

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES. No. 7—Vol. III.] BALTIMORE, OCT. 9, 1830. [Vol. XXXIX. WHOLE No. 995.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARTER OF FRANCE. Having published a copy of the charter granted by Louis the 18th, we now give a copy of that which was established by the representatives of the people, and sworn to by Louis Philip—marking most of the alterations.

SEQUENCES! The passage of the Balkan, by the Russians, opened to us the commerce of the Black Sea; and the ordinances of Charles the 10th, to render the people of France slaves, may lead to an adjustment of our claims for spoils committed in the reign of Napoleon! Thus one event is "dove-tailed" to another, without any seeming affinity.

THE HOME MARKET. The consumption of cotton at Providence, R. I. and its vicinity, for the year ending 30th Sept. was 43,000 bales, worth \$1,700,000.

This cotton has been manufactured into about 70,500,000 yards of cloth, which has sold at about nine cents per yard, averaging the different qualities and prices, thus producing a gross sale of \$6,450,000.

Of this sum, a very great proportion has been returned to the south, in payment for cotton and provisions, leaving to the manufacturer a reasonable profit, if an opinion may be formed from the cheerful activity which now prevails in this neighborhood. [Prov. Adv.]

"EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM." Money, hard dollars, have become very plentiful in the United States. The supply of specie is larger than it has been for many years past. Dollars are remitted from England in the place of goods, and all the world is apparently in debt to the United States: exchange on the United States, at London, is above the real par, sufficiently so to pay freight, insurance, &c. on the transmission of dollars. What has caused this? **THE HOME MARKET FOR OUR FARMERS, IN THE PROGRESS OF OUR MANUFACTURERS.** Herein is the true "politics for farmers."

A NEW PAPER is proposed to be published at New York, by Mr. E. V. Sparhawk, to be called the "Daily Herald"—and become an earnest supporter of the "American System."

Such a publication is much needed in the city of New York, and we wish the fullness of success to the undertaking.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. Extract from a reply of gen. Jackson to the Hawkins county, (Tenn.) committee, from the Washington Telegraph of last Saturday:—"My course, in withholding my approval of the Maysville road bill, was plainly pointed out, as I believe, by the constitution; and, if sustained by the majority of the people, will restore me to private life with the pleasing reflection that I have neither violated my official duties, nor weakened that sacred instrument, with which is indissolubly bound the liberties of our common country. I trust it may have the effect of awakening public attention to the importance of extinguishing, as speedily as possible, the public debt—to the baneful consequences necessarily resulting from a profligate expenditure of the public money, and to the necessity of restoring the government to its original simplicity in the exercise of all its functions."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. *Elijah Hayward*, one of the judges of the supreme court of Ohio, to be commissioner of the general land office.

William Findlay, of Pa. to be treasurer of the mint of the United States.

NEW YORK. The New York Evening Journal says that gen. Root accepts the nomination of the Working
VOL. XXXIX—No. 3.

Men's convention at Salina; and expects, in a few days, to give his "unequivocal acceptance," &c. Mr. Pitcher, it is variously stated, will not accept.

ALBANY. The election for charter officers was held in this city on the 28th ult. The "Argus" divides the parties into "republican" and "coalition." The "coalition" ticket prevailed in the first, third and fifth wards, by considerable majorities, and partially in the 4th: the "republican," alias "regency," ticket, as it is called, succeeded in the 2nd ward by an average majority of 15 or 16 votes. Of the twenty gentlemen composing the board of aldermen, by whom the mayor is elected, thirteen are "anti-regency." The parties appear to have exerted themselves greatly, and a complete revolution has been effected.

MARYLAND. The general election in this state took place on Monday last, and a wonderful revolution has been effected. The administration party, last year, elected their governor and council by a majority of seven votes. Now the majority against that party will be forty-one. The political character of the senate is not changeable by the people until next year, but the governor and council, &c. are chosen by joint ballot; the senate, elected in 1826, stands 11 Jackson and 4 anti-Jackson; but the house of delegates just elected, will be composed of 64 anti-Jackson, and 16 Jackson members.

DELAWARE. The general election in this state was held on Tuesday last. The returns are not yet received, but it is morally certain that Mr. Milligan, the anti-Jackson candidate for congress, (in the place of Mr. Johns, who declined a poll,) has beaten Mr. Ridgely, late one of the senators of the United States, by a majority estimated at 500 or 600 votes.

It is believed, also, that the whole anti-Jackson ticket for members of the state legislature, sheriff, &c. has succeeded in New Castle county, by a small majority, which county, in 1829, gave a majority of 512 to the Jackson ticket. Mr. Milligan appears to have had a majority of 4 votes—Mr. Capelle, the anti-Jackson candidate for sheriff, 354.

GLORIOUS NULLIFICATION! In Georgia, some of the counties have set up a claim to nullify the laws of the state. It appears that each county in that state is, under the present constitution, entitled to one senator. A proposition having been made to lessen the number of members in both branches of the legislature; the small counties resist the proposition, and go so far as to say they will not yield, even if the constitution be amended to this effect! that they are "sovereign" counties, and will not yield their sovereign right to elect a senator! This is no irony, reader, but plain, downright, sober fact.

[N. Carolina Observer.]

So, we shall have state-rights' men and county-rights' men—after that, township-rights' men, and village-rights' men; and nullification will be the "order of the day."

PUBLIC HONOR TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE. Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, P. M. the mayor of this city, and the civil magistrates (justices of the peace) of the city, Georgetown, and the county of Washington, generally, in a body, waited upon the president of the U. States; when they were received by him, accompanied by major Donelson his secretary, and a private friend or two. He was told by them that they did themselves the honor to call to pay their respects to him, and to congratulate him on his safe return to his official residence, for the purpose of resuming a more immediate discharge of the arduous and important duties of his public station. The president politely thanked them for their friendly

attentions and congratulations—treated them with the dignity, courtesy, and republican simplicity, which always distinguish him; and, after about half an hour's entertainment and reciprocation of the most cordial feelings and congenial sentiments, they retired. The magistrates all attended except a few, who were prevented by indisposition, and the unavoidable want of notice, or some other cause.

It is highly gratifying to observe that the citizens generally of the district are, by their personal attentions since his return, daily testifying to the president their high respect and consideration for him.

[*United States Telegraph*, Sept. 30.]

[As this proceeding is probably the first of its kind that ever took place, we have thought it necessary to register it, hoping that it will be also the last of its kind. *Obsta principiis*, as Mr. Ritchie used to say. All these officers, except the mayor, are appointed by the president. The visits of private citizens, and others, in their individual capacities, is becoming, and highly proper.]

COL. MCKENNEY. The Georgia Journal of Sept. 25th says—colonel *Thomas L. McKenney* has been removed from the head of the Indian bureau at Washington city. This is among the best acts of gen. Jackson's administration: and it will be so considered by all those who recollect the course of the "Washington Republican" under his auspices, even if they can see no other reason to be rejoiced on account of it.

[If such a severe judgment is justly rendered on col. McKenney, how great shall be the condemnation of the distinguished gentleman by whose name the "Washington Republican" was most commonly called, as *being his own*, when the colonel was regarded only as *his editor*, or "organ?"]

CAPT. HALL, of the "R. N." who excited so much attention in the United States some years ago, by his own fooleries and impertinencies, and who was also so courted by some as to encourage his overwhelming and nauseous *Anglicism*, is said to have a concern in the London "Quarterly Review," a work famous for its support of kings and their priests, and abuse of the United States.

A wag in London proposes that a certain essay in that review shall be "printed in gold and bound in pure white, the Bourbon color," and presented to the ex-king Charles, with this inscription upon it:

The Bourbon's fall
By Basil Hall.

MISTAKES! The National Gazette quotes from a late speech of Mr. *Brougham* the following paragraph:

"Washington was raised to the *supreme power*, by the unbought voices of that country which he had served and saved—and after having been lifted to that proud eminence, he laid down the *sceptre* which his country had given him, when he found he could not wield it consistently with the liberty of the country which he had gained."

And very naturally adds—"What confused or erroneous notions of our history!"

STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION. We find in the Charleston Courier the following article:

"About two hundred and thirty thousand dollars worth of Georgia gold is said to have been received in Augusta, within the last nine months. Report says, Mr. Templeton Reid, is coining and stamping, at his mint in Gainsville, (Ga.) not less than \$700 of this gold per day. Allowing his profits to be 7 per cent. he is making about \$15,000 per annum. This is better business than gold digging."

According to the constitution of the United States, art. 5, sec. 8, "congress shall have power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof," &c.; and by art. 1, sec. 10, it is declared that "no state shall coin money." But as the constitution does not express that congress shall have the *sole* power of coining; and as states only, and not individuals, are forbidden to coin, this Mr. Reid, who is doubtless of the Virginia school of strict construction, and who is not a state, finds himself at liberty to exercise this high attribute of sovereignty.

[*N. Y. American*.

FRENCH CLAIMS. We understand, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that our collector major Swartwout, has 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.—Such a result we have eagerly been expecting from the favorable crisis in French affairs, and the great influence Lafayette now exercises in the French councils.

INTERESTING TO EDITORS. A case has been decided in New York, in favor of the N. Y. Daily Sentinel against Lee, Powell & Co. wherein the principle was confirmed, *that persons receiving a newspaper, without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment of the same.* This decision is important to editors, and we hope will have a salutary tendency among that class of persons who readily make use of the labors of others without being willing to pay.

THE CHEROKEE GOLD-DIGGERS. We have been already informed by the "Columbus [G.] Enquirer," that major Wager, had passed through that town, with a company of infantry under the immediate command of lieutenant Alston, destined for the Cherokee nation; that they would also be reinforced by companies from Charleston and Augusta, major W. assuming the command of the whole; and that "the object of this augmentation of force in the Cherokee nation, is to displace the gold diggers, and aid the authorities of Georgia in executing the laws of that state over the Cherokee territory."

The Georgia Athenian of the 21st states, that major W. had arrived at his destination; and that he was doing something effectual for the removal of the gold-diggers from the territory; that "the policy pursued is, to destroy the provisions, camp-equipment, working utensils, or whatever else is found belonging to the diggers; while the diggers themselves are conveyed to the nearest ferry, and put across the river free of charge"—that at least one hundred of them "had been met in one day, who had been thus expelled from the territory, or had taken the hint from this gentle specific administered to others."

STATE OF GEORGIA. By his excellency GEORGE R. GILMER, governor and commander in chief of the army and navy of this state and of the militia thereof.

WHEREAS thousands of persons have entered upon the lands of the state, in the occupancy of the Cherokees, and are now, and have been for some time past, employed in taking great quantities in value of gold therefrom—And whereas this state of things was unforeseen by the legislature, and therefore no laws have been passed for the prevention thereof—And whereas the powers vested in the executive department by the constitution and laws do not sufficiently enable the governor to remove or restrain such trespassers—It is therefore considered that an extraordinary occasion has occurred for convening the general assembly of the state at a period earlier than that prescribed by law—I have therefore thought fit, and by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, do hereby require the members of each house of the general assembly of this state, to convene at the state house in Milledgeville, on *Monday the eighteenth day of October next*, then and there to deliberate and decide on such matters as the public welfare may render necessary.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, at the state house in Milledgeville, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of American independence the fifty-fifth.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

By the governor:

EVERARD HAMILTON, *secretary of state.*

WAVERLY NOVELS. A new and magnificent edition of these novels is passing through the press. It is said that the author will realize a profit of £60,000 sterling, and the engraver receive between 20 and £30,000 for the embellishments. Mr. S. H. Parker, at Boston, is republishing the British edition.

TERRIBLE. The British brig Matilda, lying at Bonny, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

MR. JEFFERSON. The Edinburgh Review, No. CII. reached us by the Napoleon; among its contents is a review of Mr. Jefferson's memoirs and correspondence. The character of Jefferson's understanding is thus given: "Jefferson's understanding and character were of a plain, bold, and practical cast—full of activity and strength. But neither in his politics, science, or literature, do we see any sign of genius or depth. His speculations are chiefly interesting from our curiosity to learn the opinions of so celebrated a person. There is scarce a tincture visible, from first to last, among all his multifarious disquisitions, of real philosophical sagacity, inventive observation, or refinement of taste. Independent and incorruptible himself, he was proud of the virtue of the party with which he acted, and confident in his belief that the popular will, whilst unvitiated by the perverse laws and corrupt habits of communities where commerce and distinction of orders had prevailed, might be trusted as the sole principle of government. This personal uprightness, and this confiding reliance in the trust-worthiness of human nature, under such circumstances, at least, as the population of the United States are placed in, are in singular contrast with the boundless suspicions he is always brooding over in the case of his federal opponents, and the sweeping denunciations which he promulgates against the privileged classes of Europe.—[*Nat. Gaz.*]

A DANGEROUS BLAST. The Georgetown Gazette of late date, mentions that considerable excitement was produced in that town, by the effects of a blast of a rock in the line of the canal. It was what is called a sand blast: that is, when a large quantity of powder is strewed into the fissures of rocks, and then wedged up, and afterwards ignited by a train left for the purpose; such are of course dangerous in the midst of population, and had therefore been strictly forbidden by the officers of the company. Notwithstanding, it seems, such a blast was imprudently made—and, among other less important effects produced thereby, it is stated that a fragment of the rock, weighing *one thousand and forty-five pounds*, was thrown a distance of 400 yards, and, falling in Water-street, near the ware-house of gen. Walter Smith, it struck and instantly killed a horse, and demolished the cart to which he was attached; rebounding thence, it rolled across the street, crushing the wheel of a gig, (in which two persons were seated,) in its progress, and finally lodged on the opposite side of the street. It must be owned that such blasts are not to be tolerated in all locations, and we do not wonder that the appearance of such a dangerous missile, as a stone weighing 1,000 pounds, should produce "excitement" among the peaceful inhabitants of Georgetown.

LAFAYETTE. The following are extracts of a letter of the Parisian correspondent of the *London Morning Chronicle*. Its date is the 8th of August: "I think we shall have peace! But, believe me, that question depends on the voice of one man—and that man was gen. Lafayette. If, on Friday night, when 1,200 of the bravest and most intelligent of the youth of Paris marched down to the chamber of deputies to demand that there should be no hereditary peerage, and, in fact, no chamber of peers; if, I say, at that moment, general Lafayette had said to those brave young men, 'Yes, my friends, we will have a republic,' before twenty-four hours France would have been declared a republic by the people. I do not say by the peers—by the deputies—by the bankers—by the rich merchants, or men of property; but I do say, by those who effected this revolution—that is to say, by the people. And, even yesterday, if, in the chamber of deputies, when Lafayette rose to address the house, when there was the silence of death, and when each one dared not to breathe till they had heard some words from this republican hero—if then, Lafayette

had said, 'Gentlemen, I protest against your proceedings. France shall have a charter—but shall not have a king,' France would have had no king, and France would have maintained her position, though millions should have been slain. It is to gen. Lafayette that the duke of Orleans owes the crown, which, to-morrow, will be placed upon his head. The royalists and ultra-royalists were prepared, to a man, to support the republican party." Another correspondent of the London papers pays him the following compliment: "Amidst various admirable plans and measures, I must direct your attention, above all, to a proposition of abolishing the punishment of death. Lafayette gave a distinguishing proof of the real nature of his spirit, by seconding, in a time of revolution, the abolishment of this penalty. He is no dealer in men's lives—no hunter after blood. He saved Louis XVI. from the fury of a mob—Charles X. from destruction—the state from anarchy, and now he would even protect from ignominious death the authors of those fatal ordonnances which have produced the shedding of so much blood, and left so many to mourn over the loss of husband, father, and friend. France is erecting to Lafayette a splendid monument: but posterity will do more; our grand children will call him the saviour of the liberties of France."

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.
For the general assembly, &c.

Wards.	BALTIMORE CITY.				1829.	
	Hunt†	Nicholas†	Stewart.	Finley.	Hunt.	Freeman.
1	254	224	220	216	250	142
2	423	404	412	386	395	247
3	539	518	517	485	397	380
4	528	491	419	375	482	303
5	253	260	269	259	256	171
6	271	259	260	246	229	214
7	158	156	278	277	142	226
8	394	389	189	184	310	136
9	220	211	310	298	190	239
10	359	337	440	414	334	276
11	375	346	355	337	300	236
12	702	673	456	407	595	230
Total	4,471	4,268	4,105	3,884	3,910	2,820

Hunt's majority over Stewart 366—over Finley 587
Nicholas' do. do. do. 163 do. do. 384

For the sake of reference, we have added the poll between Mr. Hunt and Mr. Freeman, (the highest on the Jackson and anti-Jackson ticket in 1829)—Messrs. Hunt and Nicholas, members of the last general assembly, and friends of the administration, are elected, over Messrs. Stewart and Finley, anti-Jackson. The average majority last year was more than 1,000, for Messrs. Hunt and Nicholas.

†Those so marked are elected.

For sheriff of Baltimore city and county.

	City.	County.	Total.
Henry Green	4,239	1,812	6,050
Nathaniel Childs	2,982	1,271	4,254
John Wright	1,723	364	2,087
William Stewart*	1,584	425	2,009

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>		<i>Jackson.</i>	
Ridgely†	812	McMahon†	825
Shaw†	778	Buskirk	718
Rend†	743	Robnett	704
Pigman	731	Myers	701

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Stewart†	1,220	Selman	836
Hood†	1,184	Linthicum	778
Kent†	1,181	Hammoud	743
Stockett†	1,140	Ridout	732

*The same name, but not a family connexion of the gentleman voted for as a member of the assembly.

ANNAPOLIS CITY.			
Claude†	162	Duval	123
Brewer†	155	Brice	113
BALTIMORE COUNTY.			
Price	1,084	Turner†	1,850
		Holmes†	1,723
		Ely†	1,757
		Worthington†	1,532

There were 5 other Jackson candidates in this county, who received votes as follows: Stansbury 955, Cockey 545, Weaver 496, Lammott 272, Vanpredelles 85.

CALVERT COUNTY.			
Reynolds†	483	Wyvill	277
Dalrymple†	473		
Mackall†	445		
Wm. Smith†	408		
Bourne	400		
Sparrow	339		
F. Smith	298		

The four marked as elected composed the regular ticket—the other three came out under the "anti-Jackson flag."

CAROLINE COUNTY.			
Burchenal†	655	Linden	615
Charles†	658	Stanton	570
Jones†	622	Crawford	611
Hardeastle†	640	Harrison	587

CECIL COUNTY.			
Cameron	1,005	Evans†	1,155
Veazey	942	Biles†	1,078
Pennington	937	Comegyst†	1,046
Wilson	898	Gale†	1,012

CHARLES COUNTY.			
Brawner†	890	McPherson	680
Jenifer†	854		
Chapman†	836		
Rogerson†	785		

DORCHESTER COUNTY.			
Hicks†	1,127	Stewart	1,009
Keene†	1,126	Hardeastle	916
Steele†	1,112	Smart	828
Wright†	1,094	Goldsborough	809

FREDERICK COUNTY.			
Kemp†	3,572	Shriver	3,356
McElfresh†	3,493	Kinzer	3,343
McKinstry†	3,536	Kemp	3,340
Richardson†	3,566	Nelson	3,256

Mr. Hughes, an "independent" candidate, received 45 votes.

HARFORD COUNTY.			
Montgomery†	1,240	Hope	1,082
Moore†	1,160	Johns	1,061
Amos†	1,157	Norris	998
Walters†	1,119	Smithson	996
Sheriff—Guyton 1,460—Wallace 837.			

KENT COUNTY.			
Brown†	533	Jones	484
Wallis†	528	Useton	504
Moffit†	554	Scott	519
Pinert†	523	Travilla	516

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.			
Harding†	1,003	Duval	866
Gettings†	968	Peter	845
Wilson†	896	Wooten	831
Leet†	876	Dade	750

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.			
Wooten†	769	Somerville	746
Gant†	795	Semmes	744
Duval†	772	Keech	608
Edelin†	784	Lee	619

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.			
Brown†	692	Thomas†	675
Tilghman†	683	Goldsborough†	672
Seegur	671	Sadler	666
Wright	657	Eate	637

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.		
Gaema†	953	} No opposition.
Tough†	866	
Hawkins†	903	
Blackstone†	893	

SOMERSETT COUNTY.			
Teackle†	1,233	Jones	985
Done†	1,231	Hooper	937
Ballard†	1,201	Wilson	857
Bell†	1,171	Davis	773

TALBOT COUNTY.			
Hughlett†	727	Henrix	623
Dickinson†	721	Rose	633
Dudley†	705	Lloyd	578
Denny†	698	Stevens	569

WASHINGTON COUNTY.			
Kershner†	1,954	Yoet†	1,894
Merrick†	1,868	Brookhart†	1,888
Brewer	1,619	Holman	1,804
Fouke	1,216	Witmer	1,849

Two other candidates were also run on various tickets—we have not the returns. Messrs Brewer, Fouke, &c. were called "independent candidates."

WORCESTER COUNTY.			
Spence†	1,234	Parker†	1,135
Purnell†	1,216	Purnell	1,077
Mitchell†	1,159	Hooper	1,085
Williams	1,071	Robins	1,085
		Roach	181

In every county of the state, we believe, Baltimore and three or four others excepted, the anti-Jackson candidates for sheriff have been elected, generally running with the force of the anti-ticket, and, in several cases outstripping it.

MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES.				
	In 1830.		In 1829.	
	Nat. Rep.	Jackson.	Nat. Rep.	Jackson.
Alleghany	3	1	3	3
Washington	2	2	0	4
Frederick	4	0	0	4
Montgomery	4	0	4	0
Prince George's	4	0	3	1
Calvert	4	0	4	0
Charles	4	0	3	1
St. Mary's	4	0	4	0
Anne Arundel	4	0	3	1
Annapolis	2	0	2	0
Baltimore city	0	2	0	2
Baltimore county	0	4	0	4
Harford	4	0	1	3
Cecil	0	4	0	4
Queen Anna	2	2	0	4
Kent	4	0	3	1
Talbot	4	0	3	1
Caroline	4	0	2	2
Dorchester	4	0	3	1
Worcester	3	1	0	4
Somerset	4	0	4	0
	64	16	40	40
Senate, elected in 1826	4	11		
	68	27		

The vote for governor last year, by joint ballot was 50 Jackson and 43 anti-Jackson—two members not being in their seats. The anti-Jackson party now have a majority, in joint ballot, of 41.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

An *United States Telegraph* extra of about the 30th August, had the following article—which we found in the N. Y. "Commercial Advertiser" of Sept. 4. *Good sense and honesty, vs. pedantry, oratory, and diplomacy.*

IMPORTANT NEWS!

The blunders and barbecues—the speeches and speculations—the diplomacy and disingenuousness of the co-

*This member's seat was at first objected to because of the omission of the word "jun." which had caused some tickets given him not to be regularly counted.
†Two of these, we believe, did not vote for the nat. rep. candidate for governor last year.

alition administration, caused the loss of the West India trade. It has been regained by the honest, high-minded, and straight forward administration of Andrew Jackson—who "asks nothing that is wrong."

Yet, the American people are every day taunted by the coalition newspapers with the "sail mistake" they made—the "popular ignorance" which led to the election of such a president! Will the sceptic of the Boston Courier have faith now?

The advantages of an unrestricted commerce with the British West India Islands is of peculiar importance to this country. The farmer, the mechanic, and the mariner, will have cause to rejoice at this important restoration to the interest of the country. They once enjoyed the advantages of this commerce, and know how to appreciate it. And when Messrs. Adams and Clay unwittingly and criminally lost to the country this important vein of commercial intercourse, its withering influence was felt like an untimely frost, upon some of our cities, and every part of our land partook more or less of its influence.

Thus then does this question stand; what was thrown away by the blundering negotiation of one administration, has been gained by the ingenuousness and address of another. This is another proof that the people were judicious in the choice of their present chief magistrate.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this city, dated

August 27, 1830.

"Capt. Rodgers is below in the *Caledonia*, sailed from Liverpool 19th July. He brings the glorious news that the *West India ports are to be opened on the 1st of January.*

A Maine paper, the "Thomaston Register," as we find it translated into the "Connecticut Mirror," a few days before the election in *Maine*, said:

"Opening of the *West I. ports.* The information of the opening of the *W. I. ports* to our vessels receives a confirmation from the fact, that the papers from the *British provinces are dressed in mourning at the prospect of our vessels being admitted to a participation in the profits of the West India trade*, which was lost by the election—ring blunders of Mr. Clay."

[The papers in *Maine* abounded with paragraphs positively asserting that the British West India ports were opened.

The Kentucky "Argus" of the 8th Sept. had the following:

"We have received from a friend in Washington the following important intelligence:

"Washington, Aug. 29, 1830.

"Our foreign negotiations in London have been successful. The West India ports will be open to our vessels after the 1st of January next. This information may be relied on."

These are a few out of many—mere samples of what was said the latter end of August, in hundreds of papers—not resting on any official authority.

The mail of Saturday evening last brought us the following articles of intelligence, as to the West India trade:

Latest from Europe.

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

West India trade. The intelligence of most immediate interest is the fact that the *Napoleon* has brought out despatches, announcing the opening of the West India trade to our shipping. Mr. McLane, 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 the intelligence. The letter says:

"Liverpool, Aug. 25th, 1830.

"I have the great satisfaction to inform you that our negotiations 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 *W. 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."

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

"Liverpool, 24th Aug.

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."

On this news the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser said—

We have at length a rumour, to which credit may be attached, that Mr. McLane has finally succeeded in making some arrangement with Great Britain, by treaty, respecting the trade of her West India colonies. Mr. McLane was at Liverpool when the *Napoleon* sailed, and put into the hands of capt. Smith a packet of despatches for the American government, addressed to the care of the collector of this port, which he stated privately to captain S. contained a treaty for opening the colonial ports to our commerce. The terms, as capt. S. understood from Mr. McLane, are similar to those not acceded to by the last administration, upon the ground that they are not only inconsistent with the dignity of the national character, but calculated to give British ships undue advantages over those of the United States. Should this new treaty have been adjusted upon terms altogether reciprocal and just and fair, we shall rejoice at the result. It will be for the senate to determine, whether in the anxiety to accomplish something upon this subject, the dignity of the nation has been compromised. The results of the negotiation had not transpired in England—the British papers being entirely silent upon that subject.

Since the foregoing paragraph was in type, we learn that the basis of the new treaty is the *British* act of parliament of 1825. Mr. McLane, himself, hastened down to Liverpool with the treaty, instead of sending it by an attache—a movement for effect.—Mr. Walsh, one of Mr. McLane's secretaries, came passenger in the *Napoleon*. Why, then, was not the treaty sent by him, instead of being so specially confided to the captain?—This is a small movement which we do not understand.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the *New York American*, dated Liverpool, 26th August, 1830.

"MY DEAR SIR: 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, 1828 (issued you recollect in Gallatin's teeth) will be abolished, and the act of parliament of the

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 editors of the American remark:—There is no treaty come, or probably to come; but as we understand it, a communication from the British government importing that if, on the receipt of the despatches here, the president of the United States shall issue his proclamation, giving effect to the act of the last congress, the direct trade between the United States and the British West Indies shall be renewed, upon the terms stated in the act.

We shall take occasion to-morrow to shew why, in our judgment, this much talked of arrangement is not, and cannot be, *on the terms on which it is made*, of real benefit to the commerce or navigation of the United States.

The "New York Courier and Enquirer" said—

"Opening of the West India ports.—Commercial prospects—commercial legislation.—The opening of the British West India ports to American commerce, of which there is no doubt, is one of the most important acquisitions to the commerce of the United States which has taken place these last twenty years. The negotiation by which this point has been achieved, is additional evidence of the good sense, patriotism, and wisdom of the administration of Andrew Jackson."

On the arrival of the New York mail at Baltimore, on Saturday evening, a handbill was speedily issued, to which the public attention was directed in the following terms:

GLORIOUS NEWS!!

Official information received of the opening of the West India ports!!

BALTIMORE, 2d Oct. 1830—6 o'clock, P. M.

The Jackson central committee have the high gratification of informing their friends throughout the state, that, by this evening's mail, information has been received of the opening of the colonial ports to the trade of the U. States.

This desirable event, &c. &c.

The truth of the extracts made from the New York papers, was also certified by Messrs. Daniel Conn, Upton S. Heath, John Spear Smith, J. Smith Hollins, George H. Stewart, Joseph White, John Thomas, Wm. Krebs, J. V. L. McMahon, Geo. Winchester and Sam'l Moore, who said also that they had been "favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. McLane, our minister at London, addressed to a merchant of this city, which confirms the above intelligence"—that is, the extracts from the New York papers. These handbills were sent, by expresses, to several of the adjacent counties on Sunday morning, and exposed at all the public places.

The mail, in its due course, reached Washington about 10 o'clock on Sunday, and an "United States' Telegraph extra," dated "Sunday, Oct. 3, 1830—noon," was issued, with certain extracts from the New York papers, thus introduced:

HONOR TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE!

The following extracts will show that the West India trade, a source of so much profit to the farmers, mechanics and merchants of this country, and which was lost by the blundering "diplomacy" of the coalition administration, has been restored by the upright, able, and honest administration of ANDREW JACKSON, who "asks for nothing that is not clearly right—submits to nothing that is wrong."

And at the bottom of the handbill we find the following certificate—

WE, [Mr. Duff Green, editor of the Telegraph] have just seen the official despatches from Mr. McLane, our minister at London, to the president of the U. States, confirming the above news; and the PROCLAMATION, announcing the interesting and highly important fact, may be expected TO-MORROW.—Editor U. S. Telegraph.

A large number of this extra seems to have been sent on to Baltimore, &c.; for, early on Monday morning, they were posted up at all of the twelve different places at which the elections were then holding; and otherwise spread before the people: but without much, if any, effect.

The truth of the report was doubted, notwithstanding the voucher of the editor of the Telegraph, of having seen the despatches on Sunday, because: 1st—that the ship Ceres, which left Liverpool on the same day as the Napoleon and arrived previously, had brought no duplicate account, or any hint whatsoever, concerning a matter regarded so very important. 2nd—That Mr. McLane should have made the journey to Liverpool, and delivered his despatches to the captain, with an intimation of their contents, when his own secretary, Mr. Walsh, was about to proceed to the United States in the same vessel. 3rd—That the despatches were addressed to the care of the collector of New York, instead of the postmaster, by which their most prompt transmission to Washington might have been retarded. 4th—That the said collector received a letter from the consul at Liverpool, instead of the minister, then also at that port 5th.—That Mr. McLane had apparently communicated the result of his negotiation to sundry persons in Liverpool (several letters being received from thence), and also written to two gentlemen in Baltimore, who, by the progress of the mail, he must have known would become possessed of the intelligence before it could reach the hands of the secretary of state, at Washington—the like of which, it was asserted, had never happened before, and could only be excused in a supposition that there was some mistake as to the character of the arrangement that he had made. 6th—It was also recollected that the British government was pointedly said to stand pledged, not to grant a direct trade with their West India islands, without previous notice to the agents of their North American colonies.

We have thought it well to recapitulate these objections, which, with the suddenness of the news, at the very heel of an ardent political campaign, caused the reported opening of the British ports to be without effect. It is not likely that fifty voters were at all influenced by it—and many pronounced it a mere "hoax."

We believed, and oftentimes so said on the day of election (for our opinion was oftentimes asked), that some arrangement had been made, or was about to be made—supposing however that its present character was not definitive—which appeared probable for some of the reasons stated. But uncertainty is at an end—when our paper was nearly ready to "make up" yesterday, we received the following proclamation:

By the president of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is provided, that, whenever the president of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the government of Great Britain will open the ports in its colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer islands, to the vessels of the U. States, for an indefinite or for a limited term, that the vessels of the U. States and their cargoes, on entering their colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes, arriving in the said colonial possessions from the U. States; that the vessels of the U. States may import into the said colonial possessions, from the United States, any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions, from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British colonies aforesaid, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles, that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel to any country other than the British dominions or possessions aforesaid; leaving the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the United States than it now is; that then, and in such case, the president of the United States

shall be authorized, at any time before the next session of congress, to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence; and that, thereupon, and from the date of such proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes arriving from the said British possessions; and that it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and that the act, entitled "an act concerning navigation," passed on the 18th day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and "an act entitled an act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States and certain British ports," passed on the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall in such case, be suspended or absolutely repealed, as the case may require.

And whereas, by the said act, it is further provided, that, whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened under the authority thereby given, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the islands, provinces, or colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American continent, and north or east of the United States:

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the president of the United States, that, whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the government of Great Britain will open, for an indefinite period, the ports in its colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer islands, to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, upon the terms, and according to the requisitions, of the aforesaid act of congress:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, president of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that such evidence has been received by me, and that, by the operation of the act of congress passed on the twenty ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the ports of the United States are, from the date of this proclamation, open to British vessels coming from the said British possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in the said act; the act, entitled "an act concerning navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act entitled "an act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, are absolutely repealed, and British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the islands, provinces, and colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American continent, and north or east of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty-fifth of the independence of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the president: M. VAN BUREN, *secretary of state.*

At some early period, when men's minds are better prepared than at this moment, to investigate the matter, we shall publish a variety of documentary facts concerning the West India trade, generally—which we believe is better for the United States, generally, when the British ports are shut, than when they are open. It is a fair subject for investigation. If our judgment is wrong, we wish it corrected—but shall require facts and figures

rejecting assertions and speculations. The *conditions*, however, which we have not time to examine, must be duly regarded, when the subject shall be considered.

The proclamation dated the 5th, was not published until the afternoon of the 7th Oct—Thursday.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

From London papers, to the—Aug. inclusive.

[An account of an entertainment given to Lafayette—a proclamation of Louis Philip, and a letter from prince Polignac, after his arrest, will be found in a subsequent page. These articles are interesting.

Polignac attempted his escape under the disguise of a livery servant to the marchioness de St. Fargeaux, and was arrested when on the point of embarking for the Isle of Jersey. He was exceedingly alarmed.

It is asserted that Charles forced the publication of his obnoxious ordinances against the strongest representations of his ministers.

A new coinage, with the effigy of Louis Philip, is ordered—it will bear the inscription, "*Dieu Protage la France.*"

Charles, on his first arrival in England, demanded to be received as king of France, which was refused. He retires for the present, to Ludlow castle, near Weymouth. A considerable deposit in gold, has been made in his name, at one of the banking houses. He had been waited upon by some of the British nobility.

Louis Philip has sent off special missions to the British, Russian, Austrian and Prussian governments.

Gen. Lafayette is named commandant general of all the national guards of the kingdom.

Numerous meetings had taken place in England, in honor of the revolution in France. It may cost another king his throne, if public feeling shall be despised.

In the chamber of deputies, on the 21st Aug. on a proposition submitted to abolish the punishments of death [on which no decision had been made]—

General Lafayette rose and said, I conceive, differing with my honorable colleague, that the abolition of the penalty of death is a new principle, or rather a sentiment, that ought to be at once examined. It is no new idea that is now laid before you—the abolition of this penalty has been called for at every period; it was demanded by some highly respectable members of the constituent assembly, by Adrian Duport; it was demanded by the father of our honorable friend the author of the commentary on Montesquieu. How deeply have we all to regret that it had not been abolished ages back! It is in the present day loudly called for in the United States of America. From this, gentlemen, you will perceive that many have formed a decided opinion upon the subject. For my own part, I shall demand the abolition of the penalty of death until I am convinced that human judgment is infallible. What frightful use of this penalty was made during our former revolution. The reflection fills my soul with horror! No man, I believe, ever made use of it during these disastrous times, without afterwards wishing it were possible he could redeem with his own blood the condemnations in which he had joined. But our present revolution! has a character of generosity as well as of patriotism, and it would adorn its commencement, were we to communicate this great act of humanity. I, therefore vote for its being taken in consideration.

The *Messenger des Chambres*, says—It is asserted that 22 lieutenant-generals, and above 100 major-generals, forming the cadre of 1830, and entirely strangers to the army on the 18th of March, 1824, are going to be struck off the list to make room for the generals of the old army who are taken from their retreat. Among others, the 150 who, though in the vigor of life, were included in the ordinance of the 2d of December, 1824, and all those who have received their appointment since that time.

Not a single emblem of royalty has been allowed to remain in Paris, and in pursuance of the system of expunging the names given during the reign of the late king, the title of the *academie royale de musique*, has been changed to *academie nationale*, and the *theatre de maitame* has resumed its former name of *gymnase*.

We can affirm (says *Le Temps*) a fact no less certain than remarkable, namely, that from the 31st of July to the 17th of August last, not one murder or robbery has been committed in Paris.

We have no particular intelligence from Spain—though there are many reports of its agitations. *Mina* and *Quiroga* are said to be concerned in them.

The late dey of Algiers landed at Naples on the 3d Aug. with a suite of 109 persons—4 of whom being his lawful wives, and some 40 or 50 his concubines. The women were kept closely shut up on the voyage, and remained most strictly concealed. The dey was very richly dressed.

The Netherlands appear somewhat agitated by the events in France. In Prussia the eagerness for news from France was such that the people fought in the streets of Berlin for the "State Gazette."

A private letter from Toulon (received at Paris) gives important information from Algiers. According to this, Bourmont had refused to strike the white flag, and Duperre had hoisted the tri-colored flag; so that all communication between the army and the fleet is suspended.

A conspiracy had been discovered at Algiers. It was found that the Turks had been conveying a quantity of arms to the Arabs in the interior. On the first alarm, about 50 French, who were scattered in the streets, were massacred. 2,000 Turks had been arrested, and were to be conveyed to Smyrna.

A fire occurred at London on the 11th Aug. in Bartholomew Close, by which one life and 200,000 pounds worth of property was lost.

The tri-colour.—Many inquiries have been made of late, as to the true origin of the tri-colored flag, and of what is its emblematical. We find the following explanation in a paper before us. Before the revolution the city of Paris had colors of its own—*red* and *blue*—the *white* being the color of the king and his army. After the taking of the Bastille, the armed bourgeois of the city, having taken the name of the national guard, added the white to the two previous colours of Paris, for the purpose of indicating that the king was no longer a separate estate, and that his power had passed into the hands of the people. Thus the tri-color became the national color.

There have been great excesses at Cavan, in Ireland. The Orangemen having congregated at different lodges, turned out, with avowed purposes of provoking and assaulting the Catholics. A battle ensued, and the Orangemen being repulsed, retired to the place where they had a deposit of arms, when they rallied and fired upon the people. A terrible scene followed—the Catholics gathered their strength, and fired the houses of the Orangemen—after which they armed themselves as well as they could, to the amount of about 40,000 men—on which the Orangemen dispersed and fled, and peace was restored. The loss of life is not stated.

Other disturbances have happened in various parts of Ireland. Catholic emancipation is not yet followed by internal pacification. The old parties retain nearly all their old animosities.

Madrid, Aug. 11. The decree which Ferdinand VII has just published concerning the press in Spain, consists of 20 articles; the first provides that no printer shall print a single line without previous permission of the council of Castile, the subdelegate of the press, or the subdelegate of the provinces, under a penalty of £550 and two years' exile from the town where the offence has been committed. The 7th article forbids the printing of any book or writing against the Catholic religion or the scriptures, in whatever language it may be, against good morals, against the form of the Spanish government, against the prerogatives of the king, &c. The 9th article prohibits all prints representing subjects mentioned in the 7th article. The penalties which, according to article 10, are to be inflicted upon offending printers, booksellers, and printsellers, will be proportioned to the malignity of the author of writings; the punishment of death even will be pronounced if the crime be high treason or sacrilege. [With such a decree, we say "good night" to king Ferdinand.]

Algiers, Aug. 2. An American frigate arrived yesterday, and instantly placed itself between the Provence and the Breslau, without saluting the French flag. The American capt. put out a boat to go ashore, but admiral Duperre immediately armed a boat, which put itself in the way of the American. The officer in the boat asked the reason of this conduct, saying he was in a free

city. Lieut. ——— replied, that as the French flag was flying on Algiers, he ought to submit to the laws and regulations of the conqueror, and that admiral Duperre would let them know what they were. The American boat returned on board. The captain of the frigate waited on admiral Duperre, and every thing was, I believe, arranged.

Later news.

There was a report at Paris that the king of Sardinia was about to appoint a regency and retire to Naples—and that Austrian troops were advancing to garrison his principal fortresses. It is added, that the king of Russia and the people had disclaimed any intention to interfere with the affairs of France. Metternich, who is, *de facto*, the emperor of Austria, is a bitter opponent of liberal opinions—but if a French army shall again enter Vienna, the power of Austria to do wrong will be crushed forever.

The Russians have almost entirely left the Turkish territories. The loan, as offered by the house of Rothschild, had been rejected.

It is said that the subscriptions of the British, for the relief of the wounded and of the friends of those who lost their lives at Paris, to the amount of £200,000 in cash, had arrived at Calais. Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Louis, has sent to the editor of the "*Courier Francais*," "the humble sum of sixty Louis," being "all that he possessed at the moment," to be distributed among "the families of the heroes" of Paris—and rejoices in the "triumphs of his country." His letter is dated at Florence, Aug. 10.

France is about to recognize the republics of South America.

Mighty sums of money, in silver and gold, have arrived from Algiers. The dey appears to have been a "gathering man."

The Bedouins had collected to the amount of 60,000 men, to attack Algiers—but were repulsed and dispersed by the French.

NEW CHARTER OF FRANCE.

Constitutional charter of the year 1830, sworn to by Louis Philip D'Orleans.

DECLARATION OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The chamber of deputies taking into consideration the imperious necessity which is the result of the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of July, and the following days; and the situation in which France is at this moment placed, in consequence of this violation of the constitutional charter—Considering, however, that by this violation, and the heroic resistance of the citizens of Paris, his majesty king Charles X, his royal highness Louis Antoine, his son, and the senior members of the royal house are leaving the kingdom of France, declares that the throne is vacant *de facto et de jure*, and that there is an absolute necessity of providing for it.

The chamber of deputies declare, 2dly, that according to the wish, and for the interest of the people of France, the preamble of the constitutional charter is omitted, as wounding the national dignity, in appearing to grant to them rights which essentially belong to them; and that the following articles of the same charter ought to be suppressed or modified in the following manner:—

Article 1. Frenchmen are to be equal before the law whatever may be their titles or their ranks.

Art. 2. They are to contribute in proportion to their fortunes to the charges of the state.

Art. 3. They are all to be equally admissible to civil and military employments.

Art. 4. Their individual liberty is hereby equally guaranteed. No person can be either prosecuted or arrested, except in cases prescribed by the law.

Art. 5. Each one may profess his religion with equal liberty, and shall obtain for his religious worship the same protection.

Art. 6. *The ministers of the Catholic apostolic and Roman religion, professed by the majority of the French, and those of other Christian worship, receive stipends from the public treasury.*

Art. 7. *Frenchmen have the right of publishing and printing their opinions, provided they conform themselves to the laws. The censorship can never be re-established.*

Art. 8. All property, without exception, is to be inviolable; of that which is called national, the law makes no difference.

Art. 9. The state can exact the sacrifice of property for the good of the public, legally proved; but an indemnity shall be first given to those who may suffer from the change.

Art. 10. All searching into the opinions and votes given before the restoration is interdicted, and the same forgetfulness is commanded to be adopted by the tribunals and by the citizens.

Art. 11. The conscription is abolished; the method of recruiting the army for land and sea is to be determined by the law.

FORMS OF THE KING'S GOVERNMENT.

Art. 12. The person of the king is inviolable and sacred; his ministers are responsible; to the king alone belongs executive power.

Art. 13. The king is to be the chief supreme of the state; to command the forces by sea and by land; to declare war, to make treaties of peace, and alliances of commerce; to name all those who are employed in the public administrations, and to make regulations necessary for the execution of the laws, without having power either to suspend the laws themselves or dispense with their execution. Nevertheless, no foreign troops can ever be admitted into the service of the state without an express law.

Art. 14. The legislative power is to be exercised collectively by the king, the chamber of peers, and the chamber of deputies.

Art. 15. The proposition of the laws is to belong to the king, to the chamber of peers, and to the chamber of deputies. Nevertheless, all the laws of taxes are to be first voted by the chamber of deputies.

Art. 16. Every law to be freely discussed, and voted by the majority of each of the two chambers.

Art. 17. If a proposed law be rejected by one of the three powers it cannot be brought forward again in the same session.

Art. 18. The king can alone sanction and promulgate the laws.

Art. 19. The civil list is to be fixed for the duration of the reign by the legislative assembly after the accession of the king.

OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Art. 20. The chamber of peers is to form an essential portion of the legislative power.

Art. 21. It is to be convoked by the king at the same time as the chamber of deputies of the departments. The session of one is to begin and finish at the same time as the other.

Art. 22. Any assembly of the chamber of peers, which should be held at a time which is not that of the session of the chamber of deputies, is illicit, and null of full right, except the case in which it is assembled as a court of justice, and then it can only exercise judicial functions.

Art. 23. The nomination of the peers of France is the prerogative of the king. Their number is unlimited. He can vary their dignities, and name them peers for life, or make them hereditary, at his pleasure.

Art. 24. Peers can enter the chamber at twenty-five years of age, but have only a deliberative voice at the age of 30 years.

Art. 25. The chamber of peers is to be presided over by the chancellor of France, and, in his absence, by a peer named by the king.

Art. 26. The princes of the blood are to be peers by right of birth. They are to take their seats next to the president.

Art. 27. The sittings of the chamber of peers are to be public as those of the chamber of deputies.

Art. 28. The chamber of peers take cognizance of high treason, and of attempts against the surety of the state, which is to be defined by the law.

Art. 29. No peer can be arrested but by the authority of the chamber, or judged but by it in a criminal matter.

Of the chamber of deputies of the departments.

Art. 30. The chamber of deputies will be composed of deputies elected by the electoral colleges, of which the organization is to be determined by the laws.

Art. 31. The deputies are to be elected for the space of five years.

Art. 32. No deputy can be admitted into the chamber till he has attained the age of thirty years, and if he does not possess the other conditions prescribed by law.

Art. 33. If, however, there should not be in the department fifty persons of the age specified, paying the amount of taxes fixed by law, their number shall be completed from the persons who pay the greatest amount of taxes under the amount fixed by law.

Art. 34. No person can be an elector, if he is under twenty-five years of age; and if he does not possess all the other conditions determined upon by the law.

Art. 35. The presidents of the electoral colleges are to be named by the electors.

Art. 36. The half at least of the deputies are to be chosen from those who have their political residence in the departments.

Art. 37. The president of the chamber of deputies is to be elected by itself at the opening of each session.

Art. 38. The sittings of the chambers are to be public, but the request of five members will be sufficient to form a select committee.

Art. 39. The chamber to be divided in secret committees, to discuss laws which may be presented from the king.

Art. 40. No tax can be established nor imposed, if it has not been consented to by the two chambers and sanctioned by the king.

Art. 41. The land and house tax can only be voted for one year. The indirect taxes may be voted for many years.

Art. 42. The king is to convoke every year the two chambers, and he has the right to prorogue them, and to dissolve that of the deputies of the departments, but in this case he must convoke a new one within the period of three months.

Art. 43. No bodily restraint can be exercised against a member of the chamber during the session, nor for six weeks which precede or follow the session.

Art. 44. No member of the chamber can be, during the session, prosecuted or arrested in a criminal matter, except taken in the act, till after the chamber has permitted his arrest.

Art. 45. Every petition to either of the chambers must be made in writing. The law interdicts its being carried in person to the bar.

OF THE MINISTERS.

Art. 46. The ministers can be members of the chamber of peers or the chamber of deputies. They have, moreover, their entrance into either chamber, and are entitled to be heard when they demand it.

Art. 47. The chamber of deputies have the right of impeaching the ministers, or of transferring them before the chambers of peers, who alone can judge them.

JUDICIAL REGULATIONS.

Art. 48. All justice emanates from the king; he administers in his name by the judges; whom he names, and whom he institutes.

Art. 49. The judges named by the king are immovable.

Art. 50. The ordinary courts and tribunals existing are to be maintained, and there is to be no change but by virtue of a law.

Art. 51. The actual institution of the judges of commerce is preserved.

Art. 52. The office of justice of peace is equally preserved. The justices of peace, though named by the king, are not immovable.

Art. 53. No one can be deprived of his natural judges.

Art. 54. There cannot, in consequence, be extraordinary commissions and tribunals created by any title or denomination whatever.

Art. 55. The debates will be public in criminal matters, at least when that publicity will not be dangerous to the public order and manners, and in that case the tribunal is to declare so by a distinct judgment.

Art. 56. The institution of juries is to be preserved; the changes which a longer experience may render necessary can only be effected by a distinct law.

Art. 57. The punishment of the confiscation of goods is abolished, and cannot be re-established.

Art. 58. The king has the right to pardon and commute the punishment.

Art. 59. The civil code, and the actual laws existing, that are not contrary to the present charter, will remain in full force until they shall be legally prerogated.

PARTICULAR RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

Art. 60. The military in actual service, officers and soldiers, retired widows, officers and soldiers pensioned, are to preserve their grades, honors, and pensions.

Art. 61. The public debt is guaranteed; every sort of engagement made by the state with its creditors is to be inviolable.

Art. 62. The ancient nobility are to retake their titles; the new are to preserve theirs; the king is to create nobles at his pleasure; but he only grants to them rank and honors, without exemption from the charges and duties imposed on them as members of society.

Art. 63. The legion of honor is to be maintained. The king is to determine the regulations and decorations.

Art. 64. *The colonies are to be governed by particular laws.*

Art. 65. *The king and his successors are to swear, on their accession, in presence of the assembled chambers, to observe faithfully, the constitutional charter.*

Art. 66. *The present charter, and the rights it consecrates, shall be entrusted to the patriotism and courage of the national guard and all the French citizens.*

Art. 67. *France resumes her colors; for the future there will be no other cockade than the tri-coloured.*

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

All the creations of peers during the reign of Charles X. are declared null and void.

Art. 27 of the charter will undergo a fresh examination during the session of 1831.

The chamber of deputies declare, thirdly, that it is necessary to provide successively by separate laws, and that with the shortest possible delay:—

1. *For the extension of the trial by jury to misdemeanors, and particularly those of the press.*

2. *For the responsibility of ministers and the secondary agents of government.*

3. *For the re-election of deputies appointed to public functions.*

4. *For the annual voting of the army estimates.*

5. *For the organization of the national guards, and for the choice of their own officers.*

6. *For a military code, insuring in a legal manner the situation of officers of all ranks.*

7. *For the department and municipal administrations.*

8. *For public instruction and the freedom of tuition.*

9. *For the abolition of the double vote, and for the fixing the qualification for electors and deputies.*

10. *Declaring that all laws and ordinances which are contrary to the measures adopted for the reform of the charter, are from thenceforward annulled and abrogated.*

Upon condition of accepting these provisions and propositions, the chamber of deputies declares, that the universal and pressing interest of the French people calls to the throne his royal highness Louis Philippe d'Orleans, lieutenant general of the kingdom, and his descendants for ever from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of the female branches and their descendants.

In consequence, his royal highness Louis Philippe d'Orleans, lieutenant general of the kingdom, shall be invited to accept and make oath to the above clauses and engagements—the observance of the constitutional charter, and the modifications indicated—and after having made an oath before the assembled chambers, to assume the title of the king of the French.

Dated at the palace of the chamber of deputies, 7th August, 1830.

Presidents and secretaries:—*Lafitte*, vice president, *Jacqueminot*, *Pavee de Vendœuvre*, *Cunin-Gridaine*, *Jars*.

Examined with the original by us president and secretaries:—*Lafitte*, *Jars*, *Jacqueminot*, *Pavee de Vendœuvre*, deputy de *L. Aube*, *Cunin Gridaine*, deputies des Ardennes.

ORIGINAL PREAMBLE TO THE FRENCH CHARTER.

“Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

“Whereas, Divine Providence, in calling us to our kingdom after a long absence, has imposed on us great obligations. Peace was the first want of our subjects. We have been occupied without intermission in establishing it—and this peace, as necessary to France as to the rest of Europe, is signed. A constitutional charter was solicited by the existing government of the kingdom. We have promised it, and we now publish it. We have considered that it is desirable that all authority should rest in France in the person of the king. Yet our predecessors have not hesitated to limit its exercise according to the different periods in which they have lived.

“It is thus that the commons owed their freedom to Louis le Gros, the confirmation and extension of their rights to St. Louis, and to Philippe le Bel. It was thus that the judiciary order was established and developed by the laws of Louis XI. of Henry II. and of Charles IX. and, in fine, that Louis XIV. sealed almost all parts of the public administration by different ordonnances, the wisdom of which nothing has ever surpassed. From the examples of kings, our predecessors, we have learnt how to appreciate the effects of the progress of civilization, the increased intelligence which its progress has introduced in society, the bias given to the mind for the last half century, and the grave alterations which have been the results. We have known that the wishes of our subjects for a constitutional charter has been a real want; but in acceding to this wise desire, we have taken every precaution that this charter should be worthy of us and of the people we are proud to rule over. Wise men have taken upon them, in the highest classes of the state, to unite together to be judges of our council, and to assist in effecting this important object. At the same time that we acknowledge that a free and monarchial constitution ought to answer the expectations of enlightened Europe, we have felt that we ought to remember also that our first duty towards our people is to preserve for the interest and advantage the rights and the prerogatives of our crown. We have hoped that, instructed by experience, our subjects will be convinced that supreme authority can only give to establish institutions that force, permanence, and majesty with which it is itself clothed. It is thus when the wisdom of kings agrees freely with the wishes of the people that a constitutional charter can remain permanent; but where, on the other hand, violence forces concessions from a weak and unstable government, public liberty is not less in danger than the throne itself. We have, however, sought for the principles of the constitutional charter in the French character, and in the venerable monuments of the past centuries. Thus we have seen in the revival of the peerage a true national institution, and which ought to be dear to all our remembrances and our hopes, and reminding ancient as well as modern times. We have replaced by the chamber of deputies the ancient assemblies of the *Champ de Mars et de Mai*, and of the *Tiers Etat* which so often gave every possible proof of zeal for the interests of the people, of fidelity and respect for the authority of kings.

“In endeavoring thus to unite the history of the past with the present, which unfortunate events so long interrupted, we have effaced from our memory, as we would if we could efface from the pages of history, all the evils which have afflicted our country during our absence. We are happy to find ourselves in the bosom of a large family. We have not known how to reply to the love of which we have received so many proofs, but in pronouncing the words of peace and of consolation: the wishes most dear to our hearts are that all Frenchmen should live as brothers, and that no bitter feeling should trouble the security which ought to follow this solemn act which we agree to this day. Feeling assured of the nature of our intentions and wishes, shewn in our conscientious intentions, we engage ourselves before the assembly who listens to us to be faithful to this constitutional charter, which we propose to swear to maintain with a new solemnity, and pledge before the altar of him who weighs in the same balance kings and nations.

“For these reasons we have voluntarily, and in free exercise of our royal authority, agreed and consented to

make concessions, and grant to our subjects, as well for us as for our successors, and forever, the constitutional charter.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF PEERS, AUG. 21.

The sitting opened at half past two, and the president, after having read several letters which had been sent to him, communicated the following one from prince Polignac:

St. Lo, August 17.

M. LE BARON—Having been arrested at the moment of flying from the late deplorable events, and when I was endeavoring to emigrate into the island of Jersey, I surrendered to the provisional committee of the prefecture of the Manche, as the charter did not allow the procureur du Roi of the arrondissement of St. Lo, nor the judge d' instruction to issue a warrant against me. Supposing that the government has given orders for my arrestation, it must remember that the chamber of peers alone, according to the new as well as the old charter, has a right to arrest a peer of the realm. I do know what the chambers will do in that respect, and if it will put to my account the untoward events, which I regret more than any one else, events which struck us like a thunderbolt, that no one could foresee and avert; for in that terrible moment it was impossible to know who to listen to, who to apply to, and all we could do was to defend life. I should wish, M. le Baron, to retire to my own house, and there to resume those peaceful habits which coincide so much with my inclination, from which I was called against my own will, as is well known by those who are acquainted with my character. Too many vicissitudes have filled my life—too many misfortunes have passed over my head, in my tumultuous career. At least, in the days of my prosperity, no one can accuse me of having harbored any spirit of revenge against those who, perhaps, took advantage of their fortune to persecute me in adversity; and, indeed, M. le Baron, what would be our fate, if, in the midst of the turbulent age in which we live, the political opinions of those who are borne down by the tempest, are considered as treason by those who embrace the opinions of the political party?

"If I am not allowed to retire to my own estate, I should be desirous of going to a foreign country, with my wife and children. If, after all, the chamber of peers issues a warrant against me, I should wish to be imprisoned in the fort of Ham, in Picardy, where I was detained during the long captivity which I supported in my youth, or in some spacious and convenient citadel. I prefer Ham to any other, as being most favorable to my bad state of health, not a little increased by the late unfortunate events. The misfortunes of an honest man are entitled to some consideration in France; but, at any rate, M. le Baron, it would be barbarous to drag me forth to the capital, at a moment when so many passions are in ferment against me, which time alone can appease.

"I have been long accustomed to see all my designs construed into the most odious colors. I have exposed to you all my wishes, Monsieur le Baron, and I beg of you to communicate them to those who ought to know them, and also to believe me, &c.

PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

"P. S. I beg of you to let me know when you receive this letter."

As it may be supposed, this letter gave rise to great agitation amongst the assembly, and it was finally resolved that the chamber should name a committee to decide what should be done in regard to the letter. This committee will communicate its opinion to the chamber next Monday, and is composed as follows:—Count Simeon, Malleville, Caran, Seguier, count Portalis, count Ponticulant, de Barante, Bastard de l'Etancy, and due de Valony.

[From the Paris Moniteur of Aug. 16.]

PROCLAMATION.

Frenchmen: You have preserved your liberties. You have called me to govern you according to the laws. Your task has been gloriously accomplished—mine is before me; it is to ensure respect to the government of law which you have achieved by conquest. I may not allow another to reject an authority to which I must submit myself.

It is necessary that the administration [of the law] resume its ancient course in all respects.

Many changes, indeed, have been effected, and others are in preparation; but meanwhile, it is necessary that the authority of the state remain in the hands of men firmly attached to the national cause.

A movement so sudden and so vast could not be effected without some momentary confusion: that confusion has reached its termination; and I require of all good citizens that they gather round the magistrates, to aid them in maintaining, for the common benefit, order and liberty.

Some reforms are necessary in the public service, the receipt of certain imposts charges the country with a heavy burden. Laws shall be proposed to remedy this evil. In the examination of this matter no complaint shall be smothered, no interest forgotten, no fact lost sight of.

But until the new laws shall be enacted, those now in force must be obeyed; reason inculcates this, and the public safety enjoins it.

Let every man exert himself to convince his fellow citizens of the necessity of the crisis: for myself, I shall not fail of performing my promises hereafter, nor of discharging my duties at present.

Frenchmen: Europe beholds our glorious revolution with admiration, not unmixed with astonishment. She asks, can it be possible that such events can take place by the force of civilization and energy, and without throwing society into confusion? Let us dissipate all doubts upon the subject. Let a government, as orderly as it is popular, instantly succeed to the overthrow of absolute power. "Liberty and public order!" this is the device borne on the colors of the national guard of Paris; be it also in effect the spectacle which France shall display to Europe. In a few days we have ensured for ages the happiness and glory of our country.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

Paris, Aug. 15, 1830.

The keeper of the seals, minister secretary of state for the department of justice,

DUPONT DU L'EURE.

SPEECH OF M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND,

Delivered in the French chamber of peers, 7th of Aug.

The president declared the debate on the declaration adopted by the chamber of deputies to be open.

M. Chateaubriand said that the declaration was not so complex for him as for those peers who professed an opinion different from his. One fact opened his eyes to all the others in the declaration, or rather destroyed them. He said if they were under a regular order of affairs, he should certainly examine with care the contemplated changes in the charter; many of them had been proposed by himself. He was only astonished that it was attempted in that chamber to entertain the measure of reaction concerning the peers created by Charles X. He was not suspected of weakness towards the batch and the chamber of peers might remember that he even encountered menace on that head; but to make us judges of our own colleagues, he said, to strike out the list of peers at pleasure whenever either party had the power, bore too much similitude to a proscription. Did they wish to destroy the peerage? Be it so, better to lose life than to sue for it.

He reproached himself even for these few words on a detail, which, all important as it was, disappeared in the grandeur of the event.

France, he said, is without a course, and I am to engage in the question whether to add or to subtract from the masts of a ship from which the rudder has been torn away. I put aside therefore from the declaration of the elective chamber every thing of a secondary interest, and in confining myself to the single fact announced, the vacancy, true or untrue, of the throne, I proceeded directly to the point. A previous question ought to be discussed: if the throne is vacant, we are free to choose the form of our government. Before offering the crown to any person whatever, it is best to know in what species of political order, we will constitute the social order. Shall we establish a republic or a new monarchy.

Does a republic or a new monarchy, offer to France sufficient guarantees for duration, strength, and rest.

A republic would first have against it, the recollection of the republic herself. These recollections are not at all effaced. We have not forgotten the time, when death marched arm and arm with liberty and equality. —When you shall have fallen into new anarchy, can you awaken from his rock the Hercules who alone was able to smother the monster. There are but five or six of these calendared men in history. In the lapse of some few thousand years, your posterity, may see another Napoleon; as for yourselves, expect him not.

M. Chateaubriand here proceeded to state his objections to a republic, because he thought an unanimous vote could not be obtained. He asked what right Paris would have to impose a republic on Marseilles, or any other city. Whether there should be a single republic or twenty or thirty republics; whether federative or independent. He doubted the possibility of procuring a president who would not soon desire to resign. He thought that a representative republic might be the future government of the world, but its time had not yet arrived.

He next passed to the monarchy. He said, that a king, elected either by the chambers or the people, would always be a novelty; then he supposed they would desire the liberty of the press—that liberty for which they had accomplished so astonishing a victory; well, every monarchy would be forced, sooner or later, to gag that liberty. He asked if ever Napoleon could suffer it? He asked if a monarchy, the bastard of a bloody night, would have nothing to fear from the independence of opinions, and thought recourse would necessarily be again had to the law of exception, notwithstanding the suppression of eight words in the 8th article of the charter.

"Strangers!" he proceeded, "who have twice entered Paris without resistance, know the true cause of your success. You presented yourselves in the name of lawful power. Should you now repair to the succor of tyranny, do you think that the gates of the capital of the civilized world would as readily open before you? The French people has grown great, since your departure, under the government of constitutional laws. Our children of fourteen are giants. Our conscripts at Algiers, our scholars at Paris, display to you the sons of the conquerors at Austerlitz, Marengo, and Jena; but sons fortified by all that liberty can add to glory." He proceeded to eulogize the conduct of the people of Paris, who had arisen, not to break but to support the law. "Charles X. and his son have fallen from the throne, or have abdicated, as you may choose to understand it. But the throne is not vacant. After them comes an infant. Ought innocence to be condemned? What blood cries out against him?" He said that he advocated the cause of the duke of Bordeaux, from no sentimental or romantic notions, or no principles of hereditary right, nor even those of the charter, but merely on those of prudence and utility.—After several other remarks, he concluded by saying, that he voted against the declaration. His speech was ordered to be printed.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

The city of Paris has offered on the 15th Aug. a municipal banquet to gen. Lafayette. The company invited assembled at six o'clock at the hotel of the prefect, among them were the king's ministers, members of the chamber of peers and of the deputies, the members of the municipal council of Paris, of the court of cassation, the court of accounts, the royal tribunal of Paris, of the tribunals of the first instance and of commerce, of the council general of the departments, and of the council of prefecture. The mayors and their adjuncts, the staff, the commander of the legions, and principal officers of the national guard, the commanders of the staff and of the division of Paris, the commander of the troops forming the garrison of Paris, pupils of the Polytechnic school, of the schools of law and medicine, members of the four academies of the institute of France, and of the learned, literary, and philanthropic societies of the capital, and a great number of men eminent in science, literature, and the arts.

The banquet was for 350 persons. The bust of the king, surrounded by piles of arms, surmounted by tricolor flags, was placed opposite the banquet. On the other side of the hall was placed on a pedestal an engraving

of the portrait of gen. Lafayette on foot, surrounded by streamers of the national colors. A vast orchestra filled the extremity of the hall. The pieces played by the band were mingled with chorusses performing two cantatas, and with couplets in honor of the veteran of liberty, and of the brave men who have so gloriously fought for it. These couplets, sung by M. Adolphe Nourrit, were vehemently applauded. At the dessert, count Alexander de Laborde, prefect of the Seine, rose and proposed the following toast:

"The French nation and the king of the French."

The company replied by an unanimous cry and reiterated acclamations.

The second toast was given by gen. Lebau, senior of the municipal commission—"To gen. Lafayette."

After the acclamations with which this toast was received, gen. Lafayette rose, and in the midst of the most profound silence expressed himself in the following terms:—

My dear fellow colleagues: It is with a delicious emotion that I thank you for the manner in which you have received the toast proposed in your name by my honorable and patriotic colleague. When the population of Paris rose spontaneously to repel aggression, and reconquer its rights, the rights of us all, the imprescriptible rights of the human race, it deigned to remember an old servant of the rights of the people in proclaiming me its chief; in associating my name with its triumphs, it has recompensed the vicissitudes of a whole life. This people, so great during the combat, has shown itself still greater by its generosity. To day it is, with the deep rooted sentiment of its sovereignty, its true interest that it must organize its victory. Already all the patriotic opinions have frankly rallied round a constitutional and popular throne. The acclamations of the capital—the accounts from all the departments, testify a general assent to their choice. There will be a difference of sentiment on many other points—all opinions are free—the press is at hand to enlighten, to warn public men, and all the citizens; but there is an observation which my old experience ought to submit to you.

The nation had conquered in '89; national and social rights had been proclaimed and organized, force could do nothing against us; then arose that fatal system of division and anarchy, the deplorable consequences of which you all know; and have we not since seen agents of that false system, emissaries of Coblenz and of foreign powers, impudently claim their salary? But the exquisite good sense of the actual population will preserve us from that misfortune. You are no longer those generations of the ancient regime, astonished at learning they had rights and duties; you are the children, the pupils of the revolution, and your conduct in the great days of glory and liberty has just shown the difference.

Surrounded by so many persons, formerly and recently distinguished, who awake in me so many recollections of attachment, of gratitude, and of respect, and among whom I am pleased to meet our heroes of the barricades, invited by the magistrates of the capital to this patriotic banquet, I feel that they have intended to give to the national guard of Paris a testimony of affection in the person of a chief, whose constant sentiment has been that of a respectful subordination to the civil authority; but how can I express to all and to each the emotions of my heart? I shall confine myself to proposing to you the following toast—

"The glorious Parisian population."

At the words, "the glorious Parisian population" the acclamations of the company burst forth with increased vivacity. The orchestra played patriotic airs. Gen. Lafayette rising, indicated that the banquet was concluded, and the company again assembled in the saloons. There only one subject offered matter for conversation; the splendor, the rapidity of the great events which we have witnessed; the heroic courage of the brave men who insured the glorious success; the generous devotedness of the citizens, who placed themselves at the national movement; the solemn acts which have confided the destinies of the country to a king, who is the defender of the rights and liberties of all. This was the subject on which every body conversed with a noble pride, an entire confidence, and that unanimity of sentiment which the triumph of the most holy of causes ought to inspire.

LAFAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Aug. 10, to the editor of the Boston Centinel.

"Gen Lafayette can now be ranked with Washington without exaggeration. His late conduct has capped the climax of his glory. Few people at present realize the degree to which he is entitled to our admiration. When, on the first day of the contest, I was told that he had come to Paris from Lagrange, to accept the dangerous post of leader of the armed people, I could hardly credit the news. Who could then have divined the issue? And had it not proved successful, think of the terrible consequence to the old veteran. To escape to America with his life was the utmost he could have hoped in such an event. But he not only accepted the command, but did not fear to appear on horseback, in military dress, in various parts of Paris, in prosecution of his arduous undertaking. But his fearless devotion to the cause of liberty constitutes the smallest part of his claim to our admiration. It is his magnanimity, his wonderful disinterestedness, and the purity of his patriotism, that rank him with Washington. It must be recollected that he is an avowed republican, that he has always desired a republic for France. And yet the new king, Philip I, is indebted to him personally for his crown. Yes! I am confident of this extraordinary fact. It is not generally known that a republic would certainly have been established, of which Lafayette might have been at the head, had it not been for his noble and disinterested preference of his country to himself. But he reflected that a republic, at this crisis, would be at the risk of foreign or civil war, or both. He was not afraid of either. He knew that he and the people could maintain a republic against both foreign and domestic foes. But he knew, also, that the duke of Orleans would make a "republican" king, and at the same time not endanger the public tranquillity. The magnanimous Lafayette then did not hesitate to give the duke his support, without which he never could have reigned. This I gather, not from newspapers, but from the state of the public mind, expressed in innumerable ways, and particularly when the people came so near stopping the deliberations of the chamber of deputies, the other day, and when nobody could calm them but Lafayette. People now cry about the streets medals of "Lafayette, pere des Francais"—(Father of the French.)

GOV. MILLER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extracts from the speech of his excellency gov. Miller at a late celebration in Sumter district, S. C.

"Before I proceed to the main question, I would observe, that I had no agency in promoting this assemblage. I never have used exertions to get up a meeting to oppose the tariff. Whenever I have been present at such meetings, I have sustained the principles laid down by the resolutions adopted by our legislature in 1825. Whenever it is thought expedient to abandon the ground assumed in opposition to the encroachments of the general government, I should not advise you to assemble together to make a formal annunciation of your submission; but rather to hide in your native swamps, retire to your houses, and in lonesome sullen silence, acquiesce.

There appears to me something revolting to every lofty and dignified feeling, in gathering the people together, to tell them, that they are oppressed—unconstitutionally and arbitrarily oppressed—and then to require them to adopt resolutions, declaring they will abide by that tyranny, and sustain the government that denounces and denationalizes them.

I trust such will not be the result of this meeting. I owe it to the reverence I have always had for the opinions of my honorable friend to state, that I have constantly reprobated the violence manifested by some of our politicians, and the intolerance indicated on this question. Those who believe and concur in the first resolution that was adopted, ought not to quarrel about a difference as to the second.

I shall not consider myself as alienated from those who honestly think the tariff and internal improvements unconstitutional, because they differ with me as to the time when, and the means by which, the evil is to be remedied. The influence of the state will be destroyed and her councils divided, neutralized, by taking issue on an incidental question, or rather by making up an im-

material issue. Antecedent to the late war, many persons thought the attack upon the Chesapeake was good cause of war, and that, at that time, war ought to have been declared. Others, of the republican party, thought otherwise. Suppose the test, then established and voted upon, to have been *war or no war*; the republican party would have been divided on that question, and the federalists would have picked up and added to their numbers, all those who thought *that* not precisely the *time* to declare war.

So will the tariff men now add to their list, all who think, and are proscribed for so thinking, that the convention ought not now to be called.

Any person living in the southern states, who has paid the least attention to the progress made by the general government in subverting their interest and confiscating without authority their property, may rely with perfect certainty upon the facts, that the time will soon arrive, in which no difference of feeling will exist among those who live south of a given line, as to the motives which prompt, and the baneful effects resulting from congressional legislation. Even Charleston anti-Carolina presses admit, that if the colonization question is entertained by congress, we must resist.

I have accepted the invitation to attend this meeting, supposing that every man would be permitted to speak his own sentiments at the table, and let them pass for what they are worth. But now I perceive that this respectable and numerous assembly is called upon to express a definite opinion, as to the course the state ought to take.

The resolution now under discussion has been opposed by all the eloquence and weight of character of the gentlemen who has opened the debate. The question to be decided is, shall we, by rejecting the resolution, proclaim our submission to the encroachments of congress? When I reflect upon the ground you have heretofore occupied—the lead you have taken—I should be mortified were you to retrograde—turn your back upon your former principles, or suffer any state of the controversy to compel you to be the indirect advocates of this unjust and nefarious system. You stand pledged to the declaration, that congress have not the power to adopt a system of internal improvement, nor to lay a tax to protect manufactures. The votes of your delegation in the legislature on this subject, have been approved and your confidence in them, confirmed for supporting it.

The official relation I now bear to you is, perhaps, founded more on the part taken in establishing this doctrine, than in any other claim to public favor. Will you permit fascinating eloquence to seduce you from your integrity? You ought to recollect, that your conduct will have an influence beyond this district: the struggle is now going on not so much here as elsewhere. If you surrender to day, the question may be considered as settled.

If Greenville may have furnished such a triumph to the tariff party, with what joy would they receive the embrace of Sumter, that large, wealthy, and populous district; that district which bears the same relation to the state, which Virginia does to the union. Let not the dominico be substituted for the "game cock"—do not dishonor your faith by your fears.

An issue is now pending between South Carolina as a state, and congress, the legislative exponent of the United States. It has been fairly made up, and now, shall we withdraw our appeal, and let judgment go by default? Or shall we rather support the plea, and carry on the defence? We are the defendant—our condition in that respect is the best. We assert no new power—we claim our ancient rights—rights conceded to us since the formation of our government.

The resolution proposes to submit this controversy on our side to the assembled wisdom of the state in convention. Shall we declare we will lay down our opposition, or take the intermediate course and go for convention?—Respect for ourselves, a regard for our rights, require us to support the latter proposition. A capitulation in convention will put an end to the controversy, or the assertion in convention that the tariff of protection is void, would carry sufficient weight of authority to make every Carolinian subscribe to it, or leave the country. It is impossible to enforce a law of congress where the great mass of the people believe it founded in fraud and enacted

against the constitution. Let me not be misunderstood. There are three and only three ways, to reform our congressional legislation. The representative judicial and belligerent principle alone can be relied on; or as they are more familiarly called, the *ballot* box, the *jury* box and the *cartouch* box. The two first are constitutional, the last revolutionary. If it can be shewn that a convention will aid either of the two first schemes of reformation, then it ought to be adopted—unless the gentleman furnishes a substitute. It is admitted, that the tariff is unconstitutional and oppressive, and yet it is insisted, that means not involving war, must not be resorted to, in order to throw it off. It is not necessary to consider, whether, when the convention declares the law void, the law will be destroyed in this state ipso facto, and remain so until three fourths of the state decide otherwise.

It may be considered that the federal court would seek to enforce the law against the act of the convention. Whether they have the right or not, is not very material—they would most likely exercise it, and yet if the juries, who compose a part and parcel of the judicial power of this country, respect the South Carolina authorities more than the federal judges, they will refuse to sustain the laws: besides some definite course may be assigned by the convention directory to the juries as composing a part of the judicial power of the country. The trial by jury shall be preserved, says the constitution, "in all cases above twenty dollars."

A bond given for duties, denounced and proscribed by the convention, if the jury consider the authority of the convention equal to the authority of the federal judge, could never be enforced. Are our federal judges so popular, so virtuous, so learned, that a jurymen, who believes the tariff law unconstitutional before he enters the box, sustained by the united voice of his fellow citizens in convention, will change his opinion as soon as those federal judges shake their heads? I should consider a jurymen recreant to his country, who believed the tariff unconstitutional, who changed his opinions under any other influence than an enlightened conscience.

The trial by jury is not worth preserving except as a part of the popular administration of justice. In that point of view, it is invaluable. Every one knows he cannot be divested of his life, liberty, or property, except by those who live in the same state, and who have similar interests, and similar rights, to preserve. It is the guaranty of his civil, religious and political liberty. The time has passed away when high-toned aristocrats can, from the bench, cram their notions down the throats of the juries of the country. Our juries must be convinced by argument and good sense, not by a knitted brow, or a haughty menace.

It would be competent for the people in the exercise of one of their reserved rights to lay a rule down for their own conduct upon a contested point, and that man who would still live in Carolina and refuse obedience in court and out of court to the deliberate and solemn expression of the sense of the state, ought not to be permitted to recover damages for a personal indignity. He ought to be treated as a reprobate and an outlaw. The remedy is in your own hands if you do not creep like toads, in the twilight of your hopes and fears. But it is said, that the president has put a check to appropriations for internal improvements, and that the tariff will, as soon as the national debt is paid, be repealed. Should a convention be called, they will have the proceedings of the next congress before them. It will then be seen how far the president will be sustained, or whether he does not give way himself, as Mr. Monroe did. Mr. Clay, in a speech which he has delivered, declares that internal improvements and the tariff are parts of the same system, asserting in contradiction to the president, that they have mutually a necessary dependence. And so long as general Jackson is considered a candidate for a re-election, no one can say what his course will be. It is reported that he gave as a reason for checking internal improvements, that, without some palliative to the south, the union would be endangered. The call of the convention will still keep alive the apprehension, and sustain him in his policy. It is told of two travellers, that on meeting, one said to the other in a threatening tone, "get out of the road, sir, or I——; when his

adversary promptly gave way and enquired what the other would have done, he answered, "I intended, if you had not yielded the road, to have done so myself." We are in the road, have the right on our side, and ought not to leave it upon equivocal grounds.

Again: we have no security that the colonization bill will not be matured and sanctioned. Gen. Mercer has a high motive, apart from philanthropy, to press the government on this subject. He may still get a salary under this law of congress as he does now for the Chesapeake and Ohio company: and who would not advocate the interests of a company for an annual, regular retainer of \$3,000 per annum? Yes, sir; the very fountain of power is corrupted and suborned by pecuniary bias. This celebrated advocate of the "American system" is a member of congress, hired to sustain its interests. I ask, upon a question between the government and the company over which he presides, what security have you for his integrity? His honor, soiled by the silver that made Judas betray his master and Arnold his country—aye, his honor, in one hand, overruled by three thousand dollars in the other. He is the great Lucifer of the south: if we follow him, he will carry us down, down.

But we are told, that should the state authorities or the juries refuse to enforce the act of congress, we hazard every thing; since three-fourths of the states might be assembled and take away all we have. I do not see much force in this view, since we are now at the mercy of three-fourths—this is what we bargained for—I will submit to whatever three-fourths say shall be the rule, since this is my contract, and I will be governed thereby. Our only security now is the moral sense of the three-fourths. So we would hazard nothing, by bringing their powers into action.

Again: It is said every movement we make is putting the union in danger. Every controversy supposes danger in carrying it on. It is with governments, as with individuals, those who fear to defend their rights, have none. Their property belongs to the banditti: they are only tenants at will, of their own fire-sides.

Sir, the call of the convention decides nothing but that South Carolina does not abandon her opposition to the tariff. Instead of the limited and partial repeal of some few of the duties, restraining her from pressing out her principles, it should afford her a stimulant to further exertion, lest these leeches fasten again.

If we submit, no one can anticipate what these people will solicit and receive at the hands of congress. Shall we petition again? that would be ridiculous and absurd. Shall we memorialize and protest? our appeals have been received but to be condemned and despised. Shall we, by refusing to go on, go backwards—join the Clay party—vote with the tariffites? Will you consent to take such a course as will identify you with the Charleston Courier? Will you herd with the revilers of Jefferson and the states—those who live by abusing Jackson and South Carolina? or will you rather go for a convention. The convention is a harmless and an onward move—it will embarrass your adversary—it is a check at least, not an useless one—the king must then move or loose the game.

The advocates of convention are said to be without a deep interest in the government: They are charged with revolutionary principles and feelings. This is not so: we contend for a government that secures personal liberty and private property against the invasion of aristocratic wealth or democratic despotism. What property I have, my wife and children, are the capital—my stock in trade, which I will confide to the honor and moral sense of South Carolina.

We are to-day urged, in effect, to surrender over all, every thing we hold dear, at discretion, to Carey, Clay, Niles, Webster, Mercer, Skidmore and Meng—and shall we do so? Recollect that the great high priest of the "American System," in a speech before the Colonization society in Lexington, laid down the position, that the tariff was to extirpate slavery by making it valueless, and then the Colonization society was to carry away the evil.

But it is said, the national character of the state will be impaired by opposing congress—that we will be driven to the wall—that disgrace and infamy will be fastened upon us. There is no truth in this: a nation may be overrun and put down for asserting her rights, but she never can loose character by so doing. You will search

in vain in history for a people disgraced by gallantly contending for their liberty. Who would not rather be a Hampton than a Jefferies? Who would not rather be an Emmet than a Norbury? Who would not rather be a Hancock than a North? The Christian religion grew up under persecution—the sword cannot exterminate truth. The blood of one martyr to religious or political efforts, is worth more than the eloquence of a Massilon or a Demosthenes. If, standing on our rights, the general government puts one South Carolinian to death—we who are now weak will then become strong.

I have stated frankly my opinions; should you differ from me I shall cheerfully acquiesce. I have been long enough in public life to submit with a good grace when overruled by those in whom I have confidence. I know there are good men, my warm friends, who differ from me; I should be grieved beyond expression if this difference should arrange us in opposite ranks. I came into office representing the principles now stated, and I will not be the one who shall advise you to ground your arms. If I part from my friends it shall be their fault and not mine.

JUDGE JOHNSTON AND COL. TAYLOR.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED—SEE PAGE 98.

Charleston, Sept. 22, 1830.

MY DEAR TAYLOR: Your letter, dated Rice Creek, September 11, with the Columbia postmark of the 14th, did not come to hand until the 17th, near three weeks after the date of mine to which it is an answer, and at a time when it was out of the question for me to be at Columbia to make my speech. What an opportunity was here lost. I certainly should have addressed myself to an audience "*whose minds were in a state for thinking*," and might have enjoyed a triumph, such as you and I have felt in common more than once. Where were the men who now claim to be radicals and exclusive patriots, when you and I stood shoulder to shoulder in the stormy days of ultra federalism? and more recently in that universal homage now rendered to the talents and worth of our friend Crawford, by men who revelled in the most wanton abuse of him, when you and I stood up for him almost alone.

I perceive by an editorial remark prefixed to the publication of our correspondence, that the suggestion is thrown out that my letter was written to you with a view to involve you in a controversy. I am sure you cannot entertain such an idea. Nothing was farther from my mind; but if you court it, I certainly shall not shun it. Yet it would be whispering to the howling winds to attempt the defence of my eight points, until the election is over. Let that be passed, and something of a calm ensue, and I am ready to meet you; but it must be in the columns of the Telescope, for thus, and thus only, can the antidote be administered where it may have something to operate upon.

You stile yourself "one of the members of the conspiracy"—but if all the conspirators were as candid and disinterested as you are, the republic would have nothing to fear from them: you have openly and candidly avowed, that if Virginia would consent to be a frontier state, you would go off from the union the next day. This is at once appealing to the good sense and good feelings of the people, and in that tribunal I repose unlimited confidence. It is only when they are hoodwinked by demagogues and hypocrites that they can go wrong.

As to the part you take in this "conspiracy," I solemnly declare that if I could think as you do upon the facts, I think I should feel as you do upon the measures. I would not live under "a government of unlimited powers," and if I saw distinctly that nothing but a revolutionary movement could impose due restrictions, I would cry out for revolution.

As to affording the states some more satisfactory security than the intervention of the supreme court, it is what I have been urging for years.—Rest assured that we are far from coveting jurisdiction, especially where states are concerned. Heaven save us from encountering the irritable feelings of sovereigns. But I have always been met by the question—What can the states want more than the senate? They are all there equally represented, and every law which passes that body involves a decision on its constitutionality—a decision

made by a body sworn to decide impartially, and in which the smallest state has as much weight as the greatest. To this I have never been able to find but one answer, and that is, that as to one class of cases that tribunal is not accessible. I mean cases in which the constitutionality of state laws is brought in question. There I would certainly amend the constitution so as to give an appeal to the senate; and perhaps require the concurrence of two-thirds to declare the law of a state unconstitutional. At present, although we are emphatically *the men of the people*, being charged exclusively with the protection of individual right against unconstitutional laws, yet indirectly we are compelled to pass upon the delicate question of sovereign right, from which may heaven deliver us.

"You ask me "why I did not come out with my eight points at the late election for intendant of our city." I answer, because I had as little to do with the meeting at Seyle's as you had, and if I had, nobody would have listened to me. The majority who voted for Mr. Pringle, are as decidedly anti-tariff as you are. I did not vote, and I doubt if there is a man in South Carolina who agrees with me in at least seven of my eight points. But this I do not doubt of, that the time is not far distant when they will all agree with me in every one of them. You know the course of my public life. I have more than once before been in a minority, to all appearances as hopeless as the present, *aye even on the election of Jackson to the presidency*. I only assert that freedom of opinion which I readily concede to all others.

I agree with you entirely that judge Lee and myself ought not to have been invited, and for the reasons you suggest. You see that I doubted whether it was not a hoax, and after the lapse of so much time without an answer from you, I was nearly confirmed in that doubt. I treated the invitation, however, respectfully; yet so as to leave as little as possible to be gained by the hoax, if it was one. There is one thing I must beg you particularly to notice. I do not mean to suffer myself to be drawn into the question of construction and constitutionality of the tariff act. I see that in my first point I have written *constitution*, where I ought to have said *convention*; but the context will correct the lapsus. I will treat the subject historically, and no otherwise, and then if I find I have even approached the question of construction, I will not sit judicially upon a cause arising under it. As to the point which you press with so much earnestness, I mean the conspiracy, I am as ready now to dispose of it as I probably ever shall be, and have no objection to do so. I have no evidence but what is before the public, and probably never shall have. It requires the power of an Asmodeus to ransack cabinets, or to rake up the ashes of confidential correspondence, but if there has not been enough published to establish the fact of a fixed purpose and zealous co-operation among some of our citizens to get rid of the tariff act or get rid of the union, then I can only say, I differ widely from every one in my inferences; I think there is evidence to shew that some go further, and maintain that a separation from the union, whether singly or in confederation with other states, is the true policy of South Carolina; but the evidence on this subject, is chiefly before the public also, and may safely be left to consideration without comment. It is of too personal a character to admit of public discussion, otherwise than in a court of justice, and there it never can be discussed that I know of: I hope it never will be, directly or indirectly.

As to the moral imputation of conspiracy, it does not necessarily carry with it reproach. Lafayette would never blush to have it known if the truth be so, that he headed a conspiracy against Charles X. If there are any among us who maintain that they are absolved from their allegiance to the United States, what offence can they take at being charged with conspiracy against it? If there are any who charge the government of the United States with oppressive and intolerable tyranny, what reproach is it to them to be charged with conspiring? Shall there be a Cæsar and no Brutus, no Cassius, no Casca, found among us! By such I presume it would be coveted as honorable. The motive only can characterize the act, and to those only whose consciences upbraid them with selfish or dishonorable views can it come with reproach. I do believe in the existence of what I call

conspiracy; but I have impugned no man's motive. I have attached no *reproachful epithet* to the term. As to those who press the alternative upon the people, of either compelling a repeal of the tariff or positive resistance, if there are any such who know or believe that congress cannot and will not recede, I leave them to settle with their own consciences how near this approached to a distinct effort to dissolve the union.

And now let me conclude with one earnest request. If this correspondence cannot be carried on without interrupting that cordial feeling which has subsisted between us from our boyhood, I pray you let it end here.—Do not entertain the thought that I am shunning the combat: you know me too well to believe it. On the contrary I should unwillingly forego my feeble efforts to reconvert the state through the columns of the Telescope.
Yours,
WM. JOHNSTON.

COL. DRAYTON.

The following extract of a letter from col. *William Drayton*, is contained in a pamphlet addressed to *Alex. Speers*, esq. formerly comptroller general of the state of South Carolina, to the citizens of Abbeville district, on the subject of the present state of things in that state, arising out of its opposition to the tariff. The doctrine of the right of a state, at her mere will, to secede from the Union, is wholly inadmissible, and we protest against it. In the attitude, however, in which col. Drayton now stands before the public, every thing from his pen on this subject has a general interest.

Extract of a letter from the hon. Wm. Drayton, dated Bulston Springs, New York, 31st Aug.

“Should a convention declare, that South Carolina was absolved from obedience to the tariff acts of 1824 and 1828, upon the ground of unconstitutionality, some juries would be governed by the decision of the convention, whilst others would disregard it. Those individuals, therefore, against whom verdicts should be found, would sustain positive injury, inasmuch, as they would be subjected to the payment of duties, from which other importers of the same articles would be exonerated. By this unequal operation, the evils complained of would be increased instead of being cured. To produce a practical effect, a more decided measure must be adopted—that of protecting the persons and property of defendants, from executions founded upon the judgments of the court. This could only be accomplished by force, another name for civil war between the state and the general government, which would probably be attended with bitter dissensions among ourselves. Granting that the advocates of nullification should be victorious in this calamitous struggle, the unavoidable consequence would be, that South Carolina no longer belonged to the union: for, independently of the obvious deductions from such a condition, the other states would never permit us to enjoy the benefits, without participating in the burthens of the union. The radical error pervading the minds of those who are desirous of appealing to nullification, seems to me to be, that they confound a general principle, only to be acted upon in extreme cases, with a constitutional remedy. If a state considers an act of congress, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, for the abuse of granted power may be as injurious as the usurpation of a power not granted, to be so vitally destructive of her interests, that she would be in a better situation by withdrawing from, than by adhering to the union, she has the right to secede and to form a new government for herself. Whether she shall pursue this course, is a question of expediency, which ought not to be determined, without the most profound and anxious deliberation. The true question now to be solved by our state, although such is not the prevailing opinion, is, whether the existing tariff, or disunion, be the greatest evil.

I write this in a hurry, as I am upon the point of leaving the place, or I would state to you my sentiments more in detail.

With great respect and esteem, I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,
WM. DRAYTON.”

INTERMENT OF THE LATE GEORGE IV.

The remains of the late king were interred with great pomp on the 15th July. The following is an extract from the description of the procession:—

	THE ROYAL STANDARD	
	The royal crown of Hanover,	
Supporter, Gentleman usher.	borne on a purple velvet cushion, by Blanc Coursier, king of arms.	Supporter, Gentleman usher.
Supporter, Gentleman usher.	THE IMPERIAL CROWN of the United Kingdom, borne on a purple velvet cushion, by Clarenceux, king of arms.	
Master of his late majesty's household.	The lord steward of his late majesty's household.	Keeper of his late majesty's privy purse.
Gentleman usher.	The lord chamberlain of his late majesty's household.	Gentleman usher.

Supporters of the canopy, assisted by eight admirals in the royal navy.	Supporters of the pall, Three dukes, assisted by two eldest sons of dukes.	Supporters of the canopy, Five peers, assisted by eight generals in the army.	Supporters of the pall, Three dukes, assisted by two eldest sons of dukes.
THE ROYAL BODY,			
covered with a purple velvet pall, adorned with ten escutcheons of the imperial arms, under a canopy of purple velvet.			

First gentleman usher, daily waiter to his late majesty.	Garter principal king of arms, bearing his sceptre.	Gentleman usher of the black rod, bearing his rod.
The cap of maintenance, borne by the marquis of Winchester.		
The sword of state, borne by the duke of Wellington.		
The chief mourner.		

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, in a long purple cloak, with a star of the order of the garter embroidered thereon, wearing the collars of the garter, the bath, the thistle, St. Patrick, and of the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, attended by his royal highness prince George of Cumberland.

Supporter, a duke.

Supporter, a duke.

Train bearers—two dukes.

Sixteen peers, assistants to the chief mourner.

Princes of the blood royal.

His royal highness the duke of Sussex, in a long black cloak, with the star of the order of the garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the collars of the garter, the thistle, and the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, his train borne by two gentlemen of his royal highness's household.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, in a long black cloak, with the star of the order of the garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the collars of the garter, the bath, St. Patrick, and the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, his train borne by two gentlemen of his royal highness's household.

His royal highness the prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, in a long black cloak, with the star of the order of the garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the collars of the garter, the bath, and the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order; his train borne by two gentlemen of his royal highness's household.

His royal highness the duke of Gloucester in a long black cloak, with the star of the order of the garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the collars of the garter, the Bath, and the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order; his train borne by two gentlemen of his royal highness's household.

A royal guard of honor, composed of 140 rank and file. The preceding is an account of only a small part of the pageant. A description of the banners, the nobles, &c. in attendance, would fill two or three pages. The king was drawn by “six superb black horses” and “looked well.”