FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Brighton, Capt. Huttleson, at New York, from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the evening of the 15th of October, inclusive. The Brighton left Portsmouth on the morning of the 17th.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The most prominent and far the most important item of intelligence contained in these papers, is the following letter from Ostend. It was received by the London Morning Herald, by an extraordinary express at 6 o'clock in the morning of October 13th, and immediately published in a second edition.

"OSTEND, Monday, October 11.

"I hasten to send you the important communication which has just been made to me, that a Prussian army had entered Belgium. They have opened at three several points—first by increasing the garison of Luxemburg (where 4000 Prussians always were under treaty) to 16000 men, next, by Maestricht, with 6000 men; and then at a point more north in Guelders, which I cannot distinctly make out, with 8000 men. The whole are to be directed on Brussels. It is further said that the Prussian force destined for this service amounts altogether to 50,000 men, and that Prince Albert, who lately married the daughter of the King of Holland, is at their head.

"Aware how newspaper intelligence is perverted to Stock Exchange purposes, I think it right to keep myself clear of any charge of that nature, by saying that the above intelligence has not been communicated to me in an official shape. I believe it, however, to be true; and the English family to whom it was sent, by a friend from Maestricht, are acting upon it and intend to quit this country on Tuesday.

"We are without any additional intelligence from Brussels.

"If the Provisional Government are acquainted with the march of the Prussians, they have not as yet communicated it to the people. A report, however, prevails, that M. de Potter has gone to Paris, and if the news be true, it is probable that he has done so to demand assistance."

It is equally unfortunate and unaccountable, that in our different files of London papers, all of the 14th are missing—so that we have no means of judging what degree of reliance, or whether any, was given to this information by the most intelligent of the London press. In the London Standard of the 15th, however, we find a letter from Paris of the 13th, which, besides wearing an important aspect in other respects, corroborates the information of the Morning Herald. We quote the whole passage:—

"It is announced to-day, by letters from Berlin and from Frankfort, that the King of Prussia has actually marched 15,000 troops to the frontiers of Belgium, and that 10,000 further troops will soon follow their steps. If this statement be true, and I have every reason for thinking it probable, the question will become increasingly complicated—since, if the civil war between Holland and Belgium shall rage in a few days with increased violence, it cannot be supposed that the Prussian forces will remain inactive or mere idle spectators of the passing events. You will recollect, that I lately spoke of the non-suppression of political excitement in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia. This statement was quite correct. The King of Prussia, with a view of suppressing this revolutionary movement, has directed the tax on the vineyards not to be collected this year. This measure, though late, has given it is said considerable satisfaction, and the government is more popular. It is added that the King of Holland has received real assistance from Berlin, in the shape of both money and men—the Prussian forces arriving as travellers or private individuals, habited in the dress of private persons. On the whole, we are waiting with great anxiety for the next mail from the Hague, in order to learn whether the threatened attack on Brussels will or will not be made forthwith. It is said that the King of the Netherlands, being assured of the non-intervention of either England or France, has resolved on fighting out the question with the Belgians, and on not submitting to the separation of Belgium from his throne."

In alluding to the reports that Prussia was collecting force on the frontiers of Belgium, the London *Courier* says "nothing more has been done by Prussia than what under the circumstances, was indispensable to her own security. It was not to have been expected that she would be indifferent to the events which were acting near her own frontier, but we believe we may say without fear of contradiction, that Prussia will not make any movement calculated to retard the pacification which is at hand, or to create uneasiness to the French government. Every thing at present indicates a happy termination of the dispute between the Dutch and the Belgians, and Prussia will not be so unwise as to depart from the line of neutrality which has been prescribed by a desire to maintian the peace of Europe."

There is a wide difference of opinion among the news-writers, editors and their correspondents, touching the probable result of this Belgic revolution. The editor of the Standard maintains that the affairs of the country are approaching to a slow but certain accommodation. The perfect good faith with which the French have preserved their neutrality, leaves the revolutionists, according to the Standard, entirely without hope of success, and all they can now expect from a perseverance in rebellion, is to make the best terms for themselves. "No doubt the real motive for procrastinating a final and pacific arrangement is the anxiety of the rebel chiefs to obtain the benefit of an amnesty, or secure the means of a safe retreat. And from the first day it must have been obvious to every man of common sense, that no independent effort could enable the people of Brussels to triumph over their sovereign. They are the inhabitants of an open city, in the middle of a flat country of no great extent, this country being studded with fortresses, the greater part still in the hands of the King. Their country is bounded on one side by the sea still commanded by their offended master; on another by his still loyal Dutch provinces; on a third by the provinces of Prussia; and on the fourth by France;—but by France which has proved herself no friend to the unjustifiable treason of the Bruxellois.—Such is the local position of the Belgian rebels."

On the other hand, the Correspondent of the same paper, who is evidently a man of intelligence and observation, writes from Paris, October 13th, as follows:

"The question of Belgium is very far indeed from a settlement. I have just this instant conversed with a merchant of great respectability, who has arrived only to-day from Brussels. He states, that according to the latest news from the Hague, the King of the Netherlands had resolved on not yielding to the demands of the southern provinces—and that another attempt would be made at the reduction of Brussels, unless the Prince of Orange should be forthwith accepted as governor of the Belgian provinces, the King of course, always remaining monarch of the two countries. He assures me, however, that the Belgians are no less resolute than his Majesty, and that, whilst he is determined on enforcing his rights, they are resolved upon opposing them. The provisional or revolutionary government is adopting various means of defence, whilst the Prince Frederick is arranging for another and more successful attack."

The Belgian Provisional Government has refused to allow even Belgians from abroad to enter that country. This is not an idle rumour, although there are many idle ones afloat, as the Paris Moniteur of the 13th publishes a telegraphic despatch from Lille, stating the fact of the refusal of the Belgians to enter, and which will have the effect of deterring a vast number of them, and other persons, from proceeding to the frontiers, as they had intended to aid the Revolutionists. The Belgian government has come to this decision, some say, in consequence of finding a vast number of foreigners in Brussels, and in all the towns and villages of the southern provinces, whose intentions are by no means known or satisfactorily explained. Messrs. Potter and others fear that if Prince Frederick shall again march against the southern capital, they shall find among themselves some thousands of foreigners who will take up arms for the royal cause. It is confessed by some, that "there are now in Brussels many penitent traitors, pining for a return of the authority of the prince, or even of the King."

The proclamation of the Prince of Orange is said to have given considerable satisfaction in Ghent, Louvane, and some other towns.—The Hague Journal of Oct. 13th contains a declaration from the Post Office, that it cannot undertake to convey letters to the districts in the hands of the insurgents. The committee for considering the best means of separating Holland from Belgium, still sits at the Hague; it is generally considered that they will propose that the Belgians should have a separate legislation under the dynasty of Orange.

Meantime however, the proceedings of the Bruxellois Provisional Government are far from wearing the appearance of an intended submission, or any distrust in their own means of defence.

The Courier des Pays Bas of Oct. 13, contains a Decree of the Provisional Government of Belgium, regulating the election of a National Convention to be composed of two hundred deputies.

General Van Halen has been displaced, to make room for M. le General Major Goethals, who is named General of Division, and Chief of the Committee of War.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon dates are to the 26th ult. It was deemed unlikely, though there had been no insurgent movement of much consequence, that the then present state of things could long continue. The apparent apathy was ascribed to uncertainty as to what would be done in Spain, from which country scarcely a rumour had been heard for a fortnight previous. The American brig, captured with the Diana, had not been given up, notwithstanding the urgent application of the Charge d'Affaires. Imprisonments continued. The discount on government paper on the 25th was 32½. A great number of papers were regularly purloined from the London mail, and there was no doubt it was done in the Portuguese Post Office. French papers were more frequently purloined than any others. Nothing is more common than to open letters; and sometimes they are not ceromonious enough to seal them afterwards.

Fifty prisoners, among whom were seven or eight well dressed Constitutionalits, were marched through the streets on the 23d September, chained together by two and two, previous to their being transported to Africa.—The number of Constitutionalists imprisoned at Oporto between the 1st of September 1828, and the 1st of September, 1830, was 1004; of whom 113 were discharged, 37 transported, 20 banished in the kingdom, 19 condemned in costs, 28 died in the infirmary, 12 were hanged, 9 banished to foreign countries, and 766 remain in prison. In the fortresses of Almeida and gaol of Villa Real there were supposed to be 500 and upwards imprisoned; and in addition to this huge number there were supposed to be in the District of Porto, 1000 persons out on bail, who must surrender when called for.

SPAIN.—Agitation prevailed in Cadiz during the month of September, without the cause being distinctly understood. M. Moret, charged with the maritime custom house became excessively unpopular, from directing the pursuit of smugglers, and when three of the latter were killed under the walls of Port St. Phillippe, the exasperation became so great that he was obliged to save himself by escaping to the island of Leon. Nine persons concerned in the transaction, were arrested. The governor of Cadiz, M de Flaixes, was dismissed by a Cabinet order on the 29th, and Colonel Yero appointed in his place. The arrest of Carlist conspirators continued.

At a late interview with his Ministers, King Ferdinand took Calomarde aside, and in a state of great irritation, was overheard to say, "Thou shalt answer to me for it with thy head!"—Calomarde went away much agitated, and has been ill ever since.

The government was in fact adopting the system of terror. A decree was issued declaring all persons concerned in plans for the establishment of another form of governnient, to be subject to the penalty of death. It was received with scorn and indignation.

The King showed a distrust of the Royalist volunteers. Their Captain General had been dismissed.—The Messager des Chambres contains under date of Madrid, October 10, an announcement that the Society of the Anillerros had completed its labors in forming a *project* of a new Council of State, to consist of 15 members, which, with other changes was to be submitted to the King for his approbation.

From Bayonne they wrote on the 8th, that the divisions among the Constitutionalists continued. The Junta was aware that the Constitutionalists had no chance without Mina. The Provisional government and the Head Quarters of Mina were to be established at St. Sebastian. That place was garrisoned by militia the officers of which were royalists; but the subalterns and privates were said to be waiting for the constitutionalists to deliver the town up to them, which would have been done, had not the garrison been again changed and replaced by royal guards.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of Oct 13th announces the recognition of the new order of things in France by the King of Sweden and Norway—by the Pope—and, as we interpret it, by Baden; though it merely states that Colonel de la Sollaye delivered a letter from the Grand Duke to the King of the French.

The *Journal du Commerce* of the same date says the Prefect of Bouches-du-Rhone has made known that the Consul-General of Austria at Marseilles has received an official despatch, announcing that his government has recognized that of Louis Philip I. The Journal adds: "We are not yet in possession of such information at Paris."

The conduct of Russia excites also no ordinary degree of fear and surprise. It was generally believed, that the recognition of the King of the French by Prussia, was to have been at once followed by a similar recognition on the part of the court of St. Petersburgh.—But it is now openly stated in Paris, and no one denies it, that the Emperor Nicholas, on learning of the revolution in the Pays Bas determing on delaying a measure which he had before decided on.

It appears that serious disturbances have taken place at Montauban; the details have not been received. In consequencce of these disorders, the 55th regiment of the line, which was proceeding from Bordeaux to Toulouse, received orders to change its route and to march for Montauban.

One hundred and thirty new elections are about to take place. This will be a trial from which several advantages may be drawn. A calculation may be made as to the exact measures which ought to be taken for aiding the national welfare. The Chamber of Deputies thus organised will afford a sure ground of comparison to the Crown, in order to fill up the vacancies in the Chamber of Peers, and which is expected to have the aristocracy of the age faithfully represented.

GERMANY.—The latest German mail, received in London on the 15th, contains accounts of further riots at Dresden, but no details are given. Local associations under the authority of the King, are forming to preserve the interest and peace of the country. Some disturbances also are reported from Berlin.—A Paris letter of the 13th, says,—

From almost every part of Germany we daily hear of disturbances of a local or general character. In ordinary times they would not affect us by their nature, or appear grave; but in moments like the present, when, in almost every country of Europe popular movements and insurrections are taking place, they cannot fail of creating alarm and uneasiness.

Disturbances took place in the city of Breslaw, on the 28th of September, but they were promptly suppressed by the Burgher Guard and the garrison.—No person was killed or wounded, but many houses inhabited by Jews, had the windows broken.

Disorders of the same kind broke out at Manheim, on the 2d October. The Augsburg Gazette states that Duke William will take the reins of the state with the tacit consent of the Great Powers. All that has passed will be considered a family dispute, and Duke Charles will be forced to consent to abdicate.

Letters from Frankfort state that Austria has transmitted to M. Ottenfelt, her internuncio at Constantinople, a note concerted with the Cabinet, authorising her Minister to advise the Divan to accede to the request which will be made by General Guillemmot, to recognise the King of the French; but on the express condition of the immediate evacuation of Algiers, an evacuation already promised, to England.

Letters from Stutgard announce that according to the resolution of the German Diet, the Wurtemburg contingent for the army of confederation is being formed.

We learn by accounts from Prussia that the King had issued an order by which the imposts on Rhenish, and other wines, the produce of Prussian dominions, had been taken off.

The Gazette of Hanover denies officially what has been stated in the German papers, that the public tranquillity has been disturbed. They daily expect the order of King William IV. to furnish the Hanoverian army with its full compliment.

The Germanic Diet, at one of its last sittings, voted the sum of 10,732 florins for the expenses of quartering the Austrian troops, who, on the 1st of November next, will arrive at Mayence.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Standard, of the 15th, (evening,) says:—

"Ministers have been in active communication the whole morning. Sir R. Peel, Lord Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Ellenborough, had long interviews with the Duke of Wellington."

The Morning Herald says—

"A good deal of surprise has been expressed at Sir George Murray's removal from the Colonial Department, which, coupled with the previous transfer of Sir Henry Hardinge from the War Office, looks as if the Premier had taken the hint, so often given him, that his Administration had partaken rather too much of the character of a military Government."

A letter from London of 14th October, says—The weather has been very fine for the farmers gathering their seeds. Flour moves off slowly at 28 a 26s. in bond, and is rather heavy of sale at 35 to 38s, duty paid.

FRENCH MARKETS.

Havre, Oct. 13.—It was expected that the port would soon be opened to the admission of Foreign Wheat to consumption; bonded wheat was therefore much in demand, whilst duty paid was difficult of sale.

Advices from Toulouse, to 5th, state that the price of Wheat duty paid has declined in the two or three proceeding market days; that the average price at the market day October 4, was 18f. 87c, it had been above 20f.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, 14th Oct. 1830.

The near approach of the session of parliament gives rise to much speculation as to the plans of the Duke of Wellington for the composition of his cabinet and in regard to the domestic and foreign relations of the country.—It is said that Sir George Murray is already on the eve of quitting the colonial department that Mr. Goulburn is to resign the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Speakership of the Commons, and that Lord Palmerston, the Grants, &c. are to form an alliance with the administration.

The feelings of this government are very strongly averse to the annexation of the Netherlands to France. To satisfy and quiet jealousies, it has been found requisite on the part of France to give the most positive assurances of a determinatation to refrain from enlarging its territory and still it is evident that even the actual arrest of French subjects on the point of passing the Frontiers has hardly removed the apprehensions excited by the levy of the 106,000 French soldiers. Preparations for hostilities however have taken place in this country. What may happen when Parliament meets will depend on the events of the day. At present the settlement of the disturbances is the object nearest the heart of every European soverign and the next is to adjust them without forcible interference, because they have latterly been in the habit of extolling the principle of non-interference, and also because they more than suspect that interfering would be the commencement of such dissentions between Sovereigns and subjects as would shake down most of the thrones in Europe.

Benevolence.—We learn that the gentleman of whom Mr. Randolph rented a furnished house in St. Petersburgh (which he kept about a week,) has remitted the amount received in payment, 190 rubles, equal to $140, as a donation to the Boston Seamen's Friend Society.

From the Lowell Mercury.

"AMERICAN SYSTEM."

On every approaching election the opposition cry out 'the American System;' of which they say that Henry Clay is the father. This American System, if Henry Clay be its father, is neither his son or daughter—(we do not know that his party have fixed upon the gender, by which it is to be distinguished.) With this child, say the Claymen, he must either rise or fall. If the system of which he is the "father and founder" be sustained—he must come up—if it be not sustained he must go down. Let it then be down; for so have decreed an immense majority of the nation. But the *true* American System, will not go down with Clay roads and canals, which the orator would build, by a tax on commerce, *if the people would let him.*

The Claymen also in the manufacturing districts *pretend* to be the only friends to the manufacturing interests in the United States.—They pretend that the Jackson men are all for "nullification" and opposed to the "protecting system." Hence many well disposed persons still hang upon the remaining fragments of the powers that are anxious to be, instead of those that be, and will be. But the Claymen themselves are the real nullifyers. By the powers they would derive from their construction (or rather destruction) of the federal constitution, they would consolidate the States into one great empire.

This pretended American System of theirs, is however, a mere hobby, by which they long to mount into power. Little indeed do Henry Clay and Tobias Watkins care for the real interests of the nation. Their sole object is once more to lay their fingers upon the keys to Uncle Sam's Iron chest. Whatever pretence they may set up, whatever hobby they mount, selfishness moves the wires. What evidence have the people of their patriotism, except what is contained in their own professions?—None. What evidence have the people that the friends of the administration are opposed to a judicious Tariff, and in favour of nullification, except the misrepresentations of the prostituted presses of the opposition? None.

Let a protecting duty, so moderate as not to encourage smuggling, and at the same time sufficiently high to enable our own mechanics to compete with foreigners in our own markets, at least be levied upon the imported article.

It is a question worthy of a candid investigation, whether the high tariff, or low tariff men be the real friends of home manufactures.

A reduction of the tariff, or of taxes, in any form, would naturally reduce the price of all kinds of provisions. A reduction in the expense of living, would in turn reduce the price of labor—and a reduction in the price of labor would of necessity reduce the expense of manufacturing goods. This would be giving the best and surest encouragement to the manufacturing interests. Thus we see plainly, that the low duty system is the true American System, Henry Clay and his followers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Again as to internal improvements: The low Tariff or taxation system is the proper policy for the country. It is idle to tax commerce to enable Congress to build roads and canals. Suppose for exemple that Massachusetts pay one million of dollars in a tax to the General Government—would it not be better to reduce the taxes to one hundred thousand dollars, supposing that *that* sum would defray the necessary expenses of the nation, would it not be a good policy to reduce the taxes nine hundred thousand dollars? This sum would then be at the disposal of the State! The resources of the States individually must always be in proportion to high or low duties collected by Congress. But if the high tariff system must be continued, would it not be preferable to divide the surplus revenue to the States in proportion to their taxable property, rather than to create a host of federal officers to lay it out in turnpikes and canals?

The people will think of these things; and will not much longer be hoaxed, by the perpetual cry of "the American System"—"the American System"—"the American System!!"

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The late election in Pennsylvania has, we think, almost convinced our opponents, that all their attempts to overthrow the combined democracy of the Commonwealth, will be idle and futile. There has been a fair contest in the state, at a time when the Anti-Masonic excitement was "in the full tide of successful experiment," and the democratic triumph has been so overwhelming that our enemies look against at the feint prospect of success from any renewed efforts. The Democratic party is associated with all our proudest recollections—our civil priviliges, earned by the glorious exertions of our ancestors, and all the military triumphs of our patrotic soldiery, may be attributed to the salutary influence of those principles, which have always been cherished by every Democratic Republican. Every means which political ingenuity could devise, has heretofore been attempted to sap the foundation of its strength. The supremacy of the democratic party has always been sustained, by the only legitimate source of power in a free country, the attachment and support of the people. Its great principles are, perfect freedom and equality of rights, universal suffrage and religious toleration. Under the influence of these beneficent principles, our country has become the pride of Nations; and at this time in Europe, countries groaning under the servile bondage which despotism and royalty confer, are struggling to catch the glorious blessings that we are enjoying. And yet, there are those amongst us, who talk of their violated rights; of a NEW Declaration of Independence, and of a crusade,—not like those of old—but one that is too prostrate and destroy all intelligence and free will, and to make the only standard of political faith, an entire submission to the Baal of Anti-Masonry. The people of this State are too intelligent to be duped, and the ballot boxes on the 2d Tuesday of October last, have displayed the strength of the democratic party in such vivid colours, that the most candid of our opponents already perceive, that the dirge of all their prospects and fond hopes has already been sung. Anti-Masonry, touched by the wand of democracy, has crumbled to the dust.—*Lan. Intel.*

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the scandalous reports which have been published recently, in regard to our minister at Russia, holds the following language:—

"And who are these "respectable" men? Are they willing to give up their names and to repeat to the government the statements which they have made to the Public? That much of what they have said is gross exaggeration; that they are in these respects either dupes or deceivers, there is little hesitation in believing. It is known that Mr. Randolph is a singular man and that those who do not understand his habits are apt entirely to mistake his character. No man besides has been more frequently the subject of abusive caricatures. Indeed, he had scarcely left the U. States before he was grossly misrepresented in one of the very journals, which is now most busy in ridiculing his conduct at St. Petersburg. The present Opposition too spares no man—It employs every means of warfare through all the various shades of misrepresention down to forgery itself.—Its Press, even if it were to speak the truth, has so often lied, that like the Shepherd's boy in the fable, it would scarcely be believed.—When these things are considered and when we moreover recollect how much Mr. R's. calm and dignified conduct before he left the country, had extorted the approbation of all who saw him—how much he had graced the retirement to which he had voluntarily gone—how coolly he had borne himself through the stirring scenes of the late Virgina Convention—how dignified yet how courteous to all was his conduct before he sailed; how many friends he had attached to himself, both here and at Norfolk, to the very moment of his embarkation, how handsomely his shipmates have spoken of his demeanor on board the ship, how easily the most trifling acts of such a gentleman are colored and mirepresented—and have been in some respects as we have good reasons to believe since he landed at St. Petersburgh—we are compelled to receive all these statements with the utmost caution and incredulity.—But if these accounts should unfortnuately turn out to be true; if on investigating the subject the administration should be satisfied, that Mr. R. from the infirmity of temper has points in his character different from those of most men, from the violence of indisposition or from any other cause, has lost sight of the discretion and dignity which ought to attach to the Representative of his country abroad, there cannot be two opinions about the course which it becomes *them* immediately to pursue."

MR. JOHN Q. ADAMS' VIEW OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE INDINAN TRIBES.

We copy the following from one of Mr. Adams, Messages to Congress, in order to exhibit *his* opinion upon the subject in contrast with that of his friends, who have endeavored to embarrass the administration of General Jackson, by claiming for the Indians the right of sovereignty within the States.

"We have been more successful in the acquisition of their lands, than in imparting to them the principles, of inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistance; and when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization and the doctrines of Christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, *communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty, within the territories of the members of our union. This state of things requires a remedy should be provided*—a remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soul.

MR. CLAY'S BIOGRAPHER.

The strolling editor who has gone from New England to Kentucky to write the Life (what a life!) of a strolling candidate for the Presidency, frequently edifies the editor of the Boston Courier, and nauseates its readers, by his epistolary puerilities from the West. We copy the following from his letter, dated "Lexington, Oct. 15."

"That he will be universally supported in the West I have no doubt, if I can judge from what inquiry and observation teach me. In this State there is still among portions of the LOWER CLASSES, *the most bitter, unbending, uncompromising hostility to Mr. Clay;* while I believe I am justified in asserting that the greater part of the *better informed* planters and tradesmen are as unwavering in their friendship to his cause."

Again, this promising sailing of New England Federalism says:

"May New England adopt the same faith; for it is certain that Mr. Clay's history is nothing but a chapter from her Political Primer."

The flippant historian appears to have hit upon the happy method of summing up the whole philosophy and substance of his work, even before he has begun it. We have here in three short lines, the whole pith and marrow of the forth coming Biography. The "*Life of Mr. Clay*" will appear to be nothing more nor less than "a chapter from the Political Primer of New England!" There is more truth in this than was meant to meet the eye; for the Primer alluded to can be none other than that in which the sages of the Hartford Convention had grounded their faith.

LAFAYETTE.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Sentinel, in relation to the course of Lafayette in the recent revolution, holds the following language. It furnishes the most lucid and probable solution of his motives that we have seen.

"The purer and more decided reformers, who had volunteered as leaders and organizers during the three days war in the capital, waited for Lafayette to pronounce the word republic; the party of intriguers who watched the moment to put forward a King of their own, effected the manœuvre by arrogating that influence which then courted for authority, and which in moral right and popular opinion, belonged to Lafayette alone; namely—to speak in the name of the nation. He spoke not; for directly and positivily, Lafayette would not—could not speak in favour of any government which bore the name and form of privilege, while won into the belief that the government favoured by the provisional committee and their party in the Chamber, would have nothing of privilege but the name and form, and harbouring some doubts how far the nation was as yet prepared unitedly and confidently, to place itself (in the face of all the governments and armies of Europe, and under the disadvantages of all the secret corruption so long bred and fostered at home by successive despotism) on the broad basis of American republicanism: he would not oppose what he could not thoroughly approve.

There were also circumstanees in the situation of Lafayette, which considering his mental elevation and conscious purity, were calculated to embarrass his movements and to incapacitate him from volunteering the character of sponser for the nation. An appeal from him to the people to chose their own government would have been equivalent to a recommendation of a republic, and in which case he would have been its President.—This had long been the wish and avowed object of the generous and influential youth of Paris, and of the more enlightened cities and departments; and generally speaking, of all the power and more conscientious reformers of France. The interested politicians and half going patriots, in the Chamber of Deputies and out of it who cared for their own interest first and then for those of the people, knew all there was to fear from the merited popularity of Lafayette. No arts were spared therefore by indirectly working on his delicacy, as well as scrupulous conscientiousness to neutralize his influence, until a government could be patched up with him. This was not difficult, while it was made to appear that by sacrificing the name of Republic all its principles would be secured. That such were the pure motives which dicated the conduct of Lafayette, appears sufficiently in his own confidential account of the agreement entered into between the republican party, of which he was the organ, and the specious, but hollow politicans who contrived to win his countenance for the establishment of the patchwork government which is now the laughing-stock of Paris. "On the 30th July, the people being victorious, and the enemy driven in retreat to St. Cloud, I announced to them that all reconciliation with the existing government was impossible and that the royal family had ceased to reign. Then, after consulting circumstances, and what was conceived to be the views of a large majority of the nation, we republicans consented to a patriotic union with a popular throne, surrounded with institutions truly free, and expressly stipulating against the existence of every hereditary institution whatever." "You will think, perhaps," continues the venerable patriot in the letter from which I quote, "that we might have done better I believe not. As for the choice of the individual (the King) it is excellent and I am more and more pursuaded of this every day. But many of those who surrounded him are inadequate to the critical exigencies of the times and the circumstance in which we are placed."

Those who possess a thorough knowledge of the high-minded patriotism and consistent principles of Lafayette, feel satisfied that his eye will closely watch the helm of the government, and his hand be ready to steady it in necessity.

LADY MORGAN'S FRANCE.

We believe Lady Morgan's France has not reached this country yet. It is said to be exceedingly interesting, both from the style and its general contents—it contains a biography of Lafayette. The following extract from the work is in her Ladyship's happiest vein:

"Years and hours are no certain measures of the duration of life. A long life is that in which we live every hour, and feel that we do so. It is a life made up of a vivid, rapid, and varied sensations, the parents of lasting impressions, and of prelific combinations of ideas, a life in which the feelings are preserved fresh by past associations, and the fancy exercised by a quick succession of images; a life which, whether it makes us feel the blessings or the burdens of existence, still gives the full consciousness that we do 'live, breathe, and have a being.' All that is not this, is nothing,—or at best, the raw material of life, unworked and enjoyed; it is the charcoal and oyster shell, substantially identical with the diamond and the pearl, but wanting in the lustre and polish which confer on them their rarity and value.

"The quantity of sensations and ideas we have crowded into a pretty space of time, since our arrival in Paris, is well worth twenty years of ordinary existence. The old friendships revived, the new ones founded, and the changes impressed on every object and institution of taste, feeling, and opinion, during the interval of our absence, have left no breathing time for reflection. I have not yet found leisure to register a single impression for my own amusement, or haply for that of the world, which, it must be allowed, is not very difficult to amuse.

"Still the bright Aurora of my return to the land of my predelection has not risen cloudless; a mist has passed across the glow of its horizon; and the light of the brilliant welcome, which has been given me in this capital European intellect (like the sunshine of the month that brought me here) has been sullied by a tear, which no sunshine can dry at its source, or restrain from falling.

"The morning of my arrival, I took up my old Paris visiting book for 1818, to look for addresses, to despatch cards to old acquaintances, and notes to friends, after the Paris fashion. The first name that met my eye was one which made me shudder, and feel, as I had felt when I broke the black seal of the letter which so unexpectedly announced the decease of its owner. Well might that distinguished name present itself the first upon the list. The first hand that was wont to hail our return to France, was Denon's; the first cordial smile that gave us the warm assurances of a welcome was his. Other hands were now extended, other smiles beamed now as brightly; but his were dimmed forever.

"The brightest aspect of the national character in other times, and under other institutions, was preserved and presented in the person of Denon. Kind, courteous, cordial, gay, witty, and learned, he was not only the most agreeable and instructive of companions, but the most obliging and serviceable of friends. His brilliant and varied conversation was a book in which men might read strange things. The page, minister, and *gentilhomme de la Chambre* of Louis the 15th, the friend of Voltaire, the intimate of Napoleon; the traveller and historian of modern Egypt, the director of the *Muses* of France, when Paris was the museum of the world,—as courtier, diplomatist, author, artist, antiquarian, he had passed the ordeal of the greatest changes, the most violent transitions the world had ever seen; and he had passed them with principles unshaken and feelings unworn; all this was Denon; but though he were not all, or any of this: still he suited me—*I* suited him. The same follies made us laugh, the same crimes made us sad. There was between us that sympathy, in spite of the disparity of years and talents, which, whether in trifles or essentials—between the frivolous or profound,—makes the true basis of those ties, so sweet to bind, so bitter to break! As I drew my pen across his precious and historic name, I felt as if I was throwing earth on his grave!"

From the Quebec Star.

A Dark Day in Quebec.—At Quebec the morning of the 28th of October, 1830, was singularly obscure. It was to such a degree at eight o'clock that many persons just awaking from slumber prolonged by the darkness thought the day was merely drawing. From the North West to the North there extended a broad belt of pale yellow light having its upper out line curved as that of the Aurora Borealis usually is, that is, conformable to the convexity of the earth. This luminous band differed in position from the Aurora in having less extension towards the East and more towards the West and in consisting of a steady instead of corruscating light. The atmosphere all round was of such obscurity as to render that light, from contrast the more vivid. When in three quarters of an hour the ascendency of the sun had prevailed, it was preceived that an enermous mass of dense clouds was on the ground, but it could not be determined through such a shroud, to which of Howard's classes of atmospheric vapour this phenomenon belonged. It will be inquired what was the cause of so unusual appearance. Mariners of long experience cannot remember the occurrence of an equal darkness in the day time. We do not pretend to explain the circumstance, our object being merely to record the fact.

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