

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

**FRENCH AFFAIRS.**—From the *London Courier*, of August 12.—We are sorry to perceive that an attempt is making in France to embarrass the new Government in their relations with other countries, by reviving the outcry for the permanent occupation of Algiers. We should like to know upon what principle this occupation could be maintained. The avowed object of the French, in invading Algiers, was reparation for insult, and the abatement of a nuisance from which, in common with other nations, France suffered in property and character. This object has been accomplished, and it is boasted that the amount of spoil acquired by the expedition exceeds that of the expenditure, so that even on the score of pecuniary indemnity the French cannot require permanent, or even prolonged occupation, of the subdued territory. With the real object of the expedition we have now nothing to do, but if, as some of the French say, it was only a contrivance to get a large portion of the old army out of France, and to create a feeling in the country which would render the long-projected scheme for the subversion of the charter more easy of accomplishment, it would become the French, now that they have defeated the proposed end, to get rid of the disgrace of one of the means, and show that they deserve the respect of Europe, as much for their honesty and prudence towards foreign states as for their magnanimous forbearance towards their political enemies at home, at a time when the world expected to witness some excesses. For what the French army may have done as regards Algiers, whatever may have been the motives of those who sent them, France and Europe must be thankful. They have put down a Government of fraud, cruelty, and oppression, and destroyed a system of piracy which had long existed to the injury and shame of those who were affected by it. So far all will agree, that the French expedition to Algiers has been productive of benefit; but these desirable results have been obtained, and the French having no earthly claim to the just opinion of Europe and their own honour, by surrendering it, the better. We do not say that any other nation might choose to make the retention of Algiers, if unconnected with other causes, a ground for war with France, because they might be exchanging a possible for a positive evil; but it is worth while for the French to retain the newly-acquired territory at the expense of discussion and remonstrances, which might assume, as they proceeded, an awkward complexion. Besides, why should the French, who are a free people, and who would not submit to a foreign yoke themselves, attempt to impose their authority upon another country? Would it not be more to their honour, and equally to their interest, to allow the Algerines to choose a Governor of their own, under institutions which the humanity and generosity of the French might prescribe, than to retain Algiers as part and parcel of the French dominions? and would not a liberal native Government, under the protection of France and Europe generally, be as beneficial to the people as the Governorship of a French General? These observations are made with reference to any discussion between the Cabinets of France and Great Britain on the subject. We do not pretend to know what the views of the French Government are, although we trust that, if left to their own discretion and honour, and not impelled by misdirected public opinion, they will act in such a way as to secure the really important advantages which have been gained to humanity by the conquest of Algiers, without offence to the Governments of other countries. We merely offer an opinion in the fair spirit of comment and with a hope that it may induce some who have different sentiments to reconsider the question before they express themselves too decidedly.

**ARRIVAL OF CHARLES X.**—From the *Southampton Mercury*,—COWES, August 16.—On Wednesday morning last, about two o'clock, Charles the Tenth, the late King of France, arrived off this port. He came in the American packet-ship *Great Britain*, a vessel belonging to New-York, of 800 tons burthen, which was accompanied by other American vessels, called the *Charles Carroll*, which is deeply laden with luggage. Shortly after this, they were visited by the Marquis of Anglesse, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Clarence Paget, Lord and Lady Grantham, and many other persons of distinction, with whom they conversed familiarly, and without restraint, for a considerable time. Charles himself and the Dauphin, his son, deferred landing till communication could be had with his Britannic Majesty; for which purpose, two gentlemen of his suite, the Dukes of Choiseul and Luxembourg, were sent off to London express, immediately on his arrival.

Since the landing of the Bourbon ladies and the children, they have been constantly seen walking about the town and its beautiful environs with only one or two attendants. They have also visited the different ships, where they have made many purchases of wearing apparel, &c., and likewise the sea beach, where the young Princess (Mademoiselle) has enjoyed sea bathing. On Wednesday the Duchess of Berry visited Newport, and this morning the whole party and their suite have been taking an excursion in two hired carriages to Freshwater and the back of the island. The reports which have appeared in the London papers of their profound grief and intense anxiety are ridiculously void of foundation. The Duchess of Angoulême appears meditative, and occasionally seems to fix her eyes on the ground; but the Duchess of Berry seems to have centred all her cares in her two children, whom she constantly watches with maternal tenderness. These, like children, seem only occupied with the strange and novel scenes around them.

August 21.—By letters from the Persian Gulf to the beginning of February, we learn that the whole State of Muscat was in insurrection. The Prince had gone to an island in the South, and had left his nephew in charge, who confined one of the Governors in irons; in consequence of which the country rose, took five or six places, and three of the young Prince's children, whom they threatened to kill if the prisoner was not given up.

A Government Steamer has been ordered to Spithead for the accommodation of Charles X. and his family, who are to proceed to Lulworth, in Dorsetshire, where they will reside during their stay in this country. The Ex-King and his family are to be treated only as private individuals.

We understand that the delay in granting permission to Charles X. to land in this country, arose from his having attached to the request some conditions with which the Duke of Wellington refused to comply. One of the objections of the British Government to his remaining here is, the assumption of the title of King of France, by Charles X. for the Duke de Bordeaux. This was considered improper towards a Government which has already virtually recognised the new dynasty in France. It is quite certain that the stay of the Ex-King in this country will be very short.

**EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.**—This morning a very large entry was made at the Custom house for the exportation of Bullion. Of late a very considerable amount of the precious metals have been sent out of the country, and much attention is drawn to the subject among Commercial men. Bullion is in considerable request to pay for foreign corn, which has been purchased on the Continent for the English market, under the supposition of an indifferent harvest. Very large arrivals of foreign grains are expected soon from the Continental ports.

In reference to Polignac's place of retreat, Lord Aberdeen was heard to declare many days since, that "the Prince was in a place of safety."—*Morning Paper.*

It is said that Sir Robert Wilson is appointed to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, which appointment will be officially announced in a few days.

A letter from Naples of the 31st ult. announces the arrival there of the Dey of Algiers, with a very numerous suite.—*Times.*

**ROYAL MARRIAGES.**—It is stated in the Vienna papers that Prince Metternich proceeds immediately to Toplitz, to arrange the preliminaries of a marriage between the Princess Maria Elizabeth of Prussia, and the heir of the Austrian throne. The Archduke Charles is, according to the same authority, it is said, about to marry one of the sisters of Prince Gustavus Vasa.

The bans of marriage between his Royal Highness Prince Frederic Henry Albert of Prussia, and her Royal Highness Princess Wilhelmina Frederica Louisa Marianne of the Netherlands, were published here to-day in the usual form. A dispensation has been granted respecting the second publication and the marriage is to be celebrated in the Palace of this town on the 14th of September.

**HORRIBLE EVENT AT LEWISHAM.**—About four o'clock on Saturday morning the inhabitants of Garden-row, Lewisham-lane were alarmed by the cry of "Murder!" and the shrieks of children which proceeded from the house of a man named Portbury, No. 4, in the row. Many persons ran to ascertain the cause, when they perceived a lad, about thirteen years of age, son of Portbury, in his shirt, with the blood pouring from his throat in torrents. He afterwards appeared that the mother of the lad had been spending the day at a friend's in the neighbourhood, and returned about three in the morning. Her children, a boy, named Thomas, and a little girl about nine years old, were in bed together. The boy heard his mother come into the room, but did not speak to her, and fell into a dose. Shortly after he felt great pain, as if some one was pinching him, and, opening his eyes, he saw his mother kneeling on the side of the bed, with an open razor in her hand, and before he could get up, she drew it across his throat. He ran down stairs and alarmed the neighbourhood. He recollected he left his sister in bed, and for fear his mother should murder her, he returned, when he found that she had taken his sister out of bed, and was cutting her throat; he instantly rushed between them, and endeavouring to take the razor from his mother, but could not, and, in the attempt, the top of his left thumb was completely cut off. He succeeded in rescuing his sister from destruction, and fled with her out of the house, the blood still pouring from her throat. Many persons rushed up stairs to secure the woman, when, upon entering the room, they beheld her lying on the ground, weltering in blood, she having nearly severed her head from her body, and the razor with which she perpetrated the horrid deed was grasped tightly in her right hand. The poor boy was carried to the house of Mr. Clarke, the surgeon, where the wound in his throat was dressed; and although none of the blood-vessels or arteries are divided, it is feared, from the immensity of blood, he will not recover. The husband of the unfortunate woman is a journeyman baker at Deptford, and was from home at the time the horrid act was committed. The unfortunate woman was noticed for her sobriety and general good behaviour; and there can be no doubt but she committed the dreadful deed in a fit of temporary mental excitement.

**MURDER OF A SHIP'S CREW.**—The letters from Sierra Leone mention a revolting case of piracy and murder, in which the schooner *St. Helena*, belonging to the East India Company, was the sufferer. She was hailed on the 5th of April in lat. 1 deg. 40 min. S. and long. 19 deg. 15 min. W. by a Felucca bearing French colours, and Captain Harrison of the schooner was ordered on board with his papers. He had scarcely left the schooner when a band of ruffians came on board, and began plundering and destroying every thing that they could lay their hands on. Having succeeded to their utmost wish in robbing the vessel, they proceeded with the most systematic and diabolical coolness to murder the crew. Captain Harrison, who had been sent back from the Felucca was taken hold of, and with Dr. Weddell, a passenger and in the presence of the Steward, who is one of the survivors, tied back to the back and thrown overboard. "Some of the crew who witnessed this scene ran below, but were afterwards driven on deck with drawn cutlasses, and almost all wounded. Mr. Potter, the first officer, covered with blood from a dreadful gash in the arm; how those who were driven on deck were disposed of is unknown to the survivors. Previous to the wretches leaving the vessel they cut away her masts and rigging and all went overboard.—They then attempted scuttling her in two places, but it is supposed found the sides too hard for their axes. On going on board the Felucca, they hauled so close to the schooner, that they were heard laughing, and fired a shot which passed through both sides of her. The survivors were seven in number, the whole complement being twenty. After the captain, doctor, and first officer were disposed of, sentries were placed over the hatchways, who called out for one man to come up at a time—and in this way they continued till ten of her crew had gone on deck, when those that remained stood themselves away in different parts of the hold, and would not answer, having previously heard one of those who went on deck call out, 'Good God, what are you going to do?' And a little afterwards, 'Lord have mercy upon me!' The Felucca left about half past five—and as soon as it was dark, one of the people in the hold, not hearing any noise, crept on deck, and, to his great joy, saw the Felucca a long way off under a great sail. It is supposed that by the exertion of a little courage and activity the *St. Helena* might have beaten off the pirate—but poor Harrison, afraid of its long gun, imagined by timely submission their lives would be spared, and his crew were influenced by his example.

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.**—From *Bell's Weekly Messenger*.—We are old enough to remember the commencement of the French Revolution in 1792, and we scarcely thought we should have lived to see another commotion of the like kind, which like an earthquake in the natural world, must necessarily shake all other thrones and dominions to their base. A Revolution in France is a revolution in Europe. France, from her position and relation to other States surrounding her, constitutes a sort of centre motion, and the slightest agitation in France causes a vibration through every other part of the world.

But to consider very briefly the causes and tendency of the present Revolution, which has overturned for the present the dynasty of the Bourbons, and emancipated from the restraints of law the populace of the largest State in Europe. Two Causes are assigned for the revolt of the Parisians, with whom the Revolution commenced, and with whom it will terminate; for Paris claims a sort of prescriptive right to give away the government of France.

The first cause assigned for this revolution is, the Ordinance of Charles Tenth, by which he suspended the liberty of the journals; and the second cause is the Ordinance by which he attempted to remodel the Charter, and to garble it to his own views of more unlimited power.

We have always been accustomed to speak our minds fearlessly and independently, and not to follow the heels of others, or to join in the indiscriminate clamour of the press—which seems to have but one pair of lungs on this occasion. And we shall do so at present.

Now, we consider this Revolution, in its present aspect, as one of the most fearful and ominous occurrences; as likely to plunge Europe once more into a general conflagration; to shake the foundation of all property; of all principles; and to lead to a renewal of those Jacobin furies, that carnage and licentiousness, which made every man of common feeling and virtue, for the space of eight years, (from 1792 to 1800) almost ashamed to participate in the common nature of a Frenchman. We say, sincerely, that we see in the present Revolution the germ of all this mischief. May the providence of God avert it, and spare us from this dreadful infliction of sharing in any part of the impending dangers.

In the first place, we will truly declare that we always thought the government of Charles the Tenth ill suited to the disposition of the French. The appointment of Polignac was ill judged; the interference in Spain was unwise; the temper of the Government was haughty and aristocratic; and the strides towards arbitrary power scarcely dissembled.—Charles gave himself too much up to his priests, and although France, more than any other country, required to have these sentiments, the foundations of all peace and happiness, re-engraved on her heart, it must be admitted by all men, that the Jesuits and Priests who are found in the Cabinets of Kings, are the men least suited to inculcate piety and Christian virtues into a people.

But we have said, that two causes are assigned for the present Revolution, and the forcible explosion of Charles the Tenth. The first is the Ordinance against the press.

Now, we are certainly of opinion, that this Ordinance did not justify the revolt of the Parisians. It was directed to the suppression of seditious journals, and the King had full authority under the Charter to suspend those seditious and insolent libels; he possessed it under the 8th article of the Charter; and he had as much right to prohibit their publication as the King of England has to prohibit the London Gazette. In so doing, the French King was not giving to an Ordinance the force of a law; for the power was lodged in him by the Charter, and he acted in the exercise of discretionary prerogative.

The London papers do not put an analogous case when they exclaim, what should we say to the King of England prohibiting the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*, and seizing upon all the types of the daily and weekly press, to prohibit their circulation? We would say, it would be an act of decided tyranny, and we, for one, would not give up our types and presses to any King or Minister; but we would immediately bring an action against the insolent varlet who attempted to enter our printing office, and tendered such an Ordinance. But then, the liberty of the English press rests on the law of the land—it is the natural right of the people—it can never be restrained or modified by the concurrence of the whole Legislature—and it is a maxim of the Bill of Rights that the King's Proclamation shall not have the force of law.

But it is otherwise in France as respects the journals; the King has here given to him by the Charter a power to license the journals. The Ordinance, therefore, of Charles the Tenth, against the press, was clearly no sufficient cause for the Rebellion of Paris. It was injudicious, perhaps, but not illegal. But with respect made by the King to garble the Charter; to alter the law of election; and to usurp almost effectually, into his own hands the nomination of the deputies; in this act of Charles Tenth's we unfeignedly say; that he has been guilty of a most despotic act; an act totally abhorrent from his duty as a Monarch reigning under a limited authority; and therefore justifying the resistance of his people.

But we should be sorry to see this resistance pushed to his detriment, and that of his family. There is a power in France to punish and to prevent for the future such an arbitrary excess of authority. We should regret to see the dynasty changed; because we know that it would lead to the destruction of the Monarchy altogether.

A Republic in France would prove fatal to the repose of Europe, and would be more particularly injurious to this country. The fierce democracy of such a people, once let loose, would be like the escape of some natural element of mischief, some wild gas, or other untamable power, which no civil institutions could at first resist.

We sincerely wish France all happiness; we wish her a sober well regulated, manly freedom, but we deprecate the return of the spirit of Jacobinism, which will be sure to re-appear in the pernicious and licentious populace of Paris, unless the present commotion shall happily settle down, which we fear it will never do into a limited Monarchy.

We wish France a Monarchy like our own, from the bottom of our hearts, and in the spirit of good will, controlled by and obedient to law. We abhor despotism in every conceivable shape; but we suspect and fear it most in the people in other words, a Republic.

Should France settle into that Government which we most desire to see her possess, we shall think the late occurrences, with all the evils which have attended them, fortunate for her liberty and her happiness. But should the wild disorders and the anarchies, and butcheries and brigandage, of the old revolution be again manifested, we shall condole with France, and with humanity in general, for her escape from the quiet, though debasing despotism of Charles the Tenth.

We anxiously wait the result.

And seem to touch the skies.  
Majestic glory fills the sacred fane,  
Where still the noble Oak in Gothic grandeur reigns.  
Pursue the flight of time,  
And lo! Britannia's Oak rules o'er the waves;  
And bears the British warrior sublime,  
When, lion-like, unnumbered foes he braves.  
Hark! hark! the mighty battle's roar.  
Britannia's eagle guards her shore;  
Her trident shakes the hostile coasts;  
Her thunder scatters all their hosts.  
Invincible in many a dreadful day,  
Her gallant vessels boldly urge their way  
To every spot of earth,  
Where wealth and fame have birth;  
And bearing home the treasures of the sea,  
Defend with "Wooden Walls" the realms of liberty.

A nobler scene succeeds—  
The gallant ship conveys a sacred band,  
By Heaven inspired to woe immortal deeds—  
Ambassadors from God to every land,  
The Gospel banner is unfurled,  
And mercy for a guilty world  
Reounds afar through earth and sky;  
The heathen here, their idols fly;  
Earth's kingdoms gladly hail the King of Kings;  
Lo! Ethiopia her offering brings;  
High on his glorious throne,  
Emmanuel reigns alone;  
The tree of Life is given to man again;  
And then, my country's Oak, even thou shalt cease to reign.  
St. Ph. Lippe.

### FRANCE.

The following is the speech of the Duke of Fitzjames in the French House of Peers. The Duke of Fitzjames is a descendant of James II., the last of the Stuarts who sat upon the English throne.—It appears to have made an immense impression, and is worthy attention, as displaying the involuntary convictions of even some of the most devoted adherents of the deposed family.

The Duke de Fitzjames, on being called, rose [great attention and profound silence.] "Having been absent from home for some days, on a short journey, I suddenly learned that a dreadful thunder-bolt had fallen on France, and that the Royal Family had disappeared in the tempest. The firing of the guns, which proclaimed a new King, seemed to await my arrival yesterday into the Capital, and to-day I am summoned to this Chamber to take a new oath. I have never made a sport of my word, and with me the obligation of an oath has always been sacred. I have only taken two oaths during my life; the first in early youth to Louis XVI., of blessed memory; the second, in 1814, to the Constitutional Charter the principles of which had long been implanted in my heart, and which I rejoiced to see made the law of France. I defy any living being to accuse me of having been unfaithful to those two oaths. [Unequivocal marks of assent.]—You will, perhaps do me the justice to admit that in this Chamber I have not delivered an opinion which had not for its foundation the very text of the Constitutional Charter, and I call honour to witness that for these sixteen years there never has arisen in my heart any wish which was not conformable to that Charter. Being tried by misfortune almost on my entrance into life, I was, in adversity, early taught to submit to the decrees of Providence, and to fortify myself against storms. How to remain faithful to a hopeless cause, has long been known in my family, and in that respect we have not a new lesson to learn. [Fresh marks of assent, and several Peers shed tears.] Doubtless I deplore, and shall ever deplore, the fate of Charles X. Long honored by his bounty, no one better knows than I all the virtues of his heart. Even when deceived by ministers, even more imbecile than perfidious, [a number of voices "Yes, yes, yes,"] when too vainly alas! I endeavoured to make him hear the truth which was so criminally concealed from him, [a new movement,]—I declare now, and shall always declare, that I never heard him express any wish which had not for its object the happiness of the French people, and the prosperity of France.—This justice it is my duty to render him. These sentiments, which will ever live in my grateful heart, and which would pour out before you, and I then free vent, I love to pour out before you, and I should pity him to whom they could give offence. Yes! to my latest breath—so long as a drop of blood makes my heart beat—my head—I shall boldly avow my love and respect for him, and that the French, who never knew him, have been unjust towards him [agitation.] But at this moment I am myself too placed, am bound to devote myself entirely to my country. This high consideration, for the safety of France, is doubtless the only one which can have induced so many wise minds to concur in promulgating with such precipitation acts which have within six days decided the destiny of France [more motion.] Every thing was consummated, and you beheld anarchy ready to seize upon us and to devour us. I cannot be deaf to the influence of those motives. It is to them alone I sacrifice all the feelings which during 16 years have actuated my life.—These sentiments impelling me with irresistible violence, make me ready to pronounce the oath required of me [bravo bravo!]

This speech made an impression on the assembly, which we cannot describe. It was unanimously ordered to be printed.

The following paragraphs, describing two, cold and deliberate murders, and one of them perpetrated by a precocious assassin, of twelve years old, are given in a published letter from Paris, as "instances of bravery and sense of honor" among the population! Save us from such liberal examples of patriotism!

"While speaking of the youth of Paris, allow me to add one instance of their bravery and sense of honor. On Wednesday last the Lancers were marching down the Rue Richelieu near Rue de la Loi! A boy of twelve years was walking at their head. 'Get away, you brat,' said the Colonel.—'brat!' said the precocious patriot; 'brat! I'll show you what a brat is!' and, drawing a pistol from his breast, shot the Colonel through the heart."

"The soldiers and the sub officers were spared; but the rage of the people was turned against the superior officers with an effect of which I will give you an example, as related to me by a soldier of the regiment. 'We were retreating on and climbing up the heights of Bellevue,' said he, 'a gardener, who had only five minutes before been seen working in his garden, was looking at us from behind a wall. He suffered us soldiers to pass unmolested; but, on the approach of our Captain, he fired at and shot him through the heart.'"

**EX-MINISTERS ACCUSED OF HIGH TREASON.**—Friday, Aug. 6th.—At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th, a message was read from the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, announcing that he had chosen from the list of five candidates presented to him, M. Cassimir Perier to be President of the Chamber. M. Cassimir Perier being absent M. Lafitte as first Vice President, took the chair. The Vice President informed the Chamber that a proposition had been made, which he read as follows:—

"Accuse of High Treason, the Ex-Ministers, authors of the Report to the King, and who counter-signed the Ordinances of the 26th of July. (Signed) EUSEBE SALVERTE.

This proposition was received with acclamations of approbation from all parts of the Chamber. The Vice President called upon M. Eusebe Salverte to support his proposition, but honorable Deputies

from every side declared that it sufficiently explained itself. M. Eusebe Salverte said, he should like himself to moving that it referred to the bureaux, the Chamber had even more important business on its consideration, and that he would defer entering further into the question for a week.

Ninety-three Peers of France, lately appointed by Charles X. have been disqualified from taking their seats under the new government, by the decision of the Chamber of Deputies which annuls the late nominations made by the Ex-King. It is said that the present King of France refused to accept the income given to the late King by the nation, and is willing to take only 6,000,000 francs (about £240,000 sterling).—This is very probable for, as Duke of Orleans, his income was estimated upwards of 30,000,000 of francs annually.

Charles X. arrived at Droux, at 3 p. m., on the 4th, in a state of great dejection and in tears. Dauphiness appeared less distressed. The Duke de Berry was dressed in men's clothes, and was most deeply affected; her two children were with her. The Duchess of Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI. who lost his life in the revolution of 1793, is said to see another revolution.—Napoleon used to say she was the only man among the Bourbons.

The *Courier Francais* gives the following summary character of the government of Charles X. "It was not that of a King who came to rule the best, the country entrusted to him by duty; it was the emigrants and the clergy returned to seize their prey; it was the sanguinary enemies of France, enemies a hundred fold more cruel than the French armies, who came to gratify thirty years of hatred, humiliated pride, and disappointed cupidity. We repeat that it was not a legal or regular government. It was an invasion of the Emigrants and Jesuits."

In the Rue St. Antoine, the inhabitants have set up one of the cannon balls fired by the Kings army, and suspended it in the place of a lamp, with this inscription—"28th July 1830. Charles X. his people."

We are happy to state from authority, that the King of France has already caused an intimation to be made to our Government, that the question of the occupation of Algiers shall not, if it can be avoided, be made ground for dissatisfaction by the country; and no doubt is entertained that it will be arranged without difficulty.—*Court Journal.*

It is said that the ex-King of France wrote an autograph letter to his Majesty William IV. as permission to seek an asylum for the present in England, to which the King immediately returned a favourable answer.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The act of recognising the Republic of South America by the French Government will appear, it is said, about the end of the month. This measure, which has been so ardently desired, but in vain solicited by our merchants and manufacturers, will, we have no doubt, have most happy effect on our commercial prospects. The next thing to be desired are the means of cutting the important works which still remain in ruins, roads, and bridges; and then Constitution France will have no reason to envy any country the world.

There are on the road 80 million of gold and silver coming from the Regency of Algiers. Seventy millions will be landed to-morrow, and the other millions will be landed as soon as the vessel which has them on board has performed its quarantine. This treasure will be lodged in the arsenal, and secured under a respectable guard.

**INTERFERENCE WITH THE DELIBERATIONS OF DEPUTIES.**—PARIS, Aug. 7.—Last night about 11 o'clock, an assemblage of about 400 young men went to the Court before the Chamber of Deputies in order, as they declared, to protest against the acknowledgment of an hereditary peerage, and to protest to the Deputies what they considered to be the wish of the nation. They formed a double line and when a Deputy passed through, they received him with cries of "Down with the hereditary peerage!" At the same time the whole group, except the most ardent, took off their hats, and mingled the above acclamations with cries of "Long live the Deputies! Honour to the Deputies!" By degrees, however, the disorder increased; the line broke into groups, in the centre of which orators delivered harangues. It seems the noise disturbed the Chamber, and M. Benjamin Constant came out, and entreated them to have confidence in the Deputies, and not thus interrupt their deliberations. M. de Lafayette also appeared among them in the national uniform, and entreated them to retire. At General Lafayette himself came forth upon the steps, and addressed them, and after bearing testimony to their noble conduct during the Great Week, continued, "I am entitled to your attention, because the opinions that have induced you to come here may own; I know how to support them, while I that you may fall into errors.—Permit me to add to so many motives, to require you to consider personal feelings. I have engaged my honour, no disturbance shall interrupt the proceedings of the Chamber. If the Deputies are interrupted, should any painful scenes pass at the doors, I shall be it were responsible. It is with me a point of honour, and I place my honour under the protection of your friendship." These impressive words had desired effect, and the greater part of the young men withdrew. Others remained a short time longer, and formed groups; but among them were some who manifested an open and firm disapprobation of the commotion. At length the whole retired, some singing a couplet of the *Marseillaise* hymn, and some threatening to return to-day, but otherwise evidently vexed at having suffered themselves to be misled.

**LETTER FROM GEN. LAFAYETTE.**—The following extract from a letter of General Lafayette, addressed to Mr. Duponcau of Philadelphia, appears in the *National Gazette*. It is dated on the 8th of August. "We have just accomplished, my dear fellow countryman, a wonderful revolution. I received at Lagrange on Tuesday morning the 27th ult. the Ordinances of Charles X. declaring us to be in a state of insurrection. On the same evening I repaired to Paris, where I found a salutary fermentation. In a 3 days conflict the people of Paris have vanquished the Royal Guards, the Swiss, and the Body Guard; the tricolor flag floats every where; and on the morning of the 31st I felt warranted to write to the Chamber. A note stating to him my opinion—(which he acknowledged through General Talon) that 'reconciliation was impossible,' and that 'The Royal Family had ceased to reign.'"

The Parisians manifested a degree of courage, intelligence, disinterestedness, and generosity, surpassing all that you can conceive. Not a single royalist, not a woman was insulted. The people fought only those who fired at them with cannon and murderous humanity. The regiments of the line submitted successively to the public will. Much blood was shed, but the People have triumphed with admirable despatch, sagacity and bravery. We came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances, to which France is placed, it would be proper to rely on all opinions, or the various parties, under the safeguard of a constitutional throne, with popular institutions. We have chosen the Duke of Orleans, whom I esteem more and more as I know him better. The Chamber of Deputies has acted as the organ and interpreter of the French people, in laying down conditions, and offering him a crown, for which he acknowledges himself indebted to the will of the nation. Such, then, is our situation, and fifteen days have not yet elapsed since the ordinances appeared.

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