

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 3.—An illumination of the most splendid description took place in London at the dissolution of Parliament. Mobs paraded the town and, in opposition to all the efforts of the Police, demolished the windows of several noblemen and others, whose houses were not illuminated; the damage done in this manner is computed at £10,000.

It appears that in the city elections the cause of Reform is triumphant generally; the County elections promise equally favorable; the return of members up to the 7th give a difference of 72 in favor of the good cause.

MAY 7.
The Reform cause is more triumphant than anticipated; Bristol, where the contrary influence was supposed overwhelming, has, to the astonishment of many, come to the right at last. An accession of upwards of 100 members to the Reform side, is now confidently reckoned on.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.
The Reform Bill is now as safe as if it had passed through both houses of Parliament, and received the Royal assent. No possible combination of circumstances can defeat it. Already, and without including the counties, it has gained a majority of upwards of eighty. The returns from the Counties of England, Ireland, and Wales will, before the present week is ended, increase this majority to two hundred.

The gallant Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K. C. B., Capt. Brady, R. N., and Capt. Young, R. N. were on Thursday last, in an open boat, at the Southampton River, when a sudden squall capsized the boat, and the three brave officers, with a fourth individual on board, perished; we lament to say in sight of shore, but beyond the possibility of assistance.

The Court of Common Council (London) have passed resolutions expressive of admiration at his Majesty's conduct in dissolving Parliament. A meeting was to be held for the purpose of taking measures for the erection of a National Monument to his Majesty.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, May 10.
"It is rumoured to day, with increased confidence, that Sir Robert Peel is no longer pertinaciously opposed to the 'BILL' or at least to the essential parts."

MEMBERS returned for London, are, Aldermen Wood, Waltham, Thompson, Venables, Westminster, Burdett and Hobhouse. South-west, W. Brougham and Calvert. For Liverpool, Ewart and Dennison. Bristol, J. E. Baillie and E. Protheroe.

The Elections have now proceeded sufficiently far to enable us to form a tolerable accurate opinion of the probable final result. The majority in favour of reform, already decisive, daily increases. So far as we are enabled with any degree of certainty to ascertain the facts, the following appears to approach towards correctness.

Pro. Con. Majority. Doubtful.
Total to this time 228 166 57 17

On Wednesday a proclamation was issued by order of government, fixing the rates of freightage to be charged by commanders of ships of war on bullion, jewels, &c. The rates to be charged after the first of September next are as follows:—For the freight of crown treasures from the port of lading to any distance not exceeding 600 leagues 1 per cent.; exceeding 600 and not exceeding 2,000 leagues, 1 per cent.; exceeding 2,000 leagues, 1 per cent. For gold and silver belonging to other parties, the freights are to be as follows:—On gold and jewels, from the port of lading to any distance not exceeding 600 leagues 1 per cent.; exceeding 600 and not exceeding 2,000 leagues, 1 per cent.; exceeding 2,000 leagues, 1 per cent. In silver, the freights are fixed thus:—Not exceeding 600 leagues, 1 per cent.; exceeding 600 leagues and not exceeding 2,000 leagues, 2 per cent.; exceeding 2,000 leagues, 2 per cent. Commanders and masters of ships of war not to be put to any charges, and liability from loss to cease the moment the ship arrives in port.

We lament to announce the dissolution of her Grace, CATHARINE, Duchess of Wellington, which occurred on Sunday last, to the unfeigned sorrow of the members of her illustrious family. The Duchess, had been in a declining state of health for some time, but no immediate danger was apprehended. Her Grace was born in 1772, and was the second daughter of the late Lord Longford, and sister of the present Earl of that title. The Duke, it is said, proposed her hand previous to his departure for India, and on his return home from his splendid services in the East, he renewed his addresses to the Hon. Miss Pakenham. The distinguished pair were accordingly united the 10th of April, 1806, the Duke at that period being in his thirty-seventh year and his lamented consort in her thirty-fourth. The issue of this marriage are two sons, Arthur, Marquis of Douro, a major in the Army, born the 2d of February, 1807; and Lord Charles Wellesley, Captain in the Rifle Brigade, born the 16th of February, 1808. Her Grace has left two surviving sisters, the Honorable Mrs. Henry Stewart, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Hamilton. The Honorable Colonel Hercules Robert Pakenham, Aide-de-Camp to the King, and the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pakenham, Archdeacon of Ely, are the Duchess's younger brothers. Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, G. C. B., who was unfortunately killed in action near New Orleans, the 8th Jan. 1815, and the Hon. Capt. W. M. Pakenham, who was unhappily shipwrecked in His Majesty's ship *Saldanha*, near Lough Swilly, the 4th of December, 1811, were also brothers of the Duchess and the Earl of Longford. Her Grace's character was revered by all those who were honored and delighted with her friendship; and the general solemnity which prevails in the villages surrounding Strathfield say, where the Duchess chiefly resided, in the daily exercise of charity and benevolence, is strong proof of the attachment which the humbler classes evince towards her exalted merit.

We have the satisfaction to announce, with a conviction of its truth, a report that Sir Edward Codrington has been appointed to the command of a Squadron of observation destined for the Tagus—a command which is specified to last five months, in order to make up to that distinguished Officer some broken period of time which some "unavoidable events" happened a year or two back to interfere with.

This appointment is particularly judicious—the delicacy of the undertaking, and the peculiar situation of this country relatively to Portugal, renders it absolutely necessary that the command of such an Expedition should be conferred upon an Admiral, who, to the unquestioned valour of a British sailor, should join that calm and dispassionate temper, which is

alone suited to negotiations, such as he will probably be engaged in a pacific disposition, undisturbed by any excessive thirst for distinction, a perfect impartiality on political questions, a mind sufficiently cool and temperate to seize on all favourable points in diplomacy, and a memory adequate to the retention of the important events which such a mission is likely to elicit.

No man, therefore, could have been selected, so fit for the business as Sir Edward Codrington.

Adelaide Lodge, in Windsor Park, built in imitation of a Swiss cottage, under the direction of the Royal architect, consists of one large saloon with adequate kitchen and other offices. It is intended as a comfortable and convenient resting-place for his Majesty and suite during the summer months, and for occasionally taking refreshment.

The Honorable Capt. Dundas, of His Majesty's ship *Belvidera*, has had the guns and cannonades of that ship fitted at his own expense, with sights on the principle of Mr. John Gage, the first Clerk in the Gun wharf at this place. This principle is an ingenious way combining all the best qualities of the inventions of Col. Congreve and Gen. Miller.

It is said that the Queen, the Princess of Hesse Hombourg, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, are all unfriendly to the Ministers' Reform Bill; and that Earl Jersey, whose lady is attached to her Majesty's household, has expressed his apprehensions of its danger to his Majesty.—*Observer.*

Building or repairing Contracts.—A very important point has recently been decided in the Court of King's Bench. An action was brought by a carpenter named Lovelock, against a publican at Hornsey, named Cing, for the balance of an account, estimating his work by measure and value. The demand was resisted, on the ground that the work was to be done by contract; but some alterations and additions having been required, a further sum of £10 was agreed upon. The plaintiff had received about £81 in the whole, but he claimed a still further sum, alleging that he had done extra work to a considerable amount. Lord Tenterden said, a person who contracted to do work of this description for a certain stipulated sum, was not entitled to depart from that contract on account of alterations or additions afterwards made, unless at the time those alterations or additions were proposed, he not only told his employer that they would have the effect of increasing the sum originally agreed upon, but also expressly informed him what the additional amount would be. The jury immediately found for the defendant.

The number seven.—The debate relating to the Reform has lasted seven nights. There are many curious circumstances attached to the number—viz. the seven golden candlesticks, the seven wise men of the east, the seven colours, the seven sounds, seven stars, the seven wonders of the world. Ancient Rome was built upon seven hills, &c. The gift of prophecy, and the power of healing, is attributed to the seventh son of a seventh son. When the several members rose late, or rather early in the morning on the seventh night's debate on the Reform Bill, the House caught the idea of Macbeth, and exclaimed, "Another yet! a seventh! I'll see no more!"—and the House of Russell dispersed the House of Commons.—*Mirror.*

An Old Acquaintance.—Lord Chief Justice Holt, when a young man, was very dissipated, and belonged to a club of wild fellows, most of whom took an infamous course of life. When his Lordship was engaged at the Old Bailey, a man was convicted of a highway robbery, whom the Judge remembered to have been one of his old companions. Moved by curiosity, Holt, thinking the fellow did not know him, asked him what had become of his old associates? The culprit making a low bow, and fetching a deep sigh, replied, "Ah my lord, they are all hanged, but your lordship and I."

Died on Thursday, the 7th inst., at his seat, Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, in his 77th year, Henry Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normandy, Baron Mulgrave, G. C. B. a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 51st Regiment. His Lordship entered the army in the American war, and served with distinction both there and in the early part of the revolutionary war, particularly in the expedition against Toulon, in the year 1793. He was afterwards a principal member of the Pitt, Perceval, and Liverpool Administrations, filling in succession the offices of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Master-General of the Ordnance, which last he resigned in the year 1818, since which he has been in a declining state of health, and for years borne the progress of a tedious, wasting illness, with exemplary firmness and resignation. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Normandy, who has just returned from the Continent, and arrived at his father's two days previous to the melancholy event.

IRELAND.

THE DUBLIN COMMISSION.

Thursday April 14.

TRIAL OF MR. DILLON.

This trial, which for some months past has been the subject of so much speculation in this city, occasioned an early attendance of auditors at the Commission Court this day. Shortly after nine o'clock and before the Judges came into Court, Mr. Dillon the prisoner took his place at the bar, where he remained during the day. He was dressed in a new and fashionable black frock coat, black vest and neck handkerchief, and wore white gloves; his hair highly oiled and fancifully curled; his countenance ingenious and agreeable, with strongly marked features, presenting a very prepossessing face and a particularly handsome profile; his stature the middle size, and his age apparently about twenty-five years. The prisoner's demeanour was that of perfect propriety, although his appearance bespoke more of the dandy than became his awful situation.

Mr. Bennett, K. C. stated the case for the prosecution. After narrating the circumstances which were subsequently deposed to by Miss Frizell, the learned counsel stated that the young lady on the evening of Saturday the 6th November, went to the place where the prisoner lodged, Home's Hotel, but he was not at home; she wrote to him but received no answer, and on Sunday she went to the Chapel, but the prisoner did not make his appearance, and she became so weak from a consciousness of her situation, that she had to be taken into one of the lobbies and afterwards conveyed home. She never afterwards laid her eyes on him—he went to England, and from that to France, and kept out of the way until a short period before the last Commission when he surrendered himself. Warrants were out against him; rewards were offered for his apprehension, but he evaded them all. The

prosecution finding that the prisoner had broken his promises went home to her father's house, and communicated the circumstances to her mother. It was subsequently disclosed to her father by a reverend gentleman, who was a friend of the family; warrants were then issued; but as I said before, he kept out of the way. One thing is certain, and will be certain this day before the world—namely, that either the crime was committed, or else all I have been stating to you is nothing more or less than a mere fiction; you will judge which of those two cases is true.

The first witness called was Miss Frizell, who was assisted to the table by Counsellor Dwyer. When placed in the chair, she seemed to suffer extreme emotion, and to be completely overpowered by an acute sense of her situation. She was dressed in black silk, and wore a large black veil. She is about the middle size, rather *eben point*; and from a casual observation of her features, her countenance appears pretty and interesting. She gave her evidence in a feeble tone; and when desired to turn round to identify the prisoner, she seemed to shudder.

Examined by Mr. West, K. C.—She is twenty years old, her father has ten children, seven daughters and three sons; she is the eldest. Born in England for two years, and was at York in a convent. Lived in France for seven or eight years; went to France with her father, mother and the rest of her family. The place where they resided was in Tours; was at school there. Returned from France in May 1828; her mother returned with her. Her father lives in Stapolin, within two miles of Honth. Her father's property is in the County of Wexford, but he has no residence there. Knows the prisoner. Is near sighted and wears glasses. She knew the prisoner at the day; her acquaintance commenced with him two years ago; it was after her return from France. Did not know him before. Met him frequently at different houses. In the latter end of October, she went with Mr. O'Reardon to a party in Mrs. McDonough's, in Stephen's Green; it was on the last day of October. Met Dillon there; it was an evening party. His manner was affectionate and respectful, and particularly towards her; appeared fond of her. Did not see him since the previous spring; she told her he was in London. He always appeared attentive. She walked home with him that evening, with Dr. and Mrs. O'Reardon, and Mr. Lynch. He said he was going to London, and asked if she had any commands; she expressed a wish he should come next day to see her, to give him commands for England. Has an aunt living at Bristol; had a letter to send to her. Dillon came to the Doctor's next day; did not see him next day. Saw him on Thursday the 2nd of November, about three or four o'clock; went in company with him and Mrs. O'Reardon that day; to pay a visit to Captain and Mrs. Frizell; they live in Chapel Street. They returned with Dillon to Molesworth Street. Dillon lived with her at Dr. O'Reardon's; Mrs. O'Reardon invited him. There were other persons there; about six or seven. They came in the evening. The party broke up about eleven. Conversed with Mr. Dillon, who asked her to walk with him next day. His manner was the same as usual, respectful and affectionate; appointed him to call about one. Met him on Friday the 5th; walked with him towards the country, from Kildare Street. The weather on that evening was wet; it was not wet when she first went out. Was dressed in a straw bonnet and boots. The rain prevented them, confining their walk. Thinks it was near the barracks at Mount Street. Went into a cottage when the rain came on. Mr. Dillon went with her. Remained there two or three hours.

Mr. Dillon asked her to marry him. She replied, she had no objection, if her papa consented; told him it money was his object, that as papa had a large family, he could not afford a very considerable portion; he replied, money was not his object; the attainment of her affections was all he wanted, and he had money enough to support them, and very considerable expectations. This conversation took place before they went into the cottage; he renewed it when they went in; said he had his expectations from his uncle. They were in a room which opened from a small passage; no person was by in the room. Went away in a carriage. He kissed her in the coach. She gave him a purse. He sent for the carriage. It was sent for the purpose of leaving her at home, as it was still raining. It came after it was sent for in three quarters of an hour. They both went into the carriage. He directed the driver; she could not tell in what direction it went; renewed his proposals. He begged of her to marry him privately, and go to England with him; assigned as a reason that her father would not consent. Thought the carriage was going home. The carriage stopped at the door of a house which appeared to be a hotel. Mr. Dillon ran into the house; she remained in the carriage; does not know what occurred there. He returned in about five minutes. She intended going out of the carriage; she got out on the steps; is not certain whether she went out of it; he returned, and that prevented her going out. Dillon did not inform her why he stopped there, did not recollect; the carriage went to another house, it seemed to be near the house they were last at; he asked her to come in and take some refreshment, the carriage was driving on when he asked this; did not know the house neither did he tell her. When asked to take home, he answered, she preferred going to the house, she said that as it was after dinner time, she had better come in; said, if he promised to bring her home immediately she would; he promised her this, went into the house with him; it was five o'clock, she thinks as well as she can recollect, it was dusk, was shown into a back-drawing room; a young man conducted her. Saw no female there during all the time she was in it; can state this on oath; saw no other person but the young man who was a servant; there was no fire in the room; did not take off her bonnet while she was there; the servant asked if they would have a fire; said she did not want it on any account, as she was going away; there was no fire brought; nothing came up but fish; there was wine also, port wine; Mr. Dillon ordered it; she ate some fish; Mr. Dillon also ate some; he begged of him to come away; he said she should not go without taking some water; he called for some warm water, and he mixed some wine and water in a tumbler; the water was hot; he begged of her to take it, and she said she did not like it, but he pressed, and said she should take it as she was cold, and held it to her mouth; he put one hand to the back of her head, and held the tumbler to her mouth with the other; said she would take it; if he did not spill it on her; his manner was very affectionate; drank some, about one-half; it was nearly full; no observation was made by either of them on the wine; this was after, he said the wine was very bad; it had a sweet taste, and asked if she did not

perceive it, this occurred before she drank the wine and water; she replied, "she did not perceive it," as she had tasted it before; she begged of him to come away, as she had drunk of it; he answered, he should first drink his; he mixed one for himself also; he mixed some in his own glass—wine and hot water; it was not the same as that she drank; she did not see him mixing the wine and water for herself; he drank what he mixed for himself in a short time after; can't tell how long he was drinking it; she felt herself getting very sick in about ten minutes after, her stomach got sick; observed it to Mr. Dillon, he said it was merely fancy, then stood up; was sitting at the same side with him when he gave her the drink; he was sitting—she got up when she felt the sickness, but was so unwell that she sat down again; then got quite faint, and soon after lost all consciousness of where she was, or what became of her—could not tell how long after she got sick that she lost all consciousness, as it was a long time before she regained her senses; it might be one or two in the morning—she was on a bed in the floor above where she dined; has no knowledge how she got there—she was in bed under the clothes; might be mistaken as to that; when she awoke Dillon was with her; she then jumped up immediately on recovering her recollection. (She here swore positively to the felony.) Dillon said in the morning he would marry her, and he desired her to accompany him to Mr. Kendrick; they walked up Dorset Street; she took his arm, as she was too weak to walk alone; saw a carriage in Dorset Street near the Bethesda; Mr. Dillon beckoned to the coachman, who came, and both went into the carriage; she did not hear him give any directions to the driver; she gave none; they drove to Hardwick Street; he told her they would be married, and desired her not to mention anything that passed; he got out of the carriage in Harcourt Street, and called at a house where he said Mr. Kendrick lodged; he came back and said it was unfortunate that he was out, but he (Mr. D.) would call on him and arrange every thing that evening; he said he would bring her to Mr. Kendrick; she begged him to come to Marlborough Street Chapel, as a clergyman she knew might marry them; she knew one there; Mr. Dillon laughed, and said no clergyman would marry them but Mr. Kendrick, he desired her not to tell what passed either to Dr. or Mrs. O'Reardon, and asked her if she would suspect him to be such a villain as to commit such a horrible crime. They then drove to Clare Street and stopped at the corner; Mr. D. remained in the carriage and said he would meet her next day in Clarendon Street Chapel, and begged her not to tell the circumstances. She was very weak, got back between eight and nine o'clock in the morning. Mrs. O'Reardon was not up, went to her in a quarter of an hour after, she told Mrs. O'Reardon that she was married, that she had been forced and violently treated, and took off her frock and showed her right arm, which was marked; Mrs. O'Reardon asked her who she was married to; she said, Oh! if you knew what a wretch he is you would never have admitted him into your house; this she said after she had showed her arm. Mrs. O'Reardon fainting, Mrs. O'Reardon's state of health was so bad that she feared that it would injure her if all was disclosed, told Mrs. O'Reardon afterwards, between the Saturday and Sunday after. Said she knew the marriage was bad, and would get it re-solemnized next day. Went to Home's hotel on her papa's cart to see Mr. Dillon, did not see him, a servant who drove the cart went on the next day also (Sunday) to Clarendon Street Chapel, did not see Mr. Dillon there, returned home to Dr. O'Reardon's and told all to him.

Miss Frizell was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Sergeant O'Loughlin, but he could elicit nothing calculated to shake the testimony she had given in her direct examination.

Mrs. Frizell, the mother of the prosecutrix, Miss Catherine Frizell, and Mrs. O'Reardon, were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

In the defence, the waiters at the hotel were produced for the purpose of showing that they accompanied Mr. Dillon freely and of their own accord. Anne Brady, the housemaid, also deposed to the same effect. Two gentlemen who swore that the witnesses were not to be believed upon their oath.

Judge Torrens addressed the jury in a powerful and eloquent charge, and summed up the evidence with great precision.

The jury, who retired a little before ten o'clock, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, with an earnest recommendation to mercy, on account of the youth of the prisoner. The announcement of the verdict was followed by a shout of applause from the gallery.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED UPON DILLON.

Friday, April 15.
This day at twelve o'clock the court met pursuant to adjournment. Sentence having been passed upon the several prisoners convicted at the commission, Luke Dillon was placed at the bar, and upon being asked by the clerk of the crown the customary question, what had he to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him? the prisoner replied, that standing in the awful situation in which he did, it was not for him to arraign the conduct of twelve men for their oaths, and he should therefore bow with submission to the judgment of the Court.

Judge Torrens then proceeded in a most solemn and impressive manner to pronounce sentence upon him—and said that the judges had taken into consideration the recommendation of the jury, but he regretted to say that the enormity of the crime of which the prisoner was convicted, was such as to preclude the court from attending to the humane suggestion of the jury. The learned judge reminded the prisoner of the awful situation in which he stood, and hoped that the period which must elapse between the passing of the sentence and of its being carried into execution, would be spent by him in making his peace of mind with his offended God. The learned judge, having implored the prisoner not to indulge in the hope of mercy being extended to him, concluded by sentencing him to be executed on Saturday, the 7th of May. The prisoner appeared to feel the awfulness of his situation, but at the same time to bear his fate with the utmost fortitude.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 20.
At one o'clock the King proceeded on horseback to the Chamber of Deputies, where, in addition to the Members of that Chamber, were assembled a deputation of the Peers.—After the usual ceremonies his Majesty addressed the Chambers in the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS AND DEPUTIES.
Eight months have elapsed since I accepted, in this place, the throne to which the national voice called me, and I have sworn to ob-

serve faithfully the Constitutional Charter, with the modifications expressed in the declaration of the 7th of August, 1830; namely, only to govern by the laws and according to the laws, to cause exact justice to be administered to all according to general rights, and to act, in every thing, for the sole view and objects of the interest, happiness, and glory of the French Nation. I then told you that, deeply convinced of the entire extent of the duties which this great act imposed upon me, I had the impression that I should fulfil them, and that it was with this full determination that I accepted the compact of alliance proposed to me.

I feel pleasure in dwelling upon the words which I pronounced on the 9th August, because they are both the exact and constant rule of my conduct; and the expression of those principles according to which I desire to be judged by France and posterity.

Your Session commenced in the midst of great dangers. The dreadful struggle through which the nation had just defended the laws, its rights, and liberties, against an unjust oppression, broke the springs of power, and it became necessary to restore and insure order by re-establishing public strength and independence.—France, in a moment was covered with the National Guards, raised spontaneously by the patriotic zeal of every citizen; and organized by the authority of Government. That of Paris again made its appearance, more splendid and numerous than ever, and this admirable institution presented us at the same time with the means of crushing anarchy in the interior of the Kingdom, and repelling all foreign aggressions against our national independence. Our brave army of the line was formed at the same time as the National Guard; and France may now be proud of that force. There never was an instance when the levy of our troops was effected with so much promptness and facility; and such was the patriotic ardour with which they were animated, they were scarcely enrolled under the national banners—those glorious colours which remind us of so many events dear to our minds—when they showed the same spirit as veterans; and at no period were the French troops in better condition, better disciplined, and, I may confidently say, more animated with noble feelings, than they are at the present day. The operations of this great organization have not retarded the accomplishment of the charter.

The chief part has already been realised by the laws which you have voted, and to which I have given my sanction. I have watched with anxiety the course of your important labours, the performance of which furnishes a proof of your talents, zeal, and courage, and will point out this epoch to the attention of the historian. France will not forget your devotedness to the national cause in the moment of danger, and I shall always retain the remembrance of the assistance which I have received from you, as often as the wants of the State require it. The approaching Session will, I am convinced, only serve for the completion of your labours, by maintaining for them the character of the great events of July, which will insure, by legal means, all these improvements to which the country has a right; and will for ever separate the destinies of France from a dynasty which has been excluded by the voice of the nation. After the shock experienced by social order, it was not strange to expect some fresh crisis—and we have gone through some severe ones during this Session; but thanks to the constant efforts which you have made to aid my endeavours—thanks to the patriotic loyalty of the population; its patriotism, and the indefatigable zeal of the National Guard and the troops of the line—we have passed through them fortunately, and, if we have had reason to regret some afflictive scenes of confusion, the opinion of the country, at least, sanctioned and applauded the intentions of the authorities. The internal peace of the country has been gradually increasing and gaining strength, and the influence of the Government has increased in proportion as obedience to the laws regained its sway, and public confidence resumed its place. My Government shall continue to pursue, with a ready step, the course which has been commenced, and in which you have supported it with so much honour to yourselves. My Ministers have constantly informed you of the state of your diplomatic relations; and you have been made acquainted with the circumstances which required my resorting to extraordinary armaments. Like me you have seen the necessity for this measure; and you will no doubt, share in my desires for its discontinuance as soon as possible. The assurance which I receive from all parts of the pacific dispositions of foreign Powers give me reason to hope that their armies and our's may, in a short time, be reduced to the peace establishment, but penning the negotiations which have been commenced, and until they have acquired such a development as will secure the possibility of this reduction the attitude of France should be strong, and we should persevere in the measures which we have taken for causing it to be respected, for peace can only be secured by having honor for its basis.

"Our support, and the concurrence of the great Powers of Europe, have confirmed the independence of Belgium and its separation from Holland. If I have refused to yield to the wishes of the Belgian nation, who offered the Crown to my second son, it was because I thought that refusal was dictated by the interests of France, as well as those of Belgium herself. But this people have a particular claim to our attention, and it is our interest that they should be happy and free.

"If, during the recess, any unforeseen circumstances should oblige us to appeal again to our patriotic zeal, I shall do so with the greatest confidence. Having always been devoted to my country, no sacrifice can appear too great, in my opinion, for maintaining its honour and defending its independence: but I have grounds for hoping that our state of peace will be permanently established, and that far from the Government having occasion for fresh supplies, we shall see credit, industry, and commerce, resuming their influence, and promoting that prosperity which the country wished to acquire, along with liberty, and which liberty can only effect by the assistance of a strong, generous, and ever-national power."

From the New-York Standard.

We have translated the following Report from Casimir Perier, Minister of the Interior, on which the Royal Ordinance was founded, ordering the Statue of Napoleon to be replaced on the column of the Place Vendôme, at Paris.

SIRE.—Fifteen years ago the statue which crowned the column of the Place Vendôme, that monument of immortal victories, was destroyed. This mutilation still exists, a sad vestige of foreign invasion.

Monuments serve as History—they are like her inviolable—they ought to preserve all national recollections, and yield only to the ravages of time.

Certain it is that History will not forget the name of the great Emperor, whose genius presided over our victorious legions—of the able