ry, or not satisfactory; but, having been made, it did appear to him to require a statement from those in authority in this country, of the terms on which they would be satisfied to settle this question. That information, he understood, had not been received by her Majesty's government, but had been declared to be totally inadmissible by our Minister in America. (Lord John Russell) confessed he thought this was a hasty proceeding on the part of the representative of her Majesty in the U. States.

But what he wished to ask was, whether the negotiations had re-commenced or were going on? He was not desirous that the papers should be presented to the House; he was willing to leave the negotiation in the hands of her Majesty's government until they could arrive at a satisfactory result had been attained, he asked for any information of the particular state of the negotiations.

One word with respect to what had fallen from the honorable member from Montrose. Her Majesty required the attention of the House to the increase in the estimates which provided for the efficiency of the military and naval services.

He could well understand that with the increased possessions of this country abroad and the consequently increased demands on the services of our military and naval forces in every part of the world, there might be reason for the increase of the estimates even at a season of profound peace, and when nothing threatened any side; and he trusted that it was on those grounds, and not on account of anything in the aspect of affairs, with reference to the United States, that Her Majesty's government had made this increase.

He, for his part, had for some time thought that the efficiency of the military force of this country at its present amount was too much tried, and that too much was demanded from that force.

His second question was this. Her Majesty stated that for several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare had afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata, and it was farther stated that Her Majesty was endeavoring to effect the pacification of those States.

He (Lord John Russell) understood that the endeavor to effect a pacification had been prosecuted by means of warlike measures, and he some what doubted whether this was the right mode of proceeding. It was true, it was stated, that the commerce of all nations had been interrupted. But it was farther stated that "acts of great barbarity had been committed unknown to the present age of civilized people." Acts of barbarity were certainly very dreadful things but he doubted whether it was wise in her Majesty's government to state that as a ground for a decisive interposition. The question had been doubtless well weighed by the noble statesman who presides over the Colonial Office, but, having been made, it did appear to him to require a statement from those in authority in this country, of the terms on which they would be satisfied to settle this question. That information, he understood, had not been received by her Majesty's government, but had been declared to be totally inadmissible by our Minister in America.

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