

lad as these with which we act out; and then there will be another turn for the better.

The rule of nature, therefore, which we must observe in the production of new varieties of good fruit from the seed is to take the seed of young trees of a variety which is in progress of deterioration. "While," says Mr. Downing, "the seeds of the oldest varieties of good fruit yield mostly inferior sorts, seeds taken from the recent varieties of bad fruit, and produced uninterruptedly for a few generations, will certainly produce good fruit."

This is another method of producing new varieties of fruit which requires more care, but is more interesting and certain. It is called cross-breeding.

Looking into the blossom of a apple or pear tree, you will see one little cup with a ball on the end of it standing up in the centre of the blossom. This is called the pistil. Around it are several small threads, with smaller balls on the ends of each, which are known as stamens. These are the vegetable organs of generation. The stamens secrete a yellow powder, which is blown upon the pistil, and the fruit begins to form at the bottom of the blossom. To produce a new variety, all we have to do is to remove, with a small pair of scissors, the stamens from a blossom of one variety, collect the yellow powder from another variety with a camel hair brush and sprinkle it upon the remaining pistil. It is well then to tie a piece of gauze around the blossom, to prevent the wind or the bees from conveying the powder from the other blossoms on the same tree to the pistil, as that would interfere with your plans. The fruit produced by the blossom so treated will be different from the fruit of either variety, because it will partake of the qualities of both. By collecting the seed of this crossed fruit, a tree may be produced superior to either.

By this method, also, new and beautiful varieties of every sort of flowers may be obtained.

#### Southern Planter.

### NEW YORK FOR TAYLOR. TREMENDOUS RATIFICATION MEETING.

New York, June 27.

One of the largest political meetings ever held in this city convened this evening in front of the National Hall, called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Philadelphia National Convention.

Speeches were delivered by Senator Dayton, of New Jersey, Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Thayer, and others.

The following Address and Resolutions were then read:

The Whigs of New York have assembled here to proclaim anew their devotion to Whig Principles, and their determination to leave nothing undone which shall give them supremacy in the councils of the Nation. Upon the eve of a contest which must decide the political fate of the country for many years to come they wish their brethren throughout the State and throughout the Union to understand, if at the Whigs of this great city appreciate the crisis, and are ready to meet its momentous issues.

Our first choice for the Presidency was Henry Clay. We did all we could to secure his nomination. Our Delegates in the National Convention discharged the task we had imposed upon them honorably and well. They stood to the last for the man whom they and we preferred—for the man in whom, above all others, the Whigs of the Union confided—who had been their leader and champion for a quarter of a century—who had made his own name illustrious by the glory he had conferred upon his country—and whom we had hoped the people would raise to the highest office in the nation's gift. But they were unsuccessful.

The Convention, representing the Whigs of the whole Union decided that the Whig banner, in the coming contest, should be borne aloft by other hands. That decision we believe, was prompted by the purest motives, and reached by the fairest means. It was the result of no unworthy strife—it sprang from no feeling of personal or sectional animosity. It expressed the opinion, honest, deliberate and patriotic, of the majority of the Whig party in the United States, represented by delegates chosen by themselves and responsible each to his own constituents, and to them alone.

We bow to the wisdom of that decision. We not only regard it as binding upon us, but we embrace it cordially and pledge our best endeavors to the Whigs of the Union to give it full and complete effect. We accept, with all our hearts, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore as our candidates in the coming contest. We recognize in both men who stand before the world without fear and without reproach—men from whose characters the envenomed darts of party malignity fall harmless—men who have that firm hold on public confidence which is the surest pledge of success—men whom the Whig party and our common Country may safely trust.

We regard General Taylor as a man of clear judgment, sound discretion, and unshaken courage—a man not to be swayed by fear or favor—one who loves his country and will defend her honor, and protect her interests, and before whom nothing that is corrupt or mean can stand an hour. We know him to be a Whig—we know him to be honest—we know he will be faithful to the Constitution. We recognize in him the special champion of the rights of the people against Executive

Privilege and Official power. He is the friend of Peace and the enemy of Conquest—honest as he is brave—modest as he is sagacious—prompt resolute and prudent in action—free from all selfish and ignoble aims—asking no favor shunning no responsibility, and never surrendering, any position which he believes to be just and knows it to be his duty to take.

That such a man should enjoy a popularity not bounded by party limits and not resting upon party expectations, is among the best signs of the age in which we live. Of Millard Fillmore nothing more can be said than the Whigs of this State already know. Of sound talents, cool and accurate judgment unimpeachable character and well known devotion to Whig principles, he is universally regarded as a candidly and fearlessly worthy of the confidence of the Whigs in every section of the Union.

Such are the men who stand before us as the Whig candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. They merit the zealous support of every Whig. We pledge them that of the Whigs of New York. It shall be hearty, earnest and efficient. Their election will be of immense advantage to our common country. It will redeem the government from the weakness, corruption, low cunning and reckless partisanship which have cursed it so long.

It will restore to our National Councils the high toned purity and patriotism of our early days. It will give the country a Whig Cabinet, a Whig Congress and Whig Principles. It will check that spirit of sectional animosity from which the Union has so much to fear. It will infuse a spirit of moderation, and of regard for the public good, into the councils of the nation. It will thus avert from the country imminent perils, and secure to it eminent blessings for many years to come.

With such an estimate of the importance of the contest of the men under whom it is to be carried on, the Whigs of New York pledge to their brethren throughout the Union their united, earnest and most hearty aid. May Victory perch upon our common standard!

Resolved, That the Whigs of the city of New York form a component part of the great Whig party of the United States—and that, as such, they will maintain its principles, conform to its usages, sustain its nominations and fight its battles, zealously and heartily, whenever the laws of the land shall give the opportunity.

Resolved, That such an opportunity is now at hand—and that the Whigs of New York act for themselves, and for the party the nominations that have been made by the National Convention; and that from this time forward, they will do every thing in their power to secure the election of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws in connection with the revenue, as shall protect American industry from undue foreign competition—secure to the country a safe collection and disbursement of the public money, with a scrupulous equality—dispose of the proceeds of the Public Lands in conformity with the rights of the States and the necessities of the General Government—aid the improvement of the great highways; lakes and harbors—promote the development of our National resources and secure the prosperity and general welfare of the whole Union—and that it is the duty of the Executive to respect and carry out the will of the People as embodied in such constitutional enactments of their representatives in Congress as embodied.

Resolved, That the power given to the Executive by the Constitution to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress—that the personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor his objections to be interposed where questions of Constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government and acquiesced in by the people;—and that for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised an undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the government, thus threatening our system with a great change from its true theory.

Resolved, That we rejoice sincerely at the restoration of peace with Mexico—that we regard war at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity to be avoided if compatible with the national honor—that the principle of our government as well as its true policy are opposed to the dismemberment of her territory by conquest—that in the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated; and that in dictating terms of peace we could well afford to be forbearing and ungracious to a fallen foe.

Resolved, That the President of the United States should have no private purposes to accomplish no party projects to build up no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but his country; and that the administration of John Tyler affords conclusive evidence of the fact, that one who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

Resolved, That Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore who elected President and Vice President of the United States, will carry out these great cardinal principles of the Whig faith, and that in their characters public life and known opinions we have abundant ground for this belief.

Resolved, That we should deprecate the election of Lewis Cass to the Presidency as an overwhelming public calamity

—as a visitation which this country, great as have been its sins, has not yet deserved and which we will put forth our most strenuous efforts to avert.

Resolved, That we deprecate sectional wars in a national canvass as dangerous to the Union and injurious to the public good; that we look with confidence to a Whig National Administration to remove all causes for such issues; and that we will countenance no faction in the Whig party, and no coalition with any faction out of it which shall threaten to array one section of our country in angry hostility against any other.

Resolved, That laying aside all regrets for past disappointments,—cordially accepting the candidates offered for our support, earnestly desiring the triumph of Whig principles, and the good of the country to be thereby secured,—we, the Whigs of New York do pledge to our brethren in this State, and throughout the United States, our best endeavors to hurl Locofocoism from the high places of power, it has usurped and disgraced so long, and to commit the direction of our public affairs to true Whigs and honest men—and that it shall not be our fault if on the 4th of March next, our beloved Union has for President, and Vice President, any other men than Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

These were received with immense cheering and adulated amid a storm of applause, which seemed to lift old Gotham from its very foundations.

The lowest estimate of the numbers in attendance was 20,000, and the result proves conclusively that the Empire State is O. K. for Taylor and Fillmore.

#### MR. REID AND FREE SUFFRAGE.

The proposition of Mr. Reid, to abolish the fire-hold qualification of the Senatorial Elector, and to allow all persons to vote, who may have attained the age of twenty-one years, and paid public taxes.

His remarks left me undecided, whether he would abolish, too, the qualification of residence. He was, however, for free suffrage, and mentioned that the restrictions, of age and taxes. Let me might misconceive him on the point of residence I shall pass it over.

Free Suffrage in the Senate Election. And what is it? In the mind of Mr. Reid, it is the toleration of voting to all tax payers of twenty-one years of age.—There is another suffrage, yet dearer to freemen, and that is Equal Suffrage; and that is, when the vote of every man in the Government equally contributes to make its laws and to control its action. Such is, emphatically, not the case in this State. Theoretically, Equal Suffrage is perfectly right, and challenges the assent of every republican mind. It produces a readier assent of the understanding, than free suffrage; and no one but a knave, than Mr. Reid, that there is equal Suffrage, neither in the Commons nor in the Senate; and no one is more fully aware, than any serious attempt to introduce it would meet with uncompromising resistance, and open afresh those fountains of bitter discord between the East and the West, which good men so much regretted to witness, and which they, so laudably, and, (I ardently hope) successfully, sought to seal with the amended Constitution of July, 1835.

It happens that our State, in its great geographical sections, of East and West, is very differently peopled with the white and black race; the major part of the former being in the West, and the latter in the East. Besides the inequality of the races in these two great sections, there is still, a more striking inequality of them in the counties.—Hence and from assuming, as we do, Counties as one great basis of representation, arises, in the adjustment of State representation, that very question of allowing Slave representation, in part, which so much agitated the framers of the Federal Constitution, and was finally settled by allowing three-fifths of the slave population to be represented in Congress.

The entire white population and three fifths of the colored race, added together, make what is called federal population.

The effect of this compromise in the general Government, is illustrated by the States of Maine and South Carolina. Both have the same representation, and, therefore, equal weight in the popular branch of Congress; yet the former has of white population, the number 602,000—and 78,000 voters; while the latter has of white population, only, 207,000—and 41,000 voters!

In the State Government the effect of this compromise is well illustrated by the Counties of Halifax and Yancy; the one a Western, and the other an Eastern County. The free voting population of the former is 5,623—and, of the latter 5,983. The voters are a few more in Yancy than in Halifax: Yet until 1842, the latter (Yancy) had three, and now, has two Commons members, while the former (Halifax) has but one.

Here, then, are palpable cases, and they are but illustrations of many more, just like them, both in the Federal and State Government of gross inequality of suffrage. A voter in South Carolina is equal, very nearly, to two voters in Maine; and every voter in Halifax is equal, in the powers of legislation, in the election of Senators to Congress—in the election of Judges and all other State Officers—in fact in all political power—to two voters in Yancy. The County of Wilkes, which just occurs to me, in another instance of the same kind. Her voting population is just about twice that of Halifax, and the number of her Members is no more. It is five and a half times as large as the voting or free white population of Jones, and yet its political influence is only twice as great.

Judged by the standard of a THEORETIC free and equal suffrage, and by that alone, how extremely anti-republican does all this seem! For so great an apparent outrage on the equality of suffrage—such wide distinctions between the political power of equal masses of freemen, the mere ob-

stracianist can never acknowledge a sufficient reason, and the demagogue, who always approaches the people, as a false lover does his mistress, and makes up in the quantum of his flattery, what he lacks in true devotion, will insist that, whatever may have been the use and necessity of such provisions in by gone times, the superior virtue and intelligence of the present day, may well dispense with them.

In regard to this feature of the Federal Constitution, it is assailed, every day, by such men, of the free States, as Wilmot and Giddings. It was introduced, strange as to mere theorists it may seem, to preserve equality. Without its allowance, every effort to produce the present Constitution, and our noble form of Government, had failed: And so vital is its existence deemed, to-day, that it could not be withdrawn without dismemberment of the Union. For reasons of a similar character, the freemen of North Carolina, in their Convention of 1835, composed certainly, of very able, well informed and patriotic men, consented, after the example of the Free and Slave States, to the compromise which produces now, and produced then, the vast inequality which exists in the suffrage of the several Counties.

This compromise is, that in the House of Commons, First, every County, no matter how meagre its population, shall have one Member. Hence, the county of Jones, with a white population of 1,947 and a federal population of only 3,818.—Cherokee, with a white population of 3,205, and a federal population of 3,547.—Columbus, with a white population of 2,800, and a federal population of 3,507, have as much power, each, as the Counties of Ashe, with a white population of 6,811, and a federal population of 7,269.—Davie, with a white population of 5,584 and a federal population of 6,819.—Moore, with a white population of 6,443, and a federal population of 7,400. So that the Counties of Jones, Cherokee and Columbus, with an aggregate white population of 8,052, and a federal population of 10,662, have as many Members, and, consequently, as much influence in all political affairs as the Counties of Ashe, Davie and Moore, with an aggregate white population of 18,938, and a federal population of 21,488.

Secondly, the compromise, as it affects the representation in the House of Commons is that, in all Counties, save the small ones, the basis of free white population is discarded, and that of federal population, composed of both whites and blacks, voters and non voters, is assumed, in determining the strength of representation; whereby the County of Halifax, with a white population of 5,623, is given a representative population of upwards of 13,000.—Chatham with a white population of 10,500, a representative population of upwards of 14,000; and Wilkes, with a white population of 10,900, a representative population of 11,000.

Egregious and gross, as appears to be this inequality of freemen, in the exercise of their suffrage, yet, Mr. Reid seems to be perfectly content with it: notwithstanding, too, he lives in an age of improvement, and comes forward emphatically, as the chosen champion to redress the outrages perpetrated by the framers of our State Constitution, on the rights of suffrage.

Now, sir, let us turn to the Senate, the correlative branch of the legislative power with a view to examine its peculiar features. That body is composed of fifty members, elected, not out of or by Counties, but out of and by Districts. To this end, the State is divided into fifty districts, not according to territory, or population, but according to the amount of the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each County into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the BASIS of apportionment. Provided, that no County shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District.

In this way, it happens that sometimes one County sends a Senator;—sometimes two Counties, and occasionally, three Counties are united to make one District. Thus if the State taxes be \$100,000, two thousand dollars of taxes constitute a District. Halifax becomes so with a white population of 5,623 only.—Surry and Ashe, with a white population of 19,900 are both required to make a District.—And Buncombe, Yancy and Henderson, all with a white population of 19,100 are required to make a District. Each of these latter Districts, while paying several hundred dollars of tax less than the District of Halifax, yet possesses an actual voting population more than three times as large as that of Halifax; and, if, not only the qualifications of freehold suffrage should be abolished, but suffrage should also be based on the amount of taxes paid, it would be the basis of Senatorial representation, Halifax will possess not a third of the political power in that body which she now has; and those districts will possess more than three times the political power which they now enjoy. Yes, in that case Yancy, a county that pays \$342 of tax only, will have the same voice in laying taxes with Halifax that pays upwards of \$2,200.

Such will be the results of establishing the Senatorial representation on the basis of free and equal suffrage. But, Mr. Reid disclaims the purpose of equal suffrage among the electors of that body. He would preserve the districts, and have them laid off according to taxation, and not according to population; either white or federal. In other words, he would preserve the constitution, in this respect, as it is: And now for the consequences.

First—He makes the Senator the representative of taxation—that is of taxable property: In other words, he is to be elected on the basis of property, and is to represent property, and yet he is to elect

ed by persons that do not own property. Is not this incongruity palpable to every man? If there is any propriety in making property the basis of his election, ought he not to be responsible to that basis? If no, then there is no security that he will faithfully represent, what by the Constitution, he is destined to represent. He becomes responsible to a constituency whom he does not represent.

Secondly—If notwithstanding this incongruity he is still held to be the representative of the taxable property within his district and yet properly electible by every freeman of full age, then I demand to know upon what principle it is that every unequal mass of voters are entitled to equal power. How for instance, does it happen that Caswell, a district with 1,300 voters, is entitled to a Senator, and Buncombe, Yancy and Henderson, another district, with 3,000 voters, is entitled to no more? And how is it, that Rockingham, a district with 1,400 voters, is entitled to a Senator, and Surry and Ashe, a district with 3,200 voters are entitled to no more? There is but one answer for Mr. Reid, and that is, because, Caswell has as much taxable property as Buncombe, Yancy and Henderson;—and Rockingham, as much as Surry and Ashe.—And for this reason, concludes Mr Reid, the power of these respective districts, ought to be equal in the Senate; that is, that 1,300 voters who pay \$2,000 of taxes ought to be equal to, and have as much political influence, in the Senate, as 3,000 voters who pay no more taxes.—Now, then, it becomes clear as noon day, that Mr. Reid insists, himself, upon the property qualification of the mass of voters, in each district.—When equal masses of voters assert that they are entitled to equal political influence, he denies it to them, because, they do not own an equal amount of property, but when individuals assert it, he grants it, because, as between them (says he) property ought to make no difference. It is a remnant of British Aristocracy to recognize any distinction, in suffrage, between two men of unequal property, because the men are equal, but it is perfectly republican to make 1,300 men who are worth \$2,000 equal 3,200 who have the same value of property! A Rockingham man without property, is equal to a Rockingham man with property, (says Mr. Reid).—But by the same authority, it takes two Buncombe men and a half to be equal to one Rockingham man!—When Mr. Reid gets to Buncombe, he will expect to find, of course, a very pigmy race of people, compared with himself, a perfect personification of the manly proportions of a Rockingham Senator.

Thus, all Mr. Reid's patriotic efforts, in behalf of free suffrage, end in disavowing the close relation between the constituent and representative, and in transferring, the property qualification, so odious to his democracy, from individuals to masses; and, in ultimately, making each man, singly, equal to his fellow, and a mass of one hundred, equal to a mass of one thousand!

Such are the indisputable results of the doctrine of this friend of man; which if yet unceasing by himself but demonstrate how rashly he has ventured to dismember the nicely adjusted parts of the constitution, and if seen and understood by him, prove a degree of small cunning unworthy of a man and highly censurable in a candidate for so dignified an office.

Representation being but an agency, it follows, as the shadow does the substance, that whenever the representation is one of property, his constituency ought to be the owners of that property. And whenever, the owners cease to be the constituent, he must cease to be the representative of their property. When this is the case, persons, without regard to property, become the electors and then follows, as the clearest axiom, that all voters ought to have equal influence in making the laws and controlling the action of Government. So that the consequence is irresistible, that if we abolish the property qualification amongst individuals, upon the right of free suffrage, to all men within the districts, we cannot, without utter inconsistency, retain it between the masses of men who constitute the districts. The demand for equal suffrage will follow the concession of free suffrage; and Yancy and Halifax with an equal number of voters, will possess an equal power in adjusting the burdens of each other, although, seven times as great on one as on the other.

Against the attempt of a spurious patriotism, instigated by a few corrupt partisans, who for the sake of a political triumph would break up the solemn covenant so lately entered into and ratified between the East and West, and sow the dragons teeth of discord over the quiet soil of the State, I invoke the aid of the patriots of both sections and all parties.

DAVIE.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Terrible Excitement in Paris—Movements in favor of Louis Napoleon as Emperor—vote of the Assembly excluding him from his seat, but afterwards reconsidered—Supposed resignation of Ledru Rollin and Lamartine.—At last accounts Paris tranquil awaiting Napoleon's arrival—England quiet—Chartist Demonstration Overawed.

ONE WEEK LATTER NEWS. New York, Saturday P. M.

The Cunard steamer Cambria arrived at Boston last night. She left Liverpool on the 17th ult., and therefore brings one week's later dates than those received at New York by the Britannia.

FRANCE.

The political world has assumed a new phase. By the latest accounts from Paris, it would seem that the hopes of the Moder-

ate party are likely to be defeated by the revival of the old Napoleonic feeling. Since his triumphant election to the assembly, his elevation to imperial authority has been openly spoken of, and it was ascertained that a movement had been set on foot to effect it. As soon as the Government had been apprised of this movement 100,000 troops were concentrated by its orders about the capital. On Saturday, during one of the riots 2000 of the disorderly persons were hemmed in and taken prisoners—among whom were English, Americans and even women.

In the Assembly tyrants and dictatorship were reprobated and denounced. The people however appeared divided in sentiment, and as is usually the case, where the least influential are the most noisy, cries of vive a Republicque, were drowned by those of vive Bonaparte.

Lamartine mounted the tribune pale with excitement, and firmly demanded the restoration of the law of 1832. (the act of expatriation) against Louis Napoleon.—While he was speaking the confusion increased. The cries from without of vive l'Empereur, rose above the din; and Lamartine took his seat overwhelmed with conflicting emotions.

The proposed decree was sanctioned. Despite of this decision, the emigrants declared that Louis Napoleon shall take his seat on Tuesday next. The excitement continued. Resistance was threatened, barricades attempted, but the overwhelming military force, nipped all in the bud. On the same day the Assembly revoked their decree and admitted Louis Napoleon to a seat.

On Wednesday Paris was tranquil and the populace were awaiting the arrival of Louis Napoleon from England, which may be the signal for renewed discord.

At Amiens a proclamation has been issued calling the people to arms to place Louis Napoleon on the throne. Other parts of the country, as far as heard from, have manifested no predisposition to the movement.

#### IRELAND.

The country is more tranquil than it has been since Mitchell's conviction. The fraternization of Old and Young Ireland (the two sections of the Repeal party,) had been postponed for a fortnight.

#### ENGLAND.

The Chartists' demonstration on the 12th was considered a failure. It was completely overawed by the military and police who dispersed it without difficulty, before it could be organized. In England the Cotton and Corn trades are still in a dull and languid state. Prices continue to recede without the prospect of an improvement. The reports from the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland do not improve; trade therein continues gloomy and discouraging.

#### LATEST NEWS. BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

London, June 17, 1848. 9 o'clock, A. M.

The following summary embraces all the news of any interest that has transpired since last night's mail:

#### PARIS.

A most serious demonstration was apprehended yesterday in favor of Louis Napoleon, all the troops were confined to barracks, and held ready to act at a moment's notice. The National Guards were privately summoned to hold themselves in readiness. This intense feeling arose out of the letter the Prince had addressed to the President of the National Assembly, which was read late on Thursday evening in the Assembly, and which you will receive; it stated that if the people imposed duties upon him he would know how to perform them. This expression being interpreted to mean readiness to put himself at the head of the State, provoked the utmost indignation. The letter was referred to the Committees and the report would be brought up yesterday. It was expected that the banishment of the Prince would be pronounced and it was feared that an insurrection in his favor would follow.

The Bonapartist Feeling increasing. A Postscript to Walker & Smith's European Times says that the latest advices from Paris state that the Bonapartist excitement continues, and means are taken to keep it vigorous. Pamphlets in praise of Prince Louis Napoleon are strewn about the crowded assemblies and newspapers in his interest are distributed gratis. The Prince has issued the following address to his constituents:

"LONDON, June 11.

"Fellow citizens,—Your suffrages fill me with gratitude. This mark of sympathy is more flattering to me, as it was solicited on my part, and reached me at a moment when I regretted being inactive, when the country had been thrown into children to extricate her from the difficulties in which she was placed.

"Your confidence imposes upon me duties which I shall know how to fulfil; our interest and our sentiments are the same. A child of Paris, now a representative of the people, I shall unite my efforts to those of my colleagues to re-establish order, credit and labor; to secure peace abroad, to consolidate democratic institutions, and to reconcile interests which now appear of working one common end—the grandeur and prosperity of the country.

"The people have been free since February 25. They can obtain all they want, without having recourse to 'brut force.' Let us, then, rally round the altar of our country, under the flag of the Republic, and give to the world the grand spectacle of a people who have regenerated themselves without violence, civil war or anarchy.

"Receive, fellow citizens, the assurance of my devotedness and sympathy.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."