Emperial Parliament.

ENGLAND.



Continued from our last Page.) franchise of the Peerage and the prerogative of the Crown, being public trusts, and forfeitawould be liable at any future period to be destroyed. Whilst he admitted the distinction He rejoiced at hearing the hon, and learned that, during the reign of the Tuders, men under which the people had enjoyed more liberwere sent to Parliament dependent on the ty and prosperity than had ever existed under taunted him of being a tardy reformer. The Crown, or on great Peers, from small boroughs any government. The honourable and learnisting. Finding no precedents before the end statute of George the second stated that the coldiers. These were not precedents for any ments of the age, contend that, if such a House change of the representation, and it showed how utterly barren the case must be when such great precedent referred to by the noble Lord founding such an assembly, he would not now stop to argue, because it was no precedent for senters. He would not, however, press that permanent happiness of the people, and the the present time, when they had to maintain a point. Why, the fact was, that the House of stability of the institutions which had subsisted narchy-(hear, hear.) The next argument age, and yet it was said to be behind it. The parallel to be found in the world-(hear, hear.) House of Peers and a limited and tempered mowas, that if the existence of the present system | Honourable and Learned Gentlemen had given of representation was not an usurpation, yet it us one argument for reform—the circumstance ted that the present system might not be an representation for hundreds of years, while at our institutions were proposed, and the public no other rights than what flowed from the comthe House of Commons was fit for the objects and purposes for which it was constituted? A set of persons at the rather admitted and acknowledged that there were evils in the present system, but the there were evils in the present system, but the lattogether. The Honourable Gentlemen admitted and acknowledged that there were evils in the present system, but the lattogether are lattogether. The Honourable Gentlemen admitted and acknowledged that the present system, but the lattogether are lattogether and nonor of the went and nonor of the went and advert to what had occurred in the Western Islands. A set of persons at dereliction of duty on the part of their lordships, be wholly overlooked.—Their lordships must be wholly overlooked.—Their lordships there were evils in the present system, but the question was, for the sake of accommodating the system more closely to the wants of the people, and rendering the Heuse more worthy of their confidence, it was desirable to incur the bazard of a change? This, after all, was the bazard of a change? This, after all, was the present system, but the question that peece that his Majesty's ministers did not speak with any degree of diffidence as to the possibility of preserving peace. Coupling the Heuse more worthy of their confidence, it was desirable to incur their confidence and the present time, a long-to-their confidence and forced into their confidence and the possibility of preserving peace. The Honourable Gentlemen adhave observed that his Majesty's ministers did not speak with any degree of diffidence as to the possibility of preserving peace. Coupling the possibility of preserving been seized and forced into their confident expectation that peace would be preserved with circumstances of which the extension of the service, they took possession of the island, complete their confidence and attraction on of land, enjoyment, protection of property, preserved with circumstances of which the extension of the possibility of preserved with circumstances of which the extension of the possibility of preserved with circumstances of which the extension of the possibility of preserved with circumstances of which the extension of the possibility of preserved with circumstances of which the extension of the possibility of preserved with circumstances of which the extension of the possibility of preserving peace. Coupling the house of the possibility of preserving peace are the wholly overlooked.—Their lordships must be wholly overlooked.—Their lordships must be wholly overlooked.—Their lordships must be wholly overlooked.—The protect of the treaties entered into, and the protect of the treaties entered into, and the protect of the treaties of the wholly overlooked.—The protect of the treaties entered into, and the protect of the hazard of a change. This, after all, was that they were such as no other people enjoy- istence was notorious, he could not but feel all that had ever been imputed to the Prince things could not be restored, and the government of the prince things could not be restored, and the government of the prince things could not be restored, and the government of the prince things could not be restored, and the government of the prince things could not be restored, and the government of the prince things could not be restored, and the government of the prince things could not be restored, and the government of the prince things could not be restored. the main consideration. It was contended that the restored, and were to be attributed to our form of some alarm for the honor of the country. The upon the throne of Portugal. They massacred ment of this country, in conjunction with the the present system. The real question was Government; yet, notwithstanding all these last government possessed, indeed, one inealcu-

preservable to the new system, because he preservable defects for which the laffairs of Belgium. It was a chimera to appresent the confined binaria. These were the miserable defects for which the laffairs of Belgium. It was a chimera to appresent the confined binaria.

But it was said the people, and the members which many of the people never heard of, and the people, were well-wishers to the which could form no ground, in their opinion, at what steps had been taken to obtain Yet what had been the result? Neither did make roads-how to improve agriculture, mane energe the people of England with delibe- chinery, &c., but very lew of them ever knew ples in reference to Belgium. They were the ples in reference to ed, that the propagation of popular and demo- bably be that fine meant penalty, and recovecratical opinions had a tendency to such a re- ry meant convalescence-[a laugh.] sult. France had already furnished them with The two most prominent features in the no many examples; and France, on that very ble Lord's Bill were disfranchisements of the between public trusts and private property Bill, France was called upon to decide on the cautious in giving his assent to a measure therefore, he contended that the utmost cau- principles on which the monarchy and heredi- which even the noble Lord himself was so detion should be used in dealing with such public tary peerage were to exist-principles which, cusive about. The clause, for instance, respecttrusts, and that this caution should always it could not be denied, none more deprecated ing £10 householders had undergone no less than the existing government of that country. than four essential alterations since the bill was The question under consideration was really first introduced—(cheers.) It was not set gentlemen state that, though he was the fore- no party question; and he reluctantly opposed tied yet; and he thought Government had no most in calling for the forfeiture of those pub- himself to the great majority that he knew right to ask his confidence to such a measure, lic tranchises, he would always be foremost in was arrayed against him. But he was bound when they were still so much in doubt about the ranks to contend for the inviolability of to take into his serious consideration the safety some of the most important points. What private property of all descriptions. Those of the country, and see whether there was any was the effect of the alteration in the Bill with who oppose this Bill did not confound the dis- paramount necessity to justify so serious a regard to the right of voting as to Manchester tiaction between public and private property. charge, (hear.) The honourable and learned only? Why that the right of voting was trans-They did not suppose that because certain bo- member [Sir J. Mackintosh] in his able speech ferred from the householder, who was conseroughs were distranchised, the poor would had quoted largely from Cicero, and had more quently a resident, to the warehouse-owner, therefore seize upon the property of the rich. particularly applied a quotation to him respec- who might not, or need not reside in the place. What they feared was, that hereafter upon ing the influence of popular power. That But it had been said that this part of the alterelight suggestions of public advantage, certain quotation was taken from Cicero, D. Legibus; ation had crept in through inadvertencyspecies of property would be seized upon by but on referring to it he found that it contained (hear, hear.) If such an inadvertency took those who, from the change of tranchise given not only those points which suited the right place on the part of the government, who by this Bill, would have the chief power in le- honourable gentlemen's arguments, but others gislation. He rejoiced, however, to hear the which might form an admirable lesson to those declaration of the honorable and learned mem- who wished to change established institutions, the constituency of the country would be diber, and hoped that if a tax on the transfer of and which they might take a less in from even afproperty in the public funds, should ever again ter the lapse of so many ages, and here he could much to ask the House of Commons to give its be proposed, the honorable and learned mem- not refrain from applying to the right honoraber would remember his pledge and unite with ble gentlemen the words applied by Burke on a those who were anxious to make a successful somewhat similar occasion to a political oppoopposition to that measure, as a violation of nent. Long might such studies form a solace questions as these—(hear, hear.) He had taprivate property—(cheers from the Opposition of a virtuous and venerable age ! With refer-ken the four alterations-material alterationsbenches.) The noble Lord had said that, ence to that very treatise, in the very same in the Bill, and made the remarks which he " going back to the original representation in page, Cicero gives a salutary advice to those thought he was justified in doing. The first this country, he found that there existed for who would rashly change an established gomany years no regular or defined system of re- vernment. After condemning Quintus for the sessions, as to counting-houses; the third presentation, but that the Sheriffs returned introduction of popular power, he goes on with quarterly payments of rent; the fourth members for counties and boroughs, exercising great accuracy to state the imperfections and a privilege of selection, now directing one bo- vices with which it is but too often conducted, tion. It had been said of one of the alterations rough to return members, and now another. and which he thought could not be too much that the word "once" had been inserted in-Nothing, therefore, could be more irregular or impressed on the rulers of a country. In that stead of the word "twice." In the seventh less settled than the system of representation sentence he described the effects and the vices commandment, if the word "not" were left which existed in those times, and they were which but too frequently attended democratical out, it would make a considerable difference ancient times; for the noble Lord stated, changes. Further on he adverts to the folly (a laugh.) The occupier of a house with land that there was some change in the represent of those who entirely overlooked the advantagt to a certain value, both under the same landtative system in that House." Of course he es of existing institutions, and thought only of lord, gave the elective franchise to the holder. supposed they were to be told that large popu- introducing those of a speculative and experi- Now this was a deviation from the original lous and commercial places, were then selected | mental nature, merely because there might be | plan, and, as he had before said, an important to return members. "But, no, no, said the defects in some parts of the system. In the one. It was of great consequence to the rural noble Lord," it is a striking fact, that the fran- same spirit he would say, if small boroughs are population of this country that their comforts chise was not given to such small boroughs as to be distranchised, and if government join should be attended to. These were times in became large, but that a great many of the with the press, merely on account of such ano- which they ought not to disregarded, small boroughs in Cornwall had write directed malities or defects in the constitution to intro- should any thing be done which was likely to to them within this period for the first time, duce such a sweeping change, the consequenc- interfere with their comforts-- (hear, hear.) He and that, out of the 55 boroughs set down in es rest with them. He did not approve of the hoped that the plots and gardens which had Schedule A to be disfranchised, no less than 45 nomination boroughs; but could the evils were erected or restored in those times. Grant- which they cause not be eradicated without ining the franchise to large towns, therefore, was troducing a system which endangered the no part of the system of the Tudors. The no- whole fabric of the constitution, and a constituble Lord also mentioned it as a remarkable fact | tion, too, which had stood the test of ages, and in the hands of the Crown and of the Peers. ed member for Calne (Mr. Macaulay) contend-These boroughs existed in the time of the \(\Gamma_u\) ed that the House of Commons was unfit for dors, and in the same way ever since. On this the age; that instead of leading the way in error upon that subject. He was prepared to point the noble Lord was corroborated by a improvements, it lagged behind, and that it support a Bill of his Majesty's Ministers, provery learned writer, free from the imputation | consulted the interest of the tax consumers and of partiality-namely, Mr. Hallum. It was not those of the payers of taxes, and that, therequite clear, on all authority, then, that the fore, the time was come for introducing a represent small boroughs existed for many cen- form in the system. Now he denied that the turies, and that those boroughs were establish- House of Commons neglected its duty, or was ed to fortify the Crown and the Peerage in the incompetent to perform it, or was in arrear of stance "that he did not wish to open a door, ed to forthly the Crown and the rectage in the House of Commons. It might be said that, the age, and if he did not prove that these to shut which was beyond his power. He No person was more ready to admit this than it then for us to say, we debar you of the House of Commons. It might be said that, the age, and that the said that Government would be responsible for himself, but they arose not from the unwilling- rights which we have just exercised ourselves members existed, they had grown small. Such abandon his opposition, and go into the second all the consequences of such a measure. was not the fact. Gatton, for instance, was reading at once. Now, first of all, with remuch the same in the time of Queen Elizabeth gard to taxation, was not the property tax on that it was in the present day. Lord Bur- the rich, and not on the poor; and did the have it-(hear, hear.) They were so resolvleigh directed the Sheriff to make no return House require to be reminded that at the close from that borough, it having no burgesses, and of the war, when the government wished to vernment could carry on the affairs of the counin another instance he directed the Sheriff to reclaim the tax, petitions poured in from the try without granting it. If such, indeed, were cancel the name of Francis Bacor, and to sub- people against it, and the measure, owing to the determined and settled feeling of the counstitute that of Edward Brown, for the borough the force in public opinion, and the general try, he regretted it. In regretting it, he must of Gatton, there being no burgesses then ex- feelings of the House of Commons, was aban- say that, if it were so, he believed it was a dedoned. And in reference to the repeal of the lusion, and he really and sincerely thought that of the reign of the Tudors, the noble Lord beer duty, did the House of Commons show a- the people were asking for that which would could find only one solitary instance up to the ny want of attention to the interest of the peo- ultimately prove prejudicial to their interests-Revolution; and he also resorted to a prece- ple? Did they not on the contrary, show e- (hear.) But he begged to ask whether it was prince had as little to fear from domestic revolt conduct of the Terceira Government. As to dent furnished by the conduct and authority of very anxiety to give effect to the measure. and so certain that the people desired reform? Was Cromwell. At the time of the Revolution it every caution, for the sake of the people, a- the House not taking for certain that which was declared that the Warden of the Cinque gainst carrying the measure too suddenly into was not the fact? He called upon the Govern-Ports should no longer exercise the power of effect? Was the restoration of the currency ment to give the people time to reflect upon momination. The power of nomination by the a proof that the House of Commons was in ar- the Bill-(hear.) and not force it upon the relations the nomination by the a proof that the House of Commons was in ar-Lord Warden was then destroyed, but the con- rear of public opinion? . Did the House of country in the way it was about to be done. If stituency were left to choose the members—the Commons show that it was behind the age the people were under a fit of enthusiasm—if purious to the interests of the country? Then that complaint had been made by the owners same constituency that now existed. The when it adopted the views of Mr. Huskisson. and relaxed the restrictions on free trade ?- and hereafter the people discovered that it was elections ought to be free, and that elections [hear, hear) and could the advocates of a House should be conducted without the presence of of Commons, more in unison with the sentias they desired had existed two years ago the it was the bounden duty of that House to see Roman Catholic disabilities would have been preserved. Doubting that the people were instances were resorted to as precedents. The removed? [Cheers.] If such a House of unanimous for reform—doubting still more that Commons had existed, would there have been it would be conducive to the welfare of the was that of Cromwell, whose scheme of reform the shadow of a chance of its being carried ?- country-doubting that, if it should pass, it the noble Lord contended was sanctioned by Why, in a pamphlet entitled "Friendly ad- would be a permanent measure, he gave his Lord Clarendon. Cromwell did reform the vice to the House of Lords," was it admitted that the Catholic disabilities were removed in it was not founded upon constitutional princiever, it should be recollected that the ancient opposition to the wishes of the people? With ples—he opposed it because it did not give se-House of Peers ceased to exist, and the Royal such a class of voters, therefore, could such a curity for the just prerogatives of the Crownauthority was extinct. Whether Cromwell measure have been carried? Could the Test he opposed it because it did not guarantee the was justified, under such circumstances, in and Corporation Acts have been repealed ?— security of both Houses of Parliament—and he would protect this land corporation and corporation are corporated and corporation and corporation and corporation are corporated and corporation and corporation and corporation are corporated and corporation and corporation are corporated and corporation and corporation are corporated and corporated an ["Yes !"] Not, certainly, without the dis- opposed it because it offered no security for the commons exceeded the average liberality of the for six centuries, and for which there was no was necessary to change it. Now he admit- that no marked reform had taken place in the natural, when great and important changes in treaties whatever, and consequently could have would arise from them. They then laid down usurpation, and yet that it would be possible the same time, with such inconsistency, he admind was excited by the prospects of those chan-monlaw of nations. There might be ground of since pursued by the present ministers. It was to show from the change of character and of mitted that the House of Commons governed ges in a very unusual degree, that the priority complaint, but he thought there could be no impossible to advert to present transactions times, that a change in the constitution of parliament was requisite. He admitted that the looking on the House of great question at the present day was, whether have thought that looking on the House of nected with the state of our foreign relations, good offices, and friendly mediate. Before he been to keep Belgium out of the hands of Commons in such a light, he would have been so interesting to the welfare and honor of the sat down he would advert to what had occurred France. This was the principle acted upon lor

mitting them, and through which inadvertency confidence to the Administration-(hear.) In the present state of the public mind it behoved Government how they tampered with such had relation to residence; the second to posland. The last was a very important alterabeen allotted them would not be encroached upon by having portion's given to individuals for electioneering purposes. He did not say that such a course would be pursued the only pointed it out as one which might take place. The hon, gentleman who had spoken last had plan of reform to propose to the House in lieu of the one now under discussion. He was in vided it could, in his opinion, be safely passed. If he were asked why he did not bring forward a plan of reform, he would answer in the words of the hon and learned gentleman (Sir J. Mackintosh) applied to another circumhad been repeatedly said that the people were resolved to have reform, and that they wil ed upon that point, it was insisted, that no gothey were in error-and if the Bill should pass prejudicial to them, they would condemn the House of Commons for not deliberating, and preventing the sacrifices of those interests which opposition to the Bill. He opposed it because

FOREIGN POLICY.

to such a system as that which could be estabwhole system of society was to be changed.—
limited a mixed monatchy with a riouse of reers in the deserve the miserable defects for which the hend that any of the states of Europe had mehend that any of the states of Europe had meking's Speech, and would advert to the Some of them were defects and grievances ditated hostile proceedings against that counchosen by the people, were well-wishers to the which could form no ground, in their opinion, at he powers in Congress and the pro- what steps had been taken to obtain justice. Monarchy and the institutions of the country? least, for change. The people knew how to be pro- least, for change. The people knew how to be pro- least, for change. Majesty's ministers had explained their princi- just described. affairs of another without alleging the ground the country with respect to which the noble called upon to give their consent to the Reform up the deficiency; and he certainly must be or the pretext of some danger to itself.—Powhended and of the extent of interference which depend upon their forbearance. allude to these transactions in order to cast ver have agreed. The right of the people of hon, gentleman seemed to think that he had a We might there behold a people, a free people. with the state of Portugal, which the cessation

rest to the Portuguese people themselves. believed, in a single instance granted by any the present government of France. enhanced only by qualities which cannot be de- And thirdly, this happy and united kingdom, as to be only inferior to those which he had rock of Terceira. The people could not subsist ceeded, was this; they found one of the pe

nied. He would contend that the system unwith every physical enjoyment, was to be thrown
der which nomination boroughs existed was into confusion, because there was a defective
preferable to the new system, because he presystem of fines and recoveries—[laughter.]—

foreign relations of the country which the system of fines and recoveries—[laughter.]—

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adhere with respect to it to the general prin- tions, and broken windows and toasts after din. ciples of public law. No state had ever enter- ner, and the like, they had been led by the no. tained the project of interfering in the internal ble Earl to the discussion of the foreign policy of what the Conference of London had done; ment to the Address. He deprecated premathey had constituted themselves the sole judges ture discussion at this period of excitement of the kind and degree of danger to be appre- when the fate of foreign governments might they might allow themselves without violating these grounds he claimed the confidence of the the law of nations. The truth was, that the House and of an indulgent country, or if that principles of non-intervention was a very elastic confidence could not be granted, he called upprinciple. He would ask what would have on the noble Earl to move at once for an adbecome of this principle had Belgium constitut- dress to his Majesty to remove his present mis ed herself Republic? He would ask whether nisters from his councils. He had no objection France, the power which more loudly than any to the compliment paid to the services of the other asserted the principle of non-intervention, noble Duke. But if the noble Earl meant to had not prohibited the Belgium people from commend the settlement of Europe, in which electing as their Sovereign a member of the the noble Duke and the Noble Earl had a large Bonaparte? He would further ask whether, share, he would appeal to the present state of then they had in fact elected a Sovereign; they | Europe as the best commentary on the merits had not been called upon and compelled to re- of that settlement. If the Belgians had estaject him, upon the pretence that his acceptance blished a republic, it would have been right to of the throne was inimical to the interests of interfere, according to the noble Earl. To a. the present French Government? He did not ny interference on such grounds he could neblame on the government of France, but for Belgium to elect their own sovereign was inthe purpose of showing that the principle of disputable; but it was subject to this limitation non-intention was extremely elastic. The con- on, that it should be so exercised as not to enference had first laid down articles of separa- canger the peace and welfare of neighbouring tion between Holland and Belgium, which nations. As to the election of an illustrious were declared to be fixed and irrevocable, and personage, when he recollected his moderation were proposed to be parties for their uncon- and wisdom, he thought it would conduce to ditional acceptance. The King of the Nether- his honor and the advantage of his subjects. lands, anxious to preserve the peace of Europe, This event should it take place, would not have and relying upon the good faith of the mediat- been brought about by British influence, and ing powers, unconditionally accepted these ar- he believed it would be soon seen after his rovticles; but the Belgium Congress, instead of al highness ascended the throne, that he was accepting, had returned them to the mediating not British, not French, but solely and entirely powers with every circumstance of contumely Belgian .- With respect to the heavy charge and insult. Now he would observe, that the relating to Portugal, he thought he recollect-King of the Netherlands, who was no party to ed dispatches written by the noble Earl himthe articles of the separation, had accepted self, in which the insults and injuries committhem unconditionally, and that it then became ted by the government of that country on Brithe duty of the powers to protect him. One tish subjects were strongly complained of .of these irrevocable articles had already been Then with respect to the re-establishment of revoked, in consequence of the refusal of one the relations with Portugal. He came into of the parties to accede to it. A day was fixed office, it would be recollected, with a recent upon which the ministers of the powers were speech from the throne before him, in which it directed to withdraw themselves from Brus- was said that his Majesty had not been able to sels, if the terms imposed by the mediators renew his relation with Portugal. He underwere not acceded to. Then a letter was writ- stood that the question of amnesty was that ten containing threats which were thought li- which then caused the delay, and that cause kely to bring the negociation to a satisfactory had not been removed. He believed the noble result. Now, it appeared to him that in all Earl would not sanction the mode in which these transactions the interests of the King of the ruler of Portugal had come to the throne. the Netherlands were not, as they should have Then, instead of granting the amnesty which been, kept in view. If the throne of Belgium had been promised, he continued to practice exshould be occupied by a Prince who must al- cessive severities. The state of Lisbon, was ways be connected with England, the effect dreadful, the prisons were crowded with vicwould probably be to increase the danger of our tims of every description, and there was such position with respect to Holland, and the ha- a system of police as he believed had never zard of war. This was a matter of very grave been seen in the world before. Then with reconsideration. No power was more entitled to spect to the quarrel between France and Porthe sympathy of this country than Holland. tugal. He admitted the existence of treaties coming forward to make willing sacrifices, and of our deplomatic relations with that country rallying round their monarch in a manner had not annulled. But as the noble Earl adwhich deserved the sympathy and admiration mitted we were not bound to protect Portugal of the Government and people of this country. against the effects of her own denial of justice, The transactions in Portugal appear to him to did the Portuguese government offer to the be most unfair and disingenuous; it was said French consul any explanation or any palliatithat a series of injuries and insults had been on of its conduct? So far from this, it refused committed by the government of Portugal, and to communicate with the French consulreparation had not been refused, but delayed. Then what did France do? She proceeded to Vexatious delays had taken place no doubt. - demand redress just as we demanded it. Was ness of the Portuguese government to make As to the question of the noble Earl, whether reparation, but its inability. He was no apolo- Portugal and France were in a state of war ?gist for the Prince who ruled over Portugal; he It was a delicate question for him to attempt might deserve all that had been said about to answer. Every hostile armament did not him; but if he deserved more than all the ex- necessarily produce war. What they had aggerations even of his enemies, this was no- done in the way of mediation or advice, it was thing to the purpose. What the government not at present consistent with his duty to exof this country had to consider, was merely the plain. All he could say was, that his Majesty's probable stability of his throne, leaving all the Government had not been indifferent to the state of affairs between France and Portugal. The throne of Don Miguel had been esta- He believed the only remaining hope to which blished for three years, and he believed that the noble Earl had adverted was that of the loss to know what could prevent them from re- cal war, the pressing of British vessels, and the the actual relations of Portugal and France ? ed by the agents of the Regency, and that the Was there war between them ?- They heard whole case was now undergoing an investigaof denunciations and armaments, but they tion. He believed, he had now replied to the seemed not to consider how deeply these trans- various topics of the noble Earl's speech, and actions affected the interest and the honor of it would be nunecessary for him to trespass furthis country. The noble lord must be aware ther upon the attention of their Lordships .of the situation in which we stand. He knew The British Government was sincerely anxithe privileges enjoyed by British subjects in ous for the preservation of the peace of Europe Portugal. He know the commercial advanta- and their efforts in pursuance of this object ges which were granted-advantages never, he were shared with equal zeal and sincerity by other country to foreigners. And what was The Duke of Wellington said, the noble ear

Portugal to receive in return? Protection- spoke of the difficulties under which the preprotection from England. We were bound sent ministers entered upon the government of by solemn treaty to protect Portugal from fo- the country. He was far from any wish to would protect this land of England. [Hear,] tributable to him, or to the late servants of the These were the very words of the treaty still crown. They grew out of events of July, Auin force. He did not mean to say that we were gust, and September last, in Paris, and from bound to protect. Portugal against the conse- subsequent events in Brussels, which no human quences of an unjust war, but only that there foresight could anticipate. Of the former gocould be no quarrel with Portugal in which this vernment of his Majesty, it could not be said country was not deeply interested and had trea- that they applauded these events. (Hear, The Earl of Aberdeen said, it was perfectly ties in force with Portugal. France had no hear.) They early foresaw the mischief that the present system. The real question was not merely whether the present system was to not merely whether the present system was to be established in its place which should give a permanent security for liberty and the possessed, indeed, one incarcular a large portion of the innabitants in cold blood. Now, he wished to know what sort of reparation had been demanded here. A British ship had been demanded here. A British ship had been forced into a piratical war, for it was armistice was agreed upon, and thus the affair acter of the noble duke who was at its head. permanent security for Hoerty and the possession of property. The principal change of itsion of property is property. The principal change of itsion of property is property in the principal change of itsion of property is property in the principal change of itsion of property is property in the principal change of itsion of property is property in the principal change of itsion of property is property in the principal change of itsion of property is property in the principal change of itsion of property is property in the property in the property is property in the property is property in the property is property in the property in the property is property in the property is property in the property is property in the property in the property is property in the property in the proper sion of property. The principal change of its self has nothing to recommend it, and can be ry—the bottomless pit of Chancery—[a laugh.] conferred advantages upon the country so great a Regency, and who were starving upon the difficulty to which the present ministers suc-