

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

## THE ENGLISH IN ALGIERS.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter, which has been received by a noble lord, high in office, from the British Consul at Algiers, (R. N. St. John, Esq.) It is a subject of just pride to find the British name so much respected, as from the letter it appears to be, even among Barbarians, and general satisfaction will, we are sure, be felt at the account of the proper conduct of the French Commander-in-Chief to the British Consul, and his general behavior to the Dey, who seems to have been a very different person from the cruel tyrant described in some of the accounts previously published.

[London, pa.]

"ALGIERS, July 7.

"My Dear Lord—As you may like to have a correct account of the strange events which have been passing here, I write to say that the French landed on the 13th June, and advanced gradually till the 4th of July, when their batteries opened on the Imperial Fort, upon which the town depended. In six hours it was so knocked about that the Turks abandoned and blew it up. Before this took place, General de Bourmont had sent to request me to communicate, in my own name, with the Dey, respecting some prisoners of war in Algiers, saying also that he was desirous of seeing me at his Head Quarters. I felt it my duty to decline both these requests. After the fort had been blown up in the afternoon, the Dey sent for me. I found him in a terrible state—the whole town in an uproar, all crying out to me, as I passed, to save them. At the entreaty of the Dey I went from him to Gen. de Bourmont, with a message desiring him to send in his conditions. The General received me with all possible civility, and assured me that if the Forts and Palace were put into his hands by the next morning, the lives, property and religion of the inhabitants, should be respected.—The Dey of course acceded to these proposals; and, indeed, had he refused, the batteries were all ready to recommence, and a general slaughter would probably have followed, if the town had been stormed by the troops.

"During the night of the 4th, the town was in great confusion from the Dey being unable to persuade the people that their lives and property would be respected. He at length sent for me, and told me, 'Unless you, as the English Consul, assure them of their safety, they will not be induced to yield, and the consequence must be dreadful; but if you do so, they will believe your word and be satisfied.'

"I immediately went among the people, and give them the desired assurance, which at once satisfied them, and restored order. I then sent for the French prisoners out of the prison. There was 130, including two captains, which latter I took with me to General de Bourmont, leaving the remainder in the British Consulate. The hour fixed for the entry of the French army was ten o'clock, but the General, at my request, gave the Dey two hours more to remove his property to his private house, where he now remains. General Bourmont's quarters are at the Palace, where I think he must have found above 150 millions of francs.

"Yesterday (the 6th) the Dey desired to see me, and requested that I would procure him the means of quitting Algiers with his suite, consisting of 81 persons; and also asked, as a last favour that I would take the management of his property in Algiers for the present. I of course consented to both his requests, and General de Bourmont has promised him every facility for removing to Leghorn, which is the place he has chosen for his residence. The General has also restored him a considerable part of his property, treating him at the same time with much kindness and attention.

"I trust Government will think I have kept up the national honor in having exerted myself with success both in protecting the Dey from his own irritated subjects in the first instance, and by obtaining the assurance of his safe conveyance to Leghorn. In justice to the Dey it should be known, that, during a government of many years, he has never committed a single act of wanton cruelty or injustice.

"In my interview with the Dey, after the French had entered the town, I had omitted to take off my sword, contrary to the usual custom observed in his presence; and on my explaining that it was no want of respect to him, but only because there were so many officers in the streets, and I should be remarked if without it, he replied, that so far from being offended, he should himself arm me with a weapon more worthy of me. He then presented me with his own sabre of ceremony, of which the blade is of the best Damascus, the scabbard gold, and the handle ornamented with emeralds and rubies, I cannot forbear mentioning this fact as a proof of the Dey's gratitude and feelings, by whom, on my part, I confess I felt much flattered."

One day later from London. The brig Hudson, Lord, at Boston, brings London papers to the 18th August, containing Paris dates to the 15th:

## THE EX-KING, CHARLES TENTH.

Capt Lord states that the ships Great Britain and Chas. Carroll, having on board the ex-king Charles 10th and his followers, arrived at the Isle of Wight on the evening of the 17th Aug. and that his Majesty William 4th happened to be there at the time. It appears that he had travelled very slowly to Cherbourg, and that the people all along the road had manifested great curiosity to see this relic of fallen greatness.—The agents of the existing government had used great precaution, to protect him from popular violence and insult. The National Guards were kept out of sight as far as practicable. In consequence of this, the King and his followers were treated with the more respect. It is said that this had the effect to encourage the King that the people were favorable to the cause, and that there might yet occur some popular movement in his favour.—Among his followers are Ragusa, who is stigmatised as a traitor in the French papers, Croissol, the Duke of Luxembourg, and others of the same caste. It is said that the King receives despatches daily from the Ambassadors of other powers resident at Paris,—that his followers still talk arrogantly, and say they will return again with the allies.

The London Times of the 18th of August states that orders had been received at the Custom House Portsmouth, to suffer all articles landed for Charles X. to pass without examination. It was supposed that he would go and stay a few days in England, and embark thence for Naples, and some thought for Palermo.

A private letter of August 12th, announces that, on a report being spread of Charles X. having the intention to 'intrench himself in the peninsula of Cotentin, a position from whence the country could be inundated, the National Guard of Cherbourg immediately marched to compel the escort of the ex-King to leave him at the Ponts de Davres, (the bridges of Dover.) [Messenger.]

The private correspondent of the London Herald, under date of Paris, August 15, writes, 'the King's answer to the address of the 'Commerce of Paris,' is said to have excited fears on the Bourse, that the peace of Europe may be interrupted, while in reality it only declares that for which, in my letter of the same date, and written before the King saw the parties in question, I prepared you. The King 'hoped there would be no occasion for those to whom he spoke to resume their arms—but if, occasion should arise, &c. &c. I must nevertheless tell you, that the Algerine expedition continues to be looked on with apprehension by those who desire that France and England should remain in amity; that Spain is said to be in a full insurrection; that the reported march of an additional Austrian army into Italy is fully credited; that Piedmont, will, in all probability rise; that the Low Countries, on the other hand, may do the same; that, should Austria interfere in Piedmont, France will support the Piedmontese; and that should the Prussians march upon the Netherlands to support the King, the French will aid the Flemings.'

A private correspondent of the London Times, says: It is affirmed by intelligent men of more than one party, that had Lafayette but faltered in his approbation of the Duke of Orleans as King, there would have been a republic proclaimed within twelve hours, and Lafayette made President, to the exclusion of every rival. A distinguished person remarked to me, that 'no event of such vast importance as the accession of Philip I. was ever attended with less of resistance or enthusiasm; and that amidst all the demonstrations of the newspapers, no one seems to feel for the present King either admiration or affection.—This tallies with what I remember being told some months ago, (what I then could not bring myself to believe) that the Duke of Orleans was not personally popular.

It is expected by members of the new government of France, that Austria will ere long, declare war against her. An insurrection of the Piedmontese is considered certain, and the march of an Austrian army to repress them, on the same principle as that of the Austrian attack on Naples. This movement France will decidedly resist.

The French Government is apprehensive that it will not be able to arrange the Algiers question, so as to satisfy at once the Duke of Wellington and the French nation. All I can say is, that if the Duke shall quarrel with the French for such a cause, his Grace will have much to answer for.

It is a fact that Ferdinand, not many weeks ago, wrote with his own hand to Charles X. and the letter is now in the possession of the French government, stating that there existed a general plan throughout Spain, for overwhelming him and his monarchy; that all the cities, and upper and commercial classes were against him, the majority of the troops—all the Guards themselves, except the brigade commanded by Moscow; and, in short, unless Charles X. would immediately send an army across the Pyrenees, and despatch a large division of the Algerine army to the South of Spain, he (Ferdinand) and his

family were lost. It is believed that a revolution in Spain is inevitable, and close at hand, and much cause will there be for rejoicing.

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK. The Journal of Commerce of this morning furnishes us with later dates from Paris, which tend, we think, to confirm the hopes we have all along indulged of the stability of things in France. The proclamation of the King, calling upon all subjects to obey the laws, and declaring his determination not to 'permit others to reject an authority to which he must submit himself,' in announcing most emphatically the new and important truth in France, that the King is the creature of the law—will carry public opinion along with him, in his efforts to uphold and enforce that law. The skilful and monitory speech too, of Lafayette, at the banquet given to him by the city of Paris, will have great influence; for who shall gainsay the wisdom of this spotless veteran of so many revolutions? It must be admitted, however, that the very fact of this royal proclamation and these warnings from Lafayette having been found necessary proves that partial disorder exists; but that, we again repeat, was to be expected—was inevitable, after such an uprising of a whole people, and cannot, we think, be fairly considered as any indication of national uneasiness or discontent, under the new order of things.

LONDON, August 19. According to all accounts yet received, Charles X. and his family embarked at Cherbourg without receiving any slight or contumely from the population. This forbearance and consideration is highly creditable to the French urbanity, and is, in fact, in fine keeping with the whole tenor of this extraordinary revolution. The ex-King is bowed out of the land with a sort of civil contempt, as an individual unfit to reign, but too insignificant and powerless to violate theory, either to punish or detain him. His reception here seems to be of pretty nearly the same character, so far as the people are concerned. The letters from Portsmouth describe the numerous yachts, pleasure and steamboats, as surrounding the ships without exhibiting 'either respect or rudeness, and in all the official visits paid to him on board, he is said to be treated simply as a private individual. The latest accounts from Coves describe him as exceedingly anxious to learn the result of the mission of the Duke of Choissul. The exact purport of it has not yet transpired; but among the people who know every thing, it is asserted that Charles only wishes to be informed if it be the intention of Great Britain to acknowledge the constitutional government; in which case he will not accept of an asylum in this country if it be offered him. The real state of the case will no doubt be made known, and the thing is quite certain—that the wishes and feelings of this weak and head-strong old man can no way offer the great political considerations by which Great Britain, in common with the other leading powers of Europe, must be governed as respects the great country over which, by his own folly and obstinacy, he has ceased to reign.

Since writing the above we have learnt that, in consequence of despatches sent off last night by the Admiralty to Portsmouth, the ex-King of France and his suite arrived in Coves this morning.

[From the Constitutionnel.]

PARIS, Aug. 1. The new Iron Chest. When M. Mole went to the department of Foreign Affairs to take the place which had been filled for ten days by Marshal Jourdan and General Pelet, a discovery had just been made in certain drawers which were carefully locked, of papers of the greatest importance. Among them are the confidential correspondence between Charles X. and his friend Jules Polignac, the several plans of counter-revolution projected against the French people, who have within these few days so miraculously prevented the execution of them. A list of counter-revolutionary agents, members of the first authorities, paid periodical and political writers, the statement of the sums regularly given out of the particular funds of the budget to all those agents of crime. We knew positively the names of several of these wretches, whom, for the present we only allude to. The honorable list of the victims destined to death has been seen. It is not very astonishing so learn that all those papers were found accompanied with several symbols of devotion—amulets, scabularies, degrees remarkable for their richness and the fineness of the steel. The acts of St. Bartholomew and Charles IX. were doubtless prepared and settled on in the same manner.

Grand Entertainment to Lafayette.—The city of Paris has offered to-day Aug. 15th, a municipal banquet to General Lafayette. The company invited assembled at six o'clock at the hotel of the Prefect; among them were the King's ministers, members of the Chambers of Peers and of the Deputies, the members of the Municipal Council of Paris, of the Court of Cassation, the Court of Accounts, the Royal Tribunal of Paris, of the Tribunals of the First Instance and of Commerce,

of the Council General of the Departments, and of the Council of Prefecture. The Mayors and their Adjuncts, the Staff, the Commander of the Legions, and principal officers of the National Guard, the Commander of the troops forming the garrison of Paris, pupils of the Polytechnic School, of the Schools of Law and Medicine, members of the four Academies of the Institute of France, and of the learned, literary, and philanthropic societies of the capital, and a great number of men eminent in science, literature and the arts.

The banquet was for 350 persons. The bust of the King, surrounded by piles of arms, surmounted by tri-coloured flags, was placed opposite the banquet. On the other side of the hall was placed on a pedestal an engraving of the portrait of General Lafayette on foot, surrounded by streamers of the national colors. A vast orchestra filled the extremity of the hall. The pieces played by the band were mingled with chorusses performing two cantatas in honor of the veteran of liberty; and of the brave men who have so gloriously fought for it. These couplets, sung by M. Adolphe Nourrit, were vehemently applauded. At the dessert, Count Alexander Laborde, Prefect of the Seine, rose and proposed the following toast:—'The French Nation and the King of the French.' The company replied by an unanimous cry and reiterated acclamations.

The second toast was given by General Lebau, Senior of the Municipal Commission—'To General Lafayette.'

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

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

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

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

All these words, 'the glorious Parisian population,' the acclamations of the company burst forth with increased vivacity. The orchestra played patriotic airs. Gen. Lafayette rising, indicated that the banquet was concluded, and the company again assembled in the saloons. There only one subject offered matter for conversation; the splendor, the rapidity of the great events which we have just witnessed, the heroic courage of the brave men who insured the glorious success; the generous devotedness of the citizens, who placed themselves at the national movement; the solemn acts which have confined the destinies of the country to a King who is the defender of the rights and liberties of all. This was the subject which every body conversed with a not pride, an entire confidence, and the unanimity of sentiments which the triumph of the most holy of causes ought to inspire.

The following details respecting the arrest of M. de Polignac are extracted from a letter dated Granville, Aug. 16:—

"On Sunday the 15th, a lady who was recognised to be the Marchioness de Fargeau, arrived towards the eve at Granville, to embark on board a vessel which was to convey her to Jersey. A servant who followed this lady as the master of the vessel to let him go, board in his boat, while his papers were examined at the custom house, telling him that he was greatly fatigued by his journey. The master refused. Madame de Fargeau and her pretended domestic went into a tavern in the port, where they were followed by some young men, who thought they perceived some suspicious in the air of the servant. The young men asked the two travellers to show the papers they had brought with them. The Marchioness exhibited a passport which had been given her at Caen the 10th

of August authorising her to go with her servant to Jersey. Notwithstanding this document the young man thought proper to oppose the embarkation of the two travellers. The people assembled, and insisted that the Marchioness should be conveyed to the mayor's, and that her servant should be taken to the prison. The National Guard undertook to watch the latter during the night. Next day the Mayor examined the lady and her pretended valet separately. Their embarrassment, changes of color, and awkward answers, confirmed the suspicions which had been raised, and some acknowledgements which escaped from the servant left no doubt respecting him. He was Prince Polignac. He requested to be conveyed to St. Lo by the Mayor and the President of the Tribunal of Commerce.

"On the morning of the 16th, the Ex-Minister and the Marchioness were sent off in the diligence. A detachment of the 6th Light and of the National Guard escorted them from the mayor's to the carriage, to protect them from any accident which might have occurred in consequence of the exasperation of the people.

Extract of a letter from St. Lo, of Aug. 16:—'M. Polignac was arrested yesterday evening, at nine o'clock, in the port at Granville, and has just been brought to St. Lo. He was preparing to embark for Jersey, in the suit of a lady, the Marchioness Lepelletier de St. Fargeau, a native of Paris, residing at Montreuil, who took a passport at Caen, on the 10th Aug. for herself and a domestic. The domestic was M. de Polignac. He is calm, and has a cheerful countenance; he is a man of five feet four or five inches, with grey hair, blue eyes, and an aquiline nose.

While the clerk was waiting the heading of the *proces verbal*, M. Polignac looked over the new Charter, which was upon the desk. As no body here knows him, one of his portraits was sent for, in order to compare it with the original. He himself desired to look at it, and holding it in his hand, said, 'It is one of my old portraits.' I write to you from the Prefecture, where I am present at the examination, as Officer of the National Guard.—The following is the examination:—

"Question—What are your name, Christian name, age, quality, and birth place?

"Answer—Auguste Jules-Armand-Marje, Prince de Polignac, Peer of France, aged 50 years, born at Paris, settled at Paris.

"Q. You were arrested at Granville. What were you going to do there?

"A. I were going to pass over to Jersey.

"Q. Are you not the late President of the Council of Ministers, and, as such, one of those who signed the report to the King, and the ordinances of the 25th of July?

"V. Yes."

St. Lo, August 17.  
Mon. le Baron—Having been arrested—at the moment of flying from the late deplorable events, and when I was endeavoring to emigrate into the Island of Jersey, I surrendered to the Provisional Committee of the Prefecture of La Manche, as the charter did not allow the Procureur du Roi of the arrondissement of St. Lo, nor the Judge d'Instruction, to issue a warrant against me. Supposing that the Government had given orders for my arrest, it must be remembered, that the Chamber of Peers alone, according to the law as well as the old Charter, has a right to arrest a Peer of the Realm. I do not know what the Chamber will do in that respect, and if it will put to my account the untoward events, which I regret more than any one else—events which speak us like a thunderbolt, that no one could foresee or avert; for, in that terrible moment, it was impossible to know whom to listen to, whom to apply to, and all we could do to defend life.

I should wish, M. le Baron, to retire to my own house, there to resume those peaceful habits, which coincide so much with my inclination, from which I was called against my own will, as is well known by those who are acquainted with my character. Too many vicissitudes have filled my life—too many misfortunes have passed over my head, in my tumultuous career. At least, in the days of my prosperity, no one can accuse me of having harbored any spirit of revenge against those who, perhaps, took advantage of their fortune to persecute me in adversity; and, indeed, M. le Baron, what would be my fate if, in the midst of this turbulent age in which we live, the political opinions of those who are down by the tempest are treason by those who embrace the opinions of an opposing party.

I am not allowed to retire to my own estate, I should be desirous of going to a foreign country with my wife and children. If, after all, the Chamber of Peers issues a warrant against me, I should wish to be imprisoned in the fort of Ham, in Picardy, where I was detained during the long captivity, which I supported in my youth, or in some spacious and convenient citadel. I prefer Hamburg to any other as being most favorable to my state of health, not a little increased by the late unfortunate events. The mi-