrian possessions in Italy become daily more alarming. Bergamo has been the scene of violent tumult; and disturbances have taken place at Venice.

Prince Metternich has resigned the presidency of the Austrian councils.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the French Revolution produced complete stupor at Berlin. A cabinet council was immediately convoked, and it was resolved to make military preparations on a large scale, in order to repel any aggression, and quell any attempt to distumb the peace.

GERMANY.

The Germans, in general, appear to be favorably disposed to the idea of a Republic in France.

In some of the German states of the Rhine public opinion has been yielded to without even an attempt at resistance. M. Beck the Minister 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.

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 hopes though they dare not give loud utterance to them.

Accounts from Frankfort, dated March 4, inform us that the Burgher Guard had turned out, and that a great number of people had assembled in different parts of the town and paraded the streets, uttering cries of "*Vive la Republique!*"

BAVARIA.

A serious insurrection has occurred in Munich. On the 4th inst., the King refusing to convoke the Chamber of Deputies, and grant the liberty of the press, the arsenal was attacked about 2 o'clock by the people, and captured after a short engagement. More than 6000 men armed with muskets, sabres, hatchets, lances, and halberts, marched against the Royal Palace. Having arrived at the Market-place the crowd met the troops; but neither the cuirassiers nor the troops of the line would charge when commanded to do so. Cries of "the Republic forever" were raised. At length the King yielded to all the demands of the people. Prince Charles, the King's brother, rode up to the crowd, and assured them, on his word of honor, that the King had consented to convoke the Chambers for the 16th of the present month, and that he granted all that the people desired.

SPAIN.

The news of the revolution in France has produced the deepest alarm at Madrid. The Government seems determined to make preparations against all contingencies, repeated councils of Ministers were held, and some important determinations are said to have been come to.

NAPLES.

On the night of the 14th, a mob attempted to take down the arms over the Austrian embassy, but were repulsed by the police. On the same night the house of Del Carretto was attacked and the windows broken. There was a cry of "Down with the ministry." The attitude and language of the people was menacing.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is in extacy at the late events in France.

The announcement of a French Republic was greeted at Lausanne with a salute of 101 guns.

The Council of State and Vaud met on the 27th ult., and adopted a resolution in favor of the Republic, which was officially communicated to the French Provisional Government.

RUSSIA.

A Berlin correspondent, under date of February 29, in the Magdeburg Gazette, states that disturbances had broken out in the Russian capital, and that an attempt had been made on the Emperor's life.

The *Brattleboro' Phœnix*, in an article on "Presidential Candidates," in which it takes occasion to deprecate what certainly seems to us to be imaginary dissensions in the Whig ranks, says:—

In this State our cotemporaries of the Burlington Free Press and Montpelier Watchman, we see, are commencing the same kind of warfare. The Watchman came out for McLean, and the Free Press followed for Clay, while the Bennington Banner prefers "Old Rough and Ready." The candidates are fortunate in having such powerful advocates as either of these papers, and so long as they confine themselves to panegyrics upon their respective favorites, they will deserve the thanks of the Whig party; *but when they seek to give prominence to one, by defaming others of their friends, they become the worst enemies of their own party.* Within this limitation, the expression of preferences seems to us useful and proper. *Let us leave to political adversaries, who are ever apt and ready at it, the task of calumny and detraction, or of instituting odius comparisons.*

We hope our contemporary had no *design* to misrepresent us. We are quite sure it is incapable of such a purpose. But the sentences, above, that we have marked in italics do so, most emphatically. We have never breathed a word in disparagement of Judge MCLEAN, for whom we entertain the highest respect; nor have we seen in the *Watchman*, a syllable derogatory to Mr. CLAY. We know, on the contrary, that the Watchman and ourselves cordially agree in our opinions of these eminent Whig Statesmen.

☞ *Cassius M. Clay,* who was among the first to buckle on his sword, and carry the war into Mexico for the benefit of Slavery, has written a letter to the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*, in which he takes ground against the nomination of HENRY CLAY, by the Whig National Convention, as the said Cassius sagaciously thinks, he "cannot be elected." And why, friends of freedom and humanity at the North, *why* does this blunderbuss of a Taylor-man think Mr. CLAY cannot be elected? Because, he says, "Mr. Clay's advocates are driven off BY HIS NARROW BASIS OF A TREATY, AND HIS ANTI-WAR TONE." Let this be remembered in the free North—Let it be noted that this famous anti-slavery reasoner and pro-slavery fighter, *Cassius M. Clay*, opposes the nomination of the foremost man in the Republic, because he (HENRY CLAY) was opposed to the acquisition of a foot of Mexican territory upon which to build up the accursed system of *American* Slavery, (THIS is his "narrow basis of a Treaty"), and was opposed to this miserable war, both in the beginning and end! These are not the opinions for which HENRY CLAY is to be condemned at the NORTH. Northern Whigs are not yet tired of hearing Aristides called "the Just," and will refuse to ostracise him for the sake of making way for his military rival. HENRY CLAY is a true-hearted, clear-headed, straight-forward WHIG, who is always known to *have* opinions on all great measures of National concern, and is always ready, frankly and fearlessly, to avow them. He is a Whig after our own hearts—we love him for his principles, and, more than all, for his unhesitating avowal of them at all appropriate times and places. We support him the more ardently because he *never* fears to *commit himself*—He thinks this war unconstitutionally commenced, odious and unjust,—and he says so. He thinks we should not be cursed by the acquisition of a foot of Mexican Teritory by means of an aggressive War;—and he says so. He thinks Slavery a wrong, an evil, and a reproach to the American people, that it should not be permitted in any Territory we may acquire, and that all practicable steps should be taken for its abolition every-where;—and he says so. Regardless of human opinion, and careless of short-lived motives of policy, at the North or the South or the East or the West, he ACTS UP TO HIS PRINCIPLES like a Christian man and a Patriot. And, THEREFORE, we will never surrender our attachment or our prefence for HENRY CLAY. We feel our own self-respect increased when we support such a man. We feel that we thus do justice to the honesty and the dignity of our principles. Vermont is a Clay State by birth and by inheritance. Her unconquerable attachment to Whig Principles makes her so. She cares less for *mere men* than any State in the Union. No man can count upon her support who does not come square up to her Politics. And she prefers HENRY CLAY because he does that very thing!

If our advice were worth any thing it would be that this Mr. Cassius M. Clay, should let President-making alone, and re-enlist to fight the future wars of Slavery in Mexico. He has passed one campaign a prisoner in "the Halls of the Montezumas," *and is now an applicant, in the Halls of Congress, for remuneration for his "time and expenses" thus ingloriously lost!* At the date of his letter to the *Courier and Enquirer*, he was at Washington, personally attending to the progress of his claim. He ekes out his leisure, it seems, by writing electioneering letters in favor of the nomination of a "no-party man," Gen. Taylor, for the Presidency, and by mousing calculations on the AVAILABILITY of HENRY CLAY. With him, and such as him, success is every thing, principles nothing. In his point-no-point letter to the *Courier and Enquirer*, he never once affirms that Gen. Taylor is a Whig. He talks about the "*Whig friends* of Gen. Taylor," and the "Whig Taylor men"—as far as we can see into things, a plain contradiction in terms, an absurdity. All he says about the *principles* of his favorite is contained in the following rhetorical flourish at the close of his missive.

The attempts to disparage Gen'l. Taylor's patriotic and honest principles in Kentucky, at least, meets with nothing but burning indignation and contempt. The Whigs of Kentucky see in him the principles of the party, whilst the Democrats regard him with the confidence of a Washington's magnanimity and true Republican impartiality.

I have the honor to be,
Your ob't serv't. C. M. CLAY.

This show of virtuous indignation is manifestly for Buncombe! Nobody in Kentucky, or any where else, that we have seen or heard of, has ever disparaged or attempted to disparage "Gen. Taylor's patriotic and honest principles"—The great, and, thus far, unsuccessful, effort has been to find out what those principles are! But again:—"The Whigs of Kentucky see in him the principles of the party [what party?] whilst the Democrats regard him with the confidence of a Washington's magnanimity, &c"—Why, this flummery is neither sense nor English! It is worse than one of Mississippi Foote's speeches in the Senate!

But let us look a moment at one of Gen. Taylor's last letters relative to the presidency. It is as follows:—

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 30, 1848.

Sir: Your communication of the 15th inst., has been received, and the suggestions therein offered duly considered.

In reply to your inquiries, I have again to repeat, that I have neither the power nor the desire to dictate to the American people the exact manner in which they should proceed to nominate me for the Presidency of the United States. If they desire such a result, they must adopt the means best suited, in their opinion, to the consummation of the purpose; and if they think fit to bring me before them for this office, through their legislatures, mass meetings, or conventions, I cannot object to their designating these as whig, democratic, or native, but in being thus nominated, I must insist on the condition—and my position on the point is immutable—THAT I SHALL NOT BE BROUGHT FORWAD BY THEM AS THE CANDIDATE OF THEIR PARTY, OR CONSIDERED AS THE EXPONENT OF THEIR PARTY DOCTRINES.

In conclusion, I have to repeat, that if I were nominated for the presidency by any body of my fellow citizens, designated by any name they might choose to adopt, I should esteem it an honor, and would accept such nomination, provided it had been made entirely independent of party considerations. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Peter Sken Smith, Esq. Philadelphia.

If this is what Mr. Cassius M. Clay means by saying that "the Whigs of Kentucky see in him [Gen. T.] the principles of the [Whig] party," we know less about the Whigs of Kentucky than we supposed we did—the Whigs of New England, we undertake to say, see no such thing, and we know scores of them who are quite as 'cute' as Cassius M Clay.

Away, with this miserable humbug about a "no-party" nomination! If the Whig Party of this Union cannot triumph *with* their principles, let them not place themselves in the humiliating position of *deserving defeat* by abandoning them for the hope of the mere "spoils" and plunder of Office and Power!

The subjoined affectionate epistle to our wide-awake Postmaster, came to us accompanied by a responsible signature, and with the request that we would give it a place in our columns, by way of doing the good people of Richmond a "kindness." We suppose it would have answered the same purpose if "Plurimi Unus" (which, by the way, is a piece of latin that will about take the life of Mr. *Marem!*) had sent his letter, in a private and confidential manner, directly to the Postmaster. But as he has not chosen to do so, and as the Post Office is one of the "glorious institutions" of our country, and its functionaries are public property, we, of course, have no objection to their being over-hauled, "*pro bono publico,*" as it is expressed in the original Hebrew.

RICHMOND, March 29, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I had always supposed, the frequent diffusion of news and knowledge among the people to be a matter of peculiar desire and interest, with the Democrats until I have lately seen, in common with this community, the extraordinary care and precaution which you seem to take, lest too much knowledge should cool our faith.

Sometimes, the mail bag arrives here, "as free as air," tied, in generous emulation of Peruvian simplicity, with a flaxen string,—giving timely and unmistakeable "notice, that the owner is not within;" and anon, as a gentle corrective for the late indulgence, the crowded bag is "as a sealed book" to us: the stubborn lock (intended for some other route) sullenly resisting all the efforts of our modest key,—seeming to say, as the Scripture hath it, "I know ye not."

Now, Sir, if, "on mature deliberation," you should think the "gentle distillation of the dews" of intelligence may not prove "*inimicum imbrem*" to your friends in this vicinity, you will merit our lasting gratitude, by either fastening the mail bag with such locks as the key at this office will master, or sending hither a key that will fit your locks; "*et Dii tibi præ mia digna ferant.*" Truly yours,

PLURIMI UNUS.

WILLIAM NOBLE, Esq., Postmaster, Burlington, Vt.

Mr. Vattemare's System of Scientific and Literary Egchanges.

Many of our readers are aware that the distinguished and indefatigable philanthropist, M. ALEXANDRE VATTEMARE, of Paris, visited Montpelier, during the last session of the Legislature, for the purpose of explaining and commending to the favorable notice of the State Authorities, his noble and well-established System of International Scientific and Literary Exchanges.—He was received with the attention and sympathy to which his efforts in the great cause he has espoused entitled him. He delivered an Address, by special invitation of the Legislature, before the members of the two Houses and others, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in which, in the clearest and most satisfactory manner, he elucidated both the practical operation, and the beneficent and harmonizing tendencies of his plan of National Exchanges. The Joint Library Committee, to whom the whole subject was referred, made an able and unanimous Report, warmly approbatory of his System, and recommended the passage of an accompanying bill making all the necessary provisions for its adoption on the part of Vermont. M. VATTEMARE, before leaving Montpelier, presented to the State, in the name of some of the Heads of Departments and Public Institutions of France, a variety of interesting and valuable publications, engravings, medals &c. which are deposited in the Library, and constitute a very desirable addition thereto.

The Legislature directed the printing of 500 copies of a pamphlet, to contain Instructions as to the best method of collecting and preserving specimens in Natural History, &c. for Exchanges, the Address of M. VATTEMARE, the Report of the Committee, and all the documents showing the action of the General Assembly in the premises—to be distributed by the Governor.

This pamphlet is completed, and, to a great extent, already circulated on the plan adopted by Gov. EATON—one copy having been forwarded to the Town Clerk of every Town in the State, and the remaining copies being Distributed in a manner that is supposed to be best calculated to awaken public interest in the matter, and to subserve the admirable and beneficial aim of M. VATTEMARE.

The duty of preparing, and superintending the publication, of this pamphlet, was very judiciously assigned by Governor EATON, to the Rev. ZADOCK THOMPSON, of Burlington. The work of arranging, explaining and *editing* the various interesting documents embraced, has been done in a manner that reflects credit upon the sagacity that led to the appointment, as well as upon the State. Mr. THOMPSON's rare attainments in Natural History peculiarly qualify him for the excellent performance of the duty assigned to him, and render his own suggestions (few as they are) of great practical value.

We trust the system of M. VATTEMARE, so directly and cogently tending, as it does, to multiply the motives and means of friendship and brotherly union among the great family of Nations, will be widely made known in Vermont through this publication. The Press, we are sure, will give it a cordial welcome and support.

We cannot better conclude this notice than by copying the "Introductory Remarks" of Mr. THOMPSON, which will be read with interest and pleasure. They explain very forcibly at what a slight expense of time, attention and material the philanthropic views and purposes of M. VATTEMARE may be carried out. They are as follows:—

Introductory Remarks.

At the last session of the Legislature of Vermont, the subject of International Literary and Scientific Exchanges was brought before that body by a special Message from the Governor, transmitting a communition from Mons. Alexandre Vatemare, the distinguished founder of the system of Exchanges already in successful operation in Europe, and, to some extent, in this country. This message and communication were immediately referred to the Joint Library Committee of the two Houses. In the meantime, M. Vattemare, in an address, delivered before the members of the Legislature and others, at Montpelier, explained the principles upon which the system of Exchanges is founded, and gave some account of what had already been accomplished. These principles were cordially approved, and a general desire manifested that measures should be immediately taken to secure the advantages of the system to Vermont. The Joint Library Committee, through their chairman, E. Seymour, Esq., brought in an interesting and favorable report, accompanied by several resolutions and a bill, the passage of which they recommended in furtherance of the important objects presented in M. Vatemare's communication and address. These were passed with great unanimity, and five hundred copies of M. Vatemare's Address and the Instructions for collecting, preserving and transporting objects of Natural History, were ordered to be printed, under the superintendence of some suitable person appointed by the Governor, to be distributed as the Governor should direct.

The undersigned, having been honored with the appointment above mentioned, has in the discharge of his duty, endeavored so to arrange the communications and proceedings, in connection with M. Vattemare's Address, as to the present system of Exchanges in the clearest light; and, when well understood in all its bearings, he has no doubt it will commend itself to the approbation of every benevolent mind. The value of the productions interchanged, whether of legislation, of literature, of science, or of art, though great in themselves, and though vastly increased in value by the interchange, is still very small in comparison with those higher advantages, which result from the reciprocation of favors, and of kind and friendly feelings.—The full realization of the system of M. Vatemare would unite all the nations of the earth into one great brotherhood. Its tendency is the promotion of universal peace by the removal of that exclusive selfishness, and those prejudices and jealousies, which have too often rendered people enemies to each other, only because they happened to live upon opposite sides of an arbitrary line, which had been established as a national boundary. In place of rivalry in arms and in the arts of peace—a rivalry in literature and the sciences, in wise legislation and good government, in offices of kindness and generosity, and in that enlarged and diffused philanthropy which would be instrumental in extending the blessing of liberty, and knowledge, and of Christian courtesy and refinement, to every portion of the human family.

But while this system of exchanges may be regarded as important to the older nations of Europe, whose productions in legislation, literature, science and the arts, have been accumulating for ages, it may be tho't that our own comparatively new country, and especially the small interior State of Vermont, can possess nothing worthy to be offered in exchange for the splendid tomes of Europe. It is very true that the publications in Vermont have been few in number, small in size, and coarse and rude in fabric; but still they serve well to illustrate the condition of a people entering upon the experiment of self government, and, beneath an unpolished exterior, they embody principles which, properly diffused, might serve to renovate the decayed governments of the old world, and, accompanied by literature, science and the arts, and, especially, by the elevating power of Christianity, might serve to raise the barbarous and savage hordes of both hemispheres from their low degradation, to the condition of well organized, enlightened and happy communities.

Among the States of the American Union, Vermont is peculiar in her origin and early history. All the other original States had a previous colonial organization. But not so with Vermont. The inhabitants, located upon her fertile soil, were collected here from the various colonies, but were bound together by no civil compact. Yet common sympathies and common interests soon led them to unite for common protection and the promotion of the common welfare.—Their organization, under committees of safety, was at first rude and imperfect; but its defects were soon corrected, and, as early as 1778, Vermont was a self-organized, independent, well governed republic; and from that time till she joined the American Union, in 1791, she exercised all the attributes of a sovereign State, uncontrolled and unawed by any other power upon earth. And hence it is that every record, and document, and pamphlet relative to our early history, is invested with peculiar importance, as showing the manner of development from a state of nature to a well organized and efficient government.

The materials, which Vermont has it in her power to offer in participating in the system of International Literary and Scientific Exchanges, may, for the most part, be embraced in the following list:

1. Pamphlets relating to the controversy with New York and New Hampshire, and the organization of our State Government.

2. The published Journals and acts of the Legislature of Vermont.

3. Books and Pamphlets, especially those written or published in Vermont, including our historical works, legal reports, executive messages, legislative documents and reports, political speeches, orations, election sermons, periodicals, Vermont Registers, etc.

4. Indian relics, such as arrow and spear heads, chisels, axes, etc.

5. Specimens illustrative of our Natural History, including mineralogy, geology, botany and zoology.

The greater part of the works enumerated in the above list were published for the exigency which called them forth; and they were dispersed through the State, apparently without a thought that their preservation was a matter of any interest or importance to posterity, and, having served their then present purpose, they were either destroyed or thrown aside with the useless rubbish of the garret. Indeed, so little regard was had to the preservation of our most important documents, that no one of the public libraries of this State, (not even our State Library,) contains a complete set of the published laws and journals of our Legislature. Yet it is believed that copies of all these pamphlet laws and journals still exist, scattered through the State in odd numbers, which are wholly useless to their possessors; and that, if they could all be collected together in one place, the deficiencies in our public libraries could not only be supplied, but valuable sets could be formed for international exchange.

I therefore take it upon me earnestly to urge the people of Vermont to take this matter, which involves both the honor and interest of the State, into serious consideration, so far, at least, as to undertake a thorough examination, each of his own premises, and to select all the political pamphlets, speeches, election sermons, reports, acts, journals and other legislative documents, and such periodicals and books as may serve to illustrate the history, the legislation, or the literature of the State, and, if no opportunity occur before that time, carefully forward them to the State Librarian at Montpelier, by the town representative, in October next. And I would mention, as particularly desirable, the political pamphlets of Ethan and Ira Allen, including the Olive Branch and History of Vermont by Ira Allen, the Appeal of Vermont to the World by Stephen R. Bradley, Principles of Government by Nathaniel Chipman, Rural Repository, and History of Vermont by Dr. Samuel Williams, Letters upon Vermont by J. A. Graham, Epidemics of Vermont by J. A. Gallup, the Adviser, and the Repertory published at Middlebury, the laws and legislative journals previous to 1800, and the Vermont Registers, especially the early ones published at Rutland, Middlebury and Burlington. Almost every person might furnish something which is desirable, and, if it be nothing more than a single volume, or pamphlet, or register, let him not neglect to do it because the thing may appear to him to be so small, and trifling, and valueless in itself. Perhaps that very *trifle* may be all that would be wanted to complete some valuable series.

But the system of exchanges embraces not only political and literary, but scientific materials—not only books and other publications, but specimens in mineralogy, geology botany and zoology; and, if our supply of the former should be deficient, we must make it up from the exuberance of the latter. When M. VATTEMARE was told that Vermont had nothing worthy to be offered in exchange for the publications of Europe, he, with much earnestness, replied that *the very stones in our streets would be gladly received*—that specimens of the minerals, vegetables and animals of Vermont would procure for us all those valuable European works, which are furnished in exchange for the political, literary and scientific publications of this country; and these, in Vermont, will cost only the trouble of preparation. The Instructions, prepared by the Professors of the Museum of Natural History of Paris, and contained in the following pages, will furnish the necessary aid to those who are willing to undertake the collection and preparation of specimens for exchange, and the names and descriptions of most of the species may be found in the Natural, Civil and Statistical History of Vermont, published by the undersigned in 1842. For the convenience of those who may wish to extend their knowledge of any of the departments of Natural History, I have inserted, in an appendix, a list of the principal modern works upon the subject, which have been published in this country.

ZADOCK THOMPSON.

Burlington, Jan. 18, 1848.

☞ A great many simple-minded people have got themselves into awkward and expensive scrapes, by supposing that the Law means just what it says;—whereas, it means what the Court *says* it says. The Law and the Court have their own vernacular, and it is, often, an apt illustration of the "glorious uncertainty." For example, in the Daily Sentinel's report of the doings of our County Court, a day or two ago, is the following paragraph:—

"McDonald and Mills v Barker, Eggleston & Co., was *commenced*, but, on account of some defect in the proceedings, was *continued.*"

Now this, to a plain reading man, looks a little like a jumble of terms. But it is O. K.—The Court of Law and the Court of *Cupid* have both sanctioned the rule which construes a certain description of "declarations," as Rory O'More construed Kathleen's dream, "*by contthrairies;*" and the paragraph we have quoted above means, simply, that the trial was commenced and *not* continued. It won't be continued till next term, and if it should happen to be "continued" *then*, it *won't be continued till the term after.* We hope we have made this small matter perfectly clear!

Opening of Navigation.

To the ETHAN ALLEN, Captain PROCTOR, belongs the honor of having "broken the ice" for the Navigation of the season. She left her berth, at Nye's Wharf, on Wednesday last, (the 29th inst.,) and gallantly ploughed her way into the open Lake, where she "astonished the *natives*" by her rough-and-ready manœuvering. We understand Captain PROCTOR commenced his regular trips, between Burlington and Port Kent, yesterday, and will extend his operations as circumstances may require. The craft that bears the name of *Ethan Allen*, in Vermont, will be quite apt to lower her flag to nothing short of "the Continental Congress."

Election of Council of Censors.

The election passed off, without riot or bloodshed, on Wednesday, and with the following peaceful result:

Judge Williams,	(on all tickets)	356
Mr. Shafter,	(on two tickets)	184
Average Whig	vote,	173
" Loco	"	137
" 3d Party	"	46

Burlington can cast from 900 to 1,000 votes! The excitement was *not* unusually great.

☞ It is quite apparent that Doctor Cobb has been employed to superintend the poetical column of our little friend, the Daily; though his contribution, in the Wednesday's number, is not quite up to his usual vein and vigor. In the following lines, for instance, the Doctor does'nt do himself justice:—

"As I go travelling up and down
The streets of this remarkable town,
Some things I see, that I like to see
And others improper as't seems to me;"

The following couplet, however, is better:—

"Of all the towns in the State of Vermont,
Know of another I certainly do not,
Like Burlington."

We call that rather touching, and if the *Sentinel* Jr. goes on improving in this fashion, something will give way somewhere!

☞ We give, on our first page an accurate abstract of the Treaty with Mexico, as modified by the Senate, and sanctioned. The Treaty itself is as long and elaborate as though it were a good one, and creditable to the diplomacy of this administration—which it assuredly is *not.*

From the Rochester (N. Y.) American.

The Presidential Question.

Our readers are aware that we have not deemed it necessary or profitable to precipitate the discussion of the question who the presidential candidate ought to be. Yet our own preference has at no time been concealed—has indeed been freely and frankly avowed. While HENRY CLAY lives, and there is ground for hope that he will consent to bear our flag, we can neither doubt nor hesitate in declaring HIM, before all living men, our choice.—Many other names belong to the Whig party, but the Country has ONE only who is beyond comparison or rivalry preeminent in patriotism, public service, high desert, and in the affections of his fellow citizens. That one it is utterly needless to name. Wherever there is a Whig heart it beats high at the slightest allusion to HENRY CLAY.

We concur in the expediency and authority of the National Convention. Whether its decision shall be for Clay or for some other worthy member of the Whig party, we shall yield, not reluctantly or coldly, our efforts for the election of the nominee. The time fixed for the Convention to assemble is not distant. Delegates have already been appointed in some districts, and many others are moving for that purpose. At most popular gatherings of the Whig party some expression is made in reference to the presidency. Several meetings, some of them rendered important by the numbers and influence of those who took part, have been held in various parts of the Union—Whig journals are beginning to express with freedom, and generally in a commendable spirit, their views as to the candidate. It cannot therefore be improper for us to say a few words upon a subject which few seem disposed to postpone. We premise that the Whigs of Western New York are for CLAY with almost entire unanimity. They believe him the best, the safest, and the most desirable candidate, and urge his nomination decidedly, ardently, enthusiastically. THEY HAVE NO SECOND CHOICE. We do not mean that they will not support the nominee of the Convention should he be other than Mr. Clay. Far from it. But while *he* lives, they will think of no one else. This feeling is deep as well as wide. The devotion of a quarter of a century, honorably earned by unparalleled desert, does not easily change. Its illustrious object survives in full vigor of mind and body—and while they see him in the splendor of his fame, still able to serve his country as no other can, and while every passing day demonstrates his unrivalled power to sway the minds and hearts of men, the Whigs of Western New York will not willingly withdraw their eyes from the sun of our political firmament to seek any orb of obscurer ray which may twinkle in the far off regions of a dim and doubtful expediency.

We have taken pains—nay, no pains were needed—to ascertain public opinion in this region. It presses upon us from every side. In Monroe county there are hardly fifty Whigs who contemplate as desirable the nomination of any other candidate—and not five whose individual preferences are not for him. In the resorts of business, in city and country, at the fireside of the farmer and in the shop of the artizan, the expression for Clay is unanimous and resistless. Nor is it confined to those who voted for him in 1844. Many who were then political opponents now declare themselves in his favor. They regard him as an injured, slandered, gloriously vindicated statesman and patriot.

But we are told by some—few indeed—that "Mr. Clay cannot be elected." CANNOT BE ELECTED!—Where is the proof of his unpopularity? Is it found in the fact that for forty years he has been the foremost statesman of the Union? Or are we to look for it in the demonstrations of affection and admiration, surpassing every example in history and only short of idolatry, which meets him wherever he goes? In the disastrous contest of 1844 he ran ahead of the other Whig nominations in every quarter of the Union.—Beaten he was indeed, by detraction and dishonesty, which will not bear repetition; but he still drew the largest vote accorded to any portion of the ticket—Since that period, when if he fell the party fell with him, prejudice has died away, and political infatuation has measurably worked its own cure.

Men of all parties recognise the need of eminent talents and lofty patriotism at the head of the government. They turn their eyes instinctively to HIM who has no equal among the living and no superior with the dead. The great heart of the nation beats high at the name of Clay, and the masses of his countrymen, by thousands and tens of thousands, rush into his presence to tend the homage which they cannot repress, and which no other human being has power to excite.

Away, then, with the craven pretence that HENRY CLAY *cannot be elected!* We fearlessly affirm that no other man enjoys a tithe of his popularity, and that with no other candidate can the Whigs be half so certain of success. The Mexican war is now ended, but not its consequences. These will be embarrassing, exciting, perchance disastrous. They may shake the country to its centre, and endanger the Union itself. Especially necessary is it, therefore, that we should have at the head of affairs a man adequate to the emergency. We require no untried or unqualified leader, no weak, vain, or shallow pretender to statesmanship, but one in whom we shall all have the highest degree of confidence. Such a man, beyond possibility of doubt or question, is HENRY CLAY.

Western New York will name him as her choice in the Convention. She will urge his nomination with energy, with pride and enthusiasm. If her wishes shall be gratified, she will show how grateful she is by an unprecedented majority. If not, she will still be Whig—she knows not how to be otherwise.

☞ Mr. CLAY on Saturday afternoon visited the High Bridge, in company with several members of the Common Council, and was highly gratified with the magnificent work. He returned to the City, and was entertained in an elegant and delightful dinner by J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, Esq. after which he attended the performance of the Oratorio of the "creation," by the Sacred Music Society. He was there much more the object of attention to the audience than the music, and in the course of the evening briefly and felicitously replied to an address from the ladies of the Society.

Yesterday morning Mr. CLAY attended St. Bartholomew's Church with his Honor the Mayor, where an unusually large congregation were assembled. On the way thither, we understand, he was met by a large number of Irishmen, who thus sought the opportunity of quietly expressing to him the warm feelings which his efforts in behalf of Ireland have roused in the breasts of all her sons.

This morning, at nine, Mr. CLAY leaves us on his way homeward; he will stop at Newark for about an hour, to exchange greetings with his fellow citizens of that place, and will reach Philadelphia, where he had an imperative engagement, at 4 in the afternoon. After spending a day there privately, he will go home by way of Baltimore.

Mr. CLAY has been with us now for five days, and through the whole time, has received such tokens of deep respect and enthusiastic attachment as no man but himself could have elicited. We now see how firmly he stands in the affections not of a few persons or of any particular class, but of the whole People. If there were any doubt before, the fact is now undeniable, that no man lives who is so truly beloved and trusted by the people of this City as HENRY CLAY.—*N. Y. Tribune of the 13th.*

[For the Free Press.]

I am not aware that at any time previous has there been so little discussion in the public papers as it respects a candidate for President, as has been since the last Presidential election. But as the time of election is fast approaching, it seems that if it is examined in a right spirit, as to who shall be the Standard Bearer, it cannot do any harm.

Among so many good, true and capable Whigs, it cannot be supposed that all will be united on any one as their first choice. It appears very evident that the first choice of a vast majority of the Whigs of the Union is HENRY CLAY, and a large majority of the remainder would prefer him to any living man, could they but know that he would be elected, or be the most *available* candidate. But his having had so many unsuccessful trials, they have their doubts about trying him again. This is, to be sure, an objection; and I propose to examine the same, and let a candid public judge of the facts. After the successful termination of the last war with Great Britain, the Democratic and Federal parties became so far amalgamated as to elect James Monroe to the Presidency by a vote of 183 to 34 for Rufus King, and on his second election, in 1820, there was only one vote against him, and that for John Q. Adams, from an elector in New Hampshire. At the next election, in 1824, there were four Democratic candidates in the field, viz. Wm. H. Crawford, who had been nominated by a Congressional caucus, John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, and Henry Clay, who was the youngest, and about 47 years of age, many years younger than any one who had been elevated to that high office. The latter had been nominated by Legislatures and Conventions of the people. The electoral votes were for Jackson 99, Adams 84, Crawford 41, and Clay 37; and as a choice must be made from one of the three highest candidates, Clay was excluded in the House, and John Q. Adams was elected. The second time Mr. Clay was a candidate was in 1832, and run against President Jackson at his second election. Jackson had beaten Adams on his first election, in 1828, by 178 to 83. In consequence of Jackson's removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, and other high handed measures, he had lost some of his former warm supporters, and many were led to believe that the country would not approve of his doings, Mr. Clay reluctantly consented that his name might be used in opposition to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, if his friends were of opinion that it would be of any use so to do. The result every one knows was that Jackson was re-elected by an increased majority. In 1844 Mr. Clay was unanimously nominated, for the third time, as a candidate for President, by a Whig National Convention; and had it not been that gross frauds were committed by our opponents, he would now be the occupant of the White House at Washington, in the place of James K. Polk, who is the first President ever elected in the United States without the vote of his own State. It is a fact, and can be proved, that Louisiana, Georgia, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York were carried for Mr. Polk by fraudulent and double voting; and Tennessee would have been, also, had he been as popular at home, where best known, as he was in other States where the people had never heard of him, or had forgotten that such a person was in existence. As every intelligent person knows how Louisiana was carried for Mr. Polk, nothing further need be said on that point. In the other States mentioned the frauds were different, being more universal through the State. In Pennsylvania, after the result of the State election was known, and that Shunk (Loco) had but about 4000 majority for Governor, the knowing Locofoco leaders admitted that Mr. Clay would receive 4 or 5000 votes from those who had voted for Gov. Shunk, on account of his tariff principles and friendliness to protection, and who had no confidence in the famous, or rather infamous, letter from Polk to Kane. And it turned out so, for Mr. Clay received 4641 more votes than had been given to Markle, the Whig candidate for Governor, 17 days before, and at an election when Governor, Legislature and Members of Congress were chosen, and to remedy that loss of votes, voters were brought from States adjoining. In Mr. Wilmot's (12th) district, bordering on the strong Locofoco counties of Steuben and Chemung in New York, the vote was increased 1085. In Mr. Brodhead's (10th) district, which borders on Delaware, Sullivan and Orange counties, New York, and the strong Loco counties of Sussex and Warren in New Jersey, the vote was increased 1493. In the 15th district, bordering on the strongest Loco holds of Maryland, the increase was 987. In the 18th, Mr. Stewart's district, which joins Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, increase only 508; and in those districts bordering on Ohio, which voted for President on the same day with Pennsylvania, the increase was small, except in the strong Loco county of Crawford, which was 640. In order to show what effect the tariff question had in that State, the result of the elections in the 13th district will explain. In that district, Mr. Van Buren, in 1840, had 820 majority; in 1844, Gov. Shunk had 715 majority, and Mr. Polk 580, and at the same election, elected James Pollock, a strong tariff Whig, over Gen. Petriken, a free trade Locofoco, by 171 majority.

This fact argues conclusively that Mr Clay did receive many votes from those who voted for Governor Shunk, a few days previous; and that in order to carry the State for Polk and Dallas, an exchange of votes was absolutely necessary with the States adjoining, none of which voted on that day except Ohio; and this necessity was carried into practice, and an increase of the votes in the border counties in the State, and the States adjoining, will convince any unprejudiced person that the favor was fully returned at their election the week after.

The unlawful naturalization of aliens in the city of New York, and a few other places in that State, was more than sufficient to make the majority of Mr. Polk, being 5180 only, in a vote of 385,808, without one of those unlawful votes which had been given from other States on exchange. Many foreigners went from this State into New York and were unlawfully naturalized there, and voted there, and returned with their papers and voted in some of the Locofoco towns in this State the week after. Had the votes of New York, 36, been given to Mr. Clay, they would have elected him, giving him 139 to 136 against him. These are facts which are known to many, and they are submitted to a candid community to say how far such facts ought to weigh against the nomination of Mr Clay, and whether the abandoning of him at the coming election would not have a tendency to raise a belief in the minds of our opponents that, as they had succeeded by defamation, slander, lying and fraud, in driving him from the field, they could do the same with any person who might be nominated by the Whig National Convention. I believe the nomination of Mr. Clay would fall heavy on our opponents, as their stock of slander and vocabulary of lies are exhausted, and they will be under the necessity of manufacturing new ones, which they know it will be hard to make any person believe. I have yet to learn of the first person who voted for Mr. Clay in 1844, and who intends to vote for a Whig in 1848, who will not, most cheerfully, give that vote to Mr. Clay, if nominated by the Whig National Convention. I do not say there are none, but I have yet to learn who that person is.

It is objected, by some, to put Mr. Clay in nomination on account of his age. That might, with some persons, be a reasonable objection; but there are many at that age who seemingly are in the prime of life. And from good information it appears that Mr. Clay is one of them. SENEX.

Middlebury, March, 1848.