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at Christiania, an address to nding that in led by InterIII.—OPINIONS OF EMPERORS, STATESMEN, JURISTS, AND DIVINES IN FAVOUR OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

NAPOLOEN BUONAPARTE, 1818.

"At the Treaty of Amiens, in 1802, I had a project for general peace by drawing all the Powers to an immense reduction of their standing armies. And then, perhaps, as intelligence became universally diffused, one might be permitted to dream of the application to the great European family of an institution like the American Congress, or that of the Amphictyon, in Greece; and then what a perspective before us of greatness, of happiness, of prosperity—what a grand and magnificent spectacle! However that may be, this agglomeration of European peoples must arrive, sooner or latter, by the mere force of events. The impulse is already given, and I do not think, after my fall, and the disappearance of my system, that any balance of power will be possible in Europe, but this Union and Federation of the great nations."

—Vide "Napoleon in Exile," by B. E. O'Meara, M.D.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER I. OF RUSSIA, 1819.

The Emperor conversed very freely upon war, and his desire to establish a Congress of Nations to prevent a resort to the sword. He stated: "His soul's anxiety had been, that wars and bloodshed might cease for ever from the earth; that he had passed sleepless nights on account of it, deeply deploring the woes brought on humanity by war, and that whilst his mind was bowed before the Lord in prayer, the plan of all the Crowned Heads joining in the conclusion to submit to Arbitration whatever differences might arise among them, instead of resorting to the sword, had presented itself to his mind in such a manner that he rose from bed, and wrote what he had so sensibly felt; that his intentions had been misunderstood or misrepresented by some, but that love to God and to man was his only motive in the Divine sight."—Vide "Life of Stephen Grellet," by Benjamin Seebohm.

RICHARD COBDEN, 1846.

"I cordially approve of the expediency of recommending the insertion of an Arbitration Clause in all International Treaties, by which questions of dispute shall be settled by mediation; but may