

lesque of the Battle of Waterloo, a few years preceding. The occurrence took place in 1819, and in the same year Lord J. Russell first brought forward a measure for the reform of the representation, which was not entertained in Parliament.

The improving condition of the country shortly after, gave less urgency for a time to the cry for Parliamentary Reform; but it revived about the year 1830, when the people were again in deep distress. Their sufferings increased until they became guilty of the most lamentable excesses, firing ricks or breaking machinery all over the country—not heeding that by the first proceeding they were increasing the price of food, and by the second decreasing the demand for profitable labour—to their own direct loss in each instance. But the people were, in fact, "going mad with misery," and great allowance must be made for their excesses on this account.

Towards the end of 1830, a new Government entered office, pledged to a decided measure of reform. Earl Grey was at the head of the Cabinet, and Henry Brougham, now made Lord Brougham, was the Lord Chancellor. On the 1st of March, 1831, a Reform Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Lord J. Russell, who then held the office of Paymaster of the Forces. The Bill provided for the disfranchisement of a large number of "rotten boroughs," a re-distribution of the seats, and a wide extension of the suffrage, the whole aiming to make the House of Commons more thoroughly a representative of the people. Among the abuses to be swept away was the return of members by such places as Gatton, where five electors returned two members; Minehead, with ten electors, also returning two; and many others. All this while, such populous places as Birmingham were entirely unrepresented.

The Bill encountered fierce opposition in the House, but after several nights' debate was read a first time. The second reading, which was the real trial of strength on the measure, was carried in a very full house by a majority of one only, the numbers being 302 against 301. The Ministry saw it was useless to attempt to pass the measure in face of such formidable opposition, and resolved to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country. The immediate occasion of this resolution was a defeat on a motion for the adjournment of the House, which occurred early in the morning of the 22nd of April. A Cabinet Council was held the same day, and the dissolution determined on. The Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor proceeded straight from the Council to the king, and urged him to prorogue the Parliament without an hour's delay, as "every hour it continued to sit was pregnant with danger to the peace and security of the kingdom." The king was exceedingly reluctant to act in this summary manner, but finally consented, and prorogued Parliament in person the same afternoon, almost before it was aware of his intention.

The new election gave Ministers an overwhelming majority, which enabled them to carry the measure through all its stages. It was read the third time in the Commons on the 19th of September, 1831, and then passed on to the House of Lords. After four nights' debate it was thrown out here, by a majority of 41.

The excitement caused by the rejection of the Bill was immense. Riots broke out in all parts of the country; the opponents of the measure scarcely dared to present themselves in the public streets, and many of them, including bishops of the Established Church, were violently assaulted. The popular cry was for "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill." Sixty thousand persons marched from the country to London to present a petition in its favour to the king. At Birmingham a meeting of 150,000 persons was held in its support. The country was in commotion.

Parliament was again summoned on the 6th of December; the Bill was once more introduced, with some few modifications, and read a second time in the Commons on the 16th of December, by 324 against 162. It again met with strong opposition in the House of Lords, but, after further alteration was finally read a third time on the 4th of June, 1832. On the 7th of June it received the royal assent, and became law.

PASTIMES.

ARITHMOREM.

1. 500 *no jar* = a celebrated river.
2. 51 *U rage ten* = a Canadian county.
3. 500 *age 100 brim* = a town in England.
4. 50 *square* = an English poet.
5. 50 *U rest* = a Province in the British Empire.
6. 500 *rage* = an English king.
7. 50 *ah teens* = an island.
8. 601 *up* = a troublesome lad.
9. 100 *or anna E* = a Grecian poet.
10. 500 *print seer* = Serious havoc.
11. 500 *let any* = a translator of the [Bible].
12. 6 *many er* = a Canadian village.
- 13 151 *due* = a celebrated mathematician.
- 14 52 *U cheer* = a celebrated Cardinal.

The initials will give the name of a celebrated navigator. GARDE.

FRUITS ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED.

1. An animal, a consonant, and an insect.
2. A beverage—and a number beheaded.
3. An animal curtailed, a grain curtailed, a vowel, and a beverage curtailed.
4. An animal curtailed, and a fruit.
5. A vegetable—and two-sixths of a fruit. J. N.

CHARADES.

I am composed of eight letters.

My 2, 1 is an interjection.

My 6, 4, 8 is a metal.

My 1, 2, 5, 6 is a command.

My 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 is a great poet.

My 5, 7, 2, 3 is a kind of earth.

My 8, 2, 4, 5 is a useful article.

My whole is a city.

T. P. F.

2. My *first's* merry note at the breaking of dawn
Calls a band to the valley, the field or the lawn;
My *second's* soft music may cheer you,
My *first* and my *second* together unite,
And a dance you will form for a sailor's delight
And one that is cherished by me too. X. Y.

3. My *first* is company; my *second* shuns company; my *third* collects company, and my *whole* amuses company. X. Y.

DECAPITATIONS.

1. My whole is any depth that you may please,
Behead me and you'll find my depth with ease;
Behead again, instead of less I'm more,
For then my depth is twice it was before. J. S.

2. In my whole the foolish oft are found,
Behad me—mourners crave my aid;
Again—I'm seed sprung from the ground;
Once more—amid the greenwood shade
In frolic I have often played. J. S.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A person travelled a journey of 282 miles, of which he went nine miles by steamboat to seven on foot, and six miles by steamboat to five on railway. How many miles did he travel each way?

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES, No. 32.

Puzzle.—Eleven. When they are cricketers.

Enigma.—The word which is the foundation for this enigma is "stranger." 1 Gnat, 2 Rat, 3 Nest, 4 Great, 5 Net, 6 Tan, 7 Ear, 8 Gretna, 9 Art, 10 Stare, 11 Age, 12 Tears, 13 Rage and Anger, 14 Sage, 15 Ate, 16 Stag, 17 East, 19 Grate, 20 Tar, 22 Lea, 22 Tag, 23 Ant, 24 Rags, 25 Tares, 26 Eat, 27 Range, 28 Hog, 29 Stage, 31 Gate, 32 Ten, 33 Neat, 34 Near, 35 Seat, 37 Tea, 38 Rate, 40 Sent, 41 Rent, 42 Grant, 43 Get, 44 Earn, 45 Strange. We have not the answers to the numbers omitted.

Decapitations.—1 Plover-lover-over. 2 About-out.

Charades.—1 Ignatius Loyola. 2 Bedfellow. 3 Yarmouth.

Transpositions.—1 Independent. 2 Woman's promises.

Arithmorems.—1 Elora. 2 Lindsay. 3 Pictou. 4. Simcoe. 5 Cornwallis.

Arithmetical Problems.—The numbers are nine and twelve.

We are compelled to omit the answers received this week.

Too late for insertion in our last issue. T. P. F., Elora, and Amelia B.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TYRO, QUEREC.—We fear the game would be too tedious, as it presents no striking points of interest. Try to favour us with a game or two in the match referred to.

R. B., TORONTO.—The solution is too commonplace, at the same time the Problem is very creditable for a first attempt. Try again.

PROBLEM No 19.—Correct solutions received from St. Urban St.; J. W.; Philidor; X. L. Kingston; R. B. Toronto; M. N. Brighton; and J. G. C. Arnprior. Several correspondents give as the key move to this Problem B to Q B 8th, evidently overlooking Black's reply 1. P takes F (ch), which prevents the solution as stipulated.

PROBLEM No. 20.—Correct solutions received from St. Urban St.; Marathon; J. W.; W. S., Toronto; and J. G. C. Arnprior.

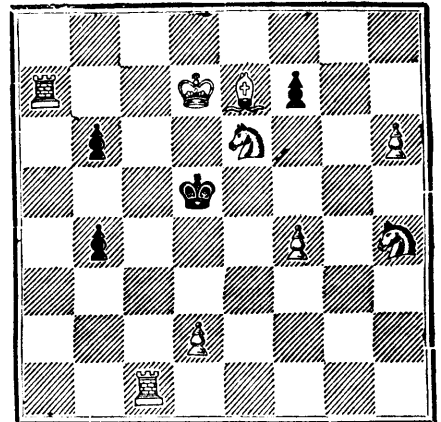
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 20.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B to Q B 3rd (ch.) | K to Q Kt 3rd (best.) |
| 2. B to Q 4th (ch.) | K to R 4th. |
| 3. Q to Q B 7th (ch.) | Q takes Q. |
| 4. P Mates. | |

PROBLEM No. 22.

By DR. I. RYALL, HAMILTON, C.W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and Mate in three moves.

ENIGMA No. 1.

(From Kling and Horwitz's Chess Studies.)



K B 6.



Q B 6.



K sq.



Q 2.



K B 2.

White to play and win.

A beautifully played attack by Herr Hirschfeld, of Berlin, against Herr Schleppees.—*Bell's Life*.

ROY LOPEZ Kt's GAME.

WHITE. (Hirschfeld.) BLACK. (Schleppees)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 P to K 4th. | P to K 4th. |
| 2 K Kt to B 3rd. | Q Kt to B 3rd. |
| 3 K B to Kt 5th. | P to Q R 3rd. |
| 4 B to Q R 4th. | K Kt to B 3rd. |
| 5 P to Q 4th. | K Kt takes P. |
| 6 Castles. | K B to K 2nd. |
| 7 K R to K sq. | P to K B 4th. |
| 8 P to Q 5th (a.) | Q Kt home. |
| 9 K Kt takes P. | Castles. |
| 10 K R takes Kt (b.) | B P takes R. |
| 11 P to Q 6th. | K B to his 3rd. |
| 12 K B to Kt 3rd (ch.) | K to R sq. |
| 13 Kt to Kt 6th (ch.) (c.) | B P takes Kt. |
| 14 Q to K 4th. | K to R 2nd. |
| 15 Q Kt to B 3rd. | Q Kt to B 3rd. |
| 16 Kt takes K P. | Q Kt to K 4th. |
| 17 Kt takes K B (ch.) | Kt P takes Kt. |
| 18 Q to R 4th (ch.) | K to Kt 2nd. |
| 19 Q to R 6th Mate. | |

- (a) Seriously crowding Black's game, is the advance of this Pawn.
- (b) The hand of a master—a coup worthy Morphy.
- (c) Mark the conceptions of the artist as distinguished from those of the mere amateur, who would here, probably, have contented himself with a commonplace winning of the exchange.