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### FOREIGN.

**From England.**—The ship James Cropper, from Liverpool, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday, bringing London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th, Sept.

**Cotton and Flour.**—Cotton had suffered a slight decline, while bread stuffs had advanced a shade in the English market.

**England, Austria, Prussia, the King of the Netherlands, and the King of Wurtemberg,** have recognized the legitimate rule of the people's King in France, by renewing the credentials of their Ambassadors at his Court; a similar sanction is momentarily looked for from Russia, and the Kings of Spain and Naples, who, from their near affinity to the deposed monarch, would naturally make them the most reluctant to the measure. Would find powerful considerations not to deliberate too long, as to the course which circumstances must eventually force on them.

But, notwithstanding the tolerant spirit in which the new order of things in France seems to be regarded by many of the neighboring sovereignties, the press assure us, that there is not so much cause for satisfaction to the temper and tendencies of domestic parties. Many enlightened Frenchmen, it is said, have expressed and continue to express, great uneasiness as to the course which French politics appear to be taking. Most of the liberal Journals, (say the latest English dates) and all the ardent part of the population, express great distrust in the present Chamber of Deputies, and are very clamorous for a new election. It is supposed that the disaffected would desire to render the Government still more republican—still to weaken the Executive power, by urging upon the Chamber the abolition of the Peerage. As an evidence that this is really a prevalent doctrine, a quotation (for which we have not room to day) is given from the Journal des Debates of 10th September—a paper which was zealous and warm in its applause of the late glorious revolution.

**The Revolution in the Netherlands.**—The spirit of hostility to the existing dynasty hourly increased.—The separation of Holland and Belgium was the rallying cry.—The interesting details, from the Brussels papers under date of 9th and 10th Sept. occupy many columns—they contain animated appeals to the patriotism and courage of the people to sustain their rights at all hazards, declaring that they are the strongest party—that the government has lost all moral power—that it is on the people's side—that the army is nothing—for the Belgian soldier will not shed the blood of his brethren.—All the provinces are declared to be in insurrection, the towns and garrisons only excepted, and his their's was constrained obedience. As the States General were to assemble in Brussels on the 13th Sept. it was supposed no decisive events would occur before that was accomplished.

On the 8th Sept by invitation of the Etat Major of the Burger Guard, a meeting of the members of the States General present at Brussels, was held at the Town Hall, to concert measures essential to the crisis. After an animated discussion it was unanimously agreed as necessary, and a committee of safety was appointed, charged especially with the following objects: 1. To watch over the maintenance of the Dynasty. 2. To insure the maintenance of the principle of the separation of the North and South. 3. To take care of the interests of Commerce and Manufactures.

The affairs of the Netherlands (says the Liverpool Times of 14th) are as much embroiled as ever. The Belgians

insist on a dissolution of the Union with Holland, and a separate legislature, and demand that the only bond of connection shall be common King. The King has issued a conciliatory proclamation, promising the redress of all real grievances, but it is doubtful whether this will produce any effect. The people appear determined to have a separation, and as the army is very much divided, being composed of about equal proportions of Dutch and Belgians, it will scarcely be in the power of the King to prevent it, though by timely concessions he may preserve the Royal authority in his own family.

Yesterday (says the London Times of Sept. 11th) we received the Paris papers of Wednesday, which contain articles confirmatory of the pacific intentions of the Emperor of Russia towards the new Government of France. It is, indeed, stated that M. Pozzo di Borgo has received despatches, stating that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is preparing new credentials to be sent to him alone with the official recognition of the new Government. The prohibition against the admission of French ships bearing the tri-colored flag into Russian ports has been withdrawn.

**Austria and Prussia.**—The Times announces the important fact of the actual recognition of Louis Philippe, King of the French, by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. The recognition by both these powers was on its way to Paris via Berlin. Count Loban, the new French Minister, has been most graciously received by the King of Prussia.

**Russia.**—It appears by accounts from St. Petersburg of the 25th of August, that the Emperor of Russia had recalled his interdiction against French vessels bearing the tri-colored flag. His Imperial Majesty has issued an order that all ships bearing the tri-colored flag may now enter the ports of Russia. This decision was, in consequence of the arrival of the messenger bearing the letter from Louis Philippe announcing his accession to the Throne of France. We have no doubt that a formal recognition will be made immediately by Nicholas, and forwarded with all speed to Paris.

**Prussia.**—According to letters of the 3d instant from Leipzig, symptoms of insurrection have also appeared there, but in the Prussian towns on the Rhine, the spirit of revolution makes as yet but a sorry figure. The disturbances at Leipzig occurred on the night between the 2d and 3d inst. but did not last more than three hours, having been virtually put down within that time, by the prompt interference of the prince and the military.

The trial of Polignac and the other Ministers will commence before the Chambers of Peers in October.

**Le Voleur.**  
**The Ex-Royal Family of France.**—The period for which the ex-Royal Family will remain at Lutworth Castle, or even in England, is not yet known, and the exiles themselves say that it is quite uncertain, and depends upon circumstances which they cannot control. It would seem, however, from their movements and arrangements, that they anticipate a residence here of some little duration. Charles keeps himself much secluded, and seldom ventures beyond the precincts of the park. On Monday he proceeded for the first time, on a shooting excursion with the Duke of Angouleme, and accompanied by one or two of their attendants, and Mr. Hyde, the steward of Mr. Weld.

**Dorset Chron.**  
**Paris, Sept. 5.**  
The King has appointed the Prince Talleyrand Extraordinary Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Britannic Majesty.

**Moniteur.**  
**Brussels, September 4.**  
Yesterday the commission appointed by the Prince and by the Duke of Ursel unanimously voted the separation of Holland and Belgium, and communicated their opinion to the Prince of Orange. The deputies to the States General now at Brussels were summoned to the Prince to give their opinion. They declare that they would not go to the Hague, and in their opinion, the separation of the two parts of the kingdom was indisputable.

The staff of the Burger Guard and Deputies from all the sections were summoned to the Palace. The deputations of the city of Liege also went thither. There an affecting scene took place.—The Prince asked the Assembly what were their wishes. All the Assembly unanimously demanded the separation of Belgium and Holland. M. Mayard, in the name of the Burger Guard, demanded that the troops should be immediately withdrawn.

The Prince.—But then do you promise to remain faithful to the dynasty?

The Assembly.—(with enthusiasm)—We swear it.

The Prince.—If the French entered Belgium, would you join them?

The Assembly.—No, no.

The Prince.—Will you march with me to our defence?

The Assembly.—Yes, yes, we will.

The Prince.—Will you say with me, "Vive le Roi!"

The Assembly.—Not till our wishes are attended to, but "Vive le Prince! Vive la Liberté! Vive la Belgique!"

The Prince burst into tears. The persons embraced each other in the midst of the general enthusiasm, and the old Generals could not suppress their emotion.

The Prince understood how pure and generous the Belgic revolution is. From that moment the separation of Belgium and Holland was resolved upon, and this separation alone is equivalent to the redress of all our grievances. The Prince of Orange set out at two o'clock

for the Hague, escorted by a detachment of the mounted Burger Guard, immediately afterwards, the troops, which had been for ten days shut up in the Palace, left Brussels. We are now masters, and the only protectors, of our beautiful city.

**Courier des Pays Bas.**

On the 9th Sept. by invitation of the Etat Major of the Burger Guard, a meeting of the members of the States General present at Brussels, was held at the Town Hall, to concert measures essential to the crisis. After an animated discussion it was unanimously agreed as necessary, and a committee of safety was appointed, charged especially with the following objects: 1. To watch over the maintenance of the Dynasty. 2. To insure the maintenance of the principle of the separation of the North and South. 3. To take care of the interests of Commerce and Manufactures.

These points being established, it was resolved that this committee be nominated, in conjunction with the Burger Guard, the Governor of the Province, and the Regency of the city. These propositions were concurred in promptly, and a committee of eight was appointed next day.

The city of London, perhaps, never presented so tri-colored an appearance as it has done since the recent events in Paris. The windows of the shops in Ludgatehill and Cheapside present but one glare of those national colours: ribands, cockades, purses, braces and handkerchiefs, indicating the valorous events of the 27th, 28th, and 29th July, are displayed in the most conspicuous manner, so that a foreigner who had not been informed of what had transpired, would certainly conclude that some great revolution had taken place in this country. John Bull differs much from his neighbors on the other side of La Manche; with him, outward demonstration of liberal principles by ribands or other signs has little attraction; he speaks his mind freely, and will give his purse for the support of a cause, but that is all; with our friends it is different outward show of feeling is their national character.

**Globe.**  
**Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, 11th September, 1830.**

Sirs—The late political events in France, followed as they have been by excitement in other countries, and the prospect of their influence still extending, have combined, produced a serious depression in the prices of public securities, which on more mature reflection, appears beyond what the occasion called for; the result however is, that capitalists begin to shew a greater disposition to invest their surplus funds in articles of foreign and domestic produce, rather than in funded property, which must be considered as an undue elevation, should war ensue in Europe. In consequence, more inquiry has appeared for such articles as may be considered under a medium value, and generally importers have little to complain of, for a ready and real demand is experienced for their products quite as fast as they arrive.

The supplies of cotton are liberal for the season, and the more so when it is considered that the import thus far this year so greatly exceeds the past; last week's supply amounted to 15 301 packages, against 10,160 sold. During the present until yesterday, the wind was adverse; in consequence, only 2434 bags and bales were reported against 9070 sold.

Of the above, 2000 bales of American have been taken on speculation, so that the consumers have again been buyers to a small extent, thus confirming my previous suggestions, that they had stocked themselves well during the summer; prices have again given way this week, and which with so languid a demand was to be looked for. It is some time since the trade have appeared as free buyers on the market, and in the mean time prices have been receding; it is reasonable therefore to expect with this inducement and their consequent reduced stocks that a more free sale and a more settled price will ere long be established.—The consumers of Tobacco have purchased to some extent during the present week, but no transactions have occurred sufficient to cause any variation in my quotations.

At our Corn Market on Tuesday last there was a very ready sale for Foreign Wheat, Flour and Oats, since which the demand has continued, and the large sales of late effected are principally for actual consumption; buyers appear from all quarters, so that heavy as our stocks of Wheat, Flour and Oats have been; they are now chiefly duty paid and will ere long be reduced into a very narrow compass. Since the last market day, rather more money has in some instances been realized for fine old Wheat. Flour has been in good demand, but without advance in price.

**FRANCE.**

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, Paris, September 1, 1830.

Sir—The recognition of "the King of the French" by the King of Great Britain, is the triumph of republicanism. There be many who will deny this. Short-sighted and prejudiced, or interested either as stockjobbers or back-diplomats, in asserting the contrary, these tremblers on the one hand or these selfish well paid men on the other will tell you that it is no such thing, because France is not a Republic but has a limited Monarchical Government. But this denial can be met by a fact, say, by thousands of facts, which are every hour transpiring, and which demonstrate that it is Republicanism which has triumphed in France, if not

in name, yet in fact. The King of the French is the President of the republic. The Chamber of Deputies are the members of the Lower, and the Peers of the Upper House of Congress. As to hereditary Peerage, it will soon be destroyed. As to the Aristocratic qualifications necessary to be enjoyed by Deputies and Electors, they are already reduced greatly in value, and even by the transitory law now passing immense concessions are made to the public voice and to the will of the people. The Ministers of State are suppressed. The service of the artillery and engineers are placed under the superintendence of Commissioners, and in both cases the offices of Inspectors General have been abolished. The army will ere long appoint its own officers as the Chambers already name their own Presidents, and as the National Guard have selected their superiors. Ministers are to be responsible for their acts, and their responsibility is to be defined by law. The only difference between the Republic of America and that of France is this, that in the former the President is not permanent, nor is the office hereditary. As to the civil list that of the American Government will very soon be equal to that of the French, for there be no court, no courtiers, no sinecures, no placemen as placemen, no secret service money, and no voice will govern but that of the people. That voice will, however be heard constitutionally. The King of the French will be treated with attention and respect as long as he shall walk in accordance with the principles of the Constitution; but should he or his successors ever forget that the spirit of the Charter is essentially republican, why the people will have a President instead of a King, and nothing will require to be altered except a name.

The present King thoroughly understands his position. I am disposed to believe that he knows and feels it much better than either his Ministers or the Chambers. He has expressed himself so clearly on this point within the last few days that I cannot abstain from citing his words. They are worth remembering, and are placed on record in the columns of the Monitor:—

"Où j'ai toujours soutenu les droits de la nation, je les soutiendrai toujours. Je m'identifie avec elle. Dites le bien et vos commettens; je suis un Roi chrétien."

I hope this is sufficiently distinct. The King of the French says, that he will sustain the rights of the nation because he identifies himself with the people—for he is a Citizen King.

To another Deputation he said, in reply to a loyal address from Lunville:—

"Mes principes politiques sont anciens; je les ai toujours eus; jamais je ne m'en départirai, ils sont au fond de mon cœur."

Thus France has the assurance given her by her first Officer of State, not merely that he is one of the people and a Citizen King, but that these principles he ever maintained, and shall ever continue to profess.

The King, however, marched faster than his ministers, or than the Chambers. Whilst he perceives that there must be a complete new structure, they are for removing cobwebs, washing, cleansing, and improving, but they have no idea of touching the foundation. One fears Foreign Powers, if they shall march too democratically; and another fears the people, if they shall not march sufficiently so—one is for going on with the present Chamber, lest the new one should adopt violent measures—and another is fearful of incurring the displeasure of the people by not marching rapidly enough. Thus the Chambers do not possess public confidence, because they have no confidence in themselves.

France will have all that she has been striving for, for 40 years, and France desires to have it all immediately, that there may be no mistake. But the Chambers have not yet lost the impression which that old night mare, "the Bourbon Dynasty," always produced on them, and instead of following up with decision their conquests, they are content with rejoicing over their victories. All this cannot go on long. The people must speak again if necessary—not with swords or bayonets, but by representations to the Chambers in the shape of addresses; or to the King, in the form of Petitions, that he will be pleased to dissolve the Chambers, if they have not the courage or sense to ask themselves for that dissolution.

A new Chamber of Deputies in France will be composed of very different men to the last. It was all very well to have a Centre left man when an Extreme Left could not be got; and even a Centre Right was better than an Extreme. But now this system is reversed. It is no longer the same thing. The Nation now has to be represented, and not the Court—the Crown—or the Ministers. The Church will not have a dozen advocates in the New Chamber, and there will be only two parties—the one practical Republicans, and the other supporters of the Duke of Bordeaux, the Bourbons, legitimacy, divine right of Kings, and every other monkish and black-letter absurdity. Judging from the proportions of these two parties in France, I should say that the Royalist party will cut but a very sorry appearance in the Chamber. Perhaps they may muster three or four dozen; and when they speak, they will be looked upon as the Merry Andrews of the assembly, who are there to play tricks and divert the company. The old system is, in fact, destroyed; and the new Chamber will do that which the present dare not do—that is, form a new system.

Deputations arrive from all parts of France to express to the King their satisfaction at the recent changes, and their confidence in his wisdom and firmness. This is satisfactory; none how-

ever, speak of the Ministers. They are not decided enough to please the millions, and they are much too liberal to please the nobles. Between two stools they must fall, or at least some of them. Sebastiani and Gerard are exceptions, but even already the latter speaks of retiring. We do not want merely clever men, metaphysicians, or scholars, but we require Statesmen of vigorous minds and determined habits. It would have been far different had the Bourbons continued to reign; but in getting rid of them France has advanced at once half a century. The present Ministers do not perceive this. They are yet cramped by forms, old systems, monarchical notions, and the cast of old Court discipline, policy, and diplomacy. Young and regenerated France will not be satisfied with these log-rot habits. She therefore will require with a new Chamber, new Ministers, and you must not call this fickleness, but on the contrary a wise and consistent following up of the advantages which she has already obtained.

The new appointments to offices made by the King, where the men are entirely new, show that his Majesty thoroughly understands the question—but where the appointments of old, ex, or half ex-Royalists are made, it is the fault of the Ministers, who say, "Let us conciliate." Conciliate whom? I reply Do you expect to conciliate the Ex-Charles and his family? or the Ex-Ministers and theirs—or the Ex-Peers, General Officers, and Placemen displaced and all their connexions? Or do you expect to conciliate Foreign Powers by the appointment of Royalist Prefects—men they never heard of, and never think about? No one will be conciliated by such sort of concessions. To make them must do injury, and cannot do good.

The Journals, which in France direct and control public opinion, are by no means satisfied with the present march of affairs. They are not violent or revolutionary, but they act as watchmen, for public liberty should act—they cry the hour, and they say "Indications of Discontent."

The Commission for impeaching the Ex-Ministers appears to be proceeding with vigour and boldness.—This is well. It is universally believed that it will be proved by that commission, not only to France but to the world, that the appointment and support of the Polignac cabinet were materially assisted by foreign aid. This is to be regretted; but let the expo-re be made, and let us know to whom we are indebted for such signal favours.

The English Ambassador was received yesterday by the King of the French. There are those who say that this mission was by no means palatable to Lord Stuart. It was, however, most acceptable to the French; and I can add that his Lordship, when cheered by the people, at his departure, could not have misunderstood the applause. It was not Lord Stuart, but William IV. they applauded.

Let us hope that this sad question of Belgium, and the rising storm in Spain, will in no way disturb the harmony which at present exists between "Old England" and "New France."

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

By the packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th Sept. The Editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received their files of London papers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive, also, Prices Current and Lloyds List of the latest date.

The most important piece of news is the spread of Revolution into Germany. The flame lighted up in the Germanic nation will lead to further and more important changes in Europe, than even the revolution in France.

**England.**—Mr. Huskisson has been unfortunately killed by an accident on the Liverpool Rail Road.

**Liverpool, Sept. 16.—Cotton.**—The sales of the week are 5000 bags, at prices rather lower than those of last week. The import is 12,000 bags; namely, 9000 American, and 3000 Brazil.

**Germany—Revolution in Brunswick.**—The Hamburg Mail, which reached London on Monday night last, brought letters down to Saturday morning, containing the intelligence of alarming disturbances in several parts of the North of Germany. In Brunswick, the insurrection has been the most serious, as it has already produced the flight of the Duke, who was pelted by the people on his return from the theatre, and only escaped their fury by the dexterity of the coachman. Having reached his palace he ordered the gates to be closed, and his troops to fire upon the assailants. This command was, however, not obeyed, and the effusion of blood avoided. The General commanding the troops in the palace parlied with the people who besieged it, and requested them to state their grievances. The demands were, that the pieces of artillery pointed against the inhabitants should be removed; that his Serene Highness would acknowledge the Chambers; and that he would not endeavour to escape to England, to spend the treasures of his subjects among foreigners. The General returned with the answer that the Duke had consented to the conditions, and the people dispersed for the evening. The next morning, however, it seems that the Duke refused to remove the cannon, in consequence of which the people collected, dispersed the civil force, and set fire to the Castle, the Duke having only time to escape on horseback. His aide-camp, who has arrived in London, by the steam-rocket, effected his escape

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