

# EUROPE.

## ENGLAND.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

#### DREADFUL STATE OF CLARE.

Mr. O'Brien rose to bring under the consideration of the house the dreadful state of disorder and tumult in which the county of Clare was now placed. The hon. member read the accounts of the state of the county from the provincial papers, and also private letters which he had received, describing the dreadful outrages that were openly perpetrated in the face of day. But the worst part of the case was that although the perpetrators of open murders were known—although they were met on the high roads, and ten miles from their homes, at night, attending their midnight convales, yet no means were to be found of bringing them to justice. It was the almost unanimous wish of the magistrates of Clare to have the insurrection act, and no other means would restore order.—A petition to that effect was forwarded to the right hon. Secretary for Ireland six weeks ago, and he believed that if the insurrection act had been granted, the outrages upon life and property which now disgraced the county would have been prevented. The hon. member concluded by moving for a copy of the memorial presented by the grand jury of the county of Clare to the Irish government upon the subject of the disturbances in that county.

Mr. Stanley was very far from denying the truth of the hon. member's statement, however painful it was, of the dreadful state to which the county of Clare was reduced. The gravamen of the hon. member's charge against the government was, that they had not, upon the first representation made to them of local disorder, granted a measure of such extreme rigour as the insurrection act. He thought that a measure the adoption of which could only be justified by the extremest necessity. Far be it from him to say that that necessity might not present itself, but it was only when the government should be thoroughly satisfied of its existence that they would be induced to ask the house to grant a power so excessive and so unconstitutional. Upon the breaking out of the disturbances in the county of Clare, the first acts of the government had been to increase the military station there, and to send down an additional police force. They had also commissioned four stipendiary magistrates to act in that county, as they might be supposed to act with more energy, than he regretted to say, had been evinced by the resident gentry, who had fled to the towns, instead of influencing others by their example to uphold the laws even at the sacrifice of their lives. Notwithstanding that the Irish government had received information of the dreadful state of disorder in which society had been reduced in this district, the Lord Lieutenant would not be satisfied until he had assured himself, by personal inspection, of the necessity of applying to the house for extraordinary powers. The government was now fully aware that the state of the county was most deplorable. The disturbances, however, did not arise from any religious or political feeling. It was purely a war between the lower classes and the higher, and against all those who possessed property. He should not now enter into the question, as it was the intention of the government, in a few days, after they had obtained fuller information of the progress of the disturbances, to lay before the house papers, amongst which that moved for by the hon. member would be included—before they asked for what he contended was a most unconstitutional measure, the insurrection act.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell was of opinion that the civil law only on the surface of society, and was merely of a transitory nature. He stated this, however, while he was at the same time bound to confirm the statement of the hon. members who had already spoken respecting the deplorable state in which the county had the honour to represent as at that moment. This dreadful state of things however he attributed to the distress under which the peasantry of Clare had so long groaned, but under which they could not be expected to succumb for ever. In addition to those evils, which might be supposed to press upon the Irish peasant in every part of the country, there were particular evils that affected the peasants of Clare. They had been exposed to the most galling persecution, in consequence of the independent vote they had given in 1838; and there was no county in Ireland in which religious bigotry assumed a more offensive form. On more than one property—namely, especially on the estate of a Mr. Synge, whose name had, he believed, been before heard in that house—the tenants were persecuted, unless they consented that their children should attend the Protestant school, and abandon the religion of their fathers. The conduct of the magistrates, too, with scarcely an exception, was oppressive, and in many instances most atrocious. He could, if necessary, detail many instances of oppression and improper conduct upon the part of the magistrates in Clare. There was one man amongst them, a Mr. Tomkins, Brew, who was both a justice of the peace and a chief constable of police. He, in fact, conveniently combined the two characters. He seized the wretched peasant as a police constable—as a magistrate he committed him to prison. In more than one instance it happened that people were carried to jail on informations that were not sworn; and in one he had to state that the magistrate (Mr. T. Brew, we believe) actually descended from the judgment seat to beat the unfortunate peasant he had caused to be dragged before him. In another district of Clare there was another magistrate to whom he wished particularly to allude—a Mr. Remy Borough. This magistrate sat in one room, but a higher authority sat in another room, to which he was compelled to refer, and under whose authority he was bound to decide. He might hear the case himself, but before he attempted to decide upon it, he was obliged to ask his lady what he should do. (A laugh.) Much of the spirit of hostility to a certain class of the gentry which prevailed he attributed to Mr. Synge and his proselytizing schools. Apprehensions that disturbances would occur had been long since entertained. Four years ago a memorial from the land owners was transmitted to the government, explaining that the seeds of evil had been sown in Clare. The government acknowledged the receipt of the memorial, but nothing was done, and yet in that memorial it was distinctly stated that the organization of the peasantry had commenced. Had it been attended to, a most lamentable effusion of human blood might have been averted. The insurgents in Clare now call themselves *Perry Alts*—the origin of the name was this—Terry Alt was an old pensioner—an honest and loyal man—but he got into a quarrel with an agent named Stevens (as it was understood) about not sending his child to a protestant school, and he beat him. The

quarrel was merely personal; but other peasants, to whom this agent was obnoxious, thought proper to serve him with a threatening notice, and in a spirit of jest, signed it with the name of "Terry Alt the pensioner," of whose personal prowess it was presumed he must retain an uneasy recollection. The honorable member then proceeded to contend that Lord Anglesey's visit to Clare had been productive of great harm. If it had not been for it, he thought it probable the peasantry would have given up their arms. A deputy from one of the parishes had waited on him; and Mr. Steele, and promised that all the arms should be given up at a particular spot. He had no doubt this would have been done, and that the example would have been followed by other parishes; but when the man heard of Lord Anglesey's expected visit, he said he could be no longer answerable for the performance of the promise, as the peasantry had universally declared they would not lay down their arms until he (Lord Anglesey) did something for them. Mr. Steele and he had, however, spent a day and a night in endeavouring to get up the arms. They partly succeeded; and, with the help of God, he trusted all the arms would be eventually given up. What he considered would mainly contribute to the pacification of the county was the letting of the land to the people upon fair terms, the preventing jobbing in the making of roads, a change in the grand jury laws and the tithe system, and in the administration of justice. He thanked the house for listening to him so patiently and assured them his statement was not overcharged. He most sincerely hoped that the measures of the right hon. secretary would restore the peace of the county.

Mr. Stanley said, that if he was right in supposing that the person alluded to by the member for Clare (Mr. M. O'Connell) was Mr. Tomkins Brew, he could assure the hon. gentleman that Mr. Brew had held the two offices together. (Hear.) But if it could be proved that he had been guilty of the very improper conduct with which he was charged, he should be dismissed without delay. (Hear.) Mr. Baowlow contended that the outrages and disturbances in Clare were the consequence of bitter and intolerable distress, and that that distress was occasioned by excessive rents.—Such he believed to be the fact, and force and the insurrection act would afford no relief. A system of poor laws must be given to Ireland, and nothing, else would, really rescue that country from its miserable condition.

Mr. O'Connell protested against the insurrection act. He contended that the disturbances were the consequence of distress. The people were starving, and the produce was exported for the maintenance of absentee landlords. He had long been opposed to the introduction of poor laws into Ireland, but he now declared that Ireland must have a poor law.

Mr. Leader represented the state of a large part of Ireland as most deplorable and alarming, and he attributed much of the distress to absentee landlords. Martial law and special commissions would do no good; they had been tried, and they had failed. The condition of the people must be ameliorated, and that done, peace and quiet might be restored, and landlords would be able to reside in security upon their estates.

Mr. Grattan said it was hard to call upon the government and deny them the means of procuring tranquility. The subject of absenteeism had been mentioned, and he really thought absentees should contribute to the support of the poor.

Mr. Hunt had derived pleasure from the speech of the Hon. Member for Clare. All had come to a conclusion that Ireland was in a state of great danger, and that some remedy was necessary. Every gentleman, with the exception of one, had allowed that remedy to be the introduction of poor laws. Why, then, he might ask, were not the poor laws applied? Why did they always rely on Englishmen for relief? Why not think of and follow the advice given by Jupiter to the Waggoner—put thy shoulders to the wheel? They had been told of distress in Ireland, but what was the state of the people in England? The sufferings of the poor weavers of Lancashire were, he believed, as severe as the sufferings in Ireland but they bore their miseries with patience and did not resort to violence. In the late dreadful distress, of which he had been a witness, there was no opposition to the laws—no police men killed. He thought the poor laws ought to be given to the people of Ireland; and if that measure should be withheld, his hope was that the hon. and learned member for Waterford would move the repeal of the Union.

The motion was then agreed to.

An Act to amend an Act of the Sixth Year of His late Majesty, to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Sixth Year of His late Majesty's reign, intitled *An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad*, and by subsequent Acts made and passed to alter and amend the said Act, certain Duties of Customs are imposed on Articles of Foreign Production when imported or brought into the British Possessions in America; And whereas it is expedient to repeal some of the said Duties, and to alter or vary others of them; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that from and after the Fifteenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, so much of the said Acts as imposes any Duty in and of the British Possessions in America, upon the Importation or bringing in of Corn or Grain unground, or of Meal or Flour not made of Wheat, or of Bread or Biscuit, or of Rice, or of Live stock shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That so much of any of the said Acts as imposes any Duty in the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada upon the Importation or bringing in of Wheat Flour, or of Beef, Pork, Hams, or Bacon, or of Wood or Lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

III. And be it further enacted, That so much of any of the said Acts as imposes any Duty in New Brunswick, Nova-Scotia or Prince Edward's Island, upon Wood or Lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

IV. And be it further enacted, That so much of any of the said Acts as imposes any Duty in the British Possessions on the Continent of South America or in the West Indies or in the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, upon Wheat Flour, or upon Beef, Pork, Hams, or Bacon, or upon Wood or Lumber, when imported from any of the British Possessions in North America, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

V. And be it further enacted, That upon the Importation from any Foreign country into the British Possessions on the Continent of South America or in the West Indies, or into

the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, of the Articles mentioned in the following Table, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid to His Majesty the several additional Duties as the same are set forth in the said Table; (that is to say.)

TABLE OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.			
Staves and Headings, until the First day of January 1833, the 1000	0	11	3
On and from the first of Jan. 1834 to the first day of Jan. 1836 the 1000	0	7	3
White or Yellow Pine Lumber, until the first day of January 1834, the 1000 feet of one inch thick	0	7	0
On and from the first of January 1834, to the first of January 1836, the 1000 feet of one inch thick	0	5	0
VI. And be it further enacted, That the duties now imposed by this Act shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto His Majesty in like manner as if such duties had been imposed by the said first mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the Table of Duties therein contained.			

A Treasury minute has been published notifying the amount of the reductions which the Ministers propose in the salaries of certain persons holding public offices. They are to the following effect:—First Lord of the Treasury, 5000l. per annum, or if joined with the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, 7500l. being a saving of 2500l. Chancellor of the Exchequer, 5000l. being a saving of 398l. Junior Lords of the Treasury each reduced to 1200l. Joint Secretaries of the board reduced from 3500l. to 2500l. The Secy's of state reduced from 6000l. to 5000l. each—an under Secretary in each office from 2000l. to 1500l. The permanent under Secretaries to be continued at their present salaries, in consequence of the laborious and important nature of their duties. The Lord President reduced to 2000l. being a saving of 840l. 17. 4d. Lord Privy Seal 2000l. President of the Board of Control reduced from 5000l. to 3500l. The other Commissioners for the Affairs of India from 1500l. to 1200l. each; and the Secretary to 1500l. with the addition of 300l. after three years service. The Judge Advocate reduced from 3000l. to 2000l. First Lord of the Admiralty from 5000l. to 4500l. First Secretary from 3000l. to 2000l. with an addition of 500l. after five years' service. Master-General of the Ordnance to be reduced to 650l. Treasurer and Secretary reduced to 1000l. each being a saving of 1015l. Postmaster-General continued at his present salary of 2600l. Master of the Mint reduced from 3000l. to 2000l. Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland to have no official salary, but to depend for remuneration on the fees of office. Chief Secretary for Ireland to be fixed, embracing all emoluments, at 5500l. Lord Chancellor of Ireland reduced to 3000l. These reductions to be carried into effect from the 5th of April last. It is proper to add, that both the Lord Privy Seal (the Marquis of Lansdown,) and the Postmaster-General (the Duke of Richmond,) have declined any salary whatever; but it has been considered proper to reject their gratuitous services, on the correct principle that the duties of great offices of acknowledged utility cannot, consistently with the prosperity and dignity of the country, be devolved on any person without having a reasonable salary attached to them. The total amount of the civil list will be 1,084,442, or less by 100,000 than the civil list of last year. By taking the salaries of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, diplomatic expenditure, &c., from the civil list, would leave that list exclusively confined to the expenses of His Majesty. The total gross saving of this branch is 21,024l.

The *Sheffield Courier*, received this day contains the following announcement:—"The celebrated Miss Foote, of Covent Garden Theatre, was married yesterday (Thursday) at Elvaston, near Derby, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington."—*Globe*, April 9.

MISS FOOTE'S MARRIAGE WITH LORD HARRINGTON.—The Countess of Harrington was born in the year 1798, and is consequently in her 33d year. The Earl of Harrington completed his 51st year on the day preceding his nuptials. Miss Foote made her debut at the Plymouth Theatre, in the character of Juliet, in July 1810. Her successful personation of this character procured her an engagement at Covent Garden Theatre, and she made her first appearance on the 26th May, 1813, as *Amanthis* in *The Child of Nature*—Lord Harrington, better known for many years by the title of Viscount Petersham, succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father the late Earl, in September, 1829. The present peer moved in the courtly and convivial circles of his late Majesty, in whose household his lordship held the office of Lord of the Bedchamber. It seems the Earl had been one of Miss Foote's admirers for some time past; and since her engagement at the Olympic, his lordship was very particular in his attentions at the residence of the lady and her parents, in Keppel-street, Russell-square. Her ladyship's wedding-dresses are stated to be superb. The Earl's two eldest sisters, the ladies Anna Maria and Charlotte Augusta Stanhope, married the Marquis of Tavistock and the Duke of Leinster. Miss Foote is the sixth actress that has been elevated to a Peerage by marriage. The first was Miss Fenton, the celebrated Polly, who was married by the Duke of Bolton; the second, the elegant Miss Farnen, who became countess of Derby; the third, Miss Brunton, Countess of Craven; the fourth, Miss Bolton, Baroness Thurlow; the fifth, Miss Mellon, (Mrs. Coutts) Duchess of St. Albans; the sixth, Miss Foote, Countess of Harrington.—Previous to her marriage, Miss Foote settled the fortune which she has realized by her profession upon her father and mother, who were both present at the ceremony.

GOOD NEWS!—We are informed from a quarter on which we can confidently rely, that one of the leading oppositionists to the Improvements' Bill has propounded a *healing measure*, by which all opposition to it, in and out of Parliament, will be extinguished, and a most harmonious concurrence of all parties affected, viz. that the present board of Commissioners should be swept away entirely, and that, in their stead, three *Parliamentary Commissioners* shall be appointed, with salaries of 300l. a-year each, for carrying the purposes of the Act into effect.—*North Briton*.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT RICHMOND.—On Wednesday a court was held for the manor of Richmond, of which His Majesty is lord, before John Allan Powell, Esq., the steward; and after the business of the day was over, a dinner was given to the jurors and tenants, at the Assembly Room of the Castle Tavern. After dinner, his Majesty's health was drunk with four times four; and immediately a salute was fired by the watermen assembled on the banks of the river. The health of the Queen followed; and while firing another salute in honour of this second toast, by some unaccountable means a spark was communicated to a task

containing between twenty and thirty pounds of powder, which exploded with an awful report. On the confusion thus created a little subsiding, it was discovered that five of the watermen were more or less seriously injured. The clothes of a man took fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt that his recovery is very doubtful. Three men were likewise severely injured; but the chief sufferer was a man named Picket, whose clothes took fire, and his head, chest, shoulders, and back were scorched in a shocking manner. To extinguish the fire of his clothes, he was thrown into the river, and immediately drawn out again, when it was discovered that, in addition to the injuries received from the fire, he had sustained a compound fracture in his right leg, and a smaller flesh wound.

### WEST INDIA SLAVERY.

(From the *Globe* of April 16)

The question of slavery was brought on last night in the House of Commons. Resolutions were proposed by Mr. Buxton to pledge the house to take means to abolish colonial slavery throughout the British Dominions. Lord Althorp proposed, by way of amendment, resolutions declaring that in the rate of duties levied on the produce of the labour of slaves, such a distinction shall be made as will operate in favour of those colonies in which the resolutions of the house have been complied with. The resolutions to which Lord Althorp's proposition refers are those moved by Mr. Caning in 1822, declaring, among other things, that it is the duty of the colonies to take measures to relieve the slave population, and to prepare the negroes for participating in the privileges enjoyed by other subjects. Mr. Buxton (the agent for Jamaica,) moved as a further amendment, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of the slaves. The debate was adjourned to Thursday week. Lord Althorp's speech is marked by his usual temper and judgment, and though some ingenious objections to his proposal were made by Sir R. Peel, it seems the best mode of operating on the colonists. Even in this mode of proceeding, it is true that the innocent may, in some degree, suffer for the guilty and the pride of the colonists may be inflamed into absurd measures of opposition; yet the proceeding is less injurious to innocent persons than breaking up the colonial constitutions, and less offensive to pride than a resort to direct force. If the question were treated on all sides with the temper displayed by Lord Althorp, the proposition between the planters and the people of England would not long be found irreconcilable; for the former would see how little they could benefit themselves by obstinacy, and the latter would calmly measure the extent of the question, and the difficulties of proceeding except by measured steps.

The colonies have, we think, inflamed the zeal of the more hasty emancipationists, not only by the ostentation of their position in their petty assemblies, but by the acrimony of their well rewarded advocates in this country.

(From the *Liverpool Courier*, April 20.)

On Friday Mr. F. Buxton brought forward his motion on the subject of Negro Slavery. The main point of the honorable gentleman's argument went to show, that colonial slavery was destructive to human life—that the population of the fourteen principal sugar colonies had suffered a decrease, in the course of ten years, of 45,000 persons, and in this assertion, he stated, that he was borne out by official documents. In the three colonies of Tobago, Trinidad, and Demerara, the decrease in the ten years amounted to 22,000. This loss of life, he assured, could only be attributed to the system of slavery inasmuch as the free black population in Demerara had increased in the course of twenty-five years from 2,900 to 4,700. In Trinidad, also, an increase in the same degree had taken place. He disclaimed any idea of personal hostility to the West India planters; but he would adopt no ameliorating measures, but would cut of the system entirely. He, therefore, called upon the house to act in conformity with the resolution of 1823, and take the speediest means for abolishing negro slavery throughout the British dominions. The motion was seconded by Lord Morpeth who quoted from a pamphlet written by Mr. Gladstone, in which the gentleman says, that the African constitution, and the effect of a tropical climate, were calculated to prevent the mental improvement of emancipated slaves; this argument, the noble Lord contended was, in a great measure, deprived of its weight, as it was founded on the want of qualities which the condition of slavery would not allow to spring up in the human breast. Mr. K. Douglas ably advocated the cause of the West India planters, and showed, by reference to official returns, that on many estates the slave population had actually increased since 1808, at which time the slave trade had virtually ceased. The chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself favourable to the emancipation of the negro slaves; but it was a question which required great delicacy in handling.—He was not prepared to go the length proposed by the resolutions of Mr. Buxton, and, in the event of their not being carried, he should propose others which would have the effect of making it the interest of the colonial assemblies to conform to the resolutions of the house, by giving a decided preference in the duties to be levied, to those colonies in which measures had been taken for the amelioration of the slaves recommended by Parliament.

Lord Howick contended, that it was incumbent on Government, in vindication of its own dignity, to take prompt measures to compel the colonies to ameliorate the condition of their slave population. The noble lord stated, that one of the measures contemplated by Government was the revival of an old law which formerly obtained in Cuba; by which a slave would be entitled one day in the week. This certainly, would ameliorate his condition, and be one step towards his ultimate emancipation. Sir R. Peel deprecated the proposition of Parliament being pledged to act upon certain resolutions at a distant period, which would in case circumstances should arise to frustrate the intention, place the house in a situation of considerable embarrassment. With respect to the plan of raising the duty on sugars coming from the refractory colonies, that he contended, would place the slave whom it was intended to benefit, in a worse situation than he was before as it would be an inducement to the planter in the colony which paid a smaller duty, to convert his coffee plantations into sugar plantations, and thus the slave would exchange comparatively light and easy employment for that which was hard and laborious. Mr. A. Baring was decidedly of opinion, that the plan proposed by lord Althorp would be the best mode of procedure, as it would make it the interest of the colonial legislatures to do something of their own accord. Several other members also addressed the house; but no new fact or argument, either for or against the question, was elicited, and, after a protracted debate, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned to the 26th instant.

## FRANCE.

### PROROGATION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The King on Wednesday (April 20th.) set out from the Palais Royal on horseback at half-past 12 o'clock; he was dressed in a splendid military uniform, and surrounded by a large cortege of Marshals. His Majesty reached the Chamber of Deputies at 1 o'clock, where he was received by the Ministers, and deputations from the Peers and Deputies. The King soon after took his place in front of the throne, which was erected where the President's chair stands, and then delivered his speech as follows:—The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours stood at each side of the throne. His Majesty remained nearly an hour in the Chamber. The President then read the prorogation, which was until the 25th June next. The King both in his way to the Chamber and on his return, was loudly cheered by the people.

#### THE KING'S SPEECH.

"Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies, Eight months have passed since in this Assembly, and in your presence, I accepted the throne to which the national will of which you were the organ called me, and since I swore to observe faithfully the constitutional charter with the modifications expressed in the declaration of the 7th of August, 1830, not to govern except by the laws, and according to the laws, to cause good and exact justice to be rendered to every man according to his right, and to act in every thing with the sole object of the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people. I then told you, that, profoundly impressed with the full extent of the duties which this great act imposed upon me, it was conscious that I should fulfil them, and that it was with this full conviction I accepted the compact proposed to me.

"I like to repeat those solemn words which I pronounced on the 9th of August, because they are at once the invariable rule of my conduct, and the expression of the principles upon which I aspire to be guided by France and by posterity.

"Your session opened in the midst of great dangers.—The terrible contest in which the nation had just defended its laws, its rights and its liberties, against an unjust aggression, had broken in pieces the resources of authority; and it was necessary to secure the maintenance of order by the re-establishment of public power. France was instantly covered with National Guards, formed spontaneously by the patriotic zeal of all the citizens and organized by the authority of Government. That of Paris appeared again finer and more numerous than ever, and this admirable institution of ferred at once the means of stifling anarchy in the interior, and of repelling all aggression from without, to which our national independence might have been exposed.

"At the same time with the National Guard our brave army of the line was reorganized; and France may now look upon it with pride. Never was the levy of our young soldiers effected with so much promptitude and facility; and such is the patriotic ardour with which they are animated, that scarcely ranged under our standards, whose glorious colours recall so many recollections, dear to the country, they are no longer distinguishable from our veterans, and in no time were the French troops fiercer, better disciplined, and, I say it with confidence, animated with a better spirit than they now are.

"The labours of this great organization have not retarded the accomplishment of the promises of the charter. Already the greater part has been realized by the laws which you have voted, and which I have sanctioned. I have followed, with anxiety, gentlemen, the course of your important labours, the whole of which exhibits talents, zeal, and courage, which will make the epoch remarkable in history. France will not forget your devotion to the country in the moment of danger; and I shall always preserve the memory of the assistance which I have found in you, when the necessities of the state impose on me the duty of requiring it.

"The next session will, I am confident, have but to continue your work, by completing it, and by preserving always the character of that great event of July which guarantees for the future, by legal means, all the improvements which the country has a right to expect, and which separates forever the destinies of France from a dynasty excluded by the nation's will.

"After the shock which the social body underwent, it was difficult not to experience some new crisis, and we have passed through some painful ones, during this session; but, thanks to the constant efforts which you have made to second mine—thanks to the energetic devotedness of the people, to its patriotism, and the indefatigable zeal of the National Guard, and of the troops of the line, we have passed through them successfully; and if we have had to regret lamentable disorders, at least the consent of the country has approved the intentions of the authorities. The internal peace of the kingdom is gradually re-established, and the strength of Government has progressively increased in proportion as the reign of the law resumed its empire, and public safety has been consolidated. My government will continue to follow, with firm step this course in which you have so worthily supported it.

"My ministers have constantly acquainted you with the state of our diplomatic relations, and you have been informed of the circumstances which have determined me to make extraordinary armaments; like me you have recognized the necessity of them, and you will also participate in my sincere desire to see them speedily cease. The assurances which I receive from all quarters of the pacific dispositions of foreign powers, give me the hope that their armies and ours may soon be reduced to the proportions of the state of peace; but till the negotiations which are on foot have acquired the development necessary to render this reduction possible, the attitude of France must be strong, and we must persevere in the measures we have taken to make her respected, for peace is safe only with honor.

"Our support and the concurrence of the great powers of Europe, have secured the independence of Belgium, and its separation from Holland. If I have refused to yield to the wishes of the Belgians, people, who offered me the crown for my second son, it is because I believed that this refusal was dictated by the interests of France, as well as by those of Belgium itself. But this people has peculiar rights to our interests, and it is of importance to us that it should be happy and free. If, during the absence of the Chambers, untoward circumstances should oblige me again to appeal to your patriotic zeal, I shall do it, with entire confidence. Always devoted to my country, no sacrifice will be too great in my eyes to maintain its honor or to defend its independence; but I have reason to hope that our state of peace will be consolidated, and that, far from my government requiring new resources, we shall see credit, manufactures, and commerce, soon restore to us the prosperity which the country desired to reconquer with liberty, and which liberty cannot produce but with aid of a power that is strong, generous, and always national."

This speech delivered in a firm voice, with an expression which warmly excited the sympathy of the assembly, was followed by cries of 'Vive le Roi' from all the benches of the deputies before their departure.

(From the *Correspondent of the Times*.) The riots, as you will see by the Paris papers, continue, and vagabonds of all denominations are permitted to stalk about with impunity, uttering furious and nonsensical cries; smashing the windows of shopkeepers for sport—dragging down and tramping upon lamps—