LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Napoleon, Smith, at New York, brings London papers to the 25th and Liverpool to the 27th of August, both inclusive.

West India Trade.—The intelligence of most immediathe interest is the fact that the Napoleon has brought out despatches, announcing the opening of the West India trade to our shipping. Mr. M'Lane, our Minister at London, was at Liverpool when the Napoleon sailed, and at her departure handed a package of despatches to Capt. Smith, addressed to the care of the Collector of New York, which he stated contained a Treaty in regard to this Trade, but desired that the contents might not be disclosed until the vessel got out of port. It seems that the circumstance was not publicly known in England, as the papers do not allude to the subject.

A letter from Francis B. Ogden, Esq. U. S. Consul at Liverpool, to S. Swartwout, Esq. Collector of the port of New York, confirms this intelligence. The letter says:—

'LIVERPOOL, Ang. 25th, 1830.

'I have the great satisfaction to inform you that our negociations with this country have terminated in the most favorable manner. Mr. McLane arrived here the evening before the last, and forwards his despatches by the Napoleon, this morning. He informs me that the British Government consents to restore to us the direct intercourse with the West Indies, upon the terms of the act of July, 1825. The Proclamation of the President, under the late act of Congress, will be the first step. Immediately thereafter, Great Britain will revoke her order in council of July, 1827, abolish the discriminating duties on American vessels in her colonial ports, and extend to them the advantages of the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825.'

A letter to the editor of the New York American, dated Liverpool, August 26, says:—'It may be worth the postage of a letter to you, to know that the West India question is settled. The President is to issue his Proclamation in conformity with the last act of Congress on the subject; and on its arrival in this country, the Order in Council of the 27th July, 1827, (issued you recollect in Gallatin's Teeth) will be abolished, and the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825, which opens the West India trade to other countries, will be extended to the United States, and all discriminating duties will be abolished.'

The Journal of Commerce also publishes a letter from its correspondent, to the following effect—

'LIVERPOOL, 24th Aug. 1830.

Your minister, to his great credit, has succeeded in obtaining the consent of this government to open the intercourse between the United States and the British West India Colonies, and it is probable that your President will in a few days after this reaches you, issue the proclamation contemplated in his Message last session; a Message which, you may remember, I approved of at the time, because it showed a disposition on your side to remove every subject of difference between the two countries.—The government of this country has displayed equal good feeling in meeting this disposition, and Mr. McLane deserves the gratitude of the American nation, for his unwearied labors, and the persevering skill and intelligence which he has put forth in attaining this result. It is to be hoped that your Congress will manifest a proper sense of his services, and deem the occasion a fitting one for determining, whether an American minister at the most expensive court in Europe, has not a right to claim from the overflowing treasury of his nation, such pecuniary support, as the station of a gentleman and a minister indispensably requires.'

FRENCH CLAIMS.—It is said that the Collector of New York has also received a letter from Mr. Ogden, American Consul at Liverpool, in which it is stated that there is a strong probability that the new French government will speedily come to an amicable settlement of the claims of the American Merchants for the spoliations of the Imperial government upon our commerce.

CHARLES XTH.—This unfortunate despot, with his suite, left Cowes on the 23d Aug. for Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, which is to be his place of residence during his stay in England. Lulworth Castle, it is said, was formerly the residence of Sir Robert Peel; from which it was erroneously inferred that the government had an agency in appropriating it for the use of the royal visiter. The government receives him only in his private capacity. The American ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll, which had conveyed him and suit to Cowes sailed for Cherbourg, in company with the frigate Seine, the same day that he left for Lulworth Castle. He was conveyed to Pool in the steamboat Meteor, where he arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He then, accompanied by the Duke of Bordeaux and the Duke d'Angouleme, immediately set off in a carriage and pair for Lulworth Castle.—'He looked very well and was very affable.' We see no indications that His Ex-Majesty intends visiting the United States. A correspondent of the Times, under date of Aug. 22, says, 'I have seen the Ex King once more. He has been much misrepresented in regard to his person; he is agreeable in his aspect and manners. The Great Britain is provided with a large stock of provisions, cattle, and poultry, which makes it evident that a longer voyage was originally contemplated. It appears that they were plundered at Cherbourg even of their wardrobe, and the ladies have been obliged to fit themselves out with necessaries from this place. Some differences of opinion has prevailed among the party as to their ultimate destination'

The Hampshire Telegraph states, that the application first made by Charles X. to be received in England as King of France, was at once refused by the British Government. By its consent however, he is received as a private individual, and the seat he has selected as the residence of himself and family is Lulworth Castle near Wymouth, whither he will proceed from Cowes, on Monday. There it is understood, he will only sojourn until he receives tidings from Vienna and then he will repair to Austria. This morning 336,000 francs, in gold, were deposited by the French Consul at this port, at the bank of Messrs. Grant & Co. in the name of Charles X.

PRINCE POLIGNAC.—At the sitting of the French Chamber of Peers, August 21st, the President informed the Chamber that the Minister of the Interior had just sent him a letter from Prince Polignac, the ex minister, stating that he (Polignac) had constituted himself a prisoner in the custody of the Provisonal Prefect of the Department of La Manche; but that as he was desirous to leave France, he begged the Chamber of Peers would order him to be set at liberty. In case, however, the Chamber did not think it his duty to give this order, he expressed a wish to be confined in a more commodious and spacious Prison. He was arrested, it appears at Granville, on the night of the 15th or 16th, accompanied by a second person supposed to be Montbel. He was then sent to St. Lo and imprisoned. At the suggestion of the President a committee of seven Peers was appointed to take the case into consideration, and make their report at the next sitting. The Duke of Orleans was present, and seemed to take much interest in the proceedings.—The following letter is said to have been addressed by Polignac to the Minister of Foreign Affairs: 'My dear Colleague, I beseech you to send me immediately the clothes which were in a closet of my bed room; I am in great want of them. Put an end to this improper arrest. I only wish to retire to my estates, in order to forget political affairs entirely.—DE POLIGNAC.' 'We can hardly believe,' says the London Courier, 'that Polignac wrote so silly a letter.'

The general aspect of the intelligence by this arrival is favorable to the cause of Freedom, and indicates very strongly that the repose of Europe will not be disturbed by the recent glorious events in France. Neither of the great powers of Europe, has yet formally recognized the new Government of France, and indeed sufficient time has not yet elapsed for mutual consultations and explanations. England, however, receives the exiled monarch only as a private individual, and it is reported is pressing her allies to join with her in the acknowledgement of 'THE KING OF THE FRENCH' The conduct of Prussia is reserved; but through the whole of Germany, the news from France has been received with the same enthusiastic joy by the people, with which it was hailed in England and the United States. Even in Spain, the impression is such, that, to avert an apprehended insurrection, it is reported the King is preparing to concede a charter to his people.

A great public meeting was held at Edinburgh on the 20th August, to consider the propriety of expressing their admiration of the manner in which the French people have resisted the violation of their rights, and the moderation with which they used their triumph. The largest room in the city which holds 1100 persons was completely filled by the most respectable citizens. The Lord Provost was called to the chair. Joseph Hume, Esq. M P. attended as a guest. The Dean of the Faculty, Mr. Jeffry, addressed the meeting in a most eloquent discourse, amidst reiterated bursts of applause. Mr. Cockburn followed.—He brought forward and ably supported a resolution to the effect that it was unnecessary at present to tender pecuniary relief to the sufferers in Paris, but if such contribution should become proper, it would not be neglected by the inhabitants of Edinburgh. The third resolution was proposed by Dr. Mackintosh. It was simply, that the resolutions should be communicated to the Mayor and Municipality of Paris.

It will be seen by the French parliamentary proceedings, that a proposition has been introduced in the Deputies, for abolishing punishment by death. It receives the approbation and support of Lafayette. Polignac would be very glad, now, to have such a measure adopted.

The Courier of the 23d says, that among the advices from Paris of the 21st a private letter from Toulon gives important information from Algiers. According to this, Bourmont has refused to strike the white flag, and Duperre has hoisted the tri-colored flag; so that all communication between the army and fleet are suspended.

It was affirmed at Toulon on the 7th, that the tri-colored flag was hoisted at Genoa.

From the National Gazette.

DUKE OF ORLEANS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Duke of Orleans, now King of France, spent several months in Philadelphia, in the year 1796. His whole conduct here, was devoid of pride or discontent. The times seemed to indicate a total loss of rank and fortune—yet he was cheerful and resigned, nothing, indeed, could be more unpresuming and gentlemanly than his demeanor here. My intercourse with him was frequent. He came to Philadelphia, from Hamburg, in the ship America, commanded by Captain Ewing. On landing, he was invited by David Coningham, Esq. now alive, to lodge at his house in Front-st. where he was visited by many gentlemen of this city, and entertained very hospitably for several weeks. Mr. Coningham, as one of the house of Coningham & Nesbett, was consignee and owner of the ship.

Not long after his arrival in Philadelphia, he was joined by his two brothers, the Dukes de Monpensier and Beaujolois. These young princes has been confined by the authorities of France, in the Chateau D'If, situate on an island in the Mediterranean, opposite to Marseilles and obtained their liberty on condition of going to America. For want of a better conveyance, they took their passage in a brig that had on board upwards of a hundred of our countrymen, just released from slavery at Algiers. They bore their exile with becoming fortitude, appearing, like their elder brother, submissive and cheerful. I saw them often in society. On one occasion, meeting the three brothers in the street, Mr. D'Orleans (for so the elder brother was always called) told me that he had just heard that his good friend, Capt. Ewing, of the ship America, was at the wharf, on his return from Hamburgh, and that he wished to take him by the hand, and introduce his brothers to him. I accompanied them to Ross' wharf, where the American had that moment hauled in. Captain Ewing came on shore, and was received by Mr. D'Orleans with the warmest cordiality, and presented to the brothers. The evidence of kind feeling, on the part of the Princes, and total absence of all pride or notion of superiority, showed that in them exalted birth, and royal education, were no obstacle to the adoption of our plain republican manners.

Shortly after, they travelled all three on horseback to Pittsburg I saw them pass along Market-street equipt as Western traders then used to ride—having a blanket over the saddle, and their saddle bags on each side. When they returned, Mr. D'Orleans hired a very humble apartment in Fourth, near Pine-st. where I visited him. He did me the favor to trace the route he had just taken, on a map that hung in his room, and told me that they managed very well along the road, taking care of themselves at the taverns, and leaving their horses to be groomed by the *only* servant they had with them. 'We could have done very well,' said he, 'without any servant, had we not been anxious about our horses.'

These distinguished exiles afterwards descended the Mississippi and went to the Havana, and from thence to Cadiz; and subsequently having made their peace with the brothers of Louis the 16th, the present King Philip married a Princess of the reigning Bourbons of Naples.

We had in Philadelphia at the time they were here, Talleyrand, the Duke de Liancourt, Volney, De Noailles, Talon, and many others—most of whom returned to France, and played a part in the past-republican scenes of the revolutionary drama.

It is worthy of remark, that the King of England and the King of France have both been in Philadelphia.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

——Absentem qui rodit meum,
Qui non de endit alio culpaute.
Hic niger est.*

As the friend of Mr. Wirt, I ask a place in your paper for a few remarks. They are prompted by the matter published in the Enquirer of Sept. 10th as taken from the Georgia Journal. Of the standing of Mr. Wirt, as a lawyer and a man, his virtues, talents, &c. it is not my purpose to say one word, for years past, has placed these traits of character, on ground which I could not alter if I would; and certainly would not, if I could. Nor do I mean to discuss the merits of his letter to the Governor of Georgia, or the reply of that high officer—Of these, every one will judge, according to his taste, his feelings or his understanding.—You, (for instance,) in language which leaves us doubtful whether you mean to praise or censure, say of the reply, that it is 'spicy, and piquant enough'—to me, it seems, discourteous, undignified, harsh—little. It is to the following remarks of the Journal, that I wish to call your attention: 'Who is Mr. Wirt? a man who has been obliged to quit Virginia, because his tergiversations were too flagrant and public, and because he perceived he had lost his popularity, and the respect of the republicans of that State.' These purport to be not opinions but facts—The Editor of the Journal has asserted them.* A moments reflection will satisfy you that they are wholly unfounded. Mr Wirt left Virginia in 1816 or '17; (I write from memory:) he was called by Mr. Monroe to be Attorney General. At that time we were all Federalists or Republicans—nor was there any difficulty in assigning each man to his party. It is only since the contest between Jackson and Adams, that we see the old party line obliterated—Federalists and Republicans mingled on either side—Federalism (is a party name) sunk; and the Jacksonians and Adamsites, equally claiming to be the Republican party: From my first acquaintance with Mr. Wirt, (1797 or 8) to the day of his removal he had acted uniformly with the Republicans, nor did I ever hear the sincerity or steadiness of his principles doubted. On removing to Washington, he abandoned his practice in Virginia, and commenced it in the courts of Maryland, his native State. During the twelve years that he held the office of Attorney General, his business increased in these courts—in Baltimore especially, it became very lucrative—and when he ceased to be Attorney General, he, very judiciously, removed to this rich, growing and Commercial City.—This brief outline shews how unfounded is the statement, that he was obliged to quit Virginia because his tergiversations were so flagrant and public as to lose him his popularity, and the respect and confidence of the Republicans.

He had left the State long before the contest between Jackson and Adams, which confounded the old party distinctions. He has been guilty of no tergiversation. He has not lost the confidence or respect of the Republicans of Virginia. There is not the slightest evidence of such loss—nor does this assertion of the Journal Editor, deserve the weight of a feather. How should he know the opinions of Virginia Republicans on this subject? We have already seen that he has shamefully misstated facts; and all his remarks on Mr. W. shew that they are the offspring of unbridled passion, careless of the weapons it wields, provided they promise to wound the object of this wrath? Not that he was Attorney General 8 years under Monroe and four under Adams, and during the whole time, performed the arduous duties of his office, with a fidelity and ability never excelled, if equalled—No—not for this, or his political errors is it that this fearful storm is conjured up to him. What, then, is the unpardonable sin? It is, that being consulted professionally by the Cherokee Chiefs he has given it as his opinion, that they are a sovereign nation, and that the act of Georgia extending her laws over them, is unconstitutional: 'The very head and front of his offending, hath this extent, no more.' I beg pardon—I had forgotten—there is more. He has had 'the unparalleled impudence to insult Georgia.' How, I pray you? Why by writing the Governor a letter, singularly mild conciliatory, and respectful, apprising him of the application made by the Indians—of the opinion he had formed on their case—of the course he intended to pursue—and not proposing it as a measure, but suggesting merely for the Governor's consideration, that if he chose to make a case, there would be no objection on the other side.

Addressing myself seriously to the sober reason—the plain common sense of every man, I would ask—what cause is there, in all this, for the violent passion excited, and the floods of abuse poured out on Mr. W.? With the question of State Rights (mark you!) I meddle not—neither in this subject (as it respects Mr. Wirt's conduct) in the slightest degree connected with party politics. A single paragraph from his letter I will quote, as presenting this matter in a clearer manner than I could otherwise do: 'The Cherokee Nation have consulted me professionally, as to their rights under their various treaties with the U. States.—Among other questions, they have asked me, whether under the federal constitution, laws and treaties, the State of Georgia has the right to extend her laws compulsively into their nation: and whether this question can, or cannot be carried for decision, to the Supreme Court of the United States? I am fully aware of the serious import of these questions, and regret exceedingly, that they have arisen. I foresee distinctly, the disastrous consequences which may be made to flow from giving the controversy this direction: and yet if it be met and conducted with proper temper, as I trust it will, it is quite as apparent that it may prove the means of peace and reconciliation. I have not sought this consultation. It has been cast upon me, in the common and regular practice of my profession, and according to my understanding of my professional duties, I am not at liberty to refuse either my advice or services to any one, who comes to consult me on his legal rights, and who has nothing more in view, than the operation of these rights, according to the laws of the land.' Is there any man, I ask, who can censure the course here pursued? Was Mr. W. wrong in receiving the application of the Indians, and examining their cases? Assuredly not—for without such examination, he could not decide on its merits. This investigation brot him to the conclusion, that the law of Georgia was unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Federal Court has jurisdiction of the subject. His reasons for this opinion, I have not seen—they are (I am told) in the papers, and those who wish it may examine them. For the purpose of these remarks (the defence of my friend as an honest and independent advocate,) I care not whether they be taken as sound or unsound.—That they are the sincere convictions of his mind, on the best examinations he could give the case, all must in common fairness admit.—Thinking, then, that the Indians had suffered wrong, and had a remedy, could he properly refuse them his service? No *lawyer*, I am sure, will say he could—they know too well the duties of the profession. Nor do I think that *any man*, after reflection, and reading the oath which the counsel take before they are admitted to the bar, can hesitate. Suppose Mr. Wirt had said to the Cherokees—'I have examined your case—I think you have suffered wrong—I think there is a remedy provided for you—but you must apply to other counsel—I cannot give you professional aid.' Would not every high minded advocate, nay, every honorable man, have exclaimed, 'Strike this fellow from the roll—like a base craven, for fear of personal consequences, he has refused to take the cause of the Indians, because they are poor, weak and defenceless, and their adversary, strong, powerful and formidable?' Can he, then, be censurable when, instead of this sneaking and cowardly course, he has determined to brave all consequences, in defence of what he considers the cause of the oppressed? And it is for this gallant and manly course, that he is to lose the respect and chivalry of this Ancient Dominion? I will not—I cannot believe it.

In these remarks, you will discover no intention to touch the question of 'State Rights'—no wish to mingle in the strife of party politics—nothing, in short, but an ardent desire, (however weak the effort,) to vindicate from most unmerited abuse, the cherished friend of my youth, my manhood, and my age. And as your paper gave currency *here* to the attack, you will not, I presume, refuse the same measure of justice to the defence. AMICUS.

MEMORIALS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A letter from Paris Aug 15th to the editor of and published in the London Herald of Aug. 18, says:

In the new and splendid gallery of the Palais Royal, called the gallerie Vitriee, there is a book-seller's stall, through which many musket bullets had passed during the conflicts of Tuesday and Wednesday. A musket ball is lodged in one of the volumes of 'Millot's History of England,' which rendering it in some sort a curiosity, I asked the price of it on Thursday night last. The proprietor refused to sell it until he should be first indemnified by the Municipality, 'when' (the applications for it being numerous) he said he would sell it by auction.' A very smart and gentleman-like young man, who was present, told me, with a smile, that the other relics of the fight might be had at most of the stalls on the Boulevards—arms, guilt casques, schaspskas, &c. 'I have myself,' said he, 'a relic which I should not like to part with, but am sure you could have similar articles to purcease, for I observe you Englishmen are anxious for them, and you are now so deservedly popular that the owners would not scruple to let you have them. That of which I speak is the hat I wore on Wednesday and Thursday the 28th and 29th of July, and through which no fewer than three musket balls passed.'

This brought on a conversation which led to the history of himself on the days above mentioned

He told me he was the deputy cashier of —— and Co. bankers. That, on the morning of Wednesday he was proceeding to collect a sum of 7,000, to 8,000 francs in the Rue Faubourg St. Honore, when in passing through a group of people in the Rue St. Honore, who were partly armed, he was recognised by a friend, who, reminding him that he had been a corporal in the National Guard called upon him to take the rank among his fellow citizens to which his military experience entitled him. The affair was soon settled.—His country was of more importance than his employment, and accepting a musket offered him, he headed the party—not 400 in number—composed of people of all ages, from 12 to 70 years, and partly unarmed, to attack the barrack in the Rue Verte occupied by 800 of the——regiment of infantry of the Guards Royale.

With the most consummate assurance, or courage, or what you may, my informant walked up to the barrack, and summoned the garrison to surrender. The officers within demanded a parley, which was acceded to, when my informant and three others entered en parliamentaire the caserne. They were met by the four Captains who commanded the battalion. The parties soon understood each other. The representatives of the people appealed to the feelings of the officers, referring also to the certain destruction which an attempt at resistance would entail on all found in the barrack. The menace was apparently unheeded but the appeal had its success.

One officer said, 'I have a wife living at No. —, in the Rue ——;' another, 'My parents reside in the Rue de ——;' the third had dear friends living in the Rues —— and——, whose lives would be endangered by a general engagement. In addition, all declaring their reluctance to shed a single drop of the blood of a fellow citizen. The deputies of the people recognized the discretion, the humanity, and the patriotism of these sentiments, and in another moment the 800 soldiers surrendered to the people, whose first act was to secure the arms; the next to contribute, from their own persons, to the disguise of the soldiers, who issued from the barrack, and repaired to places of retirement nearly in garb of citizens.

This was a most important achievement. So perfectly disproportionate were the people to the soldiers, in this point, that on quitting the barrack, each of the Bourgeois was the bearer of two muskets.

Amongst those most distinguished by his intrepid advance towards the barracks was a boy of 14 years of age, the son of a 'marchands des vins' (owner of 'wine vaults') at the corner of the Rue Verte and Rue St. Honore. Armed with his father's carbine, he marched at the head of the column.

Having possessed themselves of the arms as above mentioned, after a skirmish in the Rue Pepinniere, the people proceeded to the Rue St. Honore, where they soon found hands for their superfluous firelocks; and, hearing the dreadful discharges of the combatants from the Quai de Ecole to the Hotel de Ville, 'marched upon the cannon' of the guard. Immediately upon reaching the Louvre they got into fire. Near to the Pont Neuf they captured a field piece, and killed or dispersed the cannoners. In this gallant affair the youth above mentioned was again the leader. With two shots he killed an officer and a solder of the Swiss. In the capture of the cannon a musket ball carried off the forefinger of his left hand: he continued nevertheless, his charge upon the artillery, and having, with his followers, taken the cannon, he very leisurely opened the little bucket which contained greese for the wheels of the gun, and which he knew well where to find, applied a morsel of it to the wound, bound up his hand, and set off again in his career of glory.

This boy has been the subject of a special report to the King.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

THE DUCHESS DE BERRY.

Notwithstanding the destinies of the old King Charles X. excite but little sympathy, still those attached to his life and fortunes, particularly females, receive our commisseration. It is no fault of theirs that their country suffers under the misdirection of the King; and to share all the obloquy and reproach of the people against the King, without being willing instruments in his hands, is peculiarly onerous.—The conduct of the widowed Duchess of Berry seems to excite much attention in France. In the account of the progress of the King's retinue, a French paper says—'The Duchess of Berry was dressed in male attire. She wore a green riding coat with a velvet collar, large trowsers, and her hair was gathered upon her forehead, and she seemed deeply affected. Her two children were by her side.'

Her name was Marie Caroline Therese, eldest daughter, we think, of the Prince Royal of the Sicilies, and she was married in 1816, at Naples, by proxy. The Peace of Europe had just been acquired, Bonaparte had been dethroned, and the Duke and Duchess of Berry, with the Bourbon family, entered France in triumph—the correspondence between them, after the marriage and before the interview, is published. She desired his advice how to act on her arrival in France. He replied, 'You lament your diffidence: it is becoming your age, and you know how to temper it with condescension and dignity.' She arrived at Lyons, and the historian says, the first marriage pomp was celebrated under the shade of trees at the forest of Fontainbleau. They lived together in great magnificence; and his generosity was of the most expansive character. The Duchess had two children who shortly died after birth.

A Union of four years was permitted this happy couple to enjoy; for the misfortune of the Bourbons in the loss of this young Prince, was deplored in France. At the Opera in Paris in 1820, he was mortally wounded by an assassin's dagger.—The Duchess was present. She threw herself in her gay attire, on her husband, and was covered with blood. She alone retained her presence of mind at this awful moment and then her greatness of character shone forth. The Duke saw her in his agony and asked 'are you there my wife,' 'yes, she replied and 'I will never leave you.' About midnight the King and all the Royal family had arrived at the Opera to witness the expiring groans of the Prince. The Duchess was there upon her knees assisting the Surgeons and holding the candle for the Priests to read the prayers. She was in a more fit condition to have been in her chamber, far removed from public observation. Her devotion to the Prince and father of the future heir, overcame any reflections on her present delicate situation. She remained with the Prince till death relieved his pains, affording a striking evidence of the most heroic yet tender hearted affection to a brave and unfortunate husband.

Letter from Thomas Jefferson to John Adams.

A friend has selected for the Editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette the following letter of Thomas Jefferson, written *seven years since.*—The letter will be read with much interest at this time, and the passages we have italicised will no doubt leave on the mind of the reader, a lasting impression of the depth of intellect and accuracy of observation which were the characteristics of their illustrious author:—

MONTICELLO, Sept. 4, 1823.

'Dear Sir,—Your letter of August 15th was received in due time, and with the welcome of every thing which comes from you. With its opinions of the difficulties of revolutions from despotism to freedom, I very much concur. The generation which commences a revolution, very rarely completes it. Habituated from their infancy to passive submission of body and mind to their Kings and Priests they are not qualified, when called on, to think and provide for themselves; and their inexperience, their ignorance and bigotry make them instruments, often in the hands of the Bonaparts and Iturbides, to defeat their own rights and purposes. This is the present situation of Europe and Spanish America. But it is not desperate.

The light which has been shed on mankind by the art of printing, has eminantly changed the condition of the world. As yet, that light has dawned on the middling classes only of the men in Europe. The Kings and the rabble, of equal ignorance, have not yet received its rays, but it continues to spread, and while printing is preserved it can no more recede than the sun return on its course. A first attempt to recover the right of self-government may fail, so may a second, a third, &c. But as a younger and more instructed race comes on, the sentiment becomes more and more intuitive, and a fourth, a fifth, or some subsequent one of the ever renewed attempts will ultimately succeed. In France, the first effort was defeated by Robespierre, the second by Bonaparte, the third by Louis the XVIII, and his allies; *another is yet to come, and all Europe, Russia excepted, has caught the spirit, and all will attain representative government, more or less perfect.* This is now well understood to be a necessary check on kings; *whom they will probably think it more prudent to change and tame, than to exterminate.* To attain all this, however, *rivers of blood must yet flow*, and years of desolation pass over; yet the object is *worth* rivers of blood and years of desolation. For what inheritance so valuable can man leave to his posterity? *The spirit of the Spaniard, and his deadly and eternal hate to a Frenchman, give me much confidence he will never submit*, but finally defeat this atrocious violation of the laws of God and man, under which he is suffering; and the wisdom and firmness of the Cortes afford reasonable hope that *that nation will settle down in a temperate representative government, with an Executive properly subordinate to that. Portugal, Italy, Prussia, Germany, Greece will follow suit.*—You and I shall look down from another world on these glorious achievements of man, which will add to the joys even of Heaven.

TH. JEFFERSON.'

From the Montreal Gaz. of Sept, 23.

In the course of the summer, a man, calling himself J. W. Harvey, established himself as a private banker at Quebec. Though unprovided with letters of credit usual on such occasions, he commenced selling Exchange on London to a considerable amount. Those who objected to paying before the fate of the bills was known, had exchange given them on their simple acknowledgment; others gave deposite on the amount of 10 to 25 per cent. while others less weary paid the full amount. Harvey also discounted bills to a great extent, and purchased gold to a considerable amount. On pretence of being present at the races here, he arrived in this city on Sunday night from Quebec. It will be recollected that the races on Monday were postponed on account of the weather. On that evening the keeper of the hotel, where he took up his residence, received a note from him, stating that in consequence of the races being postponed, combined with the circumstances of his feeling himself indisposed, he had determined on returning to Quebec, and requesting him to mention his having done so, should he be enquired for by those who had accompanied him from Quebec. It was however, discovered on Tuesday, by accident we believe, that the worthy banker, instead of proceeding to Quebec, has been seen crossing the river to Laprairie. Suspicion was consequently aroused that he had absconded to the States, and Mr. Robt. Shaw of Quebec, to whom he was indebted, determined on an immediate pursuit. Mr. Shaw joined the Franklin Steamer on Wednesday, and by extra speed in travelling got to Albany the following afternoon. He there discovered that Harvey, passed by the name of Hope, had proceeded that morning to New York, and therefore determined on following him immediately to that city. Mr. S. reached New York the next morning, and, having procured a writ against H. for the money he owed him, had him placed in confinement. The villain, in order to make his escape, then swore that Mr. Shaw was indebted to him in the amount of $18,000, and on this sham action, Mr. S. found himself arrested. Being speedily released by his friends putting in bail, Harvey saw it was needless to refuse any longer coming to terms, and accordingly offered to settle Mr. Shaw's demand upon him. When about to leave the prison to carry this into effect, Mr. E. O Hara, of Quebc, who had subsequently left this city in pursuit, made his appearance, and had him again arrested. Harvey, having settled the demands which these gentlemen had against him, amounting, report says, to 3000*L.* was released next morning. It is not known what course he had then taken. It is supposed that he had previously been guilty of similar mal-practices in the States, and what favors this opinion was his extreme anxiety to be released, after he became aware that the New York papers had noticed the circumstance of his commitment to gaol. Mrs. Harvey, who followed two days after, had her trunks seized at Burlington, but nevertheless continued her journey to New York. It is supposed that in her baggage may be found property belonging to the creditors in Canada.

Letters received in London from Vienna, announcing that the news of the revolution which has taken place in Paris was received with such enthusiasm that the government might very well perceive that even in Austria the liberal party is numerous. It is said that Prince Metternich advised the Emperor to send troops to the frontier, but the Emperor answered—'Stop there! I will have no more to do with wars.—The French have cost me money enough; if they dont come out I wont go in; all may be settled by negotiation; provided they name a King, I dont care for the rest.'

At Munich the admiration was the same. Subscriptions have been opened for the wounded, and the general tenor of conversation is as follows:—'The power Metternich is at an end; let him go to the Devil.' Some old nobles and the congregationists are outrageous, they are laughed at. One may easily perceive that the spark will be felt all over the world.'

JUDGE BRACKENRIDGE.

I had once objected to me, says judge Brackenridge, by a *Virginia* lawyer, an expression of the act of assembly (of Pennsylvania) that the state house yard (in the city of Philadelphia) should be 'surrounded by a brick wall, and remain an *open inclosure* forever;' but I put it down by that act of the legislature of Virginia, which is entitled 'a supplement to an act, entitled an act to amend an act making it penal to *alter* the *mark* of an *unmarked* hog.'

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