

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ACTS.

375 prisoners have been sent from Havre to Brest in the steamship *France*, which sailed on the 24th inst. for the latter port on board the *France*, 300 tons for Cayenne. No one knows their names, or what evidence they are condemned to this dreadful punishment.

The *Times* says:—We are informed that a second detachment, consisting of 44 persons, arrested after the events of the 24th December, left Paris yesterday morning for Brest, where they are destined to be confined in the *France*, which is expected to arrive at Cayenne. We are assured that amongst the number is M. Xavier Durieu, formerly principal editor of the journal *la Revolution*, and M. Lachambeaudie, the author of *Tables Populaires*.

The *Times*, speaking of Louis Napoleon's more recent acts of tyranny, says:—From the first hour of his illegal dominion we have never doubted that either tyrants or every spark of liberty and independence from the French nation, or had paid the penalty of his attack upon the fundamental laws of a civilized people. He has obtained, or boasts he has obtained, the suffrages of nearly eight millions of Frenchmen, though it is more than doubtful whether eight millions of adult males could by possibility have recorded their votes. But despotism has no true principle of government, but fear. The popular spirit of universal suffrage was not enough as long as it was backed by terror; and, accordingly, these seizures and deportations have been made, not only to remove from France persons obnoxious to the government, but to strike terror into the whole community. No class of society has been spared. The banished or deported representatives include not only the editors of secret societies, but men like Agred Perdiguer, justly endeared to the working classes to which they belong; the army is outraged by the expulsion of Generals Changarnier and Lamoriciere; the bar by that of M. Baz; the press by that of M. Girardin; literature and society by that of M. de Roussin, M. de Vigny, M. de Vigny, and M. de Vigny; the government which proscribes its opponents, who it represents as a powerless minority, can have little confidence in the justice of its own cause. We have reason to believe that it was seriously proposed by General St. Arnaud and another of the ministers to transport General Changarnier and Colonel Charles de Cayenne, though the government was saved from the injury of such a proceeding by the resistance of M. de Morny. So much ostensible success might at first have pleased for a little less oppression. To most of those "lions" already mentioned, their honours, their professions, and their country, exile is total. It has even been hinted that sequestrations of property, and upon the largest scale, are held in *terrorem* upon the heads of those present state of things, though they no longer inhabit the territory of France. The unfortunate wretches now on the journey of exile in South America, cut off by a river a league wide from the mainland of French Guiana, situated only four degrees north of the equator, and almost by degrees of the same annual latitude. The population of Cayenne does not exceed 2,000 whites and 5,000 negroes; and the colony is totally unprepared for the reception of a large immigration of men who have been exiles in the political and social life of France. To call it a penal settlement would be an outrage on the former governments of France; for none of them would have dared to found a penal settlement in a climate notoriously destructive to European life. It is a huge for liberal systems transported within the tropics, and filled with prisoners and political exiles, and by the country, but we are authorized by the police, all that we have heard before with awe and disgust of the military colonies of Russia, of Siberia, or of the prisons of Naples, or the *carceri* of the Spielberg, sinks into nothing compared with the wholesale confinement of such a class of men in such a part of the globe. The punishment in 1848 may have been harsh, but that of 1852, with no provocation, is inhuman. The generals and statesmen, proscribed by authority and expelled from France, will be received in the country with the respect due to their personal eminence, their political opinions, and their innocence; for it is vain to deny that England now affords only a secure refuge, and a brilliant career to the represented their country in her assemblies, in her parliaments, and in her armies.

The following description of the settlement which we find in the Philadelphia Bulletin, is, we believe, from the pen of a respectable author:— "The Hungarian settlement, under Gov. Ujazy, is situated in the southwestern part of Iowa, in the county of Decatur, at a distance of about 150 miles from the Mississippi river, 100 miles from the Missouri, and about 100 miles from the boundary line of the States of Iowa and Missouri. The aspect of the country presents ridges of gentle elevation, narrow ravines, and occasionally wide spreads of level land, covered with a rich soil, varying from one to three feet deep, which displays its fruitfulness in the abundant production of grass, of fruits and flowers. The Thompson river, about 20 miles wide, but not shallow for navigable purposes, winds slowly through Decatur county in a southeasterly direction, on its way to the Mississippi. It is lined by a heavy body of timber, from one to two miles wide, and chiefly of sugar maple, black walnut, white oak and elm. A high timbered ridge, on the left bank of this river, stands near Buda, the residence of Gov. Ujazy. At this point the timber extends only a short distance from the river, and diverging cutaneously to the north and south, it forms an extensive open meadow, covered with luxuriant grass, and crowned with a multitude of flowers, which varied tints and brilliant colors increase the loveliness of the scene. Viewed from the residence of the governor, it seems one of the brightest pictures of nature—its glowing beauties chastened and leavened by the surrounding gloom of the forest. From the same place, through the foliage of the trees, the Thompson river may be seen gliding along, the home of flocks of wild fowl, and the haunt of the deer. The river is so shallow that their thirst or cool themselves in its waters. "The dwelling is a log cabin, about 50 feet in length, 20 in width, one story high, with a single room, and a chimney on the north end. The interior is a flat floor formed of logs, split into the flat sides smoothed and placed upon one of these apartments, as is common in the western country, is a bed room, a kitchen, and a bed room. A modern cooking stove stands near the fireplace, and opposite, on shelves and wall, cooking utensils and table furniture are neatly arranged. At the end of the cabin, two single beds are placed, elegantly furnished, the snowy white of their linen contrasting with the vivid lines of their oriental covers. A table stands near a window, and covered with a white cloth, newspapers, maps are displayed on the walls, and overhead is placed a collection of guns, pistols, swords and scimitars of the best material, and in the room, a large number of books are deposited. But, most conspicuous of all, is a splendid portrait of Washington, gazing at it with pride and admiration, and with a reverent expression on those who look at it, and a sense of awe and respect in a beloved country in a hapless struggle. "In front of the dwelling a field containing about 20 acres is cleared, fenced, and under cultivation. A flock of sheep, selected for their superior wool-growing qualities, feed in the pasture ground, while over a wider range a herd of cows and several horses are scattered; every appearance promising to these hard-labored exiles a very happy home."

Mr. Clay's Speech.—The following is the closing paragraph of official report of Mr. Clay's speech on the occasion of his interview with Kosuth:— "You must allow me, Sir, to speak to you freely, but as I feel deeply, though my opinion may be of little import, as the expression of a dying man. Sir, the recent unbecoming subservience of the Government of France, and that enlightened nation voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair, of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe. It gives us an oppressive warning not to rely upon our own strength, but to cherish with more care than ever, the security of our institutions, and the preservation of our integrity by the policy by which we have addressed since the days of Washington. We have prospered beyond precedent, we have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than any other nation. We have shown to other nations the way to greatness and happiness—and if we but continue united as one people, and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated, we may in another quarter of a century furnish an example which the reason of the world cannot resist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tangled web of European politics, we should be liable to effect nothing, and if in any struggle, Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world. For better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty that adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on the altar of self-dependence, rather than to hazard its extinguishment amid the ruins of fallen or falling republics in Europe."

The Hungarian Exiles.—It is said that there are now about one hundred of these exiles in New York, and they are generally in a very destitute condition. A portion of the \$20,000 spent on

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