

Eleven, Litany, Communion Service, and Sermon.  
 Half-past Three, Communion Service, Sermon, and  
 Lord's Supper.  
 Half-past Six, Evening Prayer (as at present.)  
*Fourth Sunday in the Month.*  
 Quarter-past Nine, Communion Service and Sermon.  
 Eleven, Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon, with  
 out Communion.  
 Half-past Three, Evening Prayer and Sermon (as at  
 present.)  
 Half-past Six, Litany, Communion Service, and  
 Sermon.

When there are five Sundays in the month, the ar-  
 rangements for the fourth will be repeated on the fifth.

**THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.**—It is stated that the  
 Bishop of Gibraltar is at present staying at Rome, for  
 the purpose of effecting some alterations in the arrange-  
 ments of the Protestant Church in that city.

**THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.**—The Bishop of Cape  
 Town has remitted from his diocese about £180 in aid  
 of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the  
 Gospel. In explanation of the smallness of the amount,  
 the Bishop writes:—

"It must be remembered that the Church is in its  
 infancy in this land—that most of our parishes are en-  
 gaged in the erection of the House of God, or are col-  
 lecting for its erection, or are burdened with a heavy  
 debt upon that already built—that at the same time  
 they are called upon to contribute towards the support  
 of the Ministry, and the erection and maintenance of  
 schools, and that at a time when one-half of the colony  
 is well-nigh ruined by war and rebellion, which have  
 already lasted for almost a year, and do not appear to  
 be nearer to their close than they were six months  
 ago—that subscriptions to a very large amount have  
 been recently called for towards the relief of the suffer-  
 ing inhabitants of the frontier, and the wives and  
 children of the soldiers, of whom there are nearly one  
 thousand in Cape Town—that the necessities of life  
 are about double what they were, and that the country  
 from one end to the other is thoroughly impoverished.  
 Under these distressing circumstances, I am no less  
 pleased with the amount which has been raised, than  
 by the readiness with which my appeal has been met  
 by all the parishes in the diocese."

**BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.**—The Queen and  
 Prince Albert have transmitted a joint donation of  
 £100 to the fund for establishing this Bishopric, which  
 now amounts, exclusive of the sums collected on Sun-  
 day week, in connexion with the Jubilee of the Society  
 for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign  
 Parts, to nearly £7,000.

**ANNOT'S LEIGH CHURCH.**—On a complaint made to  
 the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol by the parishioners  
 of Annot's Leigh, that their incumbent, the Rev. M.  
 Whish, had neglected the spiritual duties of the parish,  
 a commission of inquiry has been appointed, and in the  
 mean time, it is said, the Bishop intends to appoint a  
 Curate.

**DR. CUMMING AND DR. NEWMAN.**—Dr. Cumming  
 has been lecturing, with his usual success, at Birming-  
 ham, on the subject of Romish miracles, as treated by  
 Dr. Newman in his recent lectures. Dr. Newman was  
 invited to be present, but did not make his appearance.

**THE VICAR OF SHEFFIELD AND THE REV. CANON  
 TREVOR.**—Mr. Trevor's right to the office and emolu-  
 ments of Chaplain having been established, and the  
 dispute now turning upon the performance of the  
 spiritual duties from which Mr. Trevor is debarred, the  
 further proceedings to be taken in the matter are left  
 by Mr. Trevor in the hands of the Archbishop.

**THE VICARAGE OF TOTTENHAM.**—The Vicarage of Tot-  
 tenham, worth about £1,000, per annum, having be-  
 come vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Newcome, the  
 presentation fell in the ordinary course to Archdeacon  
 Hale, who was about to present it to a personal friend,  
 when one of the minor Canons of St. Paul's entered a  
 caveat against the institution, relying on the statutes of  
 the Cathedral. The result is, that the Rev. W. H. Hall,  
 the senior minor Canon, has been presented to the  
 Vicarage, the statutes of the Cathedral providing that  
 the living in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St.  
 Paul's shall be given to the minor Canons and others  
 connected with the Cathedral.

**THE REV. W. J. E. BENNETT.**—The *Morning Chroni-  
 cle* announces that the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett has re-  
 turned from his continental tour, and suggests that  
 "nothing would more raise the character of the Bishop  
 of London in public estimation than a magnanimous  
 forgetfulness of any offence he may have received in  
 the course of a dispute in which, after all, no one was  
 entirely free from blame."

**THE REFORMATION MOVEMENT.**—The *Warner*  
 states that a solicitor and twenty other persons have  
 abandoned Popery within the last month or two, in  
 Dublin. The *Clare Journal* has an account of a scan-  
 dalous outrage committed against Mr. Gloster, of the  
 "Irish Church Missions," and his wife, while on their  
 way to Church, on Sunday last, at Miltova, Malbay.  
 The outrage is the result of the late altar denuncia-  
 tions against the Bible readers, which have induced a  
 party of Romanists to band themselves together for  
 the purpose of driving "the proselyters" out of the  
 neighbourhood. In Tuam it has been found necessary  
 to employ an additional police force to protect the  
 Protestant converts from the violence of the Popish  
 mob.

The *Guardian* informs us that the following questions  
 are, it is stated, to be submitted to the clergy of the  
 Diocese of Oxford, invited to meet their Bishop at  
 Cuddesden:—

1. Can we agree upon any rules touching the ad-  
 ministration of baptism which may tend to promote  
 uniformity of practice, and to awaken our people's at-  
 tention to the importance of the holy ordinance?
2. Can we agree upon any fixed times for baptism;  
 — e. g. after the second lesson in all cases on one fixed  
 Sunday in each month; and with what adaptations, if  
 any, to the needs of populous places?
3. Can we agree on any rules—First, for requiring  
 notice of baptism according to the rubric? And sec-  
 ondly, for refusing sponsors of openly immoral life?
4. How can we best bring home to the spouses a  
 sense of their duties connected with—First, the ordi-  
 nance of baptism; secondly, the education of the child-  
 ren; and thirdly, their own families?
5. How can we best carry out the intention of the  
 canonical prohibition of parents being sponsors?
6. What modes can be adopted for awakening and  
 directing a sense of paternal responsibility touching  
 holy baptism?

The *Daily News* states that the Bishop of Exeter has  
 forbidden the Rev. H. Newton from officiating in his  
 diocese, having found, on examination, that his views  
 on baptismal regeneration were unsound. Mr. New-

man had been appointed to the curacy of St. Thomas's,  
 Exeter, with the approval of the Church Pastoral Aid  
 Society.

**ENGLISH PERVERTS AT ROME.**—Mr. Manning the  
 late Archdeacon of Chichester, and the Hon. G.  
 Spencer, alias Father Ignatius, are at present at Rome,  
 where the latter is delivering a course of daily lectures  
 during Advent, in support of his crusade for the per-  
 version of England.

#### IRELAND.

Some of the papers announce that Dr. Longfield, one  
 of the commissioners of encumbered estates, has been  
 appointed Provost of Trinity College. The correspon-  
 dent of the *Daily News* denies there is any foundation  
 for the report, and the *Times* pronounces it as "the very  
 least probable." The *Daily Express* states that the  
 candidates are Professor Lloyd, Dr. McDonnell, Todd,  
 and Groves. The *Times* adds Dr. Griffin, ex-junior  
 Fellow, and holder of one of the College livings in the  
 north of Ireland:—

"Professor Lloyd is, perhaps, one of the most able  
 and accomplished scholars that Trinity College could  
 ever boast of, and his appointment would, there is not  
 the shadow of a doubt, be popular with all parties, both  
 inside and outside the walls of the University. But the  
 reverend gentleman is a strenuous supporter of, and a  
 large contributor to, the funds of the Church Education  
 Society. Mr. McDonnell, on the contrary, besides other  
 weighty claims, is believed to be favourable to the  
 national system, a matter of no trifling consideration to  
 a Government sincerely desirous of extending the bless-  
 ings of education to all classes of the people. Dr. Griffin  
 was a Whig and a Liberal when it was not the fashion  
 to be either one or the other, and when the advocacy of  
 toleration was the certain bar to preferment. But  
 twenty years have elapsed since the doctor took any  
 part in public affairs, and it now remains to be seen  
 whether his claims have been forgotten by the party  
 now in power."

According to the *Times*, the Rev. H. Willberforce, so  
 far from listening to calls made upon him to resign his  
 post of Secretary to the Irish Defence Association, has  
 taken part possession of his bureau in Rutland-square,  
 and has at once entered upon the duties of his office,  
 which, it is said, are not of a religious kind, and almost  
 limited to the daily recitation of certain forms of prayer,  
 &c. To satisfy Mr. Keog and the Irish brigade, a sec-  
 ond Secretaryship, with another £300 a year, is said  
 to be in contemplation. The *Tuam Herald*, organ of  
 Dr. M'Hale, remarks upon the appointment:—

"The appointment of an Englishman to an office for  
 which, by the very nature of things, an Irishman alone  
 was fitted, and from which an Irishman, who had proved  
 his fitness was excluded, taken in conjunction with the  
 promotion of another Englishman to the presidency of  
 the Irish Catholic University, and other unmistakable  
 signs of a desire to give Englishmen a prominent share  
 in forming and directing public opinion in Ireland, have  
 given deep umbrage to the Catholic laity and clergy of  
 this locality. These look like so many component parts  
 of a policy which would end in fusing together not only  
 the nationality, but the Catholicity of both kingdoms.  
 The result of centralising our national rights in Down-  
 ington-Street are of so terrible and disastrous a kind as to  
 leave no doubt in our minds as to the evils which will  
 be entailed upon our Catholic institutions if the same  
 absorbing course of centralisation is carried out in its  
 logical integrity."

#### From our English Files.

**WILKINSON.**  
 It is difficult to realize the actual loss of Lord Pal-  
 merston. To all persons under fifty years of age his  
 name was associated with the idea of perennial office  
 and perpetual youth. He was Secretary-at-War before  
 Wellington had turned back the tide of conquest at  
 Torres Vedras, and long ere Napoleon had marched to  
 Moscow. For twenty years he was the inseparable  
 subordinate of every Tory Ministry—the colleague of  
 Castlereagh and Eldon, of Sidmouth and Liverpool—  
 he had been faithful to Mr. Canning, and he remained  
 to serve under the Duke of Wellington. A sacrifice to  
 the luckless "mistake" of Mr. Huskisson, he was  
 doomed to sit while on the shady benches of Opposi-  
 tion, until he emerged in 1830 "positus novus exuvias  
 nitidiorque juvenis," a Whig Secretary of State.—  
 Thenceforth no Whig Ministry has been complete  
 without him. He was equally indispensable and equally  
 dangerous to all the Cabinets in succession. But he  
 parried every blow, and came off victorious from every  
 skirmish; and since the combined attack of Stanley  
 and Aberdeen, of Peel and Cobden, of Gladstone and  
 Disraeli had failed to eject him in 1850, he seemed to  
 bear a charmed life and to be invulnerable.

But he has fallen at last, at a moment when no one  
 anticipated that the close of his career was so near  
 at hand. His retirement is as yet unexplained, and the  
 circulating rumours as to the cause of it are unsatisfac-  
 tory. We will not inquire whether it be traceable to  
 the intrigues of the Greys, or the conspiracies of foreign  
 Courts. We can scarcely think that the success of  
 Lord Grey's colonial administration, or the brilliant  
 financial career of Sir Charles Wood, could have em-  
 boldened them to throw stones at the Foreign Secretary.  
 Neither can we believe that he would have been offered  
 as a sacrifice to any of the Continental Powers, because  
 it was so recently made a matter of boast that he was  
 "not a Russian, nor an Austrian, but an English"  
 Minister. Lord John Russell, who refused to enter  
 office without him in 1845, and who stood by him so  
 chivalrously last year, would not have lightly surren-  
 dered him now. Nor would he have denuded himself  
 at the present crisis of the valuable assistance of a col-  
 league who combined greater versatility of talent, and a  
 longer experience of the affairs of his department, than  
 any living statesman. It is true that his reception of  
 the Ishington deputation was a more serious escapade  
 than his break on behalf of Don Pacifico. It is true that  
 his inconsistency was never more glaring than when he  
 consented to branding the Kaiser as an "assassin," and  
 immediately afterwards expressed his unequalled ap-  
 proval of the *coup d'Etat* of the Prince President. It is  
 true that the only allies left to the British Sovereign on  
 the Continent were Victor Emmanuel, the ex-Emperor  
 King of Sicily, and "his Excellency" the ex-Governor  
 of Hungary. Nevertheless, we think we may venture  
 to affirm that no recent event, none of those secondary  
 causes which will doubtless form the staple of Minis-  
 terial explanations in due time, can be said to have  
 really led to this secession. Its causes are to be traced  
 deeper and farther from the surface of the immediate  
 politics of the day. We regard the retirement of Lord  
 Palmerston as a tardy concession to that public opinion  
 which condemned him throughout the country, and  
 which was felt in the Cabinet although it might be re-  
 sisted in the House of Commons. The censure of the

House of Peers in 1850, was in accordance with the  
 deliberate judgment of civilized Europe, and although  
 he was sustained in place by his own matchless powers  
 of debate, by the brilliant rhetoric of the Attorney  
 General, and by the peculiar position of parties, it was  
 felt that he was damaged by the discussion. His col-  
 leagues must have deemed it necessary henceforth to  
 exercise more control over actions for which they were  
 liable to be called to so severe an account; while in all  
 probability there has existed, at the same moment, on  
 the part of the triumphant Minister a haughty confi-  
 dence in his own supremacy, and a fretful impatience of  
 his authority being questioned by any of the lesser stars  
 among whom he shone so conspicuous. Hence there  
 would be a greater disposition to interfere when inter-  
 ference could less be tolerated, and that which on the  
 one side appeared to be the result of jealousy and in-  
 trigues, may have seemed on the other view to have  
 been only a needful sacrifice to the exigencies of the  
 public service.

This is not the moment to take a review of so pro-  
 tracted a career. We have from time to time ex-  
 pressed our opinion of the unbecoming attitude assumed  
 by this country in all its foreign relations. We will  
 not now repeat old attacks. But it is needless to say  
 that we hail the retirement of Lord Palmerston as a  
 pledge to some extent for the maintenance of the peace  
 of the world, and the harbinger of a more moderate,  
 dignified, and consistent course of policy. It indicates  
 a disposition to retrace our steps. It implies an aban-  
 donment of that system of petty intermeddling which  
 has made England hated everywhere and feared no-  
 where—hated in Greece and Portugal, at Madrid and  
 Naples, but destitute of influence at St. Petersburg  
 and Vienna. How far the inexperienced young noble-  
 man, to whom, at so momentous an epoch, so great a  
 charge has been confided, is competent to discharge  
 its duties remains to be seen. His antecedents, slight  
 as they are, are favourable, and he has powerful backers.  
 The First Minister himself undertakes to be his dry  
 nurse. But let Lord John Russell beware of indulging  
 his own taste for letter writing. Schwartzberg and  
 De Morny may not brook his "insolent and insidious"  
 style, and he may be driven to quit Downing street in  
 haste, and to assume *ad interim* the command of the  
 Channel fleet.

But what is to become of the Ministry which has  
 lost so vigorous a member? The Foreign Office had  
 a policy of its own, characterized by great recklessness  
 but redeemed by much ability—vehemently assailed,  
 but stoutly defended. Is there any other department  
 the Home Office excepted, which is not unpopular and  
 despised? If it was hard to maintain the ground last  
 session, it will be impossible now. The retirement of  
 Lord Palmerston will alienate the affections of the  
 Radicals. Either the Ministry must soon break up,  
 or it must be reinforced by a large accession of the  
 Peel party. Its last additions are acceptable enough  
 to the Whig oligarchy, as actions of those great houses,  
 who, in their eyes, are the legitimate depositaries of  
 power. But Lord Granville and Lord Seymour united  
 will not compensate for the absence of Lord Palmer-  
 ston, and it yet remains to be seen whether the adhe-  
 sion of Mr. F. Peel is to be followed by that of more  
 tried statesmen.

And what is to be the future career of the fallen  
 Minister? Verging on seventy years of age, will he rest  
 from his toils, or plunge again into the vortex of Op-  
 position. "Three courses" are open to him. "*Solte  
 Senescerem.*" This is not to his taste yet, we opine.  
 The Protectionists are ready to welcome, with open  
 arms an ex-Minister who has supported every Corn  
 law except that of 1842, and who, even in 1846, ex-  
 pressed his mutual fascination between Palmerston  
 and Disraeli—but, although personally agreeable, it  
 seems politically improbable that he should connect  
 himself with the allies of his youth. Will he then, as  
 a last resource, take his stand on the "solidarity of the  
 people" and become the chosen champion of the de-  
 mocratic party? Of this there are many symptoms.  
 Finsbury and Westminster are preparing an ovation  
 for him. It would be a strange sight to see the man  
 who has been charged with receiving Russian gold  
 linked with Kosuth and Mazzini, the colleague of  
 Castlereagh sitting between Bright and Cobden. Per-  
 sonally, we doubt not, he has a sufficient loathing for  
 the vulgar school of democracy, but ambition still  
 burns within him, and the temptation may prove ir-  
 resistible.

#### PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE, WHICH IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND?

While chronicling last week the great Protectionist  
 gathering at the London Tavern, we were looking for-  
 ward with some little curiosity to the effect which it  
 would produce upon our Free Trade contemporaries.  
 The declaration put forward by the National Associa-  
 tion, and the unanimity with which it was supported  
 and adopted at the meeting, seemed to cut off the op-  
 ponents of Protection from the two favourite allega-  
 tions upon which they have been so assiduously ring-  
 ing the changes this twelve-month past, the one that  
 Protection is dead, the other, that there is a division  
 in the camp. To what feat or stratagem would the  
 enemy have recourse, now that the alleged mutiny  
 within the citadel was proved to have been a "weak  
 invention," and the life and vigour of its garrison was  
 attested by a smart and effective fire from its battle-  
 ments? We expected something out of the common  
 way, and we have not been disappointed.

Leaving the threadbare fiction of a division in the  
 camp to be reiterated by the *Caricature*—which, in its  
 dull monotony, persists in the comforting assurance  
 that the Earls of Derby and of Malmesbury, with Mr.  
 Disraeli, are prepared to accept the Free Trade ex-  
 periment, while it is repudiated by the Duke of Rich-  
 mond and Earl Stanhope, with Mr. G. F. Young, the  
*Times*, whose inventive faculties are in a more health-  
 ful condition, strikes out a new line altogether. Un-  
 able to find in the whole range of present realities  
 sufficient data whereon to build even a tolerable argu-  
 ment, the leading journal makes a bold dash into the  
 field of ancient myth-logy. Mr. Mechi with his strop  
 and farm ledger, Mr. Huxtable with his pigs and  
 manna, are dismissed from the bucolics of Printing  
 House square, and the Harry Celvino is introduced in  
 their place. It is a happy hit, truly, to bring the fabu-  
 lous and obscure bird upon the stage, as a suitable  
 accompaniment to the no less fabulous and fetid allego-  
 ry that the object of Protection is to "make every-  
 thing as dear as possible." But at the bounteous gifts of  
 a merciful Providence are worthless in the eyes of  
 Protectionists, unless the Legislature have lent its  
 assistance to enhance their natural cost.

Our monster contemporary has so long and so  
 triumphantly demonstrated his vast superiority to the  
 vulgar necessity of substantiating statements by evi-  
 dence, that we shall not be guilty of the solecism of  
 challenging him to make good this assertion. The  
 attempt to elicit any thing in the shape of proof from

his lively pen, would be only one degree less hopeful  
 than the endeavours of the hostess of Eastcheap to  
 extract from the pocket of Sir John Falstaff the amount  
 of his reckoning for sack. We shall not therefore  
 ask the ingenious compounder of Free Trade articles  
 for the leading journal, when and where the Protec-  
 tionists have made it apparent, either by word or deed  
 that "the lunation of their fellow citizens" is an essen-  
 tial fare? "To designate the great body of conserva-  
 tive Statesmen as 'the starvation party,' might be a  
 useful clap net for fanatizing a Communist mob; it  
 can hardly suit the purpose of an argument, even in  
 the columns of the *Times*."

The only thing having the semblance of an argument  
 on which the *Times* ventures, is the antithesis between  
 the elements of air and water, and other necessities of  
 life, the former of which, it is said, "the bounty of  
 Providence has placed beyond the reach of this salutary  
 operation."—attributed to the Protectionists as the ob-  
 ject of all their endeavours,—viz., "to make everything  
 as dear as possible." But air and water quite as  
 free and priceless as the *Times* insinuates? Is it, or is  
 it not, a fact that, apart from the window-tax, which  
 has only just been repealed, the fresh air of heaven, so  
 far from being within reach of the poorest, is not ob-  
 tainable at any price in the great marts of Free Trade?  
 Is it, or is it not, a fact that the water supplied for the  
 consumption of the labouring poor in our great cities  
 and manufacturing towns, is as the *Times* itself has  
 proved *ad nauseam* in its countless sanitary articles, not  
 only excessively foul but excessively dear? God help  
 the poor man if he is to be put, for his allowance of  
 bread and meat, upon the same regime as that provided  
 for him in the matter of air and water by the system  
 in aid of which the experiment of Free Trade has been  
 set on foot! Can there be a more cruel mockery than  
 to tell the poor man who breathes the foul air of a  
 damp cellar, and drinks the foul water of a sooty cistern,  
 that the object of Free Trade is to make all the neces-  
 saries of life as accessible to him as fresh air and fresh  
 water?

Unwittingly, our contemporary has, in his imagina-  
 tive flight, stumbled upon a fragment of a great truth.  
 An appeal to nature, where the whole system of so-  
 ciety is utterly artificial, is a palpable fallacy. To  
 make the labouring man the drudge and beast of burden  
 of that artificial system, and to refer him in fine phrases  
 to "the bounty of nature" for his reward, is a bitter  
 derision. Society having created this artificial system  
 for itself, is bound to compensate the labouring man  
 for the inconveniences which it entails, and to place  
 within his reach by artificial means those necessary  
 supplies, and those comforts and enjoyments which  
 nature would afford him in a simpler state of society.  
 But this can only be done by such a rate of wages as  
 shall enable him to be well lodged, well watered, well  
 fed, and well clothed; it never can be done by exposing  
 him to competition with the foreign labourer who  
 sucks the milk of plenty from nature's breast. To  
 place him in that unfair position, in order to enable  
 capitalists to deal more largely in the sweat and starva-  
 tion of their fellow-citizens in foreign markets, is the  
 great aim of Free Trade. To rescue him from that  
 unfair position, to give him a fair chance, to let him  
 enjoy the benefit of that artificial system of which he  
 is made to bear the burden, is the object of Protection  
 to Native Industry. Which of the two is really the  
 poor, the labouring man's friend, it is not difficult to  
 discern. That, in spite of all the sophistry and clap-  
 trap of Free Trade spouters and Free Trade writers,  
 the great body of the people have discerned it, will be  
 made apparent, as the Free Traders know full well, at  
 the next general election.—*John Bull.*

"A fair representation of the property, the industry,  
 and the intelligence of the country," is the great desir-  
 atum of Parliamentary reform. A notable authority,  
 the chosen mouthpiece of "Parliamentary Reformers,"  
 has said so; and the sentiment is one which, from its  
 nature, cannot fail to command universal assent. It  
 was a felicitous thought,—a bright thought, we should  
 have said, but that we have the fear of the punster's  
 condemnation before our eyes,—which suggested itself  
 to the Honourable Member for Manchester, when he  
 gave oracular utterance to that indisputable axiom.—  
 There can be no dispute, henceforward, as to the prin-  
 ciple of Parliamentary Reform; the only point to be  
 settled is how to devise means of realizing an object so  
 to the desirableness of which all parties are agreed.

That Mr. Bright's own propositions, viz., transfer of  
 the franchise to populous places, an electoral qualifi-  
 cation founded on the rate book and a forty shilling ten-  
 ured, and vote by ballot, are not calculated to effect that  
 fair representation of the property, the industry, and  
 the intelligence of the country, for which he contends,  
 we have already shown. The spokesman of the Manches-  
 ter conclave must either be excused on the score of pal-  
 pable stupidity, or stand convicted of consummate  
 hypocrisy, for having coupled with the enunciation of  
 so correct a principle, a scheme directly calculated to  
 produce the opposite result from that at which he pro-  
 fesses to aim. We may therefore dismiss him as a  
 counsellor unworthy to be listened to any further, and  
 direct our attention to the practical means of working  
 out such a reform as would really give us a fair rep-  
 resentation of the various component elements of the body  
 politic. The obvious way to do this is to modify the  
 present system of election, which exhibits the principle  
 of representation in its rudest, we had almost said, its  
 most barbarous form,—the representation of mere num-  
 bers. According to that bungling piece of legislation,  
 the Whig Reform Bill of 1832, it is upon numbers and  
 upon numbers alone, that the erection of constituencies  
 and, in each constituency, the choice of representatives  
 depends. To this inherent vice of the first Reform  
 Bill the marked deterioration of the House of Commons  
 and its depreciation in public opinion, is to be attributed.  
 The cure of the evil, therefore, is evidently not to be  
 sought in carrying so vicious a principle still further,  
 but in the adoption of a different and sounder principle.

Instead of representatives of congregated masses, let  
 the Great Council of the nation be composed of the rep-  
 resentatives of those classes which, respectively, consti-  
 tute "the property, the industry, the intelligence of  
 the country." Those classes are easily defined. The  
 landowners, the owners of house property, the mer-  
 chants, the manufacturers, the bankers, the fundholders  
 and other capitalists, constitute the property of the  
 country. Let these, in their respective cities, towns,  
 or other local divisions, choose representatives of their  
 own. The traders, the shopkeepers, the artisans the  
 labourers in regular employ, constitute the industry of  
 the country. Let these also in corresponding local  
 divisions, choose representatives of their own. Fur-  
 thermore, the intelligence of the country is represented  
 by the different professions, the scholars in their seats  
 of learning, the schoolmasters of all sorts and grades,  
 the ministers of religion, the lawyers in the different  
 branches of the profession, the medical profession with  
 its sub-divisions, those engaged in the pursuit of science  
 art, and literature, the army, the navy. Let all these