

6. Lafayette, from Paris, March 27, 1826.

Lafayette says this letter will be given to Du Ponceau by General Narvaez, Bolivar's aide-de-camp. Narvaez stopped in Paris after bringing his republic's treaty to Great Britain. Lafayette says that he thinks the United States is a better moral example to the new republics in South America than the states in Europe. He also expresses the wish that Dom Pedro will not remain on the throne of Brazil for much longer. Finally, he asks Du Ponceau to introduce Narvaez to their friends, and mentions Levasseur.

7. Lafayette, from Chateau La Grange, December 26, 1826.

Lafayette sends Du Ponceau a copy of a letter from Monsieur Beauséjour, a former fellow deputy, who speaks about a young man, Amedée duFour, and his teacher. Lafayette thought the Quaker referred to was Mr. Maclure, an educational reformer in Germantown who, he believes, took over from Robert Owen at New Harmony. The inside of the letter contains the copy of Beauséjour's letter.

8. Lafayette, from Chateau La Grange, October 2, 1827.

Lafayette wants him to undertake some business for him and to consult with people either in New York or in other places.

Levasseur, from Chateau La Grange, November 29, 1827.

Levasseur describes the unrest in the French parliament and the resignation of Villèle, a conservative minister. He further relates that Lafayette has been elected as a deputy for Meaux. He also relates some personal news from General Lafayette: the death of a friend's son; the imminent marriage of his granddaughter Natalie to Adolph Perrier; and greetings from his son, George Washington Lafayette, who has just returned from Auvergne.

9. Lafayette, from Paris, April 10, 1827.

Lafayette says his letter will be delivered by a young Mr. de Lillier, who is traveling in America and was recommended to Lafayette by one of LaRoche foucauld's sons; he hopes Du Ponceau will introduce him to their friends in Philadelphia. He says he was touched by a letter of condolence he received from the American Philosophical Society, but that they made a mistake and it was Louis Lasteyrie, the nephew of Charles Lasteyrie, who had died. Lafayette comments on the death of Victor Dupont and says he plans to write to his brother. He asks after Du Ponceau's grandchildren and hopes they have recovered from their illness. He was very pleased by the cards Du Ponceau sent him and eagerly awaits the next one. After asking Du Ponceau to take care of some affairs for him and urging Du Ponceau to visit him in France, he speaks about the current political situation in France, with the opinion that while the new generation is less ardent than that of 1789, it is more rational.

10. Lafayette, from Chateau La Grange, September 26, 1828.

Lafayette writes in recommendation of Mr. Dupré, a young wigmaker who was successful in London and wishes to establish himself in the United States. He also talks about Levasseur's account of their journeys and says he has not looked at the manuscript but that he would like