

Again, take the county of Bedford, with a rural population of 18,524 inhabitants; its registered voters under the reform act were 3,909 whilst Antrim, with a population of 316,909, had only 3,487 registered voters—that is Bedford had an absolute majority of near 500 voters over Antrim, notwithstanding the enormous disproportion in the number of its inhabitants.

Hartford, with the population of 95,977 inhabitants, had 5,013 registered voters; while Galway with 381,264 inhabitants, had only 3,061 electors.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England, with only 19,384 inhabitants, had 1,290 voters, while Longford had only 1,204; absolutely two less than Rutlandshire.

Again, Huntingdon, with a population of 47,779 inhabitants had 2,674 voters; while Donnegal, with a population of 289,149, had only 1,248 voters; and Limerick, one of the wealthiest counties in Ireland, with an opulent agricultural population of 248,801 inhabitants, had only 2,565 electors.

Nay, even the Isle of Wight, with only 28,731 inhabitants, had 1,167 voters, while Mayo with 256,328 inhabitants had only 1,240 voters, and Protestant Tyrone, with a population of 310,000 inhabitants, had only 1,151 electors, absolutely 16 voters less than the Isle of Wight.

The Island of Anglesea, also with a population of only 38,508 inhabitants, had 1,187 voters; while Kildare, with 108,428 inhabitants, had only 1,164 voters; just 26 voters less than the Anglesea, and six less than the Isle of Wight.

Even if we compare the largest counties in both countries, Yorkshire, with an agricultural population of 913,738 inhabitants, and Cork, with a population of 703,716, we will find that the English county had 33,164 electors, while the Irish one had only 3,386.

We find, therefore, that England, in her rural situation of 5,386,000 inhabitants, had 344,564 county voters; while Ireland, in a similar proportion of 7,027,509 inhabitants, had only 60,607 registered electors.

SECOND REPORT ON THE FRANCHISE IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

The consequence of all these defects in the Irish reform act is, that the disproportion between the number of electors to English and Irish cities and boroughs, when compared to the relative population is as great as in the counties. For we find from the same return, that after the reform act, Exeter, with a population of 27,932 inhabitants, had 3,426 voters—Hull, with 35,746 inhabitants, had 4,275, electors—while Waterford, with a population of 28,821 inhabitants, had only 1,278 electors, being in ratio of 3 to 1.

Again, comparing the largest cities and boroughs in Ireland with the smaller ones in England, we find the following results:

Worcester with a population of 26,313 inhabitants, has 2,603 voters; while Limerick, with a population of 66,554 inhabitants, has only 2,850 electors.

The city of Cork, with 110,000 inhabitants, had only 3,650 electors, including the non-resident freemen; while Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with a population of 42,260 inhabitants, had 4,952 electors—both of them more than Cork, which last city has more than treble the number of inhabitants of either of the two; and Bristol, with 107,338 inhabitants, not equal to the population of Cork, has 10,847 voters, being three times the constituency of the Irish city.

If, too, we compare the smaller boroughs in both countries together, we find that those which barely escaped schedule A, with populations varying from 2 to 3,000 inhabitants, have more electors than

the boroughs in Ireland returned by the Act of Union, with from 10 to 12,000 inhabitants.

For example, Wallingford, Laureston, Warham, Arundel, have all under 3,000 inhabitants, while the electoral constituencies in all exceed 300 voters: Howover in Athlone and Bandon, with over 10,000 inhabitants in each, the voters do not exceed 250, and in many others, such as Kinsale, Colairn, and New Ross, the available constituency falls far short of 200 voters.

If also we compare the metropolitan constituencies of both countries, where an equality in household value may be expected, we will find that Dublin, with a population of 210,000 inhabitants, had only 2,081 voters, including all the bad freemen lately manufactured by the corporation, while the city of London, with a population of only 122,000 inhabitants, had 18,614 electors, and only 17,315 houses above £10 value.

Nothing can more clearly illustrate the disadvantages under which the Irish cities labor, with respect to the £10 household franchise, than the comparison of the number of houses of £10 a year clear value in London, and the number of electors upon that qualification, with the number of similar houses in Dublin, and of similar electors.

These facts appear from parliamentary returns. The number of £10 houses in the city of London are 17,315, and the number of electors appear to be 18,634; whilst in Dublin, the number of houses of £10 value, according to Sherrard's valuation, amounted to 14,105; while the number of electors only amount to 9,081.—Thus in the city of London, there are more electors than £10 householders, whereas in the city of Dublin the aggregate of electors does not amount to within one-third of the number of 10 householders.

WALES COMPARED WITH IRELAND. Wales has a population of 800,000. In Cork the rural population is 713,715. How are they respectively represented? Wales has twenty-eight members; Cork, with nearly the same population, has but two.

Here is a parliamentary paper; it was published in 1832, and the sessional number is 206. It states the relative amounts of the English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish revenue in that year, and there is no smaller paper of a later date that I am aware of—

The Irish revenue was £4,393,000. The Welsh revenue was 348,000.

This is the exhibition which the return makes of what the hon. member considers the superior wealth of the principality of Wales. That principality, in point of fact, falls below Ireland in any of those pretensions to representation founded upon wealth. I have looked into the amounts of the revenue collected in the single port of Cork, and they exceed that of the principality of Wales. There are no annual records to be referred to in such a case, but I find that in one year the customs of Cork amounted to £263,000; and in another year the excise amounted to £272,000. These amounts give, I believe, a fair average view of the revenue collected in the port of Cork, and their total is £535,000. The receipts of Wales are only £348,000. Cork, then, is entitled to more members than the entire principality of Wales, on these very grounds on which Great Britain justifies her overwhelming numerical superiority in the House of Commons. If Wales have not a representation disproportioned to her wealth, Cork ought to return 43 members of Parliament.

The honorable and learned gentleman having closed his speech, the Court adjourned to ten o'clock tomorrow.

GENERAL GROCERY, LIQUOR, AND PROVISION STORE

BRANIGAN begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has recommenced his old calling at his former stand, next door to Mr Ecclestones Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market price Hamilton, June, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to his numerous friends, for the flattering support received during the time of his Co-partnership, and begs to inform them, that in future the establishment will be carried on by the undersigned, who begs to solicit a continuance of their favours.

HENRY GIROUD, Hamilton Livery Stables, July 21, 1843.

NOTICE, THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Henry Giroud and Robert McKay, Livery Stable Keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts due to the above Firm are requested to be paid immediately to Henry Giroud or Robert McKay, who will pay all accounts due by said Firm.

HENRY GIROUD, ROBERT MCKAY, Witness to the signing of the above LEGATT DOWNING, Hamilton, July 21, 1843.

O. K. LEVINGS, UNDERTAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Hamilton and its vicinity, that he has opened an UNDERTAKER'S WAREROOM in Mr. H. CLARK'S Premises, John Street, where he will always have on hand every size of plain and elegantly finished Oak, Walnut, Cherry and Pine

OFFINS, Together with every description of Funeral appendages.

Funerals attended on the most reasonable terms.

The charge for the use of Hearse, with Dresses, is £1. Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Boot & Shoe Maker, returns his sincere thanks to his customer and the public for the patronage he has hitherto received; and begs to inform them that he has removed from Mr. Erwin's block to the house in part occupied by Mr. Rolston, John Street, where he will be happy to attend on his patrons; and begs also to remark that his work is reduced to the lowest prices, to suit the times, for which either cash or produce will be taken. Hamilton Nov. 1, 1843.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

The cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy, as a preventative should be kept by every family constantly on hand; no administration the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the cases as incurable.

This Medicine can be had at Bickle's Medical Hall; also at the Drug-gist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer, Hamilton.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication: A Digest of the Criminal Laws, passed since 1835, containing also the Township Officer's Act, and some Forms for the use of Justices.—By Henry C. R. Beecher, Esquire.—Price 6s.

Fame and glory of England vindicated Every Boy's Book; or a Digest of the British Constitution.—By John George Bridges, Esq.—Price 2s. 6d.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, March, 1843.

ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

JUST Published, No. 1. of this elegantly illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novels, and will be continued every fortnight, until their completion.

Some conception of the style of this Work may be known from the fact, that the British publishers have expended no less a sum than £30,000 on the illustrations alone.—Price 3s. each No.

No. III. of the People's Edition of the Waverly Novels is just issued, and will be continued on the 1st of each month.—Price 9d.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Montreal. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton. RAMSAY, ARMOUR, & Co. Kingston.

Copies may also be obtained from the following agents:—Messrs A. Davidson Niagara; J. Craig, London; H. Scobie, Toronto; G. Kerr & Co, Perth; A. Gray, Bytown; and J. Carey & Co. Quebec.

BIBLES, PRAYER AND PSALM BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and well selected stock of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books; at very moderate prices, and in every variety of binding.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843.

THE Subscribers have received further supplies of Catholic Bibles and Prayer Books, &c: among them will be found

The Douay Bible and Testament Key of Heaven; Path to Paradise; Garden of the Soul; Key to Paradise; Poor Man's Manual; Catholic Catechism.

Sold wholesale or retail, by A. H. ARMOUR, & Co., King Street, Hamilton. Decemoe; 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE PROTESTANT OR NEGATIVE FAITH; 3rd Edition, by the Very Rev. W. P. McDonald, V. G.

Orders for the above very interesting work are required to be sent to the Catholic Office immediately, as only a very limited number of copies are struck off.—Single copies in cloth, 1s. 3d. Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, KING STREET.

HAMILTON—CANADA BY NELSON DEVEREUX.

THE Subscriber having completed his new brick Building, in King Street, (on the side of his old stand) respectfully informs the Public that it is now open for their accomodation, and solicits a continuance of the generous patronage he has heretofore received, and for which he returns his most grateful thanks.

N. DEVEREUX, Hamilton, 1843.