



PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

most effectual measures to remedy the grievances complained of? (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He should add nothing further upon this topic, but he should now come to another part of the Noble Lord's speech, in which he alluded to the treaties by which this country was bound in her relations to the Netherlands. The first was the treaty of peace signed by the Allied Powers in the year 1814, and by which the provinces, commonly called Belgium, were conceded and agreed to be joined to the United Provinces of Holland, with a view to form a sovereignty under the Government of the King of the Netherlands. In consequence of this treaty of 1814, arrangements were made for the Government of the Netherlands, under the King of Holland, by each of the four powers which had made the treaty with France. Subsequently to the arrangements of which he had been speaking, the treaty had become a matter of record, and a basis of negotiation in the acts of the Congress at Vienna, and in fact the acts of the treaty of Vienna, and to which the King of France became a contracting party. The treaty had, therefore, received every possible sanction and ratification, and France had become a party to all the arrangements under which referred to the kingdom of the Netherlands. Notwithstanding this, it had been said that the King of the Netherlands could dissolve this union between the two parts of his kingdom of himself, and without consulting those who made the treaty, or desiring their consent to the dissolution. (Hear, hear.) England could not attempt to pacify the parties alone. France could not singly make the attempt, nor could any other Power use an effort to pacify or reconcile existing differences alone—the object, must be attempted by all the parties in concert, and that concert, whatever the arrangements were, must include France, and he hoped to get better of all difficulties. He could assure the House that there was not the slightest intention on the part of any Power whatever to interfere by means of arms with the arrangements respecting the Netherlands. With respect to the repeal of the Union, he (the Duke of Wellington) would only observe that the repeal was objected to in the strongest manner by the Noble Duke (Leinster) opposite—it was objected to by all the Noble Duke's friends in Ireland; it was objected to by all the proprietors in Ireland, by a very great majority of Roman Catholics, and by nearly all the Protestants of Ireland; and it was opposed by the unanimous voice of that House, and equally by the unanimous voice of the other, with at least only one exception. If this were the case in which the question now stood, what would have been the state of it if that great measure (of emancipation) to which the Noble Lord had alluded, had not been carried? The House well knew that a vast majority of the people of every class in Ireland had wished the question of Emancipation to be carried. The House well knew that a great majority of its Members, as well as a vast majority of the other House, had been equally desirous of effecting that object—it well knew that the great majority of the young and growing intellect of the country had ardently wished for the measure, and would any Noble Lord now contend that the Government did not stand on firmer and better ground with respect to the Union, than if the Catholic Question had not been carried? He therefore really did not see the advantage of repeating against him the reproach of his having given way upon that question from motives of fear. He had given way, if it could be called giving way, solely because the interests of the country required it. He had urged the question solely upon views of policy, and expediency, and of justice, and upon those grounds he now justified the measure, and even would defend his conduct. The Noble Lord must forgive him for saying that much of the present state of Ireland must be attributed to the manner in which the Catholic Question had been opposed, whereas, the Noble Lord would lay all the evils of Ireland to the conduct of Government. The Government had done every thing in its power to conciliate and appease the people of that country, and to heal those passions and lessen the divisions by which they had been distracted previously to the successful termination of the Catholic Question. It was not his duty, and it was far from his inclination, to cast imputations on any man, but still he was bound in fairness to say, that if his Majesty's Government had been properly supported upon that question—if it had been supported as vehemently as it had been opposed—if in its efforts to heal the divisions of Ireland it had not been thwarted—that country would now have been in a very different state. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Viscount and the Noble Duke had complained of the excessive poverty of Ireland. No man, either in that country or in this, could be more painfully aware than he (the Duke of Wellington) was, of the extreme poverty of the Irish, and of the great inconvenience and danger to the empire, resulting from the deplorable state of the lower orders—no person could be more sensible of all this than he who now had the honour of addressing the House; but he must beg the Noble Lord to reflect, that it was not by coming to that House, and by talking to their Lordships of the poverty of the people, that the poor could be relieved, or that the evils resulting from that poverty could be remedied. If they wished to tranquillize Ireland, the way was to persuade those who had money to buy estates and settle in that country, and to employ their capital in its improvement. By transferring capital and exciting industry in Ireland, they would soon change the state of the case. (Hear, hear, hear.) If persons of estate and property in that country would reside in it and spend their incomes there, they would do more to tranquillize it than all the measures which his Majesty's Ministers could adopt. (Hear, hear.) He would now advert to a part of the discussion of that night in allusion to a portion of his Majesty's speech upon a subject which gave him very great pain—he alluded to the state of the public mind in a certain part of the kingdom (Kerry). He certainly could not help agreeing with a Noble Marquis (Canden) who had spoken early in the debate, that the outrages of which that county had been the scene, were not to be attributed to distress; for at a period when the population of the county had unquestionably been exposed to greater severities of condition, such scenes of outrage had not taken place. Of what were the causes of these recent outrages, however, the Government knew no more than the General and Magistrate of the county had told them—Ministers were doing every thing in their power to help the General and Magistrate of the county to discover the causes, and they were giving them every assistance they required to put the law in

force, and to put down the disturbances as quickly as possible. The Noble Lord alluded to something in the shape of Parliamentary Reform. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord had, however, been candid enough to acknowledge that he was not prepared with any measure of reform, and he (the Duke of Wellington) would have as little scruple to say that his Majesty's Government was totally unprepared as the Noble Lord. He was not only unprepared to bring forward any measure of this nature, but he would at once declare that, as far as he was concerned, as long as he held any station in the Government of the country, he should always feel it his duty to resist such measures when proposed by others. The Address was then agreed to, read, and at half-after nine o'clock the House adjourned. The following are the speeches in the House of Commons on Tuesday, which we promised in our last:— Mr. HUME said, the Speech from the Throne would be read with great regret by the country, for it breathed nothing but war and expensive establishments, and mentioned not a syllable respecting the distress which pervaded all parts of the Empire. He regretted from his heart that utterance had been given by them to a sentiment of disapprobation upon the conduct of the people of France during the late trying emergency of their situation. They had been oppressed, cruelly oppressed, by an individual, who held the throne by the selection of the potentates of Europe, and not as the throne of his ancestors—for that had been forfeited, and had been held by another for many ages—(loud laughter)—he meant for many years. The Bourbons, there was no disguising it, had been replaced on the throne of France by the strength of British bayonets. (Hear, hear.) He must own that it was with regret that he saw a red coat rising to attend the Address. The character of an officer was naturally formed by the system of discipline to which he was subject, and therefore it was that he felt hurt that any British officer, and the Hon. Gentleman opposite was a British officer, should regret the changes recently effected in France. He regretted extremely that the King had made the speech which the House had that day heard. He believed that his royal heart was constant to the free institutions of his country, and that it was his bad advisers who had put into his mouth words which would be read with indignation by every honest man in the kingdom. He begged to ask the Right Honourable Gentleman whether it was consistent with his past conduct, and with his former professions, to put into the mouth of the King such language about interferences with Belgium? The Dutch had acted in the most infamous manner. (Cries of Oh, oh!) He repeated that the Dutch had acted in the most infamous manner. (Hear, hear.) Let Hon. Gentlemen hear; they had heard of lawless incendiaries in the County of Kent; but they had not also heard of the line City of Antwerp being set fire to by a Government? (Hear, hear.) Was this the conduct of an enlightened Government? Was it consistent with the character of an enlightened Government that, out of ten officers, nine should be filled by Dutchmen, and one by a Belgian—that all the privileges of the Belgians should be taken away and given to Dutchmen—that the schools should be suppressed—that the liberties of the people should be invaded, and the freedom of the press abolished? Yet, this had been the conduct of the Government that his Majesty had been made to call enlightened. Yes, such was the Government which was the darling of Mr. Peel and the Duke of Wellington. (Cries of Oh, oh, and laughter.) Let the Gallant Officer who talked about economy recollect how many millions of English money had been expended in the establishment of a dynasty which was lately destroyed in three days? (Cries.) Was that a measure calculated to purify Europe? He should be glad to see how the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite could reconcile their non-interference with regard to Donna Maria, and their interference with regard to Belgium. (Hear, hear.) He had expected that the King would have come down to the new Parliament and pledged himself to measures which should secure to the country peace and plenty, and happiness. Instead of this, they had a speech, ten paragraphs of which related solely to foreign policy. What did the people care about foreign policy? (Cries of hear, hear.) What, he repeated, had suffering and starving people cared about foreign policy? It was indeed, said in the Speech, that the Estimates should be prepared with a strict regard to economy; but they were no larger in a condition to put up with words that meant nothing; and that economy in Speeches from the Throne did not mean any thing, they had had ample experience. If the Ministers expected that the country would put up with this much longer, they were mistaken. Britons would not be less than Britons. Their wants were neither numerous nor unreasonable, and they would have them supplied. What the people wanted were, Reform in Parliament—reduction of taxation—they would have the Poor kept out of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) The Ministers, however, were inaccessible to these wants of the people. While there was so much suffering in the community, it was a grievance not to be endured that millions should be lavished on a few individuals. How came it, let him ask, that the King had been made to say that there was disaffection in the country towards him? This was not true—there was no disaffection in the country—there was only disaffection, and that was directed towards the Government—not towards the King. If there were any disaffection, why was it not said in what part of the country it existed? There was none in Scotland—there was none here. Perhaps Ireland was meant. (Cries of hear, hear.) So, because his Hon. Friend the Member for Waterford (Mr. O'Connell) had taken some whim or other into his head—(Hear, hear, hear.)—it was not his Hon. Friend allowed to have whims as well as other people? (Cries of hear, hear, hear.) He appealed to every Irishman who heard him, to say whether any one in Ireland, beyond the precincts of the Castle thought there was any danger to be apprehended from him? (Hear, hear.) And at what had this imputation of the Castle taken flight? Why, the very name of Mr. O'Connell frightened the whole Castle? He certainly thought that it would be better to repeal the Union than to keep Ireland any longer in a state of a colony, and subject to all the views of a sub-Government. In point of fact, however, the Union had never yet taken place; Ireland had not been incorporated with England; it was in all respects a colony of England, and as ill-managed as its other colonies. With regard, however, to the disaffection in Ireland, where in that country did it exist? Was it confined to the Hon. Member for

Waterford? (Hear, hear.) Then let him be named. Let an Act of Parliament be passed against him; it would not have been the first which had been enacted against him; for when he was duly returned to Parliament, an Act was contrived for the purpose of excluding him. (Cries of hear, hear.) The Ministers, however, had no right to say that Ireland was disaffected, merely because one Irishman was. (Hear, hear, hear.) If Mr. O'Connell—(Cries of hear, hear, hear.)—if the Honourable Member for Waterford thought that a repeal of the Union would be a good measure, this House was the only fit place to discuss that subject in. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) He contended that the Proclamations of the Lord Lieutenant were unnecessary acts of oppression, and that to charge Ireland with disaffection was impertinent and insulting to the people of that country. Ministers had it in their power to do good and to prevent mischief; the whole responsibility, therefore, rested with them. Sir ROBERT PEEL—(The Honourable Gentleman had said that his Majesty, in his speech, charged the people of England with disaffection, but so far from this being the fact, his Majesty had expressed the satisfaction which he felt to him from the loyalty and the attachment of his people. His Majesty had said that he could not view without grief and indignation the attempts of some to trade with the distresses and the sufferings of the people, and to raise themselves into unmerited notoriety by aggravating those calamities which they did exist, and by raising imaginary evils where none were in reality to be found. (Cries.) If there were suffering in some parts of the country, no man, he was sure, could more deeply lament or more sincerely sympathize than himself; and, however far might be the determination he had taken to put down distresses and acts of violence, he every legal means, he could assure the Hon. Gentleman, that the consideration of how the distresses of the people's distress could be removed, should not be absent from his mind. But the people were not in a starving condition, as the Honourable Member must know, or might have known, if he had inquired. The Honourable Gentleman had said that foreign policy was not interesting to the House of Commons, and that the people of England cared nothing about foreign policy. (Hear, hear, hear.) When the Honourable Gentleman talked about economy, let him tell the Hon. Gentleman that foreign affairs must not, could not, be lost sight of, and that they would force themselves upon his consideration. With regard to what the Honourable Gentleman had said upon that part of the speech from the throne which related to France, let him tell the Hon. Gentleman that although it was only a short time since he had been in possession of the speech, yet that time was quite long enough to have enabled the Hon. Member to ascertain what it contained. The Hon. Gentleman had said, first, that his Majesty had regretted the events that had taken place in France; and, secondly, that the Government, being disappointed in the successful opposition that had been made to the ordinances, most consequentially had approved of those ordinances having been issued. (Hear, hear, hear.) Now, with regard to the first assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, that was in a moment destroyed by the mere observation, that it was contrary to the fact. His Majesty, so far from expressing any feeling on the subject, had merely narrated the simple fact, that the elder branch of the House of Bourbon no longer reigned in France, and that the Duke of Orleans had been called to the throne by the title of King of the French. It had been attempted in various quarters to raise prejudices against the Government, by repeating a charge which on a former occasion he had intended—and he thought he fulfilled that intention—positively and unequivocally to deny. He had said distinctly, that neither directly nor indirectly had there been any interference on the part of the Government, nor of any Member of the Government, in the nomination of the Polignac administration. It had been once more to repeat this statement, and to say that in using the expression "neither directly nor indirectly" he meant to include all possible modes of interference, which could be suggested. (Loud cries.) It had been said, moreover, that the Government had consulted the opinions of those ordinances which had led to the recent events in France. But the Government had not the slightest conception that it was intended to report to any such means. With regard to Belgium, allow him to observe, that there was a very nice distinction between the claims of the Netherlands and those of France, as well as between the claims of the events which had taken place in the two countries. Now he, Sir R. Peel, would state that the same course of policy which had in this instance appeared advisable to the Government of England was also that which appeared advisable to the Government of the King of the French; and that the other powers, parties to the treaty of 1814, had imposed in a course of policy by which an attempt would be made to bring about an adjustment of the affairs of the Netherlands, by the interposition of all those parties who were so deeply interested in the settlement of that question. With regard to Portugal, it appeared to him that the policy which it had been determined to adopt was precisely that which the interests of the country demanded; and when the speech from the throne recommended the recognition of Don Miguel, it by no means implied that the slightest variation had taken place in those opinions which his Majesty's Ministers still entertained, and which they had repeatedly expressed, respecting his acts. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) The Hon. Gentleman had admitted that his Majesty had uttered a charge against the Hon. Member for Waterford. The Hon. Gentleman had charged him as disaffected, not the feeling of the proclamation which had been directed against an attempt to disturb the repose of Ireland, and to impose a debt by that actuation from which he (Sir Robert Peel) had believed the Catholic Relief Bill would have proceeded, and from which, as he still believed, it would have been by no means redeemed, if it had not been for the events in Paris and Belgium, which had been taken advantage of for the purpose of propagating an impression amongst a high-spirited and unscrupulous people, that the same success might perhaps attend their efforts. (Loud and repeated cries of hear, hear.) The Hon. Gentleman had asked, was a man in that House to be prevented from moving for a repeal of the Union?—and was the Hon. and Learned Member for Waterford, if he had got such a whim in his head, to be prevented from bringing it forward there, and having it fairly and openly argued

and discussed? But such was not the course pursued by the Hon. Member for Waterford. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) That was not the way in which he had brought forward the discussion of the question. (Hear, hear.) And was it, he would ask, for the indulgence of what the Hon. Member for Middlesex had called "a whim," that the repose of a whole country was to be hazarded, and that it was to be made a scene of confusion and bloodshed? (Hear, hear.) What was not the responsibility, how great—how tremendous—the responsibility before God and their country—which those men who depicted themselves, who could excite a whole population in the manner against which the party action to which reference had been made, had been made to assume? The Hon. Gentleman was not to suppose that they were to be galled and deluded into the idea that the simple object of the assembly which they had summoned put down was to promote petitions to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Had the Hon. Gentleman read the declarations which had accompanied the acts of that assembly? Surely the Hon. Member for Waterford would not stand up and ask credit for that association, that its sole object was to prefer a temperate appeal to the legislature on the question? That Hon. Gentleman had himself declared, that Ireland was not yet ripe for a revolt. (Hear, hear.) That was not yet ready to oppose force to force. (Loud cries.) Could any man after that declare that the intention of that Hon. Gentleman was to form a permanent association, in any part of the Kingdom, the object of which would be to organize the people of Ireland on this question—to form their minds upon the subject, and to keep them in continual agitation until the time should arrive when it would become dangerous to the Government of the United Kingdom? He (Sir Robert Peel) believed, that that was the very intention and the object of the Hon. Member for Waterford, and he believed that it was his business to be in the front of the people, to guard against the popular mind of Ireland, that he, in conjunction with the rest of the Members of the House, gave his sanction to the instrument of Association. In doing so, did he mean to deny that the situation of Ireland did not call for a remedy; or did he mean to say, that he was prepared to withhold his consent from such measures as he might think expedient to restore her distresses? No such thing. He was anxious to see her condition relieved, and contented. Let them not, by suffering such agitation to continue, prevent the accomplishment of those good objects which the leading measures of Emancipation were calculated to produce. Let them not bring into play parties and factions. Let them not revive the religious animosities which had so long disturbed that unfortunate country. (Hear, hear, hear.) Let not an intemperate population be excited by attacking the mail, but peculiarly exciting project of a dissolution of the Union. (Loud cries.) Was it come to this, that after having, by successive efforts, improved their condition by consolidating and blending together the various parts of which this great empire was composed—after having, in the early period of their history, succeeded in putting an end to the divisions of the heptarchy—after having united Wales to England, and subsequently Scotland to this country—and after having consolidated the great empire in view by uniting Ireland to Great Britain—were they, after having accomplished all that, now to begin to retrench their steps and to dissolve the connection between the component parts of this great empire? (Hear, hear.) If they should begin by dissolving the Union with Ireland, what reason was there why they should not proceed to dissolve the union which had been effected with the other parts of the empire—to repeal the union with Scotland, and to dissolve the connection with Wales? He should not argue this question further at present, but if ever the time should arrive when such a question as the repeal of the legislative union with Ireland should be brought for debate and discussion, he would be prepared to do so. (Loud cries.) He should not desire to be able to show, from experience of the past, from what had taken place upon Ireland which had Parliament, and from the sympathy for Ireland which had, since that time, grown up in the English mind, that this question was calculated only to mislead one individual to a bad conclusion. (Hear, hear, hear.) He should not, at the appearance of the best of both the two countries, and of the repose and tranquillity of both. The Right Hon. Baronet sat down amidst loud and general cheers. Mr. O'CONNELL next addressed the House—his speech appeared in our last. Mr. BROWN O'HAM began by observing that he had given way to the Honourable and Learned Member for Waterford (Mr. O'Connell), as he was due to a Member who had been personally attacked, and he must express his satisfaction at hearing his powerful address. He (Mr. Brown O'Ham) had, however, experienced pain at hearing that speech; for the Hon. and Learned Member had painted a picture of the state of Ireland, which, if not exaggerated in its proportions, nor distorted in its features, nor exaggerated in its coloring, presented to his (Mr. Brown O'Ham's) mind a more dismal, a more mournful picture, than he had ever heard of the state of any country in the civilized world. He had seen the Honourable and Learned Member for Waterford take his seat, and plead facts, and hold up to the view of this House a picture exhibiting Ireland in a state to which no picture in Europe afforded a parallel—describing all the details, including all the symptoms of a condition which no statesman could assert to without alarm and distress, yet not a single member of his Majesty's Government had ventured a denial. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Brown O'Ham) trusted he had seen sufficient cause to direct his best and warmest wishes, at least as much pains as he had ever done before, to the fulfilment of his duty in that House. And he first had the pleasing office, which was required as a debt of justice from him, as a Member of that House, and which it was always a pleasing duty to regard subject to fulfil, of expressing his heartfelt satisfaction, in common, he believed, with all the Members of the crowded assembly he had the honour to address, at the line in which his Majesty's paternal feelings had tendered those large and valuable concessions, not more valuable in respect to their bettering the condition of the people, than from their concurrence with the soundest principles of the Constitution; first, by procuring a relaxation of expenditure; and secondly, by giving up what was not only a bone of contention, but an odious and anomalous, and unconstitutional branch of revenue, the various sources of income independent of Parliament. (Loud and long-continued cheers.) He now came to the more painful task, which it

was, nevertheless, his bounden duty to the House to the country, and above all to his Sovereign, to fulfil—that of protesting against the dangerous doctrine contained in the Speech. (Hear, hear, hear.) It spoke from the beginning to the end of his speech, if not of foreign interference, he said, that the Ministers of the Crown had declared through the Sovereign, that the principle of resistance was at an end—(hear, hear)—that they would look into the internal affairs of other States, and discuss them; and they had made their Royal Master give an opinion, variation, and in detail, as to the acts of a Government as independent as our own, and as to the condition of a nation as free from his influence and control as his people were from theirs. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. B.) repeated, that this was the first time that a King of England had, in his Speech drawn up by his Ministers, expressed his approbation or disapprobation of the conduct of a foreign people, or the demeanour of a foreign prince. In the private, domestic, internal concerns of a foreign prince or people, we had a more right to interfere than their Prince in the domestic concerns of our Monarch. (Hear, hear.) Let the House apply the maxim of Christian, "Do as you would be done by." Let them reverse the picture; let them place themselves in the situation of the King of the Netherlands and his subjects. Suppose the King of the Netherlands addressed his subjects, and chose to be generous; I lament to see the unhappy state of part of the King of England's territories at the present moment. I grieve to find that we took the side to which we ought to have taken; we took part with the King; we ought to have taken part against the King; the arguments would apply equally.—I lament to see the subjects of my good friend the King of England frustrated in their just and reasonable expectations—that Parliamentary Reform is again delayed.—(a large cry.) The disappointment of their just hopes.—(a large cry.) I grieve to find that that enlightening people the Irish—(a loud laugh)—are treated by their King—for it will be remembered that he called our King a tyrant, just as we call him a tyrant—and by the tyrannical members of the English Ministers, in their hopes and just expectations of dissolving the Union—(a large cry)—which all good men and true patriots deem the cause of their ill-fated land. (Cheers and laughter.) We enter into an examination of the measures of the Netherlands Government, and declare his subjects "rebellers," and why should not he regret that the Catholic Association, or whatever may be the successor worthy of that Association, should have had to its unsatisfactory result to the Catholic population of Ireland? The House might treat this population with ridicule; but in his (Mr. Brown O'Ham's) apprehension, the country would treat it otherwise. Was there ever a case in civilized times which had more naturally attracted attention than the partition of Poland? that most nefarious and most execrable of all public crimes, that worst of all the atrocious acts of the rank and foulest tyrant. Look at the speech of 1775, and there will be seen a studied silence by the Crown on the subject of the Polish partition. Not that the Minister of that day had not as good information as our Secretary of Foreign Affairs and his colleagues as to what was going forward abroad. The information, too, must be deep and extensive when they advised his Majesty to close this session in a speech which congratulated Parliament on the universal and profound tranquillity of Europe—four days only before the revolution in France, one of the most glorious ever known, which rescued a brave and faithful population from the yoke of a tyrannical ruler which they groaned—a revolution rendered yet more glorious by the temperance which marked its close; for it is far more glorious for a people to gain a conquest over their oppressors when roused to vengeance, than to oppress a tyrant in the field of battle. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Brown O'Ham) regarded it as the duty of the Throne of England to "preserve for the people the blessings of peace," and he knew of no better way in which peace could be secured to them than by laying down for them a clear resolution, and, against any circumstances, to be devoted to enforcing it, and all every act or word of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the neighboring states. He hoped former resolutions might not be his alone; but at present, as he saw no other construction than he had put upon the speech, he was constrained, for he believed, for the first time, a principle of interference, instead of a state of non-interference, which, in his opinion, ought to be maintained. The people of England would not endure that the Prime Minister should risk the peace by any fanciful interference, or any theories of negotiation, or any love of foreign intrigue. After some further observations on the Netherlands, Mr. Brown O'Ham said the people of this country were sound at heart—they loved the Monarch. They thought that a Republic would do for America, but not for us. They preferred a limited Monarchy; and he (Mr. Brown O'Ham) wished well to the rights of the people, with those rights well prepared to perish. A Monarchy and an Aristocracy would best secure those rights, and it was present system he desired not to see a change. "I have no fear," said the Hon. and Learned Member, "of seeing these institutions disturbed, and I am satisfied I speak the sentiments of the bulk of the people, who wish that the anarchy and the people should be all knit up together; and I would infinitely rather, if they meet the fate of all earthly things—I would infinitely rather perish in their ruins, than survive to read over their remains a mournful lesson of the instability of all human institutions. (Loud cheers.) The House adjourned at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock.

No. 53 THE SUPPLEMENTARY INSTITUTE From L'Ami (TRANSLATED) We have of the direful and revolting march pain another article Society. The new law has come to investigate Paris. The Hotel de read a report which it applies for boys and male children schools— Male Fem The male Brothers of schools and Charity, T stitutes, w and sciences evening sch The Pr port, as stat as follows: most effectu of youth; p system of p economy of most, there and, in plac bours were substitute of M. le Pr conception the patrons libel to stat any measu of youth; a accusers of systems of U champions, ed object is God to the are too c friends of the Doctr the last Because t for the go government religion th the kingd of his grac their care education pious and We are to men who tice it leas the loss zealous p able serv the work The pr of the Sci tute, has It is reall against i After a li entailed cates of of delus men who in the w tourne en des inno quences a centes av The la usual lib to the Fr consider chapel, s was extr in that p withdra to its C fixed to supported for the ce the revu the Co lassor to his H from R mark of the bear King of



