

Du Ponceau to do so. He mentions that Levasseur is now established independently with a bookstore.

11. Lafayette, from Paris, April 18, 1828.

Lafayette sends a letter from Mr. Peyre, Lafayette's former aide-de-camp in the National Guard, recommending a Mr. Lepaye who wants to come to Philadelphia. He thanks Du Ponceau for his last letter and the *American Quarterly Review* that came with it. He adds that Levasseur has opened a bookstore.

Enclosure: letter from Antoine Marie Peyre in Paris to Lafayette, April 16, 1828.

Peyre, a government architect, asks Lafayette to help Leopold Philippe Lepaye, a young Frenchman who wants to travel to the United States. Peyre states that although Lepaye has done excellently with his studies, his most important characteristic is his patriotism, his constitutional opinions, and his fine moral character.

12. Lafayette, from Chateau La Grange, October 10, 1828.

Mr. de la Cretas, who will deliver the letter, was recommended to Lafayette by his friend Mr. d'Argenton. De la Cretas is a pharmacist and is interested in settling in Florida, where Lafayette has land. Lafayette says he has already spoken to Du Ponceau about Levasseur's manuscript, which could only be published after Levasseur has left his position with Lafayette. The manuscript needs to be reviewed by Du Ponceau, to remove any details that might be offensive. He also emphasizes that he does not want to be involved in the manuscript or its publication because he does not want to influence it.

13. Lafayette, from Chateau La Grange, November 13, 1828.

Lafayette thanks Du Ponceau for translating some essays for him. He also makes an introduction for Charles Philip Francis, who was recommended to him by his friend Madame de Maurville, and who has a factory on South Water Street in Philadelphia. Lafayette expresses the hope that Greece will become independent and comments on the continued anti-liberal currents on the part of the French court. He also mentions that his son and daughter-in-law have gone to Grenoble to see their daughter Natalie Périer's children.

14. Lafayette, from Chateau La Grange, September 29, 1829.

Lafayette says he has just sent a letter with Messrs. D'Otrante, but since they might stay in New York for some time before going to Philadelphia, he has sent this letter. He says the rapid advance of the Russians in Turkey is worrying, as is the appointment of Polignac, which he fears will result in a counter-revolutionary push.

15. Lafayette, from Chateau La Grange, November 6, 1829.

Lafayette writes to Du Ponceau about the political situation in France. A new minister [Polignac] has just been appointed, whom Lafayette fears will have a negative effect and there have been large demonstrations in Paris. Associations are forming to resist paying taxes that are viewed as unjust.