The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

Office in Hatfield's Brick Building, Market-square.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1831.

Vol. III. No. 39.

The Garland.

ALL ARE THINE.

Thou art, O God, the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see;
Its glow by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from Thee.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

When day, with farewell beam, delays
Among the opening clouds of even,
And we can almost think we gaze
Through golden vistas into Heaven—
Those hues, that make the sun's decline
So soft, so radiant, Lord! are thine.

When night, with wings of starry gloom,
O'ershadows all the earth and skies,
Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plume
Is sparkling with unnumbered eyes—
That sacred gloom, those suns divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord! are thine.

When youthful spring around us breathes,
Thy Spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And every flower the summer wreathes,
Is born beneath thy kindling eye—
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

O God! I am a little child
Who fain to thee would pray,
But am so mazed in folly's wild,
I know not what to say.

O teach my light and erring tongue
To render thanks to thee;
And mould my simple heart while young,
To deep humility.

For thou hast made me what I am,
With brightest hopes before,
And put a reasoning soul within,
To live for evermore.

That thou art kind, and great, and good,
I joyfully believe;
But, oh! thy boundless love to man,
My mind cannot conceive.

That thou shouldst send thine only Son
From regions of the sky,
For this whole sinful race of mine
A dreadful death to die,

I cannot grasp. But teach me, Lord,
With grateful heart to bow;
And be that reverenced and adored,
Which none conceives but Thou.

MISCELLANEA.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE—For the Year 1830.

JULY.

24. Returns are published at Paris of the new Members of the Chamber of Deputies; from which it appears that 270 Opposition Members are returned, 145 Ministerial, and 13 of the neutral party. The liberal party count on triumph as certain.

25. The French Ministry present a report to the King, inveighing in the bitterest terms against the Press and the conduct of the electors, who again returned 221 of the Deputies who voted for the obnoxious Address. They at the same time recommend an alteration of the Charter.

26. The French King issues three ordinances, dated St. Cloud, July 25, by which he dissolves the Chambers, destroys the liberty of the Press, and alters the law of elections. These ordinances cause the utmost terror and astonishment at Paris, and depress the Funds four francs.

—The French Papers inveigh in the strongest terms against the ordinances, and declare the "Body Politic dissolved."

—The Editors of the *National* and the *Temps* resist the officers who come to break their Presses. Disturbances break out in the Palais Royal, and at the Hotel of Prince de Polignac. The mob break his windows.

27. Paris is in a complete state of insurrection, and the population evince their determination to resist the ordinances. All the shops of the Palais Royal, and most of those in the principal streets, are shut. Fighting commences between the gensdarmes and people; numbers on both sides are killed. Prince Polignac and the other Ministers make their escape from Paris.

21 Paris still continues in a state of insurrection.—The Royal arms are every where pulled down and burnt in the streets. The troops in several places are disarmed by the people. Marmont, at the head of the Royal Guard and other troops, attacks the city, and Paris is declared in a state of siege. The Exchange is shut. Cannon are directed against the Rue St. Denis, and the Royal troops in that quarter prevail.

—The Deputies in Paris protest against the ordinances, and declare their meeting permanent. The Duke of Orleans is invited to assume the function of Lieutenant General of the kingdom.

—The Hotel de Ville is attacked and carried by the people, with great loss of lives. The tri-coloured flag waves on the Notre Dame & the Hotel de Ville.

— National Guard is reorganized, & join the people.

29. The fighting is general throughout Paris, and, at a moderate computation, 150,000 men are engaged in mortal combat. The slaughter is immense. The people in every quarter are victorious, and preparations are making for fortifying the city. Several Englishmen fight on the side of the people.

30. General Lafayette takes the command of the National Guards.

—The heat throughout England is excessive, the thermometer being frequently above 80.

31. The Duke of Orleans issues an Address to the inhabitants of Paris, and accepts the office of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. Provisional Ministers are appointed.

—The Municipal Commission of Paris also publishes an address, commencing with these words, "Charles X. has ceased to reign over France."

—The Royal Family of France quit St. Cloud for Rambouillet, between two and three in the morning.

AUGUST.

1. The Duke of Orleans subscribes 100,000 francs (£4,000) for the relief of the wounded citizens of Paris. The nation resumes the tri-coloured flag.

— Ex-Minister Peyronnet is arrested at Tours.

3. The French Chambers meet, and the Session is opened with a speech from the Duke of Orleans, as Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, in which he announces that Charles X. and his son had renounced their rights to the throne of France. The ex-King quits Rambouillet for Cherbourg.

7. The French Chambers offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans, who accepts it, under the title of the King of the French. Long and interesting debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the occasion.

—Ninety-three Peers are disqualified, by a vote of the Chamber, from taking their seats under the new Government.

M. de Chateaubriand, in the Chamber of Peers, moves that the Crown be given to the Duke of Bordeaux. The motion is rejected by a great majority.

—During this sitting, and others about the period, several most important changes are made in the French Charter. The Catholic religion abolished as the State religion.

9. The Duke of Orleans takes the oaths as King of the French in the Chamber of Peers.

—Great fermentation begins to display itself in the Netherlands, relative to the French Revolution.

11. A dreadful fire breaks out in Bartholomew Close which destroys houses and other property to the amount of £200,000.

13. Salverte, in the Chamber of Deputies, prefers a charge of high treason against the ex-ministers.

15. Prince Polignac is arrested at Granville, in the disguise of a domestic.

—Charles X. and suite arrive at Spithead.

—M. de Tracy moves in the Chamber of Deputies, that the punishment of death be abolished. The motion is favourably received.

21. An experiment is made on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, for the purpose of ascertaining the speed of the machine, some of which proceeded at the rate of 20 miles in the hour.

24. Chas. X. takes his residence at Lulworth Castle.

25. A revolution breaks out at Brussels, when the population and the City-Guard overpower the military. Many houses are burnt down: among the rest, that of Van Maanen, and a number of persons, calculated at about 2,500, are killed.

26. The Magistrates of Brussels issue a proclamation abolishing certain municipal taxes and calling on the citizens to preserve tranquillity.

27. The Duke of Bourbon, father of the Duke D'Enghein, dies, supposed by his own hand, at the Castle of St. Leu, in the 75th year of his age.

—The ex-Ministers are committed to the Castle of Vincennes.

29 A grand review of 60,000 National Guards, in their new costume, takes place at the Champ de Mars.

31. The announcement in the French Papers of the recognition of Louis Phillippe by the Court of St. James's causes great satisfaction at Paris.

Seige of Zaragoza.—The streets were barricaded and entrenched; every strong building was fortified; the doors and windows of private houses were built up, and the whole front of them pierced with loop holes. The people gave themselves and all they possessed to the war. The population was one vast garrison, and the "city was all fortress," even the women were regularly enrolled in companies to serve the sick and to aid the combatants. The countess Burita, a lady most feminine in person and most heroic in heart, commanded these devoted females. Long after the walls of Zaragoza fell, the city resisted. The stern contest was continued from house to house.—In vault and cellar, on balcony and in chamber the deadly war waged without any intermission. By the slow and sure process of the mine the assailants worked their terrific path and daily explosions told loudly of their onward way. Meantime the bombardment was fierce and constant and the fighting incessant. Every house was a post; the crash of falling buildings was continual. Three thousand pounds of powder were placed beneath the University, and, with a direful explosion the once peaceful building fell. While the struggle was yet fierce and alive, came pestilence into those vaults and cellars where the aged and the women and the children lay sheltered from the storm of shells, they sickened in vast numbers, and died where they lay. The survivors left them in their tomb; or, if charitable hands carried the corpses out to the door of some ruined church, there they lay unburied, in large and fearful companies of shapes that rotted and dissolved. The bones of more than 40,000 persons of every age and sex, lay all about, above and below the earth, horrible to the hasty tread.—Some 12,000 sickly and feeble men survived to lay down those arms which they could scarcely support.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. Memoirs of Wellington.*

Rachel's Tomb.—"Whose is that simple monument afar off," asked the lady, "if it be a memorial of the dead, that stands alone in the plain at some distance?" "That simple tomb," said the Armenian, "for such it is, was not reared by christian hands, but by those of their Saracen foe. You look on it with deep interest," he continued, while his own eye was fixed intensely on the sweet and melancholy features of the youthful woman; "it tells, far more impressively than the proudest sepulchre, that in the wilderness sleeps the beautiful wife, the devoted mother, who had made exile, sorrow, and oppression dear to the banished man. The Saracen pauses in the wild, to kneel beside it; and the Arab forgets his fierceness there; and the memory and the love of Rachel are remembered, while the very fragments of cities have perished around."—*Exiles of Palestine.*

From the New England Farmer.

Sand and Clay.—The principal ingredients of a good soil are sand, clay and lime or calcareous earth. Either of these when existing separately, is found to be incapable of supporting vegetation; it is only by a due and proper combination of them, that a productive soil is formed.

The loose and open texture of a sandy soil greatly facilitates evaporation. It therefore requires a retentive, tenacious substance, to bind the parts together, and thereby to retard the evaporation of moisture, and the volatile parts of such animal and vegetable substances as may be mixed with it. Clay has been found to be the best adapted to this purpose. It has been ascertained that eleven parts of sand and one of clay will form a soil capable of supporting vegetation, but the more nearly equal the parts of each, the better will be the soil. By a judicious blending of these opposite qualities of the earth, the Messrs. Wellington, two very enterprising farmers of the town of Medford, have converted their sandy barrens, and stiff, unyielding clays into rich, friable soils, of astonishing fertility. After making liberal applications of manure, with but little effect, they have resorted to their sand banks and their clay pits, and by an alternate application of each to the other, they have found them to be mines of wealth.

Fruit Trees.—Early the last spring, I caused the trunks of the trees in a young orchard to be brushed over with a composition of lime, clay, and manure from the cattle linter, mixed together and made of the consistency of a thin paste; and afterwards during the whole summer season, I pastured several calves in the enclosure without the slightest injury to a single tree. While the calves would freely gnaw the rails of the fence and the clean branches of the trees thrown into them, they would refrain from the standing trunks, upon the first touch of their tongues to the composition

Sneezing.—The custom of saying, God bless you, when a person in company sneezes, is derived from sternuation being considered as a crisis of the plague at Athens, and the hope that, when it was attained, the patient had a chance of recovery.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

POLITICAL.

REFORM MEETING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, WALES.—(CONCLUDED.)

The Rev. D. Nihil—It becomes every man with a spark of patriotism in his bosom, to stand forward on the present occasion, and avow his sentiments. Generally, I admit, it is improper for a clergyman to mix himself up with politics; but it is his Duty to guard the Morals and the moral feelings also, of his people; and sure I am (exclaimed the Rev. Gent. with much emphasis) that if any discussion involves more particularly the Morals of the people, it is that of Parliamentary Reform. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, it could not fail to strike you—I am sure it astonished *me*—to find that neither of the gentlemen who oppose Mr. Owen's resolutions, urge one word in objection to them. (Cheers.) They uttered not the shadow of an argument to oppose them. (Cheers.) They condescended not to put forth one fact, one word, no, not a syllable in their disproof, nor in their disparagement. (Reiterated cheers.) Says the gallant Mover of the Amendment, "Don't embarrass the Government, by your petitions and your opinions!" Gentlemen, the object of the Resolutions is to strengthen, not to embarrass his Majesty's Ministers. If government mean fairly, we strengthen their hands; if not, we compel them to sincerity. (Cheers.) Why should we not tell them what we want? Why should we not candidly inform them of our sentiments which accord with their own, and express *our* intention manfully to support *them?* (Cheers.) If Col. Davies's amendment is adopted, it will destroy the object of this meeting; it will disappoint the expectations of the county;—I say it with grief, that it will bring distress and sorrow on every man I address. (Cheers.) The object of the Amendments is to screen the "Rotten Boroughs." Gentlemen, the object of the Original Resolutions is to hold the Rotten Borough System up to public abhorrence, and to cause it to be abolished. (Great cheering.) If we wait till Government, unsupported by the voice of the people, brings forward its measure for Reform, we shall be too late. If Government fall short of our expectations, our publicly expressed opinions may cause them to re-consider their measures, and alter them to suit the expectations of the country. If they propose any measure short of disfranchising the Rotten Boroughs, they will be supported in Parliament by all the Representatives of *those* boroughs, by every Placeholder and Pensioner,—by every man in Parliament, who "has no business there." (Cheers.) Must not we attempt to dissuade them from this course? Or must we wait till they have adopted it, and then grumble at our own disappointment. (Great cheering.) If Reform is defeated at all, it will be in the House of Lords. Therefore we must shew the Nobility, that for their own safety they must not oppose it, (Cheers) We must take precautions that Reform be not defeated, and the Government who patronize it defeated, by a selfish Aristocracy, or we shall lose the chance of gaining it forever, and we call into its place, one of the worst evils that can befal a country.—Morality, Religion, the best interests of the Country, demand Parliamentary Reform; and we must gain it, by rolling to the doors of Parliament a tide of Public Opinion, which it will be impossible to resist.—(Three rounds of cheers followed this speech.)

The Rev. Mr. Luxmoore—On a subject involving a change in every institution in the kingdom, it becomes the duty of every freeholder to express his opinion I felt it my duty to come prepared with a Resolution embodying my sentiments; and should that Resolution not meet even with a seconder, still I shall have the satisfaction of doing my duty; and I am confident that if not at present, before many years have passed over the heads of this meeting, they will agree with me in the necessity of some such measure as that I am about to submit. I am not an enemy to Reform; on the contrary, I avow myself a reformer. (Cheers) But I say it is the Agricultural interest that requires support in the Houses of Parliament. That is the interest which is condemned and attacked on all sides. Most of those I address must be aware that the most popular method of influencing voters in boroughs, is to promise to vote for destroying all protection to agriculture. It is possible some remedy might be found for any evils attending the system of county elections, by raising the value of the franchise but this point I leave in the hands of others. The Rev. Gent. concluded by moving the following amendment:

"*That your petitioners have heard with unfeigned gratitude the declaration of his Majesty's advisers, that the most rigid Economy is to be enforced in every department of the State, and they humbly pray that the fulfilment of this declaration may be enforced by your honourable house, as far as it may be consistent with the dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and the welfare of the United Kingdom.*

"*That your petitioners have also heard that it is the intention of his Majesty's advisers to submit to your honourable house a proposition for a Reform in the representation of the people. That your petitioners, confidently relying upon the protection hitherto afforded to every description of property, have invested their capital in the cultivation and improvement of the soil; and whilst they cheerfully concur in the necessity of the proposed measure, they humbly pray your honourable house, that such a provision may be made for the adequate Representation of the Agricultural Interest of this Kingdom, as may ensure its continued prosperity.*"

R. Price, Esq. (Gunley), thought it a very improper time to bring forward a question calculated to add to the excitement which so unfortunately existed. The agitation of the question of Reform, at this period, was in his opinion, injurious. [Cheers and hisses.] Government themselves had taken up the question, and had given the best proof that they were in earnest, by already appointing a Committee to investigate the amount of the Salaries of Public Officers, and to reduce them as far as was practicable; and they had put into the hands of that Committee the very shears of Reform, by naming Mr. Hume [cheers] as a member of it. In these circumstances, it would be better to wait the result of the investigation of that Committee, and, if they did not do what they promised, then he had no doubt the meeting would, individually and collectively, desire to second Mr. Owen's Resolutions. Mr. Price concluded by seconding Mr. Luxmore's amendment.

Lord Clive.—The subject now before the meeting I am of opinion is one of great importance, and deserves the attention of all classes of his Majesty's subjects. [Cheers.] This also appears to have been the opinion of Ministers, who have announced their intention shortly to propose a measure to Parliament embodying the results of their experience and combined judgment. Of their sincerity in this intention I have no doubt.—[Cheers] On the contrary, I think their credit and stability as a Ministry is in some degree involved in the fulfilment of their intentions. What then is the object of this meeting? In the eyes of the public it will not appear intended for the support of Ministers, but to throw a doubt on their sincerity, and raise suspicion in the minds of the public. [Cheers, and cries of No! No!] At a period of considerable suffering, and some excitement, I could have wished we had met to discuss, not the opinionative measure of Reform, but to help the distresses of our poorer countrymen by another mode [Cheers.] These distresses, in my opinion, arise from causes over which Government have little or no controul. I say, therefore, if we assembled at all, I wish it had been to assist the distresses of those poor neighbours whom Providence has in some measure committed to our care, rather by our own personal exertions than by applying to Parliament for Reform. My opinion, I repeat, is, that the causes of that distress lie far beyond the reach of the present, as they have been of the previous Administrations. With respect to the three sets of Resolutions before the meeting [continued his Lordship] I wish some little modification of each to be adopted, which would meet the views of all, and prevent the unpleasant necessity of a division, or the spectacle of divided and opposed opinions among those he had the honour to address. I am sure [exclaimed his Lordship] if I thought that voting for any of the three sets of resolutions now before the meeting would relieve the distress, or cause the employment, of one of the least of our poor neighbours, I should vote for it with all my heart. [Cheers.] But I think, on the contrary, that it will rather have the effect of withdrawing our attention from these domestic ties, and squandering it in discussing the great question of Parliamentary Reform. His Lordship, in reference to a remark that none of the War Taxes had been reduced, instanced, as proof of the contrary, the reduction of the Taxes on Hops, Candles, Salt, Beer, and above all, the Property Tax, which last, it was his opinion, was not a judicious reduction, that tax affecting chiefly the upper ranks of society, whilst had a reduction to a similar extent been made in taxes affecting the middle and lower classes, the effects would have been readily and extensively felt. In short, it was his opinion that much of the present distress would have been avoided had a properly modified property tax been continued, and other taxes repealed. [Cheers.] In conclusion, his Lordship hoped that, whatever resolutions the meeting adopted, the same good feeling that had always prevailed in the county, would continue; and that his learned friend [Mr. Owen], and the other gentlemen around him, would still feel the same pleasure they had hitherto done, in meeting to administer the laws; in attending to the other interests of the county; and in consulting on the best methods of employing and relieving their poor neighbours and dependants. Loud and continued Cheering.]

Sir W. W. Wynn.—To attempt alteration in the system of boroughs, at least so far as to do away with them altogether, is impossible; for the best members who ever sat in the House of Commons were sent from those boroughs. I only allude to this thing, without justifying it; but I don't see a way out of the difficulty. On the other hand, the Borough of Liverpool, which makes so near approach to universal suffrage, has just cost the gentlemen who stood for it £80,000: and in Preston a contest promising a similar result is now going on. My opinion is, we should wait to see what Government does. I know not what alteration for the better can be made in the representation of counties, except perhaps admitting copyholders to vote; but that would not affect the county of Montgomery, in which there was not a single copyholder.

Wm. Pugh, Esq. (Bryntiworch)—The question now before the meeting has assumed an aspect which calls upon every freeholder manfully to avow his opinions. The atrocious borough system which degraded the representation of the country, has been so disposed of by my reverend friend (Mr Nihil) that not one word shall I utter to injure the effect of his eloquent arguments. (Cheers.) It has been hinted that some personal feelings, not in unison with the professed object of the requisition, had incited some of those whose names appear attached to that requisition. I disclaim—I utterly disclaim the existence of any such motive. (Cheers) The only object the requisitionists had in view was the benefit of the nation, which is deeply involved in the question of Parliamentary Reform. (Cheers.) I am sorry for the opposition which has been made to-day to the adoption of resolutions praying for Reform. The gentlemen who oppose these resolutions say they agree with us in all or most of them, then why should we be ashamed of telling the truth, which it is admitted these resolutions contain? (Loud cheers.) I am happy to see the noble Lord (Clive) present at this meeting, because it gives the county of Montgomery an opportunity of expressing the feelings of respect it entertained towards him. (Great cheering.) But I must beg to differ from his Lordship with respect to the necessity for calling this meeting, or for calling one to consider plans for relieving our poor neighbours. Not one of those whose names appear to that requisition but was ready to meet and to exert himself to the uttermost for the relief of the existing distress, though it might be a question whether active *private* exertions were not a more proper medium. It has been asked, why is the meeting called at all, when ministers stand pledged to Reform? I answer,—the meeting is called to support ministers. (Cheers.) And I add, that unless they are supported, they never will succeed in their intentions. (Cheers) There is a member of His Majesty's Government among us: will he stand forward to say, that ministers can carry Reform without the support of the people? No. I repeat, unless the public voice is made to bear upon the question—to bear upon it strongly and tremendously—(Great cheering)—ministers and their measure will be beaten. We are told to wait till we see the plan of Government. If we do, we shall wait till the question is lost, and our hopes—the country's hopes—defeated. I say, let us give them our support, and if their measure falls short of our expectations, let us assemble again, and tell them so. (Great cheering.) Ministers can do nothing in this question without the support of the people. Now then is our time to step forward and hold up their hands (Great cheers.) It has been said that Mr. Burke, among others, obtained a seat in Parliament for a Rotten Borough. The fact was so; but what said Mr. Burke of the system. He said that "seats in the House of Commons were bought and sold like cattle in Smithfield market." This was his opinion of the system of Rotten Boroughs (Cheers) It was true that in Liverpool, and other places a vast deal nearer, gross corruption prevailed among the electors; but in those places the franchise was enjoyed chiefly by the lowest classes, whilst most of the wealthy inhabitants had not the right of voting. This was one of the greatest arguments in favour of Reform. (Cheers) I am not he thought that we are advocates for extending the right of voting to all, or what is called Universal Suffrage. We abominate such schemes. We hold that universal suffrage would be the ruin of the kingdom (Great cheering.) But we also hold that the present borough system precludes all freedom of election; and we likewise are of opinion that no member sent to the House of Commons by the influence of a nominee ought to be permitted to take his seat. If men of talent and eminence could not easily get into the House under a reformed system, let them go to the House of Lords. But let not that be made an argument for the continuance of a system which was the abundant parent of every vice, debauchery and immorality that could disgrace a country. (Cheering.)

The Right Hon. C. W. Wynn—It was not my intention to address this meeting to-day. I considered it rather my duty, as a man who had put forth his claim to be your Representative, to collect your opinions, rather than to deliver my own. In ten successive Parliaments I have enjoyed the dignity of being your Representative; for, the eleventh time I claim your support, and I now ask your indulgence whilst I express my opinion on the various resolutions now proposed for your adoption. The question of Parliamentary Reform is involved on all sides with difficulties. It has been my study, quietly and with moderation, to purify the House of Commons, by punishing gross instances of the abuse of the elective franchise—taking that which was abused from those who abused it, and giving it to those Great Communities which, on every principle of the British Constitution, ought to be represented. (Great cheering) An increase of the number of Representatives in Parliament is not to be desired. The Union with Ireland has raised that number as high as can well be permitted to exercise the functions of Legislators, and therefore the safest way appeared to me to be to give the elective franchise to those great communities (of which I have spoken) at proper times, and under circumstances, which, while adding none to the numbers in Parliament, operated as a punishment on venal and corrupted electors. This it has always been my desire to see done (Cheers.) No law has been given by Government of their intention to bring before the country the question of Parliamentary Reform. I feel confident that the measure to be proposed will be guided and shielded by caution and moderation, lest, in tearing away abuses and corruptions, a part of the sound fabric of the constitution be irretrievably injured. I admit readily that the Parliamentary Representation of the country may be improved: But that the difficulties of the country arise from the State of that representation, I altogether deny. Mr. Owen has stated to you that many of the War Taxes yet remain: and so they do, and so they must. It is useless to deceive you. No reform in Parliament can relieve you from these burdens, unless you deprive those who lent you their money in your hour of necessity and trouble, of the means of their existence. (Cheers.) I am old enough to remember that the County of Montgomery was forward in supporting the measures from which the necessity for those burdens arose. Your sentiments always were, "We are engaged in a contest for our best interests; and are ready to support that contest with our lives and property." From this pledge you cannot recede. Many staked their property on the faith of that pledge; and sooner than I, as an individual, would consent to rob the public creditor, I would consent to have my right arm struck from my body. (Cheers.) Therefore I say it is hopeless to expect great relief from your burdens, from any Reform in Parliament; because the greatest part of those burdens is employed to pay the Interest of a Debt, contracted with your own desire, and which cannot be got rid of without ruining for ever those who put confidence in your honesty. I am now in course of soliciting your suffrages in order to become your Representative. If I am the object of your wishes, I shall proceed to my duties, as the free representative of free electors. (Cheers.) You must send me free to give my voice as my judgment dictates, or you must not send me at all. That judgment may be erroneous; but it shall be exercised to the best of my ability, and influenced only by feelings of honor and integrity. (Cheers.) If I am wanting in integrity and ability, in God's name select another; but I am confident no man can serve you more honestly and with more upright intention than it is my object to do—The time is now come I think, when Parliament ought to apply itself to the State of the Representation. That there are abuses in that representation, all of us admit; but when we come to consider the remedies, we disagree, and are as far separated as those who are *for*, and those who are *against*, Reform. How then is any plan to be formed and carried into execution? Simply by mutual accommodation—by each man giving way a little, and adopting a little. With that view I wish the adoption by this meeting of the Amendment of Col. Davies.—(Cheers and hisses.) What the intentions of Government are I only partly know, and it would but frustrate those intentions to declare them prematurely. All I ask is, your confidence in Government till they disclose their plan. If the "Rotten Boroughs" are removed, some other plan must be adopted to get able men into Parliament, or they never will get in, except through such a medium: and I should be sorry for that time ever to come when it would be necessary for an able man to depend on The Crown to make him a Peer before he could get into Parliament. [Cheers.]]

J. Hayes Lyon, Esq.—We can perceive, from the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that it is not the intention of his Majesty's Government to destroy the system of Rotten Boroughs—

Mr. Wynn.—Sir, I must appeal against any such conclusion being gathered from what I have said today. I know nothing of the intentions of Government. I state only my own opinions.—

Mr Hayes Lyon.—I am quite aware of the qualification, with which the Right Hon Gentleman accompanies his declaration; but we can make a shrewd inference from that declaration. [Cheers.] At all events, it is evidently the opinion of Sir Watkin Wynn and of Mr. C. Wynn, that the Rotten Boroughs ought to be continued.—

Sir W. W. Wynn.—I only started the difficulty.—The meeting may rest assured that the Rotten Borough System shall receive no advocacy from me. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hayes Lyon.—At any rate the Hon. Bart. had commenced the close borough system, by expressing his opinion of the difficulty of men of talent getting into Parliament without the aid of those avenues.—There are, however, other ways by which men of ability could be returned to Parliament. For how did Mr. Brougham sit for Yorkshire, and Mr. Hume for Middlesex, if there were no medium but the rotten boroughs by which such men could be returned? It had been said that Parliamentary Reform would not mitigate the severity of public distress: he thought it would, because it would give a new security to those who felt no interest in the country's welfare. The Right Hon. Gent. had said that in cases of delinquency, he would transfer the representation to large towns and that was the sum total of his view of Reform! [No," from Mr. Wynn.] If such was the opinion also of the meeting, then, by all means, strike out those parts of the first set of resolutions that had been objected to. But if it was not the opinion of the meeting, then let them cling to those resolutions. [Cheers.] Something had been said of the difficulties and the differences on this subject, and the irritation of the present moment, and that, therefore, this was not the time to agitate the question of Reform. He thought otherwise: he thought it would give the people more confidence in the higher orders. They had been told by the Noble Lord that it would have been better for them to have stayed home, to examine into and alleviate wants of their poor neighbours. He trusted the duty thus pointed out had been performed by many here present; and their object in coming here was to recommend measures that would further tend to the same desirable result. [Cheers.] With respect to the omission of two of the first set of resolutions, he wished to know how ministers *could* carry Reform, if the close and rotten boroughs were not to be attacked; for while those boroughs remained, there would always be a Majority against any useful Reform; and if Ministers were not now supported by the people they could not carry their intentions of Reform into effect. The Reform sanctioned by the Right Hon. Gent would take place when venality was perpetrated; but the object of the Requisitionists was to prevent the occurrence of venality. [Cheers.] He, therefore, would stand by the original Resolutions.

The Right Hon. C. W. Wynn wished to explain that nothing from his statements ought to be gathered respecting the intended measure of Ministers: he did not know them, and therefore could not tell them. He certainly did think the time is come when it is desirable to consider Whether it is not better to remove the representation of decayed and venal boroughs to populous and wealthy towns. But there are difficulties in doing this, as he had already stated. Does any man suppose that Lord Brougham's abilities would have been so conspicuous as to raise him to the representation of Yorkshire, if he had not first made known those talents as the member for Winchelsea? Or that the patient ardour and usefulness of Mr. Hume could have been known to the Freeholders of Middlesex, if he had not first distinguished himself as the Member for a Scotch Borough? He stated these matters to show the impracticability of one uniform system; and that if close boroughs had not existed, the country at large would perhaps have been deprived of many valuable Laws, and of great Reforms. Indeed he (Mr Wynn) knew not of any Reform that would make any material difference in the H. of Commons from what it is at present; for from his own experience he believed the majority were sincerely occupied in promoting the welfare of the country.

Mr Brown.—Why could not the people discover able men, and elect independent ones, as well as the proprietors of boroughs?

W. Owen, Esq. said he need not reply at length to several arguments adduced against the Resolutions he had proposed to the meeting, for it had been already ably performed by his friends: indeed the Rev. Mr. Nihil had utterly destroyed the objections raised against these Resolutions.

The High Sheriff said, he submitted to the meeting whether it was expedient to read the 3 sets of Resolutions? or whether if he first put the Original Resolutions, and these were adopted, it would not render it unnecessary to put the others? [The majority of the meeting were decidedly in favour of this latter proposition.] The High Sheriff then put the question on the first series of Resolutions, namely, those proposed by Mr. Owen on the part of the Requisitionists. On the show of hands being declared—two or three to one in favour of these Resolutions,—several rounds of applause followed. [The amendments were not put.]