

The Office of the TELEGRAPH will be removed, in the course of next week, to the room over the Stores of Allcott & Watts and T. Eggleston.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH will appear on Monday, the 16th instant, after which time the country paper will be published once a week only.

The Market.—The stalls of the New Market were rented for one year, on Saturday last, at \$999. The market is a fine, airy building, and standing, as it does, over the river, can be kept clean and healthy.

High School.—The meeting called upon this subject was adjourned, we learn, to Thursday evening of this week, when, it is hoped, our citizens will generally attend. There is no subject so important to our children and our village, as education; and we are sorry to add that it has been too much neglected. Let the present occasion be embraced to establish a seminary whose general influences may be seen and felt for many, many years.

Legislative.—The two houses, as the day of adjournment approaches, are more actively engaged in business. An important bill concerning our canals has passed the senate. The bill re-conveying to Myron Holley his real estate has also passed that body.

In the assembly the Lottery bill, which was returned from the senate, to the house, with amendments, all of which were finally rejected. The resolution for an extra session commencing on the 11th of September, passed almost unanimously. The bill appropriating \$14,000 to improve the Overslaugh passed.

Freshet.—Accounts from the east represent the Mohawk as having risen higher than it has been for twenty years. The water is said to be seven feet upon the dyke at Utica. One, if not both, of the Canada creek bridges are said to be gone. The canal, therefore, below Utica, will have sustained great damage.

The editors of the Utica Sentinel say that Mr. Beardsley belongs to a set of politicians unknown to us, denominated "non-commitals." Our evidence for representing this gentleman as a "warm supporter of Gen. Jackson," though not founded upon any act or word of Mr. B. himself, was what we deemed of an unerring character. The "warm support" which Mr. Van Buren thinks proper to give to any individual, always "commits" a class of politicians with whom Mr. Beardsley acts. We did not, therefore, in this instance, stop to inquire what Mr. B.'s invidious views might be, because we felt at liberty to infer his "warm support of Gen. Jackson" from the ground taken by Mr. Van Buren—and so we still think.

The Rev. Albertis of Albany, having alluded in unauthorized terms to the war in Greece, in his prayers as chaplain to the legislature, while the bill giving 1000 barrels of flour to the Greeks was under discussion, Mr. Hay offered a resolution requesting him to desist from such interference. This Mr. A. is the same gentleman who attacked Gen. La Fayette in one of his legislative prayers.

Morgan's Indictments.—Elisha Matier and Avery Downer, of Orleans county, were indicted last week for being parties to the conspiracy to kidnap William Morgan.

Adjournment.—The resolution to adjourn on the 10th inst. passed the Assembly 17 to 47.—Mr. Price voted in favor, and Messrs. Reynolds and Sibley against the adjournment.

We learn that the water will be let into this section of the canal about the 10th inst.

A. B. Tiffany has been appointed First Judge of Wayne county.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Hartford Landing, in the town of Greece, March 30, 1827, it was Resolved unanimously, That under a sense of the solemn obligations imposed upon us by our Creator to keep the Sabbath day holy, we will individually keep it in a manner becoming an enlightened and christian community; and that we will unite our exertions to prevent its profanation in our families and neighborhoods.

Resolved, That we view with deep concern, and many indignation, the outrages committed upon the peace of our society by individuals of the baser sort from the neighboring towns, who visit us on the Sabbath in parties of pleasure, and for purposes of dissipation; and that we will use all lawful means in our power to prevent the continuance of a practice equally dishonourable to them and humiliating to us.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Rochester papers.

J. C. HANFORD, Chairman;
EDWARD BARNARD, Secretary.

High Water.—Last Evening the Hudson river opposite this city, was higher than it has been for several years. The waters entirely covered the pier, and overflowed the lower part of the city. It is evident that the warm southerly winds have a powerful effect upon the interior; and had a powerful effect upon the Hudson snows in the forests. Considerable lumber and wood has been swept from the Pier. Sloops were upon the dock, and the water was raising when our paper went to press last evening.

The body of James Ryan, drowned in the Basin, last fall, was found yesterday floating opposite the Eagle Tavern.—Albany Daily Advertiser, March 29.

The Freshet.—The high water of the Hudson and its tributary streams above this, has undoubtedly done considerable damage. We are told that in several places the Mohawk has flowed into the canal, but do not learn that its Banks have been materially damaged, as indeed that fact cannot be ascertained till after the waters shall have subsided. The lower part of this city has not been as extensively overflowed for many years, and many individuals have sustained injury in the aggregate will amount to a large sum. The water began to fall last evening and it is hoped that the commercial part of our community may soon again resume their avocations.—Albany Daily Advertiser, of March 30.

Part of a main mast, several wedges a hatch and a binnacle, have recently floated a shore at Oswego, which have been recognized as being part of the wreck of the Lady of the Lake.

Com. Porter.—The captain of a vessel which arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst. from Havana, informs that soon after leaving that port, a brisk cannonading was heard in the direction of the West, which lasted for some time.

but the combatants were at such a distance they could discover nothing but the smoke and several sails, apparently in close contact with each other.

Evacuation of the President's proclamation.—We understand that one or two British vessels arrived yesterday from British ports, were ordered off.

The brig Tontine, capt. Harris, sailed on Friday last from Philadelphia for Canada with a cargo of 2,300 lbs of various supplies for the Greeks. She was well appointed and armed.

Money is beginning to increase in London. It is attributed to the peace of Europe having been preserved by the measures of England in Portugal. The value of annuities increases.

We are sorry to state (says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday) that the ship Chancellor, capt. Baker, which sailed from this port on the 10th inst with a cargo of Provisions for the Greeks, put back yesterday in distress. On the 3d or 4th day out, she experienced a tremendous gale, during which her decks were swept of almost every moveable article, including her boats, and two of her crew were wounded. It is feared some of her cargo is damaged. It will require, however, but a few days to refit.

The Nantucket Equiper states that information has lately been received of the ship Lady Adams, Captain Tobey, which sailed from Nantucket about six years since, and had not been heard of. It appears from information recently obtained from an English whaler, that the Lady Adams was destroyed by fire on the coast of Japan in 1823. She had a crew of 16 persons, and at the time of the accident had on board 1000 barrels of oil.

There is every reason to believe that the Portuguese rebels have been supplied with money and means from secret associations in Italy, France and perhaps Austria. Facts are leaking out on this point. Secret meetings have been held in Italy and every underhand method adopted by the minions of arbitrary power to crush the Portuguese constitution.

Considerable excitement exists in Burlington county, N. Jersey, on account of a murder having been committed by one John Kross, upon his wife, at Speedwell Furnace. The mount Holly paper speaks of the "manner" of the murder as being too horrible to be related, and having no parallel in the catalogue of barbarity.

The people in the neighbourhood of Speedwell have offered one hundred dollars for the detection of Kross.

The U. S. ship North Carolina.—The Ship Hope, from Marseilles and Gibraltar, arrived at Norfolk bringing information that the U. States ship North Carolina Commodore Rogers, had experienced a violent gale off Corsica, which had so strained her and otherwise damaged her sails that it was found necessary to put into Toulon, to repair, whither she sailed on the 15th of January. Com. Rogers, cap. Perry and several others of the officers made a visit to Marseilles from Toulon, where they were received with every mark of respect. Among other genteel courtesies, two balls were given to them during their stay. The officers were in fine health.

From the Little Falls People's Friend.

Unfortunate Accident.—The practice of rolling off timber from the mountain fronting this village on the south side of the river, has been carried on for some time past. On Saturday, the 17th inst. a pair of valuable horses belonging to Messrs. Crocker & Balguy (the proprietors of the Grocery Boat at the Basin,) being employed in drawing wood to the brow of the hill for that purpose, had just been released from a load and were turning to go after another, when one of them happened to stumble, in his fall the sleigh swung round, and pulled both the poor animals down with it, the whole length of the declivity, a distance of about four hundred feet! It must have been painful to behold the hapless creatures, struggling for life, in a situation where it was beyond the reach of human power to give them aid. The sleigh was shivered in pieces before it reached the bottom—both horses were shockingly bruised, and their bones broken by the fall—one died a few minutes after being got out from among the logs and rubbish where they lodged, and the other was relieved from lingering distress by being put to death soon after.

Intemperance.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex county, N. J. have lately presented as a grievance, the intemperance use of spirituous liquors, which has increased to an extent that, if not counteracted and checked, threatens to destroy the peace, the moral habits, and the religion of the people of that county. Of the great breaches of the peace which have come before the jury, all without exception, have been produced, they say, by intemperance of the parties; and higher crimes that have been committed in the state, as far as the jury are informed, have almost without exception been committed by those who have first degraded themselves by drunkenness, and the excessive use of spirituous liquor.

We are informed, however, that there have been received here, very good accounts of the breaking up of Mr. Over's establishment, at New Harmony in Indiana. The proprietor, it is said, has gone to New Orleans on the members of the society have dispersed. It is also, also, that the complainants bitterly of the unmanageable, heterogeneous materials that he had to work with, in his essay, to establish a new form civilized society.—Dem. Press.

The number of arrivals at Havre from foreign ports, in the year 1826, was 765,—of which 272 were from the United States. There were 86 arrivals from New York, three of them French vessels; and 99 from N. Orleans, including 13 French vessels.

FLOUR AND MEAL.
Return of John Brown, flour and meal inspector for the counties of New York and Kings, from Feb. 16, 1826, to Feb. 15, 1827, as reported to the legislature.

Flour—28,469 bbls.; 1820 half bbls.
Meal—19,615 do.
Fine Middlings—4800 do.
Middlings—6590 do.
Rye—10,370 do.
Corn meal—11,490 do.; 12,220 barrels.
Buckwheat meal—431 barrels; 1078 half barrels.

In the Washington Telegraph of the 20th inst. there is an editorial article, devoted principally to the subject of the next election of Vice President of the United States, from which we extract the following passage:

"It is known that Mr. Van Buren is a firm supporter of the election of General Jackson. It is understood that Governor Clinton is so likewise; but it has been lately ascertained, that his friends desire to place him before the public as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. To sow division in the ranks; divide the empire, is the maxim of the Coalition. If Gov. Clinton could be neutralized, a great point would be gained; and knowing that Mr. Van Buren does not desire to be a candidate; and believing that Mr. Clinton does, they have seized upon this moment to create a jealousy on the part of the country. By declaring that Mr. Van Buren is to be brought forward, and that the vote for printer and several other persons had been arrested, whose trials had not come on.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday.

From Gibraltar.—By the brig Monroe, Capt. Bailey, at this port yesterday evening in 49 days from Gibraltar, arrived at the 19th inst. are re-

ceived. The American has the annexed letter dated

Gibraltar, Feb. 9th 1827.

"We annex our Prices current for the state of our market, in which Flour, from the late several arrivals, has fallen to \$5 1-2 per barrel, at which sales were actually made till the 5th inst. when an order from the British commissary at Lisbon, for 1000 barrels was received by the commissary here, who went precipitately into the market and paid \$9 for that quantity! as no farther demand is likely to come from that quarter at present, the article is again calm, and purchases could no doubt be made at about the former price of \$6 1-2.

The following extract of a letter furnishes the latest political intelligence from the Peninsula: Gibraltar Feb. 10, 1827.

"In public affairs there is no particular novelty. The British troops are to be stationed for the present at 40 or 50 miles from Lisbon, while a Spanish force is placed towards the frontiers of Portugal, where the rebels (as they appear to be now called by king Ferdinand) have been dispersed, and all seems to be quiet for the present, though with no good will to each other. The French troops which were at Madrid have left that capital, but still seven thousand soldiers of that nation remain in full military possession of Cadix, and that neighborhood; and where it is generally believed they will remain. We give you these details, as you will probably be glad to learn what is passing, and as Spain is in no manner prepared for war, whatever her disposition may be. We have no idea that the peace of the peninsula can be further disturbed for the present."

The senate of Louisiana have passed a resolution, inviting Gen. Jackson to participate with the citizens of New Orleans in celebrating the next anniversary of the battle of that place.

Mr. Robertson made a handsome assension with his Ballon at N. Orleans, on Saturday the 25th ult. He landed without accident, in a swamp about 8 miles from the town.

Gov. Wolcott has appointed Friday, the 13th of April, to be observed as a day of fasting in Connecticut.

From the London Literary Gazette Feb. 3.

New Invention.—A Dr. Zimmerman has lately invented a contrivance which, if it should answer the character given of it in the German journals, will prove highly interesting and important. It is a method, by the application of which to fire-arms, they cannot, by any possibility, go off either by accident or carelessness, or in any way, without the positive will of the person using them; at the same time, it does not impede or delay, for an instant, the use of the arm when required to act. The inventor, we understand, has obtained a patent in some of the German states, and has applied to others for the same advantage; and the details of his invention are, of course, withheld till he has secured himself against injury from imitations.

The National Journal of Wednesday gives an abstract of the several appropriation bills which passed Congress at the last session, of which the following is a recapitulation:

1. For support of Government for the year 1827.	\$1,718,937 04
2. For the Military service of the United States for the year 1827.	2,971,860 99
3. For Fortifications of the U. S. for the year 1827.	605,000 00
4. For Hospitals, Storehouses, &c.	46,832 51
5. For the Indian department for the year 1827.	174,047 59
6. For carrying into effect treaties made with sundry Tribes of Indians.	186,818 19
7. For support of the Navy of the U. States for the year 1827.	3,188,748 53
8. For the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States.	600,000 00
9. For building Light-houses and Beacons placing buoys, &c.	41,204 40
10. For improving Harbours, building Piers, &c.	82,170 45
11. For the payment of the Revolution and other Pensions of the U. S.	1,673,240 00
12. For other objects.	206,865 69
13. Miscellaneous.	206,813 06
14. Private.	11,820 80
	\$11,315,668 96

We learn that his Excellency Gov. Kent has issued a *volle prosequi* in the case of Rev. J. V. Valiant, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was indicted in Baltimore (City Court) for solemnizing a marriage, where the female was under sixteen years of age, in contravention of the 9th section of the act of Assembly of 1777, by which it is enacted, "That if any minister shall join in marriage any male under the age of twenty-one, or any female under the age of sixteen years, not married before, without the consent of the parents or guardian of every such person, perjury given, to signify under the hand and seal of the said parent or guardian, and attested by two witnesses, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred pounds current money."—Dem. Press.

We received a few days since from a friend a neatly executed Directory of the village of Rochester. It comprises about 120 pages, embracing besides the names and residence of the inhabitants, a concise history of the growth and present condition of the place. It also contains a well executed map of the village correctly showing the wards, streets and public buildings. The rapidity of the growth of this place has been unexampled; and the enterprise and energy which are manifested by its citizens on every occasion, in which its interest or reputation is concerned, cannot be too much admired or eulogized.—Onida Observer.

It is stated that the most disastrous transactions have taken place on the Jersey shore, where the ship Lewis was wrecked a few days since. A large body of men assembled and committed depredations upon the cargo in plundering every thing from the wreck which came within their reach. It is possible that such a state of things can exist in a civilized country like this? It is the most base kind of piracy thus to plunder a ship which has braved the perils of the deep and in an unfortunate hour been driven ashore by an act of providence beyond the control of man.

Animal longevity.—A correspondent of the Daily Advertiser says, "There is now at Greenwich village, town of Horse Neck, two Greenhorns of the age of 92 years—one is now sitting. They have both aged regularly for 21 years.—They now belong to Mr. Jared Mead and were hatched on his father's place."

One hundred and thirty steamboats are now traversing the western waters; of which 13 are upwards of 400 tons each; 24 rising of 200 do; & 51 ranging between 100 and 200 tons.

DIED.
On the 25th inst. Harriet Elizabeth Draper, aged 15 months and 20 days, daughter of Henry and Harriet Draper of this town.

PARTNER WANTED.
A young man who will advance \$1000, in a good and safe business. Apply at this office. April 3.

The following beautiful lines are from the "Minerva" of 1825.

When Hope's fairy fingers are straying
O'er the chords of the youthful heart,
And Fancy the prospects displaying,
The bliss that new years may impart;
When sweet feelings are ever springing,
And the pulses all joyous are beating,
When each day a new treasure is bringing,
Oh, then indeed Life is most sweet!

When the torch of Affection just lighted,
Burns bright on the altar of Truth,
Ere the cold selfish world yet has blighted
One innocent feeling of youth;
When earth seems a garden unfolding,
When flowers spring round our glad feet,
When we cloud our bright Heaven shading,
O, then indeed Life is most sweet!

When the cold breath of Sorrow is sweeping
O'er the chords of the youthful heart,
And the youthful eyes dimmed with strange weeping,
Sees the vision of Fancy depart;
When the bloom of young feeling is fading,
And the breast throbs with Passion's fierce strife,
When our days are wasted in sighing,
Who then can find sweetness in Life?

When unkindness or coldness has faded
The pure, undefiled light of Love,
And the mists of the cold world have shaded
The dreams that around our hearts move;
When earth seems a wide waste of sorrow,
When we look but for clouds of each morn,
Who then can find sweetness in Life?

From the Commercial Advertiser.
LETTER FROM PARIS.
The following interesting letter from a friend in Paris, will be read with interest. The dinner, the decorations, and the assemblage at this royal banquet, are so distinctly and vividly described, that the pageant passes before the eye in its progress with almost the life and freshness of the reality.

LE GRAND COUVERT.
How are the mighty fallen! Who, that recollects what the grand Monarque was, some fifty years since, could recognize that infatigable and almost superhuman being in the present occupant of the throne of the Capets? Loyalty, then, stood in need of the lance, it must now be quickened with stimulants.

The cloud which shadowed Christendom with the belief that kings were a distinct class of mortals has passed by, and men begin to regard them as the mere heads of so many systems of government, more or less useful or troublesome, as they happen to be situated in respect to the exigencies of their power. The Divine Right would indeed be, but in all countries possessing monarchies, it is considered as the graceful manner in which the monarch yields a portion of his sceptre to the nation. Even in England, the motto of George IV. is still "God and my right," and yet the allies are constantly tolling him in the teeth, that his boasted right is neither more nor less than the settlement of Queen Anne.

The fiction is a greater novelty and a greater novelty, and French Demos then's are now talking of Louis XVIII. for the gift of a new constitution to a reign or two but the truth will not fail to be heard.

There is not a people easily to be understood. There is no intelligent Frenchman, (ultra excepted) who will not tell you that the Bourbons could not have reigned, without the concession they have made; and yet the King is periodically thanked, I will not say for an act of justice, but for one of necessity. On the other hand, Voltaire had the temerity to say during the period of despotism—

C'est un usage antique, et sacre parmi nous,
Quand le mort sur le trone etend ses crudes courtes,
Et que du sang des rois, si cher a la patrie,
Dans ces derniers canaux la source s'est tarie,
Le peuple au meme instant rente on ses peres droits;

Il peut choisir un maître il peut changer ses loix, &c. &c.
HENRIADE, CANTO VII.
With the despotism of the crown, a good deal of its senseless pageantry has passed away.—This has long been the case in England. The Kings of the latter country have lived like people of sense, so far as style is concerned, for some centuries. Indeed, it is a country which knows well how to handle king. He is used as a gorgeous capital to the bound of the government, which all men are to believe beautiful.

If he happens to be a sensible man, like George IV. he may serve to keep the ministry from quarrelling, and the aristocracy, who are the source of all power, in good humor. If a man of stouber, but honest propensities like the heir to the throne, who has just gone to take his share in another inheritance, he may be the parent of innumerable evils. He may be politically speaking better to be the one whose prospects are opening by the death of his brother, a character that, as a gentleman, may not express in its simplest phrase but which, he as a Prince, has not declined to orn. Such a man would need a minister like Pitt, whose you know, took his father to Paul's when he had better been in Bedlam.

The Bourbons have long been ambitious of more state, than any of the other sovereigns of Europe. Before the revolution the whole family was in the practice of dining daily in public; since they have returned to their thrones, the custom has not obtained so uniformly; in France it has dwindled to two great annual entertainments, which are called *spar excellence*, les Grands Couverts.

These pageants are held on the fete of the reigning Prince, and on le jour de l'an. The immediate members of the branch which is on the throne, dine, or pretend to dine while sundry curious people assemble to look on. There are three descriptions of spectators, besides a countless number of Lords and ladies in attendance, viz: they who have been presented at court; they who are means as in the case of the gallery of the British Commons, those who can get tickets, and are not excluded by the crowd.

I had not been presented, and it was therefore necessary I should go in one of the two latter characters. As—was to accompany me, I chose of course the best of the two, and applied for tickets to the proper officer accordingly. Nothing can exceed the delicate courtesy of the well bred people of France to a stranger; we received the tickets in proper season, and went at the proper hour.

The table was spread in the gallery of Diana; a hall of perhaps a hundred feet in length, by about thirty in width. I shall say nothing of this apartment, except that its ceiling is painted in the style which prevailed in the reign of Louis XIV. and was splendidly lighted, and that its walls were adorned with large historical pictures.

As we were in very good season, a gentleman near the court, as if an embryoid could be taken down the hall;—as we entered, he took the hand of—, as we entered, he admitted them to what I shall call the *salon*, he bowed to me, as much as to say, *bonjour*; of course I looked out for a suitable seat for myself; I soon found one within fifteen feet of the table, and when I cast my eye round for—, I saw her feathers fluttering among the ladies, in the most private of the gradins. Having distinguished my sole charge, nothing remained to make my observations.

I am by no means an adept in describing diapers, laces, trains, diamonds, or rouge; a very short account must, therefore, suffice for the table cloths, ladies' dresses and decorations; I suppose the former to have been exquisite, I know the vessels that covered them were gorgeous in material, and beautiful in execution and design; the meanest utensil was of gold, or silver gilt; it was impossible to say which, by the eye. Turkeys, dishes, plates, knives, and forks, (i. e. hundreds of fenders) silver, salt-cellar, all were in the most shining and glorious golden livery. A futeur, or armed chair, stood in the centre for the King, and three stools were placed at distances of about six or eight feet from each other, for the others who were to share in the banquet. They were as rich as they could well be made, with crimson velvet and gold, without being tawdry; some forty or fifty stools, covered with red cloth, were placed on each side of the table, for the ladies who had been presented, and a good deal of the remaining space was occupied by the household and the men visitors, all of whom stood.

At this stage of the spectacle, something was proclaimed in a loud voice from the far end of the hall; a little sensation followed, and then came a knot of men, in one direction. They were all officers in their military attire. A man of a plain and exceedingly unpretending exterior walked in their front, bowing on either hand to the two reverend gentlemen who wore the uniform of a colonel—seemed far from being at his ease, though he smiled on all, in passing, and that too from the countenance of a seemingly honest and well meaning man. It was the Dauphin. He passed within three feet of me, and left the hall by one end.

A few minutes afterwards a striking old man came in at the door by which the Dauphin had just gone out; he was in a court dress, wore the corded-belt, a multitude of stars, and was followed by two pages in exceedingly fine dresses. His walk was very slow, and as there were some thirty of us in our enclosure, he had a little difficulty through; as he passed quite near me, I observed he limped, looked at his feet, and then the truth flashed before my eyes—it was Talleyrand, who attended in virtue of his office of Grand Chamberlain of the kingdom. He looked very old, and has the countenance of a man who has been literally worn out in the service of his country. He was understood that as he approached, with me it has but one meaning. He moved leisurely through the hall in his way to join his present master.—"C'est un état qui tombe toujours sur ses pieds," said a little abbe who stood at my elbow, casting an expressive glance at the cidevant bishop, and taking a pinch of snuff, with the air of a man who had said a clever thing. I nodded assent, and then we let the Chamberlain depart in peace. Next came an old man in a brown coat, dress, with a little wig covered with curls, and an air about him that marked strongly of a profession; he took his stand behind the Fautail, where he stood looking like one who thought dinners were not intended for spectacles—it was the Baron Perlet, physician of the king, who was placed there, according to ancient usage, to protect the royal person from the unwholesome compounds of the cooks. Charles X. is an anatomical man, and his medical adviser seems to know it; for unlike Sancho, on a similar occasion, he was left entirely to his own appetites; the king is a monarch more favoured than a Governor!

Then followed a movement at one end of the hall: "Place pour Madame la Dauphine," was loudly proclaimed; and the daughter of the murdered Louis, and of the hapless Marie Antoinette, swept by, with all her train.

I never see this woman without a feeling of commiseration and respect; she is handsome no longer, the pressure of time, and the sorrows which she has undergone, have embrowned her features; but she is still the same, and her eyes thought there was that in her eye which says, "that I have not sunk under your treatment, is owing more to the spirit which I inherit from my grandmother, than to your mercy." I fancy that the Temple with its abominations, and the "Place Louis XV." with its horrors, are ever present to her memory. There is something so disloyal to the feelings of a gentleman in the coarse calumnies her murderers heaped on the fame of her mother, that I have always been restrained for the most part, in my observations on the subject. The man has lived in vain who does not discover how prone violence is to reduce all to its own level. I hate the revolting subject.—In France they are ashamed of it.—They will talk of Buonaparte and his glory, without hesitation; but if an allusion be made to the scenes of blood, they shrug their shoulders, and say it was a fit of national insanity. Nations may be like *alle* Corporations, soulless; but the individual who had committed one such act of madness, would be kept in wholesome restraint for the rest of his life.

The Dauphine went on her way to join the king. By this time the hour of six had arrived, and "le Couvert du Roi" was announced. Then entered a master of the Pages, some such officer, leading a long file of followers, bearing the first service.—This was no sooner placed on the table than "le Roi himself was proclaimed, and the Royal Family entered. The Dauphin preceded the whole; his own gentlemen followed; then came the king and his attendants; the Dauphine; and last and least, Duchesse de Berry. The music struck up a grand flourish, and his Majesty reached his chair in the midst of a gallant uproar. The Dauphin and Madame took the stools on my side of the table; the Dauphine the one opposite; two *dames d'honneur* had stools behind the two Princesses; the men found places where they could, those of the highest rank, keeping of course, those of the Sovereign. There was some little ceremony in being seated, the king taking his place first, his family next, and the Duchesse waiting near a minute afterwards before they resumed their places. At this instant a column of enquiring faces was seen advancing slowly along the little lane; and the world began to go by looking like so many hungry ghosts in a play. "Black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray," would describe them better, for a more motley set never stood, in the presence of Royalty. I should think them more fit for the presence of a woman of much importance in this marching multitude; but there were English and Americans in abundance.—The French were merchants, mechanics, footmen, soldiers, maids, and all those varieties of employments by which an ingenious French woman knows how to turn a penny; in short the collection was, as they would say in England, particularly vulgar. The chief amusement was now afforded by these passengers: when they stopped, which they were often disposed to do, the domestics of the Palace would urge them on; some of the more obstinate contrived to remain in the room eight or ten minutes; but by far the greatest part passed through at a slow walk.

There was a Cardinal at the elbow of Charles, but I need not name him. Talleyrand affected to examine a paper, which I suppose was the bill of fare; but his master dismissed him early in the entertainment, in pity, as I thought, to his infirmities. The king sat rather heavily, as the French say, *plaisant* with a very sensible relish. The Dauphin was much more moderate; and the ladies, like all other ladies, were, I suppose, too ethereal to eat. They laughed and talked with the attendants, and sometimes with each other, though they were seated too far asunder to converse together with ease, as the music played without intermission;—it was excellent.

To close, I will sum up as follows: The Grand Couvert of the 1st inst. 1827, was as rich as gold, diamonds, stars, and feathers could conveniently make it; but it is a pitiful spectacle for a king to present to his people. The state of majesty should not be exhibited in the process of eating. It tells every one, in the plainest word, 'deprive me of food and I would die like any other mortal.' It is idle to say that every body knows this already; so do we know a thousand things of which it is no use to think of. I shall always draw the image of Charles X. in my mind, eating his soup.

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REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.
While the British army held possession of Philadelphia, General Howe's headquarters were in second street, the fourth door below Spruce, in a house which had been occupied by Gen. Cadwalader. Directly opposite, resided William and Lydia Darrath, members of the society of Friends. A superior officer of the British army believed to be the Adjutant General, fixed upon one of their chambers a back room, for private conference; and two of them frequently met there, with fire and candles, in close consultation. About the third of December they told Lydia that they would be in the room at seven o'clock, and remain late; and that they wished the family to retire to bed early; adding, that when they were going away, they would call her to let them out, and extinguish their fire and