

that with all the shortcomings, of which more uncompromising Reformers complain, they are still better than the Tories, and they ask if it is wise upon a question of this sort to peril their continuance in office. We admit, and we admit thankfully their superiority. We feel that we have obtained from them much that we could not have obtained from the Tories, and that they have manfully endeavoured to free us from grievances which yet exist. We know that their colonial policy, save in the unhappy instance of the West India Islands, where the spirit of Lord Stanley seems still to predominate, has been just and humane. It has been to them that we owe the existence of the Caffres as a race, to be converted and civilised, and the provisions which have been made for the preservation of the uncivilised races with whom, in all regions of the world, our colonial fellow subjects may come in contact. We appreciate all the services they have rendered to the cause of freedom and of humanity, and we wish that they would appreciate justly their own services. We ask then, will they allow the Tories to come in rather than concede the Ballot? Will they rate at so small a price the good they might themselves effect, as to refuse to purchase it by such a measure? We wish to keep the Tories out. The nation joins in the wish. Will Ministers refuse to allow the means of effecting this? If they do, it will be difficult for them to persuade the country of the sincerity of their own professions. It would be fair and consistent on the part of the electors to say,—“You regard your own continuance in office as of less value than the Ballot—so also do we;” and to act in the spirit of this sentiment.

If Lord Melbourne and his colleagues are sincere to their professions, that they retain office not for the sake of patronage and pay, but because they believe mighty interests are involved in the struggle of parties—and we attribute the latter motive to them—can they pretend that the evil of the Ballot is so great as of itself to outweigh all these interests?

We have spoken of the Ballot as the object of very general desire on the part of the electors throughout the kingdom. A measure thus extensively demanded ought not to be lightly, and we imagine cannot be safely rejected. Government has still time and opportunity to reconsider the opinion that has been recently pronounced, and we trust that, for their own sakes, they will avail themselves of it.

[From the Cheltenham Free Press.]

Since the Duke of Wellington made his memorable declaration in 1830, that there should be no reform,—nothing more suicidal has escaped the mouth of a Minister, than the speeches of Lord John Russell on Monday and Tuesday nights. The unqualified announcement that the Cabinet will neither yield the ballot, the extension of the suffrage, nor triennial Parliaments, together with the grounds on which this decision is founded,—have fallen like a thunderbolt on the supporters of Government throughout the kingdom.

[From the Leicester Mercury.]

In a review of the debate on the Address, there is much every way to regret. That Mr Wakley should have chosen so inopportune a time—a time when unanimity was so desirable—for pressing upon Government such extensive questions as the ballot, the shortening of Parliaments, and the extension of suffrage, we cannot but regard as most unfortunate. The declarations, however, which were thus elicited from the leader of the House of Commons, are matter of far deeper concern to us. He has distinctly announced to the country his determination to proceed no farther in that high-road of Reform which lies through these measures. What trifling diversions he may see fit to make from the road, to revive a decaying popularity, we know not; nor, we confess, do we much care. We clearly perceive, from his own intimations, that such petty concessions as he may make, will only be permitted by the policy of that party, the echo of whose

damatory cheers on the evening of last Tuesday, ought to ring in his ears as long as he can remember any thing.

[From the Manchester Times.]

We remember no occurrence, since the notable declaration of the Duke of Wellington against all Reform, which has caused more dismay and astonishment, mixed with feelings of indignation, in the minds of ardent Reformers, than the avowal made by Lord John Russell, at the opening of Parliament, that he would oppose the Ballot and other practical reforms, as measures tantamount to the Reform Bill. We can scarcely bring ourselves to believe all that is rumoured upon the subject of the views and designs of the Queen's Ministry. We do hope, notwithstanding that the indiscretion of the Home Secretary has almost placed such a course beyond reach, that the Whigs will learn enough of the state of public opinion, from the country during the next week, to induce them to commence that work of safe, rational, and indispensable reformation, that is so imperiously demanded, not only by the wants, but the convictions of the people. We warn and entreat them to be true to themselves, and to the best interests of the country. We implore them to recollect, that as Reformers alone they have attained to office, and that they will lose their power if they attempt to govern this country upon Tory principles. Let us not, however, forget our duty to ourselves. At a time when a course of Government is uncertain, it behoves the people to be decided and energetic. Let the Reformers be on the alert; a few more days must decide whether we must prepare to fight a battle against both sections of the aristocracy—Whig and Tory; if so, we shall be prepared for the struggle without one shadow of a doubt about the result. To the people we say—BEWARE!

[From the Edinburgh Chronicle.]

We have given Lord John Russell's speech in reply to Mr Wakley very full; and sorry are we to find that he declares himself against the ballot and other necessary reforms of the Reform Bill, which the people have their hearts set upon, and are determined to obtain. We hope, however, that a charitable construction of his words may lead us to hope that he will not, in his Ministerial capacity, oppose the ballot, though he may not extend to it the support of the Cabinet. We yet hope it may be made an open question. But, oppose it or not, it must soon be carried. We agree with the opinion expressed by Mr O'Connell at the Stockport dinner. 'I am going to Parliament,' said he, 'to insist upon having the reform Bill properly worked out; more especially what is deemed essential in that Bill—and I will tell you what I consider most essential—vote by ballot. I think the present Ministry can hardly stand, and they ought not to stand if they are opposed to the ballot.' We re-echo this sentiment most cordially; but, notwithstanding Lord John Russell's speech, which we regard as injudicious, we yet hope that the sense of the country as to the ballot will be listened to by Ministers, and that they will grant this measure, and other large measures of reform. At any rate, the people must be true to themselves, and we have no fear as to their ultimate triumph.

[From the Aberdeen Herald.]

If Mr Wakley acted foolishly in bringing forward his amendment, Lord John Russell displayed little more wisdom in the tone he adopted in reference to the three great Radical questions. His Lordship in effect declared that he considered the Reform Bill a final measure; that he would do nothing to improve it beyond making a few trifling alterations in the detail of its working, that he would resist any attempt to give greater width or security to the representation of the people, and that if the country wanted changes, they must get rid of him. A more ill advised declaration his Lordship could not have uttered; it was, in fact, little better than a second edition of the Duke of Wellington's celebrated protest against Reform.—

Does his Lordship mean to say that the present unequal distribution of members—some constituencies of 160 voters returning two, and that of 7,000 returning no more—is to be perpetuated? Will he do nothing to check the gross venality of corrupt freemen? Is there to be no end to intimidation, cajolery and bribing of voters? Surely his Lordship does not mean this. He must have spoken inadvertently; he must have given utterance to sentiments not his own, under a feeling of irritation at the attack that had been made on his government. But if he is really in earnest, then we much fear that, in the words of Mr Ward, he had sealed his political death-warrant; for either he must destroy the abuses of the representative system, or they will destroy him.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCEP SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:—

THE WALDENSES,
Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphiny.

By WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.

Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by the most eminent artists of the day. The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 6d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

SWITZERLAND;

By the same; illustrated with a series of Views taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.


SCOTLAND;

By the same; illustrated by a series of Views taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 5d each. Subscriptions to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen.

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,
 One half of that new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS, Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.
Apply to J. Dawson. [October 11.]

IN THE PRESS,
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED
(At this Office.)
A NEW SELECTION OF
CHURCH MUSIC,
TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay. Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.
May, 1837.