Church that seals up that fountain from you, and gives you drink by drops out of such cisterns as they first you drink by drops out of such cisterns as they first ments of the world. Such words evidently fell upon that might be incurred. Still this movement produced in justice to Dr. Rees, we must not contain the first ments of the world. make, and then stain, and then reach out;—and it to to told you that some men abuse Scripture, it is true, for if soil well disposed to receive them; and may the day no result: and it was not until last November, when out stating that the Grand Jury, at the late Assizes Derbyshire, N. Derbyshire, S. your priests had not abused Scripture, they could not thus soon arrive in this Province when Churchmen will one poor maniac murdered another in the Gaol of the for the Home District, expressed "the opinion that have abused you; but there is no necessity that they should—and you need not, unless you list, any more than you need, to abuse the Sacraments, or decrees of the Church, or the messages of your friend, or the letters you receive, or the laws of the land,—all which are liable to be abused by evil persons, but not by good people and modest understandings. It is now become a part of your religion to be ignorant, to walk in blindness-to believe the man who hears your confessions—to hear none, but him—not to hear God speaking, but by him; so you are liable to be abused by him, as he pleases, without remedy.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, for the greater convenience of several of the Clergy from the Eastern parts of the Diocese, will hold his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Thursday, the 9th September next, instead of Wednesday, the 8th, as previously announced. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black

The Right Reverend Dr. Doane, Bishop of New JERSEY, is at present visiting England. His reputation for Christian zeal, learning, and poetical genius, had long before preceded him, and we are happy to find that so eminent a Father of the Church has been received in a manner alike honourable to himself, and the land of his progenitors. Previously to a late Act of Parliament, no American Clergyman could officiate in England; but this disability is now removed, and the Bishop of London granted permission to his right reverend brother to officiate in his diocese. Bishop Doane, accordingly, preached a Sermon on the observance of the Sabbath, at All Soul's Church, St. Marylebone; and we have no doubt that it was a source of extreme gratification to English Churchmen to hear a divine so justly celebrated for eloquence : and to find the barriers that had hitherto existed against the admission of American Clergy into English pulpits, removed, for the first time since the Rebellion, in favour of this excellent and gifted individual. By this alteration in the law, we feel that a closer relationship between the two Churches will be greatly promoted, and from thence a wholesome influence be exercised in allaying international irritation. An American Episcopalian, above all others of his fellow-countrymen, is inclined to regard Old England with a filial eye.

On the 3rd July, the Midsummer Examination of the pupils at King's College School, in London, took place. Sir Robert Inglis presided on the occasion, and, in concluding a suitable address to the scholars, remarked that there was one person present on the occasion of whose sanction they ought to be proud,one who had a birth-right in their country and in their literature, -a brother in the Faith, and a father in the Church—the Right Reverend the Bishop of New Jersey. This allusion, besides the general expectation to hear him, drew from Bishop Doane an animated address, in which his warm feeling and rich fancy, and chaste taste were happily combined :-

"He observed, that it had never fallen within his experience to witness an occasion where the chair had been filled so effec-tively for its objects, or with so much blended dignity and His esteemed friend, the chairman, had long been his countrymen in America. The wide Atlantic known to his countrymen in America. The wide Atlanti might roll between them, but his biography and his life of use fulness were, with them, familiar themes. He was known to them long since, as the prudent counsellor in the British Senate on high topics of legislation; as the fearless unflinching advocate of every cause endeared by worth and sacred to virtue
—(loud applause): he was known to them as the untiring supporter of every thing excellent in principle and calculated to ensure the good and welfare of his fellow-creatures. Long had the hon, baronet been known as the patron of the merito rious stranger, and the dispenser of happiness under his hospitable roof. To day this distinguished philanthropist had exhibited himself in a new, though not less agreeable character, -as the patron, the friend of the boys of England-(rapturous cheering from the students)-entering with true parental feeling into the sentiments, he was assured, of their pure young -for he knew them well, but knew them not so well as he loved them-with all that fulness and freshness which was sure to elicit in them the simple modest graces with which his own character was adorned. They had witnessed to-day, that own character was adorned. whilst the hon, baronet distributed the prizes to the ambitious youths about him, his well-stored mind marshalled the merits of each of the authors of the books so presented, and described them in language calculated to elicit the genius and awaken the youthful aspirants. (Applause.) lesson he read to each and all was remarkable for the felicity with which he had inculcated the value of that discipline in study without which it was impossible to expect any great effects or any important advantages from the efforts of genius. But he would, with the highest deference to the authorities present, suggest upon this occasion, that, in his opinion, the nature of their institution was peculiar. In his opinion the character of the college must depend on the school. (Loud cheers.) It is, said he, a truism in this respect, that the boy is the father of the man. (Applause.) It is vain to count upon the navigable fulness of the river, if you suffer the streams which feed it to be interrupted. It is in vain you would expect to witness the sturdy grandeur of the native oak, from which your wooden walls are constructed, unless you watch with care the tender budding of the acorn. (Cheers.) This is my first visit to this my father-land; and I confess that it is impossible to describe the delight I have, since my arrival, experienced in witnessing the great combination of the clergy of all denominations, and of all classes of society, in favour of the general dissemination of education. In an interview I have just had with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, our conversation scarcely touched upon any other topic. One of the most beautiful features of this great metropolitan system of instruction, appears to me to be, the encouragement and foster-ing influence which it holds out to other schools founded upon the same principles in the vicinity of London; making itself thus the centre of a system of bright bodies giving light to those at a distance, and harmoniously revolving in beauty and in glory. (Much applause.) As a result of my visit to this great and noble country, I feel happy in thinking I shall carry back to my infant country a portion of that zeal in the great cause of education, which, as I have observed, actuates the clergy, and, from the assemblage of amiable and anxious females, no collected in this hall, I may safely infer, actuates the mothers of Englishmen. (Applause.) This is an example which cannot fail to produce the best effect in all parts of the globe. The worth and the value of such establishments consists in their being founded upon sound Christian principles, without which nething good, nothing great, can be expected to be derived by society. Much is comprised in the motto of this institution, 'Sanctè et Sapienter,' or, to transpose the terms, 'Sapienter quid Sanctè.' It was wisely governed, because Superator quià Sanctè. It was wisely governed, because religiously governed. The right rev. prelate concluded his eloquent address by alluding to the lamented decease of the former principal of King's College, whom he had never seen, (Rev. H. J. Rose,) but of whose merits as a scholar, a man, and a Christian, he was so sincere an admirer, that he could safely assert he never loved and esteemed a man more.-(Applause.) As he approached the shores of England, he had felt deep regret at the thought that he should not, could not, receive from him a welcome. He was gone to receive his high reward, but he had left his work and the evidences of a useful life behind him, in the success of that institution. To those whom he addressed, he was bound to say, that excellent man had left an example of public worth, high principle, manly virtue, the courtesy of a gentleman, the varied acquirements of a scholar; and, finally, his career had been such as to point out

the chair. Words, like these, are a banquet indeed to the

to all true Christians the safe path of life, and the glorious road

to a bright immortality. The right rev. prelate then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his excellent conduct in

learn to appreciate their high privileges, and act up Home District, that the matter was yet more forcibly to the standard of that Church, of which they call brought under the notice of Government, and Sir themselves members! The Bishop's graceful and George Arthur called upon the Commissioners, whom touching tribute to the memory of the REV. HUGH he had appointed under the Statute, to exercise their James Rose, was an offering worthy of the living and functions. Upon this they acted on the report of the dead. That departed servant of God united the Dr. Rees, whom they had authorized to make the strongest evangelical piety with the purest veneration necessary inquiries, and engaged the old Gaol, then for the divine character of the Church, and for the about being vacated, as a temporary Asylum, at a authority of Primitive Antiquity. His was a mind rent of £125 per annum. But the greater number that grasped the highest things, and embraced the of them declining to act any further, the Hon. the minutest trifles. He lived but for his Church. To Vice-Chancellor, one of their number, and Mr. Sheriff extend her influence, to place her upon true ground, Jarvis, assumed the responsibility of proceeding, and to explain the nature of her Episcopacy, to arouse her baving requested Dr. Rees to take charge of the old to a sense of her great responsibilities, to restore a Gaol, as a temporary Asylum, committed the unhappy love for ecclesiastical literature, to rekindle the spirit lunatics, then 16 in number, to his medical care. of pious munificence that in former days raised our The Government, upon their recommendation, and Cathedral piles, -to exalt the glory and extend the on the faith of Col. Prince's resolution, have continued kingdom of Christ through his ordained instrument, to advance the money necessary for the support of the the Church,—for this he lived, and in the pursuit of institution. this holy end he sacrified his health, and lost his life, but gained immortality in return. We are reaping grounds on which this Asylum is entitled to legislative noble monuments of his learning and zeal which he enabled to make a most satisfactory report. The fame to generations yet unborn. It is presumption undergoing a thorough process of purification and in us to attempt an eulogy, after that so beautifully fumigation; and though the weather was close and offered to his memory by Bishop Doane,—but what oppressive when we went over it, there was a cool HUGH JAMES ROSE?

It has been remarked, upon a former occasion, in this journal, that a great demand existed in England and a room fitted up so as to supply shower, warm, and for Theological Books. It was stated that old folios vapour baths, as they may be required. A bagatelle and tomes, which had reposed in libraries undisturbed | board is provided as an amusement for the patients, perhaps for a century, had come into great request, when the weather may confine them in-doors. Every great and increasing demand.

the noble study of Divinity, and this resort to the Reformers and fathers of our Church has gone on increasing more and more. The old editions of many of our Divines are in several cases not to be procured ings of our most eminent and learned Theologians.

mate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, by his to fill them. Nothing has been omitted that could patronage and aid, countenanced the original publi- give the whole place a cheerful air, or assist in soothcation of many of the works which it is proposed to ing the distempered mind. A few plants would be reprint. The objects and plan are thus set forth in an acceptable present, as their cultivation would the Prospectus:-

"A re-publication at the present day of the writings of those unfortunate inmates. venerable Divines, by whose instrumentality the Reformation of the Church of England in the sixteenth century was effected, has often been urged. It is a work practicable, very important, and well worthy of the energies, wealth, and influence of the members of that Church. A re-production of the chief of these writings would be a bulwark against Popish Error, and a most desirable method of illustrating the real doctrines and spiritual privileges of the Established Church. Such a collecwould admirably confirm the valuable exhibitions of Scriptural Doctrines, so correctly defined in the Articles of the Liturgical Services.

The Society is to be composed of an ascertained number of embers, each of whom is to contribute the sum of £1. annu-The whole of the amount received will be expended in rinting the writings above mentioned, so as to supply to each subscriber a copy of every work that is printed, in return for the subscription, without any additional charge. It is calculated that, as 4,000 subscribers have come forward, three or four octavo volumes, containing together above 2,000 pages, or in proportion if other sizes are adopted, will be returned every year to each member for an annual subscription of £1., so long as the subscription shall be continued.

These works will be accurate REPRINTS, in a good type,

WITHOUT ABRIDGMENT, ALTERATION, OF OMISSION. The Society is conducted by a Council of members of the Established Church, principally of the Clergy. The concurrence and patronage of individuals of the highest rank and station in the Church and State have been them have become members. Thus full assurance is given that no designs to promote any private or party interests, or peculiar views, enter into the plan; while no persons are excluded from subscribing, subject to the rules of the Society, and from becoming possessed of the valuable works, the reprinting of which plated.

The works of BISHOP RIDLEY, and some other volumes, having been placed in the hands of Editors some time ago, the Council have now commenced the printing at the Cambridge

University Press.
One important and indispensable part of the plan of the Parker Society is, that not a single copy of any Work shall be printed which is not positively engaged. By this means all pecuniary liabilities will be avoided, a larger variety of works printed, and the value of the complete series will be naintained."

Another plan, equally excellent with the one just described, is the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theo-Logy, to be published at Oxford, in a somewhat similar manner. This series will consist of scarce and valuable works, "maintaining and inculcating the Doctrines and Discipline of the Anglican branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church," and will take up our English Divines just where the PARKER So-CIETY proposes to end. We shall thus have the Ridleys and Cranmers of the Reformation, and the Andreweses, Hammonds, and Sandersons of the succeeding century rendered accessible at a moderate price: and so far from these two undertakings clashing either in point of doctrine as regards the readers, or in point of profit as regards those who have embarked in the schemes, we are firmly of opinion, that both will meet with an ample sale, and that very little countenance will be found for the notion, so generally, and, as we believe, erroneously, entertained, that the Reformers regarded schism less severely, and held lower views of Church Government, than their successors under the two first Stuarts.

While the higher branches of Divinity are thus happily receiving such general attention, the diffusion of right Church principles among the middle and less learned classes is being carried on by several series of works, and by none more successfully than-Burns's Englishman's Library. In soundness of principle, in popular talent, and in typographical beauty most of these valuable publications are unsurpassed, and we much regret that so few of them have been imported into this Province. Messrs. Rowsell have some of them still on hand, among which Gresley's Siege of Lichfield is perhaps the most interesting. Of the same description of books is another work by the same author, the Portrait of an English Churchman: indeed everything written by Mr. Gresley is excellent in its kind, and may be recommended without qualification. On some future occasion we hope to give a List of cheap and admirable works, which we would recommend to every Churchman in Canada, as fireside companions for himself and his family.

In 1839, an Act was passed for the erection of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum. Nothing, however, having been done to carry the design of the Legislature into mind, which, tired with the lukewarmness of nominal effect, Col. Prince, in the spring of 1840, moved a reso-Churchmen, would fain recruit itself by holding con- lution in the House of Assembly, requesting the Lieu- was to shew the grounds upon which the Asylum Cumberland, W.

Having been requested to state to the public the the fruits of the seed sown by him: and the few but aid, we visited it in company with Dr. Rees, and are has left behind, will carry on his principles and his interior has been whitewashed and painted, besides lover of piety and learning can refrain from scattering and pure air throughout. Blinds averted the heat his few simple flowers upon the tomb of the lamented and glare of the sun, and Venetian screens were being prepared for the outside. The cells form suitable and well ventilated rooms for the patients. On the basement floor, there is a neat and comfortable kitchen, and obtained purchasers at high prices: while at the thing wears the appearance of cleanliness and order. same time it was found necessary to issue reprints of Three meals a day are provided, including wholesome several works, which had become scarce through the sufficient diet, and tea. It would be an act of humanity in those who have gardens, to send some fruit to the During the last twelvemonth this reviving love of Asylum,-a cheap, but salutary luxury, which the physician would be glad to afford to his patients.

The same good arrangement prevails in the rather spacious court, well covered with tan-bark, that surrounds the building on one side. There are sheds at all, and, at best, at most enormous prices. To to ward off the sun-benches to sit upon-and a upply therefore a deficiency so generally felt, Socie- swing. The wall serves as a very good tennis court. ties have been formed for the publication of the writ- A few trees have been planted, which thrive well; and the same humare skill, which throughout the Of these we will first notice THE PARKER SOCIETY, institution has introduced every aid and accessory, -so named from Archbishop Parker, the first Pri- however trifling, has provided some hutches and rabbits administer pleasant and healthful occupation to the

The number of persons admitted since the comnencement in January last, is altogether 31-though the number of cases, from one patient having been admitted three times, and another twice, is 34. The treatment is described to have been generally success ful, and from what we have already mentioned, it will readily be believed, that it has been gentle and judicious. Eight have been discharged as cured, though Church of England, and so clearly taught in her Homilies and of these, unfortunately, two persons (those above alluded to) have been returned as patients, from bringing on a fresh attack of their malady by drunken-The causes of the disease have been generally intemperance, grief, fright, and religious frenzy. Of the individuals admitted, 15 have been natives of Ireland—7 of England—4 of Canada—3 of Scotland, and 1 of the United States. In most of them a gradual improvement is going on: one indeed was so inoffensive and quiet, that he was permitted to nurse the child of the house-steward: some of them take a part in the lighter kind of house-work.

The establishment consists of Dr. Rees, the physician-a steward, a housekeeper, a man, and a boy.-As it would be impossible for such a small number of persons to keep the premises in a proper condition, some male and female convicts, condemned to hard labour, are allowed occasionally to be employed in the cleaning of the house, and in other domestic offices. But this sort of assistance, is so very objectionable on every account, that nothing but necessity justifies its being resorted to.

With regard to the spiritual and moral treatment of the inmates, nothing, save a supply of Bibles and Abingdon Tracts from the Tract Society, has been effected .-As religion is so powerful a mover of the passions, and, by injudicious zeal, might be made to aggravate, Ashburton instead of softening, diseases of the mind, it is indispensable that great caution and judgment should be sed on this head. The physician, however, is of inion that the services of a Chaplain would be most sirable, even in a sanitary point of view.

The good already effected, cannot be well known ithout briefly touching upon the condition of lunatics before the organization of this institution. Preious to this asylum being opened to them, there had Beverley een no other refuge for the idiot and insane but in the cells of the gaol, no other subsistence provided for them but what was allowed to the prisoners, and no attempt whatever made to effect a cure by medical | Bolton treatment

We understand that the merits of this small but excellent establishment will almost immediately be brought before the notice of Parliament, and we feel ssured that its claims and application for more extended support will be favourably entertained. It is not confined to the Home District, but opens its Bristol doors to patients from all parts of the Province: and as it receives no aid from private contributions,—as it removes the disgrace from the Province of having nothing like a Lunatic Asylum within its limits,—as it has been conducted with the strictest regard to Cambridgeshire economy,-and as it is designed for the relief of a calamity which falls alike upon the weak and powerful intellect, upon the wicked and the good, we fervently trust that our legislators will act in the matter as becomes Philanthropists and Christians.

By the benevolent exertions of the Vice Chancellor and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, who have incurred a very great | Carmarthen ... amount of responsibility and trouble, and by the assidious skill and humanity of Dr. Rees, the Institution has been carried on up to this time: and we know these gentlemen well enough to say, that they | Cheshire, N. ... will feel richly rewarded for all their pains, if they can but see the plans which they have attempted on a small scale, carried out by the Provincial Legislature in a manner worthy of its character, and commensurate with the wants of humanity. For our humble part, we shall rejoice greatly if this plain statement promotes the cause of charity; and we shall always have Cockermou pleasure in devoting our columns to the advocacy of Cornwall, E... any such benevolent and excellent Institutions .- | Cornwall, W. Some of our readers may perhaps think we have been

comfort, reproof,—a treasure of all excellencies, to a verse with those who cling to their principles unde-

In justice to Dr. Rees, we must not conclude withmanner in which he has availed himself of the limited means placed at his disposal, and the general conduct of the establishment."

There is very little to approve and much to condemn in the late proceedings of the House of Assembly. The so-called Ministry have treated the Petitioners for the unmutilated use of the Bible in Common Schools, with much contempt, and voted against referring their petitions to a Select Committee. Mr. Hincks, too, in the Examiner, speaks out with his usual plain-ness, and openly advocates the Irish System of Education, and opposes the introduction of the Bible as a class-book. Many independent members, who usually support Lord Sydenham's friends, on this occasion voted against them, amongst whom we are bound to mention the members for this city. Mr. Draper, too, we are happy to find, was not among his colleagues on this occasion. He was probably prevented from attending the house by the illness under which we are sorry to learn he is labouring, but, independent of this, we have strong hopes that he would not have lent himself to such a piece of religious liberalism, as the daring to tamper with God's Holy Volume. Mr. Williams, also, who has very spiritedly opposed the mischievous Municipal Bill, divided against the Ministry, and voted in favour of referring the petitions.

The Marriage Bill of this latter gentleman has undergone, we hear, much alteration in the Council. Clauses have been inserted authorising Marriages before County Registrars, in cases where the parties chuse to regard matrimony, as a mere civil contract.

Various rumours are afloat and not, we apprehend, without some foundation, relative to dissensions in Lord Sydenham's Cabinet. It is said that Mr. Harrison's colleagues are offended at the undue predominance of his influence with the Governor General, and we can easily imagine that the approaching accession of Sir Robert Peel to power, and the expected departure of Lord Sydenham, must render such as are Conservative at heart, more independent than they have hitherto felt. It is reported too, that His Excellency, on Saturday morning last, assembled his Council, and told them that they must command more votes, and not depend on the casting decision of a Chairman. Accordingly they summoned all their supporters from a distance: but the seeds of disunion | Leicestershire, N. appear to be ripe, and the Canadian Cabinet seems approaching the fate of its English prototype. The last rumour of all is that Mr. Ogden has resigned,that Mr. Day will be passed over and so resign, -that Mr. Quesnel and Mr. Morin, or Mr. Taschereau, will be Attorney and Solicitor General for the East,-Mr. Boswell, Solicitor General for the West,-Mr. Holmes, Receiver General,—and Mr. Hincks, Inspector Liverpool

Part of our impression was mailed last week before the news arrived by the Acadia that the elections in Great Britain and Ireland had terminated, giving the Conservatives a majority of about 80. We have now prepared a List of the Members from our own files of papers, and though we should gladly have availed ourselves of a similar list in the N. Y. Albion, had it | Malton arrived before we had completed the task, we must confess that the labour was one of love; for it was, indeed, most gratifying to our Conservative fee to put down the returns for such counties as Shropshire, Essex, and Dublin; these three alone, with the boroughs which they contain, sending to Parliament nearly 30 members, and, if we mistake not, every one Conservative. There is the surest ground for believing that in a very short time Sir Robert Peel will be Prime Minister, with a very efficient working majority.

Civil Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

GENERAL ELECTION. MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

[c. denotes Conservative; w. Whig, inclusive of Radical. When one letter only is put, it refers to all the names in the same line. N. North, S. South, E. East, W. West.]

ENGLAND AND WALES-500. ...T. Duffield, c.

..R. Etwall, Lord W. Paget, w

Hon. W. O. Stanley, w

.. Lord Fitzalan, w W. Jardine, w Ashton-under-Lyne . . C. Hindley, w .R. Clayton, Capt. Hamilton, c Aulesbury ... H. W. Tancred, w ...F. Hodgson, M. Gore, c .. Lord Duncan, J. A. Roebuck, w ... Col. Paget, w. . Viscount Alford, W. Astell, c Pontefract ... Capt. Polhill, H. Stuart, c Portsmouth ...R. Palmer, P. Pusey, Vis. Barrington, o ...M. Foster, w., R. Hodgson, e Preston ...J. W. Hogg, c., C. Townley, w ...Sir T. Winnington, w. ...G. F. Muntz, J. Scholefield, w ...W. Feilden, J. Hornby, c ...Major Vivian, w., Lord Leicester, c ...P. Ainsworth, Dr. Bowring, w ...J. S. Brownrigge, c, Sir J. Duke, w Richmond Ripon ...E. C. Lister, w., J. Hardy, c ... Col. Wood, c. Rochester .. C. R. Morgan, c. T. C. Whitmore, R. Pigot, e ...H. Broadwood, T. S. Forman, c...H. Warburton, T. A. Mitchell, w St. Ives .Capt. Pechell, T. N. Wigney, w. .. P. Miles, c., Hon. F. Berkeley, ... Sir W. Young, C.G. Dupre, C.S. Murray, c. ... Sir T. Freemantle, Sir J. Chetwode, c. Bury St. Edmund's... Lord C. Fitzroy, w., Earl Jermyn, c. ... Earl of Shelburne, w. Hon. E. Yorke, R. Eaton, T. P. Allix, c Cambridge (Univ'y.) . Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, Hon. C. E. Law, c Sir A. Grant, Hon. C. M. Sutton, c. ... Hon. G. Smythe, J. Bradshaw, c. ... J. Nicholl, L. L. D., c. .. Col. W. Powell, c. ...P. Pryse, w. .P. H. Howard, W Marshall, w. Carlisle .. Hon. G. R. Trevor, J. Jones, c. ...D. Morris, w. .Hon. D. Pennant, c .. W. B. Hughes, c. ...Rt. Hon. G. S. Byng, w. ... Hon. C. F. Berkeley, w. ...W. T. Egerton, C. Legh, c. ...Sir P Egerton, Hon — Tollemache, c ...Lord R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis, w. Chester ...Lord A. Lennox, c. J. A. Smith, w. ...Josh. Neeld, Capt. Boldero, c. ... Sir G. H. Rose, c. ... W. Cripps, T. W. C. Master, c. ChristchurchJ. Wilson, Junr., w.
...H. A. Aglionby, E. Horsman, w.
...R. Sanderson, Sir G. H. Smyth, c. Clitheroe ...Lord Eliot, W Rashleigh, c.
...E. W. Pendarves, w., Lord Boscawen, c
...E Ellice, W Williams, w ...Jno Neeld, c, Capt Howard, w ...W James, Hon C Howard, w

.Sir J Seale, w DartmouthHon W Bagot, Sir W W Wynn, c ..T Mainwaring, c ..Hon G Cavendish, W Evans, w Denbiah ..Mundy, Colville, c ..E Strutt, Hon J Ponsonby, w ...T H Sotheron, G H Heneage, c ...H Tuffnel, Sir G Grey, w ...Sir T D Acland, L W Buck, c ...Sir J Y Buller, Lord Courtenay, c Denonshire, S. ...Hon A Ashley, Sir James Graham, c...Lord Ashley, H Sturt, G Bankes, c...Sir J R Reid, c, Hon E Rice, w Dorsetshire Droitwitch .. T S Pakington, c ... T Hawkes, c ... H Lambton, w, Hon H Liddell, c Lord H Vane, J Bowes, w ...Capt Fitzroy, c, Grainger, w ...Sir J Tyrrell, C Round, c Durham, city ... T W Bramston, G Palmer of Essex. S. ...P Borthwick, c, Lord M Hill, w ... Sir W Follett, c, E Divett, w ...T Wakley, T S Duncombe, w. Flintshire .. Sir R Bulkeley, w ...T Sheppard, c ...W Hutt, w ...C M R Talbot, w, Viscount Adare, c Gloucestershire, E. ... C W Codrington, Hon F Charteris, c Gloucestershire, W....Hon G Berkeley, w, R B Hale, c
Gloucester
... T Philpotts, Hon F Berkeley, w
Grantham
... G E Welby, Hon F Tollemache, c
Greenwich
... Capt D Dundas, G E Barnard, w ...E Heneage, w ...B Wall, R D Mangles, w ...E Protheroe, C Wood, w ...C S Lefevre, w, Sir W Heathcote, c Halifax ...J Fleming, H C Compton, c ...J Attwood, Major Beresford, c ...J C Planta, c, R Hollond, w ... Sir R B Philips, w ... Sir R R Vyvyan, ...K Hoskyns, w, T Baskerville, c, J Bailey c ...E B Clive, H W Hobhouse, w Herefordshire ... Vis Grimston, A Smith, Hon D Ryder, e ... Vis Mahon, c, Hon W Cowper, w ... Col H Baillie, F M'Geachy, c ... Hon R C Scarlett, c ... W R Stansfield, w HuddersfieldSir W James, Sir T Hanmer, c ... C Fellowes, G Thornhill, c ... Sir F Pollock, Col Peel, c Huntingdon S Marjoribanks, w ...R Wason, G Rennie, Junr, w ...G W Wood, w ...Sir E Knatchbull, J P Plumptre, c ... Sir E Filmer, Lord Marsham, Kent. W. ...R Godson, c ...A Lawson, W Ferrand, c ... B Hawes, C T D'Eyncourt, w ...J W Patten, Lord Stanley, c ...Lord F Egerton, Hon R Wilbraham, c ...T Greene, G Marton, c ... Sir H Hardinge, c LauncestonSir H Hardinge, c ...Sir J Beckett, c, J Aldam, w ...Lord C Manners, E B Farnham, c ... H Halford, C Packe, o ...J Easthope, W Ellis, u ... C Greenaway, w, J Wigram, c Leominster S Harford, Elphinstone, u ... Hon Sir G Anson, Lord A Paget, w Lichfield ...Lord Worsley, w, R Christopher, c ...C Turnor, Sir J Trollope, c ... Col Sibthorpe, W R Collett, c .. C Buller, w Wis Sandon, C Cresswell, c

J Masterman, c, Sir M. Wood w, G.

Lyall, c, Lord J Russell, w London .B Botfield, Ackers, c ...W Pinney, w ...J Stewart, W A Mackinnon, c

Thin

...Lord G Bentinck, Sir S Canning, c ...J Brocklehurst, w, T Grimsditch, c ...B Hope, G Dodd, c ...Q Dick, J Round, c Maldon ...Hon J Howard, w
...J W Childers, J E Denison, w MalmesburyM Philips, T M Gibson, w ManchesterLord E Bruce, H B Baring, c ...T P Williams, c, Sir W Clayton, w ... R Richards, c ... Sir J Guest, u Merthyr Tydvil ...G Byng, w, Col T Wood, c ... Sir R Seymour, c ... Lord G Somerset, O Morgan, c Midhurst Monmouth ... R J Blewitt, w
Montgomeryshire ... Rt Hon C W W Wynn, c Montgomery Hon H Cholm ... Hon Capt Howard, w ... W E Gladstone, Lord J Manners, c Newcastle-und,-Lyne J Harris, w, E Buckley, c
Newcastle-und,-Lyne J Harris, w, E Buckley, c
Newcastle-up,-Tyne. W Ord, w, J H Hinde, c
Newport, I. of W....W Hamilton, W Martin, c
Norfolk, E.Hon E Wodchouse, H N Burroughes, c
W Bagge, W Chute, c folk, W. ... W Bagge, W Chute, c Northamptonshire, N. T. P. Maunsell, O'Brien, c Northamptonshire, S. W. R. Cartwright, Sir C. Knightley, c Northampton... ... V Smith, R Currie, w Northumberland, N... Lord Ossulston, B Cresswell, c Northumberland, S...M Bell, c, T Ogle, w Norwich Marquis of Douro, c, B Smith, w Nottinghamshire, N ... J Houldsworth, H. G. Knight, c Nottinghamshire, S ... Earl of Lincoln, L Rolleston, Nottingham ... Sir J C Hobhouse, G Larpent, w Oldham ... J Fielden, Gen Johnson, w Oxfordshire G G Harcourt, Lord Norreys, J Henley c. Oxford, city ... D Maclean, c, J Langston, w Oxford, University ... T Estcourt, Sir R Inglis, c ...Lord Emlyn, c ... Sir J Owen, c Pembroke .Capt Plumridge, Capt Vivian, w Peterborough... ... Hon W Fitzwilliam, Sir R Heron, w Penryn & Falmouth. ... Sir W Jolliffe, c
... J Gill, Lord Ebrington, w M Milnes, Lord Pollington,

Radnorshire Sir J Walsh, c ...R Price, c ...C Russell, Viscount Chelsea, c ... Viscount Eastnor, c ... Hon A Duncombe, G H Vernon, c ... Hon J Dundas, Hon W R Colborne, w ... T Pemberton, Sir E Sugden, c .S Crawford, w ...J S Douglas, W H Bodkin, .C J Heathcote, w, Hon H Dawnay, c ... H B Curteis, w ...G Repton, c, Earl of Listowell, w St. Albans W Praed, c ... J Brotherton, w ... B Brodie, w, W Wyndham, c ...Sir T Trowbridge, w, H Lindsay, c ...Sir F Trench, Sir J Johnstone, c ShaftesburyJ Parker, H G Ward, w Shoreham C Goring, Sir C Burrell, c ...G Tomline, B D'Israeli, c ... Sir R Hill, O Gore, c ... Earl of Darlington, Hon R Clive, c

...Hon C Ponsonby, G R Philips, w ...Rt Hon F T Baring, Sir G Staunton, w ...Sir H Fleetwood, Sir G Strickland, w

Shropshire, S. Somersetshire, E. ...Col Langton, w, W Miles, c Somersetshire, W. ...T D Acland, J H Dickenson, c ...Lord Bruce, C C Martyn, c South Shields ...J T Wawn, w ...Ald Humphery, B Wood, w
...J W Russell, C B Adderley, c
...Viscount Ingestre, c, Hon G Anson, w Southwark ... Staffordshire, N. Staffordshire, S. ... E Buller, w, Hon Capt Carnegie, c Stamford ... Marquis Granby, Sir G Clerk, c Stockport ... H Marsland, R Cobden, w word T W Copeland, c, L Ricardo, w
ad G P Scrope, W H Staunton, w
aury F Villiers, D Sombre, w
alk, E Lord Henniker, Sir C B Vere, c Stroud Suffolk, E. ... Col Rushbrooke, H S Waddington, c Suffolk, W. ...Ald Thompson, c, D Barclay, w ...H Kemble, E Antrobus, c Surrey, E. Surrey, W. W J Denison, w, J Trotter, c ... G Darby, A Fuller, c Sussex, W. ...

... Earl of March, Col Wyndham, c ...J H Vivian, w ... Sir R Peel, Hon Capt A'Court, c ...Lord E Russell, J Rundle, w ... H Labouchere, E Bainbridge, w ... W Dowdeswell, c, J Martin, w Hon B Baring, c [double return for the other scat]

Tamworth

Taunton

Tewkesbury ...

Thetford ...