

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Quebec Mercury.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

Extracts from late English papers.

Correspondence of *Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EAGLES TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, 10th May.

The distribution of the eagles to the army, about which public expectation had been raised so high, took place to day under the most favourable circumstances of weather; not a mist or vapour dimmed the sun's rays.

From five o'clock in the morning crowds of country people flocked in with their wives and children, dressed in their gayest attire, and bearing baskets of provisions for the day. From that hour until 12 o'clock the tide of human beings never ceased to roll along the Boulevards. At 10 o'clock regiments of Foot, Cavalry, and Artillery moved from their barracks along the Boulevards and quays on both banks of the river, in the direction of the Champ de Mars. About half-past 10 o'clock 25 Arab chiefs, mounted after the fashion of their country, with the short stirrup and high saddle, blue velvet housings, with richly mounted holsters at the saddle bow, pistols at the belt, and scimitar at the side, their snow-white and transparent burnous floating in the air, rode slowly along the Boulevards in the same direction. Two horsemen of the National Guard preceded them, and two followed, and they were accompanied by a French general officer. He who appeared to be the leader was a remarkably fine young man; and the whole body rode with a gravity of demeanour that was not for a moment disturbed by the immense crowd their appearance had attracted.

At 11 o'clock the Boulevards, the rue de la Paix and rue Royale, the Place de la Concorde, the rue de Rivoli, Champs Elysees, the terrace of the Tuilleries looking to the river, and the Place de la Concorde, the bridges, the quays on both sides of the Seine, were literally alive with human beings, who, however, all moved about without confusion or the slightest disorder. The Seine itself, in the direction of the Invalides and bridge of Jena, was covered with boats conveying passengers, male and female, to the south bank, while countless booths established in every alley of the Champs Elysees afforded refreshments for the weary.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock the first of 21 guns was fired at the Invalides, and responded to by the battery at the Pont de Jena, which announced that the President had put his foot in the stirrup. In about 10 minutes those who stood by the bridge of the Invalides beheld issuing from the gardens of the Palace the foremost horseman of the escort, and then appeared the entire squadron of guides, dressed for the first time in the new uniform—the bearskin caps and the boots *a la Lasalle*. The two foremost men held, as usual, pistols in their hand, with the finger on the trigger. The rest of the squadron then came on; and at a short distance to the rear, and separated by a short space from those who followed, rode Louis Napoleon, wearing the complete uniform of a Lieutenant General, and mounted on a superb bay charger, purchased for him in England for, it is said, 500*l.* He rode along the avenue of the Champs Elysees that is close to the quay de la Concorde. Jerome Bonaparte, the Minister at War, the Marshals with their aides-de-camp, the general officers specially invited, with their staffs, the military household of the Prince, mingled with whom were two officers wearing the uniform of the English Guards, the Arab chiefs, and a squadron of Cuirassiers, formed the *cortège*. As he passed along the cries of "Vive Napoleon!" were loud and frequent from the people, and the minute guns did not cease to fire at the Invalides, and the last was heard as he approached the bridge of Jena.

One blast of a trumpet gave the signal of his approach, and its echo had not passed away when a salute of 21 guns announced the presence of the President on the Champ de Mars. The drums beat to arms, the bands struck up, and the ranks closed and presented arms. At that moment the spectacle that met the eye was magnificent. Over the immense space between the Ecole Militaire and the opposite side, watered by the Seine, extended a mighty host of more than 60,000 men drawn up in two lines, fronting each other—the infantry to the right, and the cavalry to the left. The first line was massed in battalions, the second in columns of squadrons. The artillery formed the third side of the square towards the bridge of Jena, but left an opening in the centre, to allow the President and his retinue a passage from the bridge. The deputations of the various corps of the general force, military and naval, occupied the space between the lines just mentioned, and nearly midway between the chapel and the military school. Every corps of the French army had its representatives there—those of Italy and of Africa; the military schools of Algeria, Spahis, Zouaves the native sharpshooters, each in their picturesque costumes. There were seen, too, the ancient soldiers of the Invalides, the relics of the old Republican and Imperial hosts. The deputation consisted of 100 officers, sub-officers, corporals, and privates, with the General Commandant of the Hospital at their head. The schools of Cavalry were represented by the first or second commandants, the instructing major, the captain, lieutenant, sub-lieutenant and ensign, two sub-officers, two sergeants.

Those of lesser degree, summoned to represent the corps of the general army, were selected from amongst those who had been judged worthy of the Cross of the Legion of Honour or of the new military medal. The gendarmes were represented by deputations from every part of France; those of Corsica were particularly admired. The mounted gendarmerie of the department of the Seine hung or hovered on the outskirts, and kept the ground clear from external encumbrance or impediment, and the chain of pickets and videts maintained order within. The naval force was represented by delegates from the line-of-battle ships, the marine artillery, marines, marine gendarmes; and the five war ports—Brest, Toulon, Lorient, Rochefort, and Cherbourg—sent also their contingents. Few spectacles could be more spirit-stirring than that which met the eye of Louis Napoleon as he advanced in front of the bridge. Perhaps his memory travelled back 37 years, and compared what he had then witnessed, when a child of little more than six years, the last pageant of the declining glory of the Empire before it sank for ever, with the spectacle that this day laid out before him—to his right and left the banks of the Seine, fresh with the verdure of early summer; the Ecole Militaire, with its summit crowned with the tri-colour; the plain itself alive with warriors, the cuirassiers in their glittering coats of steel, the graceful hussars, with the embroidered dolman thrown loosely from the shoulder, the gay lancers with the thousand pennons toyed with the air, and imparting life and motion to the weapon they decorate, and the countless flags, streamers, and military trophies that were spread out on every side. Along the facade of the Military College a double row of galleries ran, with the benches rising amphitheatrically, the passage to the upper from the windows of the building, to the lower by flights of steps from the plain itself. In the centre of the building, immediately under the clock, extended a gallery from 15 to 20 feet wide, and several feet in advance of those at each side, with a communication with the interior of the Ecole Militaire, and the galleries or tribunes reserved for the great bodies of the State, the Senate, Deputies, Council of State, &c. The approach to this central gallery was by means of three flights of steps, 48 feet in width, and at both sides the basement entrance was flanked by two immense gilt lions. The facade of the gallery was surmounted by a semi-circular front, in the centre of which, and on a blue ground, sprinkled with golden stars, was an immense eagle, supporting the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, from which the cross hung in the centre, and from beneath the talons issued forked lightning. Under the *fronton* were figures of Fame supported by columns. Draperies of crimson velvet, fringed in gold, hung from the top, or were gathered up with golden cords, with heavy tassels at the ends; and the interior of the canopy was hung in the same rich stuff. Along the balustrades were ascending niches for statues, and the upper sides were formed in a series of arches giving a view to the interior; and at each side extremity of the platform flights of steps reached nearly to its level. This tribune, as I have already said, projected from the facade of the building several feet more than the ones that flanked it, and which were in turn terminated by two pavilions also projecting, the general decorations of which were not dissimilar from those of the President. The *fronton*, also semi-circular, was adorned with golden oak leaves encircling the figures "7,500,000" (the amount of the votes of the 20th and 21st December), and on either side of the number were traced on medallions and in gold, the scroll "*Vox populi, vox Dei*." The basements of those tribunes which had no access to the plain were painted in stone, and the pillars were adorned with eagles and the initials "L. N." or "N." singly, encircled with garlands. Advanced towards the grands the grand staircase of the central pavilion was the *fauteuil* of the President covered with crimson velvet, fringed in gold, with the eagle soaring up behind, and surmounted by flags. It was raised from the carpeted floor, and was overhung with a canopy. At his right was a similar *fauteuil* for Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, and now President of the Senate. The space behind was reserved for the Ministers of State, and the household. To the right of the pavilion was the tribune set apart for the diplomatic corps, dressed in full costume, and wearing the *insignia* of the various orders of chivalry to which they respectively belong. Then came the gallery of the Senate, and again that of the Council of State, and of the Judges in their robes, and other high functionaries of the Law Courts, with their respective attendants. To the left was the pavilion for the members of the President's family, and then that occupied by the members of the Legislative Corps, partly in uniform and partly in plain clothes. In the same line the tribune of the members of the Court of Accounts, and then extended far away to the extreme left an immense gallery for the National Guard of Paris. Lofty galleries extended beyond this, converging the extreme angles of the building, and had places set apart for distinguished foreigners, calculated at about 1,500, invited for the occasion, and two separate ones of 720 and 418 places respectively. Besides the Ministers, the Marshals, and Admirals of France, the French Ambassadors now in Paris had places, with the household, in the

President's tribune. Special tribunes were also set apart for the judicial bodies united, viz., the Court of Cassation and Court of Appeal, the assistant magistrates, the superior Council of Public Instruction, and the learned bodies, the Institute at their head; the members of the national bodies of the roads and bridges, and of the mines; the functionaries and professors of the Polytechnic Schools and St. Cyr; the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and Prefect of Police, with the municipal bodies, and the Commissaries of Police of Paris and the suburbs; the Chamber of Notaries and of *Avoués*, the Syndical Chambers of the Stockbrokers, &c. To the left also was seen an immense tribune, raised at the expense and at the request of the Municipal Commission of the Seine, who had prayed for permission to be represented in full strength, and not by deputation, as originally intended. The *terres*, or detached embankments, that partially inclose two sides of the Champ de Mars, had pavilions with graduated benches for the use of the public, this erection having been granted to private speculators; all those, as well as the more official constructions, being under the superintendence of the corps of Engineers, with a view to their solidity. From the summit of every dome, roof, and mound, floated tricolour flags; and parallel with the rising ground on both sides, and within it, extended a long array of lofty poles, 70 or 80 feet in height, with gilded tops, and dressed with streamers. Midway, and exactly in front of the central or President's pavilion, and about one-third distance between it and the bridge of Jena, rose a chapel, 75 feet from the base to the summit; and on a platform, 23 feet high, was built the altar. Four pilasters, with superincumbent arches corresponding to the four sides of the Champ de Mars, and surmounted by the cornice, supported the dome, which was covered with gilded scale work; and high over all those emblems of peace or war rose the Cross. Above the arches four golden eagles occupied the angles of the cornices, and at each pilaster rose a column with a statue on the capital, and with velvet veils supported from the outside by lances. These veils were of alternate crimson velvet and gold. The altar was ascended by three platforms turned towards the Ecole Militaire. The decorations were of white ground ornamented with gold stars and flowers.

Behind the bridge of Jena rose the Trocadero, the intended site of the palace of the King of Rome, and the heights of Chaillot, with tents and pavilions surmounted by streamers, and the houses to the roof, and the roads, alive with human beings. However the lover of peace may look with indifference or contempt on all such martial displays, yet it may be doubted if there were many amidst the multitude who really remained cold to that spectacle, as beheld from the uplands of Chaillot, the banks of the Seine, or the battlements of the Ecole Militaire. The dark and massive artillery, the long deep line of foot, the very neigh of the war horse, with his eye on fire, and his dilated nostril, the toss of his head when reined in to unwilling rest; the rider motionless as a statue, but ready to spring into life at a sound, or a sign; the flashing swords and lances; the waving plumes; the martial music; the floating streamers and banners; the plain itself, so full of historic interest;—all must awaken feelings it is difficult to express. Perhaps the President thought the same as he cast a hurried glance along the lines from the foot of the bridge. While the thunder of the cannon was still ruffling the waters, he advanced, and passed through the opening made for him in the line close to the river, where General Magnan received him. He paused for an instant; then touched his horse with the spur. With the Minister of War, the Marshals of France, and the Generals with their staffs, a little to the rear or beside him—and the Arab chiefs, who, of ancient lineage and of the purest blood of their tribes, had quitted the desert or the mountain, to witness the power and civilization of their conquerors, and whose snow white burnous and bronzed faces contrasted with the rest of the *cortège*—the President dashed to the right, and passed at full gallop along the line of infantry; wheeled to the left, and rode down before the cavalry; galloped in front of the artillery; and then, moving to the centre, rode slowly up, in the midst of martial music and shouting. He soon reached the basement of the central pavilion. The ascent to it from the plain was by means of three flights of steps, 48 feet in width, flanked with flags, and adorned as already described. He ascended the steps exactly at half-past 12, accompanied by the Ministers, the Marshals, and the staff, and took his seat at the *fauteuil*. The banners with their eagles, for the distribution of which the ceremony was held, had been arranged in pyramidal stands, in the space to the rear of the President. The deputations of the army were stationed *en echelon* on platforms raising above each other, in the order and numbers of their respective regiments. The Minister of War at one side, the General Commanding in Chief on the other, received from the stand each eagle and delivered it to the President. At the same moment the chief of the corps stationed at the foot of the *estrade* mounted the steps, followed by the others from the same rank or number, and accepted from the hand of the President the eagle destined for his regiment; they then descended and resumed their places. When

all were delivered they again ascended to where the President stood up and delivered the following address:—
"Soldiers! The history of nations, is, in a great measure, the history of armies; on their success or reverse depends the fate of civilization and of the country. If conquered, the result is invasion or anarchy; if victorious, it is glory and order. Thus nations, like armies, entertain a religious veneration for those emblems of military honour which sum up in themselves a past of struggles and of trials.
"The Roman eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon at the commencement of this century, was the most striking signification of the regeneration and of the grandeur of France. It disappeared in our misfortunes—it ought to return when France, recovered from her defeats and mistress of herself, seems no longer to repudiate her own glory.
"Soldiers, resume then these eagles, not as a menace against foreign powers, but as the symbol of our independence, as the *souvenir* of an heroic epoch, and as the sign of the nobleness of each regiment. Take again these eagles which have so often led our fathers to victory, and swear to die, if necessary, in their defence."
They then, under the guidance of a staff officer, proceeded in the same order as before towards the chapel, and took their places on the left platform, within the closure of the altar. At one o'clock the in cannon announced that the religious ceremony had commenced.

The Metropolitan Chapter, the Honorary Canon of the Paris Church, in full canonical costume, the Cures and the Vicars in surplices and red stoles, the Members of the Diocesan Seminaries in soutane, had already assembled at 11 o'clock in the Church of St. Peter, of the Gros Caillou, and moved in procession at a quarter past 11, with the cross of the Chapter carried before them, and chanting the hymn *Veni Creator*, to the Chapel of the Champ de Mars, and took their places according to their rank. When the guns gave the signal, the Archbishop, arrayed in full canonicals, commenced the Mass of the Holy Ghost. At the moment of the elevation, another salute was fired; the drums beat to arms; the trumpets sounded the advance; 60,000 men presented arms, the whole of the infantry kneeling, and the officers not in command bent on one knee to the earth, with head uncovered. The multitude on the mounts took off their hats. When mass was over, the Archbishop, surrounded by the officiating clergy, proceeded to where the Eagles were arrayed round the altar. He raised his voice to chant the prayer, "*Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini*," and the clergy responded "Amen!" After the "*Oremus*, *Omnipotens sempiternus Deus*," the Prelate sprinkled the flags with holy water and blessed them; and then took his seat on a throne, and assumed the mitre. The standard-bearers advanced separately, knelt on the ground each with the Eagle in his hand, and the Archbishop spoke the following prayer:—

"Accipite vexilla caelesti benedictione sanctificata, saintique inimici populi christianitatis terribilia; et det vobis Dominus gratiam, ut ad ipsius nomen et honorem, cum illo hostium cunctos potenter penetretis incolumes et securi."
When the prayer was ended the Prelate gave for the whole army the kiss of peace, with the words *Pax tibi*; and the foremost standard-bearer, rising from the ground, pressed to his lips the Pontifical ring and then resumed his place. One hundred salutes from the cannon of the bridge of Jena accompanied this blessing of the Eagles. The Prelate then stood erect, arrayed in mitre and in cope, and holding the crosier, raised his hand aloft and gave an universal blessing to the army and the people, and another salute announced that the religious ceremony was over.

The Colonels to whom the standards were delivered by the Archbishop descended, and defiled round the chapel. They then proceeded to their respective regiments, delivered the eagles to the ensigns, and had them recognised by the corps in the usual manner.
At this moment cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and "*Vive Napoleon!*" were uttered; the former with much enthusiasm by the cavalry. At two o'clock the President descended from his pavilion, mounted his horse, and took up his position in front. The *défilé* commenced, and cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive Napoleon!*" were again heard. The artillery, however, preserved a degree of silence which was remarked by the spectators generally.

The clergy, upwards of 800 in number, remained on the ground to the last. A guard of honour of the Gendarmes Mobile was assigned to them, and they were conducted in procession to the Church of Gros-Caillou.

Those of the army and gendarmes who received medals or crosses of the Legion of Honour amounted to about 2000.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Russians are said to have sent 18 engineer officers on a secret mission to European Turkey, to collect information as to the resources an army of 110,000 men would find there. The state of the roads and other matters would also be inquired into. It was believed that another body of engineer officers had left secretly for Greece and Constantinople to collect more information of the same character.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 11.
MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.
Mr. SPOONER then rose to move for a select committee to enquire into the system of education now pursued at Maynooth. Promising to abstain from any observations which might wound the feelings of Roman Catholics, he said his quarrel was with the system, which he denounced as injurious to society, tending to create immorality, and being subversive of the true principles of allegiance to the Crown. It was also contrary to the Word of God, and was a national sin; but on that aspect of the question he would not then dwell. He desired that the House knew all that could be known on the subject, and believed that very few members were acquainted with the evidence that had been taken in regard to it, whilst even Roman Catholic gentlemen had, upon being made aware of the real nature of the Maynooth system, repudiated any connection between it and their religion. The hon. member quoted Sir Robert Peel's language in 1845, as justifying inquiry into the system. As to the charge of breach of faith (which would probably be brought against those who would review the question), he considered that what parliament had given parliament might withdraw, if reason were shown. Sketching the history of the grant, which was originally made in order to have education carried on at home rather than abroad, but not as any evidence of approbation of the religious system of education pursued, he reminded the House that there was no regular grant until 1845. The Roman Catholics had not met that grant in accordance with their promises. He then cited a great variety of evidence to show the nature of the teaching at the college as to the points he touched were the doctrine as to the divinity of Christ, which was taken to God only, and might be released by ecclesiastical authority when convenient, there being 24 cases in which a Roman Catholic might escape from an oath, the doctrine of non-allegiance to excommunicated Sovereigns, that of the distinction between the civil and mental sins, and that of the immunity of the clergy. He admitted that the Roman Catholic gentry of England and Ireland were as loyal and honourable as any of Her Majesty's subjects; but the principles taught by the priesthood educated in this college, to the great body of the people of Ireland over whom they had entire influence (especially in regard to the duty of evading the laws of the land), accounted for the state of the disturbed state of that country, the Ribbon conspiracies, the murders, the rebellions, and the difficulty, almost an impossibility, of obtaining evidence against criminals. Adverting to the hostility of the Irish priests to the Protestant Establishment, he dwelt upon the false declarations which, when the political priests were asked, the Roman Catholics had made on that subject. The priests, he said, were taught these doctrines at Maynooth, and taught them again to an ignorant population, unable to see that they were but devices of priestcraft for harassing the souls of men. He next referred to the recent demand by the Irish priests that the members should be returned to parliament who was not devoted to the interests of their religion, and concluded an elaborate and powerful speech, declaring that all the misconduct of the Irish people was in consequence with the teaching of Maynooth. On these grounds he demanded an inquiry, without which the country would not be satisfied.

The Marquis of Blandford seconded the motion. He said that the facts of the religious system of education, which he had just detailed, were true, the House was bound to repeat the Maynooth grant, and he believed such repeal to be necessary. He had supported the increased grant, but acquaintance with the subject had induced him to reverse his former opinion.
Mr. SCHOLEFIELD seconded the amendment.
Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said that this question, one of great difficulty, must be approached with great caution. But the state of public feeling upon the subject, and the mode in which it had been brought forward, rendered it necessary to deal with it. The present question was, whether they were or were not to enter into a proposed inquiry, and that question again depended upon whether the grant had or had not been made, having been created by the grant had a right to deal with them. He would refer to the history of the grant from 1795 up to the time when Sir Robert Peel had altered its nature. The objects of Sir Robert Peel in advocating this grant had been threefold—the providing education for a loyal and domestic body of priests for the purpose of opposing the influence of the continent, and the breaking up a wide-spread confederacy against British connection. Had or had not the objects been attained? The first had, to a certain point; but rumour said, that instead of a domestic body of priests being reared they were sent abroad, having been trained with English money, to preach their religion elsewhere. As for the necessity of the grant, the Roman Catholics had actually been raising money to found colleges of their own. In dealing with the third point, he dwelt upon the aggressive conduct of the priests, especially since the arrival of Dr. Cullen. The objects originally in view had been defeated by those who were acting under a false and ultramontane influence, and who sought to keep the Irish people subject to that influence. He thought, therefore, that the inquiry ought to be granted, as he considered that the conditions of the grant had not been fulfilled, and as the reasons for which it had been made no longer existed to the same extent as before, as funds had been provided for other ecclesiastical institutions, and generally, as Sir Robert Peel's objects had not been carried out.

Mr. OSBORNE considered this motion as a mean attempt to raise a new "*No Popery*" cry, and he refused to pander to base fanaticism. The hon. gentleman read a series of extracts from former speeches of members of the present Cabinet, to show how different were the sentiments they then boldly avowed from those just now put forth by Mr. Walpole. He concluded by a vehement denunciation of the conduct of ministers in pandering to religious prejudices.
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had referred to a speech of his from which Mr. Osborne had professed to quote, and declared that there was not in it one word of the kind cited.
Mr. OSBORNE charged the Chancellor of the Exchequer with getting out of the question in his usual ingenious manner. He admitted that the words quoted were in another speech of Mr. Disraeli's than that which had been mentioned.
Mr. B. HOPE could not resist offering his protest against an instalment of class legislation, and against an attempt to open old wounds and create new quarrels, which might go on flourishing in peace and harmony.
Mr. NEWGATE declared that he had never been prouder of his colleague (Mr. Spooner) than that night. After some strictures on the speeches of those who had opposed the motion, he insisted upon the truthfulness of the description which had been given of the conduct of the press in Ireland, and said that the address of Mr. Spooner had left the House no choice. The country had made up its mind upon the subject, but as the legislature still seemed to require public knowledge, it must accede to this proposition, and not set as nought the feelings of the nation. As for the sentiments of the Irish, he would remind the House that as soon as they emerged,

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they were eager to extricate themselves from the tyranny of their priests. He concluded by appealing to the House not to leave unsearched this career of Maynooth.
Mr. MORRELL would not oppose inquiry, for he believed that the more Maynooth was investigated, the more satisfactory would be the result. But he demanded a fair tribunal, not composed of those who had already given their verdict.
Mr. MOORE declared that the Irish priests were not national to please the opposite party, who had recently complained that they were not sufficiently ultramontane. The priests had hitherto been the only friends of Ireland, and consequently, her leaders; but if government would take up that position, the priests would hand over the keys of their fortress with a benediction.
Mr. GRANSTON would support the motion of Mr. Spooner, but objected so much to the spirit in which it had been brought forward, that he could not give his vote in silence. Unless substantial proofs could be given that all the objects of the grant had been defeated, we were bound to maintain it, and he did not believe that the failure of those objects could be shown, and added, that it would be matter of grief to him if it could be proved. If the objects of the grant had been defeated, the parliament would be withdrawn, the parliament would be withdrawn, and must be prepared to deal with the whole subject of the reconstruction of ecclesiastical arrangements in Ireland. He would suggest two variations from the proposal—one, that the inquiry should be under the direct superintendence of the government; the other, that the inquiry should not apply to the general exercise of religious worship in the State.
Mr. GRATTAN, in a vehement speech, denounced the conduct of the English towards the Irish Catholics, and exhorted the former to mind their own affairs, and leave the religion of the latter alone. Sir H. H. JONES said that Mr. Gladstone had hinted at a continuation of the system of confiscation of Irish Church property. His own objection to the motion was that within three weeks or a month of a dissolution, it was inexpedient for the House to undertake such an investigation, but he should vote for it as a recognition of the principle of inquiry.

Mr. HUME thought the proposal ill-timed, unjust, and tending to persecution.
Lord PALMERSTON intended to vote against both the amendment and the original motion. The House was entering upon a very unwise course, and one which must end either in a nullity or in danger. No case had been made out for this committee. Mr. Spooner's speech had carried his hearers back to the time when the Maynooth grant was discussed. He told the House that he had read at Maynooth, but gave elaborate dissertations on the fundamental doctrines of the Catholic religion. Complaints had been made of ultramontanism; but would that be remedied by withdrawing the College of Maynooth, and driving the Irish priests to be educated abroad? The root of this matter lay in the feelings which had been caused by the aggressive policy of Rome. He did not want that this had caused indignation in England, but we ought not at that account to punish the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland. This was a motion of vengeance, and therefore impolitic; but it was also at variance with the sound principles of policy regarding Ireland on which parliament had hitherto acted.

Serjeant MURPHY moved the adjournment of the debate.
Mr. REYNOLDS demanded whether Lord Nassau's as the organ of the Irish government, coincided in the sentiments of Mr. Walpole's *No Popery* speech? He was desirous to have an opportunity of putting the Irish people on the ground against a large amendment which, if it had the power, would repeal Catholic emancipation.
Mr. DAUMONT said that, though highly disapproving of the motion and all the arguments by which it was supported, he should vote for an adjournment, and understood, when the debate was resumed, to show the House that there was now raging in Ireland the fiercest bigotry which had ever existed.

The debate was then adjourned till Tuesday.

MINISTERIAL BANQUETS, &c.—The leading members of the government celebrated her Majesty's birthday by full dress banquets, at which large parties of noblemen and gentlemen, supporters of the present administration, assembled. The Earl of Derby, as First Lord of the Treasury, entertained a very large and distinguished party at his official residence in Downing-street, the banquet being succeeded by an assembly, at which nearly 800 leading members of the aristocracy paid their respects to the Countess of Derby. The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a large party at his mansion at Grosvenor-gate. The Earl of Malmesbury, as Foreign Secretary, entertained, the gloomy walls of the Foreign-office with a large party, at which the whole of the Foreign Ministers assembled. The Colonial Secretary, Sir John Packington, gave his political friends and employes the best dinner the Clarenceau could afford; and the Right Honourable Spencer Walpole, as Home Secretary, assembled the judges and law officers of the Crown at Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-street. The Duke of Northumberland entertained a party of 60 naval officers and others connected with the profession over which he presides, in the grand ball-room of Northumberland House. The Duke of Montrose, as Lord Steward, entertained a numerous circle at his mansion in Belgrave-square. The Marquis of Exeter, as Lord Chamberlain, received the noblemen and gentlemen of the Royal household at his residence in Grosvenor-square. The Earl of Londesborough, as Lord President, entertained a large circle of peers at his mansion in Carlton-gardens; and the Attorney-General feasted a numerous party of members of the bar with good civic fare at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street. The residences of all the ministers were brilliantly illuminated, and at each party the guests were almost without an exception, attired in full official costume of uniform. After each of the banquets the Queen's health was proposed and drunk with all the honours.

Letters from Copenhagen mention that the crystal palace building to be erected in that capital for the exhibition of works of industry of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, is to cover 4,800 yards square of area, and is to be rapidly proceeded with. The building is to be erected by subscription.

The Rajah of Coorg, a potentate from the Western Ghats, Hindostan, has arrived in England, bringing his young daughter to be educated. This is a new feature in oriental manners. The Rajah is accompanied by his two wives.

A soldier of the 67th Regiment, quartered at Dover barracks, who was confined to the guard-house on Monday night last, confessed to the sergeant of the guard that he was the murderer of the late Lord Norbury, in the south of Ireland, some ten years since, which murder, it will be remembered, was committed at noonday whilst his lordship was walking in his park.

The Quarterly Review

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852

SUPPLEMENT TO

Extracts from the English papers

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
TO THE BARRACKS

James J. J. J.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MAY 31, 1852

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