NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

Twenty Shillings per annum, if paid in adm At the end of the year, Twenty-Ave Shillings.

municipal corporations. I feel that this goes-

VOL. XVII.]

# KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1835.

[NO. 34.

### FRESH IFIMPORTATIONS, 43 COMPRISING A GENERAL AND COMPLETE

STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER begs

to inform the public that he is receiving, by the regular traders from GREAT BRITAIN,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS

In the above line, which having been carefully selected by himself in the

ENGLISH MARKETS,

For CASH, feels confident, that every article will be of the best in its kind, and the prices found as low as those of any importing house in the trade in the Canadas.

J. H. GREER. N. B. The lowest price invariably appears in plain figures on each article.

Kingston, Oct. 3, 1835.

### NOTICE.

R. HENRY HART having violated the IVA Articles of Agreement and Copartnership, existing between him and me,-I hereby give notice, that the said Copartnership, being a is held thereby dissolved, and that I shall be no longer responsible for any act he may do in the name of Henry Hart, & Co. of Montreal, or Charles Willard, & Co. of Kingston, and further, I hereby notify the Creditors of the firm of C. W. & Co. to forward to me their accounts for adjustment, as I have determined to resist Mr. Hart's attempts to possess himself of the Assets which, I hold, solely for the benefit of the Consignees and Creditors.

The Creditors of Henry Hart, & Co. will see the propriety of looking to him for the settlement of the affairs of that fir.n.

CHARLES WILLARD. Kingston, 12th October, 1835.

# LAND FOR SALE.

ACRES of Superior LAND, 60 acres clear with an excellent SAW MILL, House and Barn, it being Lot No. 6, in the Western Elition of the Township of Kingston. For particulars apply to Edward Noble, Kingston, or James Noble, on the

Kingston, 29th August, 1835.

#### ARMY CONTRACTS. Commissariat,

Kingston, 19th September, 1835. NJOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, at noon, the 26th day of October next, from such persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts with His Majesty's Government for the following supplies for one year, from the 1st January, 1836, for the use of the Troops, Staff, and Departments at Kingston and its dependencies.

For Fresh Beef at per lb. Currency, per do. do. Soft Bread at per each Ration. Rations of Forage, at

The Rations of Forage to consist of ) of the best quality, to be 9 lbs. of Oats, delivered from the Con-16 lbs. of Hay, 6 lbs. of Straw, ) tractor's Stores.

For Charcoal, at per Bushel, Currency The Beef to be of the best quality of Ox or Heifer, properly slaughtered, and of equal proportions of hind and fore quarters, and no other, to be delivered to the troops at their respective quarters. 'The Suet not to be with-

The Bread to be manufactured from the best quality of Fine Flour, and to be warranted to keep sweet and good for at least twenty-four hours after delivery to the Troops, &c.

The Carts to be employed in carrying Bread and Meat to the Troops stationed at Point Fairburn's, corner of Church and Perth streets, Henry and Point Frederick will be permitted

to pass and repass, "toll Free." The Beef and Bread are at all times to be subject to the inspection of a Commissariat Officer, who shall be empowered to reject such as in his judgment is not of the quality described, and cause either the Bread or Beef to be immediately replaced, or in default thereof, shall purchase a proper quality of Beef, Mutton, or Salt Pork at the cost of the Contractor. . The Contractor for Beef will be required to make his issues to the Staff and Departments

wither from the Public Market House, or from one of the most convenient Commissariat Magzines at Kingston. Payment for the Beef, Bread, Forages, and Charcoal will be made monthly, by a Check on

the Bank of Upper Canada, at Kingston. The names of two responsible persons to be inserted in the Tender, as Sureties for the

performance of the Contract. Any further information may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office, Barrack Street, Kingston.

# TO LET,

THAT excellent stand for business at present occupied by Walter McCuniffe, situate at the corner of Store and King Streets. Possession will be given immediately .- For terms apply to THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

Kingston, 27th May, 1835.

WILLIAM DAWE, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR N the Courts of Law and Equity in England, has opened an Office in Mr. Counter's Brick buildings in Brock street, Kingston, where he draws Deeds, Wills, and other legal ings, with accuracy and dispatch, and on

erate terms. Mangattan, Sept. 21, 1935. New Testament for Schools.

T published, and now for sale, a handthe Press, MURRAY'S ENGLISH

JAMES MACFARLANE. Kingston, June 1, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED his winter From the Farmers' Register. Stock of London made Furs, which

AND KINGSTON

Chinchilla Muffs, Tippets, Mantillas, & Boas. Lustred, Lynx do. do. Tobolsky, Martin do. Grey Squirrel Black Sable Squirrel Tail Boas and Ruffs, White Swansdown Stocks and Ruffs,

Black and Grey Creamer Skins; And daily expected a large assortment of FUR CAPS.

WM. WILSON. Kingston, Oct 10, 1835. 30dw

# SPLENDID AND UNEQUALLED

BREIBITION, At the Mansion House, for a few days only. A grand Calygraphic Drawing,

CHEF D'ŒUVRE, executed in Vien-A na, for Napoleon Duke de Reichstadt, and intended by him as a present to the city of Paris. It represents the PRINCIPAL BATTLES of the EMPEROR NAPOLE-O.N. Namely :- The Battle of Austerlitz; Capitulation of Ulm; Meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Francis 1st, at Urtchitz; Grand Entrance of Napoleon in Vienna; the Peace of Presburgh; Entrance of Napoleon in Munich; Triumph of Napole-

The Emperor is seated on his Triumphal Car, drawn by four magnificent horses, on his ings of the basso relievos are from the originals, which now adorn the Triumphal Arch of the Tuilleries, at Paris, and were executed by remarked striking likenesses of all the Marshals and Generals of the Empire.

Also, a most Wonderful piece of Mechanism,

MUSICAL ARM CHAIR, (Which plays a number of beautiful Airs on sit-

ting down on it.) It was presented to General Lafayette by Chair bears the Arms of the great man, embroidered in gold, on blue silk velvet, and has been enriched with precious stones of all kinds and colours.

Two other pieces of Mechanical Music will be exhibited, consisting of a

# COCK and HEN.

Terms of admission, 1s. 3d.; Children, half price. Hours of admission, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night. Kingston, Oct. 17, 1835.

TO THE LADIES OF KINGSTON FRENCH LADY of distinction has for A Sale some articles of FRENCH & ENG-(under unexpected circumstances) to dispose of, and respectfully solicits the honor of their inspection of the same. The Jewellery is of the newest and most elegant fashion, and embraces a variety of Ornaments en suite in Cameo, Enamel, Diamond, Pearl and plain Gold; Ear Rings and Drops, Buckles Bracelets, Broaches, Rings, Necklaces, Chains, Egrettes, Diadems, Ornamental Combs, and Ar-

tificial Flowers. It will be exposed for a few days only at the Mansion House.

### Oct. 17, 1835. VEGETABLE OINTMENT,

For Sore Eyes, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, &c. &c. HE Subscriber, having become Agent of Mr. John McPherson, Proprietor of the above valuable remedy, will be constantly furnished with a supply. On reference to copies of Certificates in his hands, it will be found that the efficacy of this Ointment has been tested on many occasions, and that the relief afforded complaints as it is intended to cure, gives it a claim to the confidence of the public.

Sold in Boxes of from 1s. 6d. to 8s. each. JOHN HARKES, Market Square.

It may also be purchased at Mr. McPherson's residence, No. 50 St. John street, Upper Town, Quebec; Messrs. Carter & McDonnell's, St. Paul street, Montreal; Mr. David Esq., Darlington; and Agents will be appointed in the principal towns of Upper and Lower Canada, and the United States.

Kingston, Sept. 1835. Dissolution of Partnership. THE Copartnership heretofore existing be-

L tween the undersigned has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm are hereby directed to be paid to James Thomson, who will also pay all just

JAMES THOMSON. JOHN RIDDELL.

Kingston, Sep. 18, 1835.

# NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the support that his late partner and himself have received since their commencement in business; begs leave to acquaint them that he intends to continue the BAKERY BUSINESS in all its branches at the old stand in Quarry Street.

JAMES THOMSON.

### Kingston, Sep. 18, 1835. Hamilton and Port Dover Rail

Road. DURSUANT to public notice, a meeting of the Stockholders took place at Burley's Inn, in the town of Hamilton, on Monday, the 5th instant, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were duly

> Ebenezer Stinson, Allan N. Macnab, Edmund Ritchie, James M. Whyte, Colin C. Ferrie, Wm. Scott Burn,

elected :-

and Colin McNeilledge, Esquires. And on the same day, Allan N. Macnab, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the said Company. GEO. MIDDLETON,

Secretary Hamilton & Port Dover R. R. Co. Hamilton, 7th October, 1835.

### AGRICULTURAL.

ON SECURING THE CORN CROP,

THE VALUE OF ITS OFFAL. The value of the corn crop no citizens of the United States know better, or are more willing to acknowledge, than those of Virginia. If they are eincere in this acknowledgment, it will be unnecessary to use many words to prove the propriety and good sense of endeavoring to find out the most economical and ju- cutting off and putting in shocks the entire dicious mode of saving, not only the grain, but plants-and have thence formed the opinion benefiting themselves by the offal, or forage it affords. While it gives a great mass of food of the "ruffage" kind, it certainly aids astonishingly in the production of manure. But these are not all the advantages that the cultivation of this grain claims. If it can be removed off the ground in time for other crops to succeed in the same piece of ground, and in the same year, it is no small addition to its claims on the agriculturist. If the forage part of the corn crop can be saved with less labor, and more of the nutritive principles secured in every part of it, then the plan ought to be adopted. That there is nutrition in every part of the plant, the ceurse of our animals tells us at once, when the cow, and indeed the | the attention of their lordships to the language hungry horse, and mule, will devour with of a leader of that party, in reply to an inviavidity, the blanched remains in the field. If tation from Glasgow. The letter of that inprogress to the Temple of Glory. The draw- any are desirous of fully ascertaining the value of the refuse of the corn plant as a food for harmony with the wants and wishes of the animals, let them cure the blade, shuck, and people, and of acting factitiously and wickedthe first Artists of Europe. This Painting stalk, in the manner I have practised, and the ly, which letter was signed Daniel O'Connell. contains 130 Portrairs, among which will be detail of which I have given, and submit the (Hear.) He could not with such language whole to the cutting box, permitting the cut | before his eyes support the bills brought in to stuff to absorb during one night, the liquid preparation I have also pointed out, and feed on it. But they will also discover, that every acre of corn furnishes a prodigious mass of food for animals, when thus economically husbanded. Aware that thousands of corn raisers and could therefore say nothing about it. He the Artists of Geneva. This superb Arm are perfectly ignorant of the real extent of the advantages to be derived from this plant, judiciously managed, I would respectfully suggest to them, that thousands of planters are saving their corn crops in this way annually, ed. with the saving also of a vast amount of labor, loss, and to much gain-and request, that during the ensuing corn-saving season, they will give it a fair trial, taking the following course. As soon as the corn exhibits blades that require curing, pull them off, and cure, which will generally be found to be but few, until the shuck turns yellow, and the corn exhibits a glazed appearance, with considerable hardness. LISH JEWELLERY, which she is obliged By this period it will be discovered that the remaining blades, and tops, call for saving; and let this be the period of cutting down the learned lord, as to the importance of the bill. stalk at the ground, and shocking on the ground, or hauling out of the field as cut. and

of the planter who will try it. I have found the carrier process aided by shocking about fifty to sixty stalks in the shock and as far as one hundred, if the shock is made, only observing to spread it well at the bottom, tying at top with a handful of rye straw, and by it to persons afflicted with such distressing permitting the but-end of the stalks to press have trejected those means. (Hear, hear, If the weather is what may be called dry, let effecting the settlement of the tithes of Ireland those shocks strand about ten days-if wet, say and those two opportunities you have thought twelve : and in matters not if the corn is cut and shocked im a slight rain. My experience last session of Parliament you had, by the bit

shocking in an enclosure adjacent to the barn

yard or place where it will be wanted to feed

away, with most convenience. There remains

no doubt of the singular advantage of steam-

ing, every part of the refuse of corn, even the

cob-if it can be done-if it cannot, the cut-

ting up. and letting it become charged with

the preparation I have suggested, will amply

secure, in its effects on the cattle, the suffrage

of years, would prefer it. corn may be pulled off, and cribbed. And if opportunity; the necessary consequence of Brockville; J. W. Brent & Co., Toronto; the stalk is to be cut in the box, I prefer shuck- that was, that the next time the opportunity bitious views in regard to this bill. He had Brent & Co., Port Hope; Robert Fairbain, ing at the time, letting the shuck adhere to was afforded you, it would undoubtedly be the stalk, for the saving of time, and convenience of cutting up. In all cases I sprinkle salt amongst my corn when cribbing, whether of your former rejection was, that the proposal shucked, or put up in the shuck-as also every for the settlement, when again presented, species of grain, "ruffage," and hay, when I would be coupled with other conditions, stack, that I put up for winter provender. It | which that very rejection had rendered necesis too late in the day to question, or be even ignorant of the advantages of this course. After taking off the corn, the stalks, &c. may be preserved in the old fodder house mode. But for the preservation of every thing I prefer the I do not pretend to know; but I must deciboard shelter, and open barn. It is true economy, and that Is to me sufficient.

Mr. Editor, I am persuaded you will, and I majority of your lordships, by whom this offer know some of your readers will, require an of a settlement of the question has been reapology for taking up so many of the pages of jected. (Hear, hear.) your (if it could be got into the hands and heads of our agricultural population,) invaluable Register on this subject-and to you, and them, I will say, that I have received so much valuable information, consequently gratification, from the communications it contains, that I am anxious to discharge, if but a part of the debt I owe. If I cannot give coin, I am willing to give all the "proc" I have.

AGRICOLA. Alabama, July 21, 1835.

It is regretted that the foregoing observations on securing the corn crop, by cutting off the entire plant, could not have been published in time to permit the process to be tested by experiment. The communication was received late in August, and when all the space of the September No. was occupied. This mode of harvesting the entire corn crop has been long practised successfully in some parts of the north and west, with the small and hardgrained corn raised in those colder regions. We infer (from his incidental remarks) that quest a conference with the lords on the subthis is the kind 4,f corn cultivated by our cor- ject of their lordships' amendments to the mu-

respondent. If so, we should be glad to learn nicipal reform bill. The conference was whether he has tested fully by experiment, the disputed point of the small neythern corn being equally productive, in the south, with the larger and softer grained kinds. The answer furnished by our experiments would be in the negative-though perhaps they were not sufficiently varied to be conclusive. We have also tried frequently, and with various success, the mode of saving fodder as well as corn, by that the plan would not answer with the soft grained corn, even if always safe for the hard kind.]-[Countryman's Friend-

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. House of Lords, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

IRELAND. The Marquis of Londonderry has seen the Constabulary Force Bill, the Irish Registration Act, and the Dublin Police Bill, brought into the house, and was of opinion, that they were intended only to please and support a certain party in Ireland, which was opposed to its best interests. He was induced to call which he had alluded.

The Duke of Richmond rose, but loud cries were raised for

Lord Duncannon-who came forward and said that he had nothing to do with the letter. would only wonder at the opposition and the grounds of it, adopted by the moble lord, to the bills in question.

The conversation then dropped .- Adjourn-

Thursday, Sept. 2. IRISH CHURCH.

Lord Lyndhurst expressed much surprise at hearing that ministers did not intend to send down to the other house the Irish Church Bill, because it would not please a majority there. Great responsibility would rest on the shoulders of those who pursued such a course.

Viscount Melbourne: I have Fready stated what I should feel it my duty to say upon this subject. I perfectly agree with the noble and with the view to the settlement of the tithes in Ireland. I admit the evil consequences hear.) I say that responsibility is to rest on several other important points their amendthis country, nor any set of persous, more anxious than my noble friends and myself, to see this question of the tithes finally settled in Ireland. We know the difficulties in the way of such a settlement, and we propage the only which was then introduced, an opportunity On taking down the shocks to put away, the effecting this settlement; you rejected that presented in a different manner, and with different conditions. The necessary consequence sary. You have chosen also to reject this opportunity. Whatever other opportunities may afterward offer I cannot say-with whatever other conditions it may be accompanied dedly say that the responsibility of the situa-

> The Duke of Wellington denied that the measure in question was intended for the recovery of tythes. It was for the robbery of the church, by the appropriation of its revenues. If ministers wished to destroy the Protestant church in Ireland, why not openly a-

tion in which you now stand rests with the

The Marquis of Lansdowne said the bill which their lordships had rejected was one eminently calculated to ensure the Irish church from the dangers which at present surround it.

The Earl of Roden and the Earl of Wicklow condemned the course adopted by the noble Viscount in not proceeding with the bill. Lord Brougham said it was the duty of ministers to earry their own measures, and not

those of others, and which in fact they did not approve. Here the subject dropped. CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES. Lord J. Russell, and several members of the house of commons appeared at the bar, to re-

Lord Lyadhurst and the Duke of Wellington requested not to be named as forming part of the conference.

The lords appointed to manage the conference consisted of the Lord President, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Bristol, Lord Auckland, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord Matherton.

On their return, the amendments and reasons for dissent were read over, and, on the motion of lord Melbourne, it was ordered that they should be printed and taken into consideration on Friday.

> Friday, Sept. 4. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

Viscount Melbourge moved the considera-

tion of the commons' amendments. He then stated the purport of the various amendments which had been made, and recommended their lordships to discuss the matter in the same accommodating and conciliatory spirit which had been manifested by the other house. The first amendment consisted in an omission of certain words in the clause securing the rights of freemen, to which he hoped they would not object; and, in conclusion, begged to move the adoption of it.

attacked for proposing to amend them. Yet it now appeared, that the house of commons had thought it right to adopt several of the most important elterations which had been carried on his suggestion. He then proceeded to notice some of the principal amendments of the commons on their lordship's amendments. He regretted that the qualification-clause had been altered, as the number of persons qualified to act as town councillors would be greatly narrowed by the alteration. He had taken great pains to make inquiry into this subject. He had obtained returns for the purpose of showing the average amount at which persons would be rated who should have been admitted into the council under the qualification clause, as it left their lordships' house; and he had ascertained that it would have been £17 a year. The other house had, however, adopted a different qualification, by which a larger portion would be excluded. He thought he was safe in saying, that one-half of those who were admitted should be rated at £30 a year. The consequence was, that the alteration made in the other house excluded all between £17 and £30. So that if he had drawn the line within which the choice was to have been made too tight, the house of commons had drawn it still tighter. He rejoiced to find that which are likely to arise from leaving matters no objection had been made to the expunging in their present unsettled state; but I do not of the clause which gave the power of licenagree with him with respect to the quarter on | sing public houses to the town councils. He which that responsibility will Fest. (Hear, also congratulated their lordships, that on the majority of your lordships (hear, hear,) ments had been adopted by the commons. which has chosen to introduce into the bill With respect to the election of aldermen for something destructive of the Brinciple on six years instead of for life, he much regretted which it was founded. There is no man in the course taken by the commons; for he felt that the amendment of their lordships was the most important in the whole bill. However, as he found that several noble lords, who had agreed with him in opinion on this head, were nawilling to abide by their first resolution, afmeans; of removing them. Your Lordships ter Sir Robert Peel-a gentleman in whom they placed much confidence, both as to his into, or even against, newly ploughed ground. Your Lordships have had two opportunities of judgment and experience-declared his opposition to the preservation of the aldermen, he would not insist on retaining his amendment. proper to reject. (Hear, hear, hear.) In the With respect to the nomination of the justices the peace by the councils, and the dismissal

the town clerks, he would never agree to either. He concluded by denying the truth of the reports that he had been acting with amand had acted to the best of his ability. As

to ambition, he had been amply satisfied. Lord Brougham entered into a statement of the views which he had taken of the treatment of the bill in both houses. He thought it was a much better bill, as it had passed the commons, than it now was; and he lamented that the commons had considered it to be their duty to adopt the alterations which had been

made upon it. The Duke of Wellington spoke much in the same strain as Lord Lyndhurst; and said that he had solicited lord Lyndhurst to undertake the management of the bill.

After a few words from Lord Ripon, their lordships proceeded to consider the amendments-rejecting several made by the house of commons, by very decisive majorities.

House of Commons, Monday, August 31. THE CORPORATION REFORM BILL-AMEND

MENTS OF THE LORDS. At the early sitting of the house a vast num ber of petitions, praying the house not to as sent to the mutilation of the lords, were presented by different gentlemen. Among them were petitions from Salford, signed by 4300 persons, from Frome Selwood, from Bolton with 4000 signatures, from Coventry with 6000, from Bristol with 13,700, from Worces. tter with 6000, and from several of the largest parishes of London and Westminster. After

the Bristol petition had been presented, Lord John Russell rose to state the course which ministers proposed to adopt with regard to the alterations made in the municipal reform bill in the house of lords. He said-

"I rise with considerable anxiety to propose to the house the consideration of the amendtwents made by the house of lords to a bill to be retained in their offices for life. Which passed this house for the regulation of

tion does not come before the house ar one comprising only the benefit or the mischief, of certain alterations introduced by the other houses of parliament. The many petitions presented to this house, some of which I have had the honor to lay upon the table, namerously signed, shew that a degree of excitement prevails upon the subject (hear,) and that there is a dread, a more than ordinary dread, lest, agreeing or assenting in any manner to the changes made by the house of lords we should in any way compromise or forfeit our character as representing the people whose interests we are sent here to support, (cheers.) I must say that this feeling has arisen to a great degree of excitement in many places, and if in some respects it has been carried beyoud what I think the exact importance and value of the amendments we have to consider, I believe it has been caused in a great degree by the manner no less than by the matter of these amendments. I feel persuaded that if a bill which had passed this house had been at once taken into consideration by the house of lords, and if they had made simply such alterations in it as appeared to them to be necessa- . ry to correct any defects, or to add any improvements in its frameword, the temper with Lord Lyndhurst reminded the peers of the which those amendments would have been received would have been very different from in the bill, and that he had been vehemently the temper which now exists. [Hear, hear hear, and cheers.]-But I am sorry to say, that although the bill now returned to us was not immediately opposed in the house of lords in principle, there were sent through the country opinions so disparaging to it as had been approved of by this house, so injurious to the people whom it was to enfranchise, that great irritation was felt, and that irritation, I must say, was increased tenfold when a gentleman was called to the bar of the house of lords, and permitted (loud cheering) to indulge in language, not only such as might be necessary for defending, as he might have a right to defend, the rights of any persons who might be affected or injured by the bill, but language which, I think, one house of parliament ought not to permit to be used in respect to the proceedings of the other, (hear,) and which, if any one should propose that we should permit counsel at our bar to use respecting the house of lords, I should object to, because I would not allow the other branch of the legislature to be insulted at our bar. (Loud cheering.) It is not my intention to allude farther to this subject; I wish to consider in my subsequent observations the various amendments made by the house of lords, and whether it may or may not be our duty, consistently with the great principles of the measure which we have approved, to adopt or reject their amendments; but I thought that, in the position in which I stand, I should have been in some degree betraying what I think due to the character and dignity of this house if I had not taken some notice of the proceedings. With respect to the amendments themselves, which are embodied in the bill which we have now before us, there is a great distinction to be taken-and I wish at once to take it-between those parts of the bill which go to constitute the future governing body of these corporations, in the place of those bodies which are there placed by the old charters, and those other facts which necessarily came before us in the consideration of municipal reform. In the latter division I should include the presisions respecting the property which has been hitherto enjoyed by freemen in common-the right of voting for members of parliamentand some others to which I shall hereafter allude. The first division-that referring to the governing body-is, in my opinion, the most important for us to attend to; and if we can make up our minds that, by the introduction of certain alteration, and by the rejection of certain amendments which have been proposed-the bill, as sent down to us by the house of lords, might be moulded into such a shape as to give us a governing body which should for the future conduct the government of these towns in such a way, that they may for ever be and remain well and quietly governed; and if we can convince ourselves that a great reform of vast grievances and abuses can be so obtained; and that, for the future, this country would have within it municipal corporations acting with integrity and vigor, capable at once of securing the interest of those inhabitants over whom they preside, and of preserving the peace within their boundaries to the general benefit of the king's subjects-in that case I should say that we ought to consider the bill with the sole view of endeavouring to obtain that great end .- (Cheers ) The noble lord then proceeded to refer to

the amendments of the lords seriatim, and to state the course which he proposed to recommend to the house with regard to them.

First. His lordship proposed to reject as totally inconsistent with the bill, the amendment by which it is provided that one third or one-fourth of the common council shall consist of aldermen, elected for life, from the members of the existing common councils, but was willing to agree that one-third or one-fourth of the members should be chosen for six years, from the qualified rate-payers, instead of being chosen annually like the rest. One-half of the members so chosen to retire every three

Second. He proposed to reject the amendment by which the present town-clerks were

Third. He proposed to reject the clausa