Saturday, September 10, 1831.

By the Columbia at New York we have intelligence from London to the 1st August.

Our first interest is our country. We are happy to find that it now enjoys much tranquillity and prosperity. It would appear as if the people felt assured that the great measure in progress must establish itself, and consequently they take but moderate curiosity in the disputatious temper with which the timid and opiniative portion of the Aristocracy resist its triumph. There is a want of magnanimity in this matter, to say the least: Statesmen may eschew sentimentality as much as they please, but, as the wise man says, there are times for all things. For our much of their needless opposition; and the borough-mongers and the inveterate foes of legitimate Reform, might, we think, have withdrawn themselves from public opinion, instead of dragging along, " like the wounded snake," their slow and disfigured coils before the country.

Ministers stand their ground with heroic fortitude; and we never will for a moment indulge a fear for their victory. We will receive as a royal augury, Earl Grey's investment with the symbol of British prowess--and "having undertaken a just war against abuse," we rely on that he will "stand firm, valiantly fight and successfully conquer."

His Majesty's coronation was fixed for the 8th of August. The good sense of Ministers, if is to them we have to refer it, has been evinced by the proposed moderate scale of this solemnity. Ten years have passed since that of George the 4th; to surpass it would be, it is said, impossible. Sir Walter Scott, who has described the scene, pronounced it perfection; and the reality of its grandeur we almost think hampered his pen. If King William is enthroned with less pomp and circumstance there will be a moral magnificence in the event beyond the reach of art. Before the Bill triumphant, in Westminster Cathedral, it ence in Portugal. Tried and instructed by adworld than the guantlet of the Dymokes.

In an incidental debate in the Commons on the affairs of Ireland, Mr. Stanley informed the House that, during next session, "a complete and effectual revision of the Magistracy of Ireland would take place."

Upon this announcement, Mr. O'Connel sprung from his seat, and declared, "that no greater boon or blessing could be bestowed upon the country than that just announced."

The 12th of July appears to have created some irritation and one or two affrays; the voice of the country is loud against the cause; Mr. Stan ley's announcement, above stated, will bring the axe to the root of this barbarous relic of persecution.

Our Foreign Intelligence will be found ex tremely interesting. A crisis approaches on the Continent; the destiny of Europe and the political and social condition of its people are nov to be decided.

The King of France has taken up his politica position with theatrical officer - and if he ca maintain his present ground, amid the precipi tous and slippery regions of French passion and fickleness, he will have a place in History, as they say. His Speech has more of the politica bulletin than most Royal Addresses, and inform us of the important fact--that a mediation in fayour of Poland does exist. Surely we must con clude that, failing this, something is to done .-Kings do not ask to be refused.

Prussia has proclaimed an ambiguous conjunction with Russian policy and an interlocutory declaration against Poland. If King Frederick foresees war, perhaps he only seeks to pave the way for neutrality. We have heard it said, that in Prussia there is a party who favour the aggrandizement of Russia, and would be willing to be absorbed into the Empire of the Autocrats, where they would become the intellectual Muftis and Mandarins of a new and conquering people.

If the last intelligence from the seat of war is correct, the fate of Poland was on the very eve of trial. The Russian armies had crossed the Vistula, concentrating on Warsaw, which fortified by skill, according to circumstances, and with the army of the Patriots ready to defend it, or act in favour of its desence, must bring their noble --so far as their own heroic exertions can avail.

It is not second in importance to any question of the times, what will be its final effect? As a frontier nation, placed between the Germanic Kingdoms and the present and future power of others) Poland is the point from which the bafrom such rulers as Alexander, the Late, governneither allied to Mars nor St. Nicholas; but were another Peter to arise, capable of soaring above those petty and barbarous discords of customs dream of conquest and glory, who can set bounds to the mighty torrent? Some, indeed, who have looked into the question and the condition of the Continent, have thought that Europe has not yet | its origin, influence and consequences. reached that luxurious ripeness which precedes a new Cycle of Barbarism and Civilization. This, nevertheless, is not easily decided. The specious forms of order and intelligence strike the cultivated mind; the Barbarian only sees what he covets, and he covets only what he understands The Gauls who fled at the aspect of the Roman Senate must have been savages of the first water, and will not be met with every day. We are had padges of our own condition, and Europe may appear in the eyes of the Tartar in another light. When Rome and Constantinople were filled with sephise and political scheme; s--while I

they possessed refined tacticians, and heroism vet lingered in its intellectual forms--the destiny of their Empire was much more clearly and closely discussed in the councils of the Huns and Vandals -- and the vissions of the Roman Patriot were but those of the dying Alchymist.

Mr. Williams, the classical and acute biographer of Alexander the Great, observes: "For "five-and-twenty centuries the people of the " North have been the scourge of Asia and Eu-"rope; nor will any thing ever stay this plague "but the introduction of European arts and sci-" ences among the inhabitants."

With all deference due to the learned gentleman, we would hint that his proposal sayours a little of his craft ;---being renowned in Pedagogism, bethinks the World can be schooled into clerkship and good behaviour. But even if his cure was a specific, it would be of too slow an operation, and it is not the policy of the Czars part we own we could have willingly spared | to favor the emasculating ferula.' Yet, if the Armidian seductions of the sciences and arts, an d the enjoyments of peaceful habits cannot avail--arms and hostilities promise but little better -unless by one great confederacy---an anti-Scythian crusade. Common wars but aggravate the disease. The Macedonian Hero, setting out to confines; he felt the shock, and turned aside to more prudent and profitable glory. Napoleon, after he had triumphed over United Kingdoms and Monarchsbanded against his crown.fled like a criminal from the attempt, without power to command a shelter for his head.

Are the destinies of Civilization and Barbarism reversed ?---and is the Scythian spell-bound by the genius of Modern Art ?

Our readers will perceive that the French success at Lisbon made known by King Philip, i confirmed by a direct arrival from the Tagus in the United States. Don Pedro having abdicated the throne of Brazil, resumes that of Portugal, by consequence; the possession of the former being the terms of his surrender; as for M. Miguel he must have found his sovereignty a poor trade, when he could not pay L.30,000, the claim of the 8th the Reform Question may have been decid- French for commercial seizures. The accession ed, and if Lord J. Russel can throw down the of Don Pedro will have a most beneficial influwill present a more imposing defiance to the versity and change, he brings to his Government the lessons of "that stern and rugged nurse," to whom all men owe the knowledge which, tho no science, "is fairly worth the seven."

Portugal under such a Prince may again be distinguished in arts and arms, and the Lusitanian glory be recollected without shame.

Brazil is once more a prey to the deiirium of Revolution. The South Americans have reduced anarchy to periodical explosions and massaeres, as old philosophers would carthquakes -which shows the advantage of practice. Not being capable of using the moral engine, like our neighbours, and stretching their enemies upon the rack of the press, they are obliged to recur to the old-fashioned system of the dungeon and the scaffold. The moral engine, however, will not be sufficient by and bye. The scheme of republicanism every day assumes a fouler character: and its impossible virtues must soon cease to command even outward hypocrisy. The universal necessity of dissensions-the mixed rage of "boundless pleasure and of boundless wealth;" want, wishing change--- and waste requiring war --- "a pauper population creeping on the steps of luxury --- a nation of slaves in their homes thirsting for revenignment bandshot race hovering round the lands torn from them by rapine and craft---if all this ends in other than destruction, History is a jest book. If its voice is truth such a system must, by the known action of human nature, "Streaminto blood and darken into woe." Society cannot possess a moral virtue and vigour equal to the task of throwing off this burden of

THE French Journals express their belief that Sir E. Codrington's Squadron has gone to the Baltic Sea!

A report gains ground that the Sultan is rapidly preparing to take advantage of the present crisis, to recover the Provinces, which he has lost, from Russia. The Sultan had left Constantinople, and it is said was with the Fleet; and various surmises had arisen from the recent arrangements and important ameliorations in the Government. If it is so, we wish him success, as the old saying goes "in every quarter of the Moon."

Extensive contributions have been made throughout England for the distressed parts of the West of Ireland. The Committee have statefforts to a sanguinary and, perhaps, final ordeal ed that L12,000 is still wanting to accomplish the requisite relief, but no doubt is felt that it will be furnished by the benevolent, or the interposition of Government.

Provincial Boundary Line .-- We had proposed Russia, (as assumed by itself or attributed by a portion of this Pamphlet for our first page, but we feel in some measure obliged to devote lance must vibrate. There may be little to dread | it to our Correspondent "One of the People." In the mean time we wish to state that the ob-

ed by the petticoat piety of MadameKrudener, or ject or proposal of the Author is, that an imfrom the present incumbent, who appears to be mediate Petition to the King and to the Parliament of Great Britain be prepared -- that the usual and most active means be forthwith adopted to call the general attention of Upper Canaand ideas which overwhelm common minds, and da to this otherwise unremoveable evil and emof uniting his Nomads in one bright and dazzling | barrassment : that the country be informed of the indispensable necessity of an early settlement of the question, or of knowing, how far the Imperial Government is aware of the injury---of

> The old and somewhat extravagant ideas of the sacredness of Boundaries, are clearly derived from the Jewish Agrarian system, and a spice | the obligation. of this feeling, we believe, may exist under some garb, more specious, on the St. Lawrence. But however perfect it may be in individual property or National Boundaries, it has nothing to do with the sections of one Federate Empire. To might know has, like kindred plagues, exhaustendeavour the perpetuity of an injurious deci- ed itself, and a now inert and harmless. The sion arising from partial considerations of very New Comedy and the generic mask was not esminor weight and character, wouldargue a most tablished in C sece till Society was winnowed. vexatious and obstinate disposition. At the pe- The Patrior is made a mistake in alluding to ried of the dismemberment of Canada, the proc. | the comments, non-Phalanx.

pective fortunes of these magnificent territories were little estimated either on this or the other side of the Atlantic. That a rash arrangement should have been made in reference to the most prominent interest of the moment, was to be expected, nor can we do more than regret the absence of that distributive wisdom and equity which was greatly required. In past time the foresight which would have insured to the two Provinces their communicable privileges, might, however, have been looked for; but the moral view of the question, at that time, completely overshadowed the great commercial arra which was then only dawning.

We will not conceal that there may be a feeling which would seek to preserve an advantage even thus obtained; but we would find a difficulty in culogizing the liberality and wisdom thereby displayed. That oversight, ignorance, or false judgments " never made their works for man to mend," is a doctrine which we must hope will be disowned in these Provinces; and as we have an Umpire equally interested in the prosperity of both, we are confident that, on a full representation to the Imperial Government, a decision will be made suitable to existing ob jects and necessities. Lower Canada can only subdue the World, only ventured to graze their | wish Justice, and it may rest assured Great Britain will act, to use their own phrase, en vraitiers.

> The great and inciting interest we have to make the St. Lawrence and the Canadian Provinces the commercial route of those immense Regions to the West, now hurrying on to pros perity and wealth-the active and ambitious views of our Neighbours which neither slumber nor sleep --- all call for the removal of every bar and prevention and impediment. It is not alone against New York State we have to contend. Boston feeling itself verging on Adriatic decay, and stimulated by her usurping rival, has in project a Rail Road to Ogdensburg; and if the New England States succeed in the approach ing struggle for the Presidency, and the continuation, perhaps encrease, of the Tariff, there is little doubt they will accomplish their design.

> That Upper Canada should possess a Port of Entry and all source of distrust and jealousy be removed from between the Provinces, no longer politically connected but by dissatisfaction-are truths sufficiently evident. Either this evil must be removed, or the Provinces be re-united.

Now is the time for remedy: we need not hope time, which will encrease the necessity of its application, can diminish the prejudice or obstinacy that may oppose it:

Incipe! Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis.

THE Midland District Agricultural Society held their Meeting at the Court House on Wednesday and Thursday last, and we -understand that arrangements were made to have Cattle Shows and Ploughing Matches in the several Counties in the District next month. The list of premiums offered, with other particulars, will appear in our paper of next week. In the meantime, we hope the spirited exertions of the President and Directors at these meetings, will be followed up by the Farmers of the Counties, for whose real benefit the Society's labours are intended.

The Cattle Show and Ploughing Matches for the County of Frontenac will be held at Waterloo on the second Thursday in October next.

THE HERALD states that the Agricultural Society has commissioned one of its Directors to proceed to Genesee for a supply of WHEAT for seed of the first quality. It is expected in a few days, when an equal proportion will be sent to the Vice-Presidence of the Orange of Democraning Lannox and Addington.

On Monday the Assizes commenced. The Hon, the Chief Justice presiding. John Macaulay, Thomas Markland, and Thomas Dorland, Esquires, Associates.

The Charge addressed to the Grand Jury was apposite and impressive. The duties of the Magistrate, on whose energy and vigilence, the peace and security of a County must mainly depend, were pointed out with great force and distinctness; and the nature and evidenes of the particular crimes indicated in the present Caendar, particularly and practically explained.

His Lordship adverted to the great deficiency felt from the want of a Penitentiary or House of Correction, required by the progress of population and the present views of Criminal punish-

It is neither our custom nor wish to interpose our opinion on the jet and arguments of our Correspondents. We feel, however, compelled Sir, is a most palpable falschood. I have marto notice the ultra piety of our valued Corres- ried several couple under the new Act, butino pondent " one of the People," touching certain from behind the counter, as Mr.X. would wickacts of his present Majesty. Leaving marriage | edly insinuate. I can prove by my clerks and in possession of all its honors and blessings, we others that there has not been a couple married protest against its absolutism in this case. Nations and communities are benefitted and preserved by Laws affecting their Sovereigns, and limiting their natural claims on this subject.

People," not merely the practice of the past--the custom of the most renowned orders of hounerring voice of Nature.

In all ranks of life and in all ages, Constancy and unyielding evidence of affection and sincer. ity, have triumphed over the Laws---justly honored and revered as they are. By this constarcy, Nature offers a guarantee equivalent to Law ed out of the society. This statement, Sir, is as here interrupted his Majesty, and loud cries itself; and by confining deviation from right false as the heart of X. is foul. I put him, or of "Long live the King!") Divided upon the within such sacred bounds, licentious and faithless ties are no less reprobated and rejected.

We leave to "One of the People," so well qualified as he is, to make his own palinode, and

We should be much satisfied could the Editor of the Patrot feel assured, we only yield to the contagion of the Press, which the Editor

The Excellency Lord Aylner has gone on a our through the Eastern Tornships of Lower

THE Number of Emigrant at Quebcc, up to the 3d of September, are 42,857.

THE Deputy Post Master deneral in Lower Canada is actively engaged in establishing thro remote settlements the advantage of Post-communications. Four new lines are stated in the last Quebec Journals; one including a population of forty thousand inhabitants.

THE Society for the relief of Emigrants Quebec continues its zealous and human efforts. In consequence of deminished Funds, Meeting was held on 1st September. L150 was subscribed at the Meeting, sad Gentlemen appointed to carry their Resolutions, and appeal to the Public into effect. His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Coadjutor of Quebec, and the officers of R. E. and Artillery, had liberally contributed.

A MEETING is advertised in Montreal for the purpose of adopting some standard weight for Wheat "considered merchantable," in order to give the produce of the Province a more fixed rank in the Market.

WE regret to observe in the Montreal Journals the death of Joseph Perrault, Esq. Member of the Assembly for the County of Montreal .---He was highly esteemed as a Citizen; and his zeal & practical ability in behalf of improvement and the Agriculture of Lower Canada, justly claimed the respect and gratitude of the Province.

addition to the Montreal Hospital, to be designated by the late Mr. Richardson's name, was to be laid in a few days with Masonic honors

Quebec Markets .- The quantity of Upper Ca nada Wheat arriving at present is very trifling; a good deal of the Lower Canada crop of last exported up to the 30th Angust, 1,245,203 France cannot permit this new political Bushels. Flour, 50,223 Barrels.

THE late Regatta at Quebec has excited quite nautical spirit; the sports of the wave are licely to outrival those of the Turf. Two Bets of \$100 each have been made to decide the conparative merits of the Provincial and U.S. bull of oared Boats.

The Brockville Phænix contains a Noticercquesting J. Meyers of Portsea, England, rsident during a part of 1829 at Brockville, to con municate through their office, with his affliced

EDMOND DIMOND is in like manner requested to address J. G. Bethune, Esq. or the Edito: of the Star, Coburg, by one of his Parents.

Distant Danger .--- A Comet, say the Astrono. mers, coming within 13,000 leagues of the Earth would produce some sensible derangement of our system. Now it appears that the Comei of 1832 will approach the orbit of our Planet, to the tune (as Plato would say) of 13,000 leagues _ If the Earth should be at its perigee in regard to the Comets path, at that time---what will O. p Q. of Paris say ?

WE are indebted to the German Philosophic for this agreeable information; their attentio. supplying the Market with norrors is deserving of every praise.

THE Second Chapter on Colonial Representa tion will occupy our First Page next week.

For the Kingston Chronicle.

Sir--I am sorry to sec one of your columns so deeply polluted with slander and falsehood by a Mr. X.; and as I am the person alluded by this Mr. X., I feel it a duty which I owe to myself and friends, to contradict some of the statements made by him. He says that I got up and preached about the duty of loving subjects addressing his Majesty. This, Sir, is a mistake: I said it was the privilege of that meeting to express a sense of gratitude to His Majesty and Ministers for the liberal disposition they had already manifested, and a confidence in their ability to govern affairs in such a way, as would secure to the people their legal rights: there was no address proposed or mentioned.

Mr. X. says that I married two couple under the new Act from behind the counter. This, on my premises by any person since the new Act passed.

Mr. X. says that I slander others in my discourses, especially the Episcopal Clergyman of preaching against the practice of parties of pleasure, card playing, dancing and excess of wine, nor, as the Knights of Malta, but the sure and &c. &c. &c. is slandering others, I of course must plead guilty.

Mr. X. says that I am found at elections drumming up votes for the good cause, and threatening their friends if they vote for any other than a Methodist, that they will be turntion. He then adds, that he has a thousand anecdotes of the most monstrous absurdities which he may furnish at another time. Yes, or punished. (Fresh applause.) to the task of evidence; willing, ourselves, to Mr. Chronicle, I dare say that this cage of unattempt it, however imperfect, should be decline clean birds-this fountain of bitterness, and, I may add, this assassin, that would attempt to did not desire that royalty should be powstab the character of his neighbour in the dark, erless. A government without strength can furnish a thousand lies in addition to those he has already propagated; but I would most stand, and repent of his evil deeds before he with all other liars, receive his portion in that Lake which burns with fire and brimstone.

> I am, Sir, your humble servant, JOHN REYNOLDS. Belleville, September 1th, 1831.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS .-- Friday, July 15.

Several petitions for the abolition of slavery were presented .- Lord Lorton presented a petition from Boyle, Roscommon, calling for the repeal of the Union, but was most decidedly opposed to its prayer. He attributed the excitement in Ireland on the subject to the arts of base demagogues, called upon government to suppress the imperium in imperio existing there, and recommended a tax on landlords for the employment and support of the poor-The Marquis of Westmeath, spoke strongly against the prayer of the petition.

THE CHURCH-PLURALITY OF LIVING. holding of a plurality of livings, proposing that no benefice with the cure of souls should be held in commendam, if of the annual value of £500 or upwards, and that no cleryman holding such benefice should be enabled to recover tithes beyond that amount .- The Bishops of London and Bristol thought the bill highly objectionable, and the Duke of Wellington considered it to be a direct attack on the property of the Church .- The I admire the courage with which they have bill was read a first time.

The London Courier of the 27th, contains the following highly important intelli-

gence :-

We have this moment received from at official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussiau Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way-in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland-and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects; in fine, that the present state of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. This de-THE foundation of the proposed extensive claration will no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for, the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by others, we are not to keep it; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation which makes no engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention; for Prussia to say today it will adhere to neutrality-to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, withyear is still in the hands of the Farmers. Wheat out other powers having a word to say. than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will, on this occasion, support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home."

The Morning Herald of the 28th, corroborates the foregoing statement, which gathers strength by the following paragraph from the morning paper of the 30th, under the "city" date of the preceding even-

Serious apprehensions appear to be entertained in certain quarters least the couduct of Prussia in regard to Poland should lead to a declaration of war on the part of France against the former power. Our apprehensions, however, are the very reverse. We fear that France will not declare war against Prussia; but, at the same I have to felicitate myself upon the amictime, we must say that, if the French government do not take some effectual steps to enforce the neutrality of that nation, they will prove themselves the veriest poltroops that ever were placed at the head of a great which unite France to the United States of people. The same remarks will apply, though not perhaps with equal force, to our Cabinet. should they quietely suffer the agressions of Prussia against Poland.

The following paragraph is from the Morning Herald of the 20th, under the City date of the previous day, and seems worthy of attention.

satisfaction that wever as a soll to abbounce the existence of a treety between Great Britain and France, whereby the two governments have bound themselves to an intercession with Russia in favor of the Poles. The treaty was concluded about a month since." Our readers will recollect that we announced this fact in our article of yesterday; but, as is probable that our contemporary had his intelligence from an official source, we consider that the existence of

FOREIGN.

the treaty is now placed almost beyond

France.—The Chambers were opened on the 24th. Every demonstration of Loyalty accompanied the ceremony

The following is the Speech delivered which excited as will be perceived the most lively sensations. "Messrs. the Peers and Gentlemen Deputies .- I am happy to find myself amongst you, in the centre of this place where France has received my oaths.

have imposed upon me, I shall always give | sed by Europe, and the friendship of France effect to the national will, of which you are | will assure our neighbours an independence the constitutional organs, and I expect on of which we have been the first support. your part the frank and entire co-operation which will assure to my government that strength, without which it will be impossible to answer the expectations of the nation.

I have said, gentlemen, that the charter shall be a truth: what I have said is accomplished; the charter is the constitutional We would beg to urge against "One of the the same place. To this I can only say, that if monarchy with all its conditions loyally satisfaction, up to that time refused, has maintained, with all its consequences frankly accepted. (Lively applause.)

> It is true that by the uniform action o all the powers of the state, we shall put an end to those prolonged agitations which feed the guilty hopes of those who work for the return of the fallen dynasty, or of those who dream of the chimera of a republic. (Loud applause from the Chamber any other man, to defiance to prove this asser- object, they agree, however in the will to overthrow, no matter at what price, the public order, founded by the revolution of July, but their efforts shall be disconcerted

> > In calling me to the throne, France has willed that the royalty shall be national; it would not suit the desires of a great nation.

I have just returned from travelling in sincerely advise him at once to come to a full France; the proofs of affection which I have received in this journey have very deeply touched my heart. The wishes of France disposition, and of the sincerity of our wishare present to my thoughts: you will aid me to accomplish them. Order shall be pro- also with the demonstration of our strength tected; liberty be guaranteed; and every to sustain a war, that we rely, should we be factious effort confounded and repressed. called upon to resist unjust aggression. Thus, that confidence will be renowed for

the future which alone can re-establish the prosperity of the cornery.

It is to carry this into effect, it it to consolidate more and more the constitutional monarchy, that I have caused to be prepared the different projects of laws which will be proposed to you.

You will, I hope, recognize in that which has for its object the decision of a great constitutional question reserved by the charter for the examination of the Chambers. that I always seek to put our institutions in harmony with the interests and wishes of the nation, enlightened by experience and matured by time.

You will have likewise to examine, conformably to the promises of the charter, the projects of the laws destined to complete the departmental and municipal organiza-Lord King introduced a bill to prevent the tion, to determine the responsibility of ministers, and of other agents of government, and to regulate the liberty of instruction. Some other projects of laws upon the recruiting of the army, upon the penal code, upon finance, and on different public interests, will be equally submitted to you.

> I admit the whole extent of the sufferings which the actual commercial crisis has caused to the nation: I am afflicted at it, and been borne. I hope that they now approach their termination, and that soon the consolidation of order will give the necessary security to the circulation of capital, and restore to our commerce and industry that spirit and activity which, under a government always guided by the national interests, can only be momentarily interrupted.

The state of our finances is satisfactory: if our wants are great, abundant resources are exhibited for their aid

The annual budgets for 1831-1832 will be presented to you in the opening of this

Reductions have been made in the different branches of the administration. They would have been carried still farther, ifthe increase of our means of defence, and the developement of our military force, had not, up to this time, imposed upon us great sacrifices. (Bravos.)

I shall hasten to diminish this burden as soon as I have acquired the certainty of accomplishing it without compromising the dignity and safety of rrance. This certainty will depend upona general

situation, which, in fact, is nothing else disarming. France desires this, the Governments of Europe will feel its necessity,-the interest of all requires it I have the satisfaction to announce to

you, that up to the present time I have not been under the necessity of employing all the resources which the Chamber bad pluced at my disposal. Since the revolution of July, France has

regained in Europe the rank which belongs to her. Nothing, henceforth, shall wrest it from her. (Bravos.) Never was her independence better guarrauteed : our National Guards, who are worth armies-our armies, the fit depositories of the inheri tance of our ancient glory-will defend this independence as they have hitherto protected our internal peace and liberty.

able relations which Foreign Governments preserve with mine.

We ought to seek to preserve the bonds of friendship, so natural and so ancient. America. A treaty has terminated a controversy for a long time pending between two countries which have such claims for mutual sympathy.

Other treaties have been concluded between the Mexican and Haytian Republics. All these acts shall be communicated to you as soon as they have been ratified, and contain shall be submitted to your subtibo.

I have given new orders to our cruisers to assure the execution of the law of last session, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

As soon as I demanded it, the troops of the Emperor of Austriahave evacuated the Roman states. A real amnesty, the abolition of confiscation, and important changes in the administrative and judicial system, have been given. Such are the ameliorations which will, we hope, assure to those states, that their tranquility shall be no longer troubled and that the equilibrium of Europe will be preserved by the maintenance of their independence.

The kingdom of the Low Countries, as constituted by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, has ceased to exist. The independence of Belgium, and her reparation from Holland, have been acknowledged by the great Powers. The King of the Belgians will not form part of the German Confederacy.

The fortresses raised to menace France, and not to protect Belgium, will be demolished. (Loud applause here again inter-Penetrated with the duties which they rupted the speech.) A neutrality reorgani-

The power which rules in Portugal has committed outrages on Frenchmen-it has violated against them the laws of justice and humanity : to obtain redress vainly demanded, our ships appeared before the Tagus. I have received intelligence that they have forced the entrance of that river : been since offered. The Portuguese shins of war are now in our power, and the tri-coloured flag floats on the walls of Lisbon. (Great applause, and cries of " Long live the king!"

A sanguinary and furious conflict is prolonged in Poland. The conflict excites the liveliest emotions in the heart of Europe. I am endeavouring to put an eud to it. After baving offered my mediation. I have sought to induce that of the great Powers. I have wished to stop the effusion of blood; to preserve the south of Europe from the evils of the contagion which this war is propogating; and, above all, to assure for Poland, whose courage has recalled the old affections of France (cries of 'bravo',) the nationality which has resisted all time and its vicissitudes. (Loud applause.)

You will doubtless judge, that in these difficult negotiations the true interests of France, the interests of her prosperity, of her power and her honor, have been defended with perseverance and dignity. Europe is now convinced of the loyalty of our es for the preservation of peace; but it is

It is in persisting in the political system