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Painting, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

October—1831.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
19 Wednesday - -	6 40	5 20	4 12	9 56
20 Thursday - -	6 42	5 18	5 25	10 40
21 Friday - -	6 44	5 16	rises.	11 19
22 Saturday - -	6 45	5 15	6 39	11 59
23 Sunday - -	6 47	5 13	7 20	0 39
24 Monday - -	6 48	5 12	8 8	1 21
25 Tuesday - -	6 50	5 10	9 3	2 7

Full Moon 21st, 4h. 20m. morning.

THE GARLAND.

THE PRAYER IN THE WILDERNESS.*

Soul of our souls! and safeguard of the world!
Sustaine—Thou only canst—the sick at heart;
Restore their languid spirits, and recall
Their lost affections unto Thee and Thine!—Wordsworth.

In the deep wilderness, unseen she pray'd,
The daughter of Jerusalem:—alone,
With all the still, small whispers of the night,
And with the searching glances of the stars,
And with her God, alone! She lifted up
Her sad, sweet voice, while trembling o'er her head
The dark leaves thrill'd with prayer—the tearful prayer
Of woman's quenchless, yet repentant love.

"Father of spirits, hear!
Look on the inmost soul, to thee reveal'd;
Look on the fountain of the burning tear,
Before Thy sight, in solitude unseal'd!

"Hear, Father! hear and aid!
If I have loved too well, if I have shed,
In my vain fondness, o'er a mortal head
Gifts, on Thy shrine, my God, more fitly laid:

"If I have sought to live
Not in one light, and made a mortal eye
The lonely star of my idolatry,
—Thou, that art Love! oh, pity and forgive!

"Chasten'd and school'd at last,
No more, no more my struggling spirit burns,
But fix'd on Thee, from that vain worship turns!
—What have I said?—the deep dream is not past!

"Yet hear!—if *still* I love,
Oh! still too fondly—if, for ever seen,
An earthly image comes my soul between
And Thy calm glory, Father! throned above:

"If still a voice is near,
(Even while I strive these wanderings to controul)
An earthly voice, disquieting my soul,
With its deep music, too intensely dear:

"O Father, draw to Thee
My lost affections back!—the dreaming eyes
Clear from their mist—sustain the heart that dies;
Give the worn soul once more its pinions free!

"I must love on, O God!
This bosom *must* love on!—but let Thy breath
Touch and make pure the flame that knows not death
Bearing it up to Heaven, Love's own abode!"

Ages and ages past, the Wilderness,
With its dark cedars; and the thrilling Night,
With her pale stars; and the mysterious winds,
Fraught with all sound, were conscious of those prayers.
—How many such hath woman's bursting heart
Since then in silence and in darkness breath'd,
Like a dim night-flower's odour, up to God!

Felicia Hemans.

* Suggested by the picture of a kneeling Magdalen.

(From Badger's New-York Weekly Messenger.)

The following mournfully beautiful lines will be recognized as the production of Mrs. Sigourney's pen.

Thou hast made desolate all my company.—Job.

There shone a beam within my bower—
Affection's diamond spark,
The spoiler came with fatal power,
That beam is quench'd and dark;
There was a shout of childhood's joy—
A laugh of infant glee;
The earth clos'd o'er my glorious boy—
My nursling—*where is he?*

There seem'd a sound like rushing wings,
So thick my sorrows came,
A blight destroy'd my precious things,
My treasures fed the flame;
An ocean of unfathom'd grief,
Swept o'er me with its waves,
And here all desolate I stand
Alone, amid my graves.

Alone!—There flows no kindred tear,
No sympathising sigh;
The feet of curious crowds are near,
Yet every check is dry;
And is there nought but curtaining turf,
And cold earth loosely thrown,
To shut me from those cherish'd forms;
My beautiful—my own?

Yet *who* this earthly change hath wrought?
Who thus hath laid me low?
Was it a hand with vengeance fraught?
The malice of a foe?
No!—He who call'd my being forth
From mute, unconscious clay,
He who with more than parent's care,
Hath led me night and day,—

Who erreth not—who changeth not,
Who woundeth but to heal,
Who darkeneth not man's earthly lot,
Save for his spirit's weal;
Therefore I bow me to His sway;
I mourn, but not repine,
And chasten'd, yet confiding say
"*Lord, not my will but thine.*"

Hartford, September 16th, 1831. H.

MISCELLANEA.

LIBRARY OF THE FINE ARTS.

This periodical is devoted to considerations connected with the fine arts, and is written in a spirit perfectly consonant with the objects contemplated. The different articles indicate minds fully imbued with the arts, but, at the same time, betray that correct taste and critical independence which render them instructive and agreeable. They are well written in a fine style, chaste and English, and convey information that ought to be valued by artists and the public. In the number for July there is a review of Sir W. Gell's "Pompeiana," full of just reflections and a proper estimate of the progress made by the ancients in the arts and science. "We are," says the reviewer, "so apt to dwell upon these particulars which flatter the imagination by their splendour, that, in picturing to ourselves the state of social life among the ancients, we pass over or exclude from sight all meaner details—all imperfections or deficiencies; we exaggerate to ourselves what *was*, without stopping to inquire what there *was not*; and consequently our estimate is quite erroneous. Hence it is the fashion to expatiate on the magnificence of the temples of the ancients, on the large extent of their theatres, on the elegance of their household utensils; while we hardly ever care to advert to those unfavourable circumstances which must have rendered the reality so very inferior to what we conceive it to have been. By studying the ruins of Pompeii, we shall correct much of this poetical delusion of the fancy; and the disenchantment would doubtless be still more complete, could we have actual experience of the mode of living that then prevailed.

"When, casting aside the prejudices of schoolboyism, or pedantry, or connisseurship, we look at the subject merely through the spectacles of common sense, what a blank do we find in the existence of those Greeks and Romans whom we have been almost taught to idolize! what a void in their enjoyments! and what little real refinement! how small an advance in most of those arts which, originating in the imperfection of our nature, supply us afterwards with so many gratifications! Could any one be transported from modern London to ancient Rome, he would, we have no doubt, acknowledge that transportation to New South Wales would have been quite as agreeable, and that, after all, the masters of the ancient world were utter barbarians in comparison with us, the descendants of the uncivilized Britons. Were he a gastronome, he would be starved; for not even a double dose of 'peptic persuaders' would enable him to relish one of their dinners, unless he had a more daring appetite and stronger stomach than our friend Pallet, when he was entertained by the classical doctor with Roman delecacies, and a bill of fare *a l' antique*. After the opera—the only place of the kind, by the by, which people can now visit without discrediting their gentility—an ancient theatre would be voted a bore, and the *assisting* at their dramatic representations an act of public penance. Excepting merely at table, the Romans appear to have had no in-door life at all,—at least as dull a one as could have been desired; most certainly they had nothing whatever in any degree approximating to that concentration of social enjoyment and refinement, summed up in the single word 'drawing-room;' and wanting that, they wanted what nothing else could make amends for. In this respect the Rome of some two thousand years ago was not much, if at all, superior to modern Constantinople, where, although there is the female of Linnæus's *homo*, such a being as woman is unknown. It was owing to this absence of the society of the civilizing sex, that, notwithstanding their vaunted advance in refinement, the Romans were in many respects at almost the lowest grade of civilization; and that many of their poets, including the courtly and philosophic Horace, often wrote sheer blackguardism.

"Notwithstanding the magnificent ideas we are apt to form of the splendour of Athens and Rome, from the remains of their public structures, it is most probable that their general appearance was far from being either lively or imposing. Narrow streets with little more than dead walls towards them, must have produced an effect the very reverse of grandeur. The entrances to the houses and shops in some of the streets were the only signs of habitation in these sepulchral alleys; nor could the shops themselves, windowless as they were, have made a much better appearance than those of our green grocers and butchers. At Pompeii the general width of the streets is not more than that of the foot pavement in Regent street; in many not so much. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to admire the spaciousness of Cranbourn-alley, and such dismal lanes as branch off from Thames-street, we are afraid we should not be greatly charmed with the classical mode of laying out towns. In point of width, it is probable that the streets of Rome did not much, if at all, exceed those of the provincial city, which may account for the miseries of walking in them, so humorously described by the Roman satirist. It is true the houses were not very lofty, and therefore the passage between them did not appear altogether so narrow as it otherwise would have done. Yet this circumstance certainly did not contribute to dignity and grandeur. The most spacious street in Pompeii was that of the Mercuries; and the view of it in Sir W. Gell's work (plate 61) will convey, if not a very favourable, at least a very honest idea of the external physiognomy of domestic architecture among the ancients. Excepting here and there a small window, or rather mere aperture to admit light, there are no features to relieve the appearance of blankness, and nothing to contribute either to variety or to decoration. The absence of windows towards the street, altogether so contrary to our notions of cheerfulness, must have given such a sombre aspect to the town, and for the most part such an air of dullness to the apartments within, that very few will be inclined to admire this classical mode of building.

"The invention of glass has conferred such numerous advantages upon the moderns, both as regards domestic life and scientific discovery, that could any one have predicted them two thousand years ago, they would have been deemed incredible fables. We say the invention of glass, because although that material was certainly known to the ancients, it was employed chiefly, if not altogether exclusively, for articles of mere luxury, and not for purposes of real utility. Rarely does it happen that we appreciate what its very serviceableness has rendered so common as to make us forget it was once unknown. By means of this material we are enabled to make our walls transparent, open to the day, yet impervious to rain, wind, and dust, and in a sufficient degree also to sound; by means of this the natives of the cold north are enabled to rear the fruits of the south and the flowers of the tropics; by means of this our apartments may be extended to interminable vistas; by means of this we explore the heavens, we trace the organization of plants, we discover the beings that populate a drop of water, and scrutinize the texture of our own frames; and it is by means of this that the vision of the aged is renovated, and one of the most distressing of the human infirmities overcome.

"The addition of an upper floor would have rendered the houses infinitely more convenient, by affording bed-chambers, not only comparatively quiet and secluded, but also enjoying some advantages of light and air; nothing however of the kind has hitherto been discovered at Pompeii. Some remains of staircases have indeed been met with, but so narrow and ill-constructed, that they were probably formed merely to afford access to the terrace roof. Neither are there any ceilings remaining, which would hardly have been the case—or at least some portion of them would have been left, and the remains of the walls would have been more considerable—had any upper rooms to the houses existed. The apartments, moreover, in private houses, appear to have been far from lofty; and this will account for the soil and soot occasioned by the smoke of lamps, as well as from braziers. We very much doubt, indeed, whether the ancient masters of Italy excelled their modern descendants in acts of cleanliness, either in their houses or persons; for notwithstanding the constant use of the bath, the gentry of those days must have been in rather a frowsy condition, owing to the want of bodly linen; nor does their profuse application of unguents accord exactly with our notions of personal neatness. Well adapted as their costume was to painting and sculpture, it could hardly have been very convenient, or particularly attractive in reality; and a Roman fine lady, in her blanket-like attire, would cut a more dowdy than decent figure in a modern drawing-room."

Robert Hall and Pascal.—Accidentally taking up a life of Pascal whilst writing these remarks on Robert Hall, we have been struck with one or two marked similarities in the lives and deaths of these illustrious men. Both manifested at a very early age the mastering intellect that afterwards bore fruit and came to perfection. Pascal was not twelve when he reasoned his way into geometry; and Robert Hall was still younger when he comprehended Jonathan Edwards's metaphysical and profound treatise on the 'Freedom of the Will.' Great part of the life of each was spent in acute and unceasing pain, which yet was not allowed to sour their spirits or interrupt intellectual research. Both consecrated their extraordinary powers to the supreme study of Christianity, and as their career approached its close, their minds and tempers shone more and more with that lambent light which issues in 'perfect day.' They grew into that serene simplicity, which is the last attainment even of Christianized greatness; and, in their closing hours, when an agonizing death brought them into communion with their Master, they reciprocally turned from their own sufferings, to think and speak, with emphatic interest, of the sufferings of the poor.—*Athenæum.*

Pluralists.—Sixteen Bishops at present on the bench, hold no less than sixty-one preferments, including their sees, viz: *sixteen bishopricks, six deaneries, one chancellorship, three archdeaconries, two cathedral treasurerships, eight cathedral prebends, twenty-one rectories, and two vicarages!!*

"I envy," said Sir Humphrey Davy, "no quality of the intellect in others; not genius, power, wit or fancy: but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and, I believe useful to me, I would prefer a firm religious belief, to every other blessing."

On Saturday the Queen completed her thirty-ninth year. All the members of the Royal Family at present in England, and many of the nobility of the land, personally congratulated her Majesty at Windsor, where splendid *fêtes* and rejoicings took place, and illuminations in the evening.—*London, Aug. 19.*

Precipitate Ruin.—A young gentleman, of Brunswick-square, lost on Friday night the whole of his fortune, upwards of £22,000 in money, at play!! Thanks to the happy genius of some well-known sharpers at the west end of the town, who have brought their infamous art of cheating to its last perfection, and left little for their successors to do.—*Morning paper.*

Bankrupts.—The Lord Chancellor has made an order that the Commissioners of Bankrupts do, where a person becomes a bankrupt *twice*, inquire very particularly into the *cause* of such failure, and the time since he was a bankrupt before, and certify the same to me; his Lordship being determined, where there shall appear the least fraud, not to grant a certificate.

Bank Notes.—The highest amount of Bank notes in circulation, from April 10, 1830, to July 30, 1831, was in the week ending July 24, 1830—£22,612,106 2s. 5d. The smallest amount in the same period was in the week ending June 18, 1831—£17,449,591 19s. 11d.—showing a difference of £5,163,514 2s. 6d. between the two periods.—*Parliamentary Paper No. 140.*

Useful Decision.—In the case of the "King, vs. Moore," in the King's Bench, Lord Chief Justice Tenterden observed, that "If a person did any thing that attracted crowds to a particular spot, and they by their conduct occasioned annoyance to the neighborhood, he who attracts the crowd, was, in point of law, guilty of a nuisance."

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Extraordinary Elopement.—The business community of Market-street, has been painfully agitated for the last two weeks by rumors concerning the disappearance of a merchant largely connected in a house of undoubted standing, and which has been engaged up to this time, in a great and lucrative business. The individual referred to is a married man, and of the few who would not have been supposed susceptible of so much infatuation as to be seduced from the arms of a virtuous and affectionate wife and child, by the blandishments of a female young enough to be his daughter. Yet it would appear that about the early part of August, he left the city, in company, as is alleged, with an orphan girl, with whom he had previously been in habits of great intimacy, and who left the house of her protector for a summer visit of a week or two, in the neighbourhood of the city, from whence she joined her paramour, unknown to her friends. The gentleman being largely concerned in a business which sometimes requires his presence in Boston, for the purpose of making purchases, he left the city ostensibly for that place; but though letters have been written thither inquiring if he had arrived, yet so late as the middle of this week, no tidings whatever had been received from him.

After an absence of a week from the city, letters from him were of course expected by those to whom he had entrusted the management of his extensive business in his absence, but though none were received, yet his silence occasioned no uneasiness at the counting house. At his own fireside, however, a different and most agonizing feeling of abandonment was entertained, which the lapse of day after day without learning from him, only served to confirm, coupled as it was with a knowledge of circumstances which appear to have escaped the scrutiny of all eyes less keen than those of an affectionate wife. His conduct had been remarked by those within his domestic circle, as different from what it had been previous to his acquaintance with the orphan. His growing intimacy with her had been observed by those whose happiness it was calculated most deadly to affect, with a presentiment that it would lead to bitter and heart-rending results. Thus, when it is ascertained that he had taken with him a large amount in cash—that he had observed an unusual silence since his departure; that he was not to be found at any of the places whither he had represented himself bound, and more astounding than all, that the female to whom his attentions had been long and ardent, had suddenly disappeared the same day, strong coloring of truth was given to the supposition that he had eloped with her, and the suspicion was communicated by her whom he had most injured, to a gentleman who held a bond of the deluded person's for many thousand dollars.

Painful as this disclosure must have been to her who made it, it was listened to with amazement and incredulity at first; which the disclosure of many corroborating circumstances alone served to dissipate—such was the unlimited confidence reposed in the character and virtue of the absentee. The astounding fact now spread with rapidity through the whole mercantile community, creating a sensation of mingled amazement and regret—amazement that one so universally respected as an upright dealer, should be guilty of an act so entirely in opposition to his previous character, and regret to witness the spectacle of an amiable family, and a lucrative business, abandoned for the society of a girl of seventeen!

This infatuated man, was accumulating money rapidly; his credit was unimpeached, and probably few men of his standing ever enjoyed more fully the confidence and respect of a more extensive acquaintance. Yet all have been blasted by a passion for a female of ordinary attractions, from whom nothing could be derived but the base pleasures of a criminal intercourse.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—August 16.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Hume's speech (continued from our last.)

His proposal was that the Colonies should be represented in that House by 19 Members, which he proposed to divide in this way:—

British India	4
The Crown Colonies	8
British America	3
The West India Colonies	3
Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney & Sark	1
Total	19

The four Members for India he proposed should be returned in this way. Calcutta, the capital of the Presidency of Bengal, in which there was a King's Court established, and which had a large population within certain limits, he proposed should return one Member; Madras, in the same way, he proposed should have its interests represented by one Member; Bombay should also return one member; and Singapore, Malacca, and Prince of Wales Island, united, would return a Member, making four Members in the whole for British India. The next branch was the Crown Colonies. That portion of his Majesty's dominions was governed in a very different manner from the British possessions in India. The Indian possessions were under the East India Company, and the Board of Control—a compound kind of authority which exhibited an anomaly, not existing in any other part of the world. The Crown Colonies had no legislative assembly as he before stated, but were governed by the King in Council, under Governors appointed by the Crown. The eight Members for the Crown Colonies he intended should be divided as follows:

For Trinidad and St. Lucia	1
Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice	1
Ceylon	1
The Mauritius	1
The Cape of Good Hope	1
Malta	1
Australia	1

...[a laugh]. Gentlemen might laugh at Australia having a representative in that house; but he (Mr. H.) could show that there were more British subjects in Australia than in twenty of the boroughs they proposed should retain Members—[hear, hear]. To Gibraltar he also proposed to give a Member, which would make eight Members for what were called the Crown Colonies. With respect to British North America, he proposed that—

Upper Canada should return	1
Lower Canada	1
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and Bermudas, united	1
Total number of Members for Br. North Am.	3

With respect to the West Indies, he proposed to give—

To Jamaica	1
Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, & Tobago	1
Montserrat, St. Nevis, St. Kitts, & Tortola	1
In all	3

which he submitted was as small a number as could possibly be given to the West India colonies—[hear, hear, hear].—To the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, which had no representative assemblies, but were governed by the King in Council, he proposed to give one representative—[hear, hear, hear.] He felt that nineteen Members was a large number to propose to add at once to the representative body in that House; but when Members looked to the magnitude of the interests those Members were to represent, he hoped they would not consider that he proposed too much. From returns which he held in his hand, as to the population and trade of the colonies, he would state some details on which his plan of colonial representation was in a great degree founded. British North America contained 911,000 inhabitants, of which 229,000 were freemen. At present the exports from the British North American colonies exceeded £2,500,000 per annum—[hear,] and the imports were upwards of £1,100,000. From this statement the House would see the importance of those colonies—[hear, hear]. The next class to which he should refer was the West India colonies, and his return included three or four of the Crown colonies.—In those colonies there was a populatoin of 135,000 freemen, consisting of whites and people of colour, and 694,000 slaves—altogether 829,000 persons. The annual value of the exports from those colonies was £5,500,000, and the imports amounted to £9,000,000 and upwards. Gibraltar, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, contained 1,379,000 inhabitants, and the number of ships employed, and the imports and exports, were proportionate to the population.—Calcutta, which would send one Member, contained 1,200 Englishmen within the limits of what was called the Ditch (exclusive of the King's troops), and there were 1,800 Europeans outside of it—altogether there were 3,000 Europeans in Calcutta; 20,000 British Indian freemen; the children of British parents (13,000 of these were in Calcutta, and 7,000 in the provinces); and there were 265,000 natives in the town, and 360,000 in the villages. Total in Calcutta, 23,000 whites and persons of colour, and 625,000 natives. To this vast population it was proposed to give only one representative; but that representative would, at all events, be capable of giving the House information on every subject connected with this vast population, and of showing how their interests would be effected by any measure proposed. Madras, to which it was also proposed to give one Member, had a population of 200 whites, 7 or 8,000 freemen and people of colour, and 463,000 natives. In Bombay there were 300 whites, and 162,000 natives; and in Singapore, Malacca, and Prince of Wales Island, there were 57 whites, and 152,000 natives. For the whole British India he proposed only four Representatives. The next consideration was, the mode in which it was proposed that those Representatives should be elected. The House would recollect that five years ago an Act was passed by the British Legislature for the purpose of giving natives, and foreigners resident in India, the right of sitting on Juries in the King's Courts. It was left to the Judges of the Supreme Courts however, to point out the qualification of those who should serve on Juries.—Now what he (Mr. H.) meant to propose was, that every man entitled to sit upon Juries in India, should also be entitled to vote for a representative. With respect to Singapore, Malacca, and Prince Edward's Island, where no such constituency at present existed, he could see no difficulty whatever in extending the regulation which prevailed in the other places in India, which he proposed should return Members, to those three places, and thus establishing a constituency equally unexceptionable. There was no difficulty, therefore, as regarded British India, in finding a proper constituency to return its four Members. As to the millions of Upper India, he had only a word to say. He did not think that there should be a different system of Government for them, but he proposed only to take in the Presidencies existing under the British laws, being unwilling to mix up with the representation the vast extent of interior India. He would now enter upon the subject of the Crown colonies, which was the next important branch. Trinidad he proposed to unite with St. Lucia. Trinidad contained 4,000 white men, and 16,000 free blacks, in all 20,000 freemen, and 44,000 slaves. St. Lucia contained 972 whites, 3,718 free blacks, and 13,000 slaves, altogether, in round numbers, a population of 18,000. The united population of the two islands was 80,000. The exports exceeded £400,000, and the imports 800,000.—Demerara, Essiquibo, and Berbice contained 3,500 whites, 7,500 free blacks, and 90,000 slaves—altogether a population of 101,000. Ceylon contained 6,415 Europeans, and 906,000 native freemen. The Mauritius contained 8,800 whites, and had a total population of 101,000. The Cape of Good Hope had a population of five thousand whites, thirty-seven thousand free persons of colour and 120,000 natives. Malta contains a population of 119,000 freemen, and New South Wales had a population of 30,351 freemen, who ought to have many of the privileges of British subjects which they had not. Gibraltar contained 17,000 freemen, and though a military station, as it carried on an important trade, was the entrepot to Spain, and the key to the Mediterranean, he thought it ought to have a Representative. Under all the circumstances he did not think it too much to propose that there should be eight representatives for the whole of what were called Crown colonies. As to the manner in which the Members for those colonies were to be chosen, he admitted that there was more difficulty than in the case of British India. Taking Ceylon, for instance, however, it appeared that Sir Alex. Johnstone, when he was in that colony, extended to the natives the right of sitting on Juries. Now if men were entitled to sit on Juries, and to determine on a matter so important as the life or death of a fellow creature, he contended that they could not be considered as unworthy to give a vote for a Representative for the colonies. In all the Crown colonies he believed that the qualification might be fixed without any great difficulty. From inquiry he had made, he had ascertained that there would be no difficulty whatever with respect to Trinidad, nor indeed as to any one of the Crown colonies. Regulations might be easily devised to prevent mischief, and to establish an excellent constituency. The next was a most important class, and for their sakes, as well as for the sakes of the mother country, he hoped, and particularly so at the present important crisis of these colonies, that they would be allowed representatives—he alluded to the West India Islands. He proposed to arrange these islands in certain classes, and give to each class a representative. He classed Jamaica and the Bahama Islands together, which contained a population of 30,000 whites, and 37,000 free persons of colour—in all 67,000. To these he thought it was not too much to give one Member. The following Islands were comprised in the second class—viz:—

	Whites.	Free men of colour.
Barbadoes	14,959	5,000
St. Vincent's	1300	2,000
Grenada	300	375
Tobago	322	1,114

making altogether a population of 30,000 persons—viz., 17,000 whites, and 8,000 persons of colour.—The next class contained

	Whites.	Free men of colour.
Dominica	840	3,600
Montserrat	350	840
Nevis	—	—
St. Kitt's	1,412	300
Tortola	477	1,286
Antigua	1,580	3,895

And to these islands he also proposed to give one representative. The Bermudas he proposed to join to Nova-Scotia. The mode of election was the next point, and on this head he saw little or no difficulty, as the inhabitants already possessed the power of electing persons to manage the internal affairs of the respective islands. Jamaica then, with the Bahamas, was to return one Member, to be chosen by all the free inhabitants who had at present a vote in the appointment of office-bearers. The other islands, he would propose, should each choose a delegate, in the same way as the districts of the Scotch burghs at present, and these delegates were to elect the representative; and if there should be a contested election, and the number equal, the returning island was to decide—[a laugh]. He had chosen that classification because it had been chalked out by the Government, in the visitations of the Bishops and the circuits of the Judges. The shipping of these islands amounted altogether to about 162,000 tons. Their exports were £4,000,000, and their imports £6,000,000. The truth was, if the Government hoped to keep British America, they must resort to some such measure as that he proposed; for this, he was convinced, was the only way to put an end to the bickerings which were constantly going on, and to attach the colonies to the northern country. He had a petition, signed by 10,000 persons of the Canadas, complaining of grievances; and, if they had representatives, such a petition, he believed, never would have been called for. To the Canadas, with the adjoining islands, he proposed to give three Members. To Lower Canada, which contained a population of 423,000, he would give one member; to Upper Canada, which contained, according to returns on the table, 189,000 inhabitants, but according to recent information 265,000, he would also give one; and to New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and Bermudas, with a population of 390,000 persons, he would give a third Member. The mode of election was to be the same as that he proposed for the West India Islands. Upper and Lower Canadas should return one Member each; and the island should choose delegates to elect the representative. One point yet remained, and that was how were they to find their way to the House—[Laughter]. He had three ways in view, and he would leave it to the House to select that which they thought the best. The first was that they should be elected for three years, and hold their seats for that period, whether there was a new Parliament or not. The second was that the sitting Member should continue to hold his seat till the return of the writ was made to the new Parliament—[Laughter]. He did not consider such a topic a subject for laughter. The ex-Secretary of the Admiralty may laugh; but—(Mr. Croker—I did not laugh). It was possible there were errors in his calculations; but he thought that it could not be denied that, considering the distance of the places and the complicacy of the details, he might be excused for making some errors. The third plan was that, on the commencement of a new Parliament, no Member should sit till the new Members were returned to the House. There could be no great evil in that, because they could be returned for the West Indies in six months, and for British India in a year. He thanked the House for the attention they had paid to him. The subject was one of great importance; and he thought colonies, in order to be of service to the mother country, ought to be placed in a situation which would induce them to co-operate with it. If the subject were submitted to a Committee, he was quite sure that they would find no difficulty in preparing a Bill which would meet with the general views of the country, and afford means to the colonies of laying their grievances before the House. One objection to the measure was, that the colonies already had legislative bodies of their own selection; but it ought to be remembered that these legislative assemblies could legislate only on internal affairs, while the most important part of the business was that legislation which applied to their commerce, and which was made by the mother country without their interference. For these reasons he thought they were entitled to representation. He had no intention, however, of dividing the House on the question. All he wanted was to lay the details before the House, and leave them for future consideration and discussion. The Hon. Member concluded by moving "That it be an instruction to the Committee to make a provision for the return to this House of Members to represent certain colonies and foreign possessions of his Majesty."

Mr. Labouchere said the subject introduced by the Hon. Member was one of great importance, but, nevertheless, he saw the greatest objection to it. His Hon. Friend was not right in saying that it was a new measure, because it had already been discussed, and Burke said, in answer to the plan, that it was impossible, from the natural position of the colonies *peccat intra natura*—it was impossible for Members returned for places at such a distance to attend to their duties in that House—[hear, hear.] Difficulties he believed, would meet them at every turn on that important subject, and they could not at the same time do the duty as Members of a British House of Commons and as Representatives of the colonies. These 19 Members would form a little knot in the House, combining to carry their own points, and indifferent as to others. They would be at the command of the Minister of the day, and would enter into a compact that provided he would favour the interest