(For the first time within our semembrance, there is now an arrival from England subsequent to an opening of Parliament, and so far subsequent that the files of papers do not go back to the date of the speech from the throne. We have proceedings down to the fifth work of the ings down to the fifth week of the session, but not those of the first week. In making up our summary, we are obliged to commence with Monday, the 27th of January.]

Monday, Jan. 27.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the bill to naturalize Proceedings.

Monday, Jan. 27.—The Lord Chancellor moved fibert. The Dake of Wellington objected. The bill was not truly represented by its title. It went not only to naturalize the Prince, but to give him precedence over all princes of the blood.—This he had accidentally discovered, and he wished that Lord Lyndhurst should have time to examine the bill. Lord Melliourne strongly objected to the postponement, but it was carried.

In the House Lord John Russell moved to grant 250,000 per annum to Prince A'bert. Mr. Hume moved £21,000. He regretted that any sum was proposed by ministers. The grant was not only mnecessary but injurious. It would lead the Prince into temptation, and render the Queen unpopular. The allowance of the Royal Dukes was £21,000 a year, and he could see no reason why the Drince hold how more. The Queen's civil list was already £10,000 a year more than that of William IV. and out of this list that King had saved £14,000.

Mr. Ward mentoned the income of the Presi-

William IV. and out of this first that King had saved £14,000.

Mr. Ward mensoned the income of the President of the greetst republic in the world—about one tenth of what it was proposed to grant the Prince—as at example worthy to be followed.

Mr. Home's motion was negatived, 38 to 305.

Col. Sibthorpe moved £30,000. Lord John Russell contended strongly against this reduction. He spoke warmly, and said, among other things, that no sovereign of Great Britain had eyer before been insulted in such a manner. This expression called forth indignant comments from several newbers.

Mr. O'Connell supported the grant of £50,000, Mr. O'Connell supported the grant of £50,000, briefly remarking that he did so in compliance with instructions from his constituents, who had directed him to support the Queen in every way. After a long and animated dehate the grant of £30,000 % as carried, 262 to 158.

Lord John Russell presented a memoilal from Mr. H. msard, printer to the House, stating that another suit had been commenced against him by Mr. Stockdale, for a livel—the libte being matter printed by order of the House. On motion of Lord

This was agreed to, 146 to 75.

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This was agreed to, 146 to 75.

Two of Mr. Howard's clerks were then ordered to appear before the House they have the week has been maintained, and with ordered to appear before the House they have the served notices on Mr. Hansard in a fifth action commenced by Stockdale.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.—Both Houses went in state to present addresses of congratulation to the Royal couple.

This was agreed to, 146 to 75.

Two of Mr. Howard's clerks were then ordered to appear before the House they have a little more doing. The attempt to advance wool has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has not succeeded, though the price of last week has been maintained, and with ordered to appear before the House they have a little more doing. The attempt to a little more doing. The at Tuesday, Feb. 18.—Both Houses went in state to present addresses of congratulation to the Royal couple. In the House of Commons, afterward, would be little satisfactory. The motion was hegatived on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, by a vote of 267 for the motion, 308 against it.

Monday, Feb. 3. Lord Melbourne being anxious to carry through the bill naturalizing Pince Albert, with 'rew the precedence clause. Lord Brougham asked whether that clause was to be abandoned, or brought up at some future day.—Lord Melbourne said it was not yet determined what to do. Lord Brougham ask d whether the

ceremony, and the officers of the hous hold and min sters of state, were present. It is needless to say that the taste and ingenuity of the confectioners and tab'e-deckers were prominently displayed at the festival, a splendid wedding-cake forming a prominent object of attraction.

After partaking of the sumptuous dejeune, the Royal bridal party set out for Windsor attended by the military, and on the road they were greeted by assembled thousands with the same affection and cordiality with the inhabitants of the metiopolis.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

[For the first time within our remembrance, there is now an arrival from England subsequent

As to its policy the expression of opinion was tested. A resolution de 1. ting the preference of the House for the old mode of lighting was carried, 69 to 50. A decided condemnation of the "Bude light."

Friday, Feb. 7. The privilege case was again debated at great length in House of Commons, on the motion to discharge the sheriffs from custody. The motion was rejected, 165 to 94. By a vote of 148 to 58 it was decided that Hansar! should not defend the new suit brought against him by Stockdale; and by a vote of 132 to 34, that Stockdale he committed to prison for a high contempt and breach of privilege in commencing the new action.

One of the sherifs, was ordered to be dis-charged, it appearing that his health was seriously affected by his imprisonment. In answer to a question, Mr. Labouchere stated that although clearances were given at the custom house to vessels bound for Coina, government would incur no respon-sibility for what might happen when they got there. It was stated also that there would be no

brevet on the occasion of the Queen's mar-Sir Robert Peel asked when Lord Palmersion would bring Chinese affairs before the House, but there was no reply.

Monday, Feb. 16.—In the House of Lords

The Bishop of Exeter moved an address to the queen, praying her to take measures for "preventing the diffusion of blasphemous and immoral doctrines"—meaning the doctrines of Mr. Robert Owen, and his ideas of "socialism."

The Bishop gave a lamentable account of the extent to which the publications of the "socialism" were disseminated, and of their horrible tendency; and more than intimated that they were exceptable to re-estable to

economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the Empire.

"I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure

will be felt throughout all classes of the "My Lords and Gentlemen.

"He Loris and Gentlemen.
"I learn with great sorrow that the com-mercial embatrassments which have taken place in this and in other countries are sub-jecting many of the manufacturing districts

jecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the spirit of insubordination has in some pasts of the country broken out into open violence, which was speedly repressed by the firmness and energy of the magistrates, and by the stradiness and goodfoonduct of my troops. I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wiedom, and upon the good sense and right feeling of my people, for the manufactor of order, the protection of property as fir as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of the empire."

TRADE.

The trade of Blackburn is said to be very flat and unsatisfactory. Some descriptions of yarn are lower in price; money is exceedingly scarce, and taken as a whole, the prospect for the trade is any-thing but a flattering one. Very little business was done at Rochdale last

best which has occurred for many months batt, both as regards the quantity sold, and the paces realized. The chief demand was in low facy woollens and some descriptions of ight fancy gods.

Prices begin to look up, but are far from b ingremunerating. Wools are in greater demand, with a tendency to rise. Work is more plentiful, and

another suit had been commenced against him by Mr. Stockdale, for a libel—the libel being matter of the Rajah of Satara—which. Str printed by order of the House. On motion of Lord John Mr. Howard, Stockdale's attorney, was ordered to attend the House.

The printed by order of the House. On motion of Lord John Rossell offered to attend the House.

The printed by order of the House. On motion of Lord John Rossell offered to attend the House.

The printed by order of the House. On motion of Lord John Rossell offered a resolution that Stockdale had been guilty constituted, does not possess the confidence of this House.

The printed by order of the House.

The warehouses gradually assume is more active aspect. On the whole, there is a decided change for the better.

There was no improvement in Brailford piece at great length. Lord John Russell offered a resolution that Stockdale had been guilty of a contrapt, and that all sheriffs, agents, offiers, see, who should all him, would also the whole, there is a decided change for the better.

There was no improvement in Brailford piece at present of the company of the printed by orders of the house.

The printed by order of the House.

The warehouses gradually assume is a treat free begin to look up, but are far from being remember to the dethronement of the dethronement of the Change for the Butter or the warehouses gradually assume is a treat free for the words at a proper time.

The printed by orders of the House. Stockdale had been guilty of a contrapt, and that all sheriffs, agents, offiers of the warehouses gradually assume is a treat free for the warehouses gradually assume is a treat free for the warehouses of

FRANCE. Correspondence of Commercial Advert ser.

port of the motion. The debate was inderesting, to the Hornal couple.

If the House of Commons, slierward, would be little satisfactory. The motion was voted of 287 for the motion, 308 segarated to the Hornal couple.

Moday, Feb. 3. Land Melbourne being acts the question of privilege was taken into carry through the bill naturalizing Pince them to carry through the bill naturalizing Pince motion to arrive through the bill naturalizing Pince motion to carry through the pill naturalizing Pince motion to carry through the pill naturalizing Pince motion to carry through the pill naturalizing Pince motion to arrive through the pill naturalizing Pince motion to arrive through the pill naturalizing Pince motion to arrive through the pill naturalizing Pince and Part of the question of privilege was taken in the question of privilege was taken and the private of the part of the part of the private of the part of the question of privilege was taken and the private of the part of the question of privilege was taken and the private of the part of the question of privilege was taken and part of the question of privilege was taken and part of the part of the question of privilege was taken and part of the question of privilege was taken and part of the part of the question of privilege was taken and part of the question of privilege was taken and part of the question of privilege was taken and part of the question of privilege was taken and part of the part of

did not know how they could be put down by Government.

The Duke of Wellington said that socialism had taken not extensively in this country.

The Bishop of London said the social doctrines were promulgated in a weekly paper, published in London, and having an immense circulation.

That paper ought to have been put down long ago.

Finally the address was agreed to.

Finally the address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons the privilege affiir and the longer with a longer

in London, and having an immense circulation.—
That paper ought to have been put down long ago.
Finally the address was agreed to.
In the House of Commons the privilege affair was up again. The Speaker was circulation ing to the affairs of Canada should be land to be his warrant against Mr. Howard.

Mr. Slaney moved for a select committee to inquire into the causes of discontent among the working orders.

The motion was debated at length, but finally withdrawn.

Mr. Talfourd moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of copyright. Granted, 75 to 53.

Thursday, Fab. 8. In the House of Lords.

The motion have been put down long ago.
In the House of Commons.

The motion of the most distinguish—of skill and vatour.

Of Messicurs Passy and Dafaire it may be truly side of that further papers relations and the law of consider that they consider this as a cabinet question, which will determine their confine acce in office.

A discussion of some interect has arisen in the character of the Municipal Corporation of Ireland.

The motion was debated at length, but finally withdrawn.

Mr. Talfourd moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of copyright. Granted, 75 to 53.

Thursday, Fab. 8. In the House of Lords.

cabinet will admit of. The latter admits to the

fected.

The Chamber of Commerce, and the merchants of Marseilles, have subscribed a considerable sum for the establishment of steam boats between the United States and that port. I have already communicated the resolutions of the merchants at Havie to adopt the same plan.

A measure is now in progress before the Council of State, which deserves universal imitation; that of reducing patent dues so as to enable the poorest inventor to reap the fruit of his industry; a boon which has hitherto been bestowed on the wealthy alone.

wealthy alone.

Considerable attention has for some time past

week; but the prices have undergone no change.

In the woof market there has also been very little
doing, but prices remain firm.

At Halfax market last week manufactures made a general stand for higher rates, which checked, in a good measure, the amount of business that would she wise have been done. It is thought that a general and permanent advance—though not of much amount—will be established next the case of the conversion is estimated at 5 francs each musket, which being applied to double the number of arms in use will cause an outlay of 3,600,000 francs.

not of much amount—will be established next week. It is understood that there are many orders in town.

There was on the whole a little more tusiness done at Leeds last week, but no change in the value of any description of goods, although stocks are by no means heavy. There is a little more apparently doing in the foreign watchouses this week than of late, but there is not that stir which the mannfacturers wish to see, or that must take place before any decided advance in prices can be established.

Huddersfield market last week was one of the Huddersfield market last week are of the scaned.

A dispatch has just been received from Marshal Valee, which announces that the colony is tranquil and no farther incursions have taken place.

A private letter from Tangiers states that numerous agents of Abdel-Kader are endeavoring to stir up the previnces of Morocco against the French, by preaching the holy war. Similar accounts arrive from Tunis. In both these states considerable intiation exists against the Christian conquerors of Algeria, and we may readily conceive that nothing short of fear will prevent their contributing both men and money, in order to tid themselves, if possible, of a formidable and a hated neighbor. It is sumised that 40,000 rectuits mg between the botained from these parts. Christendom, however, is not to be beaten. The once splendid See of St. Augustin at Bono (Hippona) is restored, under circumstances which must eventually spread the Gospel in one form or other over the whole African continent.

upon them places of honor and trust. Maro'o has been appointed to a situation of great dignity.

Hostilities have not yet commenced against the Carlist forts. The reported evacuation of Passages by the English is a mistake. The 150 troops who recently returned to England were men who had completed their regular time of service, and were discharged.

This Lord Normanby defield, making light, however, of the whole matter. He did not think the socialists were likely to make any great aumber of converts.

Lord Melbourne said the doctaines of the most serious and doctaines of the most serious and doctaines and the department.

The Bishop of London said that socialism had taken toot extensively in this country.

The Bishop of London, and having an improvement in the complete success, and that in the expedition to the Westward of the angle and the dignative paper, published in London, and having an improvement in the complete success, and that in the case of the Bank of England, to the 4th instant, show an increase of bullion, and in or other foreign sugars; and forty-one are of native growth.

The quarterly averages of the Bank of England, to the 4th instant, show an increase of the two proposed the complete succession to the two proposed in the returns of the previous and in or other foreign sugars; and forty-one are of native growth.

The quarterly averages of the Bank of England, to the 4th instant, show an increase of bullion, when compared with the returns of the princesses on the returns of the princess of Saxe Cobourg, is fixed for discount as treation to a matter country. I have given, and shall contain the current of the community of the current of the current of the princess of Saxe Cobourg, is fixed for discount as treation to a matter, of £510,000 or £3,964,000. The increase of the thinks the returns of the princesses of the two matter, of £510,000 or £3,964,000. The increase of the thinks the the thinks the returns of the princesses of the securities have increased £68,000, the deposition of an acceptance of princes.

The Lord Normanby deficient with the community averages of the thinks the the returns of the princesses of the community are community averages of the thinks the the thinks continue to the current of the community averages of the thinks the thinks continue to the foreign sugars; and forty-one are of antive growth.

The Lord Normanby de when compared with the returns of the previous quarter, of £510,000 or £3,964,000. The increase in the circulation is small, being only £145,000. The securities have increased £68,000, the deposits have increased £68,000, the deposits have increased £434,000, and the rest £8,000. These results are favorable, and if the continental exchanges had taken a similar turn, the affairs of the Bank of England might be viewed as in a position of returning strength; but the reduction in the rates of discount has not as yet been followed up by the general improvement in the manufac uring districts which was expected, altho?

It is subscriber, of whose character or circumstances he knows nothing;

6. Because it is impossible to issue a good, creditable, useful paper in a country village, and trust every body for payment, without losing money by it;

7. Because there is a general laxity of morals with regard to paying the Printer; thousands who as in a position of returning strength; but the reduction in the rates of discount has not as yet been followed up by the general improvement in the manufac uring districts which was expected, altho?

payments in advance, and we find that if we in- new offices and increasing the tend to live we must adopt it too. The immense efficiency a losses that are sustained on the credit system compel us for self-protection to take a better plan.

thing said in it is as applicable to Canada as to the States, were not too great for the work that the States.

NEWSPAPERS AND CASH.

Abundant experience has convinced us, that the cash system is in the long run, the only one upon which newspapers and periodicals can be prosperously and independently conducted. The charges for subscription are individually so small, and yet so vitally important in the aggregate, that the trouble and expense of making collections are too apt to absorb all the autic mated profits and to defeat the hopes of the proprietor. A subscriber when dunned for a two or tiree dollar bill is too apt inconsiderately to regard it as a pairty business to importune him for so trifling an amount. He does not reflect, that three thousand subscribers beones not reflect, that three thousand subscribers being of the same mind with himself, might, by declining the liquidation of these "pairty amounts," seriously embarrass a large establishment. For ourselves, we started upon the cash system and mean to stuck to it. We case see no reason why a man should not pay his two or three dollars down when subscribing for a newspaper, as well as his two dollars when starting in a resolution.

under circumstances which most eventually spread the Gospel in one form or other over the whole African continent.

THE GRADUAL ADVANCE OF RUSSIA TOW ARD INDIA.

Accounts from Odessa furnish additional particulas of the expedition to Khiva. It consists of 14,000 infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, and several corps of cavalry, whose amount is not named. Eleven thousand camels are employed for the conveyance of stores and ammunition. When the Russians have learned the way

were discharged.

LONDON, Feb. 10—the quarterly averages of the knows has been regularly published for nineteen years, and is morally certain to be issued for nineteen to the 4th instant, show an increase of bullion, teen years longer, than that the publisher should

orn to a much better use than ma- sioners' Reports put in our hands, and shall proceed to make some remarks on them. We have to themselves. formerly expressed the general dissatisfaction that | examine and report on their own offices or those of their friends—a proceeding which and the decease of a Sheriff, his Dec Thursday, Feb. 6. In the House of Lords awarm debate on the state of the navy; the opposition peers contending that it was in a weighted condition as to numbers and the very attention to

cabinet will admit of. The latter admits to the fullest extent the importance of removing all restrictions to free trade, but dares not at present enter into a conflict with certain private interests, which would probably bring a storm about their heads. The English commissioners have agreed to reduce the duties on wines, brandies, looking glasses, stained papers, and other French manufacture. France reduces the duties on inon ware sained that the duties en linea thread shall only be auginented in a limited preportion.

On this last point, it may be remarked that petitions are pouring into the Chambers, claiming prohibitory duties.

The negotiations with Holland are also brought to a satisfactory issue by mutual concession. The Rhine will be opened to foreign imports through that country, on payment of certain duties beyond those received in Alsace through Holland, at 30 fr., per hundred kilogrammes instead of 20 by Havre, and it is supposed that after the experiment has been tried, a reduction of the amount will be effected.

The Chamber of Commerce, and the merchants ness of their departments, were better abie to a port thereon-would have been much better by simplifying public business, instead pel us for self-protection to take a better plan.

In order to explain the importance of this more fully, we have copied the following arti le from the New Yorker, merely remarking that every like white suits, stating that the fees allowed

and, consequently, the fees greatly is adopting shorter f rms and proceedings out. This remark will apply to publ out. This remark will apply to public as well as law.

The Commissioners state that "many views are, of course, open to objection, and of the subjects introduced might have be mented on at greater length, and donible greater perspicitly, had time be circum permitted." If they had not time to do juthe subjects of their Reports, it was not of the Assembly. or the Assembly; for if their addre of the Cor missioners were lempt yed vestigations long before the commission mally acknowledged. Indeed, from very important result has followed very important result has followed the they were not the men to produce it. I not the disinferested men that the Commi quired—and were not likely to recommeasure that would materially lessen salaries. They have been, perhaps, as as could be expected from office holders, in all the inferior offices that do not compared to the control of the control o offices, except in one case which is ebe attributed to the time and mode

to be attributed to the conflict of Sur The first Report relates to the office of Sur Public Gools, and Clerk of the Crown and Parties on the first relate to the expurities on the first relate to the expurities and not conflict from an and not conflict from an analysis of conflict from a eir duties; the prompt collection and moneys by them, either for private the Crown; the expense of conveying priform place to place, with the state of the and the discipline pursued in them.

On the office of Sheriff the Committee vestigation report that in some District credit is due, while in others great laxif regularity have prevailed." They for elation to the collection of moneys, the quent and well-grounded complaints proceed, and remedial measures are inc called for.? They therefore propose an measures, to increase the property qual all incumbrances, (the present q £750;) and a security to the Govern in £500, and two sureties in £250 personal obligation, himself in £1000,

a personal obligation, himself in £1000, and a ties in the same amount, the whole to be just by affidavit. The total security would the £4000—that is, real estate £1000, personal a rity £1,500, sureties £1,500. This would be ficient to guarantee both the public and the firm all loss. It is also proposed that the dof Sheriff shall be vacated every four year, that the person shall not be re-appointed unless addition to the various securities, &c., the Components of the person shall persifer that the has faith. Queen's Bench shall certify that he has faith over, writs executed, and the general be office for his Court, the better to enable the of Queen's Bench to grant the necessary cr

cious, and calculated to secure a right pe of the Sheriff's duties. But the guarantee for a faithful discharg has been totally overlooked by the A debase of constrable length ensured, upon the awkward position in which the House was placed by this matter of pivileg.

Tuesday, Feb. 4. In the House of Lords the same matter was brought upon a spetition from the same state frondly read to the same matter was brought upon a spetition from the same state frondly read to the same matter was brought upon a spetition from the same state frondly read to the same state frondl -and that is -a prompt dismissal from of plained away, as there is hardly any does not admit of some colourable exci public servant was removed as soon as he of ser-just as private servants are dismissed when he offend, it would be found that this one rule use operate more powerfully to maintain good belt viour than any other that could be devised. Determine the recommendation of the committee's recommendation of the could be devised. Some weeks ago we published the Report of the | Committee's recommendation, that the off Committee's recommendation, that the mine Sheriff should be vacated every four years is see approach to this rule, but it does not go far enough The office should be vacated, or rather, the obstance of the should be dismissed, every four weeks if he list in his duties. Perhaps the Commissioners as a fraid to propose this rule, lest it should be apple to the many less.

The Committee propose that a summar

s are audited by the Di mmissioners could not inte hough, that a tariff of feet strates to be allowed to

the Public Gaels, many of the Public Gaois, many or insufficient, and hardly a mit of a proper classificationsed to authorize the appnet, or more than one, to it years in the province, a Executive, who should the te carry the required a mil law a rate on the Dissue. We think great care irrespensible magistra irresponsible magistra nd money at their ple-ient proof in this Distr oney by magistrates, the venow to pay double ency. Wheever expe

porance, negligence, espondent takes except ast number, that " gove s is the people's servan ic master." By "gove he Executive; and the bedience to its own w at to the will of the p

their representatives. their united will. Th e servants in this respec ields up his own will, a majority which the Exe Individually each man i lectively the whole people they are above the exe ils they are below it. To for any man's sole will, enarchy, but it is the ser anarchy, but it is the ser As A WHOLE. By the B ple through their represe policy of the government arse of the executive, an of course the superior pressed through their es checked or modified by the other branches of the general rule, the poli determined by the repre The Tories generally n a or corruption, to bring the es under the control of the bled the latter to enforce or to the people's. There observed, but the spi oroken. The executive ple collectively, as well controlling their repres over all, and virtually, if a will and nower. These the difficulty raised by Chronicle's apologist for

t that he is not worth not n muddy headed until we so, and now he h s prove our exposure of his fa about his words; as i to his words alone. se; he has not attempte his double shuffle only It is not true either, tha A Freeholder's " letters. uations are also untruhat neither his bray no om the electors of Lene -The accounts by the aused the price of flour ork Courier of the 10th accounts by the Great

ed favorable, particularlest staple products. The ave been received by at from \$4.50 a \$4.75, a ave been countermander in the 11th the Courier s ar and Grain—In conseq om England having been to received at very low i extremely inactive and on the decline; 200 bil in taken at \$5,25, on time ontreal on the 12th, th fine flour was 33s. 9d. publication of the Em YMAN has been resumed. onths. It has been oved, but is still at the The present number gi

Albert, now the happy Queen. To Emigrants is journal will be high rto been; news from ales being collected in it skill. The following at the paper is to be co system :have on a former occasi on it \$5000; but this m which is ruinous to fatal system again, and

nust carry rigidly in it deviation. He will its as light as possible eccive payments year y in advance.? ers of the Montreal appeared here. It is tronage. It is to be ot of Bishop McDone the Great Western, bu Appleby, Wm. Ket Elmore, Esqrs., have line Commissioners for

ather continues wints. The ice still holds i ds, and persons on foot ansit steamer commence Editor of the Upper Ca-

he Editor of the Upper Ca
An act passed our Legisl
wetter regulating all the
the Province; and, in of
is specially provided
the Army or Navy, may
NEN. NON DUTY; of cour
so engaged they must
their neighbours. At a
of the said road last wee
ise their Collectors to ca
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quence of these instruct
if No. I gate (a most resped the gate for one year
a) demanded payment of
was riding for pleasure;
a complaint to A. Mana
e is one of those who re
asking the said act) who,

