

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 3019.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1834.

Price 6d.

GRAND DINNER TO LORD DURHAM AT GLASGOW.

The dinner, like that at Edinburgh, was held in a building specially erected for it by subscription: 1,450 persons attended it, and were comfortably accommodated under its roof. As there was a smaller number of guests than at Edinburgh, greater space was allowed to each person; and this circumstance, accompanied with the better ventilation of the building, prevented that annoyance from the heat which at Edinburgh was almost stifling. The ladies, who at Edinburgh were placed in a gallery, at such a distance from the chairman's table as to hear little or nothing of the speeches, were at Glasgow placed in a gallery immediately above it. It was decorated with festoons of evergreens, interspersed with flowers, and when filled, as it was, in the course of the evening, added much to the beauty and attraction of the scene. Opposite to this was another gallery, in which tables were placed for guests, and at one of the sides was another gallery, in which the musical performers were placed. The appearance of the room when filled with gas chandeliers glowing brightly by three gas chandeliers having nearly two thousand jets, and the centre jet was hanging in the most tasteful manner with crystal lustres.

The company, previously to their admission into the room, arranged themselves in the area of Anderson's College, under the various arcades, in parties of twenty-eight. The seats were also allotted for, and each party, headed by two stewards, was ushered into the places which fell to them, under the direction of Mr. Bell, who acted as master of the ceremonies. A private entrance was provided for the reporters, who received from the Committee generally, but more particularly from Mr. Bell, every attention and accommodation which they could desire.

At 4 1/2 minutes past 5 o'clock, the Chairman, James Oswald, Esq., M.P. for the City of Glasgow, entered the room, accompanied by the noble Earl, and was supported on his right by Bailie Gilmour, Charles Tennant, Esq., of St. Rollox, Esq., Bailie Mills, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., M.P., Bailie Lamont, Esq., and Professor Mylne; on the left by the Hon. Arthur Kinaird, Alex. Speirs, Esq., Elderlie, Esq., Bailie Fleming, W. D. Gillon, Esq., of Wall-house, Esq., M.P., Robert Wallace, Esq., M.P., and R. C. Bonitas, of Finlaystone, Esq.

The croquiers were Colin Dunlop, of Tolcross, Esq.; John Douglas, of Baroch, Esq.; and A. G. Speirs, of Caleruech, Esq. They were supported on the right by Rev. Mr. Hardie, and Bailie Henry and Jeffrey. On the left by Wm. Stirling, Esq., of Cordell; Andrew Mitchell, Esq., of Mansfield; Alexander Denniston, Esq., and Professor Mylne, who said grace and returned the thanks; and we have to remark that here the dinner was not concluded before it commenced. The Remarks of Glasgow were not so eager to panegyric upon the leaves and fishes as the Whigs of Edinburgh.

After the dinner had been regularly concluded,—"The King," "The Queen," and "The Princess Victoria," "The Duke of Sussex," and the rest of the Royal Family, were all given from the Chair without remark, and drunk with the utmost loyalty and enthusiasm.

The Chairman—I shall give without preface, for it requires no preface, "The People, the only true source of political power." Immense cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.

The Navy and Army, and may receive and merit be the only means of promotion." The Chairman said that he rose to propose a toast, as which he might perhaps make some observation, but the meeting was well aware that he was no speaker, and that he should not detain them long, for they had not assembled that day to hear him speak. (A laugh.) The toast continued a sentiment, and as it was better expressed than any thing he could say on the subject, he should, without further preface, give "Lord Melbourne and his Majesty's Ministers, and we trust that their practice in power will be in accordance with their principles in opposition." The toast was received with three hearty cheers.

An appropriate song was then sung by the professional gentlemen.

The Chairman then rose to propose a toast, which he said he knew that they would receive with enthusiasm, and he might, if he had the power, detain them for some time, in bringing before them the high merits of the Noble Lord, whom they had the honor of seeing among them that day. (Cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.) He might begin by stating to them, that the father of the noble Lord, their guest, sat at the same table of the friends of the people of that town in 1792. (Cheers continued.) He might add, that in no one point had the son departed from the principles then expressed by the father. (Cheers.) He would not dilate on the noble virtues of the Noble Lord, for there were two reasons why he would not detain them long. The first was because he could do no justice to the subject; and the second was, that the straightforward, manly, and intellectual character of the noble Lord convinced him that the noble Lord would feel it unpleasant to have his praises sung before him. (Cheers.) He could only say that in no one instance had the noble Lord departed from the principles he had professed in his career of public life. He had always gone straightforward to his object. He had turned neither to the right nor to the left—(cheers); but had dared to be honest in the worst of times. (Cheers.) In times of difficulty and danger he had always been at his post to advocate the cause of the people; and he (the Chairman) was quite sure that the noble Lord's conduct hereafter would always correspond with what they had hitherto known of it. (Cheers.) He might say more; but for the reasons he had already given, he should do nothing more than propose that they drink the health of the Earl of Durham with all honours.

This toast was received with a degree of enthusiasm which nothing could surpass.

The Earl of Durham, after the enthusiastic cheering had at length subsided into silence, addressed the meeting in nearly the following terms:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I stand in

deed of your utmost indulgence—(cheers)—I rejoice from you, not merely your belief in the expressions which I am about to utter, but also your conviction in the sincerity of my feelings, which surpass all powers of utterance. (Cheers.) Worldly honours have been conferred upon me. I have the good fortune to receive for my services the approbation of my Sovereign; I have been listened to with favourable attention in both Houses of Parliament; but in all these situations, and under all those circumstances, eliciting feelings of just and honorable pride, there has been wanting that animating excitement, that inspiring enthusiasm, which always fill my breast when I am cheered and gratified by the approbation of my fellow-countrymen, eagerly pursuing the same object with myself, unalloyed by private or public considerations—that object being that great public object which ought to be the end and aim of all our exertions—the improvement and welfare of our common country. (Cheers.) I am not, therefore, sufficiently master of myself to thank you for my light; and yet have naturally ought I to thank you for your benevolent me in an elevation vainly sought by those unworthy aspirers to my talent and ability—(Load cries of "No, no")—and yet I will not discredit your choice so much as to say that I have not deserved well of you. (Cheers.) For more than 20 years I have laboured honestly, zealously, and conscientiously in the public cause. (Cheers.) I have never detested—as my hon. friend, your excellent chairman, has told you—at least my conscience acquits me of having ever deviated either to the right or to the left. (Hear.) I have pursued unceasingly the path pointed out to me by my excellent father, to whom he alluded; and if I can continue to pursue the same course, I believe and trust that I shall continue to be honored with your applause. (Cheers.) But if you are thus kind—might I say if you are thus just to me—there are others who will not meet out to me the same justice. (Cheers, and cries of "shame.") It may be, perhaps, on account of the too great favour which I find at your hands. (Cheers.) Every inducement has been tendered to me since I received your invitation to prevent me from coming to meet you this day. (Immense cheering.) I was told, forsooth, that I should find your principles too violent, and that I should commit myself by endeavoring to follow up those opinions which tend to the destruction of all good government. (Cheers.) My answer to all this was two-fold. In the first place, I denied that I should find any such principles here among the men of Glasgow. (Cheers, and I ask you fearlessly whether the events of this day have not proved my anticipations to be correct? I ask you, who have looked round upon the immense multitudes assembled on the green this day, and who have listened to the sentiments contained in the address presented to me—I ask you whether there is any slightest foundation for such a report? No, no.) But, gentlemen, I must say, in justice, that this injustice meted out to me came only from one quarter of the country. You are all aware of the quarter to which I allude. (A scornful laugh of recognition.) I set aside for the present personal enemies, the Tories—but among those who profess liberal sentiments, I know of an attack from one quarter only, and that quarter is the capital of this country. (Cheers.) I ask you, is that attack just, is it fair, is it founded on public principle? Is there any public principle which it has violated? Why, then, if no public principle is concerned, why am I thus turned round upon by these persons, and denounced as a tyrant in private, and as an impostor in public? (Great cheering.) I will not seek to discover their motives, if they be not founded on public reasons. It would be too painful for me to reflect upon the motives by which their attacks may have been prompted. But I will take this opportunity of telling myself an act of justice before you, my fellow-citizens of Glasgow; I will avail myself of this opportunity to justify myself, which I will do, (great cheers), against these accusations. I will state to you, first, what the accusations are. I will not blink any one charge preferred against me. First of all, it is stated that I wished to propose a less popular plan of reform than that which was given to the people by the government. (Hear.) I distinctly and positively assert to you that that is false. (Defeating cheers.) The next charge against me is, that I willingly consented to certain mutilations of the Reform Bill. I will prove to you how false that charge is, when I state to you that I was not in England when those mutilations and changes were ingrafted on it. (Cheers.) I had just suffered the first of a series of calamities which might have rendered me of the stoniest mind, and I had been kindly and considerably permitted by my sovereign to travel for a time to recruit my health and spirits. (Cheers.) I was not, I say, in England then, and I, therefore, cannot be considered answerable for the preparations for the second Reform Bill. (Cheers.) You are all aware, gentlemen, of the public contradiction which I have felt it necessary to give to certain charges affecting my public character. After making that contradiction public, I felt that my first duty was to consult upon the subject a person then filling the highest station in the country, who had, as I think you will allow, a right to be consulted by me upon it. There is no man living who has a more complete case in vindication than I have. (Cheers.) But I placed myself in his hands, and wished to have permission from him to state every circumstance. I believe the shortest way for me to proceed will be to read the letter which Earl Grey has addressed to me on the subject. It is as follows:—

How, Sir, October 25. My dear Lambton—In answer to your desire to know how far you would be justified in stating publicly what occurred in the preparation and discussion of the Reform Bill by the King's confidential servants, I can have no objection in saying that, in my opinion, no such disclosure can be made, consistently with the obligations of private confidence and of public duty. Were all that has taken place with respect to individual opinions, or the various modifications which almost every measure of Government must undergo, before it is finally agreed upon, to be exposed to public view, there must be an end of all security and confidence in his Majesty's Councils.

Having stated this opinion confidently and frankly, it may, perhaps, be satisfactory to you to add, that in my communications with you on the subject of the Reform Bill, nothing occurred to cast a doubt on the consistency of your principles, or on your sincere and anxious

desire to assist in rendering it a safe and efficacious measure. Believe me ever, my dear Lambton, yours most faithfully and affectionately,

GRFFY. You will therefore perceive that I am precluded from stating the particulars relative to the preparation of the second Reform Bill, which tend to the justification of myself from these charges, and you must therefore be content to take my asseveration, which I now solemnly make to you, that I am not guilty of the charges preferred against me. (Cheers.) I also wish to take this opportunity to state that there is another accusation against me as unfounded as that to which I have already alluded. It has been stated as an excuse for the half-revelations which have been made on the subject of the Reform Bill, that I was the first to disclose the secrets of the cabinet when addressing my friends at Gt. Head. I deny the truth of this charge. I never disclosed any secret. I never stated any Cabinet transactions, and I will prove to you how impossible it is that I should have done so in this instance. I refer such of you as take any interest in my public conduct, to a speech of mine, which now stands as a record, and contains evidence which those that can may turn against me. All I stated on that occasion at Gt. Head was, that Earl Grey had intrusted to me the preparation of the Reform Bill, and that I had been assisted in that task by three of my colleagues—was that a secret? It might not, perhaps, be known to my friends in Durham; but it was notorious to every man living in the metropolis, where I had been residing, for all the memorials to the Treasury, and all the deputations to the Prime Minister, were referred by him to me. (Hear, hear.) I saw the parties in my own house; I received there every information which I thought likely to elucidate the subject. Did I then disclose any secret at Gt. Head? I say I did not; and I therefore again deny the charge that in anything which I uttered at that meeting, I ever said a syllable disclosing either what had been done in the committee, or what was subsequently done in the Cabinet. (Cheers.) But enough, gentlemen, of myself. Let me rather direct your attention to that great public object, which is the best justification of the honors which you have this day conferred upon me, and of my acceptance of them. If ever there was a time when mutual co-operation and active combination among the friends of liberal principles was not only expedient, but absolutely necessary, it is the present. We have fought an arduous battle, and won a glorious victory. But our enemy is still in the field and in force, and we must not repose in the security of past triumphs, but must rise to the consciousness of an impending struggle. I only ask you to look around. See the activity and combination of all parties in the empire—see the stirring bustle of the Tories in all parts of England and Scotland. From one extremity of the empire to the other—from Hamgate and Canterbury, up even to Perth—(loud laughter)—from the highest to the lowest—from the Duke of Wellington to Lord Stormont—(bursts of laughter)—all are on the alert. Look again at Ireland. See the activity of the Orangemen and the Rapparees; and are we—the Reformers of England and Scotland—are we alone to remain stupid and inactive? (Cheers.) No, let us be up and stirring. (Cheers.) Let us show our enemies that we will not be taken by surprise, and our friends and leaders that we are as determined as ever in the pursuit of our acknowledged rights. (Cheers.) We must not suffer the Reform Bill to become a dead letter, or, what is worse, merely an instrument of party triumph; but we must make it what it ought to be, and what it shall be—(great cheers)—a great instrument of national regeneration. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I cannot adequately describe to you the importance which I attach to the present crisis. If the House of Commons in the next session of Parliament do its duty to itself and its constituency, all may be right; but if, unfortunately, it should shrink from the high task which circumstances impose upon it, and if it should pursue an uncertain and vacillating course, irremediable ruin will be the consequence. (Hear.) Let me ask you, however, one question—Have you no duty to perform? (Cries of yes.) Aye, you have—you have an important and essential duty to perform—you have to keep a watchful eye over your representatives. (Great cheering and laughter.) In which Mr. Oswald, to whom Lord Durham had previously turned, cordially joined:—"You must show them that you are not to be trifled with, and you must require from them the reaping of that harvest, the seeds of which you have planted, and the coming of which you have waited for with such exemplary patience. (Loud cheering.) No doubt many and weighty obstacles will be in your path, and in the path of your truly honest and independent representatives; but all can be overcome with firmness and decision, but not with rashness and violence. (Cheers.) In the spirit of firmness and decision you must act, for we have great and important objects still to accomplish. We have to require the perfecting of the Reform act. (Cheers.) We have to require the repeal of the Septennial Act. (Cheers.) We have to require the purification of the church of England and Ireland from all acknowledged abuses. (Long continued cheering.) We have to require the reform of corporation abuses in England, and the strictest continuance in economy and retrenchment. (Cheers.) No doubt there are many other measures emanating from these to which I have alluded, and on which my sentiments are well known. There may be some difference of opinion entertained with regard to some of them, but I have only alluded at present to those on which no friend of reform can entertain a doubt. Shall any one tell me that the attainment of these objects cannot be attended with danger to the institutions of the country? For that is the cry now attempted to be raised against me. (Cheers.) I would relieve the Dissectors, and would purify the church from abuses for the sake of justice and for the advancement of true religion. Is that attended with danger to the institutions of the country? (No, no.) I would reform corporations so as to make what they profess and what they ought to be—the correct representatives of local rights. Is that attended with danger to the institutions of the country? (No, no.) No—I re-echo your words,

and I assert, that the true result of timely and not too long delayed reform is to preserve all that is valuable by removing all that is corrupt in our institutions. (Immense cheering.) These are my opinions, and these are my principles; I have never concealed them and I never will. (Cheers.) I would not accept the highest office in the gift of the crown—I would not even receive the warm and enthusiastic approbation of you, my fellow-countrymen, if either were to be gained by the concealment of a single principle. (Cheers.) I am, moreover, determined that my opinions and principles shall be known and judged from my own representations of them, and not from the false and interested description of them by others. By one party I am denounced as a destructive—by another as patronizing the impotence of the people. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, my opinions are neither the one nor the other of these. I know too well the artificial and complicated state of society in this country, and the absolute necessity of public confidence in the permanence of tranquillity, and the danger which arises from the interruption of the peaceful working of our commercial machinery, to propose any measure which should impede the peaceful flow of national industry and the regular operations of trade and commerce. (Cheers.) But it is because I wish to see tranquillity perpetual, industry protected, commercial energy encouraged, that I advocate the necessity of an immediate and salutary reform, which will remove discontent before it has time to open into turbulence—(cheers for some minutes)—and will dissipate on the horizon the dark and hostile clouds which, if suffered to burst in mid-heaven, will not only disturb the serenity of the sky, but will also pour down on the earth devastation and ruin. (Cheers.) Now as to the charge of impatience. (Laughter.) It has been lately brought against us by one most eminent person—(cheers and laughter)—and if I may judge from the report of a speech which was delivered in a distant part of the empire, in no very complimentary terms. But I will not follow the example which he has set us, and nothing shall fall from my lips inconsistent with his high station and his former services in the cause of his country. (Cheers.) He has been pleased for the allusion cannot be misunderstood—to challenge me to meet him in the House of Lords. (Laughter.) I know well the meaning of the taunt. He is aware of his infinite superiority over me in every respect, and so am I. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") He is a practiced orator and a powerful debater. I am not. I speak but seldom in Parliament, and always with reluctance in an assembly where I meet with no sympathy from an unwilling majority. (Cheers.) Do not, gentlemen, misunderstand me, when speaking of that majority. I will not condescend either to ridicule those who form it at one time, or to flatter them at another. (Great cheering.) They differ from me conscientiously. I know that. They have been brought up to believe that all we ask for is dangerous to the institutions of the country. I know it, and I lament it; but I will not on that account impute to them improper motives. (Hear.) He knows full well the advantage which he has over me, and he knows too that in any attack which he may make on me in the House of Lords, he will be warmly and cordially supported by them. (Cheers.) With all these manifold disadvantages, almost overwhelming, I fear him not. (Immense cheers)—and I will meet him there, if it be unfortunately necessary to repeat what he was pleased to term my criticisms. (Cheers.) And yet, without being suspected of fear, may I hope that those criticisms may be rendered unnecessary? Many of his colleagues were my intimate associates in office, and many of them are my private and intimate friends. Lord Melbourne, the prime Minister, I believe to be an honest, straightforward statesman, incapable of intrigue and treachery;—(the peculiar emphasis placed on the three last words by Lord Durham, created a burst of feeling which it is impossible to describe)—and too clear and enlightened not to see the course which events are taking, and how absolutely necessary it is to comply with the general demand for reform and improvement. Therefore trust that his wisdom, firmness, and discretion will render all criticism unnecessary, and will leave only the grateful task of praise and acquiescence. (Cheers.) And now to the charge itself. Impatience! The accusation is absurd, I may almost say monstrous. Where and when has it been exhibited? Not in the House of Commons solely, where the Government has received more continued and more constant support than any that ever preceded it. Not in the country, where for whatever we may have felt, till the last few weeks we have said nothing—(cheers)—and if at length our remonstrances have been made known, it was because we feared that our silence would be misconstrued and perverted. (Cheers.) Another charge that has been brought against us is, that we wished for crude and undigested measures. Such a desire only exists in the imagination of the orator. (Cheers.) Why should we wish for crude and undigested measures? First of all we want measures—next we want measures fully considered, and not subject to mutilation and compromise, the ill effects of which I pointed out at another meeting. (Cheers.) And here let me observe, that when I alluded to the subject of compromise, I meant compromise with an enemy, not that fair concession which may and must occasionally take place with a friend. (Cheers.) There is no real Reformer but will yield his opinion on minor points to those who are actuated by the same principles with himself; but what I object to is the system of mutilating and compromising to gain an enemy who cannot be conciliated. (Cheers.) I have already alluded to the difficulties in which the Government has been placed, and in which it gained the unflinching support of the House of Commons. There is, however, one difficulty which I have not yet seen pointed out, and which is at the same time so peculiar that I must be permitted to call your attention to it. We have a liberal administration, professing liberal principles, supported by an immense liberal majority in the House of Commons, and that majority returned by a liberal constituency; and yet, with a Government so constituted, so maintained, and so supported, we have Ministers surrounded

in every department by Tory sycophants. The patronage of the army and the church is still exercised by Tories for the benefit of Tories. (Cheers.) All appointments by bishops, judges, magistrates, lord lieutenants, are Tory. (Cheers.) The diplomacy of the country is composed of nearly the same persons as it was in the time of my Lord Liverpool, and is entirely Tory. (Cheers.) In short, all the inferior instruments through which the liberal measures of a liberal Government are to be accomplished are anti-liberal. (Cheers.) How, then, is it possible that such a system can work harmoniously and beneficially to the best interests of the country? (Hear, hear.) Far rather would I have a Tory Government acting with Tory agents, for then we should have our enemies before our faces, and not behind our backs, than a liberal Government, checked, thwarted, and undermined by what ought to be its main sources of efficacy. (Cheers.) Am I not right then in saying that this is one of the chief difficulties by which the Government is surrounded? On whom, then, ought Ministers to rely? On the House of Commons, which has always stood by them—the liberal constituency, which has returned that House of Commons—and, above all, on the people at large, who have, before now, carried them triumphantly through all their difficulties. (Cheers.) And it is with a full conviction of the necessity of this reliance, and further, with a full conviction of the gratitude which we owe to those who stood forward in support of the cause of their country, and who vindicated the safety of liberty, that I now come to the consideration of the toast which has been assigned to me, and which I now hold in my hands. I am required by the stewards to propose a sentiment, in which most cordially concur, and if I have not come to it before, if I have detained you longer than was fitting—(loud cries of "No")—it was because I felt that I was bound to explain, and to trust that the explanation has been satisfactory—(cheers)—how matters really stood, and to prove that you were justified in honoring me in the manner which you have done. (Cheers.) I have explained the opinions which I entertain on all great public questions, and thank you for the kind reception you have given me, and feeling the utmost satisfaction in your concurrence in my public affairs, I now request you to drink this sentiment, which I adopt most gratefully—My recollection of the glorious struggle for Reform during the last half century ever animate Britons in the demand for, and in the maintenance of, their Rights. (Great cheering.)

Earl Grey and the Reform Act was drunk with great applause.

The Chairman then gave the health of the hon. Mr. Kinaird, and the other friends of Lord Durham which had honored the meeting with their company. Mr. Kinaird returned thanks.

The Chairman then proposed the health of "The Countess of Durham," who, in addition to the claims which she had on their respect and regard as being the wife of Lord Durham, superadded that of being the daughter of Earl Grey.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. The Earl of Durham returned thanks. Nothing but severe illness would have prevented the lady, whose health they had so kindly toasted, from being present on that occasion. He had, however, the consolation of thinking, that if the Countess of Durham could not be present, another member of his family was there, to be gratified in beholding the reception he experienced from the people of Glasgow; his daughter was present. (Great cheering.)

Lambton who was seated in the gallery, here rose and gracefully acknowledged the compliments of the assembly.

The Earl of Durham, in continuation, said, that he was most happy that his daughter had been afforded such an opportunity of making an acquaintance with the ladies of Glasgow.

(A considerable interruption here occurred in consequence of the noisy and riotous conduct of a single individual at one of the extremities of the room. He was finally, after some difficulty, excluded from the room.)

The Earl of Durham—silence having been obtained—again rose to propose a toast. Before doing so he begged most seriously to call their attention to what was due to the character of their proceedings. It seemed pretty clear to him that the interruption which they had just experienced had come from the enemy's camp. (Hear, hear.) They had it in their power, if they chose, to defeat it. If such an interruption should occur again, let them keep the strictest silence, but point out the individual who occasioned it. (Cheers.)

One of the youngest burghesses of Glasgow, he had now to propose the following toast—"The Lord Provost and Magistrates, and Prosperity to the City of Glasgow."

Bailie Gilmour, in the absence of the Lord Provost, returned thanks. The Chairman then gave "The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark."

Mr. Wallace, M. P., proposed the next toast—"The Reform of the English and Irish Municipal Corporations." He congratulated them on having obtained a man in whom they could confide, a rallying point, such as the Earl of Durham. That noble lord was right in saying that they should look to the conduct of their representatives. It had been said by Mr. Abercromby, at Edinburgh, that the present House of Commons was such as the country had never seen before.—He (Mr. Wallace) would say, that it was the most subservient House of Commons that ever existed. (Some cheers, and some marks of dissent.) If there was a place where persons voted by proxy, without hearing any of the arguments, was it not plain that such a place required reform? (Hear, hear.) If there was another place where little parliaments were held in the afternoon, and where men were told in effect to vote, by proxy, though they declared their votes *in voce*, did it not require reform? ("Yes, yes.") Such were the Houses of Lords and Commons, and both required reform in that respect. Scotland had done honor to Earl Grey for passing the reform bill, and now it was doing honor to Lord Durham upon the same high public grounds. Why were England and Ireland backward in such a cause? Because they had not had a reform of their municipal cor-

(For remainder see Last Page.)

Published for the Proprietor, at the office next door to the Chamber of Commerce, One House of the Post-Office, Subscription Price 2s. 6d. Half-yearly, 12s. 6d. 2d. 1/2s. 6d. Published on the mornings of Thursday, an Saturday.

