LATE & INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silas Richards, which left Liverpool on the 27th September, and the ship St. George, which left the same port on the 26th, have both arrived at New York on Saturday. We have received proof-slips from our attentive correspondents of the New York Mercantile, Gazette, Journal of Commerce, Standard and American, from which we make the annexed interesting extracts. [Bal. Am.

An advance, it will be seen had taken place in the prices of Breadstuffs at Liverpool, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, together with the unfavorable reports of outstanding grain in Ireland and the northern parts of England, and the inferior quality and condition of the new Irish wheats. About 20,000 bbls. Flour had been sold within the week, principally on the 21st, at 33s. 6d. per bbl. for sour, to 34s. 6d. a 36 for prime sweet. On the 25th, about 10,000 bbls. Flour changed hands on speculation, at 36 a 37s. per bbl.

The political intelligence is highly interesting. The rumour of an insurrection in St. Petersburg, is probably, without foundation; but there is no question of the authenticity of the accounts from Brussels, which in effect declare that city in a state of Siege by *Prince Frederick*.

The following summary of the intelligence of the week, is from a London paper of Saturday, September 25th.

The popular agitation which began at Paris in the month of July, seems fast extending itself We have news this week that it has been felt at Copenhagen and Vienna, as well as at Brunswick, Cassel, and Dresden. The spirit of tumult has even reached St. Petersburg, and and has disordered the ranks of the Autocrat's army. There has been a sedition, it is said, among the Guards of the Emperor of Russia. Whether this be true or not, there can be no doubt, as the knowledge of the events which have occurred at Paris is spread through Europe—that the people will be made sensible of their own power, and will, most probably, be inclined to use it. Nor is there, as far we can see, any means of resisting them. The bulk of the soldiery in every state of Europe is taken from the people, and shares their sentiments and feelings.—The Emperor of Austria, indeed, reigning over different nations, may send German soldiers into Italy, and Italians into Germany, but the great majority of the sovereigns of Europe have no such hostile subjects to put against one another, and they must resign themselves to obey the will of their people. Besides on looking back at the history of Europe, we do not perceive that its armies have generally been employed in keeping their countrymen in obedience. They have sometimes formed the police of towns, but they have generally been destined for foreign war. The people have not hitherto needed constraint, to make them obedient—they have looked on their rulers as their benefactors, and have humbly followed their behests from choice. If they have altered their opinions, if mistrust have succeeded to confidence, if contempt have taken the place of veneration, and if such a change be general, as the events of the last two months seem to imply, we may look forward to more extensive changes; for wherever the soldiers are taken from the ranks of the people, there the sovereign can possess no means of controlling the public will.

THE NETHERLANDS.

In Belgium, affairs seem to have taken a serious turn towards a tragic conclusion. In the sitting of the States General, it was resolved that the demands of the Belgians should not be listened to until the authority of the king was re-established. The Deputies from Belgium thereupon returned home, and great agitation followed. The King's troops remained at Vilvorde, a short distance from Brussels. Liege remained tranquil, but Namur was declared in a state of siege, Gen. Van Geen having taken upon himself the whole direction of the police. At Brussels there were numerous assemblages in the great market place. They demanded arms to march to Vilvorde, and already in the night some detachments, had gone out on that road, and the road to Tervneren, and brought back with them four horses of the marechaussee. This proceeding was disapproved by the Council of Public Safety in a Proclamation posted up in the afternoon The crowd tore this Proclamation to pieces in the great market place. arms were loudly called for—a group succeeded in entering the Town-hall, and seized on a chest of muskets.

The Committee of Public Safety was dissolved, and it was replaced by a Provisional Government.

The Prince set out on the same day at 11 o'clock, at the head of 15,000 men, expecting to be at Brussels on Wednesday evening The States General and the King of the Netherlands are resolved not to treat with armed rebels, but to subdue the populace of Brussels, and protect the peaceable citizens.

The following is an extract a letter from Antwerp dated Tuesday:—

'Most of the troops have marched out from this towards Brussels, where I do not suppose there will be much difficulty in entering, as one or two of the heads of the Commission there, came here last night and requested prince Frederick to send them. The lower class was getting the upper hand, and quarrelling with the Commission and the Garde Bourgeoise At Mons the military and the people attacked each other; the Burgher Guard sided with the former, and the people were dispersed, with four killed and thirty wounded. Opinion seems to be taking a most decided turn in favor of the Government, and Prince Frederick has issued a Proclamation desiring the people to lay down their arms, and granting pardon to all such excepting the chief promoters of revolts; and all who do not lay down their arms, will be taken up and handed over to the law. Things seem now to be drawn to a close, and I sincerely hope the chief instigators will be laid hold of.'

By letters from the Hague on Saturday, it appears that the Second Chamber of the States General assembled on Monday, in a General Committee, to deliberate on the Address, in answer to the Royal Speech.

The debate was continued to next day with closed doors, and, after a most important discussion, it was adopted by a great majority. It is affirmed that this measure coincides with the expectations of the Netherlanders.

An insurrection broke out at Mons on Sunday evening, which was quelled after it had lasted three hours. The artillery fired grape shot upon the people.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.

The city is again plunged in alarm by the sudden return of the Deputies from the Assembly of the States General at the Hague. The greatest confusion prevails. It is expected the Kings troops will occupy Brussels either this evening or to-morrow morning; their presence is heartily desired.—Agitation is at its height, and the Belgian party are said to wish now a return to order. We dread a starving and infuriate mob. [Courier.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.

For the last hour the drums have been beating to arms, and the tocsin sounding. The advanced posts of the Royal troops are at our gates and a smart fire of musketry has commenced.—The disorder is frightful. The people's minds are exasperated. Six hundred of the Burgher Guard have been disarmed by the populace Part of these guards have joined the people Every body is hiding his valuables. The women and children are leaving the city, which is unpaved and barricaded. How will all this end?

LIEGE, September 18.

The greatest tranquility has prevailed here during the night. The City Guard continue to do duty with unabated zeal.

General Van Geen has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of this city, in which he informs them that he hoped to spare the peaceable citizens the inconveniences of the measure which he had long been authorised to take, but had delayed—viz: declaring the place in a state of siege, but that he had just received orders from the War Office to delay it no longer.

Cassel.—The following is an extract of a letter from Cassel, dated the 15th instant, and deserves attention: 'We are here in a very turbulent state. Every where revolutions and disturbances are breaking out. A few days since our Prince with his son returned from Carlsbad. His reception was unfavorable. A body of our citizens are gone to his residence at Wilhelmshohe, to present a petition, signed by 2000 inhabitants, for a Constitution. Brunswick, Dresden, Leipsic, Hamburgh, &c. &c. are all in a state of insurrection.

FRANCE.—The following article seems to indicate a probability that a demand will ere long be made for bread stuffs from the United States. We give it from a London paper of the 22d.

Chamber of Deputies.—The Minister of the Interior, after some preliminary remarks upon the nature of the present harvest, said that, in consequence of the inequality of the produce in the different districts, it would probably be necessary to have recourse to foreign countries for a supply of corn. His majesty had therefore ordered him to submit to the chambers the following project of a law on the subject:

'LOUIS PHILIP, King of the French,

'We have ordered, and do order that a project of a law be presented in our name to the Chamber of Deputies by our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior.

Art. 1. On the frontiers, both by sea and land the maximum of the variable duty on the importation of grain, shall be three francs the *hectolitre* and the minimum 25 cents.

These duties, and the intermediate degrees of two francs and one franc, will continue to be applied according to the legal price of grain, conformably to the laws of the 26th July, 1819, and the 4th of July 1825.

The French Ministry have also asked for an extraordinary Vote of Credit of 2,700,000*l.* to be applied to the departments of Marine, Foreign Affairs, and the Home department. Of this sum a portion is to be applied to pay the expenses of the expedition to Algiers. A sum greater than this has, however, been found in that place, and will by and by, be made available for the public service. More was found, but is not accounted for. Marshal Bourmont is said to have provided for his retreat out of the Dey's treasures.

The report of the Commission, appointed to conduct the examination of the ex ministers imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, was read to them, at a secret meeting by M. Beranger on Monday. It is said to be very long, and was to be publicly delivered to the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday. It directs the immediate transmission to the Chamber of Peers of acts of accusation against these individuals, on which the Peers will have immediately to try them upon capital charges.

M. de la Ferronaye, the French Ambassador at Rome, has resigned his post, and has refused to take the oath to the new government.

Forty thousand soldiers of the class of 1829 are called into active service, and incorporated with the army.

General Athalin, the French Ambassador, has arrived at St Petersburgh, and had an audience of the Emperor. The formal recognition of Louis Philip by the Emperor is now expected daily.

It appears by news from Algiers, that the Beys of Constantia and Oran have offered to submit to the French on conditions which it is supposed will be accepted.

The Saxon Minister has received his credentials to the King of the French. The recognition of the new government by the Emperor of Austria, reached Paris on the 20th.

A commercial treaty is expected between France and England, as a consequence of the late change of dynasty, and of the recent appointment of an ambassador in the person of Prince Talleyrand.

Letters from Italy announce that an army of 80,000 Austrians is to be collected in Italy. It will be formed into two corps one commanded by Gen. Frimont, who will have his head quarters at Milan; the other commanded by Gen. Waimoden, will be in neighborhood of Verona.

METZ, Sept. 17.

25,000 Prussians are to take up a position between Sarrebuck and Sarrelouis.

SPAIN.—Count Montebello, the Envoy Extraordinary from Louis Philip, has received a most gracious reception from Ferdinand.

We learn from Bayonne that some soldiers of the garrison of St. Sebastian, have deserted, and crossed the frontiers, to join their companions.

MADRID, Sept. 10.

Letters from Catalonia say that a popular insurrection at Tarragona has been put down by the troops. Desertions to a considerable extent has taken place among the troops sent to the frontiers against the Constitutionalists. Three persons must not walk and talk together in the streets of Barcelona. No man must be out after eight o'clock, and at that hour the theatres and coffee houses are closed. Scarcely a day passes but some unfortunate being falls a victim to political opinions. The priests, by means of the confessional, obtain all secrets, and betraying the information to the Government make mothers unconsciously become the assassins of their sons, and sisters of their brothers. Mina, accompanied by several Englishmen, is to enter Spain by Bayonne.

DENMARK.—We find rumors of disturbances in the city of Copenhagen. Tumult had indeed been excited, but the latest accounts represent that they were wholly unconnected with political feeling, and were not at all likely to effect the public repose. A fresh attack on the houses of the jews by some of the lower order of the inhabitants gave rise to the report.

A private letter from Dresden states that the government of Saxony has formally refused Charles X. the request which that ex King had made to establish himself in that country.

PORTUGAL.—The Journal du Loir of the 23d says, 'It is reported that Don Miguel has fled from Lisbon, and retired into Spain.'

The remains of Mr. Huskisson were interred at Liverpool on the 24th of September. His funeral was attended by several thousand inhabitants.

M de Humboldt, the celebrated naturalist, is talked of as the minister to be sent from Russia to Paris.

Talleyrand, the new French Minister to England, arrived at Dover on the evening of the 24th.

REVOLUTION IN SAXONY, AND ABDICATION OF KING MAXIMILLIAN.

LEIPSIC, Sept. 10.

Official accounts have just been received, that the Burghers in Dresden have risen, and driven away the military set fire to the police-house, and destroyed the hotel of the Minister Einsiedel, who has run away. No one knows what is become of the King, who, it is said, will abdicate in favor of Prince Frederick, (his nephew,) who is inclined to adopt the Reformed Religion. The dissatisfaction has been occasioned chiefly by the Jesuits having all the influence, and all public situations being filled by Catholics.

[This account is subsequently confirmed by Dresden dates of the 11th. They however state that tranquility was now restored, by means of a communnal guard of 2000 men, consisting of persons of all classes].

PARIS, Sept. 21.

The following news from Dresden has just been received.—Prince Frederick is appointed Regent; Prince Maximilian, his father, has renounced his own right of succession in his favour; the Minister Einsiedel is dismissed; order is re-established; the National Guard is increased; but great excesses have been committed, and the public mind is still agitated. The Saxon Minister here has received his credentials to the King of the French. The Austrian recognition was brought last night by a member of the embassy.

DRESDEN, Sept. 13.

'Our Burgher Guards are now organized every where, and reckon in their ranks the most respectable inhabitants. Yesterday was for Saxony a memorable day. The citizens upon a wish expressed by Prince Frederick, assembled to deliberate on the claim to be submitted to the Government, and the redress of grievances to be demanded. Many changes in the constitution, the abolition of several oppressive taxes especially those of the police and exercise, a reform in the communal administration, an extension of the right of voting in the Diet, a public account of the administration of towns, a reduction in the expense of Catholic worship, and several other points were successfully the subjects of discussion. The citizens will continue under arms, and the military will remain outside the town, until an answer has been received upon these remonstrances. The artillery who are upon good terms with the citizens, occupy two gates, whilst all the other posts are in the possession of the citizens. The Chasseurs, by order of Prince William, marched out yesterday. The fair which takes place annually on the 13th, will not be held. Several of those who were wounded on the 9th inst. have since died. The town is surrounded with troops.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The latest news from Dresden states that on the 13th M. de Gablentz, Commandant of the National Guards, published a proclamation, in which the King of Saxony announces that Prince Frederick is appointed co-Regent, and that Prince Maximilian, father of Prince Frederick, has renounced his rights of succession to the crown, in favour of the latter. This proclamation, accompanied with the dismissal of Count Einseidel, the prime minister, was received with enthusiasm by the people of Dresden; and on the 14th the King made his entry into the town, accompanied by the new Regent, amidst enthusiastic acclamations. Prince Frederick is the representative of all the enlightened ideas of the country. Known as the friend of the reforms claimed by the majority of the Saxons, his appointment to the Regency, which is a real accession to a throne occupied by an old man 75 years of age is a sure pledge that numerous reforms will be successively introduced into the political and administrative system of Saxony.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAINE, Sept. 16.

'Events in Germany have, within the last few weeks assumed a very serious character. Hitherto the disturbances have arisen only from distinct grievances, each State acting only for itself, without any general combination. But now a general and well founded cause of complaint appears to have united forty of the States in one movement, without which success would have been impossible. The greater part of Germany has risen against the system pursued by the directors of the Customs, which has deprived the country of that freedom of trade so necessary for the expansion of its resources. The following intelligence will be truly surprising, and which you will not find in the Austrian Observer, or any other of the German papers The people of Vienna have revolted against the Customs; 8,000 men have coalesced in order to release some smugglers who have dared to act in opposition to the will of Prince Metternich.

Discontent has begun to show itself at Frankfort. The dearness of bread is the cause, or rather the pretext. One of our Burgomasters was hung in effigy this morning before the Hotel de Ville. May all these events terminate to the advantage of the country, without a repetition of those excesses which attended the first symptoms of insurrection in Germany.

ALGIERS, Sept. 4.

The arrival of Gen. Chassel has inspired every one with confidence. The name of Philip I is saluted by acclamations which are the frank expression of the feelings of 30,000 French now under arms. The number of men attacked by the dysentery is 1800.

MASSACRE OF THE ALBANIAN CHIEFS.

BELGRADE, Aug. 27.—An article under this date states, that the Grand Vizier, having arrived at Bitoglia, and finding that the chance was bad of overcoming the insurgent Albanians by force, had recourse to a perfidious stratagem. He sent messages to all the Albanian Chiefs, telling them that he had come to listen to their demands, and inviting them to an audience.—A great number of them accordingly set out for Bitoglia, accompanied, by way of precaution, by an escort of 5000 men. The Grand Vizier gave the Chiefs an audience, and after hearing their demands, viz. 30,000 persons, or 15,000,000 Turkish piastres, declaring that notwithstanding the embarrassments of the government on account of the late war, he would find means to satisfy them. He only requested that they would remain in the city for a few days, until the arrival of the sums placed in his hands by the Porte, which he said were already on the way.

Having thus gained their confidence, he invited them after they had been four days in the town, to witness a review of his troops, about 15,000 strong.—They accordingly attended, accompanied by an escort of only 400 men. After noticing the evolutions for some time they found themselves suddenly surrounded by the Turkish troops, and 'were massacred to the last man.' The remainder of the 5000, who had been left without the city, were next marched against by the Turks, and immediately betook themselves to flight. But as the Grand Vizier had caused the roads to be previously occupied, it is probable that but a very small number of the Albanians escaped the sword.

LONDON, Sept. 25, (evening)—Up to the time of our going to press, there had been no arrivals at the foreign office, or elsewhere, from Brussels; and we learn from Calais that there had been no intercourse between that town and Brussels for two days. We suspect, therefore, that the troops of the King of the Netherlands were not allowed to enter the city without resistance, and that a serious encounter has taken place between them and the populace.

Courier.

A few days since we mentioned the particulars of a Revolution in the Duchy of Brunswick, (an independent state in Lower Saxony,) and that the Duke had taken refuge in England.—The London Courier states that his brother, Prince William, has, with the concurrence of the people of all ranks, assumed the sovereignty in his stead. There is no abdication however, on the part of the runaway Duke.

Count de Paez has arrived at Paris from Spain, as an extraordinary Courier. He is the bearer of the act of recognition of Louis Philip I. by the Court of Madrid.

The rumour of the negociation with America having taken a favorable turn with regard to the settlement of the intercourse between the United States and the British West India Islands, is fully confirmed. We are assured that the preliminaries of the expected treaty have been sent to Washington some time ago, and there is every probability of their being accepted. [London Globe of the 23d.

EARLY SNOW.

The Boston Transcript of Wednesday says:—'We saw last night the first flakes of snow that has fallen this season. They fell about 10 o'clock, and were quite visible on our coat, and the crown of our hat.'

LETTER FROM LAFAYETTE.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, contains the annexed translation of a letter from General Lafayette to General Bernard, of Washington. A feeling so strong and universal as that which pervades Americans in reference to every thing emanating from the pen of Lafayette, renders it only necessary that we should place it before our readers to cause its general perusal.

PARIS, 8th Sept. 1830.

My Dear General:

Abundance of news must have reached you through the periodical papers. Nevertheless, I think it will be pleasing to you to receive some written details.—You will have received some publications relating to our memorable week. You will also have read an account of the Review by the King in the Champ de Mars, for the distribution of our tri-colored flags to the National Guard. The ceremony was as splendid as that of the Federation of 1790. We had five hundred thousand spectators; and every one was struck with the celerity with which in less than three weeks we have organized nearly fifty thousand men, of National Guards,—armed, equipped, and filing off like veteran troops.

The King handed successively to the General Commander in-Chief the forty-eight tri-coloured flags each surmounted with a cock in lieu of the old imperial eagle, and with this motto: "Liberty—Public Order—Days of 27th, 28th, 29th July, 1830." The Commander-in-Chief took himself the new oath and had it administered to the National Guard. The Colors were intrusted to flag-bearers selected from among the mechanics who had distinguished themselves in fighting in the barricades. The National Guards are organized throughout France. We have already fourteen thousand men for the two arrondissements only of St. Denis and Sceaux.

I send to you the order of the day which I addressed to the National Guards of the Kingdom. Next week a law will be proposed for the final organization of the French National Guard. All the citizens will compose the stationary Guard; the young men the moveable National Guard. From seven to eight hundred thousand fighting men will thus form good corps of reserve.

You know that some disturbances have taken place in Belgium; they will end, I think, by the separation of that country from Holland, under the same sovereign. We have not intertered, except to signify that we shall not suffer that any foreign army should exercise any right of interference, leaving the nations to manage their own affairs according to their will, but not willing that other governments shall interfere to oppress our neighbors.

I send you the exact account of what has taken place in the Chamber relative to South America and Mexico. You will see that I took care to mark the order of the recognitions already made, and to give to our dear U. States the share which belongs to them.

Our republican throne has been recognized immediately by the English Government, and will soon, I hope be recognized by the other powers. You will readily suppose that I did not say that 'this was the best of Republics.' I do not think so: and the Constitution of the United States appears to me far preferable. But I believe we have done for the best in the present circumstances; and have prepared under a popular throne, all republican institutions.—There are not in France, patriots more sincere and enlightened than the King and his son. I knew them but little before, but they have inspired me with the greatest friendship, and confidence; and this sentiment is reciprocal.

This, my dear General is the point at which we have arrived. I do not mention to you some slight disturbances or errors among the machanics. There is not in all this any ill intention, and reasoning alone has been sufficient to persuade them. After all, most of these slight disorders, of which our adversaries have made so much, have been instigated by disguised enemies; and there have been no real troubles but at Nismes; and the zeal of the neighboring National Guards and that of the Line, under the tri-colored flag soon repressed them.

Receive the new assurances of my old and constant friendship. LAFAYETTE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

Events of moment occur with such rapidity in Europe, that nearly every arrival brings interesting intelligence, and places affairs in a new aspect. It has been seen that the predictions of some journals of the speedy end of the revolt in the Netherlands, are far from having been realized. The employment of force by the king, followed by the expulsion (for such it was) of the Dutch troops from Brussels, and the spread of the same spirit into the neighbouring great towns, not only places the king and his Belgian subjects in a new relation, but materially affects the question of the repose of Europe. The passage in Lafayettes letter, published yesterday, touching the position that will be taken by France in case of the interference of foreign powers in Belgic affairs, is very important. This circumstance considered on the one side, and the interest of the Great Powers in the integrity of the kingdom of the Netherlands on the other, may very naturally induce some apprehension of a general war in Europe.

Thus far the posture of things in France cannot be said to have disappointed the friends of order and liberty. The disturbances reported to exist in its southern and western provinces, appear to be the subordinate movements of some ignorant and misguided persons, to which we are inclined to attach but little importance Those in Paris have already subsided. That great differences of opinion exist in that country, is not to be denied. It is probable, indeed, that the republican party is the strongest both in numbers and ability.—For both these opinions, which had been previously expressed in this journal, we find new warrant in the language of the same letter from Lafayette. But this preponderance of the republican sentiment is a reason for looking for a peaceable arrangement of all points; for changes made gradually and without tumult, and responding to the clear indications of the prevailing wish of the nation.

So, also, the new government has been either actually or virtually recognized by the Foreign Powers. Common prudence seemed so absolutely to demand this step on their part, that a contrary procedure was scarcely to be expected. The potentates had every inducement to shun the forcible debate of many important questions with their own subjects, and of course to pass over the events in France as quietly and silently as they could. Their policy is undoubtedly, one would think, to postpone the 'war of opinion' as long as possible.

Nevertheless, the popular excitement is spreading so fast and wide on the Continent, that they may find themselves compelled into the struggle. The present state of Europe is a fine practical commentary on their so called settlement of it fifteen years ago. Not a part of it but breathes disaffection or discontent. If the peace of their dominions is to be secured by a recurrence to strong measures at such brief intervals they will presently find empire scarcely worth possessing. Though they may look on their people only as a herd, yet even a herdsman, as Socrates said to the rulers of his day, 'who should lessen the number of his herd, and reduce the remainder to a state of weakness, must confess that he is a very bad keeper of cattle.'

Some Journals deplore much the excesses of the mob, and have great apprehensions of anarchy If the choice were between continued despotism and continued anarchy, the first horn of the dilemma might be the most endurable. But that is not the point in issue; the true question is, whether the people shall endure a government tyrannical or uncongenial, or subvert it at the expense of some temporary tumult. When the constituted authorities violate the laws, a nation must necessarily for a while act without regular authorities; when they are to pass from an old to a new state of thing, there must necessarily be an interregnum. Moreover, when they are contending with their governors on the ground of these fundamental points the epithet of anarchists is no more due to one party than the other. In the late conflict at Paris, the army of the King was, in the eye of the law of nature, as much a mob as the irregular assemblages of the citizens. When the king stands against the nation, he is the anarchist. We have no idea that the disturbances in Europe are not countenanced by 'the middling and sober classes.' We believe, too, that they will seek 'to restore order and the dominion of regular force;' but it will not be, we hope, by 'joining the higher classes and the royal governments,' but by correcting and perhaps subverting the last. It must be pretty evident by this time, that order will be best promoted by creating governments that do not violate the natural feelings of mankind, nor sacrifice national sentiment to an odious system of military checks and balances. [American.

The Message of the Governor of Georgia was transmitted to the Legislature on the 19th of October.—The ordinary time of meeting of that body was anticipated on account of the disturbances, arising from the intrusions into the Cherokee gold region. Great disorders have occurred there, it appears; and the 1st of June having been fixed on for the period when the state laws were to be extended to that district, every one seemed to consider himself at liberty in the mean time to appropriate as much of its mineral riches as he could. The Indian right of occupancy was wholly disregarded, and the Cherokee government, of whose importance, it is remarked, so much has been said, proved utterly powerless. The United States' troops, however, removed all intruders, in virtue of the nonintercourse law; and although their authority is denied by the state, its exercises was so beneficial at the moment, that no opposition was made to it.

On the 1st of June a proclamation was issued declaring the right of the State to all the gold and other valuable minerals in its ungranted lands occupied by the Indians. This right was supposed to be established by the customary law of all the European nations that had made discoveries, or planted colonies on this Continent, by the paramount title of the state; and by the absence of all right in the Indians. It was found impossible, however, to stop the abuses committed by the gold diggers, especially as there existed no law to prevent entry on the lands occupied by the Indians and taking gold thence. The attention of the legislature is required to the removal of persons who have so entered, and to the prevention of future entreaties for this purpose. The gold mines are of great value. They are found throughout the territory occupied by the Cherokees, but of the greatest value in the district between the Chestatee and Etowah rivers. A survey is recommended of the whole of that country, and an argument is made on the territorial jurisdiction of Georgia. Measures of forbearance are recommended however, towards the Cherokees, and even a delay of the survey in the present excitement on the subject.

The number of white men residing among the Cherokees, is perhaps two hundred and fifty, exclusive of missionaries, traders and peddlers. These men are thought to excite the Indians against the measure of removal; and their own removal, therefore, with proper exceptions, is suggested as expedient At the same time, it is not intended to compel the Indians to leave their lands, if they will live under the laws of the State, however advisable such a measure may be deemed for them. That part of the law of 1829 which annulled all the laws and ordinances of the Cherokee government, has been entirely disregarded by the Indians. The Governor recommends that these pretended legislative acts be made punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary. He protests against the enlisting of the Supreme Court in this question of the independence of the Cherokee Government. He adds,

Although the first efforts of the President to extinguish the Indian title have not proved successful, yet the promptness with which they have been made, and the unreserved manner in which our rights have been acknowledged, require of the State the fullest confidence in the present administration upon this subject. It may be expected that the contract of 1802 will now be honestly executed, if the neglect of former administrations and the opposition to this, has not rendered it impossible. Both policy on our part and respect for the Government, demand that we should wait patiently, without acting, the result of the exertions of the President in using the means provided by Congress for that purpose. If unfortunately for us, he should fail entirely, it will be proper for the State to look no longer to the contract of 1802, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to its lands, but to exercise its own powers for the management of its own internal concerns.

The remainder of the Message, which is of extreme length, relates to topics which are either uninteresting beyond the limits of the state, or have been noticed in previous messages of governors. We find that measures are still going on for improving the roads and rivers, a system which, in the present condition of the state, and from the nature of the staple commodity, cotton, is declared to be better than the undertaking of expensive canals, of turnpike or Rail-roads. [ib.

ADDRESS

From the inhabitants of London to the citizens of Paris.

'You have bravely fought the fight of Freedom!

You have nobly won its victories! We bear you our heartiest congratulations.

'History has but few pages of untarnished glory. She has none brighter than that of your 'glorious revolution' to convey to future ages. There may patriotism study its sublime duties and heroism learn its highest lessons.

'We pray that the liberty which has been so triumphantly established may be perpetuated among you forever, that under its holy auspices the dominion of peace and prosperity may become omnipotent; and while, at the foot of the altar of freedom, we would bury every vestige of strife and animosity, we here record our solemn conviction that the great interests of freedom are the great, the common interests of the whole family of man.'

SEAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We have been favoured with an impression, on paper, from the new seal of the House of Representatives of the United States; and for chastness of design and skill and taste in its execution, we have seen but few specimens of American art that can surpass it. The Seal represents the Capitol as seen from the Northeast, presenting at once a view of the Eastern front of the building, and the noble facade towards the North. Underneath are inscribed the words: 'House of Representatives of the United States,' and the medallion is surrounded by stars, corresponding in number to the States of the Union.

We know not to whom we are indebted for this tasteful design. The die for the Seal was cut by Mr. R. G. Lanphier. [U. S. Tel.

Accounts have been received at New York from Montevideo, to the 21st August, stating that the brig Pacific, Conking, from Baltimore, was at that port selling her flour at $13 per bbl. and the brig Spark, Smith, hence, was at Buenos Ayres on the 12th August, selling flour at $70 a $73, currency.

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