BRITISH NEWS.

There is a rumour extremely prevalent in the City this afternoon, that the Duke of Wellington has resigned. We know not upon what authority the report rests, but it has been credited in generally well informed quarters.—*Standard.* (We are not enabled, through our own channels of information, either to confirm, or contradict, this rumour.)—*Atlas, Sept. 5.*

His Majesty has signified his determination to be in London regularly every Wednesday, for the purpose of holding *Councils, &c.*, to prevent any delay of public-business. His Majesty has made a present of his late town residence, Clarence House, in the Stable Yard, with the addition of the adjoining premises, lately occupied by the Earl of Harrington, to the Queen, as her private *appanage.*—*London paper, Aug. 30.*

Her Majesty had the housemaids before her at Windsor Castle the other day, and said to them. "I wish you to understand that I will have no silk gowns worn here;" and the Queen added, "you must wear aprons."—*Ib.*

By official documents it appears that 127,734 persons have emigrated from the United Kingdom to the colonies of Great Britain, from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.

Important to Lawyers.—The Court of King's Bench lately decided in England, that where an Attorney accepts a retainer for managing a case, he is bound to carry it to trial, even though his client may not furnish him with sufficient funds at the time.

The following is an Abstract of the House of Commons elected in 1826, and dissolved in 1830:—Of the 656 Members returned at the General Election, 1826; 21 have died; 1 has become Lord Chancellor; 10 have become Peers (4 by inheritance, and 6 by creation); 3 have been elevated to the Judicial Bench; 37 vacated; 1 became bankrupt; and 583 remained Members at the dissolution. Of 77 Members returned since the General Election, 1 has died, 3 have vacated, and 73 remain Members.

We had intended to make some observations on the duties which the electors in all counties and towns owe to their country on the approaching General Election; but Mr. Hume has with so much justice and straightforwardness made an appeal on the same subject to the virtue and patriotism of the country, and has so entirely expressed our sentiments, that we cannot do better than subjoin his remarks made in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening:—*Leeds Mercury.*

Mr. Hume said, that as this was the last opportunity he should have, he would avail himself of it to make a few remarks, which he conceived might, if proper attention were paid to them, be productive of some advantage to the country. As the great subject of complaint at present was the burdensome nature of our taxation, he would venture to suggest to the country at large, that the means of reducing it would soon be placed once more in its power. On analysing the constitution of the House of Commons, he had discovered that it was still in the power of the people of England, if they were true to themselves, to return a majority of members to it, independent not only of the boroughholders, but also of the Government itself. He looked upon all the counties of England as capable of returning, if they pleased, independent Members. If the counties did not avail themselves of the capability which was in them, they had no right to complain of the burdens to which they were subjected. There were eighty county members, who aught one and all to vote for the interests of their constituents; but instead of pursuing that course, he was sorry to say, that there were not more than 15 of them who regularly supported propositions for retrenchment. From Wales there were 23 Members returned by the popular voice. There were also 64 Members returned by the freemen of boroughs, who, if they performed their duty honestly, would take care to return none but honest representatives. There were fifty-three Members returned by scot and lot; a more extensive right of suffrage could not exist, and it must therefore be the fault of the electors, if the representatives of those places did not attend to the wishes of the people. He found that there were 27 Members returned by freeholders and householders conjointly. Such persons must be independent in their circumstances, and therefore, if not corrupt themselves, would return incorruptible representatives. There were 16 Members returned by resident freemen, 6 by potwallopers, and 25 by some other right of suffrage, which the Hon. Member mentioned, but which was not heard in the gallery. In Ireland, there were 75 members freely elected by the people; making a total of 369 members, who might be compelled, if the electors would only perform their duty, to support every proposition for promoting economy in the national expenditure. He had thus proved, that if the electors would only perform their part at the next election, they might get a House of Commons pledged to support all practical reductions; and with such a House of Commons, he had no doubt that our national expenditure might be reduced from £54,000,000 to £44,000,000. If Ministers were only prepared to do their duty to the country, they need not be afraid of meeting such a House of Commons. Indeed, from events which had recently taken place, he was inclined to think that the present Ministers, when they had good measures to propose, found themselves trammelled in carrying them into execution by knots of boroughmongers, who sent down their eight or ten members each to protect their individual interests. A House of Commons honestly chosen by the people would enable ministers to laugh to scorn the efforts of these conspirators against the general welfare. If the Duke of Wellington and the Right Hon. Bart. would act with manfulness and resolution on the principles of economy which they professed, he should not be sorry to see them released from the trammels which now confined them, for he could assure them that he had no desire to see them removed from their places, so long as they devoted themselves, with heart and soul to the public service. It had been said by a great authority, that with an unreformed House of Commons, no honest man could be a Minister. He was of opinion that the day for that observation had gone by. He hoped that the next Parliament would satisfy the Minister that the time had at length arrived in which it was no longer necessary for a minister to be a rogue. (Laughter, in which Sir R. Peel joined very heartily.) Perhaps in holding this opinion, he judged too favourably of the community; but if he did, he would only say that in future the community would have no right to complain of the weight of taxation, or of the malversation of Ministers, seeing that the people had it in their power to apply correctives to both, if they had only virtue enough to exercise it. He hoped that the new Parliament would perform its duties better than that which was now expiring,—that the people would reap benefit from the Appeal which was now about to be made to their discretion, and that their constituents, judging from the past, would only select such of them for the next Parliament as they were convinced would do good for the future. (Hear.)

Mr. Hobhouse defied any man to show him that the House of Commons, even if the electors did their duty, could be so formed under the present system as to be a fair representation of the people.

We entirely concur in the opinion of Mr. Hobhouse, that even if every Elector was to do his duty in voting for independent Members, the country would not be fairly represented in the House of Commons, and that a thorough Reform would still be both just and necessary. We are sure Mr. Hume did not mean to imply the contrary, but only to show the Electors how much remains in their power, in order to impress them more strongly with their responsibility for the kind of Members they may choose.

Sand Bank between Halifax, Nova Scotia, & Bermuda Islands.—The following account of a Sand Bank above water, in the North Atlantic Ocean, cannot be too widely circulated, as the danger lies equally in the track of our homeward bound West India men, and other vessels from America; and it is probable that some of the many missing ships have thereon terminated their voyage. On the 22d August, 1827, the Brig Joseph Hume of Greenock, Rattray, master, on her passage from Mobile to Liverpool, discovered a sand bank in latitude 39 N. and, 64 20 W. As the vessel passed within a quarter of a mile of the danger, the white sand was seen above water, and sounding at that distance was obtained in 20 fathoms water, sandy bottom. From a bird's eye view which the mate, Mr. Alexander Nunn, took of the bank, it appeared to be of a horse shoe form, the opening facing S. W.;—the extent of the bank was estimated at not more than half a mile or three quarters at most. This dangerous Bank is situated North of the Bermudas, about 37 miles, and certainly should be surveyed by a vessel of war,* and its exact site determined with certainty.—The above account was communicated by Capt. James Potter, of the barque Science, of Greenock; he received the information from his chief mate, Mr. Nunn, who at the time of the discovery, requested of the master permission to go for a few buckets of sand, but he would not grant it. Captain Potter observes "that as this dangerous bank lies directly in the track of all vessels pursuing a north easterly course from the Florida Channel, I deem it my duty to give it the earliest publicity in hopes that it will be the means of saving many valuable lives and much property.

Many of our vessels from Jamaica, Honduras, New Orleans, &c. are supposed to have foundered at sea, when this bank may have caused the loss of several, as it lies with out stretched arms to receive them." May not the Busy, Contest, Acorn and other of His Majesty's ships supposed to have foundered at sea, have been wrecked and overwhelmed upon this bank?—*Bermuda Gazette.*

* There has also lately been discovered a shoal near the Azors and one south of Bermudas; it is understood that men of war have been sent to explore these dangers. Captain Marryatt was sent to look for the former; we hope the result will be made public, and not closeted up at the Hydrographic office, as all other Hydrographical notices have hitherto been. An annual work on this subject emanating from that office would really be a treat and inspire the nautical world with hope, that the store of useful information now mouldering away on the shelves and in the drawers of the Admiralty, would not be lost to the nation.—*U. S. J.*

(In the former number of our Gazette appeared the account of Captain Potter, referred to above, copied from the Greenock Advertiser, to which paper it had been communicated by Capt. P.—We have not heard of any shoal having been lately discovered near these islands to the Southward. One, some distance from the land to the westward was surveyed for the first time last year by the Officers of H. M. S. Columbine, is not in any way, we believe, dangerous, but which may, should the particulars be published, prove advantageous to vessels running for the land from the westward.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS—FREEDOM OF COMMERCE.

In the paper read by Mr. E. Baines, Jun., before the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, "On the Moral Influence of Free Trade," he mentioned the extraordinary civilization and renovation of several of the communities in the South Sea Islands, by the instrumentality of Christian Missions; and as the amazing events connected with this great change had scarcely been noticed in the literary and scientific world, though long familiar to the religious, he went a little out of his way to state his opinion concerning them. Since his Paper was published, we rejoice to see that the *Quarterly Review*, which had often sneered at and depreciated the South Sea Missions, has made reparation for its fault by a favourable review of the Rev. Wm. Ellis's interesting and valuable work entitled "Polynesian Researches," in which the progress of the change in the South Sea Islands is fully detailed. As these events, so interesting to all the friends of civilization and religion, cannot be too generally known, we subjoin the passage from Mr. E. Baines's Paper,—adding an illustration which he draws from the condition of the islands of the Pacific, in favor of entire freedom of commerce:—*Leeds Mercury.*

"I could not excuse myself if, in treating of the spread of civilization, and of the future benefits to be derived from commerce, I omitted to refer to the astonishing changes and improvements effected of late years in many of the islands of the South Sea, by means of Christian Missionaries. These events have been little noticed in the literary and scientific world, but I do not hesitate to say, that, as far as my knowledge of history extends, they are the most remarkable instances of the sudden civilization of barbarous nations recorded in the annals of mankind. There is the most unexceptionable evidence to prove that the inhabitants of several considerable islands, who, less than 20 years since, lived in the practice of the grossest and bloodiest superstitions, and of the worst vices and cruelties of savage life, have been entirely reclaimed from their abominations, have assumed the habits, dress, and usages of Europeans, and whilst they profess the form, also powerfully display the spirit of Christianity. These facts do not rest on the authority of one individual, but of many—of persons whose characters and talents place them above suspicion; and they are not merely asserted in vague generalities, but proved by innumerable details which defy misrepresentation or doubt. If one fact be more convincing than another, it is perhaps, not that they have abandoned their idols and their human sacrifices, but that the *men* have relinquished their habits of indolent, gross, and brutal sensuality, and no longer treat their women as worse than slaves, but now live each man with his own wife in virtue and purity, and treating her with the honour and courtesy which Englishwomen are accustomed to receive.

"In a paper read before the Society during the present Session, the learned author expressed his opinion that the Missionaries had done less to christianize than to civilize the nations whom they had reformed. The Missionaries themselves, however, are unanimously of opinion that they civilized only *by* christianizing. They assert that no impression whatever was made on the habits or morals of the savages, until their minds were awakened to the great truths of religion. This was the spark which first illuminated their blind understandings, and enabled them to see not merely the true character of God, but the excellence of social order, and of the comforts and decencies of civilized life.

"It is contrary to the Laws of this Society to discuss the subject of religion; but I think it is not irregular to speak of religion as an agent in civilization, or to imply that men may be influenced by higher motives and springs of action than any connected with temporal interests. And I have been more desirous of expressing my opinion on this great phenomenon in the history of the world, because many who deem themselves philosophers have, in a spirit the most unphilosophical, slighted the evidence presented to them of facts for which on their own principles they could not account.

"But how do these facts bear on my subject? In this way—I have attributed the very discovery of the islands of the Pacific Ocean to commerce; and it is by the instruments of commerce, by merchant ships visiting those distant shores, that the Missionaries were taken out, and have since been supplied with necessaries from Europe. I proceed to argue that the more extensive is the connexion between Europe and the Islands of the Pacific, and the more active the intercourse of those islands with each other, the more rapidly will the light of knowledge and reilgion spread amongst them. I think it is obvious that if the Pacific Ocean were covered with ships, exchanging the products of its innumerable islands, their natural resources would soon be developed, and their communities of half-starved savages and cannibals would be raised to the condition of civilized states. Can there be a doubt that any restrictions placed on that intercourse would make their improvement more slow and uncertain? And who shall presume to say what may be the future destiny of that immense Archipelago, where there is space for unnumbered coustellations of glorious states, each as extensive, refined, and illustrious as the republics of ancient Greece!

"I have said that I do not apply my principles to any particular trade in an artificial state of society. But as the islands of Polynesia may be considered to be in a natural state, without commerce and of course without commercial restrictions, I should like to appeal to the common sense of any plain man, whether the principles of Free Trade, or systems of restrictions and prohibitions, would be most likely to promote the prosperity, peace, and intellectual improvement of those clusters of islands. Swift never composed a keener sarcasm on the folly of governments, than he might have done by applying the commercial regulations of the countries of the Old World to the embryo states of the South Sea. He might have shown them quarrelling with their neighbours, with whom a close connexion would be very profitable, and forming alliances with islands thousands of miles distant, with whom intercourse was difficult and expensive. He might have exhibited them solemnly forbidding the importation of iron, because it would throw out of work some dozens of persons who wrought in bone;—refusing to receive tow or canvass for the manufacture of their ropes and sails, and preferring to make them of the fragile bark of their native trees, lest they should injure their agricultural interests;—choosing bad cocoa-nut oil from a remote island, rather than good from a contiguous island;—singling out comparatively barren shores for colonies, and binding themselves to take their produce, though they paid for it twice as much of their own productions as was necessary;—and restricting all traffic in particular articles to the vessels or canoes of particular islands. An island with a fertile soil, and teeming with natural productions, might be shown neglecting these advantages, and compelling its inhabitants to become manufacturers, by excluding all foreign articles of manufacture. Another island, whose surface was sterile, but whose bowels were rich in the useful metals, might be exhibited retaliating this conduct, by neglecting manufactures, and raising on its own surface the food which it might have obtained at half the cost from its neighbour. The *Society* Islands might become *unsociable*; the *Friendly* Islands *quarrelsome*; and they might prefer forming political and commercial relations with the Sandwich Islands, several thousand miles off, to forming them among themselves. The government of Hawaii might take a particular liking to that of Tongataboo, separated as far from it as Europe is from America, whilst it had a mortal hatred for that of Oahu, almost within sight: and it might bind its subjects to trade with the former, whilst it erected a *chevaux de frise* of custom-houses against the latter. The introduction of the loom and the spade might be prohibited under the severest penalties, lest the people should construct their clothes and mattings at a more ruinously rapid speed than at present, or starve the population by cultivating the soil more easily. And thus they might be shewn at every step contravening nature, checking the progress of art, indulging a short-sighted and pitiful jealousy, yet blessing their stars that they are plain practical men, and know nothing of political economy!"

IRELAND.

Elections.—In Ireland the elctions have terminated. There has been a more considerable change in the representatives than has occurred at any general election since the Union. In Leinster, which returns thirty two members, there are twelve new men. Munster returns 20 members, of whom six are strangers. Connaught returns twelve representatives, amongst whom four are new. Ulster twenty six, including ten new members. There are therefore, 32 new members—more than one third of the whole number.

Galway Elections—Isles of Arran.—It is a singular fact that at the late severely contested election for the county Galway, not a single freeholder from the barony of Arran voted for any of the candidates. The isolated and remote situation of these remarkable islanders would seem to place them naturally beyond the exciting influence of national or county politics, and their absence on this occasion would not appear extraordinary had they not hitherto taken an active, indeed violent, part in contested elections for the county.

A meeting was held on Monday in Killarney for the purpose of making a Rail road from that town to the harbour of Castlemain.

Absentees.—By the Leeds, arrived at Dublin from Bourdeaux, a few days since, 140 cabin passengers returned to their native country, and upwards of 200 were left behind for want of accommodation. In the present unsettled state of France our absent gentry think it prudent to return home.

With regard to the cotton manufacture, the introduction of which into the North of Ireland has been of such signal benefit to the people generally, and more particularly to the inhabitants of Belfast, it may be interesting to observe, that the first water mill erected in Ireland for spinning cotton twist, was built in the neighbourhood of Belfast. In the year 1771, at which time there was not a single cotton loom in the whole North of Ireland, the late Robert Joy conceived the scheme of introducing into this then desponding kingdom, the cotton manufacture, which has proved an unfailing source of industry and consequent opulence to the sister country. Having, in conjunction with Thomas M'Cabe, suggested that the spinning of cotton yarn might, as an introductory step to the establishment of the manufacture, be at once fit and profitable employment for the children in the Belfast poor house, several of them were set to work on the common wheel; but the various machinery in England giving that country so great a superiority, it was found that no benefit could be gained without the introduction of it here. A spinning machine was, therefore, made in Belfast, under the direction of Mr. N. Grimshaw, cotton and linen printer, from England, who had some time before settled in the country.

SCOTLAND.

Steam Boats.—In the year 1810, there were only about five or six fly boats plying on the Clyde between the Broomielaw and Greenock only—open two masted wherries of six oars, capable of containing sixteen or eighteen passengers at most; and often, on account of adverse wind and tide, obliged to land their passengers at half way, in order to make out their journey on foot. Now, on Saturday last, the 21st day of August, 1830, there were no less than thirty-five steam boats sailed from the Broomielaw, to almost every port on the western coast, besides luggage and tug boats; eleven of which had four trips, twice out and twice in,; and one six trips, thrice out and thrice in, and all well freighted. The fly boats might be about one horse power, and average six in all; and their collective freights of passengers scarcely amounted to a hundred. The steam boats which left the Broomielaw on Saturday, were collectively upwards of two thousand horse power, and it may come pretty near the truth to say, that they contained over 6000 passengers.

The shipping at the Broomielaw is beginning to assume a greater degree of liveliness than it has exhibited for some time past. The harbour is now better stocked with vessels, and the business going forward is much more considerable. The general nature of the cargoes imported and exported is much the same as usual, but the proportion of grain is larger than it was a month or six weeks ago. The importation of grain of any kind from Ireland has entirely ceased; on the contrary considerable quantities are exported from our harbour for Belfast, Londonderry, and Dublin, by the various steam packets. The arrivals of grain are chiefly from the north coast; and during the last fortnight five or six vessels have entered the port from St. Petersburgh, among other cargoes bearing grain. One vessel imported 940 quarters of wheat; another 670 quarters; and another 530 do. The Vigilant brought in 850; and the Lille, from the same place, imported 562 quarters of the same kind of grain.—*Glasgow paper.*

FOREIGN.

STATE OF PARTIES IN FRANCE.

Many persons continue to express a fear that the present Government of France will not be able to hold its way, and that convulsions will take place before a permanent system can be established. We do not, however, see any just ground for apprehension. There are now four parties in France—the moderate Constitutionalists, who approve of the choice of Louis Philip, as King of France, and who desire to see, the New Constitution respected—the Bonapartists, who are now much reduced in number, and have scarcely any importance—the Republicans—and the partisans of the Duke of Bordeaux. There is not, in either of the last three parties, any thing like a nucleus for a successful attempt at revolution. The Bonapartists consist almost entirely of soldiers, who, whatever might have been their attachment to Napoleon, really care very little about his son, who is generally represented in France to be a young man of weak intellect. The Republicans are kept down by the declarations of Lafayette, in favour of limited monarchy: and as that venerable, and we doubt not sincere man, will, in a short time, have under his command upwards of 500,000 National Guards throughout France, it will be utterly impossible, whilst these guards retain affection for their old General, and respect for his principles, that any wild theorist should overthrow the present system.—The partisans of the Duke of Bordeaux are certainly numerous; they consist of persons who were attached to the family, or whose ideas accord with those of the late Sovereign. These persons, in a country where bigotry and superstition in religious matters have been lately encouraged, would form a very dangerous class if their means of offence corresponded with their desire to offend. But, as the other three parties are unanimous in their dislike of the Ultra Royalists, that of the Duke of Bordeaux can never gain ground, unless the present Government should, by improper conduct, disgust the mass of the people, and render them anxious to overthrow the existing system, even though the change should restore to power persons for whose opinions they entertain great contempt, and in whose character they have little confidence. It must not be denied, however, that whilst the elements of discord in France continue, it will be the duty of the Government and of the Deputies to conciliate rather than to provoke, and not to exercise the power which they have so suddenly acquired for any other end than the good of the nation, should it even be attended with the sacrifice of opinions which they would be pleased to enforce if they could do so with propriety. The Chamber of Deputies have, indeed, in two or three instances, shewn a bad feeling. The arbitrary abolition of 93 Peerages, which had been conferred by Charles the Tenth in virtue of the Constitutional Charter, whatever might have been the view with which the Peers were created, was as unnecessary as it was illegal. If by the exercise of the perogative of Charles the Tenth, a preponderance hostile to the spirit of the new institutions had been formed in the Chamber, it might have been constitutionally neutralized by the creation of other Peers by Louis Philip. In the one case a very slight evil would have resulted, whilst in the other we have witnessed a total disregard of every principle of constitutional Monarchy. The proposal to render the Peerage non-hereditary, was also hasty and unconstitutional, and we have clearly shewn that the effect of such a measure, if carried into execution, would be to increase the power of the crown, and to create a pure despotism, by giving to the King a total command over the Aristocracy. It must be observed, however, that both these proceedings took place when under the influence of strong excitement, and that the Deputies have subsequently shewn a disposition to act with justice and moderation. As the French people are too well educated not to be able to appreciate the conduct of the Legislature and the Government, we are quite sure that the only real danger to be apprehended would be from the adoption of an unjust course by those into whose hands power and authority have fallen.—*London Corrier.*

The English Ambassador.—From the *Messager des Chambres.* On Wednesday Lord Staurt de Rothesay, accompanied by his Secretaries of Embassy, was introduced to the King in great ceremony, for the purpose of announcing to His Majesty, that he had been duly accredited, as Ambassador to the French Court by his royal master.

Population of the Netherlands.—Brussels, 105,000; Louvain, 22,500; Ghent, 65,000; Bruges, 35,000; Mons, 25,000; Liege, 50,000; Antwerp, 65,000; Maestricht, 19,000; Namur, 17,000; Mechlin, 20,000; Tournay, 24,000. This list does not include many considerable towns, such as Ostend, Ypres, Charleroi, Oudenarde, Verviers, under 12,000 inhabitants. There have been no revolutionary movements at Ghent or Antwerp; this day week there were some trifling tumults at the latter place; but they were not at all political.

Greece.—Accounts from Greece which had been received on the 19th of August at Munich by way of Trieste and Leghorn, give a much more favorable idea of the stage of things in that country than those that have been latterly published. The Government, it is true, is embarrassed for want of money, which it has partly caused by an accumulation of places, and is thus subject to numerous difficulties; but in the interior of the country there is much activity, and in the seaports commerce is improving. The greater part of the Peloponessus was cultivated in the spring. The plains of Patrasso, and on the Parnasus, in Messenia, were covered with rich harvests, and it was calculated that the crops were sufficient to supply not only the province itself, but part of the islands. At Athens some Turks still occupied the citadel, but lived on good terms with the Greeks, who possess the city and country. The Commission of Government, which the President had appointed from Attica, was daily expected at Athens.

The Turks had already begun to quit Eubœa. Numbers of Hydriots, Ipsariots, and even strangers, had arrived in the towns of the island, to purchase from the Turks their houses, lands and flocks. Extensive business was done with considerable profit, and still better prospects for the future. The competition of strangers in their purchases was seen with pleasure. The Greeks hope that the latter will introduce with their capitals European improvements in manufactures &c., & will give them instructions in agriculture, & the establishment of manufactories.

UNITED STATES.

Interesting Extract of a Letter from Lafayette.—We have been politely favoured by a gentleman of this city with the following extract of a letter, just received by him from General Lafayette, the Hero of three Revolutions, and dated August 12.—*N. Y. Sentinel.*

After succinctly detailing the events of the 26th, 27th, and 28th, the General continues.

"Much blood was shed during these three great days; but not a single insult was offered to our disarmed enemies; and now their wounded may be seen in our hospitals, as well caret for as their conquerors. The Ex-Royal family traversed France slowly and tranquilly to Cherbourg, where they embarked on board an American vessel.

"We might have declared a pure Republic; but not without a great division of opinion, nor without danger, both internal and external; and therefore the republicans generously preferred uniting themselve to the moderate Monarchists, (perhaps the majority of the nation) on condition that it should be a *republican* Monarchy. The Duke of Orleans was chosen by the Chamber of Deputies in the name of the people, who seem well satisfied; and having recognized the principle that he derives his title from the will of the people, Louis Philip ascends a popular throne."

"I did not say, as some newspapers related it, that "this was the best of republics." I declared, on the contrary, my doctrines, which are of the American school; but I perceived that, under all circumstances, this was the best thing to be done; and from what I have since seen of the new King and his family, I am confirmed in the opinion that we have done right.

"We have now entered a progressive career of legislation, which will lead to a very liberal state of things.

"Thus the cause of the people—the liberty of Europe—has made, in three days, an immense stride; and this new Revolution has sustained a character for disinterestedness, grandeur of soul, and generosity, which places what are called the lowest orders of the people in the first rank of French society. France is now her own sovereign, and every day confirms her title.

LAFAYETTE."

Internal Improvement.—An application is to be made to the next Legislature of New York, for an incorporation with a capital of *two millions of dollars*, for the purpose of constructing a rail road from Utica to the tide waters of the Hudson, probably at Albany.