

possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth upon the said act; the act, entitled "An Act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplementary thereto, passed the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act, entitled "An Act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three are absolutely repealed; and British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces, and Colonies of Great Britain, or on near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.
ANDREW JACKSON.
By the President:
M. VAN BUREN, Secretary of State.

From the Albion.
[The Act of Parliament above mentioned is entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of British Possessions abroad."—From it we copy the following sections, which show the nature and extent of the trade permitted to foreign nations.]

Section II. And be it further enacted, that no goods shall be imported into, nor shall any goods except the produce of fisheries in British ships be exported from any of the British possessions in America, by sea from, or to any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such possessions, except into, or from the several ports in such possessions, called "Free Ports," enumerated or described in the table following, (that is to say.)

TABLE OF FREE PORTS.

Kingston Savannah La Mar, Montego Bay, Santa Lucia, Antonio, St. Ann, Falmouth, Maria, Morant Bay, Annotte Bay,	Jamaica Grenada
St. George, Roseau, St. John's, San Joseph, Scarborough, Road Harbor, Nassau,	Dominica Antigua Trinidad Tobago Tortola N. Providence
Port St. George and Port Hamilton,	Bermuda
Pitt's Town, Kingston, Any part where there is a Custom House, Bridgetown, St. Andrews, Halifax, Quebec, St. John's, Geo. Town, N. Amsterdam, Basseterre, Charles Town, Plymouth,	Crooked Island St. Vincent Bahamas New Brunswick do. Nova Scotia Canada Newfoundland Demerara Berbice St. Lucia Nevis Monserrat

[Section III. empowers His Majesty to increase the number of free Ports when expedient, by order in council.]

Sec. IV. And whereas by the law of Navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever. And whereas it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions, be it therefore enacted, That the privileges granted to foreign ships, shall be limited to the ships of those countries, which, having Colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having Colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country and its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless His Majesty by his order in Council, shall, in any case, deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such foreign country.

Sec. VI. Provided always. And be it further enacted, That until the expiration of ten years, to be computed from the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, every foreign ship which previous to that day had been engaged in trade between any of the British possessions in America, shall for the purpose of this act, be deemed to be a ship of the country or place to which she had then belonged, is still belonging thereto, anything in the law of Navigation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. VII. And be it further enacted, That the several sorts of goods enumerated or described in the table following, denominated—"A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions"—are hereby prohibited to be imported or brought, either by sea or by inland carriage or navigation into the British possessions in America, or into the Island of Mauritius, or shall be so imported or brought, only under the restrictions mentioned in such table, according as the several sorts of such goods are set forth therein: (that is to say.)

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

Gunpowder, Arms, Ammunitions or Utensils of War; Beef, fresh or salted, and Pork, except into Newfoundland—prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions.

Teas—prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions in America, unless by the East India Company, or with their license.

Fish, dried or salted, Train Oil, Blubber, Fins, or Skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea—prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions, or unless taken by British ships fitted out from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possession, and brought in from the fishery, and except Herrings from the Isle of Man, taken and cured by the inhabitants thereof.

Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Sugar, Molasses, and Rum, being of foreign production, or the production of any place within the

limits of the East India Company's charter, except the Island of Mauritius—prohibited to be imported into any of the British possessions on the Continent of South America, or in the West Indies, except the Bahama or Perouada Islands by His Majesty's order in Council.

Base or counterfeit Coin; Books, such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

By the same act, the following ports are declared to be "warehousing ports," viz: Kingston, Jamaica; St. John, N.B.; Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Halifax, and Quebec. Goods can be warehoused in these ports in the warehouses appointed by Government, without the payment of any duty on the first entry of the same.

The duties payable upon some of the leading articles of commerce, when imported into the above mentioned free ports, are as follows:—

Flour, barrel 196lbs.	5 0
Biscuit or Bread, cwt.	2 6
Flour or Meal, not made from wheat barrel 196lbs. or less,	2 6
Wheat, bushel,	1 0
Beans, Peas, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c. bushel,	0 7
Shingles, M not over 12 inches in length,	0 7
Do. M over do. do. 12 9	
Staves or Headings, red-oak, M.	12 6
White, yellow, or pitch pine Lumber 1 inch thick, M. feet,	21 0
Other kinds of Wood and Lumber, M. feet,	28 0
Hoops, wood, M.	5 3
Wine in Bottles, ton of 250 gallons,	147 0
Foreign Bottles, per dozen in addition,	1 0
Wine not in bottles, 7 1-4 per cent. ad valorem	
Horse and other Live Stock, do	10
Leather manufactures, Clocks and Watches, Linen, Musical Instruments, Wire, Books and Papers, Glass and manufactures, Soap, refined Sugar, Sugar Candy, and Tobacco manufactured	20
Hay and Straw, Coin and Bullion, Salt, fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Cotton, Wool, &c. duty free.	
Most other articles, such as Hemp, dry Fruits, Essences, Gums, Pickles, Prints, Quicksilver, Sausages, Tar, Tow, Turpentine, 7 1-2 per cent. ad valorem.	

The act extends to eighty-six articles.

From the Albion.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

We have placed in another column the President's Proclamation for opening the ports of the United States to British vessels from the 5th inst. The British Government will follow up their measure, by immediately rescinding the order in Council of the 27th July 1826, promulgated on the 18th of August, of the same year. We have appended to the Proclamation several sections of the act of 1825, as well as the amount of duties to be levied on various articles of American production. American manufactures are freely admitted to the British Colonies under the provisions of this act, and at a rate of duties far below those imposed on British manufactures when imported into the United States. Manufactures of leather, clocks, watches, musical instruments, books, paper, &c. are admitted at thirty per cent.; various drugs at seven and half per cent.; soap, refined sugar, and glass, at twenty per cent. All non-enumerated articles are charged at an import duty of fifteen per cent., agreeably to the following clause. "Goods, wares, and merchandize, not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with a duty by this act, for every £100 of the true and real value thereof, £15."

Consequently, as Cotton and Woolen goods are not enumerated, they may be imported into any of the British Colonies at a duty of 15 per cent. The same applies to furniture, cabinet work, agricultural implements, &c. &c.

It is not surprising that an act containing such liberal provisions should have met with opposition from the enemies of free trade in England; nor is it all to be wondered at that the North American Colonies should complain of a measure that will have a tendency to throw the carrying trade into the hands of rivals, who possess such decided advantages in proximity of situation, productions, &c., and the Government indeed could do no less than grant the northern colonies—since they have embarked their capital in this trade, under the belief that it was permanently thrown into their hands—some protecting duties. It certainly was not to the advantage of British shipping to re-open this trade, but His Majesty's Government was influenced by two considerations—first, a consistent adherence to their plan of opening every possible channel for trade, leaving it to merchants to find out their utility; and secondly, a feeling of justice and courtesy to the United States. The United States was the only nation excluded from the benefits of this important act, which had expressed itself willing to comply with its provisions. Indeed, Mr. Malone used an irrefutable argument, when he told Lord Aberdeen that the British Government could not with propriety claim sincerity for its frequent professions of friendship for this nation, so long as it denied her privileges which were granted to every other. The American Cabinet was ready to comply with our own terms—how then could we in ordinary civility refuse the demand. It is true, England might have said, as she did in fact for a long time, that as the United States had declined the offer when first made, it should not be repeated. England, we say, had the right to say this, but it certainly was not a friendly nor a liberal way of conducting the intercourse of two nations professing to be on terms of amity and good understanding. We make these observations for our colonial readers, who, as we have before intimated, may perhaps feel aggrieved that the mother country has given away a trade which they had imagined was exclusively their own.

Let us hope, however, that the subject is now permanently set at rest, and that interdictions and prohibitions will no more be heard of between the British Colonies and the United States. The trade will unquestionably be circumscribed under the present enormous American tariff, because there is literally no vent for British West India rum and sugar, the staple commodities of those islands, in this country; consequently, the people of those islands cannot purchase to the extent that a free interchange of productions would insure. Nevertheless, the business will revive to a certain extent, and we think that a regular line of packets between this port and Jamaica, touching at the Bahamas, would be a good speculation, and a source of great convenience to those islands. Travellers, parties on pleasure, invalids, and others, would gladly embrace a regular and comfortable conveyance for making an excursion to the United States, the Canadas, &c., as it would be attended with less expense and be performed in a shorter space of time than a similar journey to Europe.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, arrived this morning, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 8th ult. By the arrival of the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 7th of September, and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive, with Shipping Lists, Prices Current, &c.

THE NETHERLANDS.

By the extracts which we have given, as copious as our limits will allow, it will be seen that the attitude which Belgium has assumed, is not such as to warrant a belief that the insurrection, as it is called, will be put down by slight concessions.—There is a serious determination, on the part of the public, to insist upon all the rights they claim; and should there be no foreign interference, there is nothing left to the government but submission, or a severance of the badly assorted kingdom. The meeting of the States General will have grave subjects of deliberation before them. The articles demanded of the king, by the deputation from Brussels, were as follows:—

No. 1. The sincere execution of the fundamental law without restriction or interpretation either by cabinet circulars, Ministerial ordinances, or any other measure whatsoever.

2. The dismissal of the obnoxious Ministry.

3. The temporary suspension of the slaughter duties (droits d'abatage.)

4. A new system of election by which the right of choosing their representatives may be more directly vested in the people.

5. The re-establishment of trial by jury.

6. Liberty of the press, and abolition of the Censorship.

7. A law confirming the legal responsibility of Ministers.

8. A law by which the residence of the High Court of judicature will be fixed in the southern provinces.

9. The termination of all judicial pursuits against liberal writers and the revision of all condemnations for political offences.

10. Succour to be afforded to the workmen, until they can resume their labors.—*Times.*

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A rumour being current that troops were marching upon Brussels, the superior military authority gave orders to prevent them from entering, which the civic guards were entrusted with enforcing. On arriving at Vilvorde, the Princes of Orange and Frederic, of the Netherlands, received the principal inhabitants and authorities of Brussels. They had issued on the 30th August a proclamation at Antwerp, expressing His Majesty's satisfaction at the manner in which the tranquillity of that city had been preserved, and stating certain measures on which they had resolved submitting the measures to be concerted between the General commanding the 4th military division of the kingdom, and the Civil and Local Authorities of the Province and city of Antwerp, is an Extraordinary Commission.

A deputation from Brussels waited on the Princes on the 31st August, and returned with a proclamation which was read from the balcony of the town Hall, stating that they attached to their entrance into Brussels, conditions which the Deputies did not feel at liberty to concede, without previously making a publication to the citizens. The document signed by them was then read, stating that they were prepared to enter the city surrounded by the citizens, and followed by the military force destined to relieve them from that painful duty of guarding the town, which they had hitherto executed, as soon as the colors and standards which were not legal, should be laid aside, and the insignia, which a misled multitude had defaced, should be restored.

This passage was received, with marked disapprobation, and a second deputation was sent, who obtained further concessions, an escape back with a proclamation, that the Prince of Orange, &c., that day, the 1st of September, entered Brussels alone and without troops, and wished the civic guard to come out and meet him. An order was issued in consequence, for the chiefs of sections to assemble with their whole sections under arms, and in the best state, &c. The reports of the Prince's entrance are various and voluminous. We select the shortest. He seems after having yielded with reluctance, to have acted with good sense and propriety. Brussels, September 2.

Yesterday, by an arrangement with the authorities of the city, the Prince of Orange entered Brussels. He had received two deputations on the previous afternoon and night. The first he had treated very haughtily, desiring its members to lay aside their colours. He declined to make any concessions, but threatened to enter Brussels yesterday morning at the head of his troops. The announcement of this treatment and of this threat produced the greatest agitation among the Garde Bourgeoise, and in the mind of the Provisional Government, under which the capital has been for the last seven days. They resolved, if he attempted to effect his threatened purpose, to oppose force to force.

The people, about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, began, in imitation of the Parisians, to unpave the streets and to erect barricades at all the issues of the city towards the side on which he would enter.—All the citizens were at their posts, and the most determined resolutions were every where taken to remain united and in arms till the Prince came to terms. Wagons were overturned across the streets—barrels

were brought and filled with stones to increase the obstruction—great mounds were formed of the pavement which had been taken up—the trees along the Boulevards were cut down to throw on these heaps—and before six o'clock in the morning the preparations made to receive the army must have effectually protected the city till after a great slaughter of the troops. Yet this was no test of what the resolution of the inhabitants might ultimately have accomplished, as the work of barricading was discontinued half-past twelve at night when the result of the Prince's conference with the second deputation was announced.

His Royal Highness agreed, on the representation made to him of the state of the city, to enter it yesterday forenoon, with some members of his staff only, and without any other troops. He agreed to send back the troops coming out to Brussels, or at least to suspend their march, and to give orders to those before the Palace to remain inactive in their position.

The commandant of the civic force issued an order of the day for the citizens to assemble at seven o'clock in the morning in the square of the Hotel de Ville. But before they met, the Prince sent to order that they would lay down their colours. To this command a positive negative was returned, and it was for some time doubtful whether His Royal Highness would appear under the Brabant flag, which had displaced the Orange. The urgency of the occasion, however, made him wave even this point, which to him at first was a point of honour, and he was obliged to entrust himself without troops or assistance of any kind, among 8,000 or 10,000 armed citizens, who had thrown aside the colors of his family and assumed those of their ancient province. 2,000 stand of arms had arrived the day before from Liege; and it probably is no exaggeration to say, that not less than 10,000 burghers were provided with muskets by yesterday morning. The square of the Hotel de Ville probably never exhibited a finer display than when each of the eight sections had taken up their positions with their appropriate flags and glittering arms. They not only displayed the tri-color on their standards, but each citizen wore a tri-colored cockade at his button hole, and most of them had tri-colored scarfs round their waists.

The march began towards the Palace of Laeken, to meet the Prince about half-past eleven o'clock, and the list of the sections had not left the square till half-past twelve. His Royal Highness, accompanied by three Ailes-de-Camp came in about half-past one, but did not reach the Hotel de Ville till past two o'clock.

It was extremely anxious to proceed directly to the Palace, without going to the Hotel de Ville at all; but the lower class of inhabitants, no doubt directed by the city authorities, opposed his progress, and after a quarter of an hour's contest (during which the populace repeatedly seized the trill of a horse, and insisted on his going to pay homage to the city authorities,) he was obliged to submit to their dictation. At the Hotel de Ville he made a speech in a very animated manner, in which he promised to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the Belgians, and announced the formation of a commission to consider their grievances. He then rode off with the cavalry part of the Civic Guard, and going too fast, narrowly escaped being killed by one of the posts, who thought that he was flying from the city to call in the troops.

All the Guards were afterwards passed in review by him before his Palace. He appeared pale and alarmed in the midst of the Garde Bourgeoise.

The Commission meets this morning at 9 o'clock, as you will see by the enclosed Proclamation:—

Proclamation of the Prince of Orange, in the King's name.

Inhabitants of Brussels!—I come with confidence among you; my security is complete, guaranteed as it is by your loyalty.

It is to your prudence that the re-establishment of order is due. I am glad to acknowledge this, and I thank you in the King's name.

Join with me in securing tranquillity, and no troops will enter the town; and, in concert with your authorities, I will take the necessary measures for restoring calmness and confidence.

A Commission, composed of the Duke d'Ursel, President; Vander Posse, Governor of the Province; d'Wellens, Burgomaster of Brussels; Emm. Vanderlinden Hoogvorst, Commander of the Civic Guard; General d'Aubremé; Koekaert, Member of the Regency; the Duke d'Arcberg, (who has agreed, at my wish, to co-operate in this commission,) is charged to propose these measures to me.

It will meet to-morrow, the 2d of September, at nine o'clock in the morning, at my Palace.

WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Brussels, Sept. 1.

It was said by the last advices from Brussels, that the Prince of Orange was to set out for the Hague with proposals, the object of which was to require that Holland and Belgium should form two distinct administrations, under a federative government.

At Liege, Tournay, Mons, Bruges, and Namur, disturbances to a greater or less extent broke out on the latter days of August. At Bruges, eighteen prisoners took advantage of the departure of the troops to escape from gaol.

SPAIN.

The Journal du Commerce of September 1st says:—

"We learn that General Mina left Paris yesterday to approach the Spanish frontiers; but it seems that it is his intention not to pass them, unless the state of the country should offer him the elements of a vigorous resistance, that he might not have to reproach himself with the death of the gallant men whom his name might induce to take up arms, if such a rising should ultimately remain unattended with any favourable consequence. This way of thinking is certainly praiseworthy; but it is probable that on his arrival he will find every thing prepared for action."

The Morning Chronicle of September 4th says:—

"We learn from an authority on which we can rely, that the Revolution was to commence in the first week of this month of September, and be general through the

provinces adjoining France and some of the Mediterranean provinces. All the active Spaniards have left Paris for their respective points. Mina is at present in Paris, but he is now considered an active Spaniard; and we believe the Spaniards no longer count on him for aid in their undertaking.

A sort of Manifesto, purporting to be issued by a self-styled directing Junta of Insurrection appeared in some of the London papers in the beginning of September. It is of great length; cites the ancient laws of Spain which justify the deposition of sovereigns under certain circumstances; declares that no harm was intended against the person of the King, who must be protected from traitorous ministers, and proceeds to give directions as from a constituted provisional government. A correspondent of the London Courier says:—

The document in question does not come from Spain, but from Chelsea, where it was originally framed and concocted by half a dozen Spanish refugees, who know nothing of the state of Spain. There are two signatures attached to the printed copies, the one is that of Jose Maria Torrijos, a Spanish general, and the other is that of Mr. Somebody Calderon, a person who, I apprehend, has no title to address thus a whole nation, wherein he is, perhaps, little known, or not known at all. The copy translated in the Times, forms part and parcel of the bundle of papers found in the river a few weeks ago, and which was delivered to the Spanish Ambassador by the sailor who picked it up. Therefore, I think there is no chance of circulation in Spain for this pathetic and heart-breaking appeal of M. Torrijos, & Co. As to the title these two persons may think to have to the universal respect and confidence of their country, I beg to decline an answer.

The garrison at Madrid is computed at from 15,000 to 16,000 men, of all arms.—But, notwithstanding this reinforcement, the King has no intention to return. He will proceed from Grauja to the Escorial, where he will await the result of events.

It is intended also to augment the Spanish army, by eight regiments of infantry and three of cavalry; but as money begins to be wanting for the most urgent wants, it is probable that this augmentation will remain unexecuted.

There is a report that the fort of Pensacola had been taken by the defenders of liberty.—*Constitutional.*

PORTUGAL.

The Journal du Commerce of Sept. 2nd, contains the following paragraph relating to Portugal:—"On the 18th of Aug. the ferment continued at Lisbon; the guns of fort St. George were pointed against the city, and the frigate Diana, of 48 guns, was anchored in front of the Place de Terreire de Pago, which is the usual place of popular tumults. In order to avert the storm, agents of the police spread a report among the crowd that Charles X. had been restored to his throne, and that he had cut off the heads of more than 200 noted rebels, and among them those of the principal editors of the Jacobin Journals and General Lafayette."

FRANCE.

England has fully recognised the new French government. The *Messenger des Chambres* of the 1st ult. says:—

By the Paris papers of the 5th, it appears that the emperor of Austria had followed the example of England and acknowledged the new French Government.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, and the Secretaries of the English Embassy, went in state to the King. His Lordship presented to His Majesty his new letters of credentials. On leaving the Palais Royal, Lord Stuart, was received by acclamations, which he returned by bowing in a very friendly manner. The public fully appreciated the importance of the new tie which unites two of the most liberal nations of Europe.

The Globe remarks: There can be no doubt that the principal powers of Europe will follow the English example. It is impossible not to admire the tact and good sense evinced by Louis Phillip through all these transactions, which, in conjunction with the general moderation displayed throughout this wonderful revolution, would absolutely have exacted acquiescence from without, had there been a much greater disposition to withhold it.

When the Emperor of Russia first heard of the insurrection in France, he gave orders that the tri-colored flag should not be received into the harbors of his empire; but he was not aware of the formation of a regular government, and it appears from the latest papers, that the best informed persons did not apprehend a refusal on his part to recognise the new government.

The *Moniteur* of the 2d ult. contains an announcement by the King, that all Peers who do not take the required oath of adhesion within one month, will forfeit their right to sit in the Chamber of Peers, and that all deputies who do not take it within 15 days, will be deprived of their seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

THE REVIEW IN PARIS.

From the *Galignani's Messenger*, Aug. 30.

The Grand review of the National Guards by the King, which took place in the Champ de Mars yesterday, was highly favored by one of the finest days that could have been desired for such an occasion, the heat of the sun being delightfully tempered by a refreshing breeze. The preparation for a festival that may truly be called a national one, began at an early hour in the morning, and the enthusiastic ardour of the corps for whom the honours of the day were destined, was heightened by the recollection of the affront offered to them on the day after their last review, when Charles the Tenth pronounced the dissolution of the citizen-force, to whom at a former period, he stated that "safeguard and maintenance of the Charter was entrusted." Each individual of this noble corps, to whom France is indebted for the recovery of her liberty, and restoration of her peace and security, was anxious to contribute to the splendour of the occasion, and hence, from the hour of day break, activity prevailed in every quarter to obtain the perfect complement of uniforms and equipments which would fit the troops to receive, from the hands of the Sovereign of the people's choice, those standards which were at once

the bandage of honour and the pledge of confidence. The twelve legions, led by their respective officers, and headed by their sappers, drums and bands, arrived in the Champ de Mars at noon, and drew up on three sides of the ground, leaving the space next the Ecole Militaire open, and between each line the space necessary for the King to pass. At the same hour the thirteenth or cavalry legion of the National Guards proceeded to the field; two squadrons drew up in the Rue de Charries, and the remainder of the legion in the Court of the Palace. At half past twelve a salute of 21 guns, fired by the cannon of the Hotel des Invalids, announced the departure of the King. His Majesty, in the uniform of the National Guards, was on horseback, attended by the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, Marshals the Duke de Trévise, de Reggio, and Corseglia, &c., Marquis Maison, Count Jourdan, and Count Mollat, and a numerous staff of general officers, who formed his staff, a part of the thirteenth legion preceding, and the rest following the cortege. Along the whole line of the King's procession, and along the route of the King's departure, were stationed enthusiastic acclamations. Upon reaching the gate of the Champ de Mars His Majesty was received by General Lafayette, Commander in Chief of the National Guards, accompanied by his Staff, the Cavalry Legion drawing up at the side of the gate, and afterwards taking their station at the extremity of the field next the bridge. The King alighted, and taking his seat on a Throne, raised under a tent in front of the Ecole Militaire, and facing which were stationed deputations of the thirteen legions, comprising an equal number of officers, sub-officers, and privates, he addressed them in the following terms:—"Comrades! it is with pleasure that I entrust these standards to your keeping, and with peculiar satisfaction that I place them in your hands, through those of him who forty years ago was at the head of your fathers in this same place. The colours marked the dawn of liberty amongst us. The sight of them recalls to my mind with delight my first essays in arms. Symbols of victory over the enemies of the State, let them be at the same time at home the safeguards of public order and of liberty! Let these glorious colours, entrusted to your patriotism and fidelity, be ever our rallying ensign—Vive la France!" His Majesty then delivered four colors for legions into the hands of General Lafayette, who pronounced the formula of the oath for each deputation, when the Chiefs of Legions, the Chiefs of Battalions, and the Members of the Deputations, lifted up the right hand and said, "Je le jure." General Lafayette then delivered the colours to each deputation, who carried them to the fronts of their legions, and when all the detachments had taken their places, the Colonels administered the oath to their respective legions, and thirteen guns were fired in honour of the thirteen legions. At this signal the bands struck up and the troops presented arms. The colours having been delivered, the King proceeded to the review, passing along the front of each Battalion, the Colonel of each Legion and the Chiefs of Battalions accompanying his Majesty. The King then returned towards the front of the Ecole Militaire, and the National Guards filed off before him, the Cavalry passing after the infantry. Deputations from the National Guards of several other towns having expressed a desire to participate in the honours of the review, had a station assigned them on the right of the first legion. The review being terminated, His Majesty attended as at his arrival, returned to the Palais Royal. The Queen, accompanied by the young Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family occupied a pavilion which had been erected for the occasion. The National Guards were in excellent order, and presented a most brilliant and magnificent spectacle; the men were completely armed and equipped. The rising ground on each side of the Camp de Mars, the open space at the extremity, the bridge, and the heights of Chaillot, were covered with a dense mass of spectators, forming a multitude which sets all calculation of numbers at defiance, and who, during the delivery of the colours, and repeatedly in the course of the review, rent the air with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" Till the close of the review Paris did not seem to be longer the capital of the kingdom, from the absence of all noise and bustle, and the comparative desolation of the streets.

The following Order of the Day, dated Aug. 30, has been published by the Commander in Chief of the Paris National Guards: "The fine review of yesterday—the admirable appearance of the Citizen Army the rapid formation of which is in harmony with the rapidity of the triumph of liberty—the manner in which the National Guards presented themselves under arms, and filed off before the king—excited the enthusiasm of the immense population that surrounded us, and the just eulogiums of Generals whose victories have many years since proved them to be the best of all military judges. The presence of the brave men who were wounded in the Great Week, and of several deputations of our brethren in arms from the departments added to the enjoyment of this memorable day. The General in Chief confines himself on this occasion to congratulate his comrades of the National Guards of Paris on the superb and patriotic spectacle they exhibited on this memorable day. What expressions could he find, after those contained in the speech of the King when he placed the colours in your hands, and the letter he has addressed to his brethren in arms?"

"The following is the letter addressed by His Majesty to Gen. Lafayette:—"I am anxious to learn my dear General, how you find yourself after this glorious day; for I am fearful that you must be overcome with fatigue; but I have another object which lies near my heart, namely, to request you to be the interpreter of my feelings towards those glorious National Guards of whom you are the Patriarch—Tell them, that they have not only surpassed my most sanguine expectations, but that it is completely out of my power to express my sentiments of joy and happiness. Having been a witness of the Federation in 1790, in this same Champ de Mars—a witness also of the grand enthusiasm of 1792, when I saw come up, to join our army in Champagne, 43 battalions of the citizens of Paris, formed in three days, and