

FRIDAY, July 27, 1854.

THE ADDRESS
OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF FRANCE,
TO THE FIRST CONSUL.

CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,
The members of the legislative body are no sooner re-assembled, than they reciprocate a common zeal for their country; and at this important epoch they cannot feel indifferent to the national will so loudly and generally expressed. Scattered over the various departments of this great empire, they know that its wants and habits. They know both the energy and action, of the power which governs, should be commensurate with the extent of territory and population. When this relation, established by nature, is neglected by the legislator, his work must perish.

The chief blessing of man is tranquility and peace; and these depend on permanent institutions. The supreme power which guarantees them, ought therefore to be secure from the caprice of elections. Every elective government is inconstant, violent, and helpless as the passions of men; whilst hereditary power gives to the social system the force, the continuance, and constancy of the designs of nature. An uninterrupted succession of authority, in the same family, will maintain the peace and existence of all. It is necessary, for the perpetual security of their rights, that the authority which protects them, should be eternal. The people who unite the most capricious levity with the most eminent qualities, must supremely prefer a system, which confirms their virtue by repressing their inconstancy.

History every where discovers, at the head of great nations, a single hereditary chief. But this high magistracy is not instituted but for general good. It is weak, it falls either violent, it destroys itself; and in either case it merits its fate—for it oppresses the people, or fails to protect them. In one word, this authority, which ought to be tutelary, ceases to be lawful, when it is not national.

No—doubtless, those mighty beings were not gods whom generally interest has deified, and associated in brilliant and inaccessible spheres, that law proclaimed from such high authority might have the more splendor, control and influence. But if the grandeur of monarchy is not founded on the extravagant fictions, which delude the multitude, it is supported by all those political maxims which the lessons of adversity, and the voice of sage, have established.

Ancient illusions have ceased; but do we need a man of our choice? Scarcely has he numbered thirty-four years, and the events of his life are more wonderful than the fables, with which history has surrounded the cradles of ancient dynasties.

The triumph and will of the nation cannot be resisted. Such extraordinary changes are not new. It is at the noise and tumult of thrones, which fall, which rise and should fall again, that successive ages meditate on the inconstancy of human affairs. Old empires are regenerated at such important eras, and the chief of a new monarchy communicates to them the energy of his spirit, and the vigor of his enterprise.

We doubt not a career of prosperity and glory again opens for our posterity. The nineteenth century, at its commencement, presents to the universe a most magnificent spectacle, and instructive lesson. It consecrates the principle of hereditary power, and opinion, for the happiness of France—whose revolution it terminates, and for the example of Europe, whose errors it prevents.

The human mind, troubled with the weight of diseases, the disease of error, has wished to create a new race of men, to form new societies and another world. But soon frightened at its work, and awestruck with its efforts, it has returned to the track of experience, and submits to the authority of ages. It is at the moment it recognizes its limits, the human mind is truly enlarged—it is at the moment that it learns to check its weakness, that it justly directs the exercise of its powers. The remembrance of the past divisions will afford a useful lesson, and the fear of falling into the fatal excess will not hurry it to the contrary extreme.

We shall not witness the deadly step of slavery, succeeding the mad tumult of democracy. No! Citizen First Consul, you would not command but a free people, and you know it; and will, therefore, they will always. The determination of government will be balanced with wisdom—they will preserve every thing that will support, nothing that endangers liberty. The international government will conform all the blessings of the Constitution, and will increase them. The former proceeds less from the security of the stability of a constitution, which will temper all its excesses, and less from the fear of its having fewer obstacles to its growth, and smaller dangers to its stability, than a greater moderation,

the more controuling its influence; and if it aims at extension, it relaxes and destroys itself. Thus, the prerogatives of the Emperor, better defined, will be more limited than those of the First Consul. The danger of faction compelled the establishment of a temporary Dictator:—These times past—MONARCHY is regenerated—liberty must be immortal—the dictatorship expires; and natural authority commences its reign. (Signed) FONTANES.

This famous declaration in favor of MONARCHY, was preceded by the following expression of the will of the Legislative Body:

They declare their will (vœu) as follows, That Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul shall be declared Emperor—that the imperial dignity should be hereditary in his family; that the representative system should be established, on a solid basis;—and that the civil institutions should receive a character of greatness due to the majesty of the French nation, guaranteeing at once the authority of government and the liberty of the people.

Similar requests to the great Napoleon, that he would become Emperor of the Gauls, have been made by several cities, and detachments of the army.

[The answer to the above will be found in last Wednesday's American.]

From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

General Hamilton's Death.—The Editor, in all humility, asks the reader to accompany him through a brief review of the correspondence, recently published, in relation to the unhappy affair which terminated the existence of the illustrious deceased. He enters upon this unpleasant task the more readily and with the more zeal, since he views, and cannot but view, the death of General Hamilton as a national loss, and as the inevitable and deplorable effect of a long meditated and predetermined system of hostility on the part of Mr. Burr and his confidential advisers.

Least, however, he may be misunderstood by some, and knowingly and injuriously misrepresented by others, he deems it fit to cause himself to be clearly and distinctly understood. This, perhaps, is an homage due to the honest errors of the less liberal part of the community.

To a few of those with whom I think and act in whatever relates to the administration of the State & General Government, it may seem extraordinary that I, who while the General lived to give comfort to his family and splendour to his nation was opposed to him on some political points, should, when laid in the cold and silent tomb, become a guardian of his fame, a vindicator of his wrongs. If in the Republican party there is one man of this description, (and I trust there is not) I would with diffidence beg him to reflect, and to exercise, with becoming dignity and moderation, those intellectual powers which it hath pleased God to impart even to the humblest of his image. I ask only for the privilege of thinking and of expressing my thoughts with exemption from cruel and overbearing intolerance. A fixed determination, however, to enjoy the one will prompt me to a due resistance of the other. I must unthink what I have thought and unlearn what I know, before I can act the part of a savage; and he deceives himself who concludes that, in my editorial pursuits, I will be guided by any opinions but my own. With conscious, and as I think, becoming pride I utterly disclaim and renounce that illiberality which will not award to illustrious merit its just due. I have, and always had, an exalted opinion of the merits of the deceased, and with unaffected sincerity and deep regret lament his loss.

This opinion and this sentiment, however, will not be construed, by the liberal and the enlightened, into an approbation of the political maxims of this great statesman, nor into a dereliction of principles formerly maintained and still tenaciously adhered to. It is the high prerogative, the distinguishing power of the human mind, and most honorable to man, justly to discriminate in whatever relates to the fame of those pre eminent citizens who give character and lustre to a nation. HAMILTON, I believe, entertained political opinions at variance with mine, and on which, manifested, in many instances by the administration of Mr. Adams, and, in one, by that of General Washington, I cannot, without unpleasant sensations, reflect. From these, which while living I opposed, I still dissent; but, alas! he is dead and I cannot pursue him to the grave for opinions not merely entertained, calmly and dignifiedly asserted, luminously and instructively enforced, & conveyed to the public in all the elegance of a scholar, and enriched with all the erudition of a distinguished jurist. I leave it to presumptuous arrogance, to a species of party rancor which I disclaim, to take another course.

So far I differed from General Hamilton in political opinion, but all difference is now at an end. Death has swallowed up in victory, cruel and fatal, victory, the narrow hubbub that separated from this great luminary those with whom I acted. I know that antient writers live with force and propriety, and that modern politicians acknowledge, as with one accord, the necessity of frequently laying before the people, by way of admonition, and to

put them on their guard, the vice of great men even after death has destroyed the power of repetition. But were I asked, whether General Hamilton had virtues, in the face of the world, in the presence of my God I would answer, no. Like all men he sometimes erred, but I cannot admit that ever his errors were those of the heart. He was human, and therefore not perfect. But if we correctly judge of human perfection by purity of heart by rectitude of intention I hesitate not to say, that, in my opinion General Hamilton was most perfect.

His private virtues, his public services, his great abilities involuntarily excite in me the warmest esteem for his memory.

Of his private virtues, there is no difference of opinion. All men of all parties, speak of them with rapture, and acknowledge them with admiration. To these, vice pays involuntary homage. The plotting mischievous citizen, whose bloody hand, guided by cool malignancy, terminated his existence, will acknowledge them. In all the private relations of life he was honest, faithful, generous, and humane. His heart was the seat of every manly virtue. No man ever impeached his integrity with any color of justice. In vain have party collisions & rancor ransacked public records and exhausted private inquisition for a blemish. The fatal catastrophe proves, that, like Aristides, he chose to yield his life rather than his integrity. Such a man whatever were his political opinions, irresistibly commands our esteem.

His public services were many, splendid, and great. From these, nothing but deplorable infatuation; nothing but fiery zeal unmixt with a ray of reflection, can withhold a lasting glow of admiration and gratitude. The friend of liberty, he who for a moment reflected that out of the revolutionary contest, that chaos of clashing elements, arose a world of freedom, cannot but venerate the memory of those who, as it were, created it. In this most glorious, most useful, most splendid of earthly scenes, HAMILTON performed a conspicuous part. Scarcely arrived at the "grisle of manhood;" glowing with patriotic fire, with military ardor, he joined the creative phœnix and signalized himself by constancy by perseverance, by valor; and irradiated, with the rays of his superior genius, all within the sphere of his presence. His Revolutionary services entitle him to our affection, and will confer his memory to all who are sincerely attached to our independence.

His civil was more brilliant than his military career. His early efforts as a statesman excel in utility and lustre his exertions in the field. Perhaps to him, more than to any other man, we are indebted for the excellent constitution under which we live. Whatever aberrations from republican maxims rigorous inquisition may have discovered in his efforts in the convention, I know not, but this I may predict, from what we do know that his numerous essays, under the title of "FEDERALIST," advocating the principles and enforcing the adoption of the constitution, will immortalize his name and render him illustrious when every memento of the cavilling whippers of the day shall be swept from the records of time and buried in everlasting forgetfulness. I think I am not incorrect when I say that these essays are the ablest political paper in the world. They are replete with lessons of wisdom, clothed in unusual elegance. They are the production of a mind naturally cautious and enriched with all the lore of learning. I read them with renewed pleasure and instruction. Amidst the afflictions of the relatives of the deceased it cannot but be pleasing to witness statesmen and jurists resorting to this elementary work as an unerring standard by which to test and determine matters in controversy.

*See Tucker's Blackstone and Debates in Congress.

BOSTON, July 20.

By the arrival of the Montezuma, Capt. Isaacs, in 32 days from land, England, we have received London papers to June 2nd, and have seen letters to the 5th. The papers are generally filled with parliamentary debates too long for our columns, or squibs and witticisms on the new-fangled Royalty and Nobility of France, not particularly interesting. We have remarked another form of Constitution for the new order of things, drawn up by the Conservative Senate; how many this makes since the destruction of the ancient government of France, we pretend not to calculate. It shall be presented to our readers, in our next.

We observe that the opposition are now calling as loudly upon Pitt for some efficient measures in prosecuting the war, as he did upon his predecessor. We understand, however, by an English gentleman, passenger, that the opposition does not increase in numbers, nor is it considered, so formidable as was at first apprehended; that the Parliament has resumed the very important subject of abolishing slavery in the Colonies. On this measure we have been favoured with the following:

Extract,—from a very respectable source.

"The change of Ministry has not yet produced any material one in our politics; nor is there the least appearance of any thing like a negotiation for peace taking place. The long agitated question for the abolition of the slave trade for our colonies has been carried in the affirmative in a certain degree; the partisans for the abolition having obtained a vote of the House of Commons to refer the consideration of the subject to a committee. It is even possible that the important question may be ultimately carried, and in such a case, it would impose a new face on the social constitution of the colonies. The events in St. Domingo have no doubt had a considerable influence. It is a striking example, and may be of infinite use in the future government of the West India Islands.

Sugar, Coffee, and Dye Woods in request. Cotton and Tobacco, flat. All the changes much in our favour. Our exportations to the Continent are vigorous.

London, June 4.—Dolls. 4s. 8d. plain—6 per cts. 89 a 90—Louisiana 95, 100 sale.

On the 30th of May Mr. Wilberforce moved in the house of commons for leave to bring in a bill for the total abolition of the slave-trade, which he obtained by a majority of 75 of 173 votes.

W. Cobbett (Porcupine) has been convicted of publishing a libel on the government of Ireland.

The emperor of Russia has publicly approved of the conduct of his late envoy at Paris, between whom and the consular government it has been understood some misunderstanding took place. The emperor has beside presented to the diet of Ratsbona a note on the subject of the violation of the German territory by the seizure of the duke of Enghien; in which he expresses some sorrow at that event and his surprize that France, under existing circumstances, should have authorized such a procedure. The envoy of Sweden presented a note on the same subject. The emperor of Russia wished for an application to be made on the part of the empire to the French government for a satisfactory explanation. He had already instructed his charge d'affaires at Paris on the subject. The consideration of the subject was deferred by the diet for 6 weeks.—There are various accounts of the movements of troops.

The king of Great Britain has been again indisposed, but had in a great degree recovered. A cabinet examination of his majesty's physicians took place on the 2d; and it was rumored that some important arrangement would be made in consequence.

Five members of the French senate, it is said, were against giving the first consul a new title, &c. Sieyès, Lanjuinais and Gregoire were among these.

The French legislative body is to continue 5 (or 10) years, the tribunate 10. The latter to be blended with the legislature, and called a chamber of orators.

Mr. Livingston, the American minister to the French, is in England, in pursuit of some agricultural information, it is said in some of the papers. In others it is conjectured that his object is to negotiate a loan for the purchase of the Florida. Mr. Fox and many of the British nobility, have been particularly attentive to him; and some of the London editors have expressed an astonishment at these attentions, considering his conduct with respect to the late conspiracy.

Notice.

THE citizens are respectfully informed that there will be Green Turtle served up on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at the coffee room, from 11 till 2 o'clock, during the season. JAMES BRYDEN, junr. m.w.&f

To be Rented,

A NEW two-story brick HOUSE, with two rooms on a floor and a good garret and cellar, in Eutaw-street, near Pratt-street. For terms enquire on the premises, or of the subscriber. GALLRAITH RUSSELL, Brick-layer. 2aw

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to purchase either from John Stewart, senr. or his agent, Henry Roberts, any part of the land distinguished on the plot of "my Lady's Manor," No. 35, or of a tract in Harford, called Mount Pleasant—both in my possession, and to which I have titles. JOHN STEWART, Baltimore County, July 26. 2aw3w

Olive Mills for Sale,

WITH about 10 acres of Land, situate on the Herron run, about 3 miles from Baltimore. The Mills have been running about 18 months, and are capable of manufacturing 30,000 bushels of grain annually, in the best manner. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises and know the terms, by applying to Larkin Read, who resides at the mills. 7 mo. 12 2aw 7

Looking Glasses.

SELLING OFF, at No. 2, Calvert-street, S. V. very cheap for cash or approved notes, a handsome assortment of Looking Glasses, Convex Mirrors, Girandolaes, Prints, Varnishes, Prying Ink, &c. june 18. d&f m&th

American.

BALTIMORE
FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1854.
COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. PECHIN & FRALLEY,
IN advertising to the American of this morning we find a paragraph under the editorial head from which it is obviously to be inferred that Gen. Hamilton had been one of those "who delighted in the mocking of our religion." Permit me to ask you, gentlemen, where you obtained this information, from whatever source, the suggestion is calumnious and false—his great private worth is acknowledged and admired, even by the most violent of his political opponents.

JUSTICE.

July 25 1854.
We received the preceding communication thro' the medium of the post-office and give it a place in this day's American to do justice to the feelings of the writer, who appears to be a friend to the late much-lamented Genl. Hamilton.

We should have little to say in our justification, if the inference, drawn by the writer, were fairly deducible from the premises—on the contrary, we assure him that his zeal for the character and pre-eminence worth of the deceased, led him to suppose we would have hazarded the most distant insinuation, that he made one among those who "delight in the mocking of our religion." It has carried him too far, and he has lost sight of that noble spirit of CANDOR which ought ever to be the concomitant of JUSTICE.

In calling the attention of our readers to Mr. Mason's publication, we did say, that there they would "behold what would strike with terror, the stoutest of those who delight in the mocking of our religion." And will JUSTICE contend that such remarks would not tremble when they find themselves destitute of those requisites, which are pointed out and enforced in that publication, as essentially necessary to ensure a blissful immortality in passing to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns?" We hope not—at least, a contrary view of the subject, made us first use the terms quoted, and we then and now deem them applicable, without connecting them with the character of General Hamilton, in the way the inference of JUSTICE would declare—and which was the furthest from our intention.

Although opponents to some of the political tenets once advocated by Gen. Hamilton, still would we be the last to sully the brightness of his fame.—On this score we would not conduct ourselves as the opposition did, when such patriots as a Samuel Adams, and a S. T. Mason took their flight to a better world! No—we are willing to render that homage to the character of Hamilton, which its many dignified traits so richly merit: And with such impressions we must consequently view the melancholy affair which brought him to the tomb, as entirely distinct from any political consideration—and hence, too, the most distant idea of our hostility to his good name, must be removed, even from the mind of JUSTICE, however stern!

The attention of the managers of the General Dispensary in this city, to the health of our citizens deserves to be particularly noticed. It was some time since suggested, thro' the medium of this paper, that if directions for preventing sudden death by drinking cold water, were pasted up against the different pumps in this city, it would have the salutary effect of preserving the lives of many valuable citizens. We are happy to find that those, who have volunteered their services for the promotion of the health of our citizens generally have been prompt in the performance of what had been merely hinted for their consideration. When institutions are established in commercial cities for purposes so laudable as that of the General Dispensary, nothing can add more to the honor of those who patriotically conduct them, than the zeal with which they are beneficially prosecuted.

In addition to the directions for preventing sudden death from drinking cold water, [published some time since in the American] the following highly important articles are added by the Dispensary:—

From the exposure to the excessive heat of the Sun.

1. Do not stand still, nor rest in the rays of the Sun.
 2. Wear a hat with a high crown, or with some soft linen or woolen substance between the head and the crown of the hat; or cover the hat, if black, with white paper or linen.
 3. Do not drink spirits of any kind when necessarily exposed to the Sun. Vinegar and water with a little sugar, or molasses and water, or milk and water, are to be preferred.
 4. Eat frequently a small quantity of bicarbon, or ripe or dried fruit, or bread and cheese, or potato or onion in the course of the day.
- If these precautions have been neglected, and pain, throbbing and giddiness in the head, and an inability to move or speak should have come on, the remedies must be as follow: