TATANTED, a steady active MAN, who thoroughly i Wilderstands his trade, to whom good wages will be given. A permanent situation. Apply to Thomas Bostock and Son, shoe manufacturers, Stafford. Letters post paid. TATANTED, a respectable active young woman, as I finances, who, with a presumption which only belonged to a left and forescen the dangers which their resistance led te, apply who have not lived some years in the above capacity. Apply the caused the Assembly de Notables to be disvolved. He ing their opponents, by which they would have lessened their 177 ANTED, one or two CHILDREN to DRY WW NURSE, by a respectable married weman, who perfectly refused, and the parlement was exiled in a body. This act fustened on the next day. Now began the first act of irregulavery niry situation. Excellent references can be given. Address, of folly only excited public indignation, and increased the fifty and of popular emotion. The Deputies were astounded, post paid, to J.H.D., at Mr. Steward's, 4, Chapel-place, Belgrave- | prelate's difficulties; and of which he was only aware when | but instead of dispersing, they paraded in a body the streets

29. Park-street, Dorset-square. required. Address, post paid, to P. J., at Mr. Jarman's, 9, Bridge-RETURED PUPIL.—A young lady may be re-Like ceived into a highly respectable ladics' establishment, to com-Estates, and appealing loudly to the people against the tyranny On very moderate terms. Direct, post paid, to B. B., at Mr. Lacy's, Jof the Government. stationer, St. Paul's.

Persons willing to instruct him are requested to state their terms | members, and amidst an armed body caused another court by letter, post paid, addressed to W.W., at Mr. Barlow's, 6, Crosby- | highly respectable family, with whom she resided several is competent to teach the French and English languages the globes, writing and grithmetic, and the pianoforte for 4 years. Pupils under 12 years of age would be preferred. Address to N. D. at Messrs. Hatchard's, 187, Piccadilly. LADY, duly qualified, and long experienced in tuition, has three mornings disengaged weekly, which she destrous to devote to the EDUCATION of one or more PUPILS. ferences can be given to families she has attended. Address H. J. 18, Park-road, Dalston. FOREIGN LADY, Professor of the Harp, pianoforte, singing, and thorough bass-English education, with the French and Italian languages, taught with the use of

globes in a superior style-wishes to engage with any ladies as GOVERNESS, or fer private lessons. Schools at-No objection to distance. Address, post paid, to E. D. G., Mr. Chimali's, 27. St. Martin's-le-grand; or the library, 2, Can-ESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A lady, who has resided some time in a family of distinction, wishes to form RE-ENGAGEMENT in the family of a nobleman or gentleman, languages, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, the use of the globes, the harp, pianeforte, and drawing, without the assistance o masters; also the messo and oriental tinting. The most satisfactor ferences will be given. Address, post paid, to C.S., at Mr. Evans's 19, Dorset-street, Portman-square. a respectable youth, age 14, as an APPRENTICE to a Law

itationer. A moderate premium required. Direct to A.Z., 269

"OACHMAN WANTED: a steady industrious Young man, under 40 years of age. He must be a good driver have plenty of work from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night. I resisted the King, they were also determined to resist the Apply by letter, post paid, to A.R., 44, Coleman-street, city, AW.—Articled Clerk.—A respectable solicitor A would receive in his office an industrious YOUTH, of good connexions, without premium. Address, post paid, to A. B., Mr. of the monarchy, but they would yield up none of their own Warraker's, law stationer, Chancery-lane. AW.—The advertiser wishes to obtain a SITUA- | were injurious to the great body of the people; and conse TION in an office in town, to assist generally under a principal, in which capacity he has been many years engaged. He is well

equainted with conveyancing, common law, and the general business of an office: writes an excellent hand, and expects but a mode are remuneration. Address to B.C., 104, Newgate-street AW.—The advertiser, who has had considerable A experience in the profession, is desirous of a SIPUATION in a respectable office, to canduct the Chancery and conveyancing departments, or either of them, or the general business, with without the assistance of the principal. A moderate salary will Address to L. M. at Druce and Crozier's, law stationers Chancery-chambert, Quality-court, Chancery-lane. YOMMISSION .-- A widow lady, who has for the last 7 years conducted a highly respectable hookseller and fancy stationer's shop, in one of the leading thoroughfares south the metropolis, is derirous of adding to her business by the SALK toys, fancy wicker baskets, table mats, um rugs and tearet stands,

spar-stone and composition arnaments. Any dealer in any of the

above may apply for address to X.Y.Z., II, Newington-causeway

EMPLOYMENT for several THOUSAND MEN.—The Inventor of an APPARATUS to EMPLOY AANUAL LABOUR, instead of horses or steam, is willing to treat ith any capitalist or committee of persons, in order to secure the full enjayment of his invention: an adequate commeet with a very advantageous bargain. Address to Mr. Andre. Norton-street, Folcy-place. Attendance from 18 till 2 o'clock dail USINESS WANTED.—A person desirous of entering into business wishes to meet with a small CONCEH cither a circulating library and stationery, or any other light gente business. It must be rituate in a good neighbourhool, either

Mr. Read's, 227, Regent-street.

OUGINGS to be LET, in a respectable house, Lamb's Conduit-street-a small sitting and bed room, on the first floor, furnished, for a single gentleman, of regular habits, at 12s. per weck. Apply at 10, Lamb's Conduit-street. TREAT MALVERN .-- A family of respectability residing in the above-named charming village, can now WO VACANCIES in their family for ladies as BOARDER lither two sisters, or a mother and daughter, would be preferred

'articular references will be given and required, upon application A. Y., postoffice, Malvern, post paid. TO DRUGGISTS and CHYMISTS.—A Medical Gentleman of respectability, about to enter in general pracinto the house of a respectable chymist and druggist, to BOARD | from anarchy. No mode for deliberation was expressed, private entrance from the street. Such a connexion, it is presumed, | bers. If all the orders were to deliberate in common, night be advantageous to both parties. Apply by letter only, to Z., at the general pestoffice, Torrington-place, Terrington-square,

make an invalid person's home truly happy after years. Address, post paid, to M. H., at Aldridge's warehous TO CAPITALISTS and others.—To be SOLD, a SECURITY in writing (duly stamped) for the sum of £1.100 A letter of attorney, containing the usual indem will be executed to the purchaser. For particulars apply (if by past paid) to Mr. Blunt, solicitor, 10, Union-court, Old

A/ELBECK-STREET.—A small HOUSE to b LET. Furnished or Unfurnished. It has lately been pr ite complete repair, and contains water closet, wine cellar, and every convenience. Direct, post paid, to Mr. Wilson, 6, Wel-CARPENTERS, Cabinetmakers, and Under-

takers.-To be LET, the HOUSE and WORKSHOPS, 3. freat Trinity-lane, city, in the occupation of Messts. Guerrier and ictions to be post daic

Messes. Winter, Williams, and Fossick, 16, Bedford-row. 10MPACT FARM and RESIDENCE, 5 miles |

thle family; chaisehouse, atall stabling, barns, and out effices. Lease 13 years, at a small rent. Apply to Messre. Walters and Co., aping of 3 rooms, with an extra sleeping room if required.

The terms moderate if taken for any length of time, Apply at 6. Norfolk-street. Strand. ean-to behind, and chaise-house at the end, with plenty ent stater and pump, and good garden well stocked with fruit trees he road from Streatham church to Mitcham. In good re pair. Reut£22; rates moderate. Immediate possession may be had Apply personally to D. Lews, stationer, 31, Mount-street, Gros-

that delightful spot North Cray, about 12 miles from the with fruit trees, lawn, and pleasure record with fine control of the commons, at the moment when the nobles by every principle of law and honour to fulfil her engagements. with fruit trees, lawn, and pleasure ground, with fine grewn timber, nearly unanimously rejected the proposition of Monsicur de Asier the incident at the commencement of his speech M. are in thorough repair, dry and comfortable, and fit for the recep- an upper house. tion of a family of high respect. The above will be sold, or let on moderate terms. For particulars and cards to view, apply, pes'

paid, to Mr. Townley, Mount-pleasant, Bexley-beath, Kent. REMARKABLE SAVING .-- GREAT COATS. Visiting and Travelling Cloaks, Morning Frocks and elegant of Coats, cut and made in the first style, by experienced workmen, from the best Saxon cloths, for only 22 10s.; also fashion. ets, tronsers, dressing gowns, water-proof oil-skin cloaks youths' dresses, &c., at one third less than the usua charges -At WHITTINGHAM's, 52, Cheapside, 4 doors west of Regent street, and at the Manufactory, 10, Lamb's Conduit-

DURE WATER.-LIPSCOMBE and Co., 93. etreet, beg to invite public attention to their superior FILTER, all the provinces; but the Court, isstead of wisely concurring, had been instituted under his direction at the Prefecture's of abode assigned to them. It is said that the senators are all hich, after many years' experiments, they have brought to that aought only to arrest the progress of the Assembly, and as it Police had become indispensable, from the fact that in de. lowed to choose places of abode in the New March. It is also state of perfection that they are allowed by the numerous families was impossible to dissolve it, studied to reduce it to subjection. fiance of all the laws of nations, a regular commission affect. believed that the principal officers of the army who have sought the nations of the army who have sought in the national and feel the principal officers of the army who have sought in the national and feel the national a who have them in use to far excel all others known at the present A Royal sitting was projected—an attempt was to be made to ing to be the Provisional Government of Spain, had exta- an asylum in Prussia, and feel themselves too deeply implications and clarifying river, which is a standard of the present of Spain, had exta- an asylum in Prussia, and feel themselves too deeply implicated and clarifying river, which is a standard of the present of Spain, had exta- an asylum in Prussia, and feel themselves too deeply implicated and clarifying river, which is a standard of the present of the provisional content of the present of the presen day for purifying and clarifying river, pond, rain, or spring water, A Koyal sitting was projected—an attempt was to be made to just to me the following prices:—let size, 16s.; 2d ditto, 25s.; 2d ditto, form another lit de justice, in which the King should express blished itself in this country, and had for some time held cated, will be allowed to go to such placees out of the king dome to the first property of them, it is said will go to #2 2s.; 4th ditto, #3 3s. To be seen in constant operation, and a his Royal pleasure and command obedience. This danger. regular sittings in Paris, under the very eye of the agents of as they may choose; many of them, it is said, will week's trial allowed, in London, without charge. They are of great ous project could not be kept secret; it transpired, and to police.

dies which should be immediately resorted to in the first stages haughty courtiers. No notice was announced, but it was only

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-On the dismissal of Monsieur de Calonne, the Arch. I established and guaranteed." ishop of Toulouse took upon himself the charge of the HOUSEMAID and PARLOUR SERVANT. None need priest, considered himself capable of acting without assistance, and were certain to produce; instead of yielding and meet. induced the King to issue edicts to carry into effect some of popularity and influence, they were issensate enough to perthe taxes already rejected by the Notables. These edicts sist in their resistance, and even recurred to more violent were sent to the parlemens to be enregistered. They were I measures; they caused the doors of the Tennis Court to be the mischief was done. To extricate himself he proposed of Versailles, to seek a proper place to hold their sitting; ANTED, at Christmas, in a private family, a Iterms to some of the members, and through their interference I this procession naturally attracted a crowd of attendants—the Y yours lade, not under 25 years of ace, as GOVERNÉSS gaired the general body, and the narlement, after a month, acclamations of the inhabitants accompanied, preceded to two young ladies, one 12 years of age, the other 13; she must was re-established. When it resumed its duties, the Arch. I followed them—the very soldiers caught the spirit of excitebe competent to teach French, music, drawing, geography, history, bish-sp presented to it the royal edicin; and to get the better ment, and formed as a guard of honour around the Deputies, Mortiock, bookseller, Stamford.

of all resistance, it was in a bed of justice, and by the royal who established themselves in the church of St. Louis, where ANTS a SITUATION, as UPPER NURSE, regulations required that the order of the King should be foll sworm the day previous. lips, that the minister communicated hix wishes. Ancient I the majority of the clergy joined them, and took the oath as in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, a respectable person lowed by a silent obedience, but these regulations could nei-15 years. All letters must be post paid, and addressed to A.B., at | their restrain the principle of reason. | is scarce credible, the weak Monarch was induced to annul The councillors rose, and even in the presence of the Monarch | all the former decrees of the Assembly, to interdict all in-[X7ANTS a SITUATION, as CLERK, a young resisted the edict, of which he demanded the enregisterment. I quiry into all farther reform of the institutions of the moman, age 21, who has been in a merchant's countinghouse A long debate ensued. The sitting was suddenly broken up | narchy, and to establish the maintenance of the rights and 3 years, is well acquainted with bookkeeping and the Custom-house without any resolution being adopted. Soon after two of the prerogatives of the two orders—the continuation of the tither business, writes a neat and expeditious hand, and has us objection to councillors were arrested. The parlement protested, and in and feudal imposition; such was the declaration of Louis, and an energetic remonstrance insisted on the trial or the liberation of the two councillors. At last the pariement issued famous declaration, "That taxes could only be assented to

FO PICTURE COLOURERS .- The advertiser of Paris. The Archbishop only became more violent: wishes to LEARN the ART of PICTURE COLOURING. | sought the destruction of all the parlemens, arrested other (lit) of justice to be held. The dissolution of all the parlement was pronounced. Every member who protested was impri-S GOVERNESS, a lady who has lately quitted | soned. Such imprisonments only excited general indignation. An appeal to force was made. The people were yet passive, but the nobles of Brittany took arms, the States of Bearne assembled, the great provincial Union of Dauphir was formed—from one extremity of the kingdom to the other there was one general cry for the States. General. The Arch hishop, Monsieur de Brienne, sought still to resist; but at le alarmed for the consequences, he retired, having promithrough the King, the assembling of the States-General, and delivered back to M. Necker the administration of affairs.

by the States-General, demanding the convocation of their

having destrayed all the institutions of the country. The unhappy result of governing by violence has been plainly and positively shown. The nobles first offer resistance to misrule, then naturally follows that of the scople when the nobles in their turn refuse to do justice to the peo. ple, and wantonly resist all improvement of their conditi All the elements of the nation were not only opposed to each ! other, not only in hostility against the throne, but were ye divided amongst themselves. The people were alone united in their views, because they were based on justice. period had arrived when a total change was required; that i was necessary to re-establish the monarchical authority which had been destroyed, but that it was essential to give it an. other hasis than that of force, as force insured no stability that justice should be the basis of authority, because justice is immutable; but limits were required to this authority, make it more stable, and as a guarantee of its continuance It was generally felt that a reconstruction was essential for the interests of the King and the people. A revolution we therefore unavoidable, and it might have been carried i execution without any of the horrors that followed, had the nubles and clergy been influenced by virtue. They people; and by such obstinate resistance, brought down upor themselves all the calamities of a convulsed revolution. . I was the nobles and the clergy who had sapped the foundation unjust pretensions; they would abandon no privileges which quently involved themselves, the King, and the country, one common ruin. The French revolution was unavoi There had been no gradual change of the principle of Govern ment, no accidental infusion of democratic influence; the people, whatever had been the changes, had always ppressed. They had acquired no immunities, they possesse no influence, they were still enslaved by feudal oppression No value was set on them by their superiors; they were scarce considered by them as fellow-creatures, but looked upon more as beasts of burden, to serve the purposes of their enrichment. It was the only means of re-establishing the equilibrium

order, of restoring to the people their rights, to the laws general authority, to the Government the necessary power carrying them into execution, and to the Monarch the supreme dignity of which he had been deprived. The revoltion unfortunately was resisted. The privileged orders opposed to it all their prejudices, all their private interests, and finally resorted to force; and therefore it was accompanied with violence, and stained with blood, The assembling of the States-General, desired by the nation, reclaimed by the parlemens, and promised by the ing, took place; but unfortunately there existed no regula tions for the composition or the government of this body The number of deputies and the proportion of the three orders had always varied. The Government had no model to follow, no embarrassing customs to interfere with its arrangement it might therefore have formed it according to public epinion and which was in union with it, but the great object of the

Government was not the good of the people, but establishing the means of obtaining money. The interests of the few still ock, fixtures, ic., must be low. Address, post paid, to A. B., at | prevailed over those of the many. The nobles and the clergy were still opposed to submit to any taxation. A difficulty immediately arose as to the proportionate numbers of the States. The Government, authorized to establish these regulations, would have been supported by the people. of so doing, they hesitated. They called to their council those very notables who had expressed their devotion to privileged orders, to which they generally belonged. States-General assembled in May, 1789. The speech of the j King was marked by its kindness and its dignity. That of M. Necker alluded only to points of finance. That of Chancellor culogized the changes which the Governmen sought to effect, and the institutions it would establish, | equally removed from despotism, from republicanism, and | and LODGE, in an eligible situation, (the west preferred), and with | first act of the assembly was to verify the power of its memfication ought to have been made in common. The privileged orders would not assent to such a mode of deliberation, retired to their respective halls, and announced their intentio of only deliberating and voting by orders. The deputies of the people (du tiers etat) remonstrated gainst this arrangement, and having chosen a President

a message to the deputies of the nobility and clergy to aim a verification in common. The nobles paid no attenion to it, and continued their proceedings as they had begun but the clergy immediately suspended theirs. The Government and the King, alarmed at the division which occurred after the opening of the States-General sought by every mer to conciliate the contending parties. The nobles persisted their proceedings, whilst the other deputies did nothing. King carnestly solicited the nobles to form a junction, but vain, and this order communicated to the Commons that their isication had been effected. This measure produced immediate rupture. The Commons declared the act of nobles to be full, and addressed the clergy without producing peace, and the public good, to unite with them in the general assembly, and there to act in unison fer the general welfare. HOLD PROPERTY, very near to Dorset-square, St. lowed their example, but the period had gone by. It was who has allowed himself to be swept away in the vortex of sembly. Such was the result of the conduct of the privileged I frontier of Spain. orders. The nobles should have spontaneously and honestly Strand. --- Furnished united themselves to the deputies du tiers etal-they would Minister of the Interior, who desends the course pursued have removed all prejudices and preserved their influence— his department with reference to the foreigners collected on the they might have worked together for the general good—they I frontiers during the course of his administration. two single gentlemen (friends) sharing the same sitting might have checked the inconsiderate zeal of the popular two gentlemen can be accommodated with board and leaders—they might even have prevented their existence. But from which the present opposien to the Government proceeds, the clergy and the nobles would yield nothing which was |-from a servant of the Administration, a Procureur-General, asked of them, though little was asked of them. They would I These words are scarcely uttered, when the voice of the preserve the ancient constitution of force,—they would adont I sident of the Council is suddenly drewned in one of those no other system of government but that which caused the bursts of indignation which the slightest word is so apt greatest number to submit to the authority of a few. They I produce in this most excitable assembly. As soon as the feared that the minority of their own class, more enlightened I storm has in some degree subsided, M. Casimir Pericr 1 than themselves, acknowledged the necessity of reform, and I to a report of the Prefect of Police in proof of his former as. were inclined to the adoption of new institutions; they kertion, that many of the refugees had insulted the laws of It that voting in common would support popular mea. France, and infringed the obligations imposed on them by the sures, and thus lead to a majority, whilst voting by orders laws of hospitality, by openly engaging in disturbances and on LEASE, a capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, their votes would be lost. The principle of representation emcutes, which had for their immediate effect the interruption through Eliham and Bexley. The house contains 14 bed was unknown to France, and the Government knew of the public tranquillity, and for their ultimate object the large dimensions, hall, capital dining, drawing, and not how to introduce and to establish it. The two or overshrow of the Government. But this is not merely a per-

water, with excellent front fishing and water fall. The premises | Montesquiou, to invite the clergy to unite with them to form | Casimir Perier is at great pains to lower his tone and mode-The defection of the majority of the clergy alarmed the live or six glasses of the eau sucres, with which the tribune is 17 nobles, who, foresceing the triumph of the Commons, sought | regularly supplied. On concluding his observations to overcome it by intrigues; they took advantage of the M. Joly claims the privilege of answering the personality to weakness of the King and withdrew him to Marly, hoping to | which he professes himself to have been exposed. He says, cause the dissolution of the States; but the National As. that in his ministerial capacity as Procureur du Roi, sembly, undsunted, came to the boldest resolutions. They whole duty consists in the faithful administration of the Majesty's son, was safely delivered yesterday morning of declared that the taxes as then levied, not having been as- law; but that as a representative of the nation he has higher | Prince. sented to, were illegal; that they were ready, in concert with | duties imposed on him, and these he will ever regard as parahis Majesty, to fix the principles of a national reformation. I mount to mere personal considerations. berations of the Assembly. The preparations to be made for already counted the minutes, I regret that I cannot wait even | every private soldier receives daily two groschen, and MACHIC ESSENCE. As the Essential Oil of Peppermint and all the insolence that marks the conduct of unprincipled and Cholera Morbus, this preparation is carnestly re- when the President, accompanied with a body of the members,

efficient au 10 enable any one to take or administer a dose of any te- the order communicated Williams Wynn rules over two Welch counties-viz. Den. 393; Amert. Synd. 43 per Cent. 62 64; ditto ditto, 33 per quired strength, without less of time, which may at once arrest the against the order; and retired. It was then proposed to as. bigh and Merioneth), there are only 13 of these high officers. Cent. 50% 514: Voluntary Loan, 6 per Cent., 83 85. progress of the malady. The Essence does not contain any opiate, semble in the Great Tennis Court, where who are achievents of the present Government. These are the Dutch papers, Oct. 25. et niedful, on be taken in conjunction with great advantage. Pre- soon assembled. The sitting opéned, and the Assembly de. Marquis of Cleveland (Durham), Duke of Devoushire (Derby), pared by John Towers, chymist. Sold, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., liberated upon the treatment they lisd experienced. Monsieur | Earl of Derby (Lancashire), Duke of Grafton (Suffolk), Earl | In consequence of the high price of game under the pared by John Towers, coynist. Sold, insofting, air R. 35. Now Missers. Butter, chymists, Sold, insofting the reament they may experienced. Moster, the best medicines of the whole shared seed and which pure campher may be given in the family seed, and 22. Seed, 32. Seed, and 11s.

Internet upon the treatment they may experienced. Moster, the best medicines of the whole shared from the family seed of the nation, appointed was, that the farmer complained that they campber may be given in the fluid form of a draught or judged to assemble, they shall be considered as the National Assembly, and that

the members swear not to separate until the constitution ; of the kingdom and the regeneration of public order shall be The prefligate courtiers, incapable of reflection, would have

The Court and the King rushed into further follies: what he closed the sitting with the order to the Deputies to retire to their respective Chambers. Had not such folly been recorded, and recorded by most horrible calamities, the pages of history would be considered as those of romance.

As was to be expected, the Deputies disobeyed the order

Tre King on leaving was accompanied by the deputies of t Every panlement of France followed the example of that I nobles and the minority of these of the clerky, but all the other representatives remained in the hall. They were about to commence their proceedings, when the Grand Master the Ceremonies presented himself to command them to exc cute the orders of the King and to quit their places. A general cry replied. "Go tell those who sent you here, that we are sent here by the voice of the people,—that we will retain eur seats and will only yield to the force of the bayonet.' Mirabeau pours forth a torrent of eloquence; he carries away the Assembly, and it proclaims the maintenance of all the preceding decrees, the inviolability of the deputies. declares informous and as descrying of death, as traitors to their country, whoever should advise or carry into execution violent i measures against the representatives of the people. court, the nobles, and the minority of the clergy were frighted, yet adopted not the measures which could and would have arrested the events that followed. The minority of th nobles decided to separate from a rash and wicked molety and united themselves with the general assembly, and four days after the royal sitting, and the extraordinary declaration of the King, the remainder of the privileged orders, at

he express command of the Monarch also formed a junction.

but still having the folly to protest against it.

The absolute authority of the monarch, and the supremaci f the two privileged orders, had now succumbed before national authority. The majority of the nobles and the m nority of the clergy, instead of forgetting what had passed, and softening their defeat by the adoption of reason, justice, and patriotism, only sought to oppose force to their opponents, and thus led to their final ruin, hastened by the inconsiderate and I tyrannical use of such force and violence. Troops were brough to Paris and Versailles. Their removal was demanded t the Assembly. It was refused, and the removal of the Assem. bly was projected to Noyon or Solssons in the very midst camps. These projects were opposed by the Minister Necker was again dismissed, with orders to retire immediately from France. General consternation was spread through the capital, and crowds collected in the Palais Royal. busts of Necker and of the Duke of Orleans* were paraded These were seized on, and the people charged by the Prince of Lambesc, a foreigner, at the head of his regiment. number of the people were killed, and more were woun This attack betrayed the motive for which the troops were as. sembled. It was felt that force was not only intended to be used against the Assembly, but also against the citizens of Paris,—general indignation prevailed,—every tongue expressed vengeance,—the Hotel des Invalides was attacked where the people armed themselves. The Frenck Guards furious against the Germans who had massacred their armed brethren, united with the people to attack them, and drive them out of the capital; and the following day, the 14th I of July, the day chosen by the Court to take military occupation of Paris, the Bastile was taken by the people and destroyed. Thus was the French revolution begun.

It is not necessary that I should proceed farther with any details; the subsequent events are well known, and may be easily referred to. My only object has been to show that the French revolution was not occasioned by the King or the nobility uniting themselves with the people; but, on the contrary, by the determined opposition they made to the amelioration of the institutions of the state,-by their mad opposition to the reform that was demanded, and which become requisite for the very existence of the monarchy and the privileged If they had made a sacrifice of what had ceased to beneficial to themselves, they would have restrained ardour of the popular leaders,—they would have partaken their popularity, and even have divided it with them. have produced a change without contest, without scenes

violence, of hurrror, and of blood.

_____ PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. WEDNESDAY, half-past 3. The first subject inscribed for discussion in the order of the day is the grant of bulf a million of francs proposed by ministers for the relief of those Spanlards, Italians, and other foreigners who have taken refuge in the French territory to

avoid the fate which awaited them at home for the too free

expression of their political opinions.

The first speaker who ascends the tribune is M. Joly, Procureur du Roi at Montpolier. He is the representative of the arrondissement of Arriege, on the Spanish frontier; and he has chosen a subject which has probably some interest for his constituents as the subject of his maiden essay. Although in the pay of the Government, he sits on the opposition benches at the extreme section of the droits. He objects to the principle recognized in the project du loi, that humanity is the only ground on which the proposed relief should be granted; and, dealing with the question of the Spanish emigrants, he contends that they have acquired a legitimate right to relief on the broad principles of personal and political justice. He refers in particular to those Spaniards who surrendered by capitulation to the Duke d'Angouleme, in the war of 1823; and argues, that by the terms of the treaty, which I he quotes, the Spanish constitutionalists were entitled to advantages which have since been claimed by them in vain. Personal safety and security of property were guaranteed to them nay, their rank in the army and their station in society were that Prince Leopold and his ministers have assented to formally secured; but these are the very parties who are now | them. seeking refuge and hospitality on the territory of France. He They invited the clergy, in the name of God, of then addresses himself to the assertion of M. Casimir Perier, I that several foreigners had been arrested in the disturbances in I to day at noon. The army must therefore consider its The deputies of the two orders, perceiving the determination I the streets of Paris, as well as at Perpignan, on the Spanish of the Commons, and aware of the general discontent, at last frontier; and in both cases he seems disposed to throw the tempt to violate the territory of Holland, and the proresolved on making some sacrifices. The clerky were the first I burden of the blame, if blame there be, on the Italian rather I EVEN and a HALF per CENT.—Valuable to resign their pecuniary immunities, and then the nebles fol. I than on the Spanish emigrants. The arrest of a foreigner, The purchase generally felt that, the orders deliberating separately upon the mob, is no evidence even of personal and individual crimina. money for the property on each lease will be from £800 to £90%. Quota of taxes, this renunciation might be modified and lity. Still less should it be permitted to affect the fate or limit For further particulars inquire (if by letter, post paid) of Mr. | even revoked. The Commons paid no attention to the reso. | the liberty of their unfortunate countrymen, who never exlutions of the two orders, but wern out and disgusted with I posed themselves to similar hazards or similar imputations. ENLEY-ON-TRAMES.—To be LET, on their selfishness, decided upon proceeding not only to their several hon, deputies were unable, with their decorations IDENCE, with own verification, but to those of the deputies of both orders. their breasts and their medals in their hands, to escape the extensive pleasure grounds and gardens, and a park-like paddock, whose proceedings were not recognized by them. Commiss inconvenience of similar arrests, a few unfortunate foreigners | lutely necessary. gible farm, containing about 150 acres, adjoining the above, may be sloners were named, and the call of the deputies of all the may surely be pardoned for a parallel indiscretion, without agthe same lease. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to orders was made without any distinction. Three deputies of gravating the miseries to which their exile and destitution have the clergy answered, and began the union of their order. This I already exposed them. M. Joly concludes a long speech, verification made, the deputies whose elections were declared which has been listened to with great attention, by reading north of London, with possession.—To be LET. a very desir. | legal, arrembled to the number of 583 : desirous of putting an | several letters, in which complaints are made of the harch sle FARM, of 100 aces of rich meadow and arable land, with a | end to the opposition, they elected a president, declared them. I treatment which the Spanish refugees had experienced by e residence, in complete order, and adapted for a respect- selves constituted, and assumed the title of the National As- being forcibly compelled to change their residence near the The reference to these letters calls up M. Guizot, formerly

M. Casimir Perier commences by an allusion to the quarter brary and sitting room, excellent kitchens, brew dera, astonished at the boldness of the Commons, delibe, sonal or political question, it is also one on which depends an and beer cellars: coach-hauses, stabling for seven rated what they should do. The clergy decided by a majority important financial consideration. If France has entered into poultry ditto, and yard, laundry, dairy, and cold of 149 against a minority of 126 that they should form a cogagements like those described by M. Joly, she is bound rate his feelings at an expense to the Questeur of not less than |

CHAMBER OF PEERS-SITTING OF OCT. 25. millions for public worky. Count Guilleminot gave notice that, the next sitting, he l tariff:should enter into some explanation relative to his conduct. -- | CHAMBER OF DECUTIES—SITTING OF OCT. 25. government, and the charter by which these principles are

The discussion of General Lamarque's proposition of orga- | upheld, who asked only a participation of the benefts arising nizing the Mobile National Guard was resumed. M. Deludre supported the proposition, on the ground of were willing to bear their share of the burdens, had deputed Prussia having armed 300,000 landwehr, troops of the same them [the convention] to report on a question of national paharacter as the Mobile National Guard, and also en the Hier in which all were deeply interested, and called on them ground of the impossibility of the latter being able to resist I to unite their efforts for the removal of the grievances regular troops when necessary, if not previously organized which they laboured. In performance of a duty like this, M. Chedeaux opposed the measure as unnecessary.

was to prepare the country for desence, but not for agyression. and their opinions obtained. It could not be that any portion It was the regular army alone that ever desired aggression. He of their fellow-citizens could wish to withhold from them the should vote for the proposition, but wished it to be adjourned until after the law of recruitment was passed. M. C. Dupin said that the landwehr in Prussia was the their understandings the difficulties under which they labour result of a severe and universal system of conscription, which ed, to insure their zealous co-operation in the endeavour to ree should deeply lament to see introduced in France: and I move them. In his opinion General Lamarque's proposition tended di- | The present convention consisted of representatives of rectly to establish such a system. He should therefore op portion of their fellow-citizens from 15 states of the confe-

M. Larabit supported the measure. expensive. The general distribution of arms (even if it were | tion consisted were, generally speaking, strangers to each would, he maintained, he a heavy and useless charge to the lintimately connected with the interests of the people at large, l cipline was now pursued with zeal and activity, so that the | fellow-citizens. mobilization was wholly unnecessary on that ground. He | The evils which flowed frem the tariff laws could not fail est formed from the regular troops, and added, that were | The evils were not transleat, nor of recent origin, and danger really at hand, it would be sufficient to stamp with discontent which these evils produced was co-eval with their the foot upon the soil of France, and armed battalions would | institution. Time and experience had only tended to conance necessary, he would have accepted their offers, but he force that cannot be withstood. It could not be denied did not think so, and consequently rejected them; still less, I that the tariff law, as it now stands, was a subversion of

Marshal Clausel considered an army of reserve absolutely | confederacy. necessary, and reminded the Minister of War that had there the combat. He added that, according to the calculations | most constitutional mode of having those wrongs remedied. which he had made, the fareign Powers could display a line of [

tranquillity of peace, he should rote for the proposition. traordinary case of the in minency of invasion. The Prussian | appear legal and just. If Congress had imposed taxes t elation of 30,000,000. If France, with a population of manufacturers, which were injurious to those who were 33,000,000, were to pursue a similar system, the result would | producers of exportable commodities, and destructive to fobe the creation of a useless and preposterous number of troops. | reign commerce. He asserted that the whole disposable forces of Europe did not | The tariff, in its operations, was oppressive, unequal, and exceed 400,000 men, and that France, without reckoning the | unjust. It was a system of texation unequal in its opera-National Guards, had 412,000 at her disposition. He then | tion, which was oppressive upon the many for the benefit | alluded to the state of Europe, and congratulated the country of the few. A respectable jurist of Massachusetts had de. on having obtained a glory more pure and enviable than any I clared, that it was calculated to destroy many of the great which arose from war—the glory of having prevented the an- labjects which were obtained for the country by the constitu crifice of nations, and achieved a bloodless revolution: tion. By it the charter was violated. It became a question thin," he said, "is the best of propagandes." He opposed | between the people and the Government, and it would be to the proposition as bad in principle, and especially inopportune I them to decide it through the medium of the ballot-box. at the moment of the establishment of peace on a solid basis. was distinguisced by every thing which might be stigmatized M. Manguin considered that peace was by no means so cer- | as characteristic of tyranny the most unjust, and might tain as the Ministers wished it to be believed. The signature | to the most swful of all calamities. They entreated those of a treaty by the Five Powers was not sufficient to accure its who differ from them in opinion, to take a calm, dispassionate,

to from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 men. The Minister of Finance maintained that the calculations of | brought upon the country, it would be beyond their power t M. Thiers were correct, and that the error of M. Mauguin | control. arose from his confounding together the offensive and the defensive forces of Europe. He then argued that the state of the his capital so as best to suit his own interest, and he knows Belgian question gave every assurance of peace, and concluded | better how to apply it than Government can direct him. by opposing the measure. The proposition of Gen.ral Lamarque was then put to the enactments. vote, and rejected.—Adjourned.

had a favourable effect on the market. FRENCH FUNDS.—PARIS, Oct. 26.—Five per Cents. 92f. 10c. 15c. 25c. 30c. 40c. 50c. 60c. 55c. 50c. 92f. 40c. 45c. 40c. 50c. 40c. 30c. 20c. 10c. 92f. 91f. 80c. 92f. 92f. 10c. 20c. 15c. 20c. 10c.; Four per Cents., 75f. 20c. 75f.; Three Centr., 64f. 50c. 70c. 75c. 60c. 75c. 80c. 65c. 50c. 40c.

5vc. 4vc. 2vc. 64f. 63f. 50c. 6ttc. 90c. 64f. 63f. 95= 64f. 63f. 80 54f.; Bank Stock, 1.580f. 1.600f.: Rente de Naples, 76f. 75f. 80 50c. 40c. 50c.; Royal Spanish Loan. 663; Rente Perpetuel d'Espagne, 511 12 52 512 2 512 11 12 13 1; Haytien Loan, 215 Exchange on London, one month, raper, 25f. 15c.; three months, money, 25f.—Cours Authentique.

DUTCH PAPERS.

BOIS LE DUC, Oct. 23. place on the 2d of November. It is also said that the head. quarters of the Duke of Saxe Weimar will be cantonments of the troops. The batteries of artillery now at Lienit and Boxtel will, it is said, be removed to Dungen and Oos, and this is considered as an indication that it is not intended to re-commence hostilities on the 25th. We hear, that at the request of General Chasse, Governo of the citadel of Antwerp, instructions were sent him for his | ter was irrevocably scaled.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 23. The Committee of the States General for drawing up the iddress to His Majesty met yesterday. It will be discussed to-morrow in a General Committee of the Second Chamber. We hear that the students of the University of Leyden, who formed a troop of Yagers, being informed that many them have been proposed as meriting the military order o William, have unanimously resolved to petition his Majes that none of them may receive that distinction, as they usted that all of them had equally done their duty, and therefore it would be the most flattering reward and the greatest mark of honour for them, if none of the corps were particularly distinguished.

It is not known to us whether any resolution has been to by our Government respecting the proposed articles of the treaty of peace: but it is affirmed that news has been recei-ORDER OF THE DAY.

"TILBURY, Oct. 25.

I hereby announce to the army that the armistics expires enceforward as in a state of war with an enemy that must now be taken which a state of war requires. generals and superior officers to give the necessary c troops under their command. In particular, the gre vigilance and prudence is strictly enjoined in the army in the which I have the honour to command. In an offensive war they have given proof of course and intrepidity: I am fully convinced that with these

" WILLIAM, Prince of Orange." WARSAW, Oct. 16. The Russian Imperial Guards, who left Warsaw to a against the remains of the Polish army, have now returned The Warsaw Gazelle mentions a report that a ceurler h brought news on the 12th that Zamose had surrendered to the Lodochowski, late Governor of Modlin, General Czyzewski, with his staff, and about 160 officers of the Polish army, arrived here on the 13th from Modlin. On the whole,

His Mejesty the Emperor and King.

The same oath was also renewed on the 13th by the cir authorities of Warsaw, and on the following day by the officers ! of the several departments of the government, and by the professors of the university of Warsaw. The communication between the capital and the surround. relers | ing country becomes more and more easy. Yesterday the pos to Kalisch and Czenstochan resumed its usual course. sions are reginning to become cheaper, but wood for fuel i dearer than it ever is remembered to have been. HAMBURGH, Oct. 21.

this city is now increased to 302; viz. 220 men. Of these, 17 have recovered; 133 have died; 152 remain. Number of new cases:-On the 18th, 38; 19th 145; 20th, 50; and to-day, the 21st, 40. At Altona, 100, the disorder was gaining ground; ocfore yesterday there had been in all four deaths. Danish Government have removed its military cordon nearer to the Eider, so that Kiel and the adjacent country are in cluded in it. Mecklenburg has also broken off all commu nication with Hamburgh: but by an agreement with all states on the banks of the Elbe, the navigation of that river j

The whole number of persons attacked by the cholera

BERLIN, Oct. 19. Her Royal Highness the consort of Prince William, hi

The Polish aumy has at length given up all resistance. The Prussian Government has already delivered 9,000 horses and to establish a constitution. This declaration was not | General Sebastiani makes no allusion to these incidental | the Russians. The soldiers are invited to return to their only approved in the capital, but was generally welcomed in | matters, but contends that the system of surreillance which own homes; persons of high rank have particular places Dresden. The generosity of our King, to which they vater is of difficult attainment. Liberal allowance to dealers. prevent any new decree, it was necessary to suspend the delt. The next speaker inscribed is General Lafayette, but having appealed, affords them, mean time, an hospitable reception the Royal visit served as a pretext for the auspension of its | to witness the civilities which will doubtless pass between him | officer twenty. It is said that a convention has been STO- sittings, and which was done in the most insulting manner, with and the Foreign Minister on changing places at the tribune. I. expense of their maintenance. Some of the superior officers have endeavoured to excape to England. General Uminski is It is a curious fact that out of the 51 Lords Lieu-I said to have succeeded in embarking at Dantsic. commended as one of vital importance to families. It contains the repaired to the hall, that they were detried admittance, and had tenant of the counties of England and Wales (Sir Watkin AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—Actual Debt, 23 per Cent. 38)

The following is the substance of the report agreed upon by The Minister of Commerce presented the bill granting 18 | the committee, of which we made mention yesterday, as have to allay those apprehensions which the misdirected zeal of ing undertaken the task ef-considering and reporting upon the It is stated that a portion of their fellow-citizens, resident in different states, firmly attached to the principles of free from the excellent constitution under which they lived, and had been seemed proper to convene the present assembly, that, in communication with fellow-citizens of the states at M. Delaborde maintained that the object of the proposition large, the complaints of the various interests might be stated equal benefits which the constitution had provided for all; and It was only necessary to submit their case, and make plain to

AMERICAN PAPERS.

deracy, and they were now assembled to consider krievanies under which they labour, and to devise some con-The Minister of War combated it as both unnecessary and stitutional mode of relief. The parties of whom the convenrudent to allow it in all parts of the country at this mement) sother; but coming together as they had done, upon a subject ountry. In all towns centaining more than 3,000 inhabit. I they had found a great concurrence of opinion among them. the instruction of the National Guards in military dis- selves, and confidence for a similar concurrence among their

hen contended that a permanent army of reserve was alwark | awake the highest solicitude of every lover of his country. pring up from it. As a preof of this, he stated that since the I firm the fact of the impolicy and injustice of those laws. The ports of approaching war had been rife, he had received | build that united the citizens of these states was the freedom duntary offers, which would have been sufficient to enable which they enjoyed, that was the strong bulwark of the Go. im to form at least 100,000 men into irregular corps, in | vernment. Take from any portion of the American people ddition to the actual army. Had he thought their assist- the idea of freedom, and you array against the Government: herefore, could be sanction the compulsory mobilization of liberties of a part of these states, and the measure could not be persevered in without putting to bazard the existence of the

That assembly was without parallel in the history of th been a reserve in readiness after Waterloo, he (M. Soult) | Union. They had come from different parts to speak of their would still have an army in command, and been able to renew | wrongs, and to confer together, as, to the most efficient and The tariff laws were not only unjust, but unconstitutions from 800,000 to 900,000 men along the fronticrs, while France | An act of Congress did not depend upon a question of law would have but 400,000 to appose to them. (In the principle, I to render it constitutional. An act might be calculated to therefore, that preparations for war should be made during the | subvert the constitution, and yet be so constructed as to earry upon the face of it no such appearance. Congress might M. Thiers maintained that a mobile National Guard was | pose duties which would be aubversive of the interests of any neither desirable for, nor adapted to France, except in an ex- | class of citizens, and yet to a court of justice they might setem of the landwehr he described to be the attempt of a were oppressive to the manufacturers, would they not look epulation of 11,000,000 of individuals to act the part of a po- | upon it us illegal? But duties were imposed in desence a

ption. At any rate, he maintained that the calculations of and disinterested view of the subject. In the spirit of men hi. Thiers were erroneous, as the armies of Europe amounted | and brethren, they called their attention to the subject. and entreated them to endeaveur to avert a calamity which, if once

It could not be denied that every one had a right to apply application of capital could not be regulated by legislative It was untrue that the operation of the tariff laws gave greater employment to labour. Laws which encouraged any STOCK-EXCHANGE, Oct. 25, half-past 4 o'clock.-The | particular species of labour could not be said to encourage reaction of yesterday has been of short duration. The intelli- American labour; and the bounty which was given for a gence of the pacific dispositions of Austria and Prussia, as | particular description of labour, was not given by the Go. manifested by the furloughs granted to many of their troops, vernment, but was drawn from one class of citizens to reward

> If all nations were to adopt free trade, it would be for the ment of capital, and diverted it from its natural channel. The advocate for the restrictive system urged, in defence he tariff, that its effect was the reduction of prices. sition was fallacious; the diminution was general, taken place in a greater degree abroad than at home. causes were. a diminished amount of circulating medium. nprovements in machinery. These causes in other places had been left to their full operation: here they had been restricted by the operation of the tariff; and the reduction here had not taken place in consequence of the tariff, but in de-

During a state of war, it was the duty of every govern. ment to be prepared; but this was best done by exerting ! News has unexpectedly been brought here that the head, | energies in time of peace. Money was said to constitute th uarters of the Prince of Orange will be transferred to this | sinews of war, and free trade was the best source frem which

The tariff had a tendency to demoralize by encouraging moved from Corschot. Some changes will be made in the smuggling. It operates injuriously upon agriculture, and maaufacturers seek in vain for a foreign market for their productions, because no nation can reasonably expect another to take its wares without a reciprocity and interchange commodities. If this system were pursued to the point to which it seemed to tend, then the fate of the southern plan-With regard to the operations of the tariff on the subject

navigation. America had become conspicuous for the ski in ship-building, which in this country had been raised so as to rank with the fine aris. Yet the shipping interest suffer ed from the tariff; the duty which was imposed on duck an foreign cordage, which generally constituted about half of the expense of a ship, fell with great weight upon the ship-owner The tariff duties gave to business the effect of gambling eculations rather than of fair and regular dealings. nufactures would flourish if the protecting dusles were with drawn. Their returns would be less perhaps, but still roportion to the capital invested, and to those of the agri-The national debt was fast diminishing, and would spec

dlly be extinguished. On the 12th of January next, the Go vernment would have available funds anflicient for its dis charge. The funds of Government still accumulated, their disposal devolved upon the next Congress. How auspicious a time to prosecute free trade, when the nation shall be unshackled by debt or any incumbrance ! This was the true American system. The following are extracts from the New York papers:-

SLAVE INSURRECTION IN DELAWARE. - Letters received in town this morning, from Milton, Sussex county Delaware, under date of October 3, mention that an insurrection of the slaves had taken place in that state. All was represented to be in alarm and confusion. The insurgents in arms were estimated at about 3,000. The most energetic means were in preparation to quell the disturbance. We have received a copy of the annual letter from the Se cretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements respecting the commerce and navigation of the United States. The registered tonnage, as corrected at the Treasury-office, 31st of December, 1829, is stated at 650,142, the enrolled and licensed tonnage at 619,651, in which are included 100,796 tons of fishing vessels; making the whole of the tonnage of the United States to be 1,260,977, at the beginning of the 1839. A table is given containing a comparative view of th registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the country f the year 1815 to the close of the year 1829, by which the position taken by Mr. Cambreleng, in his report of the winter before last, is fully demonstrated-viz., that the foreign commerce of the United States for several years past has been declining, or at best has remained stationary.

In 1815, the year before passing the first tariff law, the re gistered tonnage—that is, the tonnage employed in fereigr trade, amounted to 854,294, about 200,000 tons more present. It is true that the registered tonnage of about 2,600 officers have renewed their oath of allegiance to stated at 812.609, but this amount is made up from the old uncorrected tables, which include the tonnage of vessels become unseaworthy, lost, or unemployed. On being corrected by the department, the table of foreign shipping is reduced more than 160,000 tons. The aggregate of the registered enrolled, and licensed tonnage undergoes a similar reduction. In 1828, it is stated at 1,741,391; at the close of 1829, appears, on correcting the errors, to be only 1,260,977, a fall. ing off of nearly 500,000 tons. The last time the toning tables were corrected, previous to the present, was in 181 when a considerable reduction was also made in the noming amount, though the difference between the corrected and un corrected tables decanot appear to have been so great as at present. At that time the total tonnage of the United States in the corrected tables amounted to 1,225,184, an amoun very little different from that of the corrected tables at the present time. In the mean time, while our foreign commerce has remained stationary, the population of the Union increased one third. This is equivalent to an actual decline

> Cambreleng's report, the writers who attacked it took the corected tables of 1818, and, deducting their amount from the erroneous tables of 1828, they made out an increase of more than 500,000 tons in ten years, and offered the result as a onclusive proof that Mr. Cambreleng was mistaken. showed at the time the error of this calculation, which in cluded, under the name of increase, all the lost, idle, or decayed tonnage which had been accumulating in the tables for ten years, and we contended that a correction of these tables would reduce the amount of our tonnage to the point at which 🧷 tood in 1818. The present document makes good our estimate, and sustains the position of Mr. Cambreleng by the most conclusive demonstration. But to proceed with the document before us. The import during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1830, have amounted to 70,876,920 dollars, of which 66,035,739 were im-

In may be remembered that on the appearance of Mr

ported in American vessels, and 4,841,181 in foreign vessels. The exports during the same year amounted to 73,849,508 ioliars. Of these 59,462,029 were of demestic, and 14,387,479 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, 51,106,189 dollar were exported in American, and 8,355,840 in foreign ves of the foreign articles 12,776,529 were exported in America and 1,610,950 in foreign vessels. During the same 67,227 tons of American shipping entered, and 971,769 cleared, from the ports of the United States: 131,900 tons of give a perfect opportunity for the full dieplay of that political foreign shipping entered, and 133.436 cleared.

atruction of corn by them, the farmer and the landlord came three of which are grounded on a ship with the farmer and the landlord came three of which are grounded on a ship with the most distant al-

Sir,—About four months ago you did me the favour to insert a letter on the subject of cholers, at a time when a great panic prevailed. Nathing has since happened to disturb the propusstication which I then ventured to give. But the tocsin of alarm is now again resounding through these isles, and the picture which is drawn of the contagious character of cholera is enough to frighten the multitude from their just propriety. Your correspondent, Mr. Pearl (Tuesday, 26th). has disseminated through the country a partial account of the history of cholera comagion (and that from a single source), with all the confidence which usually attends a pancity of information. I beg to draw the attention of some of your readers to some of the facts, or rather allegations, of this writer. He tells us that the cholera broke out at Jessore, 100 miles from Calcutta, in August, 1817, and "spreading from village to village, it reached that city a month afterward." See what Mr. Kennedy, a decided contagionist, vays on that point of history. At page 20, he says—and the information is taken from official documents—that the cholera commenced its ravages at Jessore, 62 miles from Calcutta, in Augustthe report to Government being dated the 28th of that month And what sort of place is Jessore? "It is a crowded ditty, ill-ventilated place, surrounded by a thick jungle, and exposed, during the rains, to the effluvia of an immense iantity of stagnant water." In a few weeks 10,000 of the inhabitants died! Well! what of Calcutia "Many cases of cholera, " says Mr. Kennedy, " had occurred 1 Colcutta among the native inhabitants, as early as the middle of August," but it was near the end of the month hefore the disease became very alarming. With respect to the atroduction of the disease from Jessore, Mr. Kennedy remarks,—" The question mised is of little interest, for in Jessere and in Calcutta the condition of the people and of the atmosphere must have been very similar, and the probability follows that sooner or later a similar disease would have cen generated in both, though no intercourse had existed between them." So much for the dogmatical assertion of Mr. Pearl, that the cholera crept from village to village for 1 "100 miles," and that in the space of a few days, or rather hours, since the disease broke out simultaneously, or very nearly so, in both places, according even to Mr. Kennedy, he strong advocate of contagion. All the sturdy statements n Mr. Pearl's letter respecting the propagation of cholera in India are on a par with the above, and to these I shall oppose a single passage from an official report respecting the grand army under the Marquis of Hastings, encomped on the banks of the Gauges, in November, 1817. "The disease, as it were in an instant, gained fresh vigour, and burst forth with irresistible violence in every direction. Unsubjected to the laws of contact and proximity of situation, it outstripped the plague in the width of its range and fatality." And how was this terrific mulady stayed? The army merely "crossed the clear stream of the Bitwah, and upon its high and dry banks Erich, got rid of the pestilence, and met with returning Here there was no purification, no quarantine, no

ON THE CONTAGION OF CHOLENA.

certain well-meaning individuals has fostered and inflamed

DR. JOHNSON TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

to an extravagant and mischlevous height?

We publish the following letter, because it has a tendency

folk, who never taw the disease, and never had his foot in any country where it existed? As to the exportation of cholera from Hindostan to the Mauritius, in the Topzze frigare, it is one of the grossest imositions on the credulity of manking that ever was foisted on the public car. A ship sails from India in health, has a tew of her crew affected by cholera while crossing the Line arrives at the Isle of France in perfect health, and instantly spreads an epidemic disease through the island! This i

regation of the sick. Yet a trifling change of air, from an

healthy to a healthy site, put an end to the contagion! But

then of what value is this official document, when put in or-

position to the dictum of a country surgeon, at Diss, in Nor-

But let us leave Asia, and come nearer home. Cholera first appeared at Orenburg, on the river Ural, on the 26th of August, 1829, 1,000 miles north of Tabreez, where it prevailed only seven years previously! It was found quite impossible to trace the introduction of the disease into Orenurg. The caravans, the rivers, the roads, were, as usual, suspected by the contagionists; but none of them could be proved guilty. The last caravan arrived 35 days before the lisease broke out, and the travellers were in perfect health, The contagionists then suspected some half savage tribes of Kerghis-Kaisacks, who led a wandering life on the opposite side of the Ural, and who have an effectual recipe for cholera and all other diseases, -namely, that of instantly abandoning any one who falls sick to starve and die on the naked earth! In 14 days after breaking out at Orenburg, the cholera suddenly burst forth at Rasupna, 60 miles from Orenburg. without any villages on the line of communication being in-

Let us now come to Moscow. Dr. Albers, at the head of a medical commission from the Prussian Government, reports (March, 1831) that "when cholers first reached Moscow, all the physicians of that city were persuaded of its contagious nature: but the experience gained in the course of the epidemic produced an entirely opposite conviction."—English interest of all, whilst restrictions displaced the proper employ- | Parliamentary Reports. "In many houses," continues Dr. Albers. " it happened that one individual attacked by cholera was attended indiscriminately by all the relatives, and yet did the disease not spread to any of the inmates." nurses remained free from the distemper, daily visiting with their friends. "without in the least communicating the disease."-ib. The Doctor shrewdly remarks, that " all those who stand up for coatagion have not witnessed the disease."

Among those who did not see the disease, but who vouch-

ed strongly for its contagious character, is Sir William

Crichton. The inaccuracies—I will not call them mis-state-

ments—in his reports are numerous. I need only mention one as a sample. He boldly avers that "the first who died of cholera, wherever it appeared, were individuals who arrived from infected places." This is diametrically opposite to fact. The first victims at Orenburg not only were natives of the place, but had no communication with strangers from other places. Sir William tells us that it was not ascertained who was the first individual who died of cholera in Bloscow; but he makes up for this lack of proof by supposing that the first victim was a student, who had leave of absence from Saratof n the report of a committee on cholera in Moscow. order of the Russian Emperor, we are told (English Parliamentary Report) that "at the opening of bodies persons who had died of the chelera, to the minute inspection of which four or five hours a day, for nearly a month, were devoted, neither those who attended at these opestions, nor any of the assisting physicians, nor any of the attendants, caught the infection, though scarcely any precautions were used."-ib. The story of the 15 labourers attacked th cholera on opening a pack of hem; at Riga, is now acknowledged to be a notorious falsehood; and all your readers know that cholera broke out in Hamburgh in a "deep cellar" ed with abandoned characters and abominable filth. Dir. Searle, an Indian practitioner, who saw the disease on an extensive scale in the East, and suffered from it in person, went to Moscow, and lived in the hospitals there. He declares his conviction that cholera is not contagious. All, or almost all, cordons and quarantines have been abolished in those countries where the epidemic has been witnessed, and the disease not now half so muck dreaded at Hamburgh, as when it was no nearer them than Moscow. Finally, by a demi-official communication in last Saturday's Medical Gazette, it appears that Drs. Russell and Barry have come to the conclusion that cholcra is not communicable by goods er clothes, but only by persons actually labouring under the disease. From the same source, we learn that there is a German colony on the Neva. 13 versts from St. Petersburgh, where the houses are detached in gardens, and the surrounding country highly ultivated. Thither some persons fled on cholera appearing in the capital. "One of these, a female, took the discuse, and died of it; but it did not spread, no other instance of it having occurred, though her bed seems afterwards to have been used."-Medical Sanctte. "Indeed, there are many instances in which the beds and clothes of those who have died seem to have been made use of with impunity." Again— At the Foundling Hospital a good many children died of cholers, and several nurses had it; and it is a curious fact, that when any of these last, who were suckling, had the disease, so as to render it necessary for the infant to be given to another nurse, none of those who gave the breast in this way became affected with cholera, although, in many instances, the infant's clothes were not changed."-Letters from Drs. Russell and Barry, Medical Gazetts, Oct. 22, 1831. Is this, Mr. Editor, the frightful contagion which is to ever the finest ties of humanity, and make man dread his species more than he does the lions or tigers of the woods? Is the unmanly, perhaps chimerical, dread of this contagion trumpetted forth by terrorists through all parts of the empire. to make us desert and fly from our friends or neighbours when stricken with the pestilence, and when they stand most need of consolation and assistance? The ultra-fear of this contagion will do more: it will paralyse commerce, arrest manufactures, and throw tens of thousands into that indigence and despondency which are the most powerful predisponents and auxiliaries of contagion, if contagion exist! That a focus of infection may be generated occasionally in deep cellars, and the crowded hovels of poverty, I do not ubt. The same takes place every year with fevers and

I leave it, Sir, to your humanity and to your judgment, whether or not it may be just and philanthropic to disseminate the antidote, after having given diffusion to the poison of contagion. The most recent conclusions to which our medical officers (Drs. Russell and Barry) have come, now limit the contagious character of cholera to an extremely narrow point, and after four months. I have no hesitation in reiterating my pinion that if cholera come to these shores, it will come shorn of its fatality, and coercible to a degree that will make the terrorists ashamed of their ominous predictions and their vi-

ther diseases. But that the germs of cholera can be thence

carried by individuals in health throughout this country, I

will not believe, because it is contrary to experience. The

conductors of the daily and weekly press incur a fearful re-

sponsibility by lending their aid in sounding the tecsin of

every individual,—an atmosphere which will render contagion,

render the individual tentimes more susceptible to the inscru-

arm, and thus generating an atmosphere of terror around

it exist, ten times more virulent; and if it exist not, will

ionary speculations. JAMES JOHNSON, M.D. Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, Oct. 27. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,-l appeal to your love of truth and justice to insert in your journal the following statement of facts in contradiction to a paragraph which appeared in The Times of the 11th inst. to the effect that "a body of Kentish Yeomanry under the command of Lord Winchilsea had adopted a similar course to that (falsely, as it new appears) attributed to the Chiselhurst

The paper in question was sent a few-days ago to me, as

efficer commanding the East Kent regiment of Yeomanry

Cavalry in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Winchilsen, and I have taken time as well to make the necessary inquiries of the respective Captains of troops, as to feeling which was alluded to by that paragraph, add any such exist in the regiment; and the result is, that was to this date, In a parish in Wiltshire, where was kept a large in a corps of 300 men, only five keigheliche have taken place preserve of hares, some years since, in consequence of the de. | since the rejection of the Reform Billsby the House of Lords

The Times, October 29, 1831, Issue 14682, p.3.

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