

16. Lafayette, from Paris, March 8, 1830.

Lafayette writes that he imagines Du Ponceau must be anxious about the political situation in France. He says that it is not sure what will happen, if the minister will resign, if the Chamber of Deputies will adjourn, or even be dissolved. He also mentions the French Expedition in Algeria, the fact that the French government favors Prince Leopold for the Greek throne, and that public opinion is against Dom Miguel in Portugal. He sends Du Ponceau an article from the paper *Le Constitutionnel*, clarifying some American claims.

17. Lafayette, from Chateau La Grange, March 27, 1830.

Lafayette writes from La Grange because there has been a prorogation of the assembly. He believes that the prorogation will be followed by dissolution of the assembly, and fears the definite counter-revolutionary stance of the king, his son, and Polignac. He awaits developments when he returns to Paris. If illegal measures are put in place, the left wing intends to stop paying taxes. Preparations are being made to attacks Algiers, but success depends on the weather conditions. He sends a newspaper clipping with a petition that he and a deputy from Lyon presented.

18. Lafayette, from Paris, August 8, 1830.

Lafayette says they have had a marvelous Revolution. After receiving Charles X's ordinances on the 27th, Lafayette went to Paris and fighting was already in progress. They appointed the Duke of Orleans as king and imposed some restricting conditions upon him. Lafayette sends a copy of the speech he made. He mentions that he and George are together, and that he is commanding the National Guard.

Enclosure: Declaration made by Lafayette at the Hotel de Ville, July 31, 1830.

Since the latest aggression against liberty on the part of the royal family and the victory of public opinion in Paris, Lafayette declared that any reconciliation was impossible and that the royal family had ceased to reign.

19. Lafayette, from Paris, August 17, 1830.

Lafayette says the Revolution continues to go well. The royal family has gone to Cherbourg and will leave the country. Unlike the previous Revolution, a tribunal was not established, and a bill was introduced abolishing the death penalty. Although the three days were bloody, there has not been much violence since. Lafayette sends several clippings, which he is sure Du Ponceau will want to translate.

20. Lafayette, from Paris, October 20, 1830.

Lafayette imagines that Du Ponceau has seen news of some unrest in Paris, but he feels it is normal after a revolution. He sends some more clippings for Du Ponceau to translate.

21. Lafayette, from Paris, December 18, 1830.

Lafayette thanks Du Ponceau for his expressions of support and sends more press clippings. Belgian independence will be recognized. He also expresses enthusiasm for the revolution in Poland.