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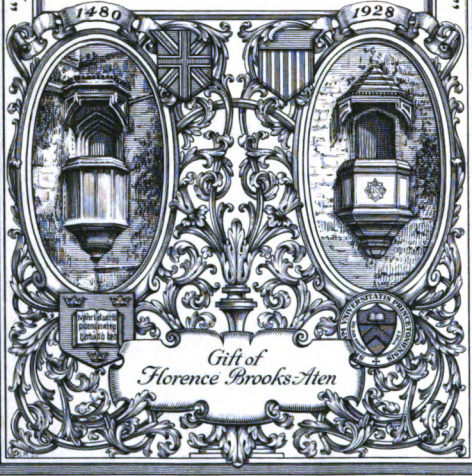
"ALL MY SYMPATHIES

ARE FOR FREEDOM"

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CROSBY'S

POLITICAL RECORD

OF

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND:

WITH

SELECT BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES AND SPEECHES
OF DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN,

&c. &c.

YORK:

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE CROSBY, EAST PARADE.

1843.

D. I. ROEBUCK. ER, 12, GRACE STREET, LEEDS.

PREFACE.

Whoever reflects that the decisions of our legislators affect the fate of empires,—that upon their breath rests all that is dear to freedom and religion,—that their acts may involve us in all the horrors of civil discord, or plunge the kingdom into a calamitous war, and thereby expend the blood and treasure of the nation,—will not hesitate to conclude that their proceedings must be pregnant with interest, and the publication of every thing connected with them, to be a most desirable object.

If it be true, then, that “our property, our liberties, and our lives are in the hands of the senate,”—and that it is true, no one, we are persuaded, will venture to deny—how essentially necessary it is that all who desire the well-being and prosperity of their country, and the stability of its Constitution, should be thoroughly acquainted with all that relates to that august assembly; in order that, by their united and exerted influence and intelligence, it may no longer be an assembly of small and particular interests, but that it may form a body of men who represent the interests and intelligence of the nation, who sympathise with them, and who can fairly call upon them to support their burthens in the future struggles and difficulties of the country, on the ground that those who ask them for that support, are joining heart and hand with them, and, like themselves, are seeking only the glory and welfare of England. And more especially is such information necessary at the present day, when treacherous designing men are disseminating error, and disregarding the restraints of order and religion, scruple not to mislead and excite the ignorant, and traduce and belie those whose talents they envy, and whose virtues they will not imitate.

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The same spirit which led the humble and uneducated to enter the fields of natural and experimental philosophy, is now animating many ardent minds to explore the arcana of statistics. Opposition to the rapidly-increasing spirit of inquiry, and the ardent desire for information on political subjects which now pervades all classes, from the peer to the peasant, would be unwise and unavailing. We, therefore, uninfluenced by party views, and unprejudiced by political connexions, advance to cherish and assist the impulse, by presenting to the public a work, which will serve as an interesting and valuable text-book, to those who wish to possess a Standard National Political Record.

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INTRODUCTION.

POLITICS have their metaphysics, as well as chemistry and medicine. It is possible to express in abstract or general terms those perpetual truisms, or laws of nature as to social man, which comprehend a multitude of individual observations on particular facts. The apparent exceptions can be classed, and these again reduced into a theoretic form, which passes at first for an hypothesis, and at last for an axiom. It is by this sort of progressive generalization, that all human science necessarily advances: to philosophise is to reduce detached facts under some common principle; to discover truth, is to invent that form of proposition or expression which shall not require subsequent change.

The art of rendering great political changes useful, then, is to reduce from the various specific examples of them, the general laws by which they are governed; so that men may know beforehand what is the natural and probable progress of party opinion, and party conduct, and be able to estimate what degree of public oppression, or public misery, or public apathy, or public enthusiasm is to be awaited for the successful introduction of them.

“General reasonings,” says Mr. Hume, “seem intricate merely because they are general: nor is it easy for the bulk of mankind to distinguish, in a great number of particulars, that common circumstance in which they all agree, or to extract it pure and unmixed, from the other superfluous circumstances. But however intricate they may seem, it is certain, that general principles, if just and sound, must always prevail in the general course of things, though they may fail in particular cases: and it is the chief business of the philosophers to regard the general course of things; one may add, that it is also the chief business of politicians, especially in the domestic government of the state, where the public good, which is, or ought to be their object, depends on the concurrence of a multitude of causes; not as in foreign politics, on accidents and chances, and the caprices of a few persons. We shall endeavour to place a practical demonstration of our matchless constitution, by giving a succinct historical origin and its progressive changes to the present time; also a brief biography of the most illustrious statesmen that have adorned our British senate; embodying a collection of speeches from past and present distinguished orators, combining elocution, the splendor and dignity of language, and the beauty and sublimity of metaphor. It is presumed that a collection of events, so essential to be known by every British subject, will not only be deemed worthy the notice of the politician, but of every reader who admires nervous and classic composition, enriched with all that grace

and elegance for which the British senate is most eminently conspicuous. The statistics of the contested elections, changes of the respective parties, tables, &c. will form an interesting portion for general reference.

The whole furnishing the most interesting information in a concise form, will tend to afford a knowledge of that constitution which is the admiration of the world; as congenial to nature, perfect justice, and enlightened reason: a system most beautiful and grand, originating in fixed principles of human policy directed to the promotion of general welfare; and the fostering of genuine liberty, the fruitful source from which all public blessings spring, like the sturdy oak from its acorn, or the flower from its seed. From these principles are derived that firmness, beauty, and magnificence of our excellent constitution, founded on the mutual consent of prince and people: both moving as it were in one orb, reciprocally influencing, attracting, and directing each other; whose united power may be compared to a machine for the determining the equality of weights, the sovereign, and the representative body counterpoising each other; and the peers preserving the equilibrium: a constitution founded on the basis of characteristic virtue, the love of order, the purity of Parliament, and the liberty of all her majesty's loyal and faithful subjects.

GEORGE CROSBY.

Heworth Road, York, 1842.

PARLIAMENTARY RECORD,

&c.

ON THE ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT.

BY THE LATE SIR W. DUGDALE.

(Jura dant singuli natis et uxoribus.)

THAT this at first was in the father of the household, and when generations of men increased, in the chief of the family, both the light of reason and all history do sufficiently manifest. How it therefore fell into other hands I cannot better express than in the words of Sir Walter Raleigh. In tract of time (saith he) as people grew numerous, and kindreds more remote, obedience, the fruit of natural reverence, waxing cold, and brotherly affection by little and little withering away; wisdom being likewise severed from power, and strength from charity, covetousness begot oppression, and the more powerful man in-croached upon the weak: necessity, therefore, (which makes wise even the brute creatures as well as men) occasioned both the prudent and ignorant at once to understand, that the condition of reasonable man would become far more miserable than that of the beasts; and that a general flood of confusion would a second time overflow them, did they not by a general obedience to order and dominion prevent it. For the mighty, who trusted in their own strength, found others again (by interchange of times) more mighty than themselves: the feeble fell under the forcible, and the equal from equal received equal harmes; insomuch, that licentious disorder, which seemed to promise liberty upon the first acquaintance, proved upon a better trial no less perilous, than an unendurable bondage.

Hence, therefore, was it (as Cicero well conjectureth) that men fled to some one amongst themselves excelling others in virtue and prowess, and submitted to his dictates and decrees, as to laws inviolable; *Prestat enim regem tyrannum habere, quam nullum*, it being better to have a tyrant than no government at all. Thus, to speak humanly, may the beginning of empire be ascribed to reason and necessity; but out of doubt it was from Almighty God himself, that this beam of light did shine into the hearts of men: whereby they might discern, that they could not subsist without a guide and ruler: for from the words of Holy Writ we find, that* the Most High beareth rule over the kingdoms of men, and appointeth over them whom he pleaseth.

THE ORIGIN OF LAWS.

But by this government though they found great advantages, considering the miseries they underwent before, yet time (making all men wise that observe it) shewed them some imperfections therein: and therefore both the same necessity which invented, and the same reason which approved of sovereign power, devised certain rules, whereby dominion (in the beginning boundless) might likewise be kept within her own limits; so that the governour might the more safely exercise his sovereign power, and the governed more securely enjoy that which was their own right: for then, as Justine saith "*Populus nullis legibus tenebantur arbitria principum pro legibus erant*": The people were not governed by any other laws than the wills of their princes. And what the effects of those their wills were, hear what St. Augustine expresseth,—"*Quid enim (saith he) sunt regna nisi magna latrocinai remota justitia quæ est legum effectus.*"

Since, therefore, the benefit of law is so great, let us consider

* Daniel v. 21.

what it is, from some excellent and most proper definitions which have been made thereof. The famous Roman orator tells us that "*Lex est summa ratio insita a natura, quæ jubeat ea quæ facienda sunt, prohibeatque contraria*": It is the great dictate of natural reason, which commands what is to be done, and prohibits the contrary. It is the reformer (saith he) of vice and the encourager of virtue.

Under this law (I mean the law of nature) did the old patriarchs live: and in this do most nations of the world still concur. And of so great power hath it been esteemed that, "*Ea, non homini sed Deo Delphico tribueretur*": That it ought not to be attributed to men, but to God, saith Cicero. I have read, that the ancient Kings, for the better reputation of their laws, told their subjects that they received them from the Gods,—"*Deum ne an hominem aliquem condendarum legum causam existimatis*," quoth Plato in that dialogue of his with Clivius the Cretian, and Megillas the Lacedemonian; Clivius answering "*Deum, (O hospes), Deum inquam, ut decet asserere apud nos quidem, (Cretenses vult) Jovem apud Lacedæmonios Apollinem*": and then tells us (out of Homer) of Minos, (the great lawgiver of Crete), how he had nine years conversation and conference with Jupiter before he gave them their laws; and a little after calls him, one that gave laws from God. Our great English lawyer, Sir John Fortescue Knight, (who was chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the time of King Henry VI.) in that learned discourse of his *De Laudibus Leg. Angl.*, saith, that all human laws are either the law of nature, or customes, or statutes, which are called constitutions, but customs and the sentences of the law of nature; after that they were once put in writing, and by the sufficient authority of the prince published, and commanded to be kept, were changed into the nature of constitutions or statutes: and did, after that, more penally than before, bind the subject of the prince to the keeping of them, by the severity of his commandment. Con-

sonant whereunto is that expression of the learned Seldon, All laws in general (saith he) are originally equally ancient: all were grounded upon nature and no nation was, that out of it took not their grounds; and nature being the same in all, the beginning of all laws must be the same. Now of those who have been most famous for making laws in several nations, Moses may be very well ranked in the first place, by reason that the Israelites received theirs from him. Lycurgus in the next from whom the Lacedemonians had theirs: and from Solon the Athenians; the memory of which men, for their singular prudence in framing such wholesome and beneficial constitutions in those countries, is still no less famous than of the greatest princes by whose power they were ever governed. The Romans received some of theirs from their Kings, some from their Decemviri, some from their Senators, some from their Lawgivers, and some from the people themselves.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

“When I enter,” says Mr. Stephen, in his *Dangers of the Country*, “that venerable Hall which for many centuries has been the seat of our superior tribunals, and contemplate the character of the courts which are busily exercising their several jurisdictions around it; I am almost tempted to forget the frailty of man, and the imperfection of his noblest works. There Justice, supported by liberty and honour, sits enthroned as in her temple, elevated far above the region of all ignoble passions. There judicial character is so strongly quartered by ages of fair example, by public confidence, by conscious independence, and dignity of station, that it is scarcely a virtue to be just. There the human intellect, nourished by the morning dew of industry and warmed by manly emulation, puts forth its most vigorous shoots, and consecrates them to the noblest of

all sublunary ends. If the rude emblems of heavenly intelligence with which our pious ancestors have adorned that majestick roof were really what they were meant to represent, they might announce to us that they had looked down upon an administration of justice, advancing progressively from the days of our Henrys, at least in correctness, liberality, purity, and independence, till it has arrived at a degree of perfection never before witnessed upon earth, and such as the children of Adam are not likely ever to surpass. This blessing, the fairest offspring of freedom, or rather its purest essence, may, like all other advantages, be undervalued by those who have always enjoyed it, and know only by report the evils of a different lot; but those Englishmen who have travelled far enough to see ignorance, prejudice, servility, and oppression in the seat of justice, know how to appreciate and admire the tribunals of their native land. Nor is the protecting power of our superior courts less distinguished than their purity. In what other realm can an independent judge deliver him whom the government has consigned to the darkness of a dungeon—where else is the sword of state chained in its scabbard till drawn by the sentence of the law—and who but an Englishman can defy, while judges are incorrupt, the proudest minister or most insidious minion of a court? The unique and inestimable institution of trial by jury is an item only, though a precious one, of this glorious account. The Englishman's life, his honour, and with some reasonable exceptions, his property too, are placed not only under the protection of the laws, but under the further safeguard of his neighbours and equals in private life, without whose sanction, solemnly given upon oath, he cannot be condemned."

THE PARLIAMENT, IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN
ELIZABETH.

On the Dignity, Power, and Authority of the Parliament, and of the Orders observed therein.

The Parliament is the highest, chiefest, and greatest court that is or can be within the realm; for it consisteth of the whole realm, which is divided into three estates, that is, to wit, the King, the Nobles, and the Commons, every of which estates are subject to all such orders as are concluded and established in *Parliament*. These three estates may jointly, and with one consent or agreement, establish and enact any laws, orders, and statutes for the commonwealth; but being divided and one swerving from the other they can do nothing: for the king, though he be the head, yet alone cannot make any law, nor yet the king and his lords only, nor yet the king and his commons alone; neither yet can the lords and the commons without the king do any thing of avail; and yet, nevertheless, if the king in due order have summoned all his lords and barons and they will not come and appear, or if they come and appear yet will not do or yield to any thing; the king with consent of his commons, who are represented by his knights, citizens, and burgesses, may ordain and establish any act or law, which are as good, sufficient, and effectual, as if the lords had given their consent. But, on the contrary, if the commons be summoned and will not come, or coming will not appear, or appearing will not consent to do any thing, alledging some just, weighty, and great cause; the king, in these cases cannot with his lords devise, make, or establish any law. The reasons are these—when parliaments were first begun and ordained, there were no prelates or barons of the parliament, and the temporal lords were very few or none, and then the king and his commons did make a full parliament, which authority hitherto was never abridged. Again, every baron in parliament, doth represent but his own person, and speaketh on behalf of

himself alone. But in knights, citizens, and burgesses, are represented the commons of the whole realm; and every of these giveth not consent only for himself, but for all those also for whom he is sent, and the king with the consent of his commons had ever a sufficient and full authority to make, ordain, and establish good and wholesome laws for the commonwealth of this realm, wherefore the lords being lawfully summoned and yet refusing to come, sit, or consent in parliament, cannot by their folly abridge the king and the commons of their lawful proceedings in parliament.

The lords and commons in time past did all sit in one house, but for the avoiding of confusion they be now divided into two several houses; and yet nevertheless they are of like and equal authority, every person of either of the said houses, being named and counted a peer of the realm for the time of the parliament, that is to say, equal, for *par* is equal; and therefore the opinion, censure, and judgment of a mean burgess is of as great avail as the best lord's, no regard being had to the party who speaketh, but the matter that is spoken. They be also called peers, as it were, fathers, for *pere* is a father, by which is meant that all such as be of the parliament should be ancient, grave, wise, learned, and expert men of the land, for such were the senators of Rome, and called *patris conscripti*; for the wisdom and care that was in them in governing the commonwealth, they are also called counsellors, because they are assembled and called to the parliament for their advice and counsel, in making and devising all such good orders and laws as may be for the commonwealth. They, therefore, which make choice of knights, citizens, and burgesses, ought to be well advised that they do elect and choose such as being to be of that assembly, and thereby equal with the great estates, should be grave, ancient, wise, learned, expert, and careful men, for their commonwealth, and who as faithful and trusty counsellors should do that which should turn and be for the best

commodity of the commonwealth. Otherwise they do great injury to their prince and the commonwealth. Also every person of the parliament, during the times of the parliament, and at his coming, or going from the same, is free from all troubles, arrests, and molestations, no action or suit taking effect, which during that time is begun, entered, or commenced against him, in what court soever the same be, except in cases of treason, murder, and felony, and except all executions in law awarded and granted before the beginning of parliament. Also every person having voices in parliament, hath free liberty of speech to speak his mind, opinion, and judgment to any matter proposed, or of himself to propose any matter for the commodity of the prince and of the commonwealth; but having once spoken to any bill he may speak no more for that time. Also every person once elected and chosen a knight, citizen, or burgess, and returned, cannot be dismissed out of that house, but being admitted, shall have his place and voice there, if he be a layman. But if by error a man of the clergy is chosen, then he ought and shall be dismissed; also if he be excommunicated, outlawed, or infamous. Also every one of these members ought to be incorrupt, no briber nor taker of any rewards, gifts, or money, either for devising of any bill, or for speaking of his mind, but to do all things uprightly, and in such sort as is best for the king and commonwealth. Also every one ought to be of a quiet, honest, and gentle behaviour, none taunting, checking, or misusing another in any unseemly words or deeds, but all affections set apart to do and endeavour in wisdom, sobriety, and knowledge, that which that place requireth. Also if any one do offend or misbehave himself, he is to be corrected and punished by the advice and order of the residue of the house. Also all the prisons, wards, jails, within the realm, and the keepers of the same, are at the commandment of the parliament, for the custody and safe keeping or punishment of all and every such prisoners as shall be sent to any of them by

the said parliament houses, or any of them; howbeit most commonly the Tower of London is the prison which is most used. Also if any one of the parliament house be served, sued, arrested, or attached by any writ, attachment, or minister of the king's bench, common pleas, chancery, or what court soever, within this realm, the party so troubled, and making complaint thereof to the parliament house, then forthwith a serjeant at arms is to be sent to the said court, not only advertising that the party so molested is one of the parliament house, but also inhibiting and commanding the officers of the said court to call in the said process, and not to deal any further against the said party, for the parliament being the highest court, all other courts are inferior, and yield and give place to the same. Also as every one of the parliament house is free for his own person, for all manner of suits to be commenced against him, so are all his servants free, and not to be troubled or molested, but being troubled they have like remedy as the master hath or may have. Also no manner of person, being not one of the parliament house, ought to enter or come within the house as long as the sitting is there, upon pain of imprisonment, or such other punishment as by the house shall be ordered and adjudged. Also every person of the parliament ought to keep secret, and not to disclose the secrets and things done and spoken in the parliament house to any manner of person, unless he be one of the same house, upon pain to be sequestered out of the house, or otherwise punished as by the order of the house should be appointed. Also none of the parliament house ought to depart from the parliament without special leave obtained from the speaker of the house, and the same, his licence, should be also recorded. Also no person being not of the parliament house, ought to come into the same during the sitting of the same, so every one coming into the same oweth a duty and reverence, to be given when he entereth and cometh in. If a baron or lord come and enter into the higher house, he ought to do his

obeisance before the cloth of estate, and so take his place. Also when he speaketh he ought to stand bare headed, and speak his mind plainly, sensibly, and in decent order. If any come in messenger, or be sent for to the higher house, they must stay at the inner door until they be called in, and then being entered, must first make their obeisance, which done, they go to the lower end of the house, and there stay until they be called, and being called, they must first make one low courtesy and obeisance, and going forwards, must in the middle way make one other low courtesy, and then being come forth to the bar, must make the third courtesy; the like must be done at the departure. Also when any knight, citizen, or burgesse doth enter or come into the lower house, he must make his dutiful and humble obeisance at his entry in, and then take his place; and you shall understand that as every such person ought to be grave, wise, and expert, so ought he to shew himself in his apparel, for in times past none of the counsellors of the parliament came otherwise than in his gown,* and not armed nor girded with a weapon, for the parliament house is a place for wise, grave, and good men to consult, debate, and advise how to make laws and order for the commonwealth, and not to be armed as men ready to fight, or to try matters by the sword; and, albeit the writ for the election of the knights have express words to choose such for knights as be girded with the sword, yet it is not meant thereby that they should come and sit armed, but be such as be skilful in feats of arms, and besides their good advices, can well serve in martial affairs, and this the Roman senators used, who being men of great knowledge and experience, as well in martial affairs as in politic causes, sat always in the senate house and places of council in their gowns and long robes; the like also was always and hath been the order in the parliament of this realm, as long as the ancient

* From a motion that was made in the house of commons, in the year 1613, it appears that the members in the last parliaments of Elizabeth wore gowns.

laws, the old customs, and good order thereof were kept and observed. If any other person or persons either in message or being sent for, do come, he ought to be brought in by the serjeant, and at the first entering must, following the serjeant, make one low obeisance, and being part in the middle way, must make one other, and when he is come before the speaker he must make the third, and then do his message; the like order must he keep in his return. But if he do come alone, or with his learned counsel, to plead any matter, or answer to any objections, he shall enter and go no further than the bar, within the door, and there do his three obeisances. When any bill is committed, the committees have not authority to conclude, but only to order, reform, examine, and amend the thing committed unto them, and of their doings they must give report to the house again, by whom the bill is to be considered. Every bill which is brought into the house must be read three several times, and upon three several days, and a bill which upon any reading is committed and returned again, ought to have its three readings, unless the committees have not altered the bill in any substance or form, but only in certain words. Also when any bill upon any reading is altogether by one consent rejected, or by voices after the third reading over thrown, it ought not to be brought any more to be read during that session of parliament. If any man do speak unto a bill, and be out of his matter, he ought to be put in remembrance of the matter by the speaker only, and by none other, and be willing to come to the matter. Whensoever any person doth speak to any bill he ought to stand up, and to be bare headed, and then with all reverence, gravity, and seemly speech, to declare his mind. But whensoever any bill shall be tried, either for allowances, or to be rejected, then every one ought to sit, because he is then as a judge. Also every knight, citizen, and burgess, before he do enter into the parliament and take

his place there, ought to be sworn and to take his oath, acknowledging the king to be the supreme and only governor of all the estates within the realm, as also to renounce all foreign potentates.

HISTORICAL

ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT,

AND

ITS PROGRESSIVE CHANGES TO THE PRESENT TIME.

HISTORIANS inform us that the Britons derived their origin from the Gauls or Celtæ, about one thousand years before the Christian era. Their manners and customs, language and government all being the same, are a strong indication of the truth. The original name of our island was *Albinn: inn* was the Gaelic term for a large island, *alb* anciently signified white; as Britain presented to the people on the opposite coast its chalk cliffs, the term *Albinn*, or *White Island*, was applied to it. The word *Britain*, has had various interpretations given it. *Britin*, the barbaric term from which the Greeks and Romans named *Britannia*, was the name of the inhabitants, and not of the island; the termination *inn*, which has so much perplexed Camden, and other able antiquaries, is only the sign of the plural, according to the usual mode of declension in the Gaelic tongue, and *Brit* signifies merely the divided or separated. The *Britin*, therefore, were the separated people, or the emigrants from Gaul into *Albinn*.

The *Albinns* or *Britons* were a barbarous people, divided into many small nations or tribes, whose sole property was their arms and cattle, while the arts of peace were unknown. **Wars** formed the chief occupation, and the principal object of

ambition among the people: thus our ancestors remained in a rude, though independent state till within fifty-five years of the Christian era, when Cæsar the great Roman conqueror, landed at Deal, and subdued them, and then returned to Gaul; but, as Tacitus remarks, he rather showed the Romans the way to Britain, than actually put them in possession of it.

The Britons valiantly resisted the invaders for one hundred and thirty-three years, when they were finally conquered by the famous Julius Agricola, in the seventy-eighth year, (during the reign of Vespasian,) who introduced laws and civilization among the Britons, taught them how to provide the necessaries of life, reconciled them to the Roman language and manners, and gradually incorporated them as a part of that mighty empire. During the reign of the Roman emperors, such a profound tranquillity prevailed in Britain, that little mention is made of it by the historians; being disarmed, dispirited, and submissive, they had lost all desire of their former liberty and independence. In this state of vassalage they remained for four hundred and three years, when the Romans withdrew their legions for the defence of their own empire, in the year three hundred and forty-eight.

We are not informed what species of civil government the Romans had left among the Britons, but it appears probable that the chief men assumed a kind of regal authority over their own immediate districts, and lived in a great measure independent of each other. In this defenceless and divided state they were ill prepared for fresh invaders. The Picts and Scots who dwelt in the northern parts beyond the wall of Antoninus, made numerous incursions upon their peaceable neighbours, who being repeatedly defeated, and reduced to despair, deserted their habitations and fled to the mountains.

In this extremity, the Britons sent into Germany a deputation to invite over the Saxons for their assistance and protection. The invitation was accepted; Hengist and Horsa, two brothers

who possessed great credit among the Saxons, and were much celebrated for their valour and nobility, found it easy to persuade their countrymen to embrace the enterprise; they landed about the year 449, in the Isle of Thanet, and immediately marched to the defence of the Britons against the northern invaders, who were unable to compete with the valour of these auxiliaries.

The Britons hoped to enjoy their triumph in peace under their new allies, but the Saxons perceiving their weakness, sent for a reinforcement of five thousand men, and on their arrival they formed an alliance with the Picts and Scots, and proceeded to open hostility against the Britons, whose ancient valour appears to have been rekindled against these treacherous invaders. They made a noble resistance, and after one of the most arduous and protracted struggles ever recorded in history, were at last defeated.

In this manner the natives being overpowered or entirely expelled, seven kingdoms were established in Britain, which have since been well known by the name of the Saxon Heptarchy. But, by a variety of fortunate contingencies, in the year 827, all these seven principalities fell under the power of Eghert, who was crowned king of all England.

This circumstance had a decisive effect upon the future destinies of our island. The principles of freedom by which they had been actuated on the shores of the Baltic, they proudly enforced on their own behalf when they became the masters and possessors of Britain; and these principles, repressed or expanded according to the course of events, have continued to be the animating spirit of our national institutions to the present day.

The Parliament of Great Britain is the grand assembly of the three estates of this kingdom, consisting of the sovereign, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons, summoned together by the sovereign's authority, to consider of matters

relative to the public welfare, and particularly to make and repeal laws. The original, or first institution of parliament, is one of those matters which lie so far hidden in the dark ages of antiquity, that the tracing it out is a thing equally difficult and doubtful.

The first British Parliament on record was termed "*Kyfr-y-then*",—the *Assembly of the Thanes or Lawgivers*. It was, however, only in the reign of Alfred that the Saxons first established the blessings of a domestic government by dividing all England into counties; these counties he subdivided into hundreds, and the hundreds into tithings. Every householder was answerable for the conduct of his family and all who resided with him for above three days; ten neighbouring householders forming one corporation, under the name of a tithing or fribourg, were answerable for each other's acts, and any man under the name of a tithing-man, headburg, or borsholder, was appointed to govern. Every man who did not register himself in some tithing, headburg, or borsholdership was punished as an outlaw, and before any man could change his house, he must obtain a certificate from the borsholder of the tithing. The *Kyfr-y-then*, Thanes or lawgivers, was changed to that of "*Folkmote*", or general meeting of the people, which took place occasionally, at the beginning of the calends of May, to consult "of the common safety, of peace, of war, and of promoting the public profit"; and was also frequently convened, on any sudden emergency, by the earls, aldermen, or borsholders of every county. Alfred, justly called the Great, also laid the foundation of English liberty and independence, by the institution of trial by jury, and the introduction of what is called the common law; and to him we are indebted for the commencement of that marine which has been the glory and bulwark of England. Her powerful navy has often frustrated the designs of her most inveterate enemies, and given stability as well as honour to the British throne, amidst the general wreck of European governments.

History states that, at all times and in all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, there was a national council called a "*Wittenagemote*", or assembly of wise men, (for that is the import of the term,) whose consent was requisite for enacting laws, and for ratifying the chief acts of public administration; the preambles of all the laws of Ethelbert, Ina, Alfred, Edward, Ethelred, and Edward the Confessor, even those to the laws of Canute put this matter beyond controversy, and give proofs in abundance of a limited and legal government. The Wittenagemote was a council called by the prince, on affairs of state and difficult points of government, which the laws of the commons, or Folkmote, did not allow him to decide or carry into execution upon his own authority. The members of the Wittenagemote being accountable to the Folkmote, the laws of the former were subject to the revision and control of the latter, and null and void unless confirmed by the Folkmote, which was virtually and really the voice of the people. The Wittenagemote was the conservative, the Folkmote the legislative body; the one proposed the aids and taxes required by the state, the other fixed and assessed the amount.

Six centuries elapsed from the invasion of the Saxons till the Norman conquest, in the year 1066. Upon the conquest of England by the Normans, the government of the Saxons was terminated; the legislative assembly composed, as before, of freemen, in conjunction with the followers of the conqueror then received the appellation of the "*Council of the Commons*". This arrangement was of short duration, for the people complaining of the favour shewn to his followers, he introduced the feudal law, and dispossessed the English and Saxon freeholders of their lands, and bestowed them upon his Normans; and in lieu of the Wittenagemote, Folkmote, and Council of the Commons, substituted a Council of his own Barons, introducing at the same time the language, laws, and customs of Normandy. The Great Council of the Barons met at least three times a year

The supreme legislative power of England, under the feudal Parliament, was lodged in the King and Great Council. The English and Saxons remained in this state of vassalage for one hundred and forty-eight years, when they threw off the yoke, and passed the great boon of liberty, called, "MAGNA CHARTA," in the reign of John, about the year 1214, which granted or secured very important liberties and privileges to all orders of men in the kingdom. On the English nation the charter has undoubtedly contributed to bestow the union of establishment, with improvement to all mankind; it set the first example of the progress of a great people for centuries in blending their tumultuary democracy and haughty aristocracy with a fluctuating and vaguely-limited monarchy, so as at length to form these discordant materials into the only form of a free government which experience had shewn to be reconcilable with widely-extended dominions. Whoever in any future age or nation may admire the facility of the expedient which converted the power of taxation into the shield of liberty, by which discretionary and secret imprisonment was rendered impracticable, and portions of the people were trained to exercise a larger share of judicial power than ever was allotted to them in any other civilized state, in such a manner as to secure instead of endangering public tranquillity: whoever exults at the spectacle of enlightened and independent assemblies, which, under the eye of a well-informed nation, discuss and determine the laws and policy likely to make communities great and happy: whoever is capable of comprehending all the effects of such institutions, with all their possible improvements upon the mind and genius of a people, is sacredly bound to speak with reverential gratitude of the authors of the great charter. To have produced it, to have preserved it, to have matured it, constitutes the immortal claim of England on the esteem of mankind. Her learned Bacons and Shakspeares, her Miltons and Newtons, her Pitts and Foxes, her Burkes and Cannings, and a host of

other illustrious individuals, with all the truth which they have revealed, and all the generous virtue which they have inspired, are but of inferior value when compared with the subjection of men and their rulers to the principles of justice; if, indeed, it be not more true that these mighty spirits could not have been fostered except under equal laws, nor roused to full activity without the influence of that spirit which the charter breathed over their forefathers.

King John died two years after this great event, and Henry the third succeeded, at the age of ten years, under the regency of William, Earl of Pembroke, under whose fostering care the privileges of the charter were carried out, and extended so as to facilitate the attainment of further improvements, which gradually took place during Henry's reign; the principal additional privilege was the foundation of our representative form of government.

In the forty-ninth year of this reign, writs were issued for summoning knights of counties, citizens, and burgesses to meet in Parliament; the manufacturing, trading, and commercial part of the community, not being deemed of sufficient importance to be represented separately. For in the course of a century and a half, the Norman chiefs on whom William had bestowed all the lands, gradually lost their property and influence, while the English and Saxons by their industry, acquired sufficient wealth and consideration to justify their claim of electing representatives from their own body; this was granted about the year 1268. They were not permitted to sit with the Barons, who still retained their privileges as Peers, but a separate chamber was appropriated for their meeting. Their powers were great, for they had the right of negating any bill originating in the Council of the Barons, the Peers reserving to themselves the same power in respect to any enactment made by the Commons, and this, with various modifications and improvements since made, was the origin of the present Par-

liament of *King, Lords, and Commons*. The powers of the Parliament were indeed for some time vague and unsettled, and its organization was at first, as might have been expected, extremely imperfect. But in the reign of Edward I. the English government began to be conducted with greater regularity, and our constitution assumed a more definite form, an improvement for which we are indebted to the progress of civilization and the diffusion of property. These Parliaments were held annually. In 1589 a bill was passed termed the *Triennial Act*, which provided that a new Parliament should be called every three years. "The power and jurisdiction of Parliament," says Sir Edward Cooke, "is so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making, confirming, enlarging, restraining, abrogating, repealing, reviving, and expounding of laws, concerning matters of all possible denominations, ecclesiastical or temporal, civil, military, maritime, or criminal; this being the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms. All mischiefs and grievances, operations and remedies, that transcend the ordinary course of the laws, are within the reach of this extraordinary tribunal. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown as was done in the reign of Henry VIII. and William III. It can alter the established religion of the land; as was done in a variety of instances in the reign of king Henry VIII. and his three children. It can change and create afresh even the constitution of the kingdom and of parliaments themselves: as was done by the act of union, and the several statutes for triennial and septennial elections. It can, in short, do every thing that is not naturally impossible: and therefore some have not scrupled to call its power, (by a figure rather too bold) the omnipotence of parliament. True it is that what the parliament doth no authority upon earth can undo, so that

it is a matter most essential to the liberties of this kingdom, that such members be delegated to this important trust as are most eminent for their probity, their fortitude, and their knowledge, for it was a known apothegm of the great lord treasurer Burleigh, 'That England could never be ruined but by a parliament,' and as Sir Matthew Hale observes, 'this being the highest and greatest court over which none other can have jurisdiction in the kingdom, if by any means a misgovernment should any way fall upon it, the subjects of this kingdom are left without all manner of remedy.' To the same purpose the president Montesquieu presages, "That as Rome, Sparta, and Carthage have lost their liberty and perished, so the constitution of England will in time lose its liberty and perish; it will perish whenever the legislative power shall become more corrupt than the executive.' Mr. Locke and other theoretical writers have (and do hold) that 'there remains still inherent in the people a supreme power to remove or alter the legislative, when they find the legislative act contrary to the trust reposed in them, for when such trust is abused it is thereby forfeited, and devolves to those who gave it.' But however just this conclusion may be in theory, we cannot adopt it nor argue from it under any dispensation of government at present actually existing. For this devolution of power to the people at large, includes in it a dissolution of the whole form of government established by that people; reduces all the members to their original state of equality, and by annihilating the sovereign power repeals all positive laws whatsoever before enacted. No human laws will therefore suppose a case which at once must destroy all law, and compel men to build afresh upon a new foundation, nor will they make provision for so desperate an event, as must render all legal provisions ineffectual. So long therefore as the English constitution lasts, we may venture to affirm that the power of parliament is absolute and without controul."

The government, in the reign of Elizabeth, established monopolies and granted patents for exclusive trade,—a plan so pernicious, that had it continued for many years, the enterprising spirit of England, the seat of riches, and arts, and commerce, would have been reduced to a level with Morocco, or the coasts of Barbary; yet notwithstanding these discouragements, the spirit of the age was strongly bent on naval enterprises, and many new branches of foreign commerce were opened by the English. In the year 1600, the East India Company commenced their prosperous and powerful auxiliaries; the Queen obtained an exclusive patent from the Czar for the whole trade of Moscovy; and encouraged by these privileges, the English merchant, with his characteristic spirit, boldly persevered until he crossed the Caspian sea, and thus opened a commerce for his manufactures into Persia. These enterprises produced wealth which gave an additional lustre to the reign of the Queen, while they increased the power of the people, which formed a bulwark round their newly-established representative system, which was called into action in the reign of James,—when, by their virtue and talents, they displayed a firmness in resisting the encroachments of the crown, at a time when its prerogative was considered supreme, and the Commons only an ornament to the fabric, without being in any degree essential to its being or existence, which justly entitles them to the admiration of a grateful posterity. In this prosperous state commenced the reign of Charles I. in the year 1625; he summoned his parliament in the same year. The Duke of Buckingham was a great favourite with the young Prince, and his influence approached to supremacy over the modesty of Charles. His vehement temper prompted him to raise suddenly to the highest elevation his flatterers and dependents, and upon the least occasion of displeasure, he threw them down with equal impetuosity and violence. Implacable in his hatred, fickle in his

friendships, all men were either regarded as his enemies or dreaded soon to become such ; the whole power of the kingdom was grasped by his insatiable hand, while he both engrossed the entire confidence of his master, and held invested in his single person the most considerable offices of the crown. This power was the chief cause of a spirit of resistance by the Commons, who, possessing a strong power in the legislature, with a patriotic spirit determined to support and defend their newly-acquired privileges against the encroachments of the crown.

This led to a series of struggles, and finally to the overthrow of Charles, and changed the monarchy into a Commonwealth, in 1649. A military and despotic republican government was now formed which elected Oliver Cromwell its Protector or Chief, possessing the whole power civil and military of the three kingdoms. The republicans were better qualified for acts of force and vigour, than for the tedious and deliberate work of legislation. The power of England had never been so formidable as in the time of the Commonwealth ; her numerous and well-disciplined army struck terror into foreign nations. Their civil polity was a series of egregious impolitic despotism which led to commotion and anarchy. Harassed with convulsions and disorder, Englishmen ardently longed for the restoration of their lost privileges : the passion for liberty having been carried to such violent extremes, and having produced such bloody commotions, began by a natural movement to give place to a spirit of loyalty. When Cromwell died, his son Richard seized the reins of government, but they instantly dropped from his feeble hand—the general voice called for the restoration of the Monarchy, and Charles II. returning from his long exile, was received by his people with the most ardent enthusiasm, and placed on the throne of his ancestors in 1660.

The sudden and surprising revolution which restored him to his regal rights had also restored the nation to peace, law, order, and true liberty, and no prince ever obtained a crown under

more favourable circumstances, or was more blessed with the cordial affection and attachment of his subjects. The forms of the constitution were revived, the hierarchy resumed its dignity, the House of Lords was restored, the Commons were restricted to their ordinary function and the conventions, changed to that of parliament. As men are ever prone to run into extremes, so on this occasion they allowed the Crown too much power, by repealing the Triennial Act, which provided that a new parliament should be called every three years, and the summoning of parliaments was left entirely to the discretion of the King. When, therefore, he had once assembled a body of senators sufficiently obsequious to his views, he was not in haste to change them, hence he allowed his celebrated long parliament to sit about eighteen years. The dissatisfaction of the people became so oppressive that he dissolved it in 1681. During his reign the celebrated Habeas Corpus Act was passed, by which personal liberty is secured to the subject.

But the perfection of the British constitution was completed in 1688, when James II. was hurled from the throne for his arbitrary principles, the right of parliament to regulate the succession to the crown established, and the liberties of the people secured by the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement. In this Bill it was expressly declared "That the pretended power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of parliament, is illegal;" every mode of levying money upon the subject by mere virtue of the royal prerogative was pointedly condemned. It was also laid down as a fundamental principle, that the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any other place or court out of parliament. It was also declared that the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of parliament, is against law; and even in time of war, the maintenance of a military force was afterwards

rendered entirely dependent upon the authority of parliament. These are the principal provisions of the Bill of Rights, which, though it may well be denominated the palladium of British liberty, prescribes no new limitation of the prerogative, but merely asserts those great principles of constitutional law which are to be collected from the practice of the best times.

A vacancy of the throne being thus declared, they immediately proceeded to fill it by devolving the succession upon the Prince and Princess of Orange. By this measure they deviated as little from the lineal course of inheritance as was consistent with the general safety, and gave as little countenance as possible to the principle of elective monarchy.

In the reign of Queen Anne, Scotland was united to England, and thenceforward represented by one parliament. The act for the union of Scotland, passed the House of Commons in 1707, by a majority of 144. By this union, sixteen peers were admitted to the English House of Lords, and the Commons received an addition of forty-five members. Notwithstanding the violent party feeling which animated the contending parties at this period, the House of Commons remained unaltered in its constitution nearly a quarter of a century after the passing of the act for triennial parliaments. The Commons, however, at the end of that period pleaded the danger of the state, as a reason for continuing the duration of parliament beyond the time allowed by law; and passed a bill empowering them to sit for seven years.

Ireland continued to have a separate Parliament until the reign of George III., when a union was effected in 1800, during the administration of Mr. Pitt. The Earl of Clare introduced the subject to the Irish House of Peers, and strongly advocated the measure, and his arguments were enforced by the appeals and exertions of Lord Castlereagh. In the English House of Commons, the measure was strongly opposed by Councillor Saurin, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Forster, and others. The union,

however, having passed in Ireland by a majority of 30, (the numbers being for the union 160, against it 130), the English minister and his friends earnestly pressed the measure, and eventually the act of union was passed. It stipulated that Ireland should be represented in the English House of Peers, by 4 lords spiritual, and 28 temporal, and in the Commons by 100 members; and it was declared by the articles that "There shall be one Parliament, styled the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." In 1829 the Catholic Relief Bill passed, which admitted persons professing the Roman faith into the House of Commons. William IV. ascended the throne in 1830, at which period there was a great commotion for an alteration of the franchise and an extension of the suffrage; and after much opposition the Reform Bill was carried by the administration of Earl Grey, (A.D. 1832,) by which the decayed and deserted boroughs lost their right of sending members to Parliament, and the privilege was transferred to the larger counties and more important towns.*

Our present Queen Victoria I. succeeded to the throne on the demise of her uncle, 20 June, 1837, since which no important change affecting Parliament has occurred.

The constitution of England, that structure of which we boast, and which foreigners so much admire, is formed of three distinct parts, and the union of these parts produce that happy combination of monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical Government, which was considered by ancient writers to be a theory beautiful in perspective, but incapable of realization. Nothing could be more fitted on the one hand to guard against the abuse of delegated power, and on the other to restrain the excesses of popular tumults, than the British Constitution. To each branch originally was given its proper share in that

* For which see the abstract of the changes made by the Bill in a separate part of this volume.

legislative union, which by combining all interests, made Britain great, rich, free, and happy. One of its chief excellencies is its capability of adapting itself to times and seasons, and the ease with which an alteration is effected, without injuring or undermining the strength or beauty of the majestic structure itself.

AN ACCOUNT OF

THE PARLIAMENTARY FORMS AND REGULATIONS

OF

The House of Commons.

No member can sit or vote in the House under twenty-one years of age.

A Member is elected Speaker (or Chairman) of the House, whose prerogative it is to keep order by enforcing the rules. Amongst the duties of the speaker are the following:—To read to the Sovereign petitions and addresses from the Commons, and to deliver in the Royal presence, whether at the Palace or in the House of Lords, such speeches as are usually made on behalf of the Commons; to manage in the name of the House, where counsel, witnesses, or prisoners are at the bar; to reprimand persons who have incurred the displeasure of the House; to issue warrants of committal or release for breach of privilege; to communicate in writing with any parties, when so instructed by the House; to exercise vigilance in reference to private bills, especially with a view to protect property in general, or the rights of individuals from undue encroachment or injury; to express the thanks or approbation of the Commons to distinguished personages; to control and regulate the subordinate officers of the House; to appoint tellers on divisions. He must abstain from debating, unless in committees of the whole House. When Parliament is about to be prorogued, it is customary for the Speaker to address to the Sovereign, in the House of Lords, a speech, recapitulating the proceedings of the session. His salary is £6000 a year, exclusive of a furnished residence. At the end of his official labours he is generally rewarded by a peerage, and a pension of £4000 a year for two lives. He has a casting vote on divisions.

Discussions generally arise on a motion made by a Member, seconded by another, and then put from the Chair in the shape of a question; on each of these, every Member is entitled to be heard once, but may rise again to explain, and the Member who originates the motion is allowed to reply.

Committees are, first, those of the whole House, which may be to consider of certain resolutions, in respect to the nature of which considerable latitude prevails; or the House resolves itself into such Committee to consider the details of a bill, the principle of which is never discussed unless on its several readings. Or there may be Committees for financial purposes, as those of "Supply," or "Ways and Means."—Secondly, there are Select Committees, chosen by ballot or otherwise, for some specific purpose; the Members composing such body seldom exceed twenty or thirty Members; occasionally these are declared Committees of Secrecy.—Thirdly, Election Committees, which are strictly judicial tribunals, and whose duty it is to try the merits of controverted elections: these are always chosen by ballot.—Fourthly, Committees on private bills. When the whole House is in Committee, the Speaker vacates the Chair, some other Member is called on to preside, and he sits in the seat of the senior clerk. The mace is then placed under the table. For Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, there is a Chairman who receives a salary.

Finances.—Committee of Supply.—All proceedings which relate to the public income or expenditure, must originate with the House of Commons; and the initiative to the latter, consists of resolutions moved in a committee of supply, which is always a committee of the whole House. In the course of the session, estimates are submitted to a committee of supply, and resolutions moved therein, granting to the crown the sums requisite for defraying the expenses attendant upon the various branches of the public service. These resolutions having been considered and disposed of, such amongst them as may be affirmed, are reported to the House, reconsidered, and adopted, or rejected. Under authority of those to which the House agree, the Lord of the Treasury issues the requisite funds for carrying on the service of the country. At the end of the session, the supply resolutions are consolidated in the appropriation bill, which is sent up to the Lords, and being there considered and decided on, receives the Royal assent, and becomes law. The Lords may reject this or any other bill, but it would be considered an invasion of the privileges of the Commons if their Lordships were substantially to modify measures of this class; the Commons, however, do not object to consider any verbal emendations which may be made by the other House. Before any bill can be introduced, authorizing expenditure of public money, resolutions must be moved in committee of supply, agreed to there, and confirmed by the House.

Committee of Ways and Means.—As the committee of supply relates to the expenditure of the nation, so the functions and duties of a Committee of Ways and Means have reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained. Loans, duties, taxes, tolls, revenue, and imposts of every description, are submitted to a Committee of Ways and Means, which is always one of the whole

House. The propositions of government on these subjects are reduced to the form of resolutions, considered, decided on, and such as are agreed to, reported to the House: those which may be there adopted, are embodied into bills, and in due course become law. As in the case of supply, the Lords may reject, but cannot modify; neither can their Lordships insert pecuniary penalties in any bill whatever.

The Budget.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes one general statement every year, to the House of Commons, which is intended to present a comprehensive view of the financial condition of the country. Sometimes there are preliminary, or supplemental, or occasional speeches: but the great general statement of the year, has, for a long time past, been called the Budget. The annual speech known by that appellation embraces a review of the income and expenditure of the past year, as compared with those of preceding years: remarks upon the financial prospects of the country: an exposition of the intended repeal, modifications, or imposition of taxes during the session: a detail of the public expenditure during the current period, with its grounds of justification: an account of all operations relating to the National Debt: and finally, the excess of income over expenditure, or *vice versa*; accompanied by such observations as the occasion may seem to require. The sources of the public income are as follow:—Customs, Excise, Stamps, (including various licenses and taxes), Post office, Poundage on pensions and salaries, Crown lands, with certain surplus Fees of public offices, unclaimed Dividends on the public debt, &c. The following branches of the public expenditure also enter into the composition of the Budget:—Interest and management of the Public Debt, the expense of the Army, Navy, Ordnance, Civil List, Pensions, Diplomatic and Judicial expenses, miscellaneous charges, &c.

The Prorogation of Parliament is an act of the Crown, but either House may adjourn its sittings to any future day, as of course it may adjourn any debate. Motions of adjournment may be made at any time, and repeated at the pleasure of any Member.

When a motion has been made upon which the Members of the House are unwilling to come to a vote, there are formal modes of avoiding a decision, amongst which are passing to the "other orders of the day," or moving "the previous question." The former means that the House should—casting aside and taking no further notice of the matter then before it—proceed to the other business appointed for that day; the latter, that a vote be previously taken, as to the expediency of their coming to any decision on the question raised. If "the previous question" be decided in the negative, the motion on which it bears is then got rid of for the time; whereas, a direct negative to the motion itself, would be a proscription of it for the remainder of the session, as well as a denial of its principle. Moving that a bill "be

read this day six months," is a mode of throwing it out without coming to an express declaration against the principle of the measure.

If there are not forty Members present when the Speaker takes the Chair, he adjourns the House till the following evening.

It is the peculiar duty of the House of Commons to enquire into all national grievances and see them redressed. And, with respect to taxes, it is their indisputable privilege and right, that all grants of subsidies, or Parliamentary aids, shall begin with them, although such grants are not deemed effectual until they have the assent of the other branches of the legislature. The reason of this privilege which was conferred upon the Commons upwards of five centuries ago, is that as the supplies are levied upon the body of the people by them, it is proper that they alone should have the right of taxing themselves.

One of the most important rights enjoyed by the subject is that of petitioning the Parliament for redress of grievances. This right has of late years been much used, and as it is in perfect conformity with the spirit of the constitution, it ought to be highly prized and carefully guarded. Petitions may be presented from an individual, from trades, from corporate bodies, from religious communities, &c. The form in which petitions should be drawn up.—They should be couched in respectful language, and wholly divested of untruth, or false colouring. It is not necessary that they should be on parchment, but may be written in a fair and legible hand on paper in common use,

Private Bills.—These are chiefly introduced to enable private individuals, associated together, to undertake works of public utility at their own risk, and in a degree, for their own benefit: but there are other private bills, as those of naturalization, change of name, divorce, or for perfecting titles to estates, &c. Generally speaking, expenses, including the fees, attendant upon a private bill, amount to about £500 and frequently to a much larger sum; the fees on a bill for the naturalization of a foreigner are limited to £100. The class of professional gentlemen who act as solicitors in promoting private bills are called parliamentary agents.

A bill is the draft or skeleton of a statute. No public bill can be brought into the Commons House unless a motion for leave be previously agreed to. Permission having been granted, three or four members are appointed to prepare the bill.

To bring a bill into the House, if the relief sought be of a private nature, a petition must first be presented, (by a Member, none else being qualified,) stating the grievance desired to be remedied; and if the petition be not opposed, then leave is given to bring in the bill. On public matters a petition is unnecessary.

The bill being brought in, by a motion made to the House, it is read a first time, and at a convenient period, a second time; after the second reading it is referred according to its importance, either to a Committee of the whole House, or to a few

Members. When it has gone through this Committee, it is reported to the House, who reconsider it, and occasionally add amendments; it is then ordered to be engrossed on long rolls of parchment, and sewed together. At the third reading, amendments are sometimes made, and if a new clause be added to it, it is done by adding a separate piece of parchment to the bill, which is called a rider. The Speaker then puts the question whether the bill shall pass. If this be agreed to, it is carried to the Lords for their concurrence by one of the Members, who, attended by several others, presents it at the bar of that House, into the hands of the Chancellor, who comes down from his woosack to receive it. If the bill be agreed to by the Lords without amendment, it remains with them, except in case of a money bill, which is sent back to the Commons. If the bill be rejected by the Lords, no more notice is taken of the matter, in order that unpleasant discussions may be avoided. When the bill has passed the two Houses, and received the Royal assent, it is called "An Act." No Act of Parliament can be altered, amended, or repealed during the session in which it was passed, unless it contain a clause authorizing a departure from the general rule.

Previous to the commencement of a Session, which generally commences in February, a proclamation is issued by the crown commanding the attendance of the Lords and Commons, usually at Westminster, but it may be at any place within the United Kingdom. The Houses being assembled, the Sovereign delivers a speech in person or by commission. In this manner does a session commence. To close the session there must be a prorogation of Parliament under a Royal commission, or by the Sovereign in person. The mere assemblage and prorogation are not sufficient of themselves to constitute a session, unless one bill at least have passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal assent. The usual duration of the session is from February to August, but no number or length of adjournments destroy its continuity.

An acceptance of "*the Chillern Hundreds*" is a form which has now no other meaning than that the Member accepting resigns his seat. By an express Act of Parliament, no office having emolument attached, can be conferred by the Crown on a Member of the House of Commons without his thereby vacating his seat, and it is only thus that a Member can rid himself of the duties which any body of constituents may impose even without his consent; the Crown, therefore, as an accommodation to the House at large, is always ready to confer on any Member "*the Stewardship of her Majesty's Chillern Hundreds*," which office, when it has served his purpose he immediately resigns.

A "*Call of the House*" takes place when very important questions are agitated; which is calling the names of the Commons over, each Member answering to his own, and leaving the House in the order in which he is called. This plan is

adopted to discover whether any Member be absent, or any person present who is not a Member.

When a vacancy occurs in the House, the Speaker upon receiving a certificate, can cause notice to be inserted in the Gazette, but shall not issue his warrant until fourteen days after such insertion, when an Election shall take place forthwith, to fill up such vacancy.

The privileges of both Houses are great:—That of *freedom of speech* stands the most conspicuous; the statute of 1 William and Mary declaring that “the freedom of speech and debate, and proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any other place or court out of Parliament.”

They have both the same power, conjointly with the Sovereign, of making, abrogating, repealing, and revising laws; but in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, Impeachments of the Ministers of the Crown, Writs of Error, and Appeals from the Decrees of the Court of Chancery, the Lords are sole judges. Both have protection from Arrest of Debt.

And any Peer or Prelate, by licence obtained from the Sovereign, may make another Lord of Parliament his *proxy* to vote for him in his absence.

The House of Commons exercises the important privilege of raising or withholding the Supplies, and has the power of *impeaching public delinquents*;—even the highest Lords in the kingdom, both spiritual and temporal.

The authority for summoning a Parliament is now vested in the Sovereign, or in her absence, the Custos Regno, or the Regent; and the place of meeting, wherever it shall be her pleasure to appoint.

The Cabinet is composed of the more eminent portion of the administration, but it does not constitute more than a fourth part of those whom a change of ministry deprives of office. The persons included in that council being generally from ten to fifteen. The Cabinet being more immediately responsible for the conduct of public affairs, their deliberations are always considered confidential and kept secret even from their colleagues, who are not immediately included in the Cabinet. The whole of the Royal Authority is vested in them for the time being, its members all belong to the Privy Council. The chief offices of the Cabinet are the Prime Minister, or the head of her Majesty's government, termed the first Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the three Secretaries of State, &c. The Cabinet is formed by the recommendation of the Prime Minister to the Sovereign; the principal patronage of the crown is at his disposal.

The number of Members returned to legislate in the House of Commons, is as follows :—

ENGLAND.—Counties	144
Cities and Boroughs	327
WALES. — Counties	15
Boroughs	14
SCOTLAND.—Counties	30
Cities and Boroughs	23
IRELAND.—Counties	64
Cities and Boroughs	41

Total number of Members 658

The right of voting for Members of Parliament is given by the late reform act to leaseholders, in Counties, seised of lands or tenements worth ten pounds a year, to tenants at will, farming lands at a rent of fifty pounds a year, and to holders in fee-simple of lands or tenements of the yearly value of forty shillings. In Cities and Boroughs the right of voting is given to resident householders whose tenements are worth an annual rent of £10, but the rights of freemen in the old constituencies are preserved for the term of their natural lives.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHANGES MADE
IN
THE REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES,
BY THE REFORM BILL.

BOROUGHES DISFRANCHISED.

<p>Aldborough, Yorkshire Aldeburgh, Suffolk Amersham, Bucks. Appleby, Westmorland Bedwin, (Great) Wilts. Beeralston, Devon. Bishop's Castle, Shropshire Bletchingley, Surrey Boroughbridge, Yorkshire Bossiney, Cornwall Brackley, Northamptonshire Bramber, Sussex Callington, Cornwall Camelford, Cornwall Castle Rising, Norfolk Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire Downton, Wilts. Dunwich, Suffolk East Grinstead, Sussex East Love, Cornwall Fowey, Do. Gatton, Surrey Haslemere, Do. Hedon, Yorkshire Heytesbury, Wilts. Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire Hindon, Wilts. Ilchester, Somersetshire</p>	<p>Lostwithiel, Cornwall Ludgershall, Wiltshire Milborne Port, Somersetshire Minehead Do. Newport, Cornwall New Romney, Kent Newton, Lancashire Newtown, Isle of Wight, Hants. Okehampton, Devonshire Old Sarum, Wiltshire Orford, Suffolk Plympton, Devonshire Queenborough, Kent St. Germain's Cornwall St. Mawes, Do St. Michael's, or Midsball, Do. Saltash, Sussex Steyning, Do. Storkbridge, Hants. Tregony, Cornwall Wendover, Bucks. Weobly, Herefordshire West Love, Cornwall Whitchurch, Hants. Winchester, Sussex Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire Yarmouth, Isle of Wight</p>
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BOROUGHES TO RETURN ONE MEMBER EACH.

Arundel, Sussex	Malmesbury, Wilts.
Ashburton, Devonshire	Midhurst, Sussex
Calne, Wiltshire	Morpeth, Northumberland
Christchurch, Hants.	Northallerton, Yorkshire
Clitheroe, Lancashire	Petersfield, Hants.
Dartmouth, Devonshire	Reigate, Surrey
Droitwich, Worcestershire	Rye, Sussex
Eye, Suffolk	St. Ives, Cornwall
Grimsby, (Great) Lincolnshire	Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire
Helleston, Cornwall	Thirsk, Yorkshire
Horsham, Sussex	Wallingford, Berkshire
Hythe, Kent	Wareham, Dorsetshire
Launceston, Cornwall	Westbury, Wiltshire
Liskeard, Do.	Wilton, Do.
Lyme Regis, Dorset.	Woodstock, Oxfordshire

NEW BOROUGHES TO RETURN TWO MEMBERS EACH.

Birmingham, Warwickshire	Macclesfield, Cheshire
Blackburn, Lancashire	Manchester, Lancashire
Bolton, Do.	Marylebone, Middlesex
Bradford, Yorkshire	Oldham, Lancashire
Brighton, Sussex	Sheffield, Yorkshire
Devonport, Devonshire	Stockport, Cheshire
Finsbury, Middlesex	Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire
Greenwich, Kent	Stroud, Gloucestershire
Halifax, Yorkshire	Sunderland, Durham
Lambeth, Surrey	Tower Hamlets, Middlesex
Leeds, Yorkshire	Wolverhampton, Staffordshire

NEW BOROUGHES TO RETURN ONE MEMBER EACH.

Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire	Dudley, Worcestershire
Bury, Do.	Frome, Somersetshire
Chatham, Kent	Gateshead, Durham
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire	Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Kendal, Westmorland	Tynemouth, Northumberland
Kidderminster, Worcestershire	Wakefield, Yorkshire
Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire	Walsall, Staffordshire
Rochdale, Lancashire	Warrington, Lancashire
Salford, Do.	Whitby, Yorkshire
South Shields, Durham	Whitehaven, Cumberland

COUNTIES.

Six Members to be returned for the County of York, instead of four, viz. Two for each of the three Ridings, to be elected in like manner as if each Riding was a separate County. Four Members to be returned for the County of Lincoln, instead of two, viz. Two for the parts of Lindsey, and Two for the parts of Kesteven and Holland, to be elected as if each was a separate county.

Each of the following Counties to be divided into Two Divisions as settled by the Boundary Act, viz.—

Cheshire	Hampshire	Shropshire
Cornwall	Kent	Somersetshire
Cumberland	Lancaster	Staffordshire
Derby	Leicestershire	Suffolk
Devonshire	Norfolk	Surrey
Durham	Northumberland	Sussex
Essex	Northamptonshire	Warwickshire
Gloucestershire	Nottinghamshire	Wiltshire
	Worcestershire	

And to return Four Members instead of two, i. e. Two for each Division, such Members to be chosen in like manner as if each Division was a separate county.

Three Members to be returned for each of the following Counties instead of two viz. Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Dorset, Hereford, Hertford, Oxford; and Two instead of one for each of the Counties of Carmarthen, Denbigh, and Glamorgan.

The Isle of Wight, for the purposes of the Act, to be a county of itself, separated from Southampton, and return One Member, to be chosen in the same manner as Members for counties.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES FORMERLY SENT MEMBERS TO
PARLIAMENT, WHICH NOW DO NOT.

Alnwick, Northumberland	Highworth, Wiltshire
Alresford, Hants.	Jarvall, Yorkshire
Alton, Do.	Kingston, Surrey
Axbridge, Somerset	Longport, Somersetshire
Bamburgh, Northumberland	Ledbury, Herefordshire
Basingstoke, Hants.	Lidford, Devonshire
Berkhamstead, Herts.	Mere, Wiltshire
Bishop's Stortford, Herts.	Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire
Blandford, Dorset	Modbury, Devonshire
Bradford, Wilts	Montacute, Somersetshire
Bradnesham, Devonshire	Newbury, Berkshire
Broomsgrove, Worcestershire	Odiham, Hants.
Bromyard, Herefordshire	Overton, Do.
Burford, Oxfordshire	Pershore, Worcestershire
Canebrig, Northumberland	Pickering, Yorkshire
Chard, Somerset.	Polerun, Cornwall
Chelmsford, Essex	Ravensoe, Yorkshire
Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire	Ross, Herefordshire
Credition, Devonshire	Sherborne, Dorsetshire
Dodington, Oxfordshire	South Moulton, Devonshire
Doncaster, Yorkshire	Spalding, Lincolnshire
Dudley, Worcestershire	Stoke Cury, Somersetshire
Dunstable, Bedfordshire	Teignmouth, Devonshire
Dunster, Somersetshire	Tickhill, Yorkshire
Egremont, Cumberland	Torrington, Devonshire
Ely, Cambridgeshire	Tunbridge, Sussex
Exmouth, Devonshire	Wainfleet, Lincolnshire
Fareham, Hants.	Watchat, Somersetshire
Farnham, Surrey	Were, Do.
Fremington, Devonshire	Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire
Glastonbury, Somersetshire	Witney, Oxfordshire
Grampound, Cornwall	Yarmouth Parva, Suffolk

The following Boroughs formerly sent Members, and were again enfranchised by the Reform Act, viz.—Dudley, Greenwich, Halifax, Kidderminster, Manchester, and Whitby.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF THE MOST
EMINENT BRITISH STATESMEN,
OF THE PRESENT AND PAST AGE.

ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER.—(TORY.)

Was the eldest son of Sir Edward Harley, who greatly distinguished himself as a parliamentary partizan in the reign of Charles II.; was born in Bow street, Covent Garden, on the 5th of December, 1661. After the accession of William and Mary he was chosen member of parliament for Tregony; and subsequently served for Radnor, from 1690 until he was called to the house of lords. Bishop Burnet says, he was of a whig family, yet joined with the tories to create jealousies. He was made speaker of the house in 1700; was a great favourite with Queen Anne. He was a great encourager of literature, and collected a many books and manuscripts, especially of those concerning the history of his own country, and formed the nucleus of the celebrated Harleian library, which was completed by his son, and now constitutes one of the richest treasures of the British Museum.

JAMES, EARL OF STANHOPE.—(TORY.)

Was born in 1673, early in the reign of William III. In 1700 he went into the parliament as member for Newport in

the Isle of Wight. On the accession of George I. he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and in 1716 accompanied the king to his electorate: on the resignation of Townsend and Walpole, 1717, he became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; soon after he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Stanhope, of Elvaston. He was so irritated in the house of lords by a speech from the Duke of Wharton, that he burst a blood vessel in his head, and expired on the following day, February 5th, 1721.

CHARLES, VISCOUNT TOWNSEND.—(WHIG.)

Was born on the 10th of March, 1674, he took his seat in the house of peers on attaining his majority, and became lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. On the accession of George I. he was nominated one of the lords justices to whom the government was confided, until the king's arrival. On the 14th of September, 1714, he was made chief secretary of state, and took the lead in the administration, until the latter end of 1716, when he resigned his office, but resumed it again in 1720; in July, 1724, he was made a knight of the garter; in 1727 he accompanied George I. to the continent, and was present at that monarch's decease. He continued in office after the accession of George II., until May, 1730, when he finally retired from office, and died in 1738, aged 64.

CHARLES, EARL OF SUNDERLAND.—(WHIG.)

Was born 1674, he entered into public life at an early age, being returned member for Tiverton, in 1695, which he continued to represent until he was called to the house of peers, on the death of his father in 1702. In April, 1717, he was ap-

pointed, in the first place, chief secretary of state, shortly afterwards, lord president of the council, and first lord of the treasury. In 1719, he was elected a knight of the garter, and in 1721, he became unpopular and resigned office, and soon afterwards died, on the 19th of April, 1722.

ROBERT WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.—(WHIG.)

The ancestors of this eminent statesman derived their surname from the town of Walpole, in Norfolk, where they resided, until one of them exchanged the family seat for Houghton, in the same county. At this place Robert Walpole was born, on the 26th of August, 1676. He entered the house of commons at the latter end of the reign of William III., as member for Castle Rising, in Norfolk. In the first parliament of Queen Anne he was returned for Lyme Regis, for which place he continued to sit in every succeeding parliament until the close of his political career. In 1708 he was appointed secretary at war; in 1709 the office of treasurer of the navy; on the arrival of George I. in this country he was appointed paymaster of the forces, and treasurer of Chelsea hospital; and in October, 1715, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. About this period the septennial act was passed, with his approbation, and he opposed all attempts to its repeal; in March, 1717, he and his party retired from office; in 1721, he again became first lord of the treasury. It had been customary hitherto for the prime minister to be placed in the house of lords, and that honour was offered to Walpole: conscious, however, that his influence would be more secure in the house of commons, he declined the dignity himself, but accepted it for his son, who was created Baron Walpole. At the revival of the Bath, he was chosen one of the knights, and from that time assumed the title of Sir Robert; in 1726 he received the

more distinguished ribbon of the Garter ; in 1733 he introduced a plan for subjecting the duties on wine and tobacco to the law of excise, and after a long and animated debate, the preliminary resolutions were carried. The proposed measure was so unpopular with the people, that Walpole deemed it advisable to summon a meeting of his adherents on the subject, at which it was powerfully urged that all taxes were obnoxious, and that there would be an end of supplies, if mobs were to control the legislature. Walpole, however, said, " in the present inflamed temper of the people the act could not be carried into execution without an armed force : and then would be an end of the liberty of England, if supplies are to be raised by the sword. I will not be the minister to enforce taxes at the expense of blood." The bill was consequently abandoned ; and the people expressed their joy on the occasion by bonfires, illuminations, and burning of Walpole in effigy. He remained in his office until 1742, when he was created Earl of Orford, with a pension of £4000 per annum, and then resigned the seals of office. He now retired to Houghton, in Norfolk, where he died on the 18th of March, 1745, in the 69th year of his age.

HENRY ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.—(TOBY.)

This distinguished ornament of the senate was born at Battersea, in the year 1678. He was the son of Sir Henry St. John, of Lydiard, Tregoney, in Wiltshire, and Mary, daughter of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick. He was returned member of parliament for Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire, in 1700, at the age of twenty-two. In that great field of mental warfare, the the British senate, he soon became a distinguished member, and in 1704 he was appointed secretary at war : in 1707 he and his friends resigned, but in 1710 again took office, when he became secretary of state for foreign affairs, an arduous post at all times,

but doubly so at that important crisis. He bore the principle burthen of the complicated negociations, which ended in the treaty of Utrecht; and frequently said in after life, that he never looked back to this period without a mingled emotion of terror and elevation of mind. In 1712, he was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron St. John and Viscount Bolingbroke. On the accession of George I. he gave up the seals of office, and became an ardent oppositionist. His political exertions ceased in 1735, but before he withdrew, he collected his energies to give a parting blow to Walpole, and dedicated to him, in a vein of sarcasm, his masterly dissertation on parties. He now retired to France, resolving to pass the remainder of his life in complete privacy. "Plato" he observes, "ceased to act for the commonwealth when he ceased to persuade, and Solon laid down his arms before the public magazines, when Pissistratus grew too strong to be opposed any longer with hopes of success." He now devoted himself to literary pursuits, and died on the 15th of November, 1751, aged 79 years.

WILLIAM PULTENEY, EARL OF BATH.

This remarkable statesman was descended from an ancient family in Leicestershire; was born in 1682. He was returned to parliament for the borough of Heydon, on the accession of George I.; he was appointed privy councillor and secretary at war, in direct opposition to the wish of Marlborough, and so intimate was his connection with Walpole and Stanhope, the whig leaders, that in allusion to the projected triple alliance between England, France, and Holland, they were called the three grand allies. Differences however soon took place between the celebrated statesmen, which terminated in great political hostility. Pulteney now attached himself to Lord Bolingbroke: the supporters of the administration quailed beneath

his vindictive eloquence, and in 1741, Walpole admitted that he feared Pulteney's tongue more than another man's sword. They soon resigned, and the opposition party took office. Pulteney was called to the house of lords and created Earl of Bath. He died on the 8th of June, 1764.

JOHN CARTERET, EARL OF GRANVILLE.—(TORY.)

This nobleman, the son of George, Lord Carteret, was born on the 22nd of April, 1690. On his entry into political life, he gave an earnest of those brilliant talents which raised him to the highest offices in the state. By the zealous eloquence with which he advocated the protestant succession on the 4th of May, 1721, he was nominated to the office of secretary of state, which he resigned on the 3rd of April, 1724; and on the same day, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. Shortly after the accession of George II. in 1727, he was again constituted lord lieutenant of Ireland, and remained until 1731, when he returned to England. In 1741 he was appointed secretary of state, which in the latter end of the year 1744 he resigned. In 1749 he received the ribbon of the order of the Garter, and the next year he was created president of the council, an office which he retained until his death, having declined accepting the seals of secretary of state in 1756. He retained his vivacity up to the day of his death, which took place on the 2nd of June, 1763.

THOMAS PELHAM, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—(TORY.)

Was the eldest son of Thomas, Lord Pelham; was born on the 21st of July, 1694. He succeeded to his father's honours in 1712, and subsequently came into possession of the large

estates of his uncle, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, in October, 1714. He was created Viscount Pelham, and Earl of Clare, and in August, 1715, Duke of Newcastle. When young, he attracted much notice for the zeal with which he supported the interests of the house of Hanover. With the assistance of his brother he raised a troop of horse to assist in putting down the Jacobites, and was in return for his loyalty made a knight of the garter, lord chamberlain, and secretary of state. In this exalted station he continued for a number of years, when he resigned it to Pitt; soon after he died, in July, 1776.

PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.—(Writg.)

This celebrated nobleman was the eldest son of Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield, by lady Elizabeth Savile, daughter of the Marquis of Halifax. He was born in London, on the 22nd of September, 1694. In 1715 he became a gentleman of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and about the same time took his seat in the house of commons as member for St. Germaines, in Cornwall. In 1716 he gave his decided support to the septennial bill, in 1730 he was made a knight of the garter, and high steward of his Majesty's household. In 1732, he quitted the party of Sir R. Walpole, whose excise bill he opposed with great vehemence. From this time until the year 1744, he was constantly in opposition to whatever party happened to be in office. On the union of parties taking place in 1744, he connected himself with the administration; in 1746 he was made chief secretary of state, which in 1748 he resigned, and took no part in any future administration; nor did he afterwards except in a few rare instances, being afflicted with deafness, join in the parliamentary debates. He died on the 24th of March, 1773.

HENRY FOX, LORD HOLLAND.—(WHIG.)

Was the son of Sir Stephen Fox, by his second wife, whom he married after he had attained his eightieth year; was born in 1705. In 1735, he obtained a seat in parliament, as member for Hendon, in Wiltshire, and his abilities soon procured public employment. In 1737 he was appointed surveyor general to the board of works, in 1743 one of the commissioners of the treasury, and 1746 secretary at war. He was honoured for a considerable time with the confidence of the king, but at last, his great political rival, Pitt, after a most vehement struggle, drove him from office. Fox resigned his secretaryship in 1756. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Holland, of Foxley, in 1763. On his first appearance in parliament, prejudices were raised against him as a speaker, on account of what Walpole aptly terms, his barrenness of expression, but he rapidly improved in elocution, although he was occasionally hesitating, and never florid. His speeches abounded in good sense, and were masterpieces of close reasoning; he was unquestionably a man of extraordinary talents. He died at Holland House, Kensington, on the 1st of July, 1774.

 WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.—(TORY.)

Was the eldest son of Robert Pitt, of Boconnoc, in the county of Cornwall; was born on the 13th of November, 1708, in the parish of St. James's, Westminster. In 1735, he went into parliament as member for Old Sarum. His exalted talents, his lofty spirit, and commanding eloquence soon rendered him singularly conspicuous; and he gradually obtained the reputation of being one of the most vigilant and powerful opposers in the house, to impolitic measures or unconstitutional innovations. In 1746, he was appointed in the first place, joint vice-treasurer

of Ireland, and afterwards treasurer and paymaster of the army, with a seat in the privy council; in 1756 he was appointed secretary of state for the southern department; in June, 1757, he was made premier. The vigour of the new administration soon produced an extraordinary effect. The spirit, activity, and resolution of Pitt, wrought miracles in the government offices. In October 1761, he resigned his office. In 1764, he greatly distinguished himself by his opposition to general warrants, which, with all his accustomed energy and eloquence, he stigmatized as being atrociously illegal; a search for papers, or a seizure of the person, without some specific charge, was, he contended, repugnant to every principle of true liberty. "By the British constitution," said he, "every man's house is his castle; not that it is surrounded by walls and battlements: it may be a straw-built shed, every wind of heaven may whistle around it, all the elements of nature may enter it, but the king can not, the king dare not." At the latter end of 1766, he took office again, as lord privy seal, and gave up his enviable title to the Great Commoner, with some portion of his deserved popularity, by accepting a peerage, having been called to the house of lords as Viscount Pitt, of Burton Pynsent, and Earl of Chatham. He resigned his place in November 1768, and never took office again, but continued to take a part in important debates. He had invariably opposed with the whole force of his eloquence, the measures which led to the American war, and long after his retirement from office, had exerted himself most zealously to bring about a reconciliation between the mother country and the colonies. But when the Duke of Portland, in 1778, moved an address to the crown, on the necessity of acknowledging the independence of America, Lord Chatham, although he had but just left a sick bed, opposed the motion with all the ardent eloquence of his younger days. The Duke of Richmond having replied to this speech, Lord Chatham attempted to rise again, but fainted, and fell into the arms of

those who were near him. The house adjourned, and the Earl was conveyed home in a state of exhaustion from which he never recovered: his death took place at Hayes, early in the following month, viz. on the 11th of May, 1778. In figure, Lord Chatham was eminently dignified and commanding; there was a grandeur in his personal appearance, says a writer who speaks of him in his decline, which produced awe and mute attention; and though bowed by infirmity and age, his mind shone through the ruins of his body, armed his eye with lightning, and clothed his lip with thunder. Bodily pain never subdued the lofty daring, or the extraordinary activity of his mind. He even used his crutch as a figure of rhetoric: "You talk, my lords," said he, on one occasion, "of conquering America, of your numerous friends there, and your powerful forces to disperse her army.—I might as well talk of driving them before me with this crutch!" The Earl of Chatham was sagacious, firm, and patriotic; his opinions were liberal, his views lofty and enlightened, and his measures so eminently successful, that he has, perhaps with truth, been termed, the greatest statesman of his country.

CHARLES TOWNSEND.—(WHIG.)

The second son of Charles, the third Viscount Townsend, was born on the 29th of August, 1725. In 1747, he went into parliament, as member for Yarmouth, for which place he sat until 1761, when he was elected for Harwich; and continued its representative until he died. In June, 1749, he was appointed a commissioner of trade and plantations; in the following year a commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral; in 1756, a member of the privy council; in March, 1761, secretary at war; in February 1763, first lord of trade and plantations; in June 1765, paymaster general and chan-

cellor of the exchequer; and a lord of the treasury in August, 1766, from which period he remained in office until his decease, on the 4th of September, 1767. Burke says of him, "In truth he was the delight and ornament of this house, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence."

CHARLES JENKINSON, EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

The eldest son of Colonel Charles Jenkinson, was born on the 16th of May, 1727. In 1761, he went into parliament as member for Cockermonth, and became under secretary of state. During the two following years he was secretary to the treasury; in 1766, he held a seat at the admiralty board, from which he was removed in 1763, to that of the treasury. In 1773, he became a member of the privy council, and obtained the vice treasuryship of Ireland, which he afterwards exchanged for the lucrative clerkship of the Pells. In 1778, he was made secretary at war, in 1784, president of the board of trade, which he held until 1801; and two years afterwards he resigned the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, to which he had been appointed in 1786; on the 21st of August in that year (1786), he had been created Baron Hawksbury, and on the 28th of May, 1796, Earl of Liverpool. He died on the 17th of December, 1808. The Earl was a respectable politician, a neat speaker, an assiduous man of business, and an able expositor of international law.

FREDERICK NORTH, EARL OF GUILDFORD.—(TORY.)

Lord North, the eldest son of Francis, Earl of Guildford, was born in 1729. He was elected member of parliament for Banbury, which he represented during the parliaments of 1774,

1780, and 1784. He was appointed a commissioner of the treasury; in 1766 he was made joint receiver and paymaster of the forces, and obtained a seat in the privy council. In 1767, he became chancellor of the exchequer, and in 1770, first lord of the treasury, which he held until 1782, and in the following year he formed a coalition with his former opponent, Fox. In 1790, Lord North succeeded his father, as Earl of Guildford, but took no active part in the debates of the peers. For several years before his death, which took place on the 5th of August, 1792, the Earl of Guildford was distinguished for his urbane deportment, his excellent temper, his great liberality, and those other fine qualities, which in the highest degree endear a man to those who compose his social circle. He had numerous opponents as a minister, but scarcely any enemies as a man. As a public speaker, he succeeded rather by his wit, suavity, and apparent candour, than by force of argument or splendour of diction.

EDMUND BURKE.—(WHITE.)

This accomplished author, orator, and statesman, was born on Arran Quay, Dublin, on the first of January, 1730. His father was an attorney, who for many years enjoyed a very extensive practice in the Irish capital, and his mother was a relative of the gallant Sir Edmund Nagle. In 1765, he was first returned to parliament, as member for Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, having been previously appointed private secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham. Burke soon took a leading part in the house of commons. He signalized himself as a decided enemy to all obnoxious measures, a champion for the liberty of the subject, and a powerful advocate for religious toleration. In 1782, he was appointed paymaster of the forces, with a seat in the privy council, under the Marquis of Rocking-

ham, his first patron, whose unexpected death, soon caused Burke to resign, and become an oppositionist. In 1784, he was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow. In 1786, Burke entered on one of the most eventful periods of his whole political life, namely the prosecution of Warren Hastings; he occupied four days in opening the case, and it has been observed, that no terms can describe the almost more than mortal vehemence with which he uttered his manifold accusations. The accused, Hastings, admitted that for half an hour he looked up to the orator in a reverie of wonder, and actually felt himself to be the most culpable being on earth. But, he adds, I returned to my own bosom, and there found a consciousness which consoled me under all I heard and all I suffered. In 1794 he effected an union between the old whigs and the ministry, and withdrew from parliament. In the beginning of the year, 1797, Burke's health declined with great rapidity. Although enfeebled in body, his mind remained unimpaired, and he conversed with his usual powers, until a short time before his death, which took place on the 8th of July, 1797, aged 67.

As a speaker, Burke's manner was bold and forcible, his delivery vehement and unembarrassed: but though easy, he was inelegant. His head continually oscillated, and his gesticulations were frequently violent. To the last, his pronunciation was hibernian. Although a great orator, he was not a skilful debater. Few men ever possessed greater strength of imagination or a more admirable choice of words. His mind was richly stored, and he had a great command over its treasures. In his most brilliant efforts, he was sometimes deemed dull, because, by those whom he addressed, he was incomprehensible, and he was not unfrequently laughed at for being absurd, when safely winging his glorious way along the brink of the sublime. His contemporaries have applied almost every laudatory epithet in the language to his eloquence; as an instance, Johnson said he was not only the first man in the house of commons, but the

first man every where: and, on being asked if he did not think Burke resembled Cicero, replied, "No Sir, Cicero resembled Burke." Perhaps we may characterise him in the language of Cazales, viz. he possessed the sublimest talents, the greatest and rarest virtues that ever were enshrined in a single character.

CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM.

This amiable nobleman was born on the 13th of May, 1730. He succeeded his father as Marquis of Rockingham and Earl of Milton, in Ireland, on the 14th of December, 1750. On coming of age, in 1751, he took his seat in the house of peers; on the 9th of May, in the same year, he was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of York, and in 1760, he was made a knight of the garter; he was also a lord of the bedchamber. In 1763, he resigned office, but in July, 1765, he was appointed first lord of the treasury, which he resigned on the first of August, 1766. He was now considered in the house of lords, as the head of the aristocratic part of the opposition. In 1782, he was again elevated to the premiership, having for his principal colleagues, the Earl of Shelburne, and Mr. Fox. The ministry thus formed seemed likely to be permanent, but it was destined otherwise. On the first of July, 1782, the Marquis was seized with a violent spasmodic affection, and almost instantly expired. He had long anticipated his approaching death, and is said to have expressed but one motive for wishing a continuance of life, which was, that he might see his country extricated from her troubles.

WILLIAM PETTY, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

This nobleman, who is principally known by his inherited title of Earl of Shelburne, was born in May, 1737. In 1760,

he was appointed aide-de-camp to George III. with the rank of colonel; in 1761, he went into parliament as member for Chipping Wycomb; and in the course of the same year, took his seat in the house of peers, on succeeding to his father's title of Earl of Shelburne. In 1763, he was admitted to the privy council, and placed at the head of the board of trade; but soon became opposed to the ministers, and resigned his office to join the opposition, under Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham. In 1766, Lord Chatham was appointed premier, and nominated Lord Shelburne, secretary of state for the southern department and colonies; on a change of ministry, 1768, Lord Shelburne shared his attachment to his eminent leader's political principles, by resigning his seals. In 1782, he was elevated to the premier-ship, and laboured hard to finish the negotiations for peace, but his endeavours were thwarted by the union of Fox and Lord North, which gave them a preponderance in parliament, and caused him to resign in 1783, when he was created Marquis of Lansdowne and Earl of Wycombe. He now determined to retire from public life, but on the breaking out of the French revolution, he emerged from his seclusion, and joined the opposition. He died on the 7th of May, 1805.

WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, DUKE OF PORTLAND.

This nobleman was the second son of the second Duke of Portland. He was born on the 14th of April, 1738; he went into parliament in 1761, as member for Weobly, in Herefordshire, which place he continued to represent until called to the house of peers, on the death of his father, in May 1762. In 1782, he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. On the 5th of April 1783, he became first lord of the treasury, but resigned on the 27th of the following month. He was a whig until the French revolution, when he seceded with Burke and others, and did all in his power to strengthen the government. On the

11th of July, 1794, he was appointed to the home secretaryship, which he retained until the resignation of Pitt, in 1801, when he was chosen president of the council, and remained in office until the dissolution of the Addington cabinet. On the dismissal of Lord Grenville and his colleagues in 1807, the Duke was once more placed at the head of the treasury. He continued at the administration until his decease, which took place after a brief illness, on the 30th of October, 1809.

HENRY DUNDAS, VISCOUNT MELVILLE.—(Tory.)

Was a younger son of Robert Dundas, born in 1740. In 1773, he was appointed solicitor general, in 1775 lord advocate, and two years after, joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. When Lord North and Fox came into power at the head of the famous coalition, Dundas resigned, but on Pitt soon after taking office, he resumed his official post and was subsequently appointed president of the board of control, and honoured with a seat in the cabinet. In 1791, he became secretary of state for the home department. In 1794, he was nominated secretary at war, and continued in active employment until 1801, when he retired from office with Pitt and his friends, and was created Viscount Melville. On the resignation of Addington, and the return of Pitt to power, in 1804, Lord Melville was created first lord of the admiralty, and remained until 1805. He died in Scotland on the 27th of May, 1811.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.—(Whig.)

Was the second son of Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, and Lady Georgiana Carolina Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; was born on the 13th of January, 1749. At the

general election in 1768, notwithstanding his nonage, he took his seat in the house of commons, as member for Midhurst, in Sussex. In February, 1722, he was nominated one of the lords of the admiralty, under Lord North's administration. In 1774, Fox's father died. He now felt himself quite at liberty to form his own political connections, and it is said he had determined to retire from North's administration: Lord North, anticipating his resignation, sent him the following laconic epistle: "Sir, His Majesty has thought proper to order a new commission of the treasury to be made out, in which I do not perceive your name,—North." Fox soon after this became a bitter opponent, and the triumph of his eloquence, in their expulsion from office, was fast approaching, and Lord North and his friends were at length compelled to resign. The Marquis of Rockingham was appointed premier, and Fox secretary of state for foreign affairs; this was of short duration, occasioned by the death of the Marquis of Rockingham. Lord Shelburne succeeded to the premiership, and Fox was again in opposition; he formed a coalition with Lord North, and they soon caused the new minister to resign, and Fox and North replaced him; but their reign was short, and his great rival, Pitt, was made premier, and Fox was recognized as the leader of the opposition. Pitt dissolved parliament with a view to gain strength. At the general election, 1784, Fox contested Westminster, and after a powerful struggle, the poll being kept open for forty-seven days, he was returned second on the poll. In 1787, he supported a motion for the repeal of the test act, with great ability. Early in 1788, he was elected recorder of Bridgewater. Great and continued exertions had now so much impaired the health of Fox as to alarm his friends, and he was advised to try the air of Bath, where, in the course of a month he happily recovered, and returned to his parliamentary duties like a giant refreshed. In the course of 1789, he was mainly instrumental in preventing a war with Russia. In 1791, a rupture occurred between

Fox and Burke, who had for many years regarded each other with brotherly affection. They differed in their views of the French revolution, Fox eulogized, and Burke most bitterly condemned it. In his subsequent parliamentary career, Fox energetically opposed the war with France. In 1796 he was again elected for Westminster. In 1797, he obtained as a privy councillor, an audience with the king in the closet, and represented in glowing terms the alarming state of the kingdom; he soon after retired to his seat at St. Anne's Hill. Finding himself invariably in a minority, he thought it useless attending parliament, but in the year 1800, he was called from his retirement to discuss the propriety of receiving overtures for peace from the first Consul of France. He warmly opposed the union with Ireland, and gave Addington, who took office during the temporary retirement of Pitt, his support in concluding the peace of Amiens. On the death of Pitt, in January, 1806, Fox, having coalesced with Lord Grenville, was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. This union of parties appears to have been by no means palatable to the public; his ministerial duties and the opposition he experienced from the spirited adherents of his departed rival, rapidly undermined his constitution. He seems to have been fully aware of the decay of his bodily powers; 'Pitt', said he, 'died in January, perhaps may go of before June.' He lingered until the 13th of September, and then expired, 1806.

It would be difficult to convey a just idea of the eloquence of Fox. He rejected everything that had the appearance of art: and it was a saying of his, that, if a speech read well, it was a bad speech; he had no set style, no monotony of round or studied periods. His illustrations were drawn from history or common life, he reasoned from facts and obvious principles, and made his hearers think and feel with him, because he appeared to speak what he thought, and to feel like one of themselves. The following passage occurs in the elaborate character of Fox, by

Dr. Parr: "If you had been called upon to select a friend from the whole human race, where could you have found one endowed as he was with the guileless playfulness of a child, and the most correct and comprehensive knowledge of the world; or distinguished as he was, by profound erudition, by well founded reverence for the constitution of his country, and the keenest penetration into the consequences near and remote of all public measures: where could you have found a statesman with such extensive and noble views: where could you have found an orator gifted with properties of eloquence, so many and so great, always exciting attention by his ardour, and rewarding it by his good sense; always adapting his matter to the subject, and his diction to the matter; never misrepresenting, where he undertook only to confute, nor insulting because he had vanquished; instructive without a wish to deceive, and persuasive without an attempt to domineer; manfully disdaining petty controversy, eager for victory only as the price of truth, holding up the most abstruse principles in the most glowing colours, and dignifying the most common by new combinations; at one moment incorporating with argument, and at the next ascending from historical details to philosophical generalization; irresistible from effort, captivating without it; and by turns, concise and copious, easy and energetic, familiar and sublime.

WILLIAM WINDHAM.—(WHITG.)

Was the son of Colonel Windham, of Felbrigge, in Norfolk; he was born in London on the 3rd of May, 1750. In 1782 he was returned to parliament as member for Norwich; he was appointed chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1783. On the schism occurring among the whigs in 1793, he followed the lead of Burke; in 1794 he was appointed secretary of war, with the usual distinction of a seat in the cabinet.

When Pitt resigned in 1801, Windham retired from office. On the decease of Pitt, in 1806, he again took office as secretary of war and colonies, with Fox and Grenville, and on their dismissal, returned to the ranks of opposition which he never afterwards quitted. He died in 1810.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.—(WHTG.)

This distinguished orator, dramatist, and wit, was born in Dorset Street, Dublin, in the month of September, 1751. He was first returned to parliament for Stafford. In 1782 he was appointed one of the under secretaries of state. On the 7th of February, 1787, in a committee of the whole house, he presented the charge against Warren Hastings, relative to the Begum Princesses of Oude, in so powerful a speech, that, at its conclusion, the whole assembly joined in a loud and continued tumult of applause. Of this astonishing oration, Pitt said, "that it surpassed all the eloquence of ancient and modern times, that it possessed every thing which genius or art could furnish to agitate and control the human heart." Fox declared, "that all he had ever heard—all he had ever read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing, and vanished like vapour before the sun"; and Burke pronounced it to be "the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument, and wit, of which there was any record or tradition." Many years after its delivery, on Sheridan being informed that Lord Byron had pronounced it to be the best oration ever conceived or heard in this country, he is said to have been so overpowered with delight that he burst into tears. In 1806, Sheridan was appointed to the treasurership of the navy, under the coalition ministry of Fox and Grenville, and on Parliament being dissolved, he became a candidate for Westminster, and after a severe contest was returned. At the general election in 1807, he again offered himself, but was defeated,

and took his seat as member for Ilcester. In 1811, the regency bill was passed, and a council was held for the purpose of determining what course the prince, on assuming the reins of government, should adopt; Sheridan was the only person not of the blood-royal present. In the year 1812, he delivered his last speech in the senate, to the following purport:—"After the general subjugation and ruin of Europe, should there ever exist an independent historian to record the awful events that produced this universal calamity, let that historian have to say, —Great Britain fell, and with her fell all the best securities for the charities of human life; for the power and honour, the fame, the glory, and the liberties, not only of herself, but of the whole civilized world." On the 7th of July, 1816, died this distinguished orator and statesman.

CHARLES LENNOX, DUKE OF RICHMOND.—(WHIG.)

Was born on the 22nd of February, 1734, and succeeded to his father's titles and estates at the age of sixteen. On the accession of George III. he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber, but soon resigned; to the administration of Lord Bute, and to that of his successor George Grenville, the duke was an active opponent. On Lord Rockingham taking office he was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Sussex, and ambassador to the court of France. He was shortly afterwards recalled, but soon obtained the seals of secretary of state for the southern department, which he resigned on the change of ministers, and became a powerful opponent to their successors. He brought forward a plan for parliamentary reform about the year 1800, which was rejected by a large majority. Undismayed by defeat, he redoubled his exertions to obtain a renovation of the rights of the people, by means of annual parliaments and universal suffrage, and for some time presided over the consti-

tutional society, established, as it is stated, under his auspices, for the purpose of effecting the restoration of a genuine house of commons. He died on the 27th of December, 1806. His abilities were above mediocrity, his acquirements extensive, and his motives appear to have been patriotic.

WILLIAM WENTWORTH, EARL FITZWILLIAM.

Was born on the 30th of May, 1748. He commenced his parliamentary career as a determined opponent to the American war: and by various harassing motions, it is said, contributed his part to the removal of Lord North and his colleagues from office. On his uncle the Marquis of Rockingham succeeding them, he gave him his hearty support: on the death of that nobleman he adhered to the principles of Fox, and gave his most strenuous support to that distinguished statesman's celebrated India bill. On the breaking out of the French revolution he seceded with Burke and others from his party, and was consequently made president of the council in 1794, and lord lieutenant of Ireland in the following year; but was soon recalled. Although now unconnected with government, he continued to support the war with France. In 1799 he was appointed lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, from which he was dismissed in 1819, for having attended a meeting held at York to petition that an inquiry should be made as to the conduct of the Manchester magistrates. He had previously been created D.C.L. by the university of Oxford, and filled the office of lord president of the council for the second time during the brief ascendancy of the whigs. Died in Feb. 1833.

GEORGE TIERNEY.—(WHIG.)

Was born in the year 1756; in 1788 and 1789, he contested Colchester, but was defeated on both occasions, after incurring

expenses to the amount of £12,000. In 1786 he offered himself for Southwark, and again defeated, but was returned on presenting a petition. Tierney was appointed treasurer of the navy during Addington's administration. He continued an active member of the house till within a short time of his mortal dissolution, which took place in March, 1830. As a parliamentary speaker, Tierney was distinguished for neatness of composition, acute argument, keen sarcasm, and a subdued humour, which was often highly effective.

HENRY ADDINGTON, VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.—(TORY.)

Was born at Reading, in the year 1757; he was first returned to parliament for Devizes. In 1789, he was elected speaker of the house of commons, which office he maintained for twelve years with dignity, and gave general satisfaction. On the resignation of Pitt in 1802, he was appointed premier. In 1805 Pitt was reappointed, and Mr. Addington made lord president of the council, and created Viscount Sidmouth. In 1806 he was made lord privy seal, under Lord Grenville's administration. He was chosen secretary of state for the home department under Lord Liverpool: after retaining his office for many years, he resigned in favour of Mr. Peel, (now Sir Robert), in 1822. Viscount Sidmouth is said to have possessed good personal qualities of public integrity, and fairness of intention.

SAMUEL WHITBREAD.—(WHIG)

Was born in the year 1758; he became a candidate for Bedford in 1780, and after a spirited contest, was returned a member of parliament. He was returned in many successive

parliaments without opposition for the borough of Bedford. On the 6th of April, 1805, he brought forward a motion tending to criminate Lord Melville, for his alleged malversations, while treasurer of the navy, and succeeded by the casting vote of the speaker. He continued to take an active part in the parliamentary debates for a considerable period. He was an advocate for moderate reform, the abolition of the slave trade, retrenchment in the public expenditure, and the education of the poor. He at last exhausted his body and mind in his country's cause, and became low and dejected in spirits; an aberration of intellect ensued, and on the 6th of July, 1815, he put an end to his existence. As a senator, he was distinguished for general information, uprightness of conduct, and a manly expression of his sentiments: his speeches were luminous but not brilliant.

WILLIAM PITT.—(TORY.)

The second son of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, was born at Hayes, in the county of Kent, on the 28th of May, 1759. In 1780 he became a candidate for Cambridge university, but was defeated. In 1781, he was first returned to parliament for the borough of Appleby. On the 7th of May, 1782, he made a motion for a committee to inquire into the state of the representative system: he was desirous of transferring the elective franchise of small boroughs to populous towns. In 1782, Pitt was called to the important office of chancellor of the exchequer. In 1784, (when only twenty-five years of age), he was appointed premier under disadvantageous circumstances, having to contend with a powerful opposition, headed by Fox and Lord North, forming a coalition party absolutely paramount; so that all his proposed measures were contemptuously rejected by large majorities. The king, however,

encouraged him to retain his post, by strong declarations in his favour: emboldened by his increasing popularity, and the king's friendship, he persevered against all opposition; and at length the conflict was terminated by the dissolution of parliament in 1784. The general election was so decidedly in his favour, that upwards of one hundred and sixty of his opponents failed to obtain seats. On the 29th of March, 1786, he proposed his scheme for the redemption of the national debt (in a speech of six hours duration,) by means of a sinking fund, which was agreed to without a dissentient voice. During the insanity of George III. in 1788, several violent debates took place with regard to the regency bill, in all of which Pitt triumphed; but it was rendered unnecessary by the sudden and unexpected recovery of the king. In 1790, Pitt was chosen high steward of the university of Cambridge. The French revolution soon afterwards became the great parliamentary, and the leading popular, topic. Difference of opinion on this subject, produced a convulsion in the state of parties, and an exasperation of feeling among the leading politicians, almost without a parallel. Pitt led the cry against French principles, the majority of the nation was clamorous for war, and hostilities were at length commenced against revolutionized France. In 1801, Pitt carried his favourite project of an union with Ireland, and during the discussions on the subject, had held out hopes to the Irish catholics, that their political disabilities would be speedily abolished. The king, however, being averse to concession, and the people, at the same time, were anxious for peace. Finding himself, therefore, incapable of performing his promise to the catholics, he determined on retiring from the administration in 1801, having been premier seventeen years in succession: he accordingly resigned his office, and supported his successor in office, Mr. Addington, until the renewal of war with France, when the premier resigned, and Mr. Pitt was again appointed to take the reins of government, on the 12th

of May, 1804, when he prosecuted the war with all the vigour in his power. But his spirits and health already impaired, were fatally affected by the disastrous aspect of affairs on the continent: his constitution now rapidly declined, and he became so lethargic, that the awful intelligence of his approaching death had scarcely any effect upon him. His death took place on the 23rd of January, 1806. His last words, according to an assertion made by Mr. Rose, in the house of commons, were, "Oh, my country!"

In person, Pitt was tall, slender, well proportioned, and active, he had blue eyes, rather a fair complexion, prominent features, and a high capacious forehead. His aspect was severe and forbidding, his voice clear and powerful; his action dignified, but neither graceful nor engaging; his tone and manners, although urbane and complacent in society, were lofty and often arrogant in the senate. On entering the house, it was his custom to stalk sternly to his place, without honouring even his most favoured adherents with a word or a nod, or even a glance of recognition. The right honourable George Canning says, "The character of this illustrious statesman early passed its ordeal. Scarcely had he attained the age at which reflection commences, than Europe, with astonishment, beheld him filling the first place in the councils of his country, and manage the vast mass of its concerns with all the vigour and steadiness of the most matured wisdom. Dignity, strength, discretion, these were among the masterly qualities of his mind at its first dawn. He had been nurtured a statesman, and his knowledge was of that kind which always lies ready for practical application. Not dealing in the subtleties of abstract politics, but moving in the slow steady procession of reason, his conceptions were reflective and his views correct. Habitually attentive to the concerns of government, he spared no pains to acquaint himself with whatever was connected, however minutely, with its prosperity. He was devoted to the state, its interests engrossed all his study,

and engaged all his care, it was the element alone in which he seemed to live and move. He allowed himself but little recreation from his labours, his mind was always on its station, and his activity was unremitted. He did not hastily adopt a measure, nor hastily abandon it. The plan struck out by him for the preservation of Europe, was the result of prophetic wisdom and profound policy. But though defeated in many respects by the selfish ambition and shortsighted imbecility of foreign powers, whose rulers were too venal or too weak to follow the flight of that mind which would have taught them to outwing the storm; the policy involved in it has still a secret operation on the conduct of surrounding states. His plans were full of energy, and the principles which inspired them looked beyond the consequences of the hour. In a period of change and convulsion, the most perilous in the history of Great Britain, when sedition stalked abroad, and when the emissaries of France, and the abettors of her regicide factions, formed a league powerful from their number, and formidable by their talent:—in that awful crisis, the promptitude of his measures saved his country. He knew nothing of that timid and wavering cast of mind which dares not abide by its own decision: he never suffered popular prejudice or party clamour to turn him aside from any measure, which his deliberate judgment had adopted: he had a proud reliance on himself, and it was justified. Like the sturdy warrior, leaning on his own battleaxe, conscious where his strength lay, he did not readily look beyond it. As a debater in the house of commons, his speeches were logical and argumentative: if they did not often abound in the graces of metaphor, or sparkle with the brilliancy of wit, they were always animated, elegant, and classical. The strength of his oratory was intrinsic: it presented the rich and abundant resource of a clear discernment and a correct taste. His speeches are stamped with inimitable marks of originality. When replying to his opponents, his readiness was not more conspicuous than his

energy: he was always prompt, and always dignified. He could sometimes have recourse to the sportiveness of irony, but he did not often seek any other aid than was to be derived from an arranged and extensive knowledge of his subject. This qualified him fully to discuss the arguments of others, and forcibly to defend his own. Thus armed, it was rarely in the power of his adversaries, mighty as they were, to beat him from the field. His eloquence occasionally rapid, electric, vehement, was always chaste, winning, and persuasive; not awing into acquiescence, but arguing into conviction. His understanding was bold and comprehensive: nothing seemed too remote for its grasp. Unallured by dissipation, and unswayed by pleasure, he never sacrificed the national interest to the other. To his unswerving integrity, the most authentic of all testimony is to be found in that unbounded public confidence which followed him throughout the whole of his political career. He excelled in sarcasm, and during the heat of debate, always retained the most perfect command over his temper. 'Pitt' says a contemporary, alluding to one of his speeches, 'surpassed himself, and then, I need not tell you that he surpassed Cicero and Demosthenes. What a figure would they, with their formal, laboured cabinet orations make *vis-a-vis* his manly vivacity, and dashing eloquence. At one o'clock in the morning, after sitting in the heat of a crowded senate for eleven hours, he spoke above an hour and a half with scarcely a bad sentence.' To conclude, it has been justly said of him, that he never failed to put the best word in the best place. He was above every little art or low intrigue, for his sentiments were lofty as his professions were dignified."

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.—(TORY.)

This gentleman, the descendant of a mercantile, but ancient family, in Yorkshire, was born at Hull, in August, 1759. At

the general election in 1780, he was unanimously returned to parliament for his native place. In 1784, he was elected for the county of York, and continued a knight of the shire till 1812, when he took his seat for the borough of Bramber, which he continued to represent until the termination of his parliamentary career, in 1825. In 1787, he gave notice of his intention to call the attention of parliament to the abolition of the slave trade, but being prevented by ill health, his friend, William Pitt, in his name, on the 9th of May 1788, proposed a resolution (founded on a number of petitions which had previously been presented), pledging the house early in the ensuing session, to take the state of the slave trade into consideration. In 1791, Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the further importation of African negroes into the British colonies, but it was lost. On the 2nd of April, 1792, he again called the notice of parliament to the subject. On this occasion he did not advocate immediate emancipation, but considered that the Africans should be gradually prepared, by moral and religious education, to receive the boon; observing that true liberty was a plant of celestial growth, and that none could taste of its odour, but those who had employed the nobler faculties of the human soul in contemplating the goodness of the divine essence, from whence it sprung. A motion in favour of gradual abolition was now carried; and at length during the brief administration of Fox, in 1806, a bill for the entire abolition of the slave trade was carried through both houses of parliament, and Wilberforce reaped the reward of his benevolent toils, after devoting a long life to the cause of humanity. Neither sickness nor defeat, could ever arrest his benevolent exertions: the object nearest his heart has been the moral improvement of mankind, every project that could conduce to so beneficent a result he has promoted,—every abuse that could thwart it he has endeavoured to detect and expose. Lord Brougham thus describes him, as “the venerable patriarch of

the cause of the slaves ; whose days were to be numbered by acts of benevolence and piety ; whose whole life had been devoted to the highest interests of religion and charity."

WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, LORD GRENVILLE.—(Tory.)

Lord Grenville was the son of George Grenville, born on the 25th of October, 1759. In 1782, he became secretary to his brother, the Marquis of Buckingham, who had been appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and in the latter end of the following year, was nominated paymaster general of the forces. In 1784, he was returned a knight of the shire for Bucks. His perfect knowledge of the privileges and customs of parliament, led to his appointment as speaker of the house of commons, in 1789 ; but he did not occupy the chair long, for in the same year, he succeeded Lord Sydney as secretary of state for the home department, and was created a peer, by the title of Baron Grenville. In 1791, he became secretary for foreign affairs. In 1795, he introduced a bill for the protection of the royal person, and soon afterwards brought forward another for regulating the residence of aliens in this country, both of which were adopted by the legislature. Lord Grenville went out of office with Pitt, on George III. refusing to grant concessions to the Catholics, which they had been led to expect would have been the consequence of the union, a measure that Grenville had warmly supported. He opposed government during the war ; but on the signal defeat of the French, in 1814, he heartily congratulated the country on the prospect of an immediate peace ; and in the following year supported ministers in their resolution to depose Napoleon. From that time he ceased to take so prominent a part in parliamentary discussions as he had previously done, except during the debates on catholic emancipation, of which he continued an uniform and able supporter.

SPENCER PERCIVAL.—(TORY.)

Was the second son of John, Earl of Egmont, by his wife, Catherine Compton, daughter and sister of the Earl of Northampton, and Baroness of Arden in her own right; was born on the 1st of November, 1762. He was returned to parliament in 1796, as member for Northampton, which borough he represented during the remainder of his life. In 1801, he became solicitor general, under the Addington administration; and attorney general in the following year. On the death of the minister, Percival resigned office: he was afterwards appointed chancellor of the exchequer. On the death of the Duke of Portland, he was raised to the head of the treasury, in 1809, and continued in his high office until the 11th of May, 1812; when he was shot through the heart with a pistol-ball in the lobby of the house of commons, by a person of the name of Bellingham, who made no attempt to escape, but calmly said, "I am the man who shot Mr. Percival," and surrendered himself without offering the least resistance. It appeared that he had been residing at Archangel, where, having become bankrupt, and conceiving himself aggrieved by the Russian government, he first solicited the British ambassador, and subsequently on coming to England, of which he was a native, memorialized the ministers to procure him redress, but failing in his application, he determined to shoot the first member of the administration who came in his way. He confessed that he had no personal hostility against Mr. Percival, and would have preferred shooting the ambassador; yet as the matter had turned out, he was satisfied that he had only done his duty. He was found guilty of murder and executed. Percival's appearance was prepossessing, his deportment courteous, and his character in private life unblemished. As a statesman, he possessed great shrewdness, indefatigable application, considerable fluency of speech, adriotness in debate, and calmness of temper.

CHARLES, EARL GREY.—(WHIG.)

Is son of the first Earl Grey, was born in Northumberland on the 13th of March, 1764. In 1785, he was returned to parliament without opposition, for his native county. In 1791, he procured the appointment of a committee on the subject of imprisonment for debt. In 1792, he took a leading part in the debates relative to the negotiation with the Empress of Russia; and in the following year strenuously opposed a warlike demonstration against revolutionized France. In 1794, he opposed the subsidiary treaties with Sardinia, as being not only iniquitous and unjust, but absurd and impolitic. In 1795, he made two motions, both of which were unsuccessful, that the existence of a republican government in France, ought not to be a bar to a negotiation for peace with that country. In 1797, he brought forward his proposed measure for a reform in parliament, which was rejected. In 1800, he opposed the union bill, and warmly recommended catholic emancipation, which he thought would pacify Ireland, and effect all that the country required. In 1805, he objected to the legacy duty bill, as being oppressive to the younger branches of families. In 1806, he obtained the post of first lord of the admiralty, with a seat in the cabinet, on the accession to power of the Fox and Grenville coalesced parties. He now became member for Appleby, which he continued to represent until called to the house of peers, on the death of his father, in 1807. In 1816, Lord Grey opposed and entered a protest against the corn bill; in 1817, he supported Lord Donoughmore's motion for going into a committee on the catholic claims; and with great zeal, opposed Lord Sidmouth's bill for the suspension of the Habeas corpus act, as being harsh and unnecessary: when the bill for the repeal of the test and corporation acts was introduced, he exerted himself most vigorously in its favour. In 1829, the catholic relief bill passed, a measure which he had long taken a great interest

in. In November 1830, Earl Grey was appointed premier. He accepted office on the principle of reform, he considered it essential that government should take into consideration the state of the representation in parliament, to correct what was imperfect, and to re-establish the confidence of the public, which parliament in its present constitution, did not enjoy to a sufficient extent. In 1832, the reform bill was finally carried, by which the decayed and deserted boroughs lost their right of sending members to parliament, and the privilege was transferred to the larger counties and more important boroughs. Since this bill passed into a law, the Earl has not taken such a decided interest in the debates, and in July 1834, he resigned the seals of office, being in his 70th year of age. On his first entrance into public life, his copiousness and elegance of diction, strength of argument, and graces of elocution, were highly eulogized; and a tory writer describes him, in 1828, as being then one of the best, if not the best orator in the house of commons, whose mature years had effectually subdued the ardour and zeal of party and competition. Earl Grey, throughout his political career, has been a most zealous and indefatigable advocate for liberal, tolerant, and what are termed popular principles. Firmly convinced of the soundness of his opinions, although frequently defeated, he appears to have constantly looked forward to a series of certain though remote triumphs, some of which he has lived to see achieved.

NICHOLAS VANSITTART, LORD BEXLEY.—(Tory.)

The father of this statesman, Henry Vansittart, an East India director, is supposed to have perished at sea early in 1771, on board the *Aurora*, in which he embarked for India, at the latter end of the preceding year. Nicholas, his son, was born in the year 1766. In 1796 he was elected member of parliament for

Hastings; in February 1801, ministers appointed him Minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Copenhagen, with a view of detaching that power from the northern alliance. Failing in this object he shortly afterwards returned to England, and was appointed joint secretary to the treasury. In 1802, he was elected member of parliament for Old Sarum. In 1805 he resigned his post in the treasury, and was appointed to the chief secretaryship of Ireland, which office he resigned in the same year. In 1806 he was returned to parliament for Helston, in Cornwall; and during the Grenville administration, again acted as joint secretary to the treasury. In 1812, when Lord Liverpool was premier, he was selected to fill the important office of chancellor of the exchequer, which he held for about eleven years, and on his resignation in 1823, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Bexley.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

This great warrior and statesman, was the fourth son of the Earl of Mornington, was born at Dangan Castle, the seat of his ancestors, in Ireland, on the first of May 1769. Being deprived of his father at an early age, he became the chief care of his mother, by whom he was sent to Eton, and afterwards to the military academy of Angers in France. At this school he studied the principles of military science, and in 1817, received his first commission as an ensign of the 41st regiment. Thus commenced his renowned military life, which we pass over, our business being political. In 1819, he was appointed master general of the ordnance, and at the coronation of George IV. in 1821, he officiated as lord high constable of England. While at the congress of Verona, he refused, on the part of England, to interfere between France and Spain, when the French, under the pretext of an allied cause, manifested a disposition to invade

the latter country. On returning to England he began to take a more active part in the business of parliament, and his political conduct lost him much of that popularity, which, by his military renown, he had previously acquired. On the death of the Duke of York, in 1827, his grace was made commander-in-chief of the army, an appointment which he resigned on the formation of Mr. Canning's ministry. Lord Goderich succeeded Mr. Canning; but his reign was brief, and in January 1828, the Duke of Wellington accepted office as first lord of the treasury, and resigned the office of commander-in-chief to Lord Hill. He was very unpopular in his new character, but he in some degree reconciled the public, by his straight forward business habits, and conciliatory measures, such as the repeal of the test and corporation acts, catholic emancipation, the corn bill, the disfranchisement of all Irish forty-shilling freeholders, and entitling those to a vote who possessed a £10. qualification. In 1829, his grace was appointed warden of the cinque ports and governor of Dover Castle; and the 10th of April 1830, he was gazetted as one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the exchequer of great Britain, and lord high treasurer of England. The Duke of Wellington's administration lasted till November, 1830, when his grace and his colleagues resigned, and were succeeded by the ministry of Earl Grey. On the sudden dismissal of Viscount Melbourne's ministry in November, 1834, his grace was appointed by his Majesty as secretary of state for foreign affairs, and discharged all the duties of three other cabinet and ministerial offices, till the return of Sir Robert Peel from Italy, in December; when the right honourable baronet became the head of the administration, and his grace continued secretary of state for foreign affairs until the 18th of April, 1835, when he resigned with the ministry, being defeated on Lord John Russell's motion for the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the Irish Church. He became a member of the cabinet on

Sir Robert Peel being appointed first lord of the treasury in September 1841, but without office. The Duke has since been appointed commander-in-chief, vacant by the retirement of Lord Hill in August, 1842. He is the ministerial leader of the house of Lords. His grace is entitled to be universally admitted the greatest man of his age.

ROBERT STEWART, MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.—(Tory.)

This distinguished statesman, the son of Robert Stewart, who was created Marquis of Londonderry in 1816, was born in Ireland, on the 18th of June, 1769. He was elected member of parliament for the county of Down, in the Irish parliament. In 1797 he was made keeper of the privy seal for Ireland, and soon after became one of the lords of the treasury; and in the following year obtained the chief secretaryship. While in this office, he exerted himself most strenuously in favour of the union with Great Britain. In the united parliament he continued the representative of the county of Down; he was appointed to the head of the board of control; he also took the title of Lord Castlereagh. He was afterwards appointed to the war-secretaryship, which he resigned on the death of Pitt in 1806, but accepted it again when the Grey and Grenville administration was dismissed in 1807. In 1812, Lord Castlereagh became secretary of state for foreign affairs, which post he held during the remainder of his life. In December 1813, he proceeded to the continent as plenipotentiary on the part of this country, to negotiate for a general peace, which took place after the downfall of Napoleon, and the taking of Paris. In the following year, when Lord Castlereagh attended the congress of Vienna, and enforced a settlement with Europe, in a speech of three hours long, delivered in French without interruption, Lord Castlereagh received the thanks of parliament for his

services on this occasion, and was further rewarded with a ribbon of the garter. On the death of his father, in 1821, he succeeded to the Irish Marquisate of Londonderry, but still kept his seat in the commons. The laborious session of 1822, had a serious effect both on his body and mind. On Friday the 9th of August in that year, at an interview which he had with his Majesty, he displayed some symptoms of mental alienation, and on the 12th, he inflicted a wound in his neck with a knife; by which the carotid artery was severed: and in a few moments he breathed his last. As a man of business, he was active and energetic; as a public speaker plausible, but not elegant. It has been said of him, that he swayed the house of commons by his manner. Although not eloquent, his perfect self possession, his complacency, and tact, rendered him skilful and effective as a debater. In person, Lord Castlereagh was well formed, and his features handsome. In private life, he was kind, conciliating, and liberal. While in power he is said to have gratefully remembered his former benefactors, and it is added that he never broke a promise, express or implied, nor abandoned a friend who claimed and merited his assistance.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Was son of Sir Robert Burdett, a gentleman of an ancient and distinguished family, and the fourth Baronet of that name: was born on the 25th of January, 1770. In 1796, he was returned to parliament, as member for Boroughbridge with Scott, subsequently Lord Eldon. He soon distinguished himself by the liberality of his opinions, and his resolute hostility to the measures of government. The war with revolutionized France he declared to be wholly unjustifiable: and in 1797, he supported with great vehemence, a motion in favour of parlia-

mentary reform. In the same session, he strenuously opposed the bill for regulating the publication of newspapers, declaring that a free government had nothing to apprehend, and every thing to hope from the liberty of the press. In 1800, he repeatedly protested against the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the renewal of the sedition bill. In July, 1802, after a contest of 15 days he was returned to parliament for the county of Middlesex, but the election was afterwards made void, on account of some misconduct on the part of the sheriffs for which they were committed to Newgate. A new writ being issued, he was again placed at the head of the poll after a severe contest. Shortly afterwards he subscribed £1000 to the Westminster hospital, and the like amount to the society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts. In 1806, he published his celebrated address to the freeholders of Middlesex, and was again elected for that county. In 1807, he was elected for Westminster by a large majority. In June 1809, he brought forward a motion, which proved unsuccessful, relative to parliamentary reform; and early in the next year delivered an animated address to the house on the same subject. On the 9th of February, 1810, he presented, and eloquently supported a petition from his constituents for a radical amendment in the representation of the people. On the 6th of April in the same year, the house after a warm debate, adjudged a letter which he had addressed to his constituents, respecting the committal of Gale Jones for a breach of privilege, to be a libellous and scandalous paper: whereupon a motion was made and carried for his apprehension. After much resistance he (Sir Francis) surrendered, and was conveyed to the Tower under a strong escort, civil and military. Sir Francis Burdett soon afterwards commenced actions against the speaker of the house of commons, for having ordered a forcible entry into his house &c.; against the serjeant-at-arms, for having executed the speaker's warrant; and against the lieutenant of the Tower for holding him in

custody; in all of which he was defeated. In July, 1819, he again moved, but without success, that the house should take the subject of parliamentary reform into consideration; observing that "the people had no right to be taxed without their own consent, expressed by a full, free, and fair representation, a principle he stood upon as upon a rock from which he thought it impossible to be removed." He next distinguished himself by repeated, but fruitless efforts, to call the attention of the house to the conduct of the magistrates and yeomanry, at the celebrated meeting of the people, on the 10th of August, 1819, in the neighbourhood of Manchester. He had previously written an energetic letter to his constituents on the subject, for the publication of which proceedings were commenced against him by the attorney general. He was found guilty of having published a seditious libel, and in 1821, he was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the king's bench, and to pay a fine of £2000. On the 29th of April, 1822, he supported Lord John Russell's motion for reform. On the 1st of May 1825, he presented the general petition of the catholics, and moved for a committee of the whole house to take their claims into consideration. His motion being agreed to, he brought in a bill, which was carried through all its stages in the commons, but rejected by the Lords. On the 18th of April, he supported Mr. Whitmore's motion in favour of a revision of the corn laws. On the elevation of Canning to the premiership, he took his seat on the treasury benches, and for some time continued to support ministers. On the 8th of May, 1828, he again appeared as the advocate of the catholics, and a bill for their relief was again carried through the commons, and rejected by the peers. In 1829, he concurred with Mr. Brougham, in recommending that as ministers appeared willing to bring forward emancipation as a government measure, the catholic association should dissolve itself: and during the subsequent debates on the question, he supported with great fervour those concessions which he had

so materially contributed to obtain. In 1832, he strenuously supported the reform bill; since which period he has not taken so prominent a part in the debates. He continued to represent Westminster until May 1837, when he resigned his seat, his constituents being dissatisfied by his ceasing to support those opinions for which he was returned to parliament; and again offered himself on conservative principles. He was opposed on the radical interest by John Temple Leader, Esq., but was returned, after a severe contest, by a majority of 500. On the dissolution of parliament in the same year, he retired from the representation of Westminster, and was returned for North Wiltshire, which he still represents.

Sir Francis Burdett is an aristocrat by birth and fortune, he has voluntarily exerted the whole of his spirit-stirring eloquence, his abilities and acquirements for his country. Unambitious of office, honours, and emoluments; steadfastly attached to the constitution, and a zealous, yet enlightened adherent to the established church; his talents and acquirements are equally respectable, and his eloquence is bold, glowing and forcible. In private life he is urbane, beneficent, and amiable.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON.—(TORY.)

Was born at Birch Moreton Court, in March, 1770. When Lord Gower went out as ambassador to France, he appointed young Huskisson to be his private secretary, and in 1793, successfully recommended him to Dundas as a person highly qualified to assist in the projected arrangements of an office for the affairs of emigrants who had taken refuge in England. In 1795, he became under secretary in the colonial department; and the following year he took his seat in parliament as member for Morpeth. In 1823, he succeeded Canning as member of parliament for Liverpool; he retired from office on the resign-

ation of Pitt. On Pitt's return to power, in 1804, Huskisson was appointed one of the secretaries of the treasury, and continued in office until the death of the premier in 1806. In 1807, he was recalled to his post, which he retained until 1809. In 1814, he became first commissioner of woods and land revenue; and in 1823, was advanced to the important offices of treasurer of the navy and president of the board of trade. Shortly afterwards he obtained a seat in the cabinet. On the death of Canning, and the formation of the Goderich administration, Huskisson was appointed secretary of state for the colonial department, and was succeeded in May, 1828, by Sir George Murray. He was returned member for Liverpool at the general elections in 1826 and 1830. In November of the same year, he came to his melancholy death at the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, by falling and being passed over by the train. He was a great advocate of the principles of free trade.

GEORGE CANNING.—(Tory.)

This celebrated statesman was born in the parish of Marylebone, on the 11th of April, 1770, his parents having recently left Ireland their native country. In 1793, he was elected member of parliament for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. In January, 1794, he delivered his maiden speech, in which he displayed considerable talent. In 1796, he was appointed one of the under secretaries of state. In 1799, he took a conspicuous part in the debates relative to the union with Ireland. In 1801, he resigned office with Pitt, Mr. Addington becoming his successor. In 1804, Pitt again resumed office, and Canning was appointed treasurer of the navy, which he held until Pitt's death in 1806. The friends of the departed premier now resigned office, when Fox and Grenville succeeded, whose

administration was termed, "All the Talents." Fox's death put a speedy end to it, when the Duke of Portland was appointed premier, and Canning secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1809, he again resigned. In 1812, he stood a severe contest for Liverpool, and was returned at the head of the poll. In 1814, he was appointed ambassador to Lisbon, where there was neither court nor sovereign, at the enormous salary of £14,000 per annum. He was seventeen months in Lisbon. In 1816, he accepted office as president of the board of control. In June, the same year, Queen Caroline returned to this country; and Canning, who was averse to taking any share in the proceedings that were meditated against her Majesty, tendered his resignation, which the King declined accepting: at the same time, however, permitting Canning to abstain as much as he thought fit from the expected discussion on the Queen's conduct. In 1822, he was appointed governor-general of India, but soon afterwards accepted the foreign secretaryship. Canning had by this time, (1823), become deservedly popular for the spirited and liberal opinions which he most powerfully advocated, as well with regard to foreign as domestic policy; he insisted on the necessity of aiding Portugal against Spain with such fervent eloquence, as had rarely, if ever, been heard in parliament, since the setting of those great political luminaries, during whose splendid meridian the dawn of his genius had glimmered. At the funeral of the Duke of York, in January, 1827, he caught a cold, the consequence of which was a disorder that soon afterwards terminated his existence. Early in March, he delivered a powerful speech in favour of catholic emancipation. So intense was his anxiety for the fate of the motion, which was lost by a majority of four only, and so great were his exertions on this occasion, that, for a short time afterwards he was rendered incapable by illness of re-appearing in his place. Meanwhile, the friends of Lord Liverpool, who had been attacked by paralysis in May, lost all hope of his re-

covery: the premiership consequently became vacant, and on the 12th of April, 1827, Canning was appointed first lord of the treasury. He struggled with all his expiring energy to retain his eminence; he sat out the session, but his disease, which was an inflammation in the kidneys, gradually gained upon him, and at length, on the 8th of August, 1827, he expired.

Canning died when, at the zenith of his political reputation, he had attained the pinnacle of all his earthly ambition, as well with regard to popularity as place. His early errors were forgotten in admiration at his recent spirit, upright and manly conduct. No unprejudiced mind could withhold its applause from a minister whose views were at once so eminently patriotic, and so universally benevolent. Had he lived, he would most probably have become entitled to the gratitude of the world. As an orator, he enshrined the most appropriate classical allusions, the most brilliant ideas, and the most exquisite irony in language, which with rare exceptions, even when uttered without premeditation, no art could refine—to which no labour could give an additional polish. For elegance and purity of composition, he has perhaps never been excelled; and in taste, with regard to rhetorical ornaments, but seldom equalled. His raillery was often irresistible, his wit pure and poignant, and his humour at once admirably refined, and remarkably effective. He was possessed of so large a share of political courage, that, during his whole public life, he was rarely known to flinch or avoid an attack, however well merited. He seldom lost his perfect self possession; but when in the fervid utterance of his thoughts, he rose into the most lofty and spirit-stirring eloquence, which appeared to electrify the whole house. A contributor to a periodical describes Canning's dress as having been plain, but in perfect good taste, his person tall and well made, his form being moulded between strength and activity; his countenance beaming with intelligence, but having a cast

of firmness mingled with a mild, good natured expression. His head bald as "the first Cæsar's," his forehead lofty and capacious, his eye reflective, but at times lively, and his whole countenance expressive of the kindlier affections of genius and intellectual vigour. In the prime of his life he was decidedly handsome, but latterly, continues the writer, he exhibited marks of what years, care, and ambition had done upon him.

ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, EARL OF LIVERPOOL.—(Tory.)

The only son of Charles Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, was born on the 7th of June, 1770. In 1791, he was returned to parliament for Rye; and on the 27th of February, 1792, he delivered a most promising maiden speech. In April 1793, he was appointed a commissioner of the India board, and in May 1796, he became Lord Hawksbury, on the elevation of his father to the Earldom of Liverpool. He now supported among other ministerial measures, the union between Great Britain and Ireland. He subsequently became secretary of state for foreign affairs, during the Addington administration, and conducted the negotiation which terminated in the treaty of Amiens. In 1804, on Pitt resuming office, he was appointed secretary of state for the home department: he was also raised to the upper house, by writ as a peer's eldest son. On Lord Grenville's motion in 1805, for considering the petition of the roman catholics of Ireland, Lord Hawksbury declared it to be his opinion, that as long as the catholics refused to take the oaths of supremacy, they ought to be excluded from political power. On the death of Pitt, he was offered the premiership, but declined accepting it. In 1808, he succeeded to the Earldom of Liverpool, and on the assassination of Spencer Perceval, in 1812, he consented at the Prince Regent's special request to accept of the vacant premiership. On the death of George III.

Lord Liverpool resigned his seals of office, *pro-forma*, and resumed them again, with an assurance of royal confidence and esteem, from the new monarch. He continued to hold office until his fatal illness in 1827. He appeared for the last time in the house of Lords, on the 16th of February in that year, when he supported an address for conferring a provision, suitable to their rank, on the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. The next morning after having breakfasted alone in his library, he was found by his servant stretched on the floor in a paralytic fit. He was shortly afterwards removed to his seat at Coombe wood, where he lingered in a state of mental imbecility until his death, which took place on the 4th of December, 1828. As an orator he was plain but nervous; and in debate he invariably treated the supporters of those measures to which he was most inimical with courtesy and respect.

EDWARD LAW, LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

The fourth son of Edmund, Bishop of Carlisle, was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, in 1750. He was educated at the Charter House, whence he went to the University, and shortly after was entered of the Inner Temple. He was a man of the most determined and vigorous character. Independently of his nerve, his vigour, his readiness and tact in speech, he was, moreover, profoundly versed in his profession, and had an understanding of great strength, joined to much natural good sense and shrewdness. He was made a king's council, in 1781. For many years after this period he enjoyed a great and lucrative practice, and succeeded his deceased friend Lord Kenyon as chief justice of the King's Bench, in 1802, during the government of Mr. Pitt. He held a seat in the cabinet under the ministry of Lord Grenville in 1806. Lord Ellenborough continued to preside in the King's Bench till November 1816, when he resigned. He died in December 1818.

JOHN SCOTT, LORD ELDON.—(TORY.)

Brother of Lord Stowell, and son of a coal fitter at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born on the 4th of June, 1751. In 1772, he became a student of the middle temple, and followed his professional pursuits with a zeal and assiduity that has scarcely ever been paralleled. In the year 1783, he was returned to parliament for Weobly, and in 1788, he was appointed solicitor-general, receiving on this occasion the honour of knighthood. In 1793, he was advanced to the attorney-generalship. In 1799, Sir John became Chief Justice of the common pleas, and was created a peer by the title of Baron Eldon. In 1801, he was raised to the woolsack. He resigned office in 1806, on the accession of the whigs to power, but resumed it in 1807, when the tories were again in office. After the accession of George IV., on the arraignment of Queen Caroline, Lord Eldon took a decided part against her majesty, and his ability gave so much pleasure to the King, that he was raised to the dignity of Viscount Encombe, in Dorset. He took a principal share in all the political debates. Soon after the death of Lord Liverpool, he retired finally from office, and received from George IV. a piece of plate inscribed "To his friend, John, Earl of Eldon." He was regarded in parliament more for the force of his argument than the power of his eloquence, his speeches being addressed to the understanding rather than to passions of his audience. He filled the office of chancellor with the utmost impartiality. In politics he was a consistent upholder of the church and state.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.—(WHIG.)

This distinguished character, the descendant of French refugees, and the son of a jeweller, was born in Firth-St., Soho, on

the 1st of March, 1757. He, having resolved to study for the bar, became a member of Gray's Inn, in 1788. In 1800 he was made a king's council; and in 1806, having been appointed solicitor general and knighted, he was elected member of parliament for Queenborough, and selected to conduct the evidence on the impeachment against Lord Melville. His lordship was acquitted and restored to office; from which he was finally removed, owing, it is said, to an eloquent speech made by Romilly, in which he observed on the impropriety of keeping in office "a man, who, notwithstanding his acquittal, stands impeached on the journals of the commons by a vote that no one had hitherto presumed to move for rescinding." In 1897, Romilly resigned office on a change of ministers. His first parliamentary efforts were directed towards repealing or amending severe laws. In the course of the different sessions he procured the repeal of the statute of 8 Elizabeth, cap. 4. by which the punishment of death was inflicted for the offence, of privately stealing from the person: effected an improvement, in the bankrupt law, by introducing the provision of the statute 49 George III. cap. 121; and brought in three bills for the repeal of certain statutes making the punishment capital for privately stealing in a shop, goods of the value of five shillings. In 1812, he contested Bristol but was defeated; he was subsequently returned for Arundel, and continued to support in the house of commons, the interests of the people. Among other popular measures he obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the game law act, which made it felony for an unqualified person to be found with a gun between eight at night and seven in the morning; and supported Sir F. Burdett's motion for parliamentary reform. He frequently presented petitions against the suspensions of the habeas corpus act, and such was his popularity, that in August 1818, he was elected member of parliament for Westminster, (without any effort of his), and placed at the head of the poll. His gratification at this event, was

much allayed by his solicitude for Lady Romilly, whose declining health gave him much uneasiness at the apparent approach of dissolution, which took place in the October following: after which time he sank into a profound melancholy, and on the 2nd of November 1818, he inflicted a wound on his throat with a razor, and soon after expired. The susceptibility of his nature was superior to the strength of his mind; and the too great sensibility of his feelings was doubtlessly the cause of his unhappy dissolution. Mr. Wilberforce spoke of him, as a man whose general knowledge was only equalled by his professional attainments; and who brought to the subject, all the lights of the understanding, and all the advantages of experience. His oratory was distinguished by the total absence of ambiguity or equivocation, by strength of reasoning, pungency of satire, and energy of expression. The firmness and remarkable integrity of his character gained him the respect of all parties; while his splendid abilities secured him the admiration both of his political friends and enemies.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.—(WIRE.)

This distinguished advocate, statesman, and historian, descended from an old Scottish clan, who followed the Pretender's fortunes, and the son of John Mackintosh, Esq., an officer in the army, was born in Morayshire, North Britain, on the 24th of October, 1765. Having completed his preparatory studies, he was in due time called to the bar. In 1800, he volunteered his services as counsel for M. Peltier, who had been proceeded against for a libel on the first consul of France, Napoleon Buonaparte. He advocated the cause of his client with such skill and eloquence, that he was from that time looked upon as an orator of the first rank. His speech for the defence, was pronounced by Lord Ellenborough to be the most eloquent

oration he had ever heard in Westminster Hall. He was soon after this knighted, and appointed recorder of Bombay. In this character he had frequent opportunities for the display of his abilities; and he performed his functions to the satisfaction both of the Europeans and the natives. After seven years residence in India, Sir James was obliged by ill health to return to England. In July, 1813, he was returned to parliament for county of Nairn, in Scotland. His maiden speech was by no means promising; he however completely redeemed his reputation in the next session, by delivering an eloquent speech on the escape of Buonaparte from Elba. But his greatest parliamentary efforts were directed to the amendment of the criminal code, which he is said to have taken up as a solemn bequest from the originator of that measure, Sir Samuel Romilly. His first motion on the subject, related to the capital punishment of felony, and was introduced to the notice of parliament, it is stated, by a speech of the very first character, both in style and argument; and such was the effect it produced that he carried his motion by a majority of nineteen. In 1822, he had the honour of being elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow, in preference to Sir Walter Scott. In June 1822, he made a brilliant speech on the subject of the alien bill. On the 17th of June, 1823, he was elected a vice-president of the royal society: and in July 1826, became one of the council for conducting the affairs of the London university. In the same year he was elected member of parliament for Knaresborough. He made the abolition of the slave trade, the subject of an annual motion. In April, 1830, he supported a proposition for the emancipation of the Jews. Sir James Mackintosh died in the year 1832. As a parliamentary orator, his arguments however vehement, were tempered by gravity and dignity; whilst at the same time his eloquence lost none of that warmth which is congenial with truth, and the diffusion of lofty and generous sentiments.

WILLIAM DRAPER BEST, LORD WYNFORD.—(Tory.)

Was born 13th of December, 1763, in Somersetshire. He was called to the bar in 1789; in 1800, he became serjeant-at-law, and was subsequently appointed chief justice of Chester, and solicitor general. In 1802, he entered the house of commons as member for Petersfield, Hants.; and on the 24th of May, 1803, he made his first important speech on the subject of a war with France. In the same parliament he spoke against the magistrate's protection bill; voted against Mr. Pitt's addition force bill; spoke in support of Mr. (now Lord) Grey's amendment to the address to the throne on the war with Spain, and voted with the majority that declared Lord Melville guilty of malversation. About 1805, he introduced into parliament, and carried through the celebrated bill for improving the livings of the clergy in the British metropolis, who signified their gratitude to him soon after, by presenting him with a piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription. In March, 1809, he was elected recorder of Guildford, in the room of Lord Grantley. In 1813, he was elected member of parliament for Bridport, and on the 30th of November, 1814, he moved for a return of the number of insolvent debtors released from the King's Bench prison, &c., in order to devise some means of distinguishing the fraudulent, from the unfortunate debtor. On the 11th of April, 1815, he obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the insolvent debtor's act; one feature of which was to be, that any debtor that could give up property which would pay fifteen shillings in the pound, should be entitled to his immediate discharge. In 1819, he was knighted, and made a judge of the court of King's Bench. He was subsequently made chief justice of the common pleas, which situation he resigned in the year 1825, when he was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Wynford. In 1830, he supported in the house of peers, Lord Lyndhurst's amendment to the forgery bill, for

retaining the punishment of death in all cases connected with negotiable securities, transfer of stock, and all instruments connected therewith. As a council he was an able orator, and a skilful lawyer: and was remarkable for his independent bearing both at the bar and in the senate.

HENRY RICHARD VASSALL, LORD HOLLAND.—(WHTG.)

The son of Stephen Fox, Lord Holland, was born on the 23d of November, 1773, and succeeded his father in title and estate, at the latter end of the following year. He commenced his parliamentary career by protesting against the assessed tax bill, and soon became a formidable opponent to the tory administration. In 1806, he was appointed lord privy seal during the brief administration of Lord Grenville, on whose dismissal, he returned to the opposition benches. In 1817, he brought forward a motion for affording further liberty and comforts to Napoleon Buonaparte, against whose detention at St. Helena, he had on a former occasion protested, as being a violation of national faith. He often distinguished himself by his powerful advocacy of catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and the abolition of the test and corporation acts. He was nephew of that eminent statesman Charles James Fox, and was through life a consistent supporter of the political opinions of his uncle. Lord Holland died October 22nd, 1840.

As an orator he was energetic, copious, and effective, although his utterance was imperfect, and his gesticulation ungraceful.

HENRY BROUGHAM, LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

This celebrated man, (whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Vaux, bears a conspicuous part in Sir Walter Scott's tale of the

Talisman,) is descended from an ancient family of Cumberland, which afterwards settled in Westmoreland. His father was proprietor of Brougham Hall, in the latter county, and his mother is niece of the celebrated historian, Robertson. He was born 19th of September, 1779, in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. In 1802, Mr. Brougham, in conjunction with his schoolfellows Jeffrey, Francis, Horner, and other distinguished characters, commenced that able periodical the Edinburgh Review, and for some time were its principal contributors and supporters. In February 1810, he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Camelford, and in June of the same year, introduced a bill to make the practice of the slave trade felony. In 1812, he contested, but without success, the representation of Liverpool. In 1815, he strenuously opposed the corn law bill; supported Mr. Grattan's motion in favour of the catholic claims, and introduced his own bill for the better education of the poor. In 1816, he made a tour on the continent, and visited the Princess of Wales, at Como; an introduction which most probably led to his being employed by her royal highness in the celebrated proceedings subsequently instituted against her as Queen of England. In 1817, he opposed the suspension of the habeas corpus act; and in 1818, succeeded in carrying his education bill through a committee of the whole house, having supported it in a speech of great eloquence. In 1820, he contested for the second time the county of Westmoreland, without success, but was returned for Winchelsea. On the third day of Easter term he took his seat in the court of King's Bench as Attorney General for Queen Caroline. On the 3d of October, 1820, Mr. Brougham appeared in the house of lords, as counsel for the Queen. His speech in her defence occupied nearly two days in delivery, and has been considered one of the most masterly and eloquent speeches ever delivered in either house of parliament. In 1821, he supported the motion of Lord A. Hamilton respecting the omission of the Queen's name from

the Liturgy, advised with respect to the quantity of her allowance, and to all measures generally affecting her. "The Queen" he observed in one of the debates, "has been acquitted, she must be treated as if she had never been tried, or there is no justice in England." In 1822 he supported the motion of Lord John Russell for a reform in parliament: he also moved for a diminution of taxes on agriculturists as a proper method for relieving them. In 1825, Mr. Brougham was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow in opposition to Sir Walter Scott; he gained the election by the casting vote of Sir James Mackintosh. At the general election in 1826, he a third time unsuccessfully contested the representation of Westmoreland, and again took his seat in the new parliament for Winchelsea. In May 1827, he for the first time, occupied a place on the ministerial benches, as a supporter of Mr. Canning's ministry; and in the term of the same year, he received a patent of precedence, and again assumed a silk gown. In 1828, he made his memorable speech on the subject of reform in the law administration, on which occasion he is said to have spoken six hours and a half, during all that time reviviting the attention of his hearers. In 1830, he was elected member of parliament for Knaresborough; and on the 23rd of the same month he supported Lord John Russell's motion for transferring the franchise of small boroughs to large and populous towns. On the 29th of April, he brought forward a motion for establishing courts for local jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts. He also spoke against the vote by ballot, and in the following July moved in an eloquent speech for the house taking into its early consideration, the effectual means for the abolition of the slave trade. On the dissolution of the Wellington ministry in November, 1830, he was returned for the west riding of Yorkshire: and a few days after his election he was offered the chancellorship by Earl Grey, and created Baron Brougham and Vaux. He occupied the woolsack until the resignation of the

ministry in 1834. The character of this great man is acknowledged in all parts of the civilized world as an ornament not only to his own country, but to the age in which he flourishes. Gifted in an extraordinary degree with mental energy and acumen, which experience has taught him to improve, as well as to apply; he stands forth amid his political contemporaries, a sun by which his followers are dazzled, and his opponents confounded. The senate is his grand arena, he is there without a rival; although his eloquence is distinguished neither by imagination nor even the common graces of rhetoric; nevertheless his forcible mode of reasoning, his overwhelming vehemence, his impressive and earnest manner of delivery, and his tremendous powers of sarcasm gain him a degree of attention in the house which is accorded to no other member, and render him a fearful antagonist. Is chief commissioner of inquiry concerning charities, President of the London University, and has a pension of £5000 a year, as ex-lord chancellor.

HENRY FITZMAURICE PETTY, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.—(WHIG.)

A younger son of the celebrated Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, by his second wife, Louisa Fitzpatrick, a daughter of the Earl of Upper Ossory; was born on the 2nd of July, 1780. On attaining his majority he was elected member of parliament for Calne. At this early period of his career, Fox compared him to Pitt when at the same age, on account of his talents. On the death of Pitt, in 1806, Lord Henry succeeded to the chancellorship of the exchequer, and also became member for the university of Cambridge; and afterwards member for Camelford. In 1814, he moved for an address to the Prince Regent, which was adopted without a division declaratory of the deep regret felt by the house, that the humane exertions of this country for the abolition of the slave

trade had not been attended with complete success ; and praying that means might be taken more fully to effectuate the merciful intentions of the legislature. In 1824, he introduced a bill for the immediate recognition of the southern American States. In 1827, he accepted a seat in the cabinet and soon afterwards obtained the seals of the home department, which he relinquished in 1828. On Earl Grey being appointed first lord of the treasury, in 1830, the Marquis of Lansdowne accepted office as lord president of the council ; and again in 1835, under Lord Melbourne's administration. His political knowledge is extensive, and his delivery pleasing, his manners are mild and courteous.

FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON, EARL OF RIPON.—(TOBY.)

This statesman, son of Thomas, second Lord Grantham, was born on the 30th of October, 1782. In 1807, he was elected member of parliament of Ripon, which he represented in several succeeding parliaments. In 1812, he was appointed vice president of the board of trade, and also treasurer of the navy. On the 1st of March, 1815, he brought forward the corn bill. Popular violence increased with the discussions on the measure, and riotous assemblies were held. A mob attacked the house of Mr. Robinson, and destroyed his furniture and papers ; but, in spite of a most determined opposition, it was carried on the 10th of the same month. In 1823, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. On the formation of Canning's ministry in 1827, he became secretary of state for the colonies, and on the 28th of April, 1827, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Goderich of Norton, in the county of Lincoln. At the death of Canning, Lord Goderich succeeded to the premiership, which he resigned in 1828. He was appointed colonial secretary in 1830, under the administra-

tion of Earl Grey; but retired from office in May 1834, along with Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, and the Duke of Richmond. He was created Earl of Ripon in 1833. On Sir R. Peel being made premier in 1841, Lord Ripon became president of the council.

The Earl of Ripon is urbane and candid to his political opponents, honest in his intentions, and well skilled in the practical duties of office.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

This eminent statesman, the eldest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was born on the 5th of February, 1788. In 1809 he was returned to parliament for Cashel, in Ireland, and seconded the address in reply to the king's speech, on the opening of the session. In the course of the same year, he was appointed under-secretary for the colonial department; and on the 12th September, 1812, he became chief secretary for Ireland. In this capacity on account of the disturbed state of the country in 1814, he proposed the revival of the insurrection act in Ireland, which after warm discussions, ultimately passed both houses of parliament. On the elevation of Mr. Abbot to the peerage, Mr. Peel was elected member for the University of Oxford. In 1818 he resigned the Irish secretaryship. On the 17th January, 1822, he was appointed secretary for the home department. In the course of the same year he resisted the measure in favour of catholic peers, and brought forward the alien act. In 1824 he proposed a modification of the alien act, and the following year opposed the catholic relief bill. In 1826 he commenced his measures for the improvement of the criminal code. On the accession of Canning to power, he resigned his office, which he again resumed under the Duke of Wellington's administration in January 1828. Though he had

ever been a strenuous opponent of the catholic emancipation, Mr. Peel was now induced to support a bill for their relief, which was made a government measure. To extenuate what was termed his apostasy, he urged that "the position of affairs had altered; that concession to the catholics had become a matter of expediency; and that the catholic question had interfered with the proper government of the country for thirty-five years, by causing constant divisions in the cabinet." "I shall follow," said he, in reply to a severe attack from Sir C. Wetherell, "the example of the pilot, who does not always steer the same course to guard the ship from danger, but a different course under different circumstances as they arise, in order to save the vessel from the very dangers which the captain and crew have most dreaded." In consequence of this change he resigned his seat for the University of Oxford; when he was defeated in his attempt to be re-elected, by Sir R. H. Inglis, in February 1829, by a majority of forty-six votes. He was afterwards returned for Westbury. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father in the year 1830. He resigned office with his colleagues in November 1830, and became leader of the opposition party in the house of commons. On the dismissal of the Melbourne government in 1834, the Duke of Wellington took office until the return of Sir R. Peel from Italy, when he was made first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. But being defeated in the new parliament which he had summoned, he resigned in April, 1835. On the 7th of May, 1839, ministers, having only a majority of five in the house of commons on the Jamaica bill, resigned. On the following day Sir Robert Peel received her Majesty's commands to form a new administration, but owing to the refusal of the Queen to dismiss the ladies of her household, on which Sir Robert Peel insisted, he declined the commission, and on the 10th Lord Melbourne was re-instated. The ministers continued in office until 1841, when they were defeated on the budget, and they ap-

pealed to the country by dissolving parliament. On the meeting of the new parliament, however, the opposition had a large majority, and the ministers were compelled to resign. Sir Robert Peel was again summoned by her Majesty, and undertook the formation of a new administration, of which the right honorable baronet is the head.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Is the third son of the late Duke of Bedford, by his first Duchess, and was born on the 19th of August, 1792. He entered parliament at an early age, and delivered his maiden speech in July, 1814, on the alien act repeal bill. In 1818, he was elected for Tavistock; and on Sir Francis Burdett's motion for reform in 1819, he avowed himself friendly to triennial parliaments, but would not pledge himself to support a measure that went the length of proposing an inquiry into the general state of the representation; because such an inquiry, he contended, was calculated to fill the minds of the people with vague and indefinite alarms. In 1819, he introduced his first motion for parliamentary reform in a temperate speech, which he concluded by submitting for the adoption of the house, four resolutions declaratory of the expediency of disfranchising corrupt boroughs, of giving compensation to the pure electors, of transferring the right of representation so taken away to large towns and counties, and for adopting further measures for the prevention of bribery at elections. These resolutions he afterwards withdrew, and gave notice of a motion for the disfranchisement of Grampound, which ultimately took place in 1822, when the forfeited franchise was transferred to the county of York. He made an unsuccessful motion to disfranchise corrupt boroughs, and to bestow the representation upon populous towns in May, 1821; and in 1822, 1823, and 1826, he proposed resolutions

that the state of the national representation required the serious notice of the house, which were negatived on each occasion by large majorities. Towards the close of the session of 1826, he brought forward a series of resolutions to prevent bribery at elections. At the next election, on account of his advocacy of catholic emancipation, he lost his seat for the county of Huntingdon, which he had represented since 1820, but was returned for the Irish borough of Bandon Bridge. On the 26th of February, 1828, he introduced his celebrated bill for the abolition of the test and corporation acts, which soon afterwards passed into law. On the 28th of May, 1830, he opposed Mr. O'Connell's motion for universal suffrage, declaring that he was no friend to sweeping measures, but an advocate only for moderate reform. He accepted office in 1830 under Earl Grey's government, and introduced the reform bill and superintended its passage through the house of commons. In April, 1835, he was appointed secretary of state for the home department, under Lord Melbourne's administration. In consequence of taking office he had to be re-elected; after a severe contest he was defeated, but was shortly afterwards elected for Stroud, Lieut. Col. Fox accepting the Chiltren hundreds in order to create a vacancy. In 1839, he was appointed secretary of state for the colonies, which he resigned, along with his colleagues in office, in September, 1841. Was returned for the city of London at the general election in July, 1841, after a very severe contest.

JOHN COPLEY, LORD LYNDBURST.

This profound lawyer and eminent statesman was born at Boston, in America, on the 21st of May, 1772. His father was one of the American loyalists, who was compelled to fly to England, where young Copley received the most important

part of his education. Having chosen the law as his profession, he was called to the bar in 1800. In 1819, he was appointed solicitor general, and received the honour of knighthood; and attorney general in 1824. In 1826, Sir John Copley was elected member for the University of Cambridge, and in a few months afterwards he succeeded to the office of master of the rolls. He some time afterwards made his memorable speech in opposition of the catholic claims; and on the formation of a ministry by Canning, Sir John Copley succeeded Lord Eldon as lord high chancellor of England, with the title of Baron Lyndhurst. He continued to hold the seals on the accession to power of the Duke of Wellington. Government having determined on acceding to the catholic claims, Lord Lyndhurst was critically situated, he having so recently opposed them, but being in a minority in the cabinet, gave the measure his support in obedience to the majority, who considered it a measure of expediency, to prevent any further interruption with the government of the country. After his resignation of the chancellorship in 1830, Lord Lyndhurst was appointed chief Baron of the Exchequer during that of Earl Grey; and again lord chancellor from November, 1834, till April, 1835. He was a third time appointed lord chancellor in September, 1841, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office.

ENGLISH

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

NOTE.

The Elections commence with England, and are arranged alphabetically, shewing the population of each Borough according to the latest returns, the county in which it is situate, and in what reign the franchise was first granted, &c. The names of the Unsuccessful Candidates are in *Italics*.

G. before the date signifies a General Election. The letters after the names indicates the political party which the Candidate supports, as C. conservative, W. whig, R. radical. The figures are the total number of votes polled for each Candidate.

ABINGDON.		
Berks.		
2 Edw. III.; and 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary. Population 5259.		
G. 1660 Sir John Stonehouse		G. 1806. Sir T. T. Metcalf . C 125
_____		<i>R. G. Knapp</i> . W 118
G. 1741. John Wright		_____
_____		G. 1807. R. G. Knapp . W
G. 1747. John Morton		_____
_____		G. 1831. John Maberly . W
G. 1794. E. L. Loveden		_____
_____		G. 1832. Thomas Duffield . C 167
G. 1796. T. T. Metcalf . C		<i>John Maberly</i> . W 43
_____		<i>Thomas Bowles</i> . 1
G. 1802. Sir T. T. Metcalf . C 111		300 reg. 201 voted.
<i>R. G. Knapp</i> . W 102		_____
		G. 1835. T. Duffield . C

		G. 1837. T. Duffield . C

		G. 1841. T. Duffield . C

ANDOVER.			
Hants.			
23 Edw. I., and 27 Eliz.	Population		
4843.			
G. 1660. Sir John Trott		G. 1784. B. Lethieulier	W
John Collins		Sir J. G. Griffin	W
—————			
G. 1701. John Smith		G. 1802. T. A. Smith	W
Francis Shepherd		Hon. N. Fellowes	W
—————			
G. 1754. F. B. Delaval		G. 1807. T. A. Smith	W
J. W. Griffin		Hon. N. Fellowes	W
—————			
G. 1768. Sir J. B. Griffin	W 17	G. 1830. T. A. Smith	W
B. Lethieulier	W 15	Sir J. W. Pollen, Bt.	C
*Sir F. B. Delaval	C 9		
		G. 1832. H. A. W. Fellowes	W
		Ralph Etwall, jun.	W

* Mr. Edgeworth in his memoirs relates a whimsical anecdote respecting this Election; Sir Francis' Attorney's bill was not discharged, it had been running on for many years, and though large sums had been paid on account, a prodigious balance still remained to be adjusted. The affair came before the Court of King's Bench, when among a variety of exorbitant charges there appeared the following article:

"To being thrown out of the George Inn, Andover; to my legs being thereby broken; to Surgeon's bill, and loss of time and business; all in the service of Sir F. B. Delaval," £500.

When this curious item came to be explained, it appeared that the attorney had by way of promoting Sir Francis' interest in the borough, sent cards of invitation to the Officers of a regiment in the town, in the name of the Mayor and Corporation, inviting them to dine and drink his Majesty's health on his birth day. He at the same time wrote a similar invitation to the Mayor and Corporation in the name of the Officers of the regiment. The two parties met, complimented each other, ate a good dinner, drank a hearty bottle of wine to his Majesty's health, and prepared to break up. The commanding Officer of the regiment made a handsome speech to Mr. Mayor, thanking him for his hospitable invitation and entertainment; "No Colonel," replied the Mayor, "it is to you that thanks are due, by me and my brother aldermen for your generous treat to us." The Colonel replied with as much warmth as good breeding would allow: the Mayor retorted in downright

G. 1835. Ralph Etwall, jun.	W	149
Sir J. W. Pollen, Bt.	C	108
<i>E. Nightingale</i>	W	100
<i>E. R. Tunno</i>		35
<hr/>		
G. 1837. R. Etwall . . .	W	
Sir J. W. Pollen, Bt.	C	
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G. 1841. R. Etwall . . .	W	131
Lord W. Paget . . .	W	112
<i>Sir J. W. Pollen, Bt.</i>	C	105

G. 1831. John Atkins . . .	C	
Lord D. C. Stuart . . .	W	
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G. 1832. Lord D. C. Stuart	W	
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G. 1835. Lord D. C. Stuart	W	
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G. 1837. Lord Fitzalan . . .	W	176
<i>Lord D. C. Stuart</i> . . .	W	105
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G. 1841. Lord Fitzalan . . .	W	

ARUNDEL.

Sussex.

23 Edw. I. Population 2803.

G. 1660. Lord Orrery		
Lord Falkland		
<hr/>		
G. 1790. Sir G. Thomas, Bt.		
H. Howard		
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G. 1802. Viscount Andover		
John Atkins		
<hr/>		
G. 1807. Sir A. Pigott	W	
F. J. Wilder	W	

ASHBURTON.

Devonshire.

26 Edw. I. 2 Wm. IV. one M.P. instead of two. Pop. 4165.

G. 1660. Sir W. Courtney		
John Powell		
<hr/>		
G. 1784. Sir R. Palk	C	
Robert Mackreth	C	
<hr/>		
G. 1802. Sir Hugh Inglis, Bt.		
Walter Palk . . .	C	

anger, vowing that he would not be choused by the bravest Colonel in his Majesty's service. "Mr. Mayor," said the Colonel, "there is no necessity of displaying any vulgar passion on this occasion, permit me to show you that I have here your obliging card of invitation." "Nay Mr. Colonel, here is no opportunity for bantering, there is your card." Upon examining the cards, it was observed that notwithstanding an attempt to disguise it, both cards were written in the same hand, by some person who had designed to hoax them all. Every eye of the Corporation turned spontaneously upon the attorney, who of course attended the meeting, his impudence suddenly gave way, he faltered and betrayed himself so fully by his confusion, that the Colonel in a fit of summary justice threw him out of the window; for this Sir F. B. Delaval was charged £500.

G. 1807. Walter Palk . . . C	
Lord C. Bentinck . . . C	
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G. 1831. W. S. Poyntz . . . W	
Robert Torrens . . . W	
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G. 1832. W. S. Poyntz . . . W	
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G. 1835. C. Lushington . . . W 89	
H. Palmer . . . C 71	
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G. 1837. C. Lushington . . . W 98	
Utten Brown . . . C 87	
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G. 1841. W. Jardine . . . W	

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Lancashire.

2 Wm. IV. Pop. 14,673.

G. 1832. Lt. Col. G. Williams W 176	
C. Hindley . . . W 163	
T. W. Helps . . . C 33	
<hr/>	
G. 1835. Charles Hindley . . . W 212	
T. W. Helps . . . C 105	
Lt. Col. G. Williams W 63	
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G. 1837. Charles Hindley . . . W 237	
James Wood . . . C 201	
Rev. J. R. Stephens R 19	
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G. 1841. C. Hindley . . . W 303	
J. Harrop . . . C 254	

AYLESBURY.

Bucks.

1. Mary. Pop. 22,134.

G. 1660. Richard Ingoldsby	
Thomas Lee	
<hr/>	
G. 1741. Lord Petersham	
Charles Pilsworth	
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G. 1784. Sir J. Halifax	
William Wrightson	
<hr/>	
G. 1796. Scrope Bernard . . . C	
Gerard Lake . . . C	
<hr/>	
G. 1802. James Dupre . . . W 336	
Robert Bent . . . W 260	
Scrope Bernard . . . C 180	
W. Freemanle . . . C 34	
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G. 1807. Gen. Sir G. Nugent W 567	
G. H. C. Cavendish C 490	
— Williams . . . W 413	
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G. 1831. William Rickford W 983	
Lord Nugent . . . W 604	
Lord Kirkwall . . . C 508	
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G. 1832. William Rickford W 1076	
Lt. Col. H. Hanmer C 657	
T. B. Hobhouse . . . W 602	
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G. 1835. William Rickford W 855	
Lt. Col. H. Hanmer C 586	
T. B. Hobhouse . . . W 518	
Dr. J. Lee . . . R 286	
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G. 1837. William Rickford W 865	
Wm. Mackworth Praed C 657	
Lord Nugent . . . W 540	

July 1839, vice Praed, deceased.

C. J. B. Hamilton . C 620
J. Ingram Lockhart R 72
Lord Nugent . . W 3

G. 1841. Capt. C. Hamilton C
 R. Clayton . . C

BANBURY.

Oxfordshire.

23 Edward I. Pop. 5906.

G. 1660. Sir A. Cope, Bart.

 G. 1701. Charles North . C

 G. 1802. Dudley North . C

 G. 1806. William Praed . W

 G. 1807. William Praed . W 9
Dudley North . . C 9

 G. 1831. John Easthope W

 G. 1832. H. W. Tancred W

 G. 1835. H. W. Tancred W 205
Lloyd Williams . C 45

 G. 1837. H. W. Tancred . W 181
 — *Tawney* . . C 75

 G. 1841. H. W. Tancred . W 124
 H. Holbech . . C 100
H. Vincent . . R 51

BARNSTAPLE.

Devonshire.

23 Edward I. Pop. 6840.

G. 1660. John Rolle
 Nicholas Denny

 G. 1790. John Cleveland
 William Devaynes

 G. 1796. John Cleveland
 Richard Wilson

 G. 1802. William Devaynes 269
 Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. 190
Richard Wilson . 85
John Cleveland . . 71

 G. 1807. G. W. Thelluson . 264
 William Taylor . . 178
Lord Ebrington . . 161
Sir J. Miles . . 2

 G. 1818. F. M. Ommaney
 Sir M. M. Lopez

 G. 1831. F. Hodgson . C
 J. P. B. Chichester W

 G. 1832. J. P. B. Chichester W 519
 Major C. J. Fancourt C 349
 — *Northmore* . C 226
Lord George Hervey C 126

 G. 1835. J. P. B. Chichester W 542
 Major C. J. Fancourt C 527
 — *Stewart* . C 134
 — *Woltey* . 3

G. 1837. J. P. B. Chichester W 387
 Frederick Hodgson C 356
Hon. W. S. Best C 348

G. 1841. F. Hodgson C 361
 M. Gore C 350
Hon. F. Fortescue W 346
Sir J. P. B. Chichester W 338

BATH CITY.

Somersetshire.

23 Edw. I. Pop. 69,232.

G. 1660. Alexander Popham
 William Prynne

G. 1784. Hon. J. J. Pratt
 Abel Moysey

G. 1796. Lord J. Thynne C
 John Palmer W

G. 1806. Lord. John Thynne C
 John Palmer W

G. 1831. Lord John Thynne C
 Gen. C. Palmer W

G. 1832. Gen. C. Palmer W 1515
 John A. Roebuck R 1176
H. W. Hobhouse W 1061

G. 1835. General Palmer W 1096
 John A. Roebuck R 1032
Col. Daubeney C 736

1837. Lord Powerscourt C 1087
 Ludlow Bruges C 1024
Gen. C. Palmer W 962
J. A. Roebuck R 910

G. 1841. Lord Duncan W 1231
 J. A. Roebuck R 1159
W. H. L. Bruges C 926
Lord Powerscourt C 924

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Edw. III. Population 107,937.

G. 1660. Lord Bruce
 Samuel Brown

G. 1688. Edward Russel
 William Duncombe

G. 1761. Marquis of Tavistock
 Henry Ongley

G. 1784. Earl of Upper Ossory
 Hon. St. Andrew St. John

G. 1802. Hon. St. Andrew St. John
 John Osborne

G. 1807. Francis Pym W 1145
 Gen. R. Fitzpatrick W 1084
Sir G. Osborne C 1069

G. 1831. Marquis of Tavistock W
 Sir Peter Payne W

G. 1832. Ld. C. J. F. Russell W 1937
 William Stuart C 1871
Sir Peter Payne W 1676

G. 1835. Lord C. J. F. Russell W
 Lord Alford C

G. 1837. Lord C. J. F. Russell W
Viscount Alford . C

G. 1841. Lord Alford . C
William Astell . C

BEDFORD TOWN.

23 Edw. I. Population 31,767.

G. 1660. Sir John Luke
Humphrey Winch

G. 1774. Sir William Wake
Robert Sparrow

G. 1802. S. Whitbread . W
W. Lee Antonie . W

G. 1831. W. H. Whitbread W
Capt. F. Polhill . C

G. 1832. W. H. Whitbread W 599
Samuel Crawley . W 486
Capt. F. Polhill . C 483

G. 1835. Capt. Fred. Polhill C 490
Samuel Crawley . W 408
W. H. Whitbread . W 383

G. 1837. Capt. Fred. Polhill C 497
H. Stuart . C 419
Samuel Crawley . W 412

G. 1841. Capt. Fred. Polhill C 433
H. Stuart . C 421
W. H. Whitbread . W 411

BERKSHIRE.

Edw. III. Pop. 160,226. Polling

G. 1660. Sir R. Pye
R. Powle

G. 1768. Arthur Vansittart C
Hon. Thomas Craven C

G. 1784. George Vansittart C
H. J. Pye . C

G. 1802. George Vansittart C
Charles James Dundas W

G. 1831. C. Dundas . W
R. Palmer . C

G. 1832. Robert Palmer . C 2942
R. Throckmorton . W 2774
John Walter . W 2479
Philip Pusey . C 2440

G. 1835. R. Palmer . C
John Walter . W
P. Pusey . C

G. 1837. Robert Palmer C 2556
Lord Barrington . C 2360
Philip Pusey . C 2312
E. G. C. East . W 1302

G. 1841. Lord Barrington C
Robert Palmer . C
Philip Pusey . C

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

Northumberland.

34 Henry VIII. Pop. 8920.

G. 1660. Sir Thomas Widrington
J. RushworthG. 1754. Thomas Watson
John DelavalG. 1802. Colonel Hall . . . 511
J. Fordyce . . . 422
Sir John Callander . . . 394G. 1806. Sir John Callander 486
Alexander Towers . . . 386
Sir A. M. Lockhart 358
Alexander Allen . . . 61G. 1831. Sir F. Blake, Bart. W
Colonel M. Beresford CG. 1832. Sir R. S. Donkin W 371
Sir F. Blake, Bart. W 367
Colonel Beresford C 345G. 1835. J. Bradshaw . . . C 410
Sir R. S. Donkin . . . W 350
Sir F. Blake . . . W 337G. 1837. R. Hodgson . . . C 357
W. Holmes . . . C 354
Sir R. S. Donkin W 328G. 1841. M. Forster . . . W 394
R. Hodgson . . . C 343
T. Weeding . . . W 335**BEVERLEY.**

Yorkshire.

23 Edward I., and 5 Eliz. Popula-
tion 18,957.G. 1660. Sir J. Hotham
Hugh BethelG. 1784. Sir Charles Sykes W
Sir J. Pennyman . . . WG. 1802. John Wharton . . . W 736
General Burton . . . W 690
J. B. S. Morrill . . . C 626G. 1806. John Wharton . . . W 641
Lt. Gen. R. Vyse . . . C 609
Lt. Gen. N. C. Burton W 420G. 1807. Capt. R. W. H. Vyse C 1012
John Wharton . . . W 739
Philip Staples . . . W 279G. 1820. George Lane Fox W
John Wharton . . . WG. 1831. William Marshall W
H. Burton . . . WG. 1832. Hon. C. Langdale W 517
Henry Burton . . . W 490
Charles Winn . . . C 464G. 1835. J. Weir Hogg . . . C 523
H. Burton . . . W 497
Joseph Sykes . . . W 314

G. 1837. James W. Hogg . C 623
 George Lane Fox . C 582
James Clay . W 380
George Rennie . W 347

Jan. 1840, vice G. L. Fox, resigned.
 Sackville Lane Fox C 566
Thomas Lamie Murray W 410

G. 1841. J. Townley . W 531
 J. W. Hogg . C 529
S. L. Fox . C 488

BEWDLEY.

Worcestershire.

James I. Population 7384.

G. 1660. Thomas Foley

G. 1761. Sir E. Winnington

G. 1831. W. A. Roberts . C

G. 1832. Sir T. E. Winnington W

G. 1835. Sir T. E. Winnington W

G 1837. Sir T. E. Winnington W

G. 1841. Sir T. E. Winnington W 173
R Monteith . C 168

BIRMINGHAM.

Warwickshire.

2 Wm. IV. Population 138,187.

G. 1832. Thomas Attwood R
 Joshua Scholefield R

L

G. 1835. Thomas Attwood R 1718
 Joshua Scholefield R 1660
Richard Spooner C 915

G. 1837. Thomas Attwood R 2145
 Joshua Scholefield R 2114
A. G. Stapleton C 1046

Jan. 1840, vice Attwood, resigned.
 G. F. Muntz . R 1458
Sir Charles Wetherell C 907

G. 1841. G. F. Muntz R 2175
 Joshua Scholefield R 1963
Richard Spooner C 1825

BLACKBURN.

Lancashire.

2 Wm. IV. Population 75091.

G 1832. William Feilden . C 376
 William Turner . W 346
Dr. J. Bowring . R 334

G. 1835. William Turner . W 432
 William Feilden . C 316
Dr. J. Bowring . R 303

G 1837. William Turner . W 515
 William Feilden . C 416
J. B. Smith . W 9

G. 1841. William Feilden C 441
 J. Hornby . C 427
William Turner . W 426

BODMIN.

Cornwall.

23 Edw. I. Population 5228.

G. 1660. Sir J. Carew		
Henry Roberts		
G. 1790. Sir J. Morahead, Bt.		
Roger Wilbraham		
G. 1807. Davis Giddy		
Sir W. Oglander, Bt.		
G. 1831. D. Gilbert	. C	
H. B. Seymour	. C	
G. 1832. William Peter	. W 163	
Samuel Thomas Spry	C 112	
Capt. Vivian	. W 106	
G. 1835. Major Vivian	. W 170	
Sir S. T. Spry	. C 158	
Lord Elliot	. C 118	
G. 1837. Major C. C. Vivian	W 200	
Sir Samuel Thos. Spry	C 140	
— Ellis	. W 98	
G. 1841. Major C. C. Vivian	W 225	
Lord Leicester	. C 145	
Sir S. T. Spry	. C 190	

BOLTON.

Lancashire.

2 Wm. IV. Population 34,680.

G. 1832. Robert Torrens	. W 627
William Bolling	. C 492
John A. Yates	. W 482
William Eagle	. R 107

G. 1835. William Bolling	. C 633
Peter Ainsworth	. W 590
Robert Torrens	. W 348
G. 1837. Peter Ainsworth	. W 616
William Bolling	. C 697
— Knowles	. W 538
G. 1841. Peter Ainsworth	. W 664
Dr. J. Bowring	. W 607
P. Rothwell	. C 532
W. Bowling	. C 444

BOSTON.

Lincolnshire.

2 Edward III., and I. Edward VI.
Population 11,240.

G. 1660. Sir A. Irby		
Sir T. Hatcher		
G. 1796. Thomas Fydel	. C	
Lord Milsington	. C	
G. 1802. W. A. Maddocks	W 355	
Thomas Fydel, jun.	C 316	
Lieut. General Ogle	C 165	
G. 1806. W. A. Maddocks	W 253	
Thomas Fydel	. C 237	
Major Cartwright	C 59	
G. 1807. Thomas Fydel	. C 229	
W. A. Maddocks	W 196	
Hon. — Burrell	. W 149	
Major Cartwright	C 8	
G. 1831. G. J. Heathcote	W	
John Wilks	. W	

G. 1832. John Wilks . W 509
 Benj. Handley . W 438
J. S. Brownrigg . C 252

G. 1835. *J. S. Brownrigg* . C 358
 John Wilks . W 350
Benjamin Handley W 321

G. 1837. *J. S. Brownrigg* C 469
 Sir James Duke . W 442
Major Handley . W 352
W. F. Collett . C 156

G. 1841. *J. S. Browning* . C 526
 Sir J. Duke . W 515
C. A. Wood . C 465

BRADFORD.

Yorkshire.

2 Wm. IV. Population 132,164.

G. 1832. E. C. Lister . W 650
 John Hardy . W 471
George Banks . C 402

G. 1835. John Hardy . C 611
 E. C. Lister . W 589
George Hadfield . W 392

G. 1837. E. C. Lister . W 635
 William Busfield . W 621
John Hardy . C 443
Wm. Busfield, jun. C 383

G. 1841. J. Hardy . C 612
 Wm. C. Lister . W 540
W. Busfield . W 586

Sept. 1841. vice Lister deceased.

W. Busfield . W 526
W. Wilberforce . C 522

BRIDGNORTH.

Shropshire.

23 Edward I. Population 16,118.

G. 1660. Walter Acton
 John Bennet

G. 1741. Thomas Whitmore C
 William Whitmore C

G. 1784. J. H. Browne . W
 Thomas Whitmore C

G. 1802. John Whitmore C 268
 Isaac H. Browne . C 237
St. G. Knudson . W 57

G. 1807. J. Whitmore . C
 J. H. Browne . C

G. 1831. W. W. Whitmore C
 James Foster . W

G. 1832. T. C. Whitmore C
 Robert Pigott . C

G. 1835. T. C. Whitmore C 490
 Robert Pigott . C 423
H. Tracy . W 353

G. 1837. T. C. Whitmore C 429
 H. H. Tracy . W 370
R. Pigott . C 347

G. 1841. T. C. Whitmore	C	493
Sir R. Pigot, Bart.	C	477
<i>F. J. Howard</i>	W	221
<i>N. Throckmorton</i>	W	66

BRIDGEWATER.

Somersetshire.

23 Edward I. Population 31,778.

G. 1660. Sir Thomas Wroth		
Francis Rolle		

G. 1754. Lord Egmont		119
Mr. Balch		114
<i>G. Bubb Doddington</i>		105

G. 1790. Hon. Vere Poulett	C	
John Langton	C	

G. 1802. J. Allen	C	166
G. Pococke	C	149
<i>J. Agnew</i>	W	143
<i>J. Harcourt</i>	W	127

G. 1806. Hon. Vere Poulett		213
John Langston		198
<i>John Huddleston</i>		119
<i>William Thornton</i>		91

G. 1831. C. K. K. Tynte	W	
W. T. Astell	C	

G. 1832. C. K. K. Tynte	W	
William Tayleur	W	

G. 1835. C. K. K. Tynte	W	234
J. T. Leader	R	208
<i>Henry Broadwood</i>	C	190
— <i>Martin</i>	C	162

May 1837. vice Leader resigned.

H. Broadwood	C	279
<i>R. B. Sheridan</i>	W	221

G. 1837. H. Broadwood	C	279
P. Courtenay	C	277
<i>Sir Thos. Lethbridge</i>	W	5
<i>R. B. Sheridan</i>	W	2

1841. Henry Broadwood	C	280
J. S. Forman	C	276
— <i>Drew</i>	W	253
— <i>Robinson</i>	W	248

BRIDPORT.

Dorsetshire.

23 Edw. I. Population 16,695.

G. 1660. John Drake		
Henry Henley		

G. 1784. C. Sturt		
Thomas Scott		

G. 1796. George Barclay		
C. Sturt		

G. 1802. Georé Barclay	W	182
Sir E. Nepean	C	135
<i>C. Sturt</i>	W	103

G. 1806. George Barclay	W	156
Sir E. Nepean	C	135
<i>P. Francis</i>	W	118

G. 1831. Sir H. D. C. St. Paul, Bt. C		
Henry Warburton	R	

G. 1832. H. Warburton . R 279
 William Romilly . W 218
 William Astell . C 132

G. 1835. H. Warburton . R 244
 Horace Twiss . C 207
 J. Romilly . W 199

G. 1837. H. Warburton . R 284
 Swinfin Jervis . W 232
 — Baillie . C 212

G. 1841. H. Warburton . R 304
 T. A. Mitchell . W 282
 B. D. Cochrane . C 244

Sept. 1841, vice Warburton, resigned.
 B. D. Cochrane . C

BRIGHTON.

Sussex.

2 Wm. IV. Population 46,742.

G. 1832. I. N. Wigney . W 826
 George Faithful . W 720
 G. R. Pechell, R.N. W 609
 Wm. Crawford . W 391
 Sir A. Dalrymple . C 32

Sir A. Dalrymple retired in favour of
 Capt. Pechell.

G. 1835. Capt. Pechell, R.N. W 961
 I. N. Wigney . W 523
 Sir A. Dalrymple . C 483
 George Faithful . W 467

L 2

G. 1837. Capt. Pechell, R.N. W 1083
 Sir R. Dalrymple C 819
 I. N. Wigney . W 801
 George Faithful . W 183

G. 1841. Capt. Pechell, R.N. W 1446
 I. N. Wigney . W 1260
 Sir A. Dalrymple C 868
 C. Brooker R 17

May, 1841, vice Wigney.

Lord Hervey . C 1277
 S. Harford . W 640
 C. Brooker R 16

BRISTOL CITY.

Gloucestershire.

47 Edw. III. Population 64,298.

G. 1660. Thomas Earle
 John Knight

G. 1695. Sir Thomas Daye
 Robert Yates

G. 1722. Sir A. Elton
 Joseph Earle

G. 1774. H. Cruger, jun.
 Edmund Burke

G. 1784. M. Brickdale
 Henry Cruger

G. 1796. Charles Bragge
 Lord Sheffield

G. 1802. Rt. Hon. C. Bragge
Evan Baillie

G. 1807. Evan Baillie W
Rt. Hon. C. B. Bathurst W

G. 1818. R. H. Davis . C
E. Protheroe . W

G. 1826. R. H. Davis . C
Henry Bright . W

G. 1831. J. E. Baillie . W
E. Protheroe . W

G. 1832. Rir R. R. Vyvyan C 3697
John E. Baillie W 3159
E. Protheroe, jun. W 3030
John Williams W 2741

G. 1835. P. J. Miles . C 3709
Sir R. R. Vyvyan C 3312
John E. Baillie . W 2520
Sir J. C. Hobhouse W 1808

G. 1837. P. W. S. Miles . C 3838
F. H. F. Berkeley W 3212
Wm. Fripp . C 3156

G. 1841. P. W. S. Miles . C 4193
Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley W 3739
Wm. Fripp . C 3684

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

33 Henry VIII. Pop. 155,989.

G. 1660. Thomas Tyrrel
William Bowyer

G. 1695. Sir Richard Atkins
Thomas Wharton

G. 1741 Richard Grenville C
Richard Lowndes C

G. 1784. W. W. Grenville C
John Aubrey C

G. 1802. Marquis of Tichfield C
Earl Temple . C

G. 1807. Marquis of Tichfield C
Earl Temple C

G. 1831. Marquis of Chandos C
John Smith . W

G. 1832. Marquis of Chandos C 2856
John Smith . W 2402
G. H. Dashwood W 1647
C. S. Murray . C 1636

G. 1835. Marquis of Chandos C 3041
Sir W. L. Young C 2348
J. B. Praed . C 2179
G. H. Dashwood W 1671
Dr. J. Lee . W 1385

February 1837, vice Praed, deceased.

G. S. Harcourt . C 2233
G. H. Dashwood W 982

G. 1837. Marquis of Chandos C 2993

G. S. Harcourt . C 2704
Sir W. L. Young C 2633
George Robert Smith W 2078

G. 1841. Sir W. L. Young C 2578

C. G. Du Pré . C 2569
C. R. S. Murray . C 2547
Dr. John Lee . W 495
H. Morgan Vane . W 450

1842. vice Young deceased.

W. E. Fitzmaurice C

BUCKINGHAM TOWN.

33 Henry VIII. Population 3,610.

G. 1660. Sir Richard Temple

John Donner

G. 1701. Sir E. Denton

Sir R. Temple

G. 1807. Hon. J. T. Grenville W

Hon. R. Neville . W

G. 1831. Gen. Sir G. Nugent Bt. C

Sir T. F. Fremantle C

G. 1832. Sir H. Verney . W 176

Sir T. F. Fremantle C 156
George Morgan . W 138

G. 1835. Sir T. F. Fremantle C

Sir H. Verney W

G. 1837. Sir T. F. Fremantle C 235

Sir H. Verney . W 166

Sir John Chetwode C 138

G. 1841. Sir T. F. Fremantle C

Sir J. Chetwode . C

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Suffolk.

4 James I. Population 12,544.

G. 1796 Sir C. Danvers

Lord Harvey

G. 1807. Lord C. Fitzroy W

Lord Templeton

G. 1831. Earl Jermyn . C

C. A. Fitzroy . W

G. 1832. Lord Chas. Fitzroy W 344

Earl Jermyn . C 272

F. Eagle . W 238

G. 1835. Earl Jermyn . C 317

Lord C. Fitzroy W 312

C. J. Bunbury . W 287

G. 1837. Lord C. Fitzroy W 289

Earl Jermyn . C 277

C. J. Bunbury . W 275

Hon. F. G. Calthorpe C 248

G. 1841. Earl Jermyn C 338

Lord C. Fitzroy . W 310

H. Twiss . C 296

R. Alston, jun. . W 266

BURY.

Lancashire.

2 William IV. Population 15,086.

G. 1832. Richard Walker . W 306
E. Grundy . . . R 153

G. 1835. R. Walker . W

G. 1837. Richard Walker W 242
J. P. Cobbett . R 96
Serjeant Spankie . C 87

G. 1841. R. Walker . W 326
H. Hardman . C 294

CALNE.

Wilts.

23 Edward I. Population 9,324.

G. 1660. Edward Bayntun
 William Ducket

G. 1802. Lord H. Petty . W
 Joseph Jekyll . W

G. 1807. Joseph Jekyll . W
 Henry Smith . W

G. 1831. T. B. Macaulay W

G. 1832. Earl of Kerry . W

G. 1836. Earl of Kerry . W

1836, vice Kerry.
 Hon. J. Fox Strangways W

G. 1837. Earl of Shelburne W

G. 1841. Earl of Shelburne W

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Edw. III. Population 164,509.

G. 1660. Thomas Wendy
 Isaac Thornton

G. 1701. Sir R. Cullen
 Lord Cutts

G. 1722. Sir J. H. Cotton
 Lord Harley

G. 1761. Lord Granby
 Lord Royston

G. 1780. Lord R. Manners C
 Hon. P. York . C

G. 1790. Charles York
 J. W. Adeane

May 1802. vice Adeane, deceased.
 Sir H. Peyton . W 1592
Lord C. Manners C 1500

G. 1802. Lord C. S. Manners C 1941
 Hon. C. P. Yorke C 1435
Hon. Thomas Brand W 559

G. 1807. Lord C. S. Manners C
 Rt. Hon. C. Yorke C

G. 1830. Lord F. G. Osborne W
 H. J. Adeane . W

G. 1831. H. J. Adeane . W	
R. G. Townley . W	
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G. 1832. Capt. C. P. Yorke C 3693	
R. G. Townley . W 3261	
J. W. Childers . W 2862	
H. J. Adeane . W 2850	
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G. 1835. Elliot Yorke . C 3871	
R. J. Eaton . C 3261	
R. G. Townley . W 3070	
J. W. Childers . W 2979	
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G. 1837. Hon. E. T. Yorke C	
Capt. R. J. Eaton . C	
R. G. Townley . W	
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G. 1841. Hon. E. T. Yorke C	
Capt. R. J. Eaton . C	
J. P. Allix . C	

CAMBRIDGE TOWN.

Edw. I. Population 24,453.

G. 1660. Sir Dudley North	
Sir Thomas Willis	
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G. 1701. Sir John Cotton	
Sir Henry Pickering	
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G. 1780. Benjamin Keene	
J. W. Adeane . W	
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G. 1802. Hon. E. Finch . C	
Robert Manners . C	
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G. 1807. Hon. E. Finch . C	
Robert Manners . C	

G. 1831. Marquis of Graham C	
Sir F. W. Trench . C	
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G. 1832. George Pryme . W 979	
T. Spring Rice . W 709	
Sir E. B. Sugden . C 540	

June 1834, vice Rice.

Thomas Spring Rice W 615	
Sir E. B. Sugden . C 593	

G. 1835. Thomas Spring Rice W 736	
George Pryme . W 693	
J. L. Knight . C 688	

G. 1837. Thomas Spring Rice W 690	
George Pryme . W 678	
J. L. Knight . C 614	
Hon. H. M. Sutton C 599	

Sept. 1839, vice Rice, created Lord Monteagle.

Hon. J. H. T. Sutton C 717	
T. Milner Gibson W 617	

May 1840, vice Sutton election void.

Sir Alexander C. Grant C 745	
Thomas Starkie . W 652	

G. 1841. Hon. J. H. T. Sutton C 744	
Sir A. C. Grant, Bt. C 719	
R. Foster, jun. . W 694	
Lord C. Russell . W 659	

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

1 James I.

G. 1660. George Monk	
Thomas Crouch	

G. 1688. Sir Robert Sawyer

*Isaac Newton

* Afterwards Sir Isaac.

G. 1761. Edward Finch

Thomas Townshend

G. 1780. James Mansfield W

Hon. John Townshend W

G. 1784. Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt C

Earl of Euston C

G. 1802. Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt C

Earl of Euston C

G. 1807. Earl of Euston . C 324

Sir Vicary Gibbs . C 313

Lord Palmerston . C 810

Lord Henry Petty . W 265

G. 1826 Sir J. S. Copley . C

Lord Palmerston . C

G. 1831. H. Goulburn . C 805

William Yates Peel C 804

Wm. Cavendish . W 630

Lord Palmerston . W 610

G. 1832. H. Goulburn . C

Sir C. M. Setton . C

G. 1835. Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn C

Hon. C. E. Law C

G. 1837. Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn C

Hon. C. E. Law C

G. 1841. Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn C

Hon. C. E. Law C

CANTERBURY.

Kent.

32 Edw. I. Population 14,986.

G. 1660. Sir Edward Maisters

Thomas Lovelace

G. 1678. William Lynch

Richard Mills

G. 1780. George Gipps . C

Charles Robinson . C

G. 1796. J. Baker . . W

S. E. Sawbridge . W

G. 1807. J. Baker . . W

E. Taylor . . W

G. 1818. S. R. Lushington C

Lord Clifton . C

G. 1826. S. R. Lushington C

Lord Clifton . C

G. 1831. Hon. R. Watson W

Lord Fordwich . W

G. 1832. Hon. R. Watson W 834

Lord Fordwich . W 802

**Sir Wm. Courtenay* 875

*Alias ТНОМ, the person who shot Lieut.

Bennett, 45th Reg. May 1838.

G. 1835. Lord A. Conyngham W 758
 Frederick Villiers W 660
S. R. Lushington C 658

G. 1837. James Bradshaw C 761
 Lord A. Conyngham W 755
 — *Gipps* C 751
H. Villiers W 698

G. 1841. Hon. G. P. S. Smythe C 823
 J. Bradshaw C 729
T. T. Hodges W 720

CARLISLE.

Cumberland.

3 Charles I. Population 36,084.

G. 1768. Lord E. Bentinck C
 George Musgrave C

G. 1796. John Curwen W
 Sir F. F. Vane C

G. 1820. Sir J. Graham, Bt. W
 John C. Curwen W

G. 1831. William James W
 P. H. Howard W

G. 1832. P. H. Howard W 478
 William James W 472
Sir J. Malcolm C 117

G. 1835. P. H. Howard W
 W. Marshall W

G. 1837. P. H. Howard W
 William Marshall W

G. 1841. P. H. Howard W 419
 W. Marshall W 345
Sergeant Goulburn C 296

CHATHAM.

Kent.

2 William IV. Population 19,000.

G. 1832. William L. Maberly W 317
Erskine Perry R 210

June 1834. Capt. G. S. Byng W 262
 — *Ching* 192

G. 1835. Sir J. P. Beresford C 306
Capt. G. S. Byng W 288

G. 1837. Hon Capt G. S. Byng W

G. 1841. Hon. G. S. Byng W 466
Lord Dufferin C 234

CHELTEMHAM.

Gloucestershire.

William IV. Population 22,942.

G. 1832. Hon. C. F. Berkeley W

G. 1835. Hon. C. F. Berkeley W 411
W. Gaskell C 25

G. 1837. Hon. C. F. Berkeley W 632
J. Peel C 298

G. 1841. Hon. C. F. Berkeley W 750
J. A. Gardiner C 638

CHESHIRE.

G. 1660. Sir G. Booth		
Thomas Mainwaring		
—————		
G. 1761. Thomas Cholmondeley		
Samuel Egerton		
—————		
G. 1790. Sir R. S. Cotton		
John Crewe		
—————		
G. 1807. Thomas Cholmondeley		
Davies Davenport		
—————		
G. 1831. Lord Belgrave	W	
George Wilbraham	W	
—————		
NORTH DIVISION.		
Population 217,660.		
G. 1832. E. J. Stanley	W	2556
W. T. Egerton	C	2428
Ad. Tollemache	W	1516
—————		
G. 1837. E. J. Stanley	W	
W. T. Egerton	C	
—————		
G. 1841. W. T. Egerton	C	2762
C. Legh	C	2635
Hon. E. J. Stanley	W	2196
—————		
SOUTH DIVISION.		
Population 177,850.		
G. 1832. George Wilbraham	W	2661
Earl Grosvenor	W	2406
Sir P. G. Egerton	C	2297

G. 1837. Sir P. G. Egerton	C	3135
George Wilbraham	W	3015
E. Corbett	C	2646
—————		
G. 1841. Sir P. G. Egerton	C	3089
J. Tollemache	C	3019
G. Wilbraham	W	2336

CHESTER CITY.

34 Hen. VIII. Population 21,363.

G. 1660. John Ratcliff		
William Ince		
—————		
G. 1784. Hon. T. Grosvenor	W	
R. W. Bootle	W	
—————		
G. 1812. Thomas Grosvenor	W	
J. Egerton	C	
—————		
G. 1818. Lord Belgrave	W	
Thomas Grosvenor	W	
—————		
G. 1826. Lord Belgrave	W	
Hon. R. Grosvenor	W	
—————		
G. 1831. Lord R. Grosvenor	W	
F. C. Offley	W	
—————		
G. 1832. Lord R. Grosvenor	W	1166
John Jervis	W	1053
J. F. Maddocks	W	499
—————		
G. 1835. Lord R. Grosvenor	W	
John Jervis	W	
—————		
G. 1837. Lord R. Grosvenor	W	1232
John Jervis	W	1109
Hon. F. D. Ryder	C	352

G. 1841. Lord R. Grosvenor W
John Jervis W

CHICHESTER.

Sussex.

23 Edw. I. Population 14,630.

G. 1660. Henry Pecham
William Cawley

G. 1761. Lord George Lennox
John Page

G. 1784. G. W. Thomas
Thomas Steele C

G. 1826. Lord G. Lennox W
W. S. Poyntz C

G. 1831. Lord Arthur Lennox W
John Abel Smith W

G. 1832. Lord Arthur Lennox W 707
John Abel Smith W 456
William P. Carter 263

G. 1835. Lord Arthur Lennox W 486
John Abel Smith W 421
John M. Cobbett R 121

G. 1837. John Abel Smith W 490
Lord Arthur Lennox W 387
John M. Cobbett R 252

G. 1841. John Abel Smith W
Lord Arthur Lennox C

M

CHIPPENHAM.

Wiltshire.

23 Edw. I. Population 23,297.

G. 1660. Edward Hungerford
Edward Poole

G. 1741. Sir Edward Thomas
Edward Bayntun Rolt

G. 1802. James Dawkins . 108
Charles Brooke . 59
John Maitland . 57

G. 1806. John Maitland . 59
Charles Brooke . 58
James Dawkins . 53

G. 1831. Joseph Neeld . C 96
F. G. Boldero . C 60
G. H. F. Talbot . W 39

G. 1832. Joseph Neeld . C 139
W. H. F. Talbot . W 132
Thomas Mayne . 40

G. 1835. Joseph Neeld . C
Capt. H. G. Boldero C

G. 1837. Joseph Neeld . C
Capt. H. G. Boldero C

G. 1841. Joseph Neeld . C 166
Capt. H. G. Boldero C 129
W. J. Lisley . W 96

CHRISTCHURCH.

Hampshire.

Population 7828.

- G. 1832. G. Wm. Tapps . W

 G. 1835. Sir G. W. Tapps, Bt. W

 G. 1837. Rt. Hon. G. H. Rose C 116
Col. Cameron . W 105

 G. 1841. Rt. Hon. G. H. Rose C

CIRENCESTER.

Gloucestershire.

13 Eliz. Population 5420.

- G. 1660. Richard Honour
 John George

 G. 1741. Thomas Master
 Henry Bathurst

 G. 1790. Lord Apsley . W
 Richard Master . W

 G. 1802. M. H. Beach . W 365
 Sir Robert Preston . W 274
J. Howell . C 225

 G. 1831. Lord Apsley . C
 Joseph Cripps . C

 G. 1832. J. W. Cripps . C
 Lord R. Somerset . C

 G. 1835. Joseph Cripps . C 484
 Lord R. Somerset . C 405
Thomas D Whalley W 91

- G. 1837. Joseph Cripps . C
 T. W. C. Master . C

- G. 1841. J. W. Cripps . C
 T. W. C. Master . C

CLITHEROE.

Lancashire.

1 Eliz. Population 8915.

- G. 1780. Thomas Lister
 John Parker

 G. 1832. John Fort . . W 167
John Irving . . C 124

 G. 1835. John Fort . . W

 G. 1837. John Fort . . W 165
 ——— *Whalley* . C 156

 G. 1841. J. Wilson . . W 175
E. Cardwell . . C 170

 1842. March, vice Wilson unseated by
 petition.
 E. Cardwell . . C

COCKERMOUTH.

Cumberland.

23 Edw. I and 16 Chas I. Pop.
35,076.

- G 1660. Richard Tolson
 Wilfrid Lawson

 G. 1832. F. L. B. Dykes . W 187
 H. A. Aglionby . W 153
A. Green . . W 124

G. 1835. H. A. Aglionby . W 192	G. 1832. Richard Sanderson C 648
F. L. B. Dykes . W 145	D. W. Harvey . R 411
<i>Edward Horsman</i> . W 113	<i>Wm. Mayhew</i> . W 272
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G. 1837. H. A. Aglionby . W	G. 1835. Richard Sanderson C 637
Edward Horsman . W	Sir G. H. Smyth . C 568
<hr/>	
1840. June, vice Horsman.	<i>H. Tuffnell</i> . W 505
Edward Horsman . W 117	G. 1837. Richard Sanderson C 472
<i>Colonel Wyndham</i> . C 91	Sir G. H. Smyth . C 435
<hr/>	
G. 1841. H. A. Aglionby . W 129	<i>Mr. Todd</i> . W 306
Edward Horsman . W 127	G. 1841. Richard Sanderson C
<i>General Wyndham</i> C 100	Sir G. H. Smyth . C

COLCHESTER.

Essex.

23 Edw. I. Population 17,790.

G. 1660. Sir H Grimston	
John Shaw	
<hr/>	
G. 1701. Sir Isaac Rebow	
Sir Thomas Cook	
<hr/>	
G. 1784 Sir Edmund Affleck	
Christopher Potter	
<hr/>	
G. 1796. Robert Thornton	W
Lord Muncaster	C
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G. 1807. R. H. Davis	C
Robert Thornton	W
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G. 1820. Daniel Whittle Harvey	R
James B. Wildman	W
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G. 1831. William Mayhew	W
Daniel Whittle Harvey	R

CORNWALL.

Henry III. Population 165,634.

G. 1660. John Trelawney	
John Coriton	
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G. 1741. Sir John St. Aubin	
Sir William Carew	
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G. 1831. E. W. W. Pendarves	W
Sir C. Lemon, Bart.	W
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WEST DIVISION.	
Population 175,634.	
G. 1832. E. W. W. Pendarves	W
Sir C. Lemon, Bart.	W
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G. 1835. E. W. W. Pendarves	W
Sir C. Lemon, Bart.	W
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G. 1837. E. W. W. Pendarves	W
Sir C. Lemon, Bart.	W

G. 1841. E. W. W. Pendarves W
Lord Boscawen Rose C

1841. vice Rose, a peer
Sir C. Lemon, Bt. W

EAST DIVISION.

G. 1832. Sir W. Molesworth R
W. L. S. Trelawny W

G. 1835. Sir W. Molesworth R
Sir W. L. S. Trelawny W

G. 1837. Lord Eliot . C 2430
Sir R. Hussy Vivian W 2294
Sir W. Trelawny W 2250

G. 1841. Lord Eliot . C 3006
W. Rashleigh . C 2801
J. S. Trelawny W 1647

Sept. 1841. vice Lord Eliot appointed
Secretary for Ireland.
Lord Eliot . . C

COVENTRY.

Warwickshire.

26 Edward I. Population 31028.

G. 1660. John Beak
Richard Hopkins

G. 1701. Sir C. Hales
Edward Hopkins

G. 1768. Hon. H. S. Conway
Hon. A. Archer

G. 1784. Sir S. Gideon, Bart.
John Wilmot

G. 1802. Capt. F. W. Barlow C 1197
N. Jefferys . . C 1190
Wilberforce Bird W 1182
Peter Moore . . W 1162

G. 1807. William Mills . W 312
Peter Moore . . W 310
H. C. Montgomery C 84
William Shaw . . C 82

G. 1820. Edward Ellice . W
Peter Moore . . W

G. 1831. Edward Ellice . W
H. Bytton Bulwer W

G. 1832. Edward Ellice W 1613
H. L. Bulwer . . W 1607
T. B. Fyler . . C 371
Morgan Thomas . C 366

April 1833, vice Ellice.
Edward Ellice . . W 1509
Morgan Thomas . C 1206
John M. Cobbett R 89

G. 1835. Williams Williams W 1865
Edward Ellice . . W 1601
Morgan Thomas C 1566

G. 1837. Edward Ellice W 1778
William Williams W 1748
Morgan Thomas . C 1511
— Hill . . C 1393
John Bell . . R 43

G. 1841. W. Williams W 1870
Hon. E. Ellice . . W 1829
Thomas Weir . . C 1283

CRICKLADE.

Wiltshire.

28 Edward I. Population 13,165.

- G. 1660. Henry Dunch
Edward Masklyn
- G. 1701. Sir Stephen Fox
Edward Dunch
- G. 1784. C. W. Cox
Robert Adamson
- G. 1802. Thomas Eastcourt W 289
Lord Porchester . W 242
Colonel G. A. Pollen C 135
- G. 1831. Robert Gordon . W
Thomas Calley . W
- G. 1832. R. Gordon . W
Thomas Calley . W
- G. 1835. R. Gordon . W
J. Neeld . C
- G. 1837. John Neeld . C 736
Ambrose Goddard . C 736
Hon. H. T. Howard W 719
- G. 1841. J. Neeld . C
Hon. H. T. Howard W

CUMBERLAND.

Henry III. Population, 82,378.

- G. 1660. Lord Howard
Sir Wilford Lawson
M 2

1741. Sir James Lowther
Sir James Pennington
- G. 1768. Henry Curwen . W
Sir James Lowther C
- G. 1796. Sir H. Fletcher Bart.
John Lowther . C
- G. 1807. John Lowther . C
Hon. Viscount Morpeth W
- G. 1831. Hon. Sir J. Graham W
William Blamire . W

WEST DIVISION.

- G. 1832. Lord Lowther . C 1885
Edward Stanley . C 1698
H. Curwen . W 1609
1838. March, vice Lord Lowther.
Samuel Irton . C 1682
F. Aglionby . W 1601
- G. 1835. Edward Stanley C 1899
Samuel Irton . C 1881
Major F. Aglionby W 1582
- G. 1837. Edward Stanley C
Samuel Irton . C
- G. 1841 Edward Stanley C
Samuel Irton . C

EAST DIVISION.

Population, 95,445.

- G. 1832. Sir J. R. G. Graham W
William Blamire . W

- G. 1835. Sir J. R. G. Graham W
 William Blamire . W
-
1836. Sept. vice Blamire.
 William James . W
-
- G. 1837. Major F. Aglionby W 2294
 William James . W 2124
Sir J. R. G. Graham C 1605
-
1840. vice Aglionby deceased.
 Hon. Charles Howard W
-
- G. 1841. Hon. C. W. Howard W 2085
 William James . W 1986
Capt W. Stephenson C 1905

DARTMOUTH.

Devonshire.

Edw. I. Population 4597.

- G. 1660. John Hale
 John Frederick
-
- G. 1698. Sir Joseph Herne
 Frederick Herne
-
- G. 1784. Arthur Holdsworth
 Richard Hopkins
-
- G. 1802 A. H. Holdsworth C
 Edward Bastard . C
-
- G. 1831. A. H. Holdsworth C
 Capt. John Bastard C
-
- G. 1832. Col. Sir J. H. Seale W

- G. 1835 Col. Sir J. H. Seale W
-
- G. 1837. Col. Sir J. H. Seale W
-
- G. 1841. Col. Sir J. H. Seale W

DERBYSHIRE.

Edw. III.

- G. 1660. Lord Cavendish . W
 Philip Frechmill . C
-
- G. 1741. Lord Hartington
 Sir N. Curzon
-
- G. 1796. Edward M. Mundy C
 Lord J. Cavendish W
-
- G. 1807. Edward M. Mundy C
 Lord G. A.H. Cavendish W
-
- G. 1830 Ld. G.A.H. Cavendish W
 F. Mundy . C
-
- G. 1831. Lord Cavendish W
 Hon. G. J. V. Vernon W
-
- SOUTH DIVISION.
 Population 143,619.
- G. 1832. G. J. V. Vernon W 3036
 Lord Waterpark W 2839
Sir R. Gresley C 1952
-
- G. 1835. Sir Geo. Crewe, Bt. C 2617
 Sir Roger Gresley, Bt. C 2495
Hon G. J. V. Vernon W 1961
Lord Waterpark W 1910

G. 1837 Sir Geo. Crewe, Bt. C
Francis Hurt . C

G. 1841. C. R. Colville . C 3189
E. M. Mundy . C 3183
M. Gisborne . W 2357
Lord Waterpark . W 2291

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 118,583.

G. 1832. Lord Cavendish W 3388
Thomas Gisborne W 2386
Sir George Sitwell C 1183

G. 1835. Hon. G.H. Cavendish W
Thomas Gisborne W

G. 1837. Hn. G.H. Cavendish W 2816
William Evans . W 2422
G. Arkwright . C 1983

G. 1841. Hn. G. H. Cavendish W
William Evans . W

DERBY.

Derbyshire.

Edw. I. Population 35,015.

G. 1660. Roger Alestree
John Dalton

G. 1741. John Stanhope . W
Lord J. Cavendish . W

G. 1796. Lord G. Cavendish W
Edward Coke . W

G. 1807. Edward Coke . W
William Cavendish W

G. 1831. Hn.H F.C.Cavendish W
Edward Strutt . W

G. 1832. Edward Strutt . W 884
H. F. Cavendish . W 716
Sir C. Colville . C 430

G 1835. Edward Strutt W 903
Hon. J. G. Ponsonby W 724
Hon. F. Curzon C 525

G. 1837. Edward Strutt W 836
Hon. J. G. Ponsonby W 791
Hon. F. Curzon C 525
C. R. Colville C 456

G. 1841. Edward Strutt . W 891
Hon. J. G. Ponsonby W 789
Chandos Pole . C 589

DEVIZES.

Wiltshire.

Edw. I. Population 22,130.

G. 1660. William Lewis
Robert Aldworth

G. 1790. Henry Addington
Joshua Smith

G. 1802. Rt.Hon. H. Addington C
Joshua Smith . C

G. 1807. Joshua Smith . C
T. G. Estcourt . C

G. 1831. John Pearse . C.
G. W. Taylor . C

G. 1832. Wadham Locke . W 216
Montague Gore . W 166
Sir Philip Durham C 94

G. 1835. Wadham Locke . W 240
Sir Philip Durham . C 154
Hon. D. P. Bouverie W 96

1835. November, vice Locke deceased.
T. H. Estcourt . C 167
Captain J. Dundas W 145

G. 1837. T. H. S. B. Estcourt C
Capt. J. W. Dundas W

1838. March, vice Dundas.
Capt. J. Dundas . W 109
G. H. W. Heneage C 102

G. 1841. G. W. H. Heneage C
T. H. S. Sotheron . C

DEVONPORT.

Devonshire.

Wm. IV. Population 44,454.

G. 1832. Sir George Grey W 1178
Edward Codrington W 891
— *Leach* . C 575

G. 1835. Edw. Codrington W 1114
Sir George Grey W 956
G. R. Dawson . C 764

G. 1837. Sir E. Codrington W
Sir G. Grey, Bt. W

1840. Jan. vice Codrington, resigned.
William Tuffnell W 1035
Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson C 803

G. 1841. H. Tuffnell . W 966
Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey W 932
Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson C 780

DEVONSHIRE.

Edw. III. and Wm. IV.

G. 1660. Sir John Northcott
George Monk

G. 1747. Sir W. Courtney
Sir R. W. Bampfylde

G. 1784. John Rolle
John P. Bastard W

G. 1807. J. P. Bastard . W
Sir L. Palk, Bt. . W

G. 1818. Lord Ebrington W
E. P. Bastard . W

G. 1826. Sir T. D. Acland C
E. P. Bastard . W

G. 1831. Viscount Ebrington W
Rt. Hon. Lord J. Russell W

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 190,867.

G. 1832. Viscount Ebrington W
Hon. N. Fellowes W

G. 1835. Viscount Ebrington W
 Hon. N. Fellowes W

G. 1837. Viscount Ebrington W
 Sir T. D. Acland C

1839. March, vice Ebrington, Lord
 Lieutenant of Ireland.
 L. W. Buck . C 3720
 J. W. Buller . W 3240

G. 1841. Sir T. D. Acland C
 L. W. Buck . C

SOUTH DIVISION.
 Population 342,963.

G. 1832. Lord John Russell W 3782
 Crocker Bulteel W 3684
 Sir J. Y. Buller C 3217

G. 1835. Lord John Russell W
 Sir J. B. Y. Buller C

1835, May, vice Lord J. Russell.
 M. E. N. Parker C 3765
 Lord John Russell W 3128

G. 1837. Sir J. Y. Buller C 4975
 M. E. N. Parker C 4671
 J. C. Bulteel W 3744

G. 1841. Sir J. Y. Buller, Bt. C
 Lord Courtenay C

DORCHESTER.

Dorsetshire.

Edw. I. Population 3033.

G. 1660. Daniel Hollis
 John Whiteway

G. 1688. Gerard Napier
 John Trenchard

G. 1768. Hon. John Damer
 William Ewer

G. 1806. Hon. C. Ashley . C
 Francis Fane . C

G. 1831. Robert Williams . C
 Hon. H. A. Cooper C

G. 1832. Robert Williams C
 Hon. A. H. A. Cooper C

G. 1835. Hon. A. H. A. Cooper C
 Robert Williams, jun. C

G. 1837. Hon. A. H. A. Cooper C
 Robert Williams, jun. C

G. 1841. Hon. A. H. A. Cooper C
 Sir J. R. G. Graham C

1841. Sept., vice Graham appointed
 Secretary of the Home Depart-
 ment.
 Sir J. R. G. Graham C

DORSETSHIRE.

Edw. III. and Wm. IV. Pop. 174,743.

G. 1660. J. F. James
 Robert Coker

G. 1802. Wm. M. Pitt
 F. J. Brown

DROITWICH.

Worcestershire.

Edward I. Population 17,465.

G. 1660. Samuel Sandys		
Henry Coventry		
<hr/>		
G. 1708. Edward Jefferys		
Richard Foley		
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G. 1727. Thomas Winnington	W	
Richard Foley		W
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G. 1802. Hon. A. Foley	W	
Sir E. Winnington		W
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G. 1831. J. H. H. Foley	W	
Sir F. E. Winnington		W
<hr/>		
G. 1832. J. H. H. Foley	W	
<hr/>		
G. 1835. John Barneby	C 125	
J. H. H. Foley		W 124
<hr/>		
G. 1837. Capt. J. S. Pakington	C	
<hr/>		
G. 1841. Capt. J. S. Pakington	C	

DUDLEY.

Worcestershire.

William IV. Population 23,043.

G. 1832. Sir John Campbell	W 318	
Sir Horace St. Paul		C 229
<hr/>		
1834. vice Campbell		
Thomas Hawkes	C 323	
Sir John Campbell		W 254

G. 1835. Thomas Hawkes	C 360	
Capt. Forbes, R. N.		W 279
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G. 1837. Thomas Hawkes	C 385	
Merryweather Turner		W 289
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G. 1841. Thomas Hawkes	C 436	
J. A. Smith		W 189

DURHAM COUNTY.

Henry III. Population.

G. 1669. Matthew Fetherston		
William Bowes		
<hr/>		
G. 1701. William Lambton		
Lionel Vane		
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G. 1761. Robert Shafto		
Frederick Vane		
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G. 1790. Rowland Burton	C	
Ralph Milbanke		W
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1807. Sir Ralph Milbanke	W 298	
Sir H. V. Tempest		C 269
Cuthbert Ellison		W 234
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G. 1820. J. G. Lambton	W	
Hon. W. J. F. V. Poulett		W
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G. 1831. William Russell	W	
Sir H. Williamson, Bart.		W
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SOUTH DIVISION.		
Population 113,731.		
G. 1832. * Joseph Pease jun.	W 2273	
John Bowes		W 2218
R. D. Shafto		W 1841
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* A member of the society of friends.		

G. 1835. J. Pease, jun. W	G. 1747. Henry Lambton W 737
J. Bowes W	John Tempest C 581
—————	<i>Robert Wharton</i> W 538
G. 1837. Joseph Pease, jun. W	G. 1761. John Tempest C 705
John Bowes C	Henry Lambton W 546
—————	<i>R. Gowland</i> C 526
G. 1841. Lord H. Vane W 2578	December 1761, vice Lambton deceased.
J. Bowes W 2512	Major Gowland C 776
<i>James Farrer</i> C 1739	<i>John Lambton</i> W 752
—————	—————
NORTH DIVISION.	G. 1774. John Tempest C 386
Population 200,546.	Gneral Lambton W 325
G. 1832. Hedworth Lambton W 2558	<i>Ralph Milbanke</i> W 248
Sir H. Williamson W 2182	—————
<i>E. R. G. Braddyll</i> C 1670	G. 1800. M. A. Taylor C 464
—————	Matthew Russell W 360
G. 1835. Hon. H. Lambton W	<i>George Baker</i> W 7
Sir H. Williamson Bt. W	—————
—————	G. 1802. John Lambton W 530
G. 1837. H. Lambton W 2358	Richard Wharton W 409 517
Hon. H. T. Liddell C 2323	<i>M. A. Taylor</i> C 498
<i>Sir W. Chaytor</i> W 2062	—————
—————	G. 1804. R. C. D. Shafto C 325
G. 1841. Hon. H. Lambton W	Francis Tweedel 289
Hon. T. H. Liddell C	<i>Charles Spearman</i> 13
—————	—————
DURHAM CITY.	1813. George Allen C 440
Charles II. Population 10,125.	<i>George Baker</i> W 360
G. 1679. Sir R. Loyd	—————
William Blackiston	G. 1818. M. A. Taylor C 437
—————	Richard Wharton W 347
G. 1701. Sir H. Bellasyse	<i>George Allen</i> C 27
Charles Montague	Allen retired before the Poll.
—————	—————
April 1823. Sir H. Hardinge C 249	April 1823. Sir H. Hardinge C 249
<i>H. Lambton</i> W 66	<i>H. Lambton</i> W 66

Feb. 1828. Sir H. Hardinge C 239
 — Robertson W 76

G. 1830. M. A. Taylor . C 546
 Sir Roger Gresley, Bt. C 486
 W. R. C. Chaytor W 436

March, 1831. W. R. C. Chaytor W 495
 Hon Arthur Trevor C 470

G. 1831. Sir W.R. Chaytor, Bt. W
 Hon. A. Trevor . C

G. 1832. W. C. Harland . W 439
 W. R. C. Chaytor . W 403
 Hon. A. Trevor . C 383

G. 1835. Hon. A. Trevor . C 473
 W. C. Harland . W 433
 T. C. Granger . W 350

G. 1837. Hon. Arthur Trevor C 465
 Wm. C. Harland . W 373
 T. C. Granger . W 371

G. 1841. Captain R. Fitzroy C
 T. C. Granger . W

ESSEX.

Henry III.

G. 1660. John Bramston
 Edward Turner

G. 1701. Sir F. Masham
 Sir C. Barrington

G. 1727. Lord Castlemaine
 Sir Robert Addy

N

G. 1768. John Luther
 Sir William Maynard

G. 1812. J. A. Houblon . C
 Chas. Callis Western W

G. 1830. Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bt. C
 C. C. Western . W

G. 1831. C. C. Western . W 2367
 Hon. W. L. Wellesley W 2250
 Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bt. C 1707

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 168,090.

G. 1832. Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bt. C 2448
 Alexander Baring . C 2280
 C. C. Western . W 2244
 Thomas Brand . W 1840

April, 1835. vice Baring, a Peer.
 J. Payne Elwes . C 2406
 — Disney . W 1357

G. 1835. Sir J. T. Tyrell C
 Alexander Baring . C

G. 1837. Sir J. T. Tyrell . C
 C. G. Round . C

G. 1841. Sir J. T. Tyrell . C
 C. G. Round . C

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 168,905.

G. 1832. R. H. Dare . C 2088
 T. B. Lennard . W 1538
 W. L. Wellesley . W 1432

G. 1835 R. W. H. Dare . C 2200	G. 1831. Sir C. Cockerell . W 208	
T. W. Bramston . . C 2118	Thomas Hudson . . W 157	
<i>C. E. Bramfill</i> . . W 1011	<i>Lord Kennedy</i> . . C 136	
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June 1836. vice Dare, deceased.	G. 1832. Sir C. Cockerell . W 234	
George Palmer . . C 2103	Thomas Hudson . . W 212	
<i>C. E. Bramfill</i> . . W 1627	<i>Peter Borthwick</i> . . C 126	
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G. 1837. T. W. Bramston . C 2511	G. 1835. Sir C. Cockerell . W	
George Palmer . . C 2260	Peter Borthwick . . C	
<i>C. E. Bramfill</i> . . W 1550	<hr/>	
G. 1841. T. W. Bramston . C 2310	Feb. 1837. vice Cockerell deceased.	
George Palmer . . C 2230	G. R. Bowles . . C 165	
<i>R. Gardner Alston</i> . W 583	<i>Lord M. C. Hill</i> . . W 140	

EVEESHAM.

Worcestershire.

Edw. VI. and James I. Pop. 3991.

G. 1660. Sir Thomas Rouse	G. 1837. G. B. Rushout . C 168	
John Egioko	Peter Borthwick . . C 166	
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G. 1701. Sir James Rushout	<i>Lord M. C. Hill</i> . . W 166	
Henry Parker	<hr/>	
G. 1780. Sir John Rushout	G. 1841. Lord M. C. Hill . W 188	
W. Boughton Rose	Peter Borthwick . . C 161	
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G. 1796. C. Thelluson	<i>G. B. Rushout</i> . . C 137	
Thomas Thompson . . .	<hr/>	
G. 1802 Charles Thelluson . 222	EXETER.	
Crawford Bruce . . 215	Devonshire.	
<i>H. Howarth</i> . . 180	Edw. VI. Population 31,333.	
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G. 1807. William Manning . 494	G. 1660. John Maynard	
Sir M. M. Lopez . . 334	Thomas Bampfylde	
<i>H. Howarth</i> . . 320	<hr/>	
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G. 1826. Sir C. Cockerell . W	G. 1701. Sir Edward Seymour	
E. Protheroe, jun. . W	John Snell	
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G. 1741. Sir H. Northcote	G. 1784. John Baring . W	
Humphry Sydenham	Sir Chas. W. Bampfylde W	

G. 1790. James Buller . C
 John Baring . W

G. 1802. James Buller . C 786
 Sir C. W. Bampfylde W 637
 Edmund Granger . C 444

G. 1818 William Courtenay
 R. W. Newman

G. 1831. J. W. Buller . W 753
 L. W. Buck . C 548
 Edward Divett . W 379

G. 1832. J. W. Buller . W 1616
 Edward Divett . W 1121
 W. W. Follett . C 985

G. 1835. Sir W. W. Follett C 1425
 Edward Divett . W 1176
 J. W. Buller . W 1029

G. 1837. Sir W. W. Follett C
 Edward Divett . W

G. 1841. Sir W. W. Follett C 1302
 Edward Divett . W 1192
 Lord Lovaine . C 1119

Sept. 1841. vice Follett made Solicitor
 General.
 Sir W. W. Follett

EYE.

Suffolk.

Elizabeth. Population 7206.

G. 1660. Charles Cornwallis
 George Reeve

G. 1701. Sir Joseph Jekyll
 Spencer Compton

G. 1802. Hon. Adl. Cornwallis C 114
 James Cornwallis . C 114
 Thomas Cobb . W 15
 George F. Stratton W 15

G. 1832. Sir E. Kerrison, Bt. C

G. 1835. Sir E. Kerrison, Bt. C

G. 1837. Sir E. Kerrison, Bt. C

G. 1841. Sir E. Kerrison, Bt. C

FINSBURY.

Middlesex.

Wm. IV. Population 224,839.

G. 1832. Robert Grant . W 4278
 R. Spankie . W 2842
 C. Babbage . W 2311
 Thomas Wakley . R 2151
 C. Temple . C 787

June 1834, vice Grant.

T. S. Duncombe . R 2514
 Henry Pownall . C 1915
 Thomas Wakley . R 695
 C. Babbage . W 379

G. 1835. Thos S. Duncombe R 4497
 Thomas Wakley . R 3359
 R. Spankie . C 2332
 H. W. Hobhouse . W 1817

G. 1837. Thomas Wakley R 4957
 Thomas S. Duncombe R 4895
 Dudley M. Percival C 2470

G. 1841. Thomas Wakley R
Thos. S. Duncombe R

FROME.

Somersetshire.

William IV. Population 25,644.

G. 1832. Thomas Sheppard W 163
Sir T. M. Champneys C 100

G. 1835. Thomas Sheppard C 100
M. Bridge . . . W 88
Sir C. Boyle . . . W 62

G. 1837. Thomas Sheppard C 124
Sir C. Boyle . . . W 120

G. 1841. Thomas Sheppard C 154
Wm. J. Sturch . . . W 138

GATESHEAD.

Durham.

William IV. Population 19,750.

G. 1832. William C. Rippon W

G. 1835. William C. Rippon W

G. 1837. W. Cuthbert Rippon W 236
J. Williamson . . . C 151

G. 1841. William Hutt . . . W

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

G. 1660. Benjamin Throgmorton
John Howe

G. 1701. Maynard Colchester
Richard Cocks

G. 1741. Thomas Chester
Norbone Berkeley W

G. 1802. Hon. G. C. Berkeley W
Marquis of Worcester C

G. 1807. Hon. G. C. Berkeley W
Lord R. E. H. Somerset C

1831. Sir B. W. Guise, Bart. W
Hon. H. G. F. Moreton W

WEST DIVISION.

Population 224,096.

G. 1832. G. C. G. F. Berkeley W 3153
A. H. Moreton . . . W 2996
Lord E. Somerset C 2962

G. 1835. G. C. G. F. Berkeley W
Marquis of Worcester C

1836. January, vice Marquis of Worcester, now Duke of Beaufort.
R. B. Hale . . . C

G. 1837. G. C. G. F. Berkeley W
R. B. Hale . . . C

G. 1841. G. C. G. F. Berkeley W
R. B. Hale . . . C

EAST DIVISION.

Population 187,210.

G. 1832. Sir B. W. Guise W 3311
H. G. F. Moreton W 3184
C. W. B. Codrington C 2672

August 1834. vice Guise deceased.
 C. W. B. Codrington C 2779
 C. H. T. Leigh W 2709

G. 1835. C. W. B. Codrington C
 Hon. A. H. Moreton W

G. 1837. C. W. B. Codrington C
 Hon. A. H. Moreton W

G. 1841. C. W. B. Codrington C
 Hon. F. Charteris C

GLOUCESTER.

Edward I. Population 26,838.

1660. Sir Edward Massey
 Evan Says

G. 1727. Charles Selwyn
 Benjamin Bathurst

G. 1784. Sir C. Barrow, Bart.
 John Webb . . . W

G. 1806. Henry Howard W
 Robert Morris . . . W

1807. Robert Morris . . . W

G. 1818. Edward Webb . . . W
 R. B. Cooper . . . C
 Captain Berkeley . . . W

G. 1830. John Philpotts . . . W
 Edward Webb . . . W

N 2

G. 1831. Captain Berkeley W 652
 Edward Webb . . . W 634
 John Philpotts . . . W 249

G. 1832. M. F. Berkeley . . . W 684
 John Philpotts . . . W 658
 H. T. Hope . . . C 549

April 1833. vice Berkeley.
 Henry T. Hope . . . 566
 M. F. Berkeley . . . 467

G. 1835. M. F. F. Berkeley W 708
 Henry T. Hope . . . C 621
 John Philpotts . . . W 598
 William Cother . . . C 402

G. 1837 Henry T. Hope . . . C 727
 John Philpotts . . . W 719
 M. F. F. Berkeley W 630

May 1838. vice Hope.
 Henry Thomas Hope C 685
 Colonel E. Webb . . . W 579

G. 1841. J. Philpotts . . . W 745
 Hon F. M. Berkeley W 728
 H. T. Hope . . . C 641
 Viscount Loftus . . . C 607

GRANTHAM.

Lincolnshire.

Edw. IV. Population 7427.

G. 1660. John Newton
 William Ellis

G. 1713. Sir John Thorold		
Sir John Brownlow		
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G. 1761. Lord Geo. Manners	W	
Sir John Cust	.	C
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G. 1796. Simon Yorke	.	C
G. Sutton	.	C
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G. 1802. Thos. Thornton	.	C 444
Sir W. E. Welby	.	C 434
<i>John Manners</i>	.	W 406
<i>Hon. A. B. Danvers</i>		W 339
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G. 1807. Thomas Thornton	C	420
Sir W. E. Welby	.	C 411
<i>Sir W. Manners</i>	.	W 352
<i>Sir G. Heathcote</i>	.	C 340
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G. 1826. Hon F. J. Tollemache	C	
M. Cholmeley	.	W
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G. 1831. Glynne Earle Welby	C	
James Hughes	.	W
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G. 1832. A. G. Tollemache	C	388
Glynne Earle Welby	C	303
<i>Sir M. Cholmeley</i>		W 241
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G. 1835. A. G. Tollemache	C	351
G E. Welby	.	C 351
<i>G. F. Holt</i>	.	W 149
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G. 1837. Glynne Earle Welby	C	398
Hon. A. G. Tollemache	C	308
— <i>Turner</i>	.	W 291
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G. 1841 G. E. Welby	.	C
Hon. A. G. Tollemache	C	

GREENWICH.

Kent.

William IV. Pop. 65,917.

G. 1832. J. W. D. Dundas	W	1631
E. G. Barnard	.	W 1444
<i>J. Angerstein</i>	.	W 1024
— <i>Hammond</i>	.	51
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G. 1835. J. Angerstein	.	W 1826
E. G. Barnard	.	W 1102
<i>M. W. Attwood</i>	.	C 1063
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G. 1837. M. W. Attwood	C	1368
E. G. Barnard	.	W 1194
<i>Captain Napier</i>	.	R 1158
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G. 1841 Capt. D. Dundas	.	W 1757
E. G. Barnard	.	W 1683
<i>Sir. G. Cockburn</i>	.	C 1327

GREAT GRIMSBY.

Lincolnshire.

Edw. I. Pop. 6836.

G. 1660. William Wray		
Edward King		
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G. 1741. Robert Knight		
William Locke		
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G. 1784. Dudley Long		
John Harrison		
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G. 1802. Colonel Loft	.	146
A Boucherett	.	144
<i>R. Sewell</i>	.	143
<i>William Mellish</i>	.	143

G. 1807. W. Ellice . . . 141
 Hon. C. A. Pelham . . . 138
Colonel Loft . . . 137
Hon. G. A. Pelham . . . 122

G. 1831. George Harris . . C 200
 J. V. Shelley . . . C 192
R. H. Gronow . . . W 187
W. H. Hobhouse . . . W 173

G. 1832. Capt. Wm. Maxfield W 298
Lord Loughborough C 158

G. 1835. E. Heneage . . W 260
Sir. A. Grant . . . C 227

G. 1837. E. Heneage . . W

G. 1841. E. Heneage . . W

GUILDFORD

Surrey.

Edw. I. Pop. 23,085

G. 1660. Sir. R. Onslow . . C
 Arthur Onslow . . . C

G. 1747. Sir. J. Elwill
 Richard Onslow

G. 1790. Hon. J. C. Norton W 141
 Hon. T. Onslow . . . C 90
P. Botham . . . C 85

G. 1806. Hon. T. Onslow . . C 155
 G. H. Sumner . . . C 89
Hon. J. G. Norton . . W 86

G. 1807. Hon. T. C. Onslow C 145
 Hon. J. C. Norton W 78
G. H. Sumner . . . C 75

G. 1831. C. F. Norton . . W
 James Mangles . . . W

G. 1832. James Mangles . . W 233
 C. B. B. Wall . . . C 180
C. F. Norton . . . W 138

G. 1835. James Mangles . . W 299
 C. B. B. Wall . . . C 214
H. A. C. Austin . . . W 131

G. 1837. C. B. B. Wall . . C 252
 Major Yorke Scarlett C 188
James Mangles . . . W 159

G. 1841. R. D. Mangles . . W 242
 C. B. B. Wall . . . W 221
Hon. Major Scarlett C 177
H. Currie . . . C 161

HALIFAX.

Yorkshire

Wm. IV. Pop. 109,175.

G. 1832. Rawden Briggs jun. W 242
 Charles Wood . . . W 235
Michael Stocks . . . R 186
Jas. S. Wortley . . . C 174

G. 1835. Charles Wood . . W 336
 James S. Wortley . . . C 308
E. Protheroe . . . W 307

G. 1837. E. Protheroe .	W	496
Charles Wood .	W	487
<i>Hon. J. S. Wortley</i>	C	308
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G. 1841. E. Protheroe .	R	409
Charles Wood .	W	383
<i>Sir G. Sinclair</i>	C	320

HAMPSHIRE.

Edw. III.

G. 1784. R. Thistlethwayte	W	
J. C. Jervoise .	W	
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G. 1790 Sir W. Heathcote	C	2013
William Chute .	C	1805
<i>Lord J. Russell</i>	W	1290
<i>J. C. Jervoise</i>	W	1232
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G. 1806. Thos. Thistlethwaite	W	2372
Hon. Wm. Herbert	W	2318
<i>William Chute</i>	C	1971
<i>Sir H. Mildmay</i>	C	1880
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G. 1807. Sir H. Mildmay .	C	547
William Chute .	C	547
<i>Hon. Wm. Herbert</i>	W	152
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G. 1831. Sir J. Macdonald, Bt.	W	
Chas Shaw Lefevre	W	

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 151,478.

G. 1832. Chas. Shaw Lefevre	W	1111
James W. Scott	W	1082
<i>Marquis of Douro</i>	C	723
<i>Walter Long</i>	C	701

G. 1835. C. S. Lefevre .	W
James W. Scott .	W

G. 1837. C. S. Lefevre .	W
Sir W. Heathcote, Bt.	C

G. 1841. Rt Hon. C. S. Lefevre	W
Sir W. Heathcote, Bt.	C

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 203,462.

G. 1832. Lord Palmerston	W	1627
Sir G. T. Staunton	W	1542
<i>John Fleming</i>	C	1266

G. 1835. John Fleming .	C	1746
H. C. Compton .	C	1689
<i>Lord Palmerston</i>	W	1404
<i>Sir G. T. Staunton</i>	W	1450

G. 1837. John Fleming .	C	2388
H. C. Compton .	C	2371
<i>Sir G. T. Staunton</i>	W	2080
<i>Sir J. A. Ommalley</i>	W	1962

G. 1841. J. W. Fleming .	C
H. C. Compton .	C

HARWICH.

Essex.

Edw. III. Population 4297.

G. 1660. Capel Lukin	
Henry Wright	
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G. 1681. Sir Philip Parker	
Sir Thomas Middleton	

G. 1747. Lord Coke John Philipson	
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G. 1790. Rt. Hon. T. Ord Powlett John Robinson . C	
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G. 1807. Hon. J. H. Addington William Huskisson C	
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G. 1831. Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson C	
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G. 1832. John C. Herries . C 97 Christopher T. Tower C 93 <i>J. Disney</i> . . W 90 <i>N. Leader</i> . . W 89	
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G. 1835. John C. Herries . C 97 F. R. Bonham . C 78 <i>Captain Vernon</i> . W 36	
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G. 1837. John C. Herries . C 75 Capt. A. Ellice . W 76 <i>E. Tower</i> . . W 73 <i>F. R. Bonham</i> . C 66	
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G. 1841. J. Attwood . . C 94 Major Beresford . C 94 <i>J. Bagshawe</i> . . W 83 <i>D. Le Marchant</i> . W 74	

G. 1710. Sir W. Ashburnham Sir J. Martin	
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G. 1784. J. Stanley J. Dawes	
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G. 1796. Sir J. Sanderson, Bt. C N. Vansittart . C	
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G. 1807. Sir A. Hume, Bt. C Rt. Hon. G. Canning C	
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G. 1831. F. North . . W J. A. Warre . . W	
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G. 1832. F. North . . W 356 J. A. Warre . . W 239 <i>H. Elphinstone</i> . W 212	
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G. 1835. F. North . . W 374 H. Elphinstone . W 291 <i>Joseph Planta</i> . C 159 <i>Musgrave Briscoe</i> . R 167	
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G. 1837. Joseph Planta . C 401 Robert Holland . W 382 <i>Musgrave Briscoe</i> . R 312	
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G. 1841. Rt. Hon. J. Planta C Robert Holland . W	

HASTINGS.

Sussex.

Edw. III. Population 14,847.

G. 1660. D. Ashburnham N. Delves

HELSTON.

Cornwall.

Edward I. Pop. 32,546

G. 1660. Sir. P. Killigrew T. Robertson
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G. 1688. Sir. J. St Aubin C. Godolphin		G. 1802. Sir G. Cornewall C 2592 Sir. J. G. Cotterell C 2049 <i>R. Biddulph</i> . . W 1176
G. 1714. Sir. G. Heathcote Sidney Godolphin		G. 1818. Sir. J. G. Cotterell Bt C Robert Price . W
G. 1790. Sir. G. Elliot Bt. Sir. S. Lushington Bt.		G. 1832. E. T. Foley . C Sir. R. Price . W K. Hoskins . W
G. 1802. Viscount Fitzharris John Penn		G. 1835. Kedgwin Hoskins W 3012 E. T. Foley . C 2802 Sir. R. Price . W 2657 — <i>Poole</i> . C 1964
G. 1831. Lord Townshend C S. L. Fox . C		G. 1837. Kedgwin Hoskins W E. T. Foley . C Sir. R. Price . W
G. 1832. Sackville Lane Fox C		G. 1841. K. Hoskins . W J. Bailey . C J. B. M. Baskerville C
G. 1835. Lord J.N.B.B. Townshend		
G. 1837. Lord Cantalupe . C 160 <i>J. W. Buller</i> . W 125		
G. 1841 Sir. R. R. Vyvyan C 159 <i>W. R. Vigors</i> . W 133		

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Henry III. Population 114,438.

G. 1660. Edward Harley William Powell		G. 1660. Robert Bosworth John Rushworth
G. 1710. Lord Scudamore Sir. Thomas Morgan		G. 1701. James Bridges Thomas Foley
G. 1796. Thomas Harley . W 1562 R. Biddulph . W 1296 <i>Sir. G. Cornewall, Bt.</i> C 1012		G. 1802. John Scudamore F. P. Symmonds
		G. 1818. Hon. J. S. Cocks . C 452 T. R. Symmonds . W 355 <i>R. P. Scudamore</i> . W 295

HEREFORD CITY.

Edw. I. Population 10,180.

G. 1826. Lord Eastnor . . . C	
E. B. Clive . . . W	
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G. 1831. Viscount Eastnor . . . C	
E. B. Clive . . . W	
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G. 1832 E. B. Clive . . . W 392	
R. Biddulph . . . W 380	
<i>R. Blakemore</i> . . . C 245	
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G. 1835. E. B. Clive . . . W 457	
R. Biddulph . . . W 435	
<i>R. Blakemore</i> . . . C 426	
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G. 1837. E. B. Clive . . . W 444	
D. H. Burr . . . C 430	
<i>R. Biddulph</i> . . . W 420	
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G. 1841. E. B. Clive . . . W 525	
H. W. Hobhouse . . . W 502	
<i>D. D. H. Burr</i> . . . C 286	
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1841. October, vice Hobhouse.	
Robert Pulsford . . . W 442	
<i>Edward Griffiths</i> . . . C 297	

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Henry III. Population 157,237.

G. 1660. Henry Ceasar	
Rowland Litton	
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G. 1714. Sir T. S. Sebright	
Ralph Freeman	
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G. 1784. William Plumer . . . W	
Lord Grimston . . . C	

G. 1796. William Plumer . . . W	
William Baker . . . W	
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G. 1802. William Plumer . . . W 1964	
Hon. P. Lambe . . . W 1212	
<i>William Baker</i> . . . W 902	
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G. 1831. Sir J. S. Sebright . . . W	
N. Calvert . . . W	
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G. 1832. Sir J. S. Sebright . . . W 2154	
N. Calvert . . . W 2141	
Lord Grimston . . . C 2074	
<i>R. Alston</i> . . . W 2007	
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G. 1835. Lord Grimston . . . C	
Abel Smith . . . C	
Rowland Alston . . . W	
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G. 1837. Lord Grimston . . . C	
Abel Smith . . . C	
Rowland Alston . . . W	
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G. 1841. Lord Grimston . . . C 2585	
Hon. G. D. Ryder . . . C 2552	
Abel Smith . . . C 2525	
<i>Rowland Alston</i> . . . W 1732	

HERTFORD.

Hertfordshire.

Edward I. Pop. 14,145.

G. 1660. James Cooper	
Arthur Spark	
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G. 1690. Sir William Cooper	
Sir William Lemon	

G. 1784. John Calvert	. C 365
Baron Dimsdale	. W 292
<i>William Baker</i>	. W 223

G. 1790. John Calvert	. C 319
Baron Dimsdale	. W 290
<i>Wm. Baker</i>	. W 223

G. 1802. Hon. E. S. Cooper	W
N. Calvert	. C

G. 1826. T. Byron	. C
T. S. Duncombe	. R

G. 1831. T. S. Duncombe	. R
John Currie	. W

G. 1832. Lord Ingestre	. C 432
Lord Mahon	. C 381
<i>T. S. Duncombe</i>	. R 329
<i>J. E. Spalding</i>	. W 186

G. 1835. Lord Mahon	. C 359
Hon. W. Cowper	. W 328
<i>Lord Ingestre</i>	. C 321

G. 1837. Hon. W. F. Cowper	W 378
Lord Mahon	. C 306
<i>John Currie</i>	. W 297

May, 1839, vice Cowper appointed a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.	
Hon. W. F. Cowper	W 297
<i>Sir Thos. M. Farquhar</i>	C 278

G. 1841. Lord Mahon	. C
Hon. W. F. Cowper	W

HONITON.

Devonshire.

Edward I. Pop. 28,801

G. 1660. Sir. John Yonge	
Samuel Searl	

G. 1708. Sir. Walter Yonge	
Sir. William Drake	

G. 1768. Sir. George Yonge	C
B. Crosby	. C

G. 1784. Sir George Yonge	. C
Sir George Collier	. C

G. 1802. George Shum	. W 73
Sir J. Honeywood	. C 48
<i>Sir George Yonge</i>	. C 41

1805. vice Shum, deceased.	
A. C. Bradshaw	. W 240
<i>Lord Courtenay</i>	. C 127

June 1806, vice Bradshaw accepted office.	
A. C. Bradshaw	. W 259
<i>Lord Cochrane</i>	. C 124

G. 1807. Hon. A. C. Bradshaw	W
Sir C. Hamilton	. C

G. 1818. Hon. P. F. Cust	. C
Samuel Crawley	. C

G. 1831. Sir G. Warrender	C
H. B. Lott	. W

G. 1832. Lord Villiers . C 360
 J. R. Todd . W 302
 J. P. Cockburn . C 110

G. 1835. Col. H. D. Baillie C 332
 A. Chichester . C 226
 J. R. Todd . W 221

G. 1837. Col. H. D. Baillie C 294
 James Stewart . W 225
 Sir Alex. C. Grant C 203

G. 1841. Col. H. D. Baillie C
 F. A. M'Geachy C

HORSHAM.

Sussex.

Edw. I. Population 13,410.

G. 1660. Robert Springer
 Richard Blacker

G. 1685. Anthony Eversfield
 John Mitchell

G. 1754. Sir L. Pilkington
 Charles Ingram, jun.

G. 1796. Sir J. Macpherson, Bt.
 James Fox

G. 1807. Sir Samuel Romilly W
 L. P. J. Parry W

G. 1831. Earl of Surrey W
 N. W. R. Colborne W

G. 1832. R. H. Hurst . W 117
 Edward Blount . C 74

G. 1835. R. H. Hurst . W 127
 H. Broadwood . C 124

G. 1837. R. H. Hurst . W 147
 H. Broadwood . C 145

G. 1841. Hon. R. C. Scarlett C

HUDDERSFIELD.

Yorkshire.

William IV. Pop. 107,140.

G. 1832. Capt. L. Fenton W 263
 Capt. Joseph Wood R 152

1834, Jan. vice Fenton deceased.

John Blackburne W 234
 Michael Thos. Sadler C 147
 Capt. Joseph Wood R 108

G. 1835. John Blackburne W 241
 Gen. W. A. Johnson R 109

1837, May, vice Blackburne deceased.

Edward Ellice, jun. W 340
 Richard Oastler . C 301

G. 1837. W. R. C. Stansfield W 323
 Richard Oastler C 301

G. 1841. W. R. C. Stansfield W

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Henry III. Population 58,629.	
G. 1660. Lord Mandeville	
Henry Cromwell	

G. 1685. Sir John Cotton	
Sir Lionel Walden	

G. 1734. Lord R. Montague	
Robert Piggott	

G. 1768. Lord Hinchinbrook	C
Earl Ludlow	C

G. 1807. Lord Hinchinbrook	C 750
W. H. Fellowes	C 645
Lord Proby	W 458

G. 1818. Lord F. Montague	C
W. H. Fellowes	C

G. 1826. Lord Mandeville	C
W. H. Fellowes	C

G. 1831. J. B. Rooper	W
Lord Mandeville	C

G. 1832. Lord Mandeville	C
J. B. Rooper	W

G. 1835. Lord Mandeville	C
J. B. Rooper	W

G. 1837. Edward Fellowes	C 1392
George Thornhill	C 1332
J. B. Rooper	W 990

G. 1841. Edward Fellowes	C
George Thornhill	C

HUNTINGDON.

Edward I. Population 18,431.	
G. 1660. John Bernard	
N. Pedley	

G. 1698. Francis Montague	
Edward Cartwright	

G. 1713. Lord Hinchinbrook	
Sidney Wortley	

G. 1796. Lord Hinchinbrook	
Lord F. Montague	

G. 1807. John Calvert	C
W. M. Farmer	C

G. 1820. Lord Ancram	C
John Calvert	C

G. 1831. Jonathan Peel	C
Frederick Pollock	C

G. 1832. Col. Jonathan Peel	C 177
Sir Frederick Pollock	C 171
Capt. Duberley	W 128
E. H. Matby	W 94

G. 1835. Col. Jonathan Peel	C
Sir Frederick Pollock	C

G. 1837. Col. Jonathan Peel	C
Sir Frederick Pollock	C

G. 1841. Col. Jonathan Peel	C
Sir Frederick Pollock	C

1841, Sept. vice Peel and Pollock	
accepted office.	
Col. Jonathan Peel	C
Sir Frederick Pollock	C

HYTHE.

Kent.

Edw. III. Population 6903.

G. 1660.	Lord Strangford		
	Peter Andrews		
G. 1761.	Lord George Sackville		
	William Glanville		
G. 1784.	Sir C. F. Radcliffe	W	
	William Evelyn	W	
G. 1802.	Matthew White	. W	104
	Thomas Godfrey	. C	92
	Lord Marsham	. C	90
	Alexander Evelyn	. W	71
G. 1806.	Lord Marsham	. C	149
	Thomas Godfrey	. C	90
	Matthew White	. W	69
G. 1807.	Thomas Godfrey	. C	109
	W. Deedes	. C	105
	Matthew White	. W	93
	J. W. Plummer	. W	66
G. 1818.	Sir John Perring	. C	109
	J. B. Taylor	. C	167
	Sir J. C. Honeywood	W	45
	Matthew White	. W	22
G. 1831.	Stewart Majoribanks	W	
	John Loch	. W	
G. 1832.	Stewart Majoribanks	W	223
	William Fraser	. C	192
G. 1835.	Stewart Majoribanks	W	

G. 1837. Lord Melgund . W 243
Captain Beresford . C 136

G. 1841. Stewart Majoribanks W

IPSWICH.

Suffolk.

Edw. I. Population 25,254.

G. 1660.	Francis Bacon		
	Nicholas Bacon		
G. 1714.	Sir W. Thompson		
	Francis Negus		
G. 1780.	W. Wollaston	. C	
	Thomas Staunton	. C	
G. 1796.	Sir A. S. Hammond	W	402
	R. A. Crickett	. C	382
	W. Middleton	. W	311
G. 1806.	Richard Wilson	. W	367
	R. H. Stopford	. W	358
	R. A. Crickett	. C	181
	John Gibbons	. C	176
G. 1807.	Sir Home Popham	C	226
	R. A. Crickett	. C	224
	Richard Wilson	. W	155
	Captain Bennett	. W	154
G. 1820.	T. B. Lennard	. W	
	W. Haldimand	. W	
G. 1831.	James Morrison	. W	
	Rigby Wason	. W	

G. 1832. James Morrison . W 594
 Rigby Wason . W 593
Edward Goulburn . C 308
Fitzroy Kelly . C 265
C. Mackinnon . C 94

G. 1835. R. A. Dundas . C 545
 Fitzroy Kelly . C 542
Rigby Wason . W 521
James Morrison . W 506

June 1835, vice Dundas and Kelly.

James Morrison . W 542
 Rigby Wason . W 533
Colonel Brooke . C 455
W. Holmes . C 435

G. 1837. Thos. Milner Gibson C 601
 Henry Tuffnell . W 595
Fitzroy Kelly . C 593
Rigby Wason . W 593

July 1839, vice Gibson, resigned.

Sir Thos. Jno. Cochrane C 621
Thos. Milner Gibson W 615

G. 1841. Rigby Wason . W 659
 George Rennie . W 657
Fitzroy Kelly . C 611
Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries C 604

June 1842, vice Wason and Rennie,
 unseated by petition.

Lord Desart . C 680
 Thomas Gladstone . C 973
Thomas Gisborne . W 543
George Moffatt . W 541
John Nicholson . R 3

Aug. 1842, vice Desart and Gladstone,
 unseated by petition.

J. N. Gladstone . C 651
 Sackville Lane Fox . C 641
David Thornbury . W 548
Henry Vincent . R 473
John Nicholson . R 2

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Wm. IV. Population 35,431.

G. 1832. Sir R. G. Simeon W 712
Alex. G. Campbell . C 112

G. 1835. Sir R. G. Simeon W 483
G. H. Ward . C 337

G. 1837. W.H.A. Court Holmes C 628
Hon. Capt. C.D. Pelham W 560

G. 1841. Hon. W. H. A. Holmes C

KENDAL.

Westmoreland

Wm. IV. Population 34,604.

G. 1832. James Brougham W

G. 1835. John Barham W

G. 1837. George W. Wood W

G. 1841. G. W. Wood W

KENT.

Henry III.

G. 1660. Sir Thomas Peyton Sir John Tufton	
—————	
G. 1685. Sir John Knatchbull Sir William Twisden	
—————	
G. 1734. Lord Vane Sir Edward Deering	
—————	
G. 1796. Sir Edw. Knatchbull C 5202 Sir William Geary C 4418 Filmer Honywood W 4280	
—————	
G. 1802. Filmer Honywood W 4763 Sir William Geary C 4085 Sir Edw. Knatchbull C 3933	
Cast the candidates £35,000. Poll open nine days.	
—————	
G. 1806. William Honywood W 1854 Sir Edw. Knatchbull C 1852 Sir William Geary C 826	
—————	
G. 1818. Sir Edw. Knatchbull C W. P. Honywood W	
—————	
G. 1831. T. L. Hodges . W Thomas Ryder . W	

EAST DIVISION.

Population 302,773.

G. 1832. J. P. Plumptre . C 3475 Sir E. Knatchbull C 3344 Sir W. Cosway . W 2637	
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G. 1835. Sir E. Knatchbull C J. P. Plumptre . C	
—————	
G. 1837. Sir E. Knatchbull C 3607 J. P. Plumptre . C 3029 Thomas Ryder . W 2205	

G. 1841. Sir E. Knatchbull C J. P. Plumptre . C	
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WEST DIVISION.

Population 246,384.

G. 1832. T. L. Hodges . W 3365 Thomas Ryder . W 3099 Sir Wm. Geary . C 2519	
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G. 1835. Sir Wm. Geary C 2558 T. L. Hodges . W 2092 Thomas Ryder . W 2007	
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G. 1837. Sir William Geary C 3584 T. L. Hodges . W 3334 Sir E. Filmer . C 3229	
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G. 1841. Sir E. Filmer . C Lord Marsham . C	
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KIDDERMINSTER.

Worcestershire.

Wm. IV. Population 20,165.

G. 1832. Richard Godson . C 173 G. R. Philips . W 159	
—————	
G. 1835. G. R. Philips . W 197 Richard Godson . C 124	

G. 1837. Richard Godson . C 198
J. Bayshaw . . W 157

G. 1841. Richard Godson . C 212
S. Ricardo . . W 200

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

Yorkshire.

Edw. I. Population 41,130.

G. 1660. Andrew Marvel
 Abraham Gilby

G. 1701. Sir Wm St. Quintin
 William Maisters

G. 1761. Lord Robert Manners
 Sir G. M. Metham

G. 1780. William Wilberforce C
 Lord Robert Manners C

G. 1784. William Wilberforce C
 Samuel Thornton W

G. 1802. Samuel Thornton C 1266
 John Staniforth . C 1183
W. J. Denison . W 767
William Bell . W 3

G. 1806. W. J. Denison . W 1162
 John Staniforth . C 1133
Samuel Thornton . C 733

G. 1812. John Staniforth . C
 Sir G. W. Denys . C

G. 1818. John Mitchell . W
 J. R. G. Graham . W

G. 1826. A. J. O'Neil . C
 Daniel Sykes . W

G. 1831. George Schonswar C
 W. B. Wrightson . W

G. 1832. M. D. Hill . W 1674
 William Hutt . W 1610
D. Carruthers . C 1429
James Acland . R 433

G. 1835. D. Carruthers . C 1836
 William Hutt . W 1536
M. D. Hill . W 1371

June 1835. vice Carruthers, deceased.

T. P. Thompson . R 1428
H. Mildmay . C 1423

G. 1837. W. Wilberforce C 1514
 Sir W. C. James . C 1505
William Hutt . W 1497
Benjamin Wood . W 1430

On petition Mr. Hutt obtained the seat
 of Mr. Wilberforce.

G. 1841. Sir J. Hanmer . C 1843
 Sir W. James . C 1830
James Clay . W 1761
Col. T. P. Thompson R 1645

KNARESBOROUGH.

Yorkshire.

Mary. Population 6253.

G. 1660 William Stockdale
 Hugh Bethel

G. 1690. Thomas Fawkes Christopher Stockdale	
G. 1722. Sir H. Slingsby Richard Arundel	
G. 1784 Viscount Duncannon James Hare	
G. 1802. Lord J. Townshend James Hare	W
G. 1807. Lord J. Townshend Lord Ossulston	W
G. 1830. Sir J. Mackintosh Lord Waterpark	W
G. 1831. Sir J. Mackintosh Lord Waterpark	W
G. 1832. John Richards Benjamin Rotch Henry Rich Andrew Lawson	. W 187 . W 161 . W 96 . C 76
G. 1835. Andrew Lawson John Richards Henry Rich Sir G. A. Lewin	. C 179 . W 134 . W 111 . C 20
G. 1837. Henry Rich Hon. C. Langdale Andrew Lawson	. W 172 . W 124 . C 118
G. 1841. Andrew Lawson W. Busfield Ferrand C. Sturgeon	. C 150 C 122 . W 85

LAMBETH.

Surrey.

Wm. IV. Population 115,883.

G. 1832. Charles Tennyson Benjamin Hawes Daniel Wakefield John Moore	W 2716 W 2166 R 819 R 155
G. 1835. Benjamin Hawes Charles Tennyson Ald. Farebrother	W 2008 W 1997 C 931
G. 1837. Benjamin Hawes C. T. D'Eyncourt C. Baldwin	W 2934 W 2811 C 1694
G. 1841. Benjamin Hawes Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt J. Baldwin T. Cabbell	W 2601 W 2558 C 1999 C 1763

LANCASHIRE.

G. 1660. Sir Roger Bradshaw Edward Stanley	
G. 1688. Lord Brandon Sir C. Houghton	
G. 1705. James Stanley Richard Shuttleworth	
G. 1790. Thomas Stanley John Blackburne	. W . W
G. 1807. Thomas Stanley John Blackburne	. W . W

G. 1830. Lord Stanley . W
John W. Patten . C

G. 1831. Lord Stanley . W
Benjamin Heywood W

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 855,648.

G. 1832. G. W. Wood . W 5694
Lord Molyneux . W 5575
Sir T. Hesketh . C 3082

G. 1835. Lord F. Egerton C 5620
R. B. Wilbraham . C 4729
Lord Molyneux . W 4629
G. W. Wood . W 4394

G. 1837. Lord F. Egerton C 7822
Hon. R. B. Wilbraham C 7645
Edward Stanley . W 6576
Charles Townley . W 6044

G. 1841 Lord F. Egerton C
Hon. R. B. Wilbraham C

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 811,416.

G. 1832. Rt.Hon.E.G.S Stanley W
J. W. Patten . C

G. 1835. Lord Stanley . C
J. W. Patten . C

G. 1837. Lord Stanley . C
J. W. Patten . C

G. 1841. Lord Stanley . C
J. W. Patten . C

1841. Sept. vice Lord Stanley, Secretary of States for the Colonies.

Lord Stanley . C

LANCASTER.

Lancashire.

Edw. I. Population 34,748.

G. 1660. Sir John Harrison
Richard Kirkby

G. 1722. Sir Thomas Lowther
William Heyshaw

G. 1784. A. Rawlinson
F. Reynolds

G. 1790. Sir G. Warren . C
John Dent . . C

G. 1802. John Dent . C 1240
Marquis of Douglas C 1113
J. F. Cawthorne . W 777

G. 1807. John Dent . C 1344
B. Patten . . C 1343
Colonel Cawthorne W 880
William Donnecan W 874

G. 1830. Thomas Greene . C
T. H. Cawthorne . W

G. 1831. Thomas Greene . C
P. M. Stewart . W

G. 1832. Thomas Greene . C
Patrick M. Stewart . W

G. 1835. Thomas Greene	C
P. Maxwell Stewart	W

G. 1837. Thomas Greene	C 614
George Marton	W 527
<i>P. M. Stewart</i>	W 453
<i>W. Gregg</i>	W 347

G. 1841. Thomas Greene	C 693
George Marton	C 593
<i>J. Armstrong</i>	W 577

LAUNCESTON.

Cornwall.

Edward I. Population 5394.

G. 1660. Sir Charles Harbord	
Richard Edgcomb	

G. 1747. Sir John St. Aubin	
Sir William Morice	

G. 1796. Hon. John Rawdon	
James Brogden	

G. 1807. James Brogden	W
R. H. A. Bennet	W

G. 1831. James Brogden	W
Sir J. Malcolm	W

G. 1832. Sir Henry Hardinge	C 115
<i>D. Howell</i>	W 108

G. 1835. Sir Henry Hardinge	C 163
<i>D. Howell</i>	W 84

G. 1837. Sir Henry Hardinge	C

G. 1841. Sir H. Hardinge	C

1841. Sept. vice Hardinge, Secretary	
at War.	
Hon. Sir H. Hardinge	C

LEEDS.

Yorkshire.

William IV. Population 168,667.

G. 1832. J. Marshall, jun.	W 2012
T. B. Macaulay	W 1984
<i>M. T. Sadler</i>	C 1696

February 1834, vice Macaulay

Edward Baines	W 1951
<i>Sir John Beckett</i>	C 1917
<i>Joshua Bower</i>	R 24

G. 1835. Sir John Beckett	C 1941
Edward Baines	W 1803
<i>Wm. Brougham</i>	W 1665
<i>Col. J. P. Tempest</i>	C 4

G. 1837. Edward Baines	W 2028
Sir W. Molesworth	R 1880
<i>Sir J. Beckett</i>	C 1759

G. 1841. William Beckett	C 2076
William Aldam	W 2043
<i>Joseph Hume</i>	R 2033
<i>Lord Jocelyn</i>	C 1928

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Edward III.

G. 1660. Thomas Merry	
Matthew Babington	

G. 1701. Lord Rhodes	
Lord Sherrard	
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G. 1754. Sir Thomas Palmer	
Edward Smith	
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G. 1802. Sir E. C. Hartopp	C
G. A. L. Keck	. C
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G. 1818 Lord R. Manners	C
C. M. Phillips	. W
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G. 1830. G A. L. Keck	C 3515
Lord R. Manners	C 2996
Thomas Paget	. W 2196
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G. 1831. C. M. Phillips	. W
Thomas Paget	. W

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 113,631.

G. 1832. Lord R. Manners	C 2093
C. M. Phillips	. W 1661
W. A. Johnson	. R 720
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G. 1835. Lord R. Manners	C
C. M. Phillips	. C
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Nov. 1835, vice Manners deceased.	
Lord C. H. S. Manners	C
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G. 1837. Ld. C. H. S. Manners	C
E. B. Farnham	. C
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G. 1841. Ld. C. H. S. Manners	C
E. B. Farnham	. C

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 102,124.

G. 1832. H. Halford	. C
E. Dawson	. W
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G. 1835. H. Halford	. C
F. Turner	. W
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Feb. 1836, vice Turner.	
C. W. Packe	. C
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G. 1837. H. Halford	. C
C. W. Packe	. C
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G. 1841. H. Halford	. C 2600
C. W. Packe	. C 2586
Col. E. Cheney	. W 1184
Thomas Gisborne	. W 1193

LEICESTER.

Leicestershire.

Edward I. Population 50,932.

G. 1660. John Grew	
Thomas Armstrong	
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G. 1722. Sir G. Beaumont	
Sir L. Carter	
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G. 1768. Hon. B. Grey	
Colonel Eyre Coote	
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G. 1796. Samuel Smith	. C 1029
Lord Rancliffe	. W 993
B. Greathead	. C 556
William Ruding	. W 537

G. 1802. T. Babington . C 1169
 Samuel Smith . C 893
Felix M'Carthy W 338

G. 1807. T. Babington . C 1794
 Samuel Smith . C 1372
Macnamara . W 1020

1826. Sir C. A. Hastings C
 R. O. Cave . W

G. 1831. William Evans W
 Wynn Ellis . W

G. 1832. William Evans W 1663
 Wynn Ellis . W 1527
Boughton Leigh C 1266

G. 1835. E. Goulburn C 1484
 Thomas Gladstone C 1475
William Evans W 1352
Wynn Ellis . W 1314

G. 1837. Samuel Duckworth W 1816
 John Easthope W 1816
E. Goulburn . C 1454
Thomas Gladstone C 1453

1839, March, vice Duckworth apptd. a
 Master in Chancery.

Wynn Ellis . W 1667
C. Frewen . C 1371

G. 1841. John Easthope . W
 Wynn Ellis . W

LEOMINSTER.

Herefordshire.

Edw. I. Population 14,393.

G. 1660. John Birch
 Edward Pitt

G. 1698. Edward Harley
 Thomas Coningsby

G. 1783. Lord Bateman
 R. P. Knight

G. 1790. John Hunter
 John Sawyer

G. 1802. Sir John Lubbock W 498
 Hon. C. Kinnaird . W 335
William Taylor . W 281

G. 1826. Lord Hotham . C
 Thomas Bish . W

G. 1831. W. B. Evans . W 563
 T. Bryan, jun. . W 433
Lord Hotham . C 362

1831, December.

Lord Hotham . C 346
William Fraser . W 326

G. 1832. Lord Hotham . C
 Thomas Bish . W

G. 1835. Lord Hotham . C
 Thomas Bish . W

G. 1837. Lord Hotham . C 396
 C. Greenaway . W 364
 J. Wigram . C 266

G. 1841. C. Greenaway . W
 J. Wigram . C

1842. Feb. vice Wigram.
 George Arkwright . C

LEWES.

Sussex.

Edward I. Population 24,817.

G. 1660. John Staple
 Nicholas Rivers

G. 1710 Thomas Pelham
 John M. Trevor

G. 1774. Sir Thomas Miller
 Lieut. Col. T. Hay

G. 1790. Hon. Henry Pelham W
 Thomas Kemp . W

G. 1802. Lord F. G. Osborne C 208
 H. Shelley, jun. . W 169
 Thomas Kemp . W 164

G. 1826. T. R. Kemp . W
 Sir John Shelley . W

G. 1831. Thomas R. Kemp W
 Sir C. R. Blunt, Bt. W

G. 1832. Thomas R. Kemp W
 Sir C. R. Blunt, Bt. W

G. 1835. Sir R. C. Blunt, Bt. W 511
 Thomas R. Kemp W 382
 Hon. H. Fitzroy C 359

April 1837, vice Kemp, resigned.

Hon. H. Fitzroy . C 397
 John Easthope . W 371
 C. M. Westmacott . C —

G. 1837. Sir C. R. Blunt, Bt. W 413
 Hon. H. Fitzroy . C 401
 T. Brand . W 398
 Captain Lyon . C 343

G. 1841. S. Harford . W 411
 H. Elphinstone . W 409
 Hon. H. Fitzroy C 407
 Viscount Cantalupe C 388

March 1842. vice Harford unseated by petition.

Hon. H. Fitzroy . C

LICHFIELD CITY.

Staffordshire.

Edw. I. and Edw. III. Pop. 24,127.

G. 1660. Anthony Dice
 John Lane

G. 1698. Sir M. Bidulph
 Richard Dyott

G. 1761. Hugo Meynell
 Thomas Anson

G. 1802. Sir J. Wrottesley, Bt.
 Thomas Anson

G. 1807. George Anson	.	W
G. G. V. Vernon	.	W
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G. 1831. Sir George Anson		W
Sir E. D. Scott		W
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G. 1832. Sir George Anson		W 497
Sir E. D. Scott		W 373
<i>Francis Finch</i>		R 167
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G. 1835. Sir George Anson		W 490
Sir E. D. Scott		W 414
<i>Francis Finch</i>		R 232
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G. 1837. Sir George Anson		W
Lord Alfred Paget		W
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G. 1841. Sir George Anson		W 981
Lord Alfred Paget		W 289
<i>Capt. Dyott</i>		C 281
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1841, Sept. vice Anson.		
Lord Leveson		W

LINCOLNSHIRE.

G. 1660. Sir G. Saunderson		
Sir G. Castleton		
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G. 1710. Lord Willoughby		
Lewis Dymock		
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G. 1802. Sir G. Heathcote		
Charles Chaplin		W
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G. 1807. C. Chaplin	.	W 1602
C. Pelham	.	W 1168
<i>R. Ellison</i>	.	W 955

G. 1831. Sir W. A. Ingilby	W
Hon. C. A. W. Pelham	W

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 195,950.

G. 1832. C. A. W. Pelham	W 6561
Sir W. A. Ingilby	W 4751
<i>Sir R. Sheffield</i>	C 4056

G. 1835. C. A. W. Pelham	W 4489
T. G. Corbett	C 4450
<i>Sir W. A. Ingilby</i>	W 3984

G. 1837. Lord Worsley	W
R. A. Christopher	C

G. 1841. Lord Worsley	W 5401
R. A. Christopher	C 4522
<i>Hon. C. H. Cust</i>	C 3819

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 166,766.

G. 1832. Henry Handley	W
G. J. Heathcote	W

G. 1835. Henry Handley	W
G. J. Heathcote	W

G. 1837. Henry Handley	W
G. J. Heathcote	W

G. 1841. Christopher Turnor	C 4581
Sir J. Trollope	C 4562
<i>Henry Handley</i>	W 2948

LINCOLN.

Henry III. Population 11,892.

G. 1660. John Monson		
Thomas Meers		
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G. 1724. Charles Monson		
Col. Sibthorpe		
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G. 1768. Thomas Scrope		
Hon. C. J. Phipps		
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G. 1780. Sir Thomas Clarges		
R. Vyner, jun.		
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G. 1806. Hon. C. Monson	W 788	
Richard Ellison	W 673	
John Sullivan	C 468	
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G. 1820. Col. C. W. Sibthorp	W	
R. Percy Smith	W	
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G. 1831. Col. C. W. Sibthorp	C	
G. F. Heneage	W	
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G. 1832. G. F. Heneage	W 543	
E. L. Bulwer	W 490	
C. D. W. Sibthorp	C 402	
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G. 1835. Col. C. W. Sibthorp	C 565	
E. Lytton Bulwer	W 406	
Hon. C. B. Phipps	W 335	
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G. 1837. Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp	C 514	
Edw. Lytton Bulwer	W 436	
Hon. H. Ellis	C 392	
Col. Churchill	R 330	

G. 1841. Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp	C 541
W. R. Collett	C 480
Sir E. L. Bulwer	W 443
Charles Seely	W 340

LISKEARD.

Cornwall.

Edward I. Population 26,484.

G. 1660. John Harris		
B. Grenville		
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G. 1714 Sir John Trelawny		
Philip Rashleigh		
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G. 1790. Hon. Edw. J. Eliot	C	
Hon. J. Eliot	C	
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G. 1802. Thomas Sheridan	W 46	
W. Ogilvie	W 45	
Hon. J. Eliot	C 31	
Hon. W. Eliot	C 30	
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G. 1830. Lord Eliot	C	
Sir W. H. Pringle	C	
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G. 1831. Lord Eliot	C	
Sir W. H. Pringle	C	
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G. 1832. Charles Buller	W	
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G. 1835. Charles Buller	W 114	
S. T. Kekewich	C 64	
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G. 1837. Charles Buller	W 114	
S. T. Kekewich	C 95	
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G. 1841. Charles Buller	W	

LIVERPOOL.

Lancashire.

Edward I. Population 223,054.

G. 1660. William Stanley			G. 1796. Colonel Gascoyne	C	672
Sir G. Ireland			General Tarleton	C	606
			John Tarleton	C	317
G. 1688. Lord Colchester					
Thomas Norris			G. 1802. General Gascoyne	C	884
			General Tarleton	C	600
G. 1708. Sir Thomas Johnson			Joseph Birch	W	477
Richard Norris			F. Chalmer	W	31
G. 1734. Thomas Brereton			G. 1806. William Roscoe	W	1161
Richard Geldart			General Gascoyne	C	1138
			General Tarleton	C	986
G. 1761. Sir E. Cunliffe	W	1163			
Sir W. Meredith	W	1138	G. 1807. General Tarleton	C	1461
Charles Pole	C	1019	General Gascoyne	C	1277
			William Roscoe	W	379
G. 1768. Sir William Meredith	W		W. J. Dennison	W	39
Richard Pennant					
			G. 1812. George Canning	C	1631
G. 1774. Sir William Meredith	W		General Gascoyne	C	1632
Richard Pennant			Henry Brougham	W	1131
			Thomas Creevey	W	1068
			General Tarleton	C	11
G. 1780. Bamber Gascoyne	C	608	1816, vice Canning accepted office.		
H Rawlinson		572	George Canning	C	1280
Richard Pennant		462	Thomas Leyland	W	738
G. 1784. B. Gascoyne, jun.	C	960	G. 1818. George Canning	C	1654
Lord Penrhyn	W	869	General Gascoyne	C	1441
Colonel Tarleton	C	856	Earl of Sefton	W	1280
Sir Wm. Meredith	W	36			
			G. 1820. George Canning	C	1636
			General Gascoyne	C	1532
G. 1790. Colonel Tarleton	C	1269	Peter Crompton	W	345
Bamber Gascoyne	C	888	Thomas Leyland	W	126
Lord Penrhyn	W	716			
T. T. Parker	W	4	1823, vice Canning.		
			William Huskisson	C	236
			Lord Molyneux	W	31

G. 1826. William Huskisson	C	113
General Gascoyne	C	103
<i>Major Gascoyne</i>	C	13
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G. 1830. General Gascoyne	C	191
William Huskisson	C	188
<i>Colonel Williams</i>	R	93
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1830, Nov. vice Huskisson deceased.		
William Ewart	W	2215
<i>J. E. Denison</i>	W	2186
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G. 1831. William Ewart	W	1919
J. E. Dennison	W	1890
<i>General Gascoyne</i>	C	607
<i>Wm. Rathbone</i>	W	—
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G. 1832. William Ewart	W	4931
Lord Sandon	C	4260
<i>Thomas Thorneley</i>	W	4096
<i>Sir H. Douglas</i>	C	3249
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G. 1835. Lord Sandon	C	4407
William Ewart	W	4075
<i>Sir H. Douglas</i>	C	3869
<i>James Morris</i>	W	3627
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G. 1837. Lord Sandon	C	4786
Cresswell Cresswell	C	4652
<i>William Ewart</i>	W	4381
<i>H. Elphinstone</i>	W	4206
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G. 1841. Lord Sandon	C	5979
Cresswell Cresswell	C	5792
<i>Sir J. Walmsley</i>	W	4647
<i>Lord Palmerston</i>	W	4431
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1842, February, vice Cresswell, made a judge.		
Sir Howard Douglas	C	

LONDON.

Middlesex.

Henry III. Population 129,251.

G. 1660. William Wilde	
George Brown	
John Robertson	
William Vincent	
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G. 1661. John Toke	
Christopher Love	
William Thompson	
John Jones	
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G. 1678. Sir Robert Clayton	
Thomas Player	
Christopher Love	
Thomas Pilkington	
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G. 1685. Sir W. Pritchard	
Sir S. Dashwood	
Sir Thomas Vernon	
Sir John Fleet	
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G. 1688. Sir P. Ward	
Sir R. Clayton	
William Love	
Thomas Pilkington	
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G. 1690. Sir William Pritchard	
Sir John Fleet	
Sir S. Dashwood	
Sir Thomas Vernon	
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G. 1695. Sir Robert Clayton	
Sir John Fleet	
Sir William Ashurst	
Philip Papillon	

G. 1698. Sir J. Houblyn
 Sir John Fleet
 Sir William Ashurst
 Philip Papilion

G. 1701. Sir Robert Clayton
 Sir William Ashurst
 Sir Thomas Abney
 Gilbert Heathcote

G. 1702. Sir William Pritchard
 Sir John Fleet
 Sir Francis Child
 Gilbert Heathcote

G. 1705. Sir Robert Clayton
 Sir William Ashurst
 Gilbert Heathcote
 Samuel Shepherd

G. 1708. Sir William Withers
 Sir William Ashurst
 Sir G. Heathcote
 John Ward

G. 1710. Sir William Withers
 Sir Richard Hoare
 Sir G. Newland
 Sir John Cass

G. 1714. Sir John Ward
 Sir Thomas Scawen
 Peter Godfrey
 Robert Heysham

G. 1722. Francis Child
 Peter Godfrey
 Richard Lockwood
 John Barnard

G. 1727. Sir John Eyles
 Humphrey Parsons
 John Barnard
 M. Perry

G. 1734. Sir John Barnard
 M. Perry
 Humphrey Parsons
 Robert Willimot

G. 1741. Sir John Barnard
 Sir Daniel Lambert
 George Heathcote
 Sir Robert Godechal

G. 1747. Sir John Barnard
 Sir William Calvert
 S. T. Jansen
 Slingsby Bethel

G. 1754. Sir John Barnard . 3553
 Slingsby Bethell . 3547
 Sir R. Ladbroke . 3390
 William Beckford . 2941
Sir Richard Glynn . 2655
Sir William Calvert . 2651

G. 1761. Sir Robert Ladbroke
 Sir Richard Glynn
 William Beckford
 Thomas Harley

G. 1768. Hon. Thomas Harley . 3729
 Sir R. Ladbroke . 3678
 William Beckford . 3402
 Barlow Trecothwick . 2957
Sir Richard Glynn, Bt. . 2823
John Patterson . . 1769
John Wilkes . . 1247

G. 1780. George Hayley 4062	G. 1812. H. C. Combe W 5125	
John Kirkman 3804	Sir Wm. Curtis, Bt. C 4577	
Frederick Bull 3150	Sir James Shaw C 4082	
Nathaniel Newnham 8036	John Atkins C 3645	
<i>John Sawbridge</i> 2957	<i>Robert Waithman</i> W 2622	
<i>Richard Clarke</i> 1771	<i>Matthew Wood</i> W 2373	
—————		
G. 1784. Brook Watson 4789	G. 1818. Matthew Wood W 5700	
Sir Watkin Lewes 4554	Thomas Wood C 4829	
Nathaniel Newnham 4479	Robert Waithman W 4603	
John Sawbridge 2823	John Thomas Thorpe W 4335	
<i>Richard Atkinson</i> 2816	<i>Sir Wm. Curtis, Bt.</i> C 4224	
<i>Samuel Smith</i> 287	<i>John Atkins</i> C 1688	
—————		
G. 1796. Wm. Lushington 4379	G. 1820. Matthew Wood W 5370	
William Curtis C 4313	Thomas Wilson C 5358	
H. C. Combe W 3865	Sir Wm. Curtis, Bt. C 4908	
Sir J. W. Anderson, Bt. 3170	George Bridges C 4259	
— <i>Pickett</i> 2795	<i>Robert Waithman</i> W 4119	
<i>Sir Watkin Lewes</i> 2356	<i>John Thos. Thorpe</i> W 3921	
—————		
G. 1802. H. C. Combe W 3377	G. 1826. Wm. Thompson C 6483	
Charles Price C 3236	Robert Waithman W 5042	
William Curtis C 2989	William Ward C 4991	
Sir J. W. Anderson, Bt. C 2387	Matthew Wood W 4880	
<i>Benjamin Travers</i> W 1371	<i>W. Venables, Ld. Mayor</i> W 4514	
<i>Sir Watkin Lewes</i> 652	<i>Alderman Garratt</i> W 330	
<i>William Lushington</i> 113	—————	
—————		
G. 1806. H. C. Combe W 2294	G. 1830. William Thompson C	
James Shaw C 2275	Robert Waithman W	
Sir C. Price, Bt. C 2254	William Ward W	
Sir Wm. Curtis, Bt. C 2213	Matthew Wood W	
<i>John Atkins</i> C 314	—————	
<i>J. P. Hankey</i> W 164	G. 1831. Wm. Thompson C	
—————		
G. 1807. Sir Chas. Price, Bt. C 3117	William Venables W	
Sir Wm. Curtis, Bt. C 3059	Robert Waithman W	
James Shaw C 2863	Matthew Wood W	
H. C. Combe W 2588		
<i>J. P. Hankey</i> W 226		

G. 1832. George Grote . R 8412
 Matthew Wood . W 7488
 Robert Waithman . W 7452
 Sir J. Key . W 6136
George Lyall . C 5112
Michael Scales . R 569

March 1833, vice Waithman, deceased

George Lyall . C 5569
Wm. Venables . W 4527

August 1835, vice Key, vacated.

Wm. Crawford . W 4041
Francis Kemble . C 2004

G. 1835. Matthew Wood . W 6418
 James Pattison . W 6050
 William Crawford . W 6961
 George Grote . R 5955
Georgè Lyall . C 4599
William Ward . C 4559
Thomas Wilson . C 4514

G. 1837. Matthew Wood . W 6517
 William Crawford . W 6071
 James Pattison . W 6070
 George Grote . R 5879
John H. Palmer . C 5873

G. 1841. John Masterman . C 6339
 Sir Matthew Wood, Bt. . W 6315
 George Lyall . C 6290
 Lord John Russell . W 6221
M. W. Attwood . C 6212
James Pattison . W 6070
William Crawford . W 6065
John Pirie . C 6017

LUDLOW.

Shropshire.

Edward IV. Population 5253.

G. 1660. Thomas Littleton
 Francis Carleton

G. 1701. Sir Thomas Powis
 Francis Herbert

G. 1802. Hon. Robt. Clive . C
 Richard P. Knight . W

G. 1831. Lord Clive . C
 Hon. R. H. Clive . C

G 1832. Lord Clive . C 198
 Edward Romilly . W 185
Hon. R. H. Clive . C 169
 — *Davies* . W 115

G. 1835. Lord Clive . C 234
 E. L. Charlton . C 159
E. Romilly . W 154

G. 1837. Lord Clive . C 197
 Lt. Col. H. Salwey . W 192
Thomas Alcock . W 166

1839, June, vice Clive, a peer.

Thomas Alcock . W 186
Henry Clive . C 182

1840, May, vice Alcock unseated.

Beriah Botfield . C 201
G. G. de H. Larpent . W 160

G. 1841. Beriah Botfield . C 216
 James Ackers . C 213
Col H. Salwey . W 153

LYME REGIS.

Dorsetshire.

Edward I. Population 3345.

G. 1660. Walter Young		
Thomas Moore		
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G. 1701. John Price		
John Burridge		
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G. 1807. Lord Burghersh	C	
Henry Fane	.	C
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G. 1831. Hon. H. S. Fane	.	C
Col. Thomas Fane	.	C
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G. 1832. W. Pinney	.	W 79
<i>Lord Burghersh</i>	.	C 60
<i>J. Melville</i>	.	W 44
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G. 1835. W. Pinney	.	W
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G. 1837. W. Pinney	.	W 128
— <i>Hampden</i>	.	C 87
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G. 1841. W. Pinney	.	W 123
<i>Thomas Hussey</i>	.	C 110
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1842, vice Pinney unseated by petition.		
Thomas Hussey	.	C

LYMINGTON.

Hants.

Elizabeth. Pop. 11,486

G. 1660. Sir W. Lewis	
John Bunkley	

G. 1741. Lord A. Poulett	
Henry Burrard	
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G. 1802. Sir H. Burrard	
W. Manning	
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G. 1807. John Kingston	. C
George Duckett	. C
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G. 1831. George Burrard	C
W. A. Mackinnon	C
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G. 1832. Sir H. Neale	. C 157
John Stewart	. C 129
<i>John Blackiston</i>	. W 77
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G. 1835. John Stewart	. C
Wm. A. Mackinnon	C
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G. 1837. John Stewart	. C 161
W. A. Mackinnon	. C 138
<i>S. Gregson</i>	. W 97
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G. 1841. John Stewart	. C 170
W. Alex. Mackinnon	C 149
<i>Hon. Major Keppel</i>	W 106

LYNN.

Norfolk.

Edward I. Population 16,554.

G. 1660. Sir Ralph Hare	W
Edward Walpole	W
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G. 1702. Sir C. Turner	W
Robert Walpole	W
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G. 1747. Sir John Turner	W
Horatio Walpole	W

G. 1780. Hon. H. Walpole W 158
 Crispin Molyneux W 136
B. P. Fountaine C 72

G. 1832. Lord Geo. Bentinck C
 Lord W. P. Lennox C

G. 1835. Lord Geo. Bentinck C 531
 Sir Stratford Canning C 416
Sir John S. Lillie R 238

G. 1837. Lord G. Bentinck C 473
 Sir S. Canning C 389
Hon. Major Keppel W 367

G. 1841 Lord George Bentinck C
 Sir Stratford Canning C

1842, Feb. vice Canning appointed
 an Ambassador.
 Lord Jocelyn . C

MACCLESFIELD.

Cheshire.

William IV. Population 56,018.

G. 1832. John Ryle . C 443
 J. Brocklehurst . W 402
Thomas Grimsditch C 186

G. 1835. John Ryle . C 464
 John Brocklehurst . W 424
Thomas Grimsditch C 342

G. 1837. John Brocklehurst W 546
 Thomas Grimsditch C 474
R. H. Gregg . W 292

G. 1841. John Brocklehurst W 534
 Thomas Grimsditch C 410
Samuel Stocks . W 327

MAIDSTONE.

Kent.

Edw. IV. Population 32,310.

G. 1660. Sir Edward Pierce
 Robert Barnham

G. 1708. Sir Robert Marsham
 Sir Thomas Colepeper

G. 1747. Robert Fairfax
 William H. Turner

G. 1784. Clement Taylor
 G. N. Edwards

G. 1796. General Delaney . 415
 Sir M. Bloxham . C 328
Christopher Hull . 281

G. 1802. J. H. Durand . W 415
 Sir M. Bloxham . C 381
Hon. F. H. Major W 310

G. 1806. George Simson . W 391
 George Longman . W 368
Sir M. Bloxham . C 319

G. 1807. George Simson . W 396
 George Longman . W 374
Sir Wm. Geary . C 332

G. 1812. Sir S. E. Brydges C
 George Simson . W

G. 1826. John Wells . . . W	G. 1790. Sir Eliab Harvey	
A. W. Roberts . . . W	Charles Montague	
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G. 1831. A. W. Roberts . . . W	G. 1802. J. H. Strutt . . . C 92	
C. J. Barnett . . . W	C. C. Western . . . W 71	
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G. 1832. A. W. Roberts . . . W 501	<i>J. W. Baker</i> . . . W 14	
C. J. Barnett . . . W 470	<i>John Blair</i> . . . W 7	
<i>Wyndham Lewis</i> . . . C 422	<hr/>	
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G. 1835. W. Lewis . . . C 529	G. 1806. J. H. Strutt . . . C 63	
A. W. Roberts . . . W 398	B. Gaskell . . . C 31	
<i>C. J. Barnett</i> . . . W 383	<i>C. C. Western</i> . . . W 29	
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G. 1837. W. Lewis . . . C 782	G. 1807. J. H. Strutt . . . C 58	
B. D'Israeli . . . C 668	C. C. Western . . . W 29	
<i>Lt. Col. T. P. Thompson</i> R 559	<i>B. Gaskell</i> . . . C 27	
<i>Erskine Perry</i> . . . R 25	<hr/>	
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March 1838, vice Lewis, deceased.	G. 1826. Hon. G. Winn . . . C 1747	
J. M. Fector . . . C 709	T. B. Lennard . . . W 1451	
<i>A. W. Roberts</i> . . . W 581	<i>Quinton Dick</i> . . . C 1401	
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June 1838, vice Fector.	G. 1831. T. B. Lennard . . . W	
J. M. Fector . . . C 715	<i>Quintin Dick</i> . . . C	
<i>A. W. Roberts</i> . . . W 514	<hr/>	
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G. 1841. B. Hope . . . C 765	G. 1832. T. B. Lenuard . . . W 448	
G. Dodd . . . C 725	<i>Quintin Dick</i> . . . C 416	
<i>D. Salomons</i> . . . W 424	<i>Peter L. Wright</i> . . . W 277	
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G. 1841. B. Hope . . . C 765	G. 1835. <i>Quintin Dick</i> . . . C 440	
G. Dodd . . . C 725	T. B. Lennard . . . W 408	
<i>D. Salomons</i> . . . W 424	<i>Sir J. Mildmay</i> . . . C 356	
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MALDON.		
Essex.		
Edw. III. Population 20,838.		
G. 1660. Edward Harris	G. 1837. <i>Quintin Dick</i> . . . C 420	
Henry Mildmay	John Round . . . C 407	
	<i>T. B. Lennard</i> . . . W 395	
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	G. 1841. <i>Quintin Dick</i> . . . C 472	
	John Round . . . C 446	
	<i>T. N. Addy</i> . . . W 413	

MALMESBURY.

Wiltshire.

Edw. I. Population 6185.

G. 1660. Henry Hungerford	
Henry Dean	
—————	
G. 1710. Sir John Rushout	
Joseph Addison	
—————	
G. 1754. Lord George Bentinck	
Brice Fisher	
—————	
G. 1831. Sir Chas. Forbes, Bt. C	
John Forbes	. C
—————	
G. 1832. Viscount Andover	W
—————	
G. 1835. Viscount Andover	W
—————	
G. 1837. Viscount Andover	W 112
Isaac Salter	. C 95
—————	
G. 1841. Hon. J. Howard	W 125
L. A. Burton	. C 105

MALTON.

Yorkshire.

Edw. I. Population 6802.

G. 1660. Philip Howard	
Thomas Noble	
—————	
G. 1722. Sir William Strickland	
Sir Thomas Wentworth	
—————	
G. 1790. Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke	
W. Weddell	

G. 1807. Hon. L. Dundas	. W 253
Lord Headley	. C 241
B. Cooke	. W 197
Isaac Leatham	. C 138
—————	

G. 1831. C. C. Pepys	. W
H. G. Knight	. C
—————	

G. 1832. Hon. W. Fitzwilliam W	
C. C. Pepys	. W
—————	

G. 1835. Sir C. C. Pepys	. W
J. C. Ramsden	. W
—————	

Jan. 1836, vice Pepys created Baron Cottenham.

J. W. Childers	. W
—————	

January 1837, vice Ramsden, deceased.

Viscount Milton	. W
—————	

G. 1837. J. W. Childers	. W
Viscount Milton	. W
—————	

G. 1841 J. W. Childers	. W
J. E. Denison	. W

MANCHESTER.

Lancashire.

Wm. IV. Population 192,408.

G. 1832. Mark Philips	. W 2923
C. P. Thomson	. W 2068
S. J. Loyd	. W 1832
J. T. Hope	. C 1560
Wm. Cobbett	. R 1305

G. 1835. C. P. Thomson . W 3355
 Mark Philips . W 3163
Benjamin Braidley C 2535
Sir C. Wolseley . R 583

April 1835. vice Thomson.

C. Poulett Thomson W 3183
Benjamin Braidley C 1837

G. 1837. C. Poulett Thomson W 4158
 Mark Philips .. W 3750
W. E. Gladstone . C 2281

1839. vice Thomson, appointed Governor General of Canada.

Poll before the Boroughreeve, Sept. 5th.

Robert Hyde Greg W 3096
Sir George Murray C 2969
Lt. Col. T P. Thompson R 63

Poll before the Mayor, Sept. 6th.

Robert Hyde Greg W 3421
Sir George Murray C 3156

This was a double Election, arising out of a dispute whether the Boroughreeve or Mayor was the Returning Officer.

G. 1841. Mark Philips . W 3702
 T. M. Gibson . W 3582
Sir George Murray C 3116
W. Entwistle . C 2685

MARLBOROUGH.

Wiltshire.

Edw. I. Population 9234.

G. 1660. Lord Seymour
 Jeffrey Daniel

G. 1714. Sir William Humphreys
 Gabriel Roberts

G. 1802. Lord Bruce . C
 J. H. Leigh . C

G. 1807. Lord Stopford . C
 Lord Bruce . C

G. 1831. T. H. S. B. Estcourt C
 W. J. Bankes . C

G. 1832. Lord E. Bruce . C 121
 H. B. Baring . C 109
Sir A. Malet . W 64

G. 1835. Lord E. Bruce . C
 Major H. B. Baring C

G. 1837. Major H. B. Caring C
 Lord E. Bruce . C

G. 1841. Lord E. Bruce . C
 Major H. B. Baring C

MARLOW GREAT.

Buckinghamshire.

Edw. I. Population 6162.

G. 1660. Peter Hobby
 William Borlace

G. 1695. Sir James Etheridge
 James Chace

G. 1714. Lord Shelburn
 George Bruere

G. 1802. Sir T. Williams .	W	190
Owen Williams .	W	185
<i>Anthony Bacon</i> .	C	45
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G. 1831. Owen Williams .	W	
T. P. Williams .	C	
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G. 1832. Sir W. R. Clayton	W	
T. P. Williams .	C	
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G. 1835. Sir W. R. Clayton	W	201
T. P. Williams .	C	185
— <i>Carpenter</i> .	C	34
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G. 1837. Sir W. R. Clayton	W	
T. P. Williams .	C	
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G. 1841. T. P. Williams .	C	233
Sir W. Clayton .	W	170
<i>R. Hampden</i> .	C	169
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1842. vice Clayton unseated by petition.		
R. Hampden .	C	

MARYLEBONE.

Middlesex.

Wm. IV. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pop. 267,666.

G. 1832. E. B. Portman .	W	4317
Sir William Horne	W	3320
<i>Sir S. B. Whalley</i>	R	2185
<i>Thomas Murphy</i> .	R	913
<i>Col. L. G. Jones</i> .	R	316
<hr/>		
March, 1833, vice Portman, created a		
Peer.		
Sir S. B. Whalley .	R	2869
<i>H. T. Hope</i> .	C	2055
<i>Charles A. Murray</i>	W	791
<i>Thomas Murphy</i> .	R	172

G. 1835. Sir S. B. Whalley	R	2956
H. Lytton Bulwer	W	2781
<i>Sir William Horne</i>	W	1862
<i>G. A. Young</i> .	W	378
<hr/>		
G. 1837. Benjamin Hall	W	3512
Sir S. B. Whalley	R	3350
<i>Lord Teignmouth</i>	C	2952
<i>G. A. Young</i>	W	764
<i>Sir William Horne</i>	W	662

March 1838, vice Whalley, unseated.

Lord Teignmouth .	C	4166
<i>William Ewart</i> .	W	3762
<i>Lt.Col. T. P. Thompson</i>	R	186

G. 1841. Sir B. Hall .	W	4661
Sir C. Napier .	R	4587
<i>B. B. Cabbell</i> .	C	3410
<i>Sir J. Hamilton</i> .	C	2383
<i>F. Sankey</i> .	R	61

MIDDLESEX.

Henry III. Population 1,576,616.

G. 1660. Sir W. Walker		
Lancelot Lake		
<hr/>		
G. 1768. Sir R. Pcyton		
Sir William Roberts		
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G. 1695 Sir John Wolstenholme		
Edward Russell		
<hr/>		
G. 1727. Sir F. Child		
James Bertie		
<hr/>		
G. 1747. Sir Hugh Smithson		
Sir W. B. Proctor		

G. 1802. George Byng . W 3842	
Sir Francis Burdett . R 3207	
<i>W. Mainwaring</i> . C 2036	

G. 1806. William Mellish . C 3213	
George Byng . W 2304	
<i>Sir Francis Burdett</i> . R 1197	

G. 1807. William Mellish . C 2706	
George Byng . W 2368	
<i>Sir C. Baynes</i> . C 2252	

G. 1830. George Byng . W 4004	
S C. Whitbread . W 3685	
<i>William Mellish</i> . C 3073	

G. 1831. George Byng . W	
Joseph Hume . R	

G. 1832. Joseph Hume . R 3238	
George Byng . W 3033	
<i>Sir C. Forbes</i> . C 1494	
<i>Sir J. S. Lillie</i> . R 1004	

G. 1835. George Byng . W 3505	
Joseph Hume . R 3096	
<i>Lieut. T. Wood</i> . C 2709	

G. 1837. George Byng . W 4796	
Capt. Thomas Wood . C 4582	
<i>Joseph Hume</i> . R 4380	
<i>Henry Pownall</i> . C 4273	

G. 1841. George Byng . W	
Col. T. Wood . C	
	MORPETH.
	Northumberland.
	Mary. Population 6678.
	G. 1660. Lord Morpeth
	Sir George Downing

	G. 1685. Sir William Pickering
	John Oglethorpe

	G. 1701. Sir John Delaval
	Emaouel How

	G. 1741. Sir H. Liddal
	Robert Ord

	G. 1807. William Ord . W
	Hon. W. Howard . W

	G. 1831. William Ord . W
	Hon. Wm. Howard . W

	G. 1832. Hon. Col. F.G. Howard W

	G. 1835. Hon. E. G. G. Howard W

	January 1837. vice Howard, vacated.
	Lord Leveson . W

	G. 1837. Lord Leveson . W

	1840. vice Leveson, resigned.
	Hon. Capt. Howard . W

	G. 1841. Hon. Capt. Howard W

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

Nottinghamshire.

Charles II. Population 9557.

- G. 1660. Sir R. Markham
Richard Rothwall
-
- G. 1701. Sir M. Jennison
James Saunderson
-
- G. 1722. James Pelham
Richard Sutton
-
- G. 1741. Lord William Manners
Job S. Charlton
-
- G. 1802. Sir T. M. Sutton
Sir C. M. Pole, Bt.
-
- G. 1807. Stapleton Cotton . C
Henry Willoughby . C
-
- March 1829, vice Clinton, resigned.
Michael Thos. Sadler C 801
Thomas Wilde . W 587
-
- G. 1830. H. Willoughby . C 775
Michael Thos. Sadler C 746
Thomas Wilde . W 652
-
- February 1831, vice Willoughby.
W. F. Handley . C 833
Thomas Wilde . W 547
Charles Wilkins . R 2
-
- G. 1831. Thomas Wilde . W 849
W. F. Handley . C 746
Sir R. Gresley . C 678

- G. 1832. W. E. Gladstone . C 887
W. F. Handley . C 798
Thomas Wilde . W 726
-

- G. 1835. W. E. Gladstone . C
Serjeant T. Wilde . W
-

- G. 1837. W. E. Gladstone C
Serjeant T. Wilde W
-

January 1840, vice Wilde, appointed
Solicitor General.

- Serjeant T. Wilde . W 541
Frederick Thesiger C 532
-

- G. 1841. W. E. Gladstone . C 633
Lord J. Manners . C 630
T. B. Hobhouse . W 380
-

1841, Sept. vice Gladstone, appointed
Master of the Mint.

- Wm. Ewart Gladstone C
-

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE

Staffordshire.

Edw. III. Population 19,476.

- G. 1660. John Bowyer
John Tyrnick
-
- G. 1690. Sir Thomas Bellot
Sir John Gower
-
- G. 1761. Henry Vernon
John Waldegrave

G. 1802	E. W. Bootle	. C	312
	Sir R. Lawley, Bt.	. C	309
	<i>Oliver Beckett</i>	. W	246
	<i>Joseph James</i>	. W	241
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G. 1807	E. W. Bootle	. C	333
	J. Macdonald	. C	314
	<i>M. Fletcher</i>	. W	311
	<i>W. Minet</i>	. W	308
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G. 1820	W. S. Kinnersley	C	
	R. W. Horton	. C	
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G. 1831	Edmund Peel	. C	
	W. H. Miller	. C	
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G. 1832	W. H. Miller	. C	607
	Sir H. P. Willoughby	C	587
	<i>Edmund Peel</i>	. C	478
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G. 1835	Edmund Peel	. C	689
	W. H. Miller	. C	494
	<i>Sir H. P. Willoughby</i>	C	397
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G. 1837	W. H. Miller	. C	669
	S. De Horsey	. C	635
	<i>R. Badnall</i>	. W	292
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G. 1841	Edmund Buckley	C	720
	John Quincey Harris	W	565
	<i>W. H. Miller</i>	. C	417
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1842, June,	vice Harris, for bribery.		
	John Quincey Harris	W	499
	<i>J. C. Colquhoun</i>	C	479
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1842, July,	vice Harris, unseated on		
	petition.		
	<i>J. C. Colquhoun</i>	. C	

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Northumberland.

Edw. III. Population 71,850.

G. 1660.	Sir F. Anderson		
	Sir John Morley		
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G. 1681.	Sir N. Johnson		
	Sir Robert Carr		
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G. 1710.	Sir William Blackett	W	
	William Wrightson		
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G. 1741.	W. C. Blackett	. W	
	Nicholas Fenwick	. C	
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G. 1780.	Sir M. W. Ridley	W	
	A. R. Bowes	. C	
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G. 1802.	Sir M. W. Ridley	W	
	John Brandling	. C	
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G. 1807.	Sir M. W. Ridley	W	
	Chas. J. Brandling	C	
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G. 1820.	Sir M. W. Ridley	W	
	Cuthbert Ellison	. W	
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G. 1831.	Sir M. W. Ridley	W	
	John Hodgson	. C	
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G. 1832.	Sir M. W. Ridley	W	2112
	John Hodgson	. C	1686
	<i>Charles Attwood</i>	. R	1092
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G. 1835.	William Ord	. W	1843
	Sir M. W. Ridley	. W	1499
	<i>John Hodgson</i>	. C	1254
	<i>James Aytoun</i>	. R	988

July 1836. vice Ridley, deceased.
 John Hodgson . C 1576
 Christopher Blackett W 1528

G. 1837. William Ord . W 1792
 J. H. Hinde . C 1701
 C. J. Bigg . W 1187
 J. B. Coulson . C 1127
 A. H. Beaumont . R 290

G. 1841. William Ord . W
 John Hodgson Hinde C

NEWPORT.

Ile of Wight.

Edw. I. Population 6780.

G. 1660. Sir Robert Dillington
 William Glascock

G. 1695. Lord Cutts
 Sir Robert Cotton

G. 1741. Anthony Chute
 Monoux Cope

G. 1807. Viscount Palmerston C
 Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley C

G. 1831. William Mount . C
 J. J. H. Vere . C

G. 1832. J. H. Hawkins . W 216
 William H. Ord . W 216
 J. W. Gordon . C 161

G. 1835. William H. Ord . W 233
 J. H. Hawkins . W 230
 Sir J. W. Gordon . C 229
 W. Hamilton . C 205

Q 2

G. 1837. J. H. Hawkins . W 264
 W. J. Blake . W 263
 Wykeham Martin . C 244
 W. Hamilton . C 236

G. 1841. Wykeham Martin C 254
 W. Hamilton . C 262
 Thomas Gisborne . W 229
 Wm. John Blake . W 226

NORFOLK.

Henry III. and Wm. IV.

G. 1660. Lord Richardson
 Sir H. Townshend

G. 1702. Sir John Holland
 Sir Jacob Astley

G. 1802. T. W. Coke . W 4317
 Sir H. Astley, Bt. . C 3612
 Colonel Wodehouse C 3517

G. 1806. T. W. Coke . W 4118
 Rt. Hon. W. Windham C 3772
 Hon. John Wodehouse C 3365

G. 1831. Thos. Wm. Coke W
 Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bt. W

EAST DIVISION.

Population 204,077.

G. 1832. W. H. Windham W 3304
 Hon. G. Keppel . W 3261
 N. Peach . C 2960
 H. Cholmondeley . C 2852

G. 1835. Hon. E. Wodehouse C 3482
 Lord Walpole . C 3196
W. H. Windham . W 3076
R. H. Gurney . W 2866

G 1837. Hon. E. Wodehouse C 3645
 H. N. Burroughes C 3523
W. H. Windham W 3237
R. H. Gurney W 2978

G. 1841. Hon. E. Wodehouse C 3499
 H. N. Burroughes C 3440
Sir F. Folkes W 1374

WEST DIVISION.

Population 208,534.

G. 1832. Sir W. Folkes . W
 Sir J. Astley . W

G. 1835. Sir W. Folkes . W 2299
 Sir Jacob Astley . W 2134
William Bagge . C 1880

G. 1837. William Bagge . C 3178
 W. L. W. Chute . C 2877
Sir W. Folkes . W 2838
Sir Jacob Astley . W 2713

G. 1841. William Bagge . C
 W. L. W. Chute . C

NORTHALLERTON.

Yorkshire.

Edw. and Chas. II. Pop. 4839.

G. 1784. Hon. E. Lascelles C
 Thomas Pierse . W

G. 1807. Hon. E. Lascelles C
 Henry Pierse . W

G. 1831. Hon. W. S. Lascelles C
 Sir J. P. Beresford, Bt. C

G. 1832. J. G. Boss, R.N. W 188
W. B. Wrightson W 177

G. 1835. W. B. Wrightson W

G. 1837. W. B. Wrightson W

G. 1841. W. B. Wrightson W 128
Hon. E. Lascelles C 114

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Edw. III. and Wm. IV.

G. 1660 Sir H. Yelverton
 John Carew

G. 1695. Sir A. St. John
 Thomas Cartwright

G. 1754. Sir Edward Isham
 William Cartwright

G. 1796. Thomas Powys
 Francis Dickens

G. 1806. Lord Althorp . W 2085
 W.B.Cartwright,D.C.G.C 1900
Sir W. Langham C 1381

G. 1831. Lord Althorp . W 2476
 Lord Milton . W 2135
W. R. Cartwright C 2019
Sir C. Knightley C 1423

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 101,613.

G. 1832. Lord Milton . W 1562
 Lord Brudenell . C 1543
William Hanbury W 1456
Thomas Tryon . C 1269

G. 1835. Lord Milton . W
 Lord Brudenell . C

December 1835. vice Milton, deceased.
 Thomas P. Maunsell C 1841
William Hanbury W 1247

G. 1837. Thos. P. Maunsell C 1842
 Lord Maidstone . C 1801
Lord Milton : W 1404

G. 1841. Thos. P. Maunsell C
 A. S. O'Brien . C

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 97,447.

G. 1832. Lord Althorp . W
 W. R. Cartwright . C

G. 1835. W. R. Cartwright C
 Sir C. Knightley, Bt. C

G. 1837. W. R. Cartwright C
 Sir C. Knightley, Bt. C

G. 1841. W. R. Cartwright C 2426
 Sir C. Knightley, Bt. C 2324
Lord Euston . W 925

NORTHAMPTON.

Edward I. Population 28,103.

G. 1660. Francis Harvey
 Richard Raynsford

G. 1688. Sir J. Isham
 Sir John Langham

G. 1727. Edward Montague
 George Compton

G. 1768. Sir G. B. Rodney
 Sir G. Osborne

G. 1784. Lord Compton . C
 F. Trotman . W

G. 1826. Sir G. Robinson . W
 W. L. Maberly . W

G. 1831. Sir G. Robinson . W
 R. Vernon Smith . W

G. 1832. R. Vernon Smith W 1321
 Charles Smith . C 1275
G. Bainbridge . W 1191
Hon. H. Fitzroy . C 958

G. 1835. Robt. Vernon Smith W 1397
 Charles Ross . C 1223
C. Hill . W 1021

G. 1837. R. Vernon Smith W 1095
 Raikes Currie . W 1033
 Charles Ross . C 925

G. 1841. R. Vernon Smith W 990
 Raikes Currie . W 970
 Sir H. Willoughby, Bt. C 896
 P. M'Douall R 176

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Edw. III. and Wm. IV.

G. 1660. Lord Mansfield
 John Fenwick

G. 1698. Sir Edward Blacket
 William Forster

G. 1774. Lord A. Percy . W
 Sir W. Middleton . W

G. 1796. Hon. Charles Gray W
 T. R. Beaumont C

G. 1807. Thos. R. Beaumont W
 Lord Howick . W

March 1826. Matthew Bell C 1186
 Hon. H. T. Liddell C 1160

G. 1826. H. T. Liddell . C
 Matthew Bell . C

G. 1831. Thos. W. Beaumont W
 Lord Howick . W

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 79,852.

G. 1832. Viscount Howick W
 Lord Ossulston W

G. 1835. Viscount Howick W
 Lord Ossulston W

G. 1837. Viscount Howick W
 Lord Ossulston C

G. 1841. Lord Ossulston C 1216
 B. Cresswell . C 1163
 Lord Howick . W 1101

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 170,356.

G. 1832 T. W. Beaumont W 2537
 Matthew Bell . C 2441
 William Ord . W 2351

G. 1835. T. W. Beaumont W
 Matthew Bell . C

G. 1837. Matthew Bell . C
 Christopher Blackett W

G. 1841. Matthew Bell . C
 S. H. C. Ogle . W

NORWICH.

Norfolk.

Edward I. Population 61,846.

G. 1660. William Barnham
 Thomas Rant

G. 1701. Robert Davy
Edward Clark

G. 1734. Waller Bacon
Horatio Walpole . W

G. 1768. Harbord Harbord
Edward Bacon

G. 1796. Hon. H. Hobart
William Windham

G. 1802. Robert Fellowes . W 1536
William Smith . W 1439
William Windham C 1356
John Frere . C 1320

G. 1806. John Patterson . W 1115
Robert Fellowes . W 804
William Smith . W 793

G. 1807. John Patterson . W 1464
William Smith . W 1156
Robert Fellowes . W 546

G. 1818. William Smith . W
R. H. Gurney . W

G. 1831. R. Grant . W 2163
R. H. Gurney . W 2158
Sir Charles Wetherell C 977
Michael Thos. Sadler C 964

G. 1832. Lord Stormont . C 1985
Sir James Scarlett . C 1936
R. H. Gurney . W 1746
Bellenden Kerr . W 1716

G. 1835. Lord Stormont . C 1892
Hon. R. C. Scarlett C 1878
Hon. E. V. Harbord W 1592
F. O. Martin . W 1582

G. 1837. Hon. R. C. Scarlett C 1865
Marquis of Douro . C 1863
B. Smith . W 1843
Montford Nurse . W 1831

G. 1841. Marquis of Douro C
B. Smith . W

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Edw. III. & Wm. IV. Pop.
G. 1660. Lord Houghton
William Pierpoint

G. 1685. Sir William Clifton
Richard Mellish

G. 1722. Sir R. Sutton
Lord Howe

G. 1790. Lord E. C. C. Bentinck
C. M. Pierrepont . W

G. 1807. Viscount Newark . W
A. H. Eyre . W

G. 1831. Hon. J. S. Lumley W
J. E. Denison . W

NORTH DIVISION.
Population 165,460.
G. 1832. Lord Lumley . W 1680
T. Holdsworth . C 1372
J. G. C. Gardiner . W 1171

G. 1835. Viscount Lumley . C
 T. Holdsworth . C

March 1835, vice Lumley, now Earl
 of Scarbro'.
 H. Gally Knight . C

G. 1837. Thomas Holdsworth C 1698
 H. Gally Knight . C 1572
 J. Foljambe . W 1478

G. 1841. Thomas Holdsworth C
 H. Gally Knight . C

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 84,312.

G. 1832. Earl of Lincoln . C
 J. E. Denison . W

G. 1835. Earl of Lincoln . C
 J. E. Denison . W

G. 1837. Earl of Lincoln . C
 L. Rolleston . C

G. 1841. Earl of Lincoln . C
 L. Rolleston . C

Sept. 1841, vice Lincoln, appointed
 First Commissioner of Woods and
 Forests.
 Earl of Lincoln . C

NOTTINGHAM.

Edward I. Population 50680.

G. 1660. Arthur Stanhope
 John Hutchinson

G. 1727. Borlace Warren
 John Stanhope

G. 1780 Robert Smith . C
 D. Parker Coke . C

G. 1802. Sir J. B. Warren W 272
 Joseph Birch . W 912
 D. Parker Coke . W 734

G. 1806. John Smith . C 1537
 D. Parker Coke . W 1465
 Joseph Birch . W 1437

G. 1807. John Smith . C 1047
 D. Parker Coke . W 787
 Dr. Crompton . C 575

G. 1812. John Smith . C
 Lord Rancliffe . W

G. 1818. Joseph Birch . W
 Lord Rancliffe . W

G. 1820. Joseph Birch . W
 Thomas Denman . W

G 1826. Joseph Birch . W
 Lord Rancliffe . W
 4051 voted.

G. 1830. Sir Thos. Denman W
 Sir R. C. Ferguson W

G. 1832. Sir R. C. Ferguson W 2399
 Lord Duncannon . W 2349
 Lt. J. E. Gordon . C 976

July 1834, vice Duncannon.
 John Cam Hobhouse W 1691
 William Eagle . R 566

G. 1835. Sir R. C. Ferguson W
 Sir J. C. Hobhouse W

G. 1837. Sir R. C. Ferguson W 2056
 Sir J. C. Hobhouse W 2052
 J. C. Plowden . C 1397
 Horace Twiss . C 1396

1841, vice Ferguson, deceased.
 John Walter . . C 1988
 G. G. De H. Larpent W 1745

G. 1841. G. G. De H. Larpent W 620
 Sir C. J. Hobhouse W 627
 J. Walter . . C 144
 T. B. Charlton . C 142

Messrs. Walter and Charlton resigned
 the first half-hour.

Aug. 1842, vice Larpent, resigned.
 John Walter . . C 1799
 Joseph Sturge . R 1718

OLDHAM.

Lancashire.

Wm. IV. Pop. 32,381.

G. 1832. John Fielden . R 677
 William Cobbett . R 645
 H. Bright . W 150
 William Burge . C 100
 Rev. J. R. Stephens R 2

G. 1835 John Fielden . R
 William Cobbett . R

July 1835, vice Cobbett, deceased.

John F. Lees . . C 394
 J. M. Cobbett . R 381
 Feargus O'Connor . R 32

G. 1837. Gen. W. A. Johnson R 548
 John Fielden . . R 544
 — Jones . . C 305
 John F. Lees . . C 273

G. 1841. Gen. W. A. Johnson R
 John Fielden . . R

OXFORDSHIRE.

Edward III. Population 161,573.

G. 1660. Lord Wenman . W
 Sir Thomas Wenman W

G. 1688. Sir John Cope . W
 Sir R. Jenkinson . W

G. 1761. Lord Chas. Spencer W
 Sir James Dashwood W

G. 1790. Marq. of Blandford W
 Viscount Wenman . W

G. 1806. Lord F. A. Spencer W
 John Fane . . C

G. 1826. W. H. Ashurst . W
 John Fane . . C

G. 1830. John Fane . . C
 Lord Norreys . . C

G. 1831. G. G. V. Harcourt C 1782
 Richard Weyland . W 1688
 Lord Norreys . C 1316

G. 1832. G. G. V. Harcourt W
 Major R. Weyland . W
 Lord Norreys . C

G. 1835. G. G. V. Harcourt W
 Major R. Weyland . W
 Lord Norreys . C

G. 1837. Lord Norreys . C 3002
 G. G. Harcourt . C 2885
 T. A. W. Parker . C 2767
 Thomas Stoner . W 1458

G. 1841. G. G. V. Harcourt C
 Lord Norreys . C
 J. W. Henley . C

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

James I.

G. 1660. Thomas Clayton
 John Mills

G. 1698. Sir C. Musgrave . C
 Sir Wm. Glynn . C

G. 1714. Sir Wm. Whitlock C
 William Bromley . C

G. 1734. Lord Cornbury . C
 George Clark . C

G. 1768. Sir R. Newdigate
 Francis Page

G. 1802. Sir Wm. Dolben, Bt. C
 Rt. Hon. Sir W. Scott C

February 1829, vice Peel.

Sir Robt. H. Inglis . C 755
 Sir Robert Peel . C 609

G. 1830. Sir R. H. Inglis . C
 T. G. B. Estcourt . C

G. 1831. Sir R. H. Inglis . C
 T. G. B. Estcourt . C

G. 1832. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt. C
 T. G. B. Estcourt . C

G. 1835. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt. C
 T. G. B. Estcourt . C

G. 1837. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt. C
 T. G. B. Estcourt . C

G. 1811. Sir R. H. Ingdis, Bt. C
 T. G. B. Estcourt . C

OXFORD CITY.

Edward I. Population 18,800.

G. 1960. James Harley
 Henry Carew

G. 1690. Sir Edward Norris
 Henry Bertie

G. 1705. Sir John Walter
 Thomas Rowney

G. 1722. Francis Knollys
 Thomas Rowney

G. 1768. George Nares . . . C	
Hon. W. Harcourt . . . C	
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G. 1796 Henry Peters . . . C	
Francis Burton . . . C	
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G. 1802. John A. Wright . . . C 838	
Francis Burton . . . C 818	
<i>J. J. Lockhart</i> . . . C 455	
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G. 1806. Francis Burton . . . C 836	
John A. Wright . . . C 760	
<i>J. J. Lockhart</i> . . . C 715	
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G. 1812. Atkins Wright . . . C	
<i>J. J. Lockhart</i> . . . C	
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G. 1818. Atkins Wright . . . C 580	
General St. John . . . W 389	
<i>J. J. Lockhart</i> . . . W 353	
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G. 1820. Sir Charles Wetherell C	
<i>J. J. Lockhart</i> . . . C	
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G. 1826. J. H. Langston . . . W	
<i>J. J. Lockhart</i> . . . C	
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G. 1830. J. H. Langston . . . W	
W. H. Hughes . . . W	
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G. 1831. J. H. Langston . . . W	
W. H. Hughes . . . W	
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G. 1832. J. H. Langston . . . W 1260	
Thomas Stonor . . . W 953	
<i>W. H. Hughes</i> . . . W 919	
<i>Sir C. Wetherell</i> . . . C 524	

R

March 1833, vice Stonor.	
W. H. Hughes . . . W 802	
<i>Charles Townley</i> . . . W 702	
<i>Donald Maclean</i> . . . C 462	
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G. 1835. W. H. Hughes . . . C 1297	
Donald Maclean . . . C 1223	
<i>Thomas Stonor</i> . . . W 1016	
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G. 1837. Donald Maclean . . . C 1249	
William Erle . . . W 1203	
<i>W. H. Hughes</i> . . . C 900	
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G. 1841. J. H. Langston . . . W 1344	
Donald Maclean . . . C 1238	
<i>N. Malcolm</i> . . . C 1031	

PENRYN.

Cornwall.

Mary & William IV. Pop. 11,805.

G. 1660. William Pendarvis	
John Birch	
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G. 1802. Sir S. Lushington . . . 94	
Sir J. Nicholl . . . 89	
<i>John Milford</i> . . . 84	
<i>Henry Swann</i> . . . 62	
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G. 1806. Henry Swann . . . 166	
Sir C. Hawkins . . . 137	
<i>J. T. B. Trevanion</i> . . . 128	
<i>W. Wingfield</i> . . . 128	
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G. 1826. J. Barclay	
W. Manning	
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G. 1831. J. W. Freshfield . . . C 336	
Charles Stewart . . . W 242	
<i>Thomas Weeding</i> . . . 225	

G. 1832. R. M. Rolfe . . . W 490	G. 1754. Sir M. Lambe
Lord Tullamore . . . C 428	Edward Wortley
<i>J. W. Freshfield</i> . . . C 338	_____
<i>Charles Stewart</i> . . . W 83	G. 1790. Hon. L. Damer
_____	Richard Benyon
G. 1835. J. W. Freshfield . . . C 464	_____
R. M. Rolfe . . . W 424	G. 1802. F. Lawrence . . . W
<i>Lord Tullamore</i> . . . C 397	W. Elliott . . . W
_____	_____
May 1835, vice Rolfe	G. 1807. F. Lawrence . . . W
R. M. Rolfe . . . W 318	W. Elliott . . . W
<i>Lord Tullamore</i> . . . C 326	_____
_____	G. 1831. Sir R. Heron, Bt. . . W
G. 1837. Sir R. M. Rolfe . . . W 523	J. N. Fazakerley . . . W
James W. Freshfield . . . C 434	_____
<i>Captain Plumridge</i> . . . W 363	G. 1832. Sir R. Heron, Bt. . . W
_____	J. N. Fazakerley . . . W
G. 1841. Captain J. C. Vivian W 465	_____
Captain Plumridge . . . W 432	G. 1835. J. N. Fazakerley . . . W 412
<i>H. Gwyn</i> . . . C 382	Sir Robert Heron . . . W 358
<i>J. E. Sartoris</i> . . . C 241	<i>Walker Ferrand</i> . . . C 281
_____	_____
PETERBOROUGH.	G. 1837. J. N. Fazakerley . . . W 311
Northamptonshire.	Sir Robert Heron . . . W 288
Edward VI. Population 5563.	<i>W. E. Surtees</i> . . . C 234
G. 1660. Francis St. John	_____
Hugh Orme	G. 1841. Hn.G.W.Fitzwilliam W 318
_____	Sir Robert Heron . . . W 255
G. 1688. Charles Fitzwilliam	<i>T. Gladstone</i> . . . C 245
Gilbert Dolben	_____
_____	PETERSFIELD.
G. 1701. Gilbert Dolben	Hampshire.
Sidney Montagu	Edward I. Population 7461
_____	G. 1660. Thomas Neal
G. 1727. J. Earl Fitzwilliams	Arthur Bold
Joseph Banks	_____
	G. 1701. Robert Marks
	Robert Mitchell

- G. 1761. John Jolliffe
Richard Pennant
-
- G. 1802. H. Jolliffe
William Best
-
- G. 1818. Hylton Jolliffe . C
Rt Hon. Geo. Canning C
-
- G. 1831. Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe
Hylton Jolliffe
-
- G. 1832. J. G. S. Lefevre . W 108
Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe C 102
-
- G. 1835. C. J. Hector . R 103
Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe C 87
-
- G. 1837. Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe C 125
C. J. Hector . R 124
-
- G. 1841. Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe C

PLYMOUTH.

Devonshire.

Edward I. Population 36,527.

- G. 1660. William Morrice
John Maynard
-

- G. 1698. John Rodgers
Charles Trelawney
-

- G. 1714. Sir George Byng
Sir John Rogers
-

- G. 1761. Sir G. Poocke
Lord Barrington

- G. 1780. Sir F. L. Rogers
George Darby
-
- G. 1790. Sir A. Gardiner, Bt.
Sir F. L. Rogers, Bt.
-
- G. 1806. Sir C. M. Pole . W 140
T. Tyrwhitt . W 130
Sir W. Elford . C 54
Thomas Bewes . C 7
-
- G. 1831. Sir T. B. Martin . W 101
Sir George Cockburn C 91
Captain Elliot, R. N. W 63
-
- G. 1832. John Collier . W
T. B. Bewes . W
-
- G. 1835. John Collier . W 720
T. B. Bewes . W 687
Sir G. Cockburn . C 667
-
- G. 1837. John Collier . W 780
Thomas B. Bewes . W 772
Sir G. Cockburn . C 551
Hon. P. Blackwood . C 464

- G. 1841. T. Gill . W 821
Lord Ebrington . W 787
Alderman Johnson . C 552

PONTEFRACT.

Yorkshire.

Edward I. Population 34,354.

- G. 1660. Sir G. Saville
William Lowther
-

- G. 1690. Sir John Bland
Henry Dawney

G. 1714 Sir William Lowther
Hugh Bethel

G. 1784. John Smith . W
W. Sotheron, jun.

G. 1796. John Smyth
Viscount Galway

G. 1806. R. P. Milnes . C 484
Right Hon. J. Smyth W 371
Lord Pollington . C 324

G. 1807. Lord Pollington . C 487
R. P. Milnes . . C 353
Right Hon. J. Smyth C 344

G. 1812. R. P. Milnes . C
Hon. H. Lascelles . C

G. 1818. Lord Pollington . C
Thomas Houldsworth C

G. 1826. L. G. N. Starkie . C
Thomas Houldsworth C

G. 1830. Sir C. E. Smith . C
Hon. H. Jerningham W

G. 1831. Earl of Mexborough C
H. V. S. Jerningham W

G. 1832. H. V. S. Jerningham W
J. Gully . . . W

G. 1835. John Gully . . W 509
Lord Pollington . C 498
Alexander Raphael . R 478

G. 1837. Richard M. Milnes C 507
William M. Stanley . W 403
Sir C. E. Smith . W 123

G. 1841. Lord Pollington . C 464
Richard M. Milnes . C 433
John Gully . . W 253

POOLE.

Dorsetshire.

Edw. III. & Henry VI. Pop. 12,074.

G. 1660. Sir W. Earl
George Cooper

G. 1701. Sir William Phippard
William Jolliffe

G. 1754. Sir Richard Littleton
Joseph Gulston

G. 1807. John Jeffrey . W
George Garland . C

G. 1826. B. L. Lester . . W
Hon. W. Ponsonby . W

G. 1832. B. L. Lester . W 284
Sir John Byng . W 186
C. A. Tulk . . W 168

G. 1835. Sir John Byng . W 230
C. A. Tulk . . W 199
John Irving . . C 119
— *Bonar* . . C 46

May 1835, vice Byng, created a Peer.
Capt. G. S. Byng . W 199
Sir C. Grant . . C 174

G. 1837. Charles Ponsonby W 278
 George R. Phillips . W 259
Sir H. Willoughby . C 242
Sir J. B. Walsh . C 222

G. 1841. Hon. C. Ponsonby W 224
 G. R. Phillips . W 204
Captain Rose . C 189

PORTSMOUTH.

Hants.

Edw. I. & Henry VI. Pop. 53,036

G. 1660. John Bunkley
 Richard Norton

G. 1695. Edward Russell
 Nicholas Hedger

G. 1714. Sir Edward Ernley
 Sir Charles Wager

G. 1754. Sir W. Rowley
 Sir Edward Hawke

G. 1780. Hon. R. Monckton W
 Sir W. Gordon . W

G. 1807. Sir Thos. Miller, Bt. W
 John Markham . W

G. 1820. J. B. Carter . W
 Admiral Markham . W

G. 1831. John B. Carter . W
 F. T. Baring . W

G. 1832. John B. Carter . W 827
 F. T. Baring . W 707
Captain Napier . R 258

R 2

G. 1835. John B. Carter . W 643
 F. T. Baring . W 571
Sir G. Rowley . C 558
Captain Napier . R 335

G. 1837. Francis T. Baring W 634
 John B. Carter . W 631
Sir George Cockburn C 519
Lord Fitzharris . C 439

1838, vice Carter.

Sir G. Staunton . W

G. 1841. Rt. Hon. F T. Baring W
 Sir G. Staunton . W

PRESTON.

Lancashire.

Edw. I. and Edw. VI. Pop. 77,189.

G. 1660. Edward Rigby
 Jeffrey Rushton

G. 1685. Sir John Chichley
 Richard Fleetwood

G. 1695. Sir Thomas Stanley
 Thomas Molineux

G. 1754. Edward Starkey
 N. Fazakerly

G. 1796. Lord Stanley . W
 Sir H. P. Hoghton . W

G. 1807. Lord Stanley . W 1619
 John Horrocks . C 1616
Edward Hanson . W 1002

G. 1812. Samuel Horrocks	C	
Edmund Hornby	W	
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G. 1820. Samuel Horrocks	C	
Edmund Hornby	W	
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G. 1826. Hon. E. G. Stanley	W	
John Wood	W	
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G. 1830. Hon. E. G. Stanley	W	
John Wood	W	
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G. 1831. John Wood	W	
Henry Hunt	R	
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G. 1832. P. H. Fleetwood	C	3372
Hon. H. T. Stanley	W	3273
Henry Hunt	R	2054
Capt. J. Forbes, R.N.	R	1926
C. Crompton		118
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G. 1835. P. H. Fleetwood	C	2165
Hon. H. T. Stanley	W	2092
Lt. Col. T. P. Thompson	R	1885
Egerton Smith	R	780
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G. 1837. P. H. Fleetwood	W	2726
Robert T. Parker	C	1821
J. Crawford	W	1662
Feargus O'Connor	R	5
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G. 1841. Sir H. Fleetwood	W	1655
Sir G. Strickland	W	1628
Robert T. Parker	C	1270
C. Swainson	C	1255

READING.

Berkshire.

Edward I. Population 19,528.

G. 1660. John Blagrove		
Thomas Rich		
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G. 1698. Sir Owen Buckingham		
Sir John Dalby		
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G. 1734. Henry Grey		
Richard Pottinger		
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G. 1768. H. Vansittart	C	
John Dodd	C	
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G. 1802. F. Annesley	C	386
C. S. Lefevre	W	344
J. Simeon	C	234
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G. 1812. C. S. Lefevre	W	439
John Simeon	C	397
J. B. Monck	C	286
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G. 1818. C. S. Lefevre	W	
C. F. Palmer	W	
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C. 1820. J. B. Monck	C	418
C. F. Palmer	W	399
John Weyland	W	394
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G. 1826. John Berkeley Monck	C	583
George Spence	C	492
C. F. Palmer	W	488
Edward Wakefield	W	366
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On a scrutiny, Mr. Palmer was seated in place of Mr. Spence.		
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G. 1831. C. F. Palmer	W	
C. Russell	C	

G. 1832. C. F. Palmer . . . W	
C. Russell C	
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G. 1835. Serjeant Talfourd . . W 643	
Charles Rnssell . . . C 441	
<i>D. Oliveira</i> W 384	
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G. 1837. Serjeant Talfourd . . W 468	
Charles F. Palmer . . . W 457	
<i>Charles Russell</i> . . . C 448	
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G. 1841. Charles Russell . . . C 562	
Lord Chelsea C 552	
<i>T. Mills</i> W 403	
<i>W. Tooke</i> W 390	

REIGATE.

Surrey.

Edward I. Population 14,329.

G. 1832. Lord Eastnor . . . C 101	
<i>Lord Garvagh</i> W —	
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G. 1835. Lord Eastnor . . . C 85	
— <i>Moore</i> W 14	
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G. 1837. Lord Eastnor . . . C	
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G. 1841. Lord Eastnor . . . C 106	
<i>Dr. Bedford</i> R 9	

RETFORD EAST.

Nottinghamshire.

Edward II. Population 21,376.

G. 1660. Thomas Fitz Gerrard	
William Hickman	

G. 1705. Sir H. Wastneys	
Richard Molesworth	
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G. 1796. William Petrie . . . W	
Sir W. Amcotts W	
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G. 1802. Robert Crawford . . C 85	
John Jaffray C 77	
<i>William Bowles</i> . . . W 65	
<i>Henry Bonham</i> W 59	
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G. 1806. Robert Crawford . . C 98	
Thomas Hugham C 80	
<i>Sir William Ingilby</i> . . W 69	
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G. 1826. W. B. Wrightson . . . W	
Sir R. L. Dundas W	
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G. 1831. G. H. Vernon W	
Lord Newark W	
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G. 1832. G. H. Vernon . . . W 1311	
Lord Newark W 1153	
<i>Sir John Beckett</i> . . . C 970	
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G. 1835. G. H. Vernon . . . W 1236	
Hon. A. Duncombe . . . C 1252	
<i>Lord C. P. Clinton</i> . . C 1164	
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G. 1837. G. H. Vernon . . . C 1372	
Hon. A. Duncombe . . . C 1352	
<i>John Mason</i> W 1234	
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G. 1841. G. H. Vernon C	
Hon. A. Duncombe C	

RICHMOND.

Yorkshire.

Elizabeth. Population 4722.

- G. 1660. Sir C. Wyvill
James D. Arcy
-
- G. 1690. Sir M. Milbank
Sir Thomas Bathurst
-
- G. 1701. John Hutton
Thomas York
-
- G. 1754. Lord Ancram
Thomas York
-
- G. 1790. Earl of Inchiquin
Hon. L. Dundas
-
- G. 1807. Hon. C. L. Dundas W
Arthur Shakespare . W
-
- G. 1831. Hn. Sir R. L. Dundas W
Hon. J. C. Dundas . W
-
- G. 1832. Sir L. Dundas . W
Hon. J. C. Dundas . W
-
- G. 1835. Hon. T. Dundas . W
A. Spiers . . W
-
- G. 1837. Hon. T. Dundas . W
A. Spiers . . W
-
- March 1839, vice Dundas, a Peer.
Sir R. L. Dundas . W 162
Miles Thomas Stapleton C 80
-
- 1841, vice Spiers, deceased
Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam W

- G. 1841. Hon. J. C Dundas W
Hon. W. Colborne . W

RIPON.

Yorkshire.

Edward VI. Population 13,574.

- G. 1660. Edmund Jennings
John Lambert
-
- G. 1688. Sir John Jennings
Sir E. Blackett
-
- G. 1702. Sir W. Hustler
John Sharp
-
- G. 1761. William Laurence
William Aislabey
-
- G. 1784. William Laurence
Hon. F. Robinson
-
- G. 1790. William Laurence
Sir G. Allanson Winn
-
- G. 1802. Sir James Graham, Bt.
John Heathcote
-
- G. 1807. Hon. F. Robinson
George Gipps
-
- G. 1831. L. A Petit
George Spence
-
- G. 1832. T. K. Staveley . W 168
J. S. Crompton . W 168
Sir J. C. Dalbiac . C 162
W. Markham . . C 159

G. 1835. Sir J. C. Dalbiac . C 246
 J. Pemberton . C 235
T. K. Staveley . W 125

G. 1837. J. Pemberton . C
 Sir E. Sugden . C

G. 1841. J. Pemberton . C
 Sir E. Sugden . C

Sept. 1841, vice Sugden, Lord Chan-
 cellor of Ireland.
 Sir G. Cockburn . C

ROCHDALE.

Lancashire.

William IV. Population 60,577.

G. 1832. John Fenton . W 277
John Entwisle . C 246
 — *Taylor* . R 109

G. 1835. John Entwisle . C 369
John Fenton . W 326

April 1837, vice Entwisle, deceased.
 John Fenton . W 283
Clement Royds . C 339

G. 1837. John Fenton . W 374
Captain Ramsay . C 349

G. 1841. W. S. Crawford . R 397
James Fenton . C 335

ROCHESTER.

Kent.

Edward I. Population 12,058.

G. 1660. Sir Francis Clark
 Sir William Battin

G. 1668. Sir John Banks
 Sir R. Twisden

G. 1702. E. Knatchbull
 William Cage

G. 1714. Sir Thomas Palmer
 Sir John Jennings

G. 1768. John Calcraft
 William Gordon

G. 1802. Sir Sydney Smith . 421
 James Hulkes . 018
George Smith . 44
J. R. Head . 11

G. 1806. John Calcraft . W 575
 James Barnett . W 393
Sir W. Sydney Smith C 382

G. 1807. Sir J. B. Thompson W 382
 John Calcraft . W 362
Sir Thomas Trigge . C 306

G. 1826. Hon. H. Dundas . W
 Ralph Bernal . W

G. 1831. Ralph Bernal . W
 John Mills . C

G. 1832. Ralph Bernal .	W 334
John Mills .	C 354
<i>G. Collingwood</i> .	W 293
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G. 1835. Ralph Bernal .	W 502
T. Twisden Hodges .	W 443
<i>Lord C. Wellesley</i> .	C 442
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G. 1837. Ralph Bernal .	W 489
Thomas B. Hobhouse	W 473
<i>James D. D. Douglas</i>	C 445
<i>Hon. Capt. Best</i> .	C 412
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G. 1841. J. S. Douglas .	C 546
W. H. Bodkin .	C 506
<i>Lord Melgund</i> .	W 498
<i>J. Dashwood</i> .	W 485

EYE.

Sussex.

Henry III. Population 3361.

G. 1660. Henry Morley	
William Hay	
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G. 1698. Sir John Austin	
Joseph Offley	
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G. 1708. Sir John Norris	
Philip Gibbon	
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1754. Philip Gibbon	
George Onslow	
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G. 1802. Lord Hawkesbury	
Thomas D. Lamb	
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G. 1807. S. R. Lushington .	C
Sir William Elford	

G. 1831. Col. De Lacy Evans	R
Thomas Pemberton	C
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G. 1832. Capt. E. B. Curteis	W 162
<i>Lt. Col. De Lacy Evans</i>	R 128
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G. 1835. Capt. E. B. Curteis	W 211
<i>Capt. T. G. Monypenny</i>	C 101
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G. 1837. Capt. T. C. Monypenny	C
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G. 1841. H. B. Curteis .	W 252
<i>C. H. Frewen</i> .	C 108

SALISBURY.

Wiltshire.

Edward I Population 9490.

G. 1660. Henry Eyre	
E. Tooker	
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G. 1698. Charles Fox	
Robert Eyre	
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G. 1741. Sir E. Seymour	
Sir Jacob Bouverie	
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G. 1768. Hon. E. Bouverie	W
Stephen Fox .	C
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G. 1807. William Hussey .	W
Viscount Folkstone .	W
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G. 1831. Hon. D. P. Bouverie	W
Wadham Wyndham .	C
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G. 1832. W. B. Brodie .	W 392
Wadham Wyndham .	C 268
<i>Hon. D. P. Bouverie</i>	W 256

G. 1835. W. B. Brodie . W
Wadham Wyndham C

G. 1837. W. B. Brodie . W
Wadham Wyndham C

G. 1841. Wadham Wyndham C 369
W. B. Brodie . W 293
Hon. A. J. Ashley . C 234

SALFORD.

Lancashire.

William IV. Population 70,228.

G. 1832. Joseph Brotherton W 712
William Garnett . C 518

G. 1835. Joseph Brotherton W 795
John Dugdale . C 572

G. 1837. Joseph Brotherton W 890
William Garnett . C 888

G. 1841. Joseph Brotherton W 990
William Garnett . C 873

SANDWICH.

Kent.

Edward III. Population 12,183.

G. 1660. Henry Oxenden
James Thurbane

G. 1701. Sir James Oxenden
Sir H. Furnese

G. 1780. Philip Stephens
Sir Richard Sutton

G. 1802. Sir P. Stephens, Bt.
Sir H. Man, Bt.

G. 1831. Joseph Marryatt . W 491
Sir E. T. Troubridge W 397
S. G. Price . C 297

G. 1832. Joseph Marryatt . W 495
Sir E. T. Troubridge W 485
S. G. Price . C 361
Sir E. Owen . C 265

G. 1835. S. G. Price . C 553
Sir E. T. Troubridge W 405
Sir E. Owen . C 386

G. 1837. Sir E. T. Troubridge W 406
Sir James Carnac . W 401
S. G. Price . C 370
Sir Brook Bridges . C 330

1841, vice Donkin, deceased.
H. H. Lindsay . C 406
Colonel Fox . W 360

G. 1841. Sir T. Troubridge W
H. H. Lindsay . C

SCARBOROUGH.

Yorkshire.

Edward I. Population 8760.

G. 1660. Luke Robinson
John Legard

G. 1701. Sir Charles Hotham
William Thompson

G. 1747. Edmund Lascelles
R. Handasyde

G. 1802. Hon E. Phipps . C 33
 Lord R. Manners . C 26
John Woodall . W 7

G. 1831. Hon. E. Phipps . W
 Rt. Hon. C. M. Sutton C

G. 1832. Sir John Johnstone W 285
 Sir George Cayley . W 255
Sir F. W. Trench . C 145

G. 1835. Sir F. W. Trench C 176
 Sir John Johnstone . C 161
Sir George Cayley . W 122

G. 1837. Sir F. W. Trench . C 225
 Sir Thomas C. Style . W 211
Sir J. V. B. Johnstone C 192

G. 1841. Sir J. Johnstone . C 296
 Sir F. Trench . C 253
Hon. E. Phipps . W 237

SHAFTESBURY.

Dorsetshire.

Edward I. Population 13,106.

G. 1660. James Baker
 Thomas Grove

G. 1695. Sir M. Andrews
 Sir E. Nicholas

G. 1747. William Beckford
 Cuthbert Ellison

G. 1774. Francis Sykes . W
 Thomas Rumbold . W

G. 1790. Charles Duncombe W
 W. Grant . W

G. 1802. E. L. Loveden . C 211
 Robert Hurst . C 208
Sir Mark Wood . W 109
James Dashwood . W 106

G. 1807. Rt. Hon. T. Wallace C 361
 E. L. Loveden . C 361
Paul Methuen . W 129
W. H. Beech . W 129

G. 1831. Edward Penrhyn . W
 W. L. Maberly . W

G. 1832. John S. Poulter . W 318
Edward Penrhyn . C 210

G. 1835. John S. Poulter . W 237
 — *Best* . C 148

G. 1837. John S. Poulter . W 224
Captain Mathew . C 219

G. 1841. Lord Howard . W 219
Captain G. Mathew . C 202

SHEFFIELD.

Yorkshire.

William IV. Population 91,692.

G. 1832. John Parker . W 1515
 J. S. Buckingham . R 1498
T. A. Ward . R 1210
Samuel Bailey . W 813

G. 1835. John Parker . W 1607
 J. S. Buckingham . R 1554
Samuel Bailey . W 1434

August 1836, vice Parker.
 John Parker . W 414
John Bell . R —
 Bell retired before the poll.

G. 1837. John Parker . W 2186
 Henry G. Ward . R 1976
John Thorneley . C 655

G. 1841. John Parker . W 1853
 H. G. Ward . R 1812
D. Urquhart . C 509
W. Sheppard . C 460

SHOREHAM.

Sussex.

Edward I. Population 25,008.

G. 1660. Thomas Middleton
 Henry Ravenscourt

G. 1685. Sir E. Hungerford
 Sir Richard Hadock

G. 1714. Sir G. Page
 Sir N. Gould

G. 1761. Lord Middleton
 Lord Pollington

G. 1784. John Peachey . W
 Sir Cecil Bishop . C

G. 1790. John Aldridge . C
 Sir H. Goring . W

s

G. 1807. Sir C. M. Burrell . C 478
 Sir Timothy Shelley . W 449
Cecil Bishop . C 306

G. 1826. Sir C. M. Burrell . C
 Henry Howard . W

G. 1831. Sir C. M. Burrell . C
 Henry Howard . W

G. 1832. Sir C. M. Burrell . C 785
 H. Dent Goring . W 774
G. F. Jones . W 406

G. 1835. Sir C. M. Burrell . C
 H. Dent Goring . W

G. 1837. H. Dent Goring . W 850
 Sir C. M. Burrell . C 773
David Salomons . R 619.

G. 1841. Sir C. M. Burrell . C 959
 C. Young . C 856
Lord C. Howard . W 576

SHREWSBURY.

Shropshire.

Edward I. Population 21,529.

G. 1660. Samuel Jones
 Thomas Jones

G. 1688. Sir F. Edwards
 Andrew Newport

G. 1710. Richard Mytton . W
 Edward Cresset . W

G. 1768. Noel Hill . . . C	
Lord Clive . . . C	

G. 1806. Hon. W. Hill . . . C 589	
Hon. H. G. Bennet . . . C 379	
T. Jones . . . W 351	

G. 1807. Hon. W. Hill . . . C 521	
T. Jones . . . W 334	
Hon. H. G. Bennet . . . C 312	

G. 1826. Panton Corbett . . . C	
Robert A. Slaney . . . W	

G. 1831. Robert A. Slaney . . . W	
Richard Jenkins . . . C	

G. 1832. Sir John Hanmer . . . C 808	
Robert A. Slaney . . . W 797	
J. C. Pelham . . . C 634	

G. 1835. Sir John Hanmer . . . C 760	
J. C. Pelham . . . C 627	
Robert A. Slaney . . . W 584	

G. 1837. Richard Jenkins . . . C 700	
Robert A. Slaney . . . W 697	
J. C. Pelham . . . C 655	
G. H. Dashwood . . . W 537	

G. 1841. Col. Tomline . . . C 793	
B. D'Israeli . . . C 785	
S. L. Parry . . . W 605	
C. Temple . . . W 578	

SHROPSHIRE.

Edward III.

G. 1660. Sir William Whitmore	
Henry Vernon	

G. 1661. Sir Francis Rawleigh	
Sir Richard Okeley	

G. 1690. Richard Newport . . . C	
E. Kynaston . . . C	

G. 1714 Lord Newport	
Sir R. Corbett	

G. 1761. Sir John Ashley	
Richard Lyster	

G. 1790. Sir R. Hill, Bt. . . C	
John Kynaston . . . C	

G. 1807. J. Kynaston Powell C	
John Cotes . . . C	

G. 1831. Sir R. Hill, Bt. . . C	
J. C. Pelham . . . C	

NORTH DIVISION.

G. 1832. Sir Rowland Hill . . . C 2981	
John Cotes . . . W 2117	
Wm. Ormsby Gore . . . C 2012	

G. 1835. Sir Rowland Hill . . . C	
Wm. Ormsby Gore . . . C	

G. 1837. Sir Rowland Hill . . . C	
Wm. Ormsby Gore . . . C	

G. 1841. Sir Rowland Hill . . . C	
Wm. Ormsby Gore . . . C	

SOUTH DIVISION.

G. 1832. Earl of Darlington . . . C	
Hon. R. H. Clive . . . C	

G. 1835. Earl of Darlington C
 Hon. R. H. Clive . C

G. 1837. Earl of Darlington C
 Hon. R. H. Clive . C

G. 1841. Earl of Darlington C
 Hon. R. H. Clive . C

1842, vice Darlington, a Peer.
 Lord Newport . C

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Edward III.

G. 1660. George Horner
 Hugh Smith

G. 1678. Sir John Sydenham
 Sir Hugh Smith

G. 1710. Sir W. Wyndham
 Sir Thomas Wroth

G. 1784. Sir J. Trevelyan, Bt.
 E. Phillips

G. 1807. Wm Dickenson . C 3651
 Thos. B. Lethbridge C 2896
W. G. Langston . W 2229

G. 1826. Wm. Dickenson . C
 Sir T. B. Lethbridge C

G. 1831. W. G. Langton . W
 E. A. Sanford . W

EAST DIVISION.

Population 253,717.

G. 1832. W. G. Langton . W 4249
 W. B. Brigstock . W 4003
William Miles . C 3603

G. 1835. Col. W. G. Langton W
 William Miles . C

G. 1837. Col. W. G. Langton W
 William Miles . C

G. 1841. Col. W. G. Langton W
 William Miles . C

WEST DIVISION.

Population 182,285.

G. 1832. E. A. Sanford . W 4818
 C. K. Tynte . W 4283
Bickham Escott . C 1453

G. 1835. E. A. Sanford . W 3771
 C. K. Tynte . W 3586
Bickham Escott . C 2766

G. 1837. T. D. Acland, jun. C 3852
 Edward A. Sanford . W 3547
C. K. Tynte . W 4456
F. H. Dickenson . C 3420

G. 1841. T. D. Acland . C
 F. H. Dickenson . C

SOUTHAMPTON.

Hants.

Edward I. Population 19,324.

G. 1660. William Stanley
 Robert Richbell

G. 1690. Sir C. Wyndham Sir B. Newland		G. 1835. J. B. Hoy . . . C 508 Abel Rous Dottin . . . C 492 <i>John Easthope</i> . . . W 423 — <i>Bingham</i> . . . W 371
G. 1705. Lord Woodstock Adam Cardonnell		G. 1837. Capt. A. R. Dottin . . . C 587 Lord Duncan . . . W 564 — <i>Martyn</i> . . . C 543 <i>Lord C. Paget</i> . . . W 509
G. 1741. Edward Gibbon Peter Delme		G. 1841. Lord Bruce . . . C 649 C. C. Martyn . . . C 645 <i>E. J. Hutchins</i> . . . W 556 <i>Captain Mangles</i> . . . W 553
G. 1761. Hans Stanley Henry Dawkins		Aug. 1842, vice Bruce a Peerr, and Martyn unseated for bribery. H. St. John Mildmay . . . C 685 G. W. Hope . . . C 682 <i>Lord Nugent</i> . . . R 535 <i>G. Thompson</i> . . . R 532
G. 1780. John Fuller . . . 264 Hans Sloane . . . 249 <i>John Fleming</i> . . . 237		
G. 1802. George Henry Rose . . . C 411 James Amyatt . . . 385 <i>William Scott</i> . . . 24		
G. 1806. A. Atherley . . . W 485 George Henry Rose . . . C 382 <i>J. Jackson</i> . . . C 280		
G. 1812. A. Atherley . . . W 465 George Henry Rose . . . C 383 <i>W. Chamberlayne</i> . . . 301		
G. 1820. Sir W. De Crespigny W. Chamberlayne		
G. 1831. Arthur Atherley . . . W 727 J. S. Penleaze . . . W 629 <i>J. B. Hoy</i> . . . C 385		
G. 1832. Arthur Atherley . . . W 645 J. B. Hoy . . . C 604 <i>J. S. Penleaze</i> . . . W 594 — <i>Mackillop</i> . . . C 249		
		SOUTH SHIELDS. Durham. William IV. Population 28,907 G. 1832. Robert Ingham . . . C 205 <i>George Palmer</i> . . . C 108 <i>W. Gowan</i> . . . W 105 <i>R. Bowlby</i> . . . W 2
		G. 1835. Robert Ingham . . . C 273 <i>R. Bowlby</i> . . . W 128
		G. 1837. Robert Ingham . . . C
		G. 1841. J. T. Wawn . . . R 240 <i>Robert Ingham</i> . . . C 207 <i>G. Fyler</i> . . . C 34

SOUTHWARK.

Surrey.

Edward I. Population 128,461.

- G. 1660. John Langham
Thomas Bludworth
- G. 1698. John Cholmondeley
Charles Cox
- G. 1710. Sir Charles Cox
Sir G. Mathews
- G. 1734. George Heathcote
Thomas Inwen
- G. 1761. Alexander Hume
Joshua Mawbey
- G. 1768. H. Thrale . . . W
Sir Joshua Mawbey . . . W
- G. 1780. Sir R. Hotham . . C
Nathaniel Polhill . . . C
- G. 1796. Henry Thornton . W 1540
Charles Thellosson . . C 1373
George Tierney . . . W 976
- G. 1802. Henry Thornton . W 1607
George Tierney . . . W 1341
Sir T. Turton . . . C 1183
- G. 1806. Sir T. Turton . . C 1753
Henry Thornton . . . W 1592
Rt. Hon. G. Tierney W 1349
- G. 1807. Sir T. Turton . . C 2152
Henry Thornton . . . W 1824
Charles Calvert . . . W 1634

- G. 1812. Charles Calvert . W
Henry Thornton . . . W
- G. 1818. Charles Calvert . W
Sir R. Wilson . . . W
- G. 1820. Charles Calvert . W
Sir R. Wilson . . . W
- G. 1826. Charles Calvert . W
Sir R. Wilson . . . W
- G. 1830. J. R. Harris . . . W
Sir R. Wilson . . . W
- G. 1831. Charles Calvert . W
William Brougham . . . W
- G. 1832. William Brougham W 2264
John Humphery . . . W 1708
B. Allen W 1040
- G. 1835. John Humphery . W
D. W. Harvey R
- G. 1837. John Humphery . W 1941
D. Whittle Harvey . . R 1927
John Richards . . . C 847
- G. 1841. John Humphery . W
B. Wood W

STAFFORDSHIRE.

- G. 1660. Edward Bagot
William Snead
- G. 1698. Edward Bagot
Henry Paget

G. 1722. W. Leveson Gower C
Lord Paget . . W

G. 1784. Sir E. Lyttleton, Bt. W
Sir J. Wrottesley, Bt. W

G. 1807. Sir E. Littleton, Bt. W
Lord G. L. Gower . C

G. 1831. E. J. Littleton . W
Sir John Wrottesley W

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 254,746.

G. 1832. Sir O. Mosley . W 4777
Edward Buller . W 4595
Watts Russell . C 3387

G. 1835 Sir O. Mosley . W
Edward Buller . W

G. 1837. Hon. W. B. Baring C 4322
Edward Buller . W 3182
Sir Oswald Mosley W 2556

G. 1841. D. W. Russell . C
C. B. Adderley . C

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 129,745.

G. 1832. Hon. E. J. Littleton W
Sir J. Wrottesley . W

June 1833, vice Littleton.
Rt. Hn. E. J. Littleton W 439
Lord Ingestre . C 6
Lord Ingestre retired before the Poll.

G. 1835. Hon. E. J. Littleton W
Sir J. Wrottesley . W

May 1835, vice Littleton, a Peer.
Sir F. Goodricke . C 1773
Colonel Anson . W 1559

G. 1837. Col. George Anson W 3173
Lord Ingestre . C 3126
R. Dyott . C 3046
Sir J. Wrottesley . W 2993

G. 1841. Hon. G. Anson . W
Lord Ingestre . C

STAFFORD.

Edward I. Population 20,293.

G. 1660. Sir C. Willoughby
John Swinson

G. 1688. Philip Foley
Walter Chetwynd

G. 1734. Thomas Foley
Lord Chetwynd

G. 1780. Hon. E. Monckton C
R. B. Sheridan . W

G. 1806. R. M. Phillips . C 412
Hon. E. Monckton . C 408
Thomas Sheridan . W 165

G. 1807. Hon. E. Monckton C 419
R. M. Phillips . C 319
Sir Oswald Mosley . W 285

G. 1812. Ralph Benson	C
Thomas Wilson	C
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G. 1818. Benjamin Benyon	C
Samuel Humfray	C
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G. 1820. George Chetwynd	W
Benjamin Benyon	C
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G. 1826. R. Ironmonger	C
R. Benson	C
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G. 1831. John Campbell	W
Thomas Gisborne	W
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G. 1832. W. F. Chetwynd	W 739
R. H. Gronow	W 526
<i>William Blount</i>	W 476
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G. 1835. F. H. Goodricke	C 605
Captain Chetwynd	W 456
<i>Robert Farrand</i>	C 312
<i>Captain Gronow</i>	W 246
<i>Sir C. Wolseley</i>	R 29
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Feb. 1835, vice Goodricke.	
Robert Farrand	C
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G. 1837. Major Chetwynd	W 565
Robert Farrand	C 504
<i>Hon. W. H. Baring</i>	C 464
<i>William Blount</i>	W 348
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G. 1841. Hon. Capt. Carnegie	C 681
C. Buller	W 587
<i>W. Holmes</i>	C 339

ST. ALBANS.	
Herts.	
Edw. I. & Edw. VI. Pop. 17,051.	
G. 1660. Richard Jennings	
William Foxwist	
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G. 1688. Sir S. Grimston	C
George Churchill	W
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G. 1727. Lord Grimston	C
Caleb Lomax	
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G. 1784. Hon. W. Grimston	C
W. C. Sloper	C
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G. 1790. Hon. R. Bingham	C
John Calvert, jun.	C
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G. 1796. Lord Bingham	C
T. S. D. Bucknal	C
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G. 1807. Joseph Halsey	C 323
Hon. J. W. Grimston	C 288
<i>Lord Duncannon</i>	W 275
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G. 1818. W. T. Roberts	W 305
Lord C. S. Churchill	W 289
<i>Christopher Smith</i>	C 21
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G. 1830. Lord Grimston	C
Charles Tennant	W
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G. 1831. Sir F. Vincent	W 421
Richard Godson	W 406
<i>Lord Grimston</i>	C 297
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G. 1832. Sir F. Vincent	W 392
H. G. Ward	W 371
<i>J. H. Turner</i>	C 337

G. 1835. Hon. E. Grimston C 360
 H. G. Ward . . W 284
H. Beresford . . C 237

G. 1837. Hon. E. H. Grimston C 361
 G. A. Muskett . . W 348
 — *Cabbell* . . C 219

Feb. 1841, vice Grimston, resigned.
 Lord Listowel . W 251
B. B. Cabbell . C 205

G. 1841 G. W. Repton . C 290
 Lord Listowel . . W 257
H. T. Worley . . C 251
G. A. Muskett . . W 159

ST. IVES.

Cornwall.

Philip and Mary. Pop. 4776.

G. 1660. James Praed
 E. Noseworthy

G. 1698. Sir C. Wyndham
 James Praed

G. 1714. Lord H. Pawlet
 Sir John Hobart

G. 1768. Thomas Dorrant . C
 A. Drumnond . . C

G. 1802. Samuel Stephens . C 135
 Francis Horner . . C 128
 — *Symes* . . W 95
 — *Montgomery* . W 86

G. 1820. James Graham . W
 Lyndon Evelyn . C

G. 1830. T P. T. L. Wellesley W
 James Morrison . W

G. 1831. James Halse . C
 E. G. E. L. Bulwer . W

G. 1832 James Halse . C 302
W. M. Praed . . C 168
Lewis Stephens . C 139

G. 1837. James Halse . C 272
W. T. Praed . . C 223

May 1838, vice Halse, deceased.

W. T. Praed . . C 256
Captain Stephens . C 248

G. 1841. W. T. Praed . C 272
E. Ley . . W 268

STAMFORD.

Lincolnshire.

Edward I. Population 7062.

G. 1660. John Hatchmer
 John Weaver

G. 1701. Charles Cecil
 Charles Beattie

G. 1790. Sir G. Howard
 Earl of Carysfort

G. 1812. Evan Foulkes . C
 Lord Henniker . C

G. 1818. Lord T. Cecil . C
 Hon. W. H. Percy . C

G. 1831. Lord T. Cecil . C 390
 Charles Tennyson . W 356
 Thomas Chaplin . C 302

G. 1832. Thomas Chaplin . C 526
 George Finch . C 463
 Captain Gregory . W 296

G. 1835. Lt. Col. T. Chaplin C
 G. Finch . C

G. 1837. Lt. Col. T. Chaplin C
 Marquis of Granby . C

1838, vice Chaplin.
 Sir G. Clark . C

G. 1841. Marquis of Granby C
 Sir G. Clark . C

STOCKPORT.

Cheshire.

William IV. Population 41,000.

G. 1832. Thomas Marsland C 551
 J. H. Lloyd . R 444
 H. Marsland . W 431
 E. D. Davenport . W 237

G. 1835. H. Marsland . W 588
 T. Marsland . C 482
 E. D. Davenport . W 361

G. 1837. Major T. Marsland C 480
 H. Marsland . W 471
 Richard Cobden . R 418

G. 1841. H. Marsland . W 569
 R. Cobden . R 543
 Major T. Marsland . C 351

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Staffordshire.

William IV. Population 47,925.

G. 1832. J. Wedgewood . W 822
 John Davenport . C 625
 R. E. Heathcote . W 588
 ——— Mason . 247

G. 1835. J. Davenport . C
 R. E. Heathcote . W

1836, vice Heathcote.
 Hon. Col. G. Anson W

G. 1837. W. T. Copeland . C 683
 John Davenport . C 670
 M. Bridges . R 472
 B. Sheridan . W 469

G. 1841. L. Ricardo . W 881
 Alderman Copeland . C 614
 Hon. J. D. Ryder . C 495

STROUD.

Gloucestershire.

William IV. Population 38,920.

G. 1832. W. H. Hyett . W 985
 D. Ricardo . W 585
 G. P. Scrope . W 563

G. 1835. G. P. Scrope . W 866
 Lt. Col. C. R. Fox . W 709
J. C. Symons . W 183

G. 1837. G. Poulett Scrope . W 698
 Lord John Russell . W 681
Serjeant Adams . C 297

G. 1841. W. H. Staunton . W 594
 G. P. Scrope . W 528
S. W. Wrazall . C 377

SUDBURY.

Suffolk.

Elizabeth. Population 5503.

G. 1660. Robert Cordel
 John Gurdon

G. 1685. Sir John Cordel
 Sir John Wineve

G. 1714. Sir H. Elwys
 Thomas Western

G. 1754. Thomas Walpole
 Thomas Fonnerean

G. 1784. John Langston . W 359
 William Smith . W 286
Francis Dickens . C 189

G. 1806. Sir J. C. Hipplesey W 546
 John Pytches . W 493
Capt. E. J. Agar . C 134
Charles Wetherell . C 12

G. 1807. Sir J. C. Hipplesey W 460
 Capt. E. F. Agar . C 458
 — *Witts* . C 245
John Pytches . W 174

G. 1820. W. Heygate . C
 C. A. Tulk . W

G. 1831. Sir J. B. Walsh . C
 D. C. Wrangham . C

G. 1832. M. A. Taylor . W 263
 Sir J. B. Walsh . C 253
D. C. Wrangham . C 234
John Bagshaw . W 46

July 1834, vice Taylor, deceased.

Lt. Gen. Sir E. Barnes C 264
John Bagshaw . W 263

Votes equal.—The Mayor gave his
 casting vote for Barnes.

G. 1835. John Bagshaw . W 285
 Benj. Smith . W 279
Lt Gen. Sir E. Barnes C 249
K. Stevens . C 241

G. 1837. Lt. Gn. Sir E. Barnes C 372
 Sir J. Hamilton . C 342
B. Smith . W 151
 — *Turton* . W 19

Dec. 1837, vice Hamilton, resigned.

Joseph Bailey, jun. . C 303
James Morrison . W 255

March 1839, vice Barnes, deceased.

Sir John Walsh . C 293

John Bagshaw . W 267

G. 1841. Frederick M. Villiers W 284

D. O. Dyce Sombre . W 281

D. Jones . C 271

C. Taylor . C 271

Villiers and Sombre were unseated on petition, for bribery.

SUFFOLK.

Henry III.

G. 1660. Sir H. Felton

Sir H. North

G. 1690. Sir H. Elwys

Sir S. Baradiston

G. 1708. Sir T. Hanmer

Sir R. Davers

G. 1784. Sir John Rous, Bt. C

Joshua Grigsby . C

G. 1790. Sir T. C. Bunbury W

Sir John Rous . C

G. 1830. Sir H. Bunbury, Bt. W

Charles Tyrell . W

G. 1831. Sir H. E. Bunbury W

Charles Tyrell . W

EAST DIVISION.

Population 47,022.

G. 1832. Lord Henniker . C 2030

N. R. Shawe . W 1990

Sir C. B. Vere . C 1784

G. 1835. Lord Henniker . C 2452

Sir C. B. Vere . C 2321

R. N. Shawe . W 2029

G. 1837. Lord Henniker . C

Sir C. B. Vere . C

G. 1841. Lord Henniker . C 3099

Sir C. B. Vere . C 2999

S. Adair . W 1611

WEST DIVISION.

Population 268,097.

G. 1832. Charles Tyrell . W 1833

Sir H. Parker . W 1666

H. S. Waddington C 1270

G. 1835. H. Wilson . W 1723

C. R. Rushbrooke . C 1655

R. Hart Logan . C 1509

— *Hales* . W 1350

G. 1837. R. Hart Logan . C 2220

Col. R. Rushbrooke C 2167

Sir H. Bunbury . W 1565

H. Wilson . W 1505

G. 1841. Col. R. Rushbrooke C

H. S. Waddington . C

SUNDERLAND.

Durham.

William IV. Population 56,226.

G. 1832. Sir W. Chaytor .	W	696
Capt. G. Barrington .	W	525
<i>David Barclay</i> .	W	402
<i>William Thompson</i> .	C	376

April 1833, vice Barrington.

William Thompson .	C	574
<i>David Barclay</i> .	W	556

G. 1835. William Thompson	C	844
David Barclay .	W	709
<i>Sir W. Chaytor</i> .	W	389

G. 1837. William Thompson	C	688
Andrew White .	W	628
<i>David Barclay</i> .	W	591

G. 1841. Alderman Thompson	C	
David Barclay .	W	

Sept. 1841, vice Thompson.

Lord Howick .	W	705
<i>M. W. Attwood</i> .	C	463

SURREY.

Henry III.

G. 1660. Lord Langford		
Daniel Harvey		

G. 1690. Sir R. Onslow		
Sir F. Vincent		

G. 1722. Sir N. Carew		
John Walter		

G. 1761. Sir F. Vincent		
George Onslow		

G. 1780. Sir J. Mawbey .	W	2419
Hon. A. Keppel .	W	2179
<i>Hon. T. Onslow</i> .	C	1506

G. 1807. S. Thornton .	C	1471
G. H. Sumner .	C	904
<i>Lord W. Russell</i> .	W	838

G. 1812. G. H. Sumner .	C	
Sir Thomas Sutton .	W	

G. 1826. W. J. Denison .	W	
C. N. Palmer .	W	

G. 1830. W. J. Denison .	W	
J. J. Briscoe .	W	

G. 1831. W. J. Denison .	W	
J. J. Briscoe .	W	

EAST DIVISION.

Population 447,742.

G. 1832. John J. Briscoe .	W	1648
Maj A. W. Beauclerk	W	1165
<i>J. T. Allen</i> .	W	835
<i>John Lainson</i> .	W	244

G. 1835. Capt. R. Alsager	C	1578
A. W. Beauclerk .	W	1324
<i>J. J. Briscoe</i> .	W	1200

G. 1837. Capt. R. Alsager . C 2176
 Henry Kemble . C 2155
Hon. Locke King . W 1865
J. Angerstein . W 1823

Feb. 1841, vice Capt. Alsager, deceased.
 E. Antrobus, jun. . C 2635
Thomas Alcock . W 1436

G. 1841. Henry Kemble . C
 E. Antrobus . . C

WEST DIVISION.

Population 134,870.

G. 1832. W. J. Denison . W 1617
 John Leach . . W 1427
H. Sumner . . C 1198

G. 1835. W. J. Denison . W 1488
 C. Barclay . . C 1316
W. Long . . W 1285

G. 1837. Hon. Geo. Percival C 1586
 W. J. Denison . W 1578
H. L. Long . . W 1543

G. 1841. W. J. Denison . W
 J. Trotter . . C

SUSSEX.

Henry III.

G. 1660. Sir John Pelham
 Henry Goring

G. 1698. William Thomas
 Robert Orme

T

G. 1705. J. M. Trevor . C
 Sir G. Parker, Bt. . C

G. 1713. Henry Campion W
 John Fuller . . C

G. 1734. Hon. H. Pelham W
 James Butler . . W

G. 1807. C. W. Wyndham C 4333
 John Fuller . . C 2530
Warden Sergison . W 2478

G. 1820. Walter Burrell . C
 E. J. Curteis . . W

G. 1831. H. B. Curteis . W
 Lord J. G. Lennox . W

EAST DIVISION.

G. 1832. C. C. Cavendish . W 2388
 H. B. Curteis . W 1941
George Darby . C 668

G. 1835. C. C. Cavendish . W
 H. B. Curteis . W

G. 1837. George Darby . C 2256
 Hon. C. Cavendish . W 1793
 — *Fuller* . . C 1749
H. B. Curteis . W 1619

G. 1841. George Darby . C 2398
 A. E. Fuller . . C 2367
 — *Shelley* . . W 995

WEST DIVISION.

Population 113,827.

- G. 1832. Lord J. G. Lennox W
Earl of Surrey . W
-
- G. 1835. Lord J. G. Lennox W
Earl of Surrey . W
-
- G. 1837. Lord J. G. Lennox W 1291
Earl of Surrey . W 1247
Gen. Wyndham . C 1049
-
- G. 1841. Earl of March . C
Gen. Wyndham . C

TAMWORTH.

Staffordshire.

Elizabeth. Population 7182.

- G. 1660. Lord Clifford
John Swinson
-
- G. 1685. Sir H. Gooch
Richard How
-
- G. 1702. Joseph Girdler
Thomas Guy
-
- G. 1722. Francis Willoughby
George Compton
-
- G. 1734. Lord J. P. Sackville
Charles Cotes
-
- G. 1761. Sir R. Burdett
Lord Villiers

- G. 1784. John Calvert, jun.
John Courtenay . W
-
- G. 1790. John Courtenay . C
Robert Peel . . C
-
- G. 1802. Sir Robert Peel, Bt. C
Maj. Gen. W. Loftus W
-
- G. 1807. Sir Robert Peel, Bt. C
Gen. W. Loftus . W
-
- G. 1818. Sir Robert Peel, Bt. C
William Peel . . C
-
- G. 1831. Sir Robert Peel, Bt. C
Lord C.V.F. Townshend W
-
- G. 1832. Sir Robert Peel, Bt. C
Lord C. Townshend . W
-
- G. 1835. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel C
Rt. Hon. W. Y. Peel C
-
- G. 1837. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel C 339
Capt. E. H. A'Court C 249
Capt. Townshend . W 185
-
- G. 1841. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel C 365
Capt. E. H. A'Court C 241
Capt. Townshend . W 147

TAUNTON.

Somersetshire.

Edward I. Population 12,148.

- G. 1660. Thomas Gorger
William Wyndham

G. 1685. Sir William Portman
 John Sandford

G. 1708. Sir F. Warre
 E. Clark

G. 1741. Sir John Chapman
 John Buck

G. 1774. N. Webb . . W
 Hon. E. Strafford . C

G. 1790. Sir B. Hammet . C
 Alexander Popham . C

G. 1806. J. Hammet . . C 370
 Alexander Baring . W 361
 William Morland . W 296

G. 1820. Alexander Baring W
 J. A. Warre . . W

G. 1826. A. Seymour . . C
 Gen. W. Peachey . C

G. 1831. Henry Labouchere W
 E. T. Bainbridge . W

G. 1832. Henry Labouchere W
 E. T. Bainbridge . W

G. 1835. Henry Labouchere W
 E. T. Bainbridge . W

May 1835, vice Labouchere.
 Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere W 452
 Benjamin D'Israeli . C 282

G. 1837. Rt.Hn H.Labouchere W 469
 Edward T. Bainbridge W 414
 Mr. Lee . . . C 409

G. 1841. Rt.Hn.H.Labouchere W 430
 E. T. Bainbridge . W 410
 W. Wilberforce . C 382
 J. Hall . . . C 218

Feb. 1842, vice Bainbridge, resigned.
 Sir T. E. Colebrook . W 383
 J. Hall . . . C 334

TAVISTOCK.

Devonshire.

Edward I. Population 23,995.

G. 1660. William Russell
 George Howard

G. 1685. Sir James Butler
 John Bere

G. 1698. Sir Francis Drake
 R. Russell

G. 1710. Sir John Cope
 James Bulteel

G. 1734. Charles Fane
 Sidney Meadows

G. 1790. Sir B. Hammet . C
 Alexander Popham

G. 1802. John Hammet . C
 William Morland . C

G. 1806. John Hammet . C 370
 Alexander Baring . W 361
William Morland . C 296

G. 1831. Lt. Col. F. Russell W
 H. Hawkins . . W

G. 1832. Lord W. Russell . W 159
 Colonel Fox . . W 129
Sir F. Knowles . W 64

G. 1835. Lord W. Russell . W 167
 John Rundle . . W 145
Sir F. Knowles . W 5

G. 1837. Lord W. Russell . W
 John Rundle . . W

1840, vice Russell, deceased.
 Marquis of Tavistock W

G. 1841. John Rundle . W
 Lord E. Russell . W

TEWKESBURY.

Gloucestershire.

James I. Population 5780.

G. 1660. Sir H. Capel
 Richard Dowdeswell

G. 1690. Richard Dowdeswell C
 Sir F. Winnington . W

G. 1713. Anthony Lechmere C
 William Dowdeswell C

G. 1741. Lord Gage . . C
 John Martin . . W

G. 1784. James Martin . W
 Sir W. Codrington . C

G. 1790. Lord Apsley . C
 Richard Master . C

G. 1796. James Martin . W
 ——— Dowdeswell . C

G. 1831. John Martin . W
 J. E. Dowdeswell . C

G. 1832. C. H. Tracy . W 210
 John Martin . . W 195
W. Dowdeswell . C 184

G. 1835. W. Dowdeswell . C 195
 C. H. Tracy . . W 195
John Martin . . W 192

G. 1837. W. Dowdeswell . C 219
 John Martin . . W 192
J. Peel . . . C 169

G. 1841. W. Dowdeswell . C 197
 John Martin . . W 192
J. Easthope, jun. . W 182

THETFORD.

Norfolk.

Edward VI. Population 3462.

G. 1660. Sir P. Woodhouse
 Sir R. Paston

G. 1668. Sir F. Guybon
 William Harbord

G. 1710. Sir E. Bacon
Dudley North

G. 1747. Lord H. Beauclerk
Charles Fitz Scudamore

G. 1790. Robert J. Buxton
J. R. Burch

G. 1806. Lord W. Fitzroy . W 18
James Mingay . . W 17
Thomas Creevey . . C 14

G. 1831. Lord J. Fitzroy . W
Alexander Baring . . W

G. 1832. Lord J. H. Fitzroy W
F. Baring . . . C

G. 1835. Hon. F. Baring . C
Earl of Euston . . W

G. 1837. Hon. F. Baring . C
Earl of Euston . . W

G. 1841. Hon. F. Baring . C 86
Earl of Euston . . W 71
Sir J. Flower . . C 71
Double return.

May 1842. vice Euston.
Sir J. Flower . . C

THIRSK.

Yorkshire.

G. 1660. Henry Boucher
William Stanley
T 2

G. 1685. Thomas Frankland
Hugh Cholmondeley

G. 1710. Ralph Bell
Thomas Worsley

G. 1761. Thomas Frankland W
Henry Greenville . W

G. 1796. Sir T. Frankland, Bt
Sir G. P. Turner

G. 1807. William Frankland W
R. Greenville . . W

G. 1831. Sir R. Frankland, Bt. W
Sir R. G. Russell, Bt. W

G. 1832. Sir R. Frankland, Bt. W

G. 1835. Samuel Crompton W

G. 1837. Samuel Crompton W

G. 1841. John Bell . . W

TIVERTON.

Devonshire.

James I. Population 9766.

G. 1660. Sir R. Strapcot
Thomas Bampffield

G. 1695. Thomas Bere
Charles Spencer

G. 1710. Sir E. Northey John Wroth	
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G. 1784. Sir Dudley Ryder Arthur Ascot	
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G. 1784. Hon. Dudley Ryder	C
Sir J. Duntze, Bt.	C
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G. 1807. Rt. Hon. R. Ryder	C
William Fitzhugh	C
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G. 1831. Hon. G. D. Ryder	C
Spencer Percival	C
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G. 1832. J. Heathcoat	W 376
J. Kennedy	W 265
Benjamin Wood	C 55
Col. Chichester	C 40
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May 1833, vice Kennedy.	
J. Kennedy	W 215
Benjamin Wood	C 95
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G. 1835. John Heathcoat	W 366
James Kennedy	W 184
Col. Chichester	C 134
— Langmead	62
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G. 1837. John Heathcoat	W 323
Lord Palmerston	W 246
B. B. Dickinson	C 180
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G. 1841. John Heathcoat	W
Lord Palmerston	W

TOTNESS.

Devonshire.

Edward I. Population 34,126.

G. 1680. Thomas Chase Thomas Clifford	
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G. 1678. Sir E. Seymour John Kelland	
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G. 1705. Sir H. Mackworth Thomas Coulston	
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G. 1754. Sir R. Loyd Browse Triste	
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G. 1796. Lord Arden	W 50
Lord G. Seymour	W 42
Col. Harcourt	C 15
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G. 1807. William Adams	C
Benjamin Hall	C
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G. 1831. T. Courtenay	C
C. B. Baldwin	C
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G. 1832. J. Cornish	W 127
Jasper Parrott	W 127
Lord Barrington	C 65
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February 1834, vice Cornish.	
Lord Seymour	W 153
— Mayne	C 73
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G. 1835. Jasper Parrott	W
Lord Seymour	W

G. 1837. Lord Seymour . W 192
 Jasper Parrott . W 159
Sir George Adams . C 121

July 1839, vice Parrott, resigned.
 Chas. Barry Baldwin C 142
 William Blount . W 142
 Double return.

1840, vice Baldwin and Blount
 C. B. Baldwin . C 158
 — *Gisborne* . R 151

G. 1841. Lord Seymour . W
 C. B. Baldwin . C

TOWER HAMLETS.

Middlesex.

William IV. Population 434,770.

G. 1832. Dr. S. Lushington W 3978
 William Clay . W 3751
Leicester Stanhope W 2952
Capt. F. Marryatt C 1934

G. 1835. William Clay . W 2779
 Dr. S. Lushington . W 2580
Capt. J. R. Burton C 465

G. 1837. William Clay . W
 Dr. S. Lushington . W

G. 1841. William Clay . W 4706
 Colonel Fox . W 4096
G. R. Robinson . C 2183
A. K. Hutchinson . R 1775
T. P. B. Thompson R 831

TRURO.

Cornwall.

Edward I. Population 43,137.

G. 1660. Thomas Boscawen
 John Arundel

G. 1702. Sir Thomas Powes
 Henry Vincent

G. 1784. W. A. S. Boscawen C
 W. M'Cormack . C

G. 1818. Lord F. Somerset . W
 W. E. Tomline . C

G. 1831. Viscount Encombe C
 N. W. Peach . C

G. 1832. Sir Hussey Vivian W 291
 W. C. Tooke . W 203
J. E. Vivian . C 196

G. 1835. J. E. Vivian . C 316
 W. C. Tooke . W 274
Sir Hussey Vivian . W 176

G. 1837. Edmund Turner . W 393
 John Ennis Vivian . C 254
W. C. Tooke . W 226

G. 1841. Edmund Turner . W
 John Ennis Vivian . C

**TYNEMOUTH & NORTH
SHIELDS.**

Northumberland.

William IV. Population 55,625.

G. 1832. George F. Young . W 326

Sanderson Ilderton . C 269

G. 1835. G. F. Young . W

G. 1837. G. F. Young . W 269

Sir C. E. Grey . W 253

1841, vice Young.

Sir C. E. Grey . W

G. 1841. H. Metcalf . W 295

W. Chapman . C 213**WAKEFIELD.**

Yorkshire.

William IV. Population 45,648.

G. 1832. Daniel Gaskell . R

G. 1835. Daniel Gaskell . R 278

Hon. W. S. Lascelles C 221

G. 1837. Hon. W. S. Lascelles C 307

Daniel Gaskell . R 281

G. 1841. J. Holdsworth . W 328

Hon. W. S. Lascelles C 300On petition, Lascelles obtained the
seat.**WALLINGFORD.**

Berkshire.

Edward III. Population 2467

G. 1660. H. Dunch

R. Packer

G. 1701. William Jennings

Thomas Renda

G. 1761. Sir John Gibbons

John Harvey

G. 1802. Sir F. Sykes

W. L. Hughes . W

G. 1831. Thomas C. Leigh

Robert Knight

G. 1832. W. S. Blackstone . C 202

Charles Eyston . W 165

G. 1835. W. S. Blackstone . C

G. 1837. W. S. Blackstone . C 159

— *Teed* . W 118

G. 1841. W. S. Blackstone . C

WALSALL.

Staffordshire.

William IV. Population 34,274.

G. 1832. Chas. Smith Forster C 304

G. De Bosco Attwood R 231

G. 1835. Chas. Smith Forster C

G. 1837. Francis Finch . R 316
Chas. Smith Forster C 296

Feb. 1841, vice Finch, resigned.

J. N Gladstone . C 362
John Benj. Smith . W 335

G. 1841. R. Scott . . W 334
J. N. Gladstone . C 311

WAREHAM.

Dorsetshire.

Edward I. Population 16,542.

G. 1660. George Pitt
 R. Culliford

G. 1701. George Pitt
 Thomas Erle

G. 1722. Sir E. Ernley
 J. Gascoigne

G. 1790. Lord R. Spencer
 R. Smith

G. 1831. Charles Wood . W
 G. H. Calcraft . C

G. 1832. John Hales Calcraft C 175
E. Drax . . . W 140

G. 1835. John Hales Calcraft C

G. 1837. John Hales Calcraft C 170
E. Drax . . . W 165

G. 1841. J. S. W. E. Drax . W 211
John Hales Calcraft C 187

WARRINGTON.

Lancashire.

William IV. Population 31,732.

G. 1632. Edmund G. Hornby W 203
J. Ireland Blackburne C 176

G. 1835. J. Ireland Blackburne C 148
C. Hindley . . W 130

G. 1837. J. Ireland Blackburne C 278
E. D. Davenport . W 254

G. 1841. J. Ireland Blackburne C

WARWICKSHIRE.

Edward III.

G. 1660. Sir R. Holt
 Sir H. Pickering

G. 1698. Sir J. Mordaunt
 Sir C. Shuckborough

G. 1727. E. Digby
 William Peytoe

G. 1784. Sir R. Lawley, Bt.
 Sir G. S. Evelyn, Bt.

G. 1806. D Stratford Dugdale C
Charles Mordaunt . C

G. 1831. Francis Lawley . W
Sir G. Skipwith, Bt. W

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 206,668.

G. 1832. Sir J. E. Wilmot C 2237
W. S. Dugdale . C 1606
D. Heming . . W 1573

G. 1835. Sir J. E. Wilmot C 2600
W S. Dugdale . C 2513
Capt. Gregory . W 1854

G. 1837. W. S. Dugdale . C 3326
Sir J. E. Wilmot . C 2378
Sir G. Skipwith . W 2292
— *Bracebridge* . W 1787

G. 1841. Sir J. E. Wilmot C
W. S. Dugdale . C

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 195,465.

G. 1832. Sir G. Skipwith . W 1396
Sir G. Philips . W 1121
E. J. Shirley . C 1108

G. 1835. Sir J. Mordaunt, Bt. C
E. R. C. Sheldon . C

June 1836, vice Sheldon, deceased.
E. J. Shirley . C 1872
Sir G. Skipwith . W 1359

G. 1837. Sir J. Mordaunt C
E. J. Shirley . . C

G. 1841. Sir J. Mordaunt . C
E. J. Shirley . . C

WARWICK.

Edward I. Population 37,209.

G. 1660. Sir C. Throgmorton
Henry Puckering

C. 1685. Lord Digby
Thomas Coventry

G. 1722. Sir William Keyte C
D. Greville . . C

G. 1780 Robert Ladbroke . W
Hon. C. F. Greville . C

G. 1784. Robert Ladbroke . W
Hon. C. F. Greville . C

G. 1802. Lord Brooke . C
Charles Mills . . C

G. 1807. Lord Brooke . C
Charles Mills . . C

G. 1831. John Tomes . W 698
E. B. King . . W 513
Sir C. J. Greville . C 505

G. 1832. Sir C. J. Greville . C 701
E. B. King . . W 553
John Tomes . . W 463

G. 1835. Sir C. J. Greville . C 564
 E. B. King . . W 478
John Halcomb . C 416

August 1836, vice Greville.
 Hon. C. J. Canning . C 463
H. W. Hobhouse . W 434

March 1837, vice Canning.
 William Collins . W 457
Serjeant Adams . C 422

G. 1837. William Collins . W 498
 Sir Charles Douglas . C 438
E. B. King . . W 439

G. 1841. William Collins . W
 Sir Charles Douglas . C

WELLS.

Somersetshire.

Edward I. Population 20,611.

G. 1660. Thomas White
 Henry Bull

G. 1705. M. Berkeley
 Henry Portman

G. 1754. Lord Digby
 Charles Tudway

G. 1780. G. Clement Tudway C
 Robert Child . . C

G. 1802. Clement Tudway . C 71
 C. W. Taylor . . W 70
Captain Bingfield . R 11

G. 1807. Clement Tudway . C
 C. W. Taylor . . W

G. 1826. J. P. Tudway . C
 C. W. Taylor . . W

G. 1831. J. E. Vaughan . C
 J. L. Lee . . W

G. 1832. N. Lamont . . W 169
 J. L. Lee . . W 167
Ridley Colborne . W 164
J. E. Vaughan . C 69

G. 1835. J. L. Lee . . W
 N. W. R. Colborne . W

G. 1837. W. G. Hayter . W
 R. Blakemore . . C

G. 1841. W. G. Hayter . W
 R. Blakemore . . C

WENLOCK.

Shropshire.

Edward IV. Population 3481.

G. 1660. Sir F. Lawley
 Thomas Whitmore

G. 1688. William Forrester
 George Weld

G. 1714. Sir H. Briggs
 Sir William Forrester

G. 1784. Sir H. Bridgeman, Bt.
 J. Bridgeman

G. 1802. Cecil Forester . C
 Hon. John Simpson . C

G. 1831. Hn.G. C.W. Forester C
 Paul Beilby Thompson W

G. 1832. Hn.G.C.W. Forester C 449
 James Milnes Gaskell C 328
M. Bridges . . R 308

G. 1835. Hon. G. C. Forester C 519
 James Milnes Gaskell C 423
Sir W. Somerville . W 324

G. 1837. Hn. G.C.W. Forester C
 James Milnes Gaskell C

G. 1841. Hon. G. C. Forester C
 James Milnes Gaskell C

WESTBURY.

Wilt.

Edward III. Population 13,395.

G. 1660. R. Lewis
 William Bruncker

G. 1695. R. Lewis
 R. Bertie

G. 1722. Lord Carberry
 Francis Annesly

G. 1747. C. Townshend
 M. Mitchell

G. 1790. Samuel Westwick
 Evan Law

G. 1807. Hon. H. Lascelles C
 Glynn Wynne . . C

G. 1835. Sir R. F. Lopez, Bt. C
 H. F. Stephenson . C

G. 1832. Sir R. F. Lopez . C

G. 1835. Sir R. F. Lopez . C

G. 1837. John Ivatt Briscoe W 98
Sir R. F. Lopez . C 96

G. 1841. Sir R. F. Lopez . C

WESTMINSTER.

Middlesex.

Edward VI. Population 229,647.

G. 1660. Sir P. Warwick
 Sir R. Everick

G. 1678. Sir Stephen Fox
 Lewis Putt

G. 1681. William Walter
 William Pulteney

G. 1685. Charles Boninthon
 M. Arnold

G. 1688. Sir William Pulteney
 Philip Howard

G. 1690. Sir Stephen Fox
 Sir Walter Clergis

G. 1695. Sir Stephen Fox
Charles Montagu

G. 1701. Sir H. D. Colt
James Vernon

G. 1702. Sir W. Clergis
Thomas Crosse

G. 1705. Sir H. D. Colt
Henry Boyle

G. 1708. Henry Boyle
Thomas Medlycott

G. 1714. Sir Thomas Crosse
E. Wortley

G. 1722. Lord Carpenter
Charles Montagu

G. 1727. Lord C. Cavendish
William Clayton

G. 1734. Sir C. Wager
Lord Sundon

G. 1741. Lord Percival
Charles Edwin

G. 1747. Sir Peter Warren
Lord Trentham

G. 1754. E. Cornwallis
Sir John Crosse

G. 1761. E. Cornwallis
Lord Pulteney

G. 1774. Earl Percy . C
Lord T. P. Clinton C

G. 1780. Sir G. B. Rodney W 5298
Hon. Chas. Jas. Fox W 4878
Lord Lincoln . C 4157

G. 1784. Lord Hood . C 6694
Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox W 6234
Sir Cecil Wray . W 5999

August 1788, vice Lord Hood *

Lord John Townshend W 6392
Lord Hood . . C 5569

* This election is supposed to have cost
£80,000.

G. 1799. Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox W 3516
Lord Hood . . C 3217
John Horne Tooke W 1679

G. 1796. Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox W 5160
Sir A. Gardner . C 4814
John Horne Tooke W 2819

G. 1802. Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox W 2672
Lord Gardner . C 2434
John Graham . R 1699

G. 1806. Sir Samuel Hood C 5478
R. B. Sheridan . W 4758
James Paull . . R 4481

G. 1807. Sir Francis Burdett R 5134
Lord Cochrane . C 3708
R. Brinsley Sheridan W 2615
John Elliott . . R 2137
James Paull . . R 269

G. 1818. Sir S. Romilly . W 5339	G. 1837. John T. Leader . R 3723
Sir F. Burdett . R 5238	Col. De Lacy Evans R 3716
<i>Sir M. Maxwell</i> . C 4808	<i>Sir George Murray</i> C 2620
<i>Henry Hunt</i> . R 84	
<i>Hon. D. Kinnaird</i> . W 65	G. 1841. Hon. Capt. Rous C 3338
<i>Major Cartwright</i> . R 23	John Temple Leader R 3281
	<i>Sir De Lacy Evans</i> R 3258
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G. 1819, vice Romilly, deceased.	
Hon. George Lamb . C 4465	
<i>John Cam Hobhouse</i> W 3861	
<i>Major Cartwright</i> . R 38	
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G. 1820. Sir F. Burdett . R 5327	
John Cam Hobhouse W 4882	
<i>Hon. George Lamb</i> C 4436	
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G. 1831. Sir F. Burdett . R	
Sir J. C. Hobhouse . W	
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G. 1832. Sir F. Burdett . R 3680	
J. C. Hobhouse . W 3517	
<i>De Lacy Evans</i> . R 1170	
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May 1833, vice Hobhouse.	
Col. De Lacy Evans R 2027	
<i>Sir J. C. Hobhouse</i> W 1835	
<i>Bickham Escott</i> . C 738	
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G. 1835 Sir F. Burdett . R 2747	
De Lacy Evans . R 2588	
<i>Sir T. Cochrane</i> . C 1528	
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May 1837, vice Burdett, resigned.	
Sir F. Burdett . C 3567	
<i>John Temple Leader</i> R 3052	
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WESTMORELAND.	
Henry III. Population 46,569.	
G. 1660. Sir John Lowther	
Sir Thomas Wharton	
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G. 1690. Sir C. Musgrave	
Sir John Lowther	
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G. 1701. Sir R. Sandford	
Henry Graham	
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G. 1747. John Dalston	
E. Wilson	
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G. 1768. John Robinson . C	
Thomas Fenwick . C	
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G. 1774. Sir J. Lowther, Bt. C	
Sir M. L. Fleming, Bt. C	
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G. 1802. Sir J. Lowther, Bt. C	
Sir M. L. Fleming, Bt. C	
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G. 1807. Sir J. Lowther, Bt. C	
Lord Muncaster . C	
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G. 1820. Lord Lowther . C 1530	
Hon. H. C. Lowther C 1412	
<i>Henry Brougham</i> . W 1349	

G. 1826. Lord Lowther . C 2097
 Hon. H. C. Lowther C 2024
Henry Brougham . W 1367

 G. 1831. Hn. H. C. Lowther C
 Alexander Nowell . C

 G. 1832. Lord Lowther . C 2058
 Hon. H. C. Lowther C 1959
 — *Barham* . W 1606

 G. 1835. Viscount Lowther C
 Hon. H. C. Lowther C

 G. 1837. Viscount Lowther C
 Hon. H. C. Lowther C

 G. 1841. Viscount Lowther C
 Hon. H. C. Lowther C

 Sept. 1841, vice Viscount Lowther,
 Post-Master General.
 Alderman Thompson C

WEYMOUTH.

Dorsetshire.

Mary. Population 18,683.

G. 1660. Sir William Penn
 E. Montagu

 G. 1690. Sir John Moreton
 M. Harvey

 G. 1713. James Littleton
 R. Marriott

G. 1761. Sir F. Dashwood
 John Tucker

 G. 1790. Sir J. Pulteney, Bt.
 Sir R. J. Bempde, Bt.
 Andrew Stuart
 T. Jones

 G. 1802. G. T. Steward . W 126
 Sir J. Pulteney . W 107
 William Garthshore . C 100
 Charles Adams . W 99
 — *Arbuthnot* . C 74

 G. 1806. Sir J. M. Pulteney W 134
 R. T. Steward . W 126
 G. T. Steward . W 125
 Charles Adams . W 118
W. Williams . C 94
J. Arbuthnot . C 91
Sir T. M. Hardy, Bt. C 89
Charles Buxton . C 88

 G. 1807. Sir J. M. Pulteney W 214
 G. T. Steward . W 180
 R. T. Steward . W 178
 Charles Adams . W 177
W. Williams . C 156
J. Arbuthnot . C 154
Sir T. M. Hardy, Bt. C 152

 G. 1818. William Williams C
 Thos. Fowell Buxton W
 Rt. Hon. T. Wallace W
 Masterton Ure . C

 G. 1826. Thos. Fowell Buxton W
 Col. Gordon . C
 Rt. Hon. T. Wallace W
 Masterton Ure . C

G. 1831. C. B. Wall . . C
 Masterton Ure . . C
 Thomas F. Buxton . W
 John Gordon . . C

G. 1832. Thos. Fowell Buxton W 238
 Sir F. G. Johnstone . C 215
W. W. Burdon . W 214
George Banks . . C 175

G. 1835. Thos. Fowell Buxton W 278
 W. W. Burdon . W 239
Lord Villiers . . C 160

G. 1837. Lord Villiers . C 291
 George W. Hope . C 268
Thos. Fowell Buxton W 211
George Stephen . W 158

G. 1841. Lord Villiers . C 259
 George W. Hope . C 257
R. Bernal . . W 253
W. D. Christie . W 251

On a petition, Bernal and Christie were seated in place of Villiers and Hope.

WHITBY.

Yorkshire.

William IV. Population 20,100.

G. 1832. Aaron Chapman . C 217
R. Moorsom . . W 139

G. 1835. Aaron Chapman . C

G. 1837. Aaron Chapman . C

G. 1841. Aaron Chapman . C

WHITEHAVEN.

Cumberland.

William IV. Population 29,971.

G. 1832. Matthias Attwood C 209
Isaac Littledale . W 175

G. 1835. Matthias Attwood C

G. 1837. Matthias Attwood C

G. 1841. Matthias Attwood C

WIGAN.

Lancashire.

Edward I. Population 66,032.

G. 1660. Lord Antrim
 J. Shackerly

G. 1681. Lord Antrim
 Lord Colchester

G. 1714. Sir Roger Bradshaw
 Lord Barrymore

G. 1761. Sir F. Norton
 Simon Luttrell

G. 1780. H. S. Bridgeman . W 58
 Hon. Horace Walpole W 36
Sir Richard Clayton . 33

G. 1802. R. H. Leigh . C
 John Hodson . . C

G. 1831. Ralph Thicknesse W 30
 J. H. Kearsley . . C 24
 — *Wilbraham* . C 15
Richard Potter . W 4

G. 1832. Ralph Thicknesse W 302
 Richard Potter . W 296
 — *Whittle* . W 212
J. H. Kearsley . C 174

G. 1835. J. H. Kearsley . C 296
 Richard Potter . W 191
Charles S. Standish W 166

G. 1837. Charles S. Standish W 249
 Richard Potter . W 245
J. H. Kearsley . C 229
P. Greenall . . C 221

March 1839, vice Potter, resigned.
 William Ewart . R 261
J. H. Kearsley . C 259

G. 1841. P. Greenall . C 273
 T. B. Crosse . . C 268
Charles S. Standish W 264
C. P. Greenfell . W 263

On a petition, Mr. Standish obtained
 the seat of Mr. Crosse.

U 2

WILTSHIRE.

Edward III. and William IV.

G. 1660. Sir A. Cope
 John Ernley

G. 1690. Sir W. St. John
 Lord Cornbury

G. 1702. Sir R. Howe
 Robert Hyde

G. 1741. Sir R. Long
 E. Popham

G. 1796. A. Goddard
 H. P. Wyndham . C

G. 1807. H. P. Wyndham C
 R. Long . . C

G. 1831. John Bennet . W
 Sir J. D. Astley . W

NORTH DIVISION.

Population 133,442.

G. 1832. Paul Methuen . W 1819
 Sir J. D. Astley . W 1655
 — *Edridge* . C 405

G. 1835. Paul Methuen . W
 Walter Long . . W

G. 1837. Sir Francis Burdett C 2805
 Walter Long . . W 2297
Paul Methuen . W 1876

G. 1841. Sir Francis Burdett C
Walter Long . . C

SOUTH DIVISION.

Population 127,875.

G. 1832. Hon. S. Herbert C
J. Bennett . . W

G. 1835. Hon. S. Herbert C
J. Bennett . . W

G. 1837. Hon. S. Herbert C
J. Bennett . . C

G. 1841. Hon. S. Herbert C
J. Bennett . . C

WINCHESTER.

Edward I. Population 23,044.

G. 1660. Richard Goddard
Laurence Hyde

G. 1701. Lord W. Powlett
G. R. Bridges

G. 1754 Marquis of Carnarvon
Henry Penton

G. 1802. Sir H. P. St. J. Mildmay, Bt.
Sir R. Gamon, Bt. C

G. 1807. Sir R. Gamon, Bt. C
H. C. Mildmay . . C

G. 1832. P. St. J. Mildmay W 361
W. B. Baring . W 263
James B. East . C 151

G. 1835. James B. East . C 253
W. B. Baring . C 174
P. St. J. Mildmay . W 121

G. 1837. James B. East . C 260
P. St. J. Mildmay . W 244
Bickham Escott . C 215

G. 1841. James B. East . C 316
Bickham Escott . C 291
R. B. Crowder . W 189
F. Pigott . . W 159

WINDSOR.

Berkshire.

Edward I. Population 7071.

G. 1660. Roger Palmer
Alexander Baker

G. 1688. Sir C. Wrenn
Henry Powel

G. 1701. Richard Topham
Lord Fitzhardinge

G. 1727. Lord V. Beauclerk
Lord Malpas

G. 1761. A. Keppel
John Fitzwilliam

G. 1790. P. P. Powney
Earl of Mornington

G. 1831. Rt.Hn.E.G.S. Stanley	W	
John Ramsbottom	W	
<hr/>		
G. 1832. John Ramsbottom	W	410
Sir J. S. B. Pechell	W	232
<i>J. E. De Beauvoir</i>	W	203
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G. 1835. John Ramsbottom	W	353
Sir J. De Beauvoir	W	239
<i>Sir John Elley</i>	C	231
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G. 1837. John Ramsbottom	W	326
Robert Gordon	W	326
<i>Sir J. De Beauvoir</i>	W	182
<i>Captain Bulkeley</i>	W	140
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G. 1841. John Ramsbottom	W	316
R. Neville	C	311
<i>W. F. Fergusson</i>	W	265
<i>Sir J. De Beauvoir</i>	C	130

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Staffordshire.

Wm. IV. Population 80,722.

G. 1832. W. W. Whitmore	W	850
Richard Fryer	R	819
<i>Francis Holyoake</i>	C	615
<i>John Nicholson</i>		358
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G. 1835. Charles P. Villiers	W	776
Thomas Thorneley	W	776
— <i>Fereday</i>	C	456
<i>John Nicholson</i>	R	374

G. 1837. Charles P. Villiers	W	1067
Thomas Thorneley	W	1067
<i>Capt. Ryder Burton</i>	C	613
<i>John Benbow</i>	C	605

G. 1841. Hon. C. P. Villiers	W	
Thomas Thorneley	W	

WOODSTOCK.

Oxfordshire.

Edward I. Population 13,390.

G. 1660. Sir T. Spencer		
E. Atkins		

G. 1690. Sir T. Littleton		
Sir P. Wheat		

G. 1702. Sir William Glynn		
James Bertie		

G. 1747. Lord Bateman		
John Trevor		

G. 1802. Sir H. W. Dashwood	C	91
Rt. Hon. Chas. Abbot	C	80
<i>William Camac</i>	W	27

G. 1806. Sir H. W. Dashwood	C	160
Hon. W. F. E. Eden	W	74
<i>Arthur Annsley</i>	C	44

G. 1831. Lord C. S. Churchill	W	
Lord Stormont	C	

G. 1832. Marquis of Blandford	C	
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G. 1835. Lord C. S. Churchill	W	
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G. 1837. Henry Peyton . C 126
Lord C. Churchill . W 117

May 1838, vice Peyton.
 Marquis of Blandford C 160
Lord John Churchill W 155

The candidates were brothers.

1840, vice Blandford.
 F. Thesiger . . C

G. 1841. F. Thesiger . . C

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Edward III.

G. 1660. Henry Bromley
 John Talbot

G. 1661. Sir John Packington
 Samuel Sandys

G. 1681. Thomas Foley
 Bridges Nanson

G. 1688. Sir James Rushout
 Thomas Foley

G. 1722. Sir John Packington
 Sir Thomas Littleton

G. 1761. William Dowdeswell
 John Ward

G. 1790. Hon. E. Foley
 William Lygon

G. 1807. Hon. W. Lygon . C
 Hon. W. H. Lytton W

G. 1831. Hon. T. H. Foley W 2034
 Hon. F. Spencer . W 1766
Hon. H. B. Lygon C 1335

WEST DIVISION.

Population 101,476.

G. 1832. Hon. T. H. Foley W
 Hon. H. B. Lygon . C

May 1833, vice Foley, a Peer.

H. J. Winnington . W 1369
J. S. Pakington . C 1278

G. 1835. Hon. H. B. Lygon C 1946
 H. J. Winnington . W 1938
J. S. Pakington . C 1773

G. 1837. Hon. H. B. Lygon C
 H. J. Winnington . W

G. 1841. Hon. H. B. Lygon C
 F. W. Knight . C

EAST DIVISION.

Population 125,007.

G. 1832. W. C. Russell . W 2576
 T. H. Cookes . . W 2517
J. S. Pakington . C 1916

G. 1835. Edward Holland W 2254
 T. H. Cookes . . W 2192
Horace St. Paul . C 2145

G. 1837. Horace St. Paul . C 2595
 John Barneby . C 2528
E. Holland . W 2175
J. H. Foley . W 2168

G. 1841. J. Barneby . C
 J. A. Taylor . C

WORCESTER.

Edward I. Population 27,190.

G. 1660. Thomas Hall
 Thomas Street

G. 1681. Sir F. Winnington
 Henry Herbert

G. 1701. Thomas Wylde
 Samuel Swift

G. 1727. Sir R. Lane
 Samuel Sandys

G. 1761. H. C. Boulton
 John Walsh

G. 1774. T. B. Rous . . . 981
 John Walsh . . . 893
Sir Watkin Lewes . . . 736
Edward Bearcroft . . . 312

G. 1780. T. B. Rous
 Hon. W. Ward

G. 1790. Emanuel Wigley
 Edmund Lechmere

G. 1802. Abraham Roberts . W 854
 Joseph Scott . 486
Edward Wigley . 463

G. 1806. Abraham Roberts . W 856
 H. Bromley . W 683
W. Gordon . C 318

February 1807, vice Bromley.

W. Gordon . C 704
 — *Attersol* . W 413

G. 1826. G. Robinson . W 1542
 T. H. H. Davies . W 1236
 — *Griffith* . C 1036

G. 1831. G. R. Robinson . W
 T. H. H. Davies . W

G. 1832. G. R. Robinson . W
 Col. T. H. H. Davies W

G. 1835. G. R. Robinson . W 1611
 Joseph Bailey . C 1164
Col. T. H. H. Davies W 1137

G. 1837. Joseph Bailey . C
 Col. T. H. H. Davies W

G. 1841. Sir T. Wilde . W 1167
 Joseph Bailey . C 1173
R. Hardy . R 875

WYCOMB.

Buckinghamshire.

Edward I. Population 6299.

G. 1660. Edmund Petty
 Thomas Scott

G. 1685. Sir D. Hampson Edward Baldwin	
G. 1710. Sir Thomas Lee Charles Godfrey	
G. 1722. Lord Shelburne Charles Egerton	
G. 1784. Robert Waller Viscount Mahon	
G. 1790. Earl Wycombe . C 34 Sir John Jervis . C 26 <i>Sir J. Dashwood, Bt.</i> W 22	
G. 1796. Sir J. Dashwood King W Lord Wycombe . W	
G. 1802. Sir John D. King, Bt. W Sir Francis Baring W	
G. 1807. Sir J. D. King, Bt. W Thomas Baring . W	
G. 1831. Sir Thos. Baring, Bt. W Hon. R. J. Smith W	
G. 1832, vice Baring. Hon. Col. C. Grey . W 26 <i>B. Disraeli</i> . . C 11	
G. 1832. Hon. Robert Smith W 179 Hon. C. Grey . . W 140 <i>B. Disraeli</i> . . C 119	
G. 1835. Hon. Robert Smith W 289 Hon. C. Grey . . W 147 <i>B. Disraeli</i> . . C 128	

G. 1837. Hon. R. Smith . W G. H. Dashwood . W	
G. 1841. G. H. Dashwood W 189 R. Bernal, jun. . W 160 <i>J. W. Freshfield</i> . C 130 <i>R. Alexander</i> . C 86	

YARMOUTH.

Norfolk.

Edward I. Population 24,031.

G. 1660. Sir John Potts Sir William Doyley	
G. 1685. Sir William Cook John Friend	
G. 1698. George England John Nicholson	
G. 1722. Horatio Walpole W William Townshend W	
G. 1784. Sir John Jervis Henry Beaufoy	
G. 1796. S. Howe Lord Charles Townshend	
G. 1802. Sir T. Troubridge, Bt. Thomas Jervis	
G. 1807. Hon. E. Harbord C 627 S. Lushington . W 604 <i>W. Jacobs</i> . . C 341 — <i>Upcher</i> . 21	

G. 1818. Hon. T. W. Anson W
C. E. Rumbold . W

G. 1830. Hon. George Anson W
C. E. Rumbold . W

G. 1831. Hon. George Anson W
C. E. Rumbold . W

G. 1832. C. E. Rumbold . W 835
Hon. George Anson W 829
— Colvile . C 757

G. 1835. J. Baring . C 777
W. M. Praed . C 768
Hon. George Anson W 680
C. E. Rumbold . W 675

G. 1837. Charles E. Rumbold W 790
William Wilshire . W 779
Thomas Baring . C 699
— Gambier . C 685

August 1838. vice Wilshire, resigned.
William Wilshire . W 735
Thomas Baring . C 702

G. 1841. William Wilshire W 945
Charles E. Rumbold W 943
Thomas Baring . C 501
J. Soames . C 491

YORKSHIRE.

Edward III.

G. 1660. Lord Fairfax
John Dawney

G. 1661. Sir J. Guthrie
Conyers D'Arcy

G. 1685. Lord Clifford
Sir John Kay

G. 1701. Lord Fairfax
Lord Irwin

G. 1708. Lord Down
Sir William Strickland

G. 1727. Sir Thomas Wentworth
Cholmeley Turner

G. 1741. Lord Morpeth
Sir M. Stapylton

December 1741. vice Lord Morpeth,
deceased.
Cholmeley Turner . W 8005
George Fox . C 7049

G. 1761. Sir C. Savile
Edward Lascelles

G. 1784 William Wilberforce
Henry Duncombe

G. 1796. William Wilberforce
Hon. H. Lascelles

G. 1806. William Wilberforce C
Walter Fawkes . W

G. 1807. Wm. Wilberforce C 11806
Lord Milton . W 11177
H. Lascelles . C 10989
Walter Fawkes . W 2

G. 1830. Lord Morpeth . W 1464
 Henry Brougham . W 1295
 Hon. W. Duncombe C 1123
 Richard Bethell . C 1064
Martin Stappylton W 94

Dec. 1830. vice Brougham, created
 Lord Chancellor
 Sir J. V. B. Johnstone W 361
George Strickland R 104

G. 1831. Lord Morpeth . W
 Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bt. W
 John C. Ramsden . W
 Sir George Strickland R

EAST RIDING.

Population 193,676.

G. 1832. Richard Bethell C
 P. B. Thompson W

G. 1835. Richard Bethell C
 P. B. Thompson W

G. 1837. Richard Bethell . C 3587
 Henry Broadley . C 3256
P. B. Thompson . W 2984

G. 1841. Henry Broadley C
 Lord Hotham . C

NORTH RIDING.

Population 204,662.

G. 1832. William Duncombe C 4885
 E. S. Cayley . W 3287
John C. Ramsden . W 2895
Martin Stappylton . W 602

G. 1835. William Duncombe C 4656
 E. S. Cayley . W 4490
James Walker . C 3841

G. 1837. Hon. W. Duncombe C
 E. S. Cayley . W

G. 1841. Hon. W. Duncombe C
 E. S. Cayley . W

Sept. 1841, vice Duncombe, a Peer.
 Hon. O. Duncombe C

WEST RIDING.

Population 1,154,924.

G. 1832. Lord Morpeth . W
 Sir G. Strickland, Bt. R

G. 1835. Lord Morpeth . W
 Sir G. Strickland, Bt. R

May 1835, vice Lord Morpeth.
 Lord Morpeth . W 9066
Hon. J. S. Wortley C 6259

G. 1837. Lord Morpeth . W 12576
 Sir G. Strickland . W 11892
J. S. Wortley . C 11489

G. 1841. Hon. J. S. Wortley C 13165
 E. B. Denison . C 12780
Lord Milton . W 12080
Lord Morpeth . W 12031

YORK CITY.

Henry III. Population 38,332.

G. 1660. Sir M. Robinson Thomas Osborne		G. 1774. Charles Turner . W 828 Lord John Cavendish W 807 <i>M. B. Hawke</i> . C 647
G. 1678. Sir H. Hewley Henry Thompson		G. 1807. Sir W. M. Milner W 1454 Sir M. M. Sykes . C 1316 <i>Hon. L. Dundas</i> . W 967
G. 1698. Sir W. Robinson Toby Jenkins		G. 1818. Hon. L. Dundas W 1446 Sir M. M. Sykes . C 1276 <i>W. B. Cooke</i> . W 1055
G. 1713. Sir W. Robinson . 1368 Robert Fairfax . 835 <i>Tobias Jenkins</i> . 802		G. 1820. Hon. L. Dundas W 1647 M. Wyvill . W 1527 <i>Lord Howden</i> . C 1201
G. 1714. Sir W. Robinson . 1388 Tobias Jenkins . 1226 <i>Robert Fairfax</i> . 844		G. 1830. S. A. Bayntun . C 1928 Hon. T. Dundas . W 1907 <i>Hon. E. R. Petre</i> . W 1792
G. 1722. Sir W. Milner . W 1421 Edward Thompson . 1399 <i>Sir T. Robinson</i> . 1076		G. 1831. S. A. Bayntun . C Hon. T. Dundas . W
G. 1741. Hon. E. Thompson 1447 Godfrey Wentworth . 1325 <i>Sir J. L. Kaye</i> . 1315 <i>Sir W. Milner</i> . 1115		G. 1832. Hon. E. R. Petre W 1505 S A. Bayntun . C 1140 <i>J. H. Lowther</i> . C 884 <i>Hon T. Dundas</i> . W 872
G. 1747. G. F. Lane William Thornton		Nov. 1833, vice Bayntun, deceased. Hon. T. Dundas . W 1337 <i>J. H. Lowther</i> . C 846
Dec. 1758. William Thornton 1239 <i>Robert Lane</i> . 994		G. 1835. J. H. Lowther . C 1409 J. C. Dundas . W 1301 <i>C. F. Barkley</i> . W 919

G. 1837. J. H. Lowther . C 1461	G. 1841. J. H. Lowther . C 1625
Hon. J. C. Dundas W 1276	H. R. Yorke . W 1552
<i>D. F. Atcherley</i> . C 1180	<i>D. F. Atcherley</i> . C 1456

WELSH

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

ANGLESEY COUNTY.

Henry VIII. Population 50,890.

G. 1832. Sir R. Bulkeley . W

G. 1835. Sir R. Bulkeley . W

Feb. 1837, vice Bulkeley, resigned.

W. O. Stanley . . W 693

F. Meyrick . . C 586

G. 1837. W. O. Stanley . W

G. 1841. W. O. Stanley . W

BEAUMARIS.

G. 1832. F. Paget . . W

G. 1835. F. Paget . . W

G. 1837. Capt. F. Paget . W

G. 1841. Capt. F. Paget . W

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 53,295.

G. 1818. Thomas Wood . C

G. 1831. Thomas Wood . C

G. 1832. Col. T. Wood . C

G. 1835. Col. T. Wood . C

G. 1837. Col. T. Wood . C 1222
Major G. Holford . W 570

G. 1841. Col. T. Wood . C

BRECKNOCK TOWN.

Henry VIII. Population 17,689.

G. 1832. J. L. V. Watkins . W 115
C. M. R. Morgan . C 109

G. 1835. C. M. R. Morgan C

G. 1837. C. M. R. Morgan . C 156
J. L. Lloyd . . . W 102

G. 1841. C. M. R. Morgan . C

CARDIFF.

Glamorganshire.

Henry VIII. Population 14,034.

G. 1820. Wyndham Lewis . C

G. 1832. John Nicholl . C 342
Lord James Stuart . W 191

G. 1835. John Nicholl . C

G. 1837. John Nicholl . C

G. 1841. John Nicholl . C

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 68,380.

G. 1832. Col. W. E. Powell . C

G. 1835. Col. W. E. Powell . C

G. 1837. Col. W. E. Powell . C

G. 1841. Col. W. E. Powell . C

CARDIGAN.

G. 1832. Pryse Pryse . W

G. 1835. Pryse Pryse . W

G. 1837. Pryse Pryse . W

G. 1841. Pryse Pryse . W 305
J. S. Harford . C 285

A double return on account of the loss
of a Poll Book.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 106,482.

G. 1802. Hamlyn Williams W 1253
Sir W. Paxton . W 1195

G. 1832. Hon. G. R. Trevor . C 1853
E. H. Adams . W 1638
Sir J. H. Williams W 1604

G. 1835. Hon. G. R. Trevor . C 2198
Sir J. H. Williams W 1938
Capt. J. Jones . C 1840

G. 1837. Hon. G. R. Trevor . C 2469
Capt. J. Jones . C 2155
Sir J. H. Williams W 2076

G. 1841. Hon. G. R. Trevor . C
Capt. J. Jones . C

CARMARTHEN.

Henry VIII. Population 17,641.

G. 1832. Hn. W. H. Yelverton W 302
J. Jones . . . C 295

G. 1835. D. Lewis . . . C 273
Hon. W. H. Yelverton W 224

G. 1837. David Morris . W 333
D. Lewis . C 287

G. 1841. David Morris . W

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Henry VIII Population 81,068.

G. 1832. T. A. Smith . C

G. 1835. T. A. Smith . C

G. 1837. J. R. O. Gore . C

G. 1841. Hn. E. G. D. Pennant C

CARNARVON.

Henry VIII. Population 88,103.

G. 1831. Sir Charles Paget W

G. 1832. Sir Charles Paget W 410
Major Nanney . C 363

G. 1835. Col. Love Parry . W 378
Major Nanney . C 350

G. 1837. W. B. Hughes . C 405
Capt. A. Paget . W 385

G. 1841. W. B. Hughes . C

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 89,291.

G. 1832 Sir W. W. Wynn C 2528
R. M. Biddulph . W 1479
Hon. L. Kenyon . C 1291

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G. 1835. Sir W. W. Wynn C 2377
Hon. W. Bagot . C 1512
R. M. Biddulph . W 1256

G. 1837. Sir W. W. Wynn C
Hon. W. Bagot . C

G. 1841. Sir W. W. Wynn C
Hon. W. Bagot . C

DENBIGH.

Henry VIII. Population 14,245.

G. 1812. Lord Kirkwall . C

G. 1826. Hon. F. R. West . C

G. 1832. J. Maddocks . W

G. 1835. Wilson Jones . C 490
J. Maddocks . W 242

G. 1837. Wilson Jones . C 411
R. M. Biddulph . W 338

G. 1841. T. Mainwaring . C 383
T. Biddulph . W 309

FLINTSHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 66,547.

G. 1796. Sir Thomas Mostyn W

G. 1832. Hn. E. M. L. Mostyn W

G. 1835. Hn. E. M. L. Mostyn W

G 1837. Sir S. R. Glynne . C 945
Hon E. M. L. Mostyn W 909

G. 1841. Hn. E. M. L. Mostyn W 1234
Sir S. R. Glynne . C 1194

1841, vice Mostyn.
 Sir S. R. Glynne . C

FLINT.

William IV. Population 31,327.

G. 1832. Sir R. S. Glynne . C

G. 1835. Sir R. S. Glynne . C

G. 1837 C. W. D. Dundas W 591
R. J. Mostyn . . C 393

G. 1841. Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley W

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 173,462.

G. 1832. C. R. M. Talbot W
 L. W. Dillwynn . W

G. 1835. C. R. M. Talbot W
 L. W. Dillwynn . W

G. 1837. Viscount Adair . C 2009
 C. R. M. Talbot . W 1794
J. J. Guest . . W 1690

G. 1841. Viscount Adare . C
 C. R. M. Talbot . W

HAVERFORDWEST.

Pembrokeshire.

Henry VIII. Population 37,139.

G. 1832. Sir R. B. P. Phillips W

G. 1835. W. H. Scourfield . C 247
Captain Peel . . C 125

G. 1837. Sir R. B. P. Phillips W 247
W. H. Scourfield . C 165

G. 1841. Sir R. B. P. Phillips W

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 39,238.

G. 1832. Sir R. W. Vaughan C

G. 1835. Sir R. W. Vaughan C

June 1836, vice Vaughan, resigned.

Richard Richards . C 501
Sir W. Wynn . W 160

The first contest for forty-two years.

G. 1837. Richard Richards . C

G. 1841. Richard Richards . C

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

Glamorganshire.

William IV. Population 22,083.

G. 1832. Josiah John Guest W

G. 1835. Josiah John Guest W

 G. 1837. Josiah John Guest W 309
Mr. Bruce . C 135

 G. 1841. Josiah John Guest W

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 134,349.

G. 1832. Lord G. Somerset . C
W. A. Williams . W

 G. 1835. Lord G. Somerset . C
W. A. Williams . W

 G. 1837. Lord G. Somerset . C
W. A. Williams . W

Feb. 1841, vice Williams, resigned.

Octavius Morgan . C
Hon. W. H. Tracy . W

Tracy retired before the Poll.

G. 1841. Lord G. Somerset . C
 Octavius Morgan . C

MONMOUTH.

Henry VIII. Population 11,163.

G. 1820. Marquis of Worcester C

 G. 1831. Benjamin Hall . W 168
Marquis of Worcester C 149

 G. 1832. Benjamin Hall . W 393
Marquis of Worcester C 355

G. 1835. Benjamin Hall . W 428
Joseph Bailey, jun. . C 424

G. 1837. Reginald Jas. Blewitt W 440
Joseph Bailey, jun. . C 386

G. 1841. Reginald Jas. Blewitt W

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 69,220.

G. 1832. C. W. W. Wynn : C

 G. 1835. C. W. W. Wynn . C

 G. 1837. C. W. W. Wynn . C

 G. 1841. C. W. W. Wynn . C

MONTGOMERY.

Henry VIII. Population 18,680.

G. 1832. David Pugh . C 336
Col. John Edwards . W 322

1833, vice Pugh, unseated.

Col. John Edwards . W 331
Panton Corbett . C 321

G. 1835. Col. John Edwards W

G. 1837. Col. John Edwards W 472
Panton Corbett . C 443

G. 1841. Hn. H. Cholmondeley C 463
Col. John Edwards . W 437

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Henry VIII. Population 88,262.

G. 1832. Sir John Owen . C

G. 1835. Sir John Owen . C

G. 1837. Sir John Owen . C

G. 1841. Viscount Emlyn . C

PEMBROKE.

Henry VIII. Population 19,671.

G. 1832. H. O. Owen . C

G. 1835. H. O. Owen . C

G. 1837. Col. H. O. Owen . C

1837, vice Owen, resigned.

Rt. Hn. Sir J. Graham C

G. 1841. Sir John Owen . C 246

Col. Owen . C 172

Captain Child . W 84

RADNORSHIRE.

Henry VIII, Population 25,186.

G. 1832. Rt. Hn. T. F. Lewis C

G. 1835. Walter Wilkins . W 483

Sir J. B. Walsh . C 456

G. 1837. Walter Wilkins . W

1840, vice Wilkins, deceased.

Sir J. B. Walsh . C

G. 1841. Sir J. B. Walsh . C

RADNOR.

Henry VIII. Population 8410.

G. 1832. Richard Price . C

G. 1835. Richard Price . C

G. 1837. Richard Price . C

G. 1841. Richard Price . C

SWANSEA.

Glamorganshire.

Population 38,641.

G. 1832. J. H. Vivian . W

G. 1835. J. H. Vivian . W

G. 1837. J. H. Vivian . W

G. 1841. J. H. Vivian . W

SCOTCH

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Anne. Population 192,283.

G. 1832. Hon. W. Gordon	C	1183
<i>Sir M. Bruce</i>	. W	1002
—————		
G. 1835. Hn. Capt. W. Gordon		C
—————		
G. 1837. Hn. Capt. W. Gordon		C 1220
<i>Sir Thomas Burnett</i>	W	807
—————		
G. 1841. Hn. Capt. W. Gordon		C

ABERDEEN CITY.

Anne. Population 62,900.

G. 1832. A. Bannerman	. W	
—————		
G. 1835. A. Bannerman	. W	938
<i>Col. A. Farquhar</i>	. C	372
—————		
G. 1837. A. Bannerman	. W	
—————		
G. 1841. A. Bannerman	. W	780
— <i>Innes</i>	. C	513
— <i>Laurie</i>	. R	50

ARGYLESHIRE.

Anne. Population 97,140.

G. 1832. J. H. Callender	. W	
—————		
G. 1835. W. F. Campbell	. W	
—————		
G. 1837. W. F. Campbell	. W	657
<i>Campbell of Menzies</i>	C	424
—————		
G. 1841. A. Campbell	. C	

AYRSHIRE.

Population 164,522.

G. 1832. R. A. Oswald	. W	2152
<i>Col. W. Blair</i>	. C	324
—————		
G. 1835. R. A. Oswald	. W	
—————		
June 1835, vice Oswald.		
Capt. John Dunlop	W	1355
<i>Sir John Cathcart</i>	. C	829
—————		
G. 1837. Capt. John Dunlop	W	1559
<i>Lord Kelburne</i>	. C	1370

May 1839, vice Dunlop, deceased.

Lord Kelburne . . C 1758
James Campbell . . W 1296
H. Craig . . . R 46

G. 1841. Lord Kelburne . . C

AYR BURGH.

Population 29,766.

G. 1832. J. F. Kennedy . . W 375
John Taylor . . . R 164
James Cruikshanks . . C 33

Feb. 1834, vice Kennedy, resigned.

Lord J. H. C. Stuart W 305
John Taylor . . . R 213

G. 1835. Lord J. H. C. Stuart W 339
A. Johnstone . . . R 323

G. 1837. Lord J. H. C. Stuart W 368
A. Johnstone . . . R 351

G. 1841. Lord J. H. C. Stuart W

BANFFSHIRE.

Population 50,076.

G. 1832. G. Ferguson . . W 295
Col. Gordon . . . C 128

G. 1835. Capt. G. Ferguson C

G. 1837. James Duff . . . W 292
Capt. G. Ferguson . . C 214

G. 1841. James Duff . . . W 316
Mr. Reidhaven . . . C 273

BERWICKSHIRE.

Population 34,427.

G. 1832. C. Majoribanks . . W 478
Hon. Capt. Mailland C 410

G. 1835. Sir H. P. Campbell C 507
Sir F. Blake . . . W 324

G. 1837. Sir H. P. Campbell C

G. 1841. Sir H. P. Campbell C

BUTESHIRE.

William IV. Population 15,695.

G. 1832. Capt. C. Stuart . . C

G. 1835. Sir W. Rae . . . C

G. 1837. Sir W. Rae . . . C

G. 1841. Sir W. Rae . . . C 138
 — *Dunlop* . . . 82

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

William IV. Population 36,197.

G. 1832. G. Sinclair . . . W

G. 1835. G. Sinclair . . . W

G. 1837. Sir George Sinclair C 197
George Traill . . . W 165

G. 1841. George Traill . . W

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS-SHIRE.

Population 19,116.

G. 1832. Admiral Sir C. Adam	W	527
<i>Mr. Bruce</i>	C	196
<hr/>		
G. 1835. Admiral Sir C. Adam	W	447
<i>Mr. Bruce</i>	C	285
<hr/>		
G. 1837. Admiral Sir C. Adam	W	
<hr/>		
G. 1841. Hn.G.R. Abercromby	W	

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Population 44,296.

G. 1832. J. C. Colquhoun	C	422
<i>Sir J. Colquhoun</i>	W	375
<hr/>		
G. 1835. A. Dennistoun	W	436
<i>A. Smollett</i>	C	399
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G. 1837. Sir James Colquhoun	W	453
<i>A. Smollett</i>	C	411
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G. 1841. A. Smollett	C	

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

Population 72,825.

G. 1832. J. J. H. Johnstone	C	
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G. 1835. J. J. H. Johnstone	C	
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G. 1837. J. J. H. Johnstone	C	
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G. 1841. J. J. H. Johnstone	C	

DUMFRIES.

Population 22,327.

G. 1832. Lt. Gen. M. Sharpe	W	488
— <i>Hannay</i>	C	370
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G. 1835. Lt. Gen. M. Sharpe	W	422
— <i>Hannay</i>	C	370
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G. 1837. Lt. Gen. M. Sharpe	W	
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G. 1841. W. Ewart	W	412
<i>Sir A. Johnstone</i>	C	351

DUNDEE.

Forfarshire.

Population 63,825.

G. 1832. G. Kinloch	W	852
— <i>Guthrie</i>	C	592
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1833, vice Kinloch, deceased.		
<i>Sir Henry Parnell</i>	W	
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G. 1835. Sir Henry Parnell	W	
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G. 1837. Sir Henry Parnell	W	663
<i>J. Gladstone</i>	C	381
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G. 1841. G. Duncan	W	577
<i>J. B. Smith</i>	R	445

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Population 225,623.

G. 1832. Sir J. H. Dalrymple	W	601
<i>Sir George Clerk</i>	C	536

G. 1835. Sir George Clerk . C 565	G. 1835. Lt. Col. Leith Hay W 384
<i>Gibson Craig</i> . . W 534	— <i>Brodie</i> . . C 264
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G. 1837. Gibson Craig . W 703	G. 1837. Lt. Col. Leith Hay W
<i>Sir George Clerk</i> . C 661	
<hr/>	
G. 1841. W. R. Ramsey . C	Feb. 1838, vice Hay, resigned.
	Hon. Fox Maule . W

EDINBURGH CITY.

Population 133,692.

G. 1832. Francis Jeffrey . W 4036	G. 1841. Sir A. L. Hay . W 311
James Abercromby . W 3843	<i>T. Duff</i> . . . C 297
— <i>Blair</i> . . C 1612	
<hr/>	
June 1834, vice Jeffrey.	ELGIN AND NAIRNSHIRE.
Sir John Campbell . W 1932	Population 44,917.
<i>John Learmouth</i> . C 1401	G. 1832. Hn. Col. F. W. Grant C
<i>James Aytoun</i> . R 480	
<hr/>	
G. 1835. James Abercromby W 2963	G. 1835. Hn. Col. F. W. Grant C
Sir John Campbell . W 3838	
<i>Lord Ramsay</i> . C 1716	G. 1837. Hn. Col. F. W. Grant C
<i>John Learmouth</i> . C 1608	
<hr/>	
G. 1837. Hon. J. Abercromby W	G. 1841. C. L. C. Bruce . C 354
Sir John Campbell . W	<i>General Duff</i> . . W 172

1839, vice Abercromby, a Peer.	
Hon. T. B. Macauley W	
<hr/>	
G. 1841. Hn. T. B. Macauley W	
W. G. Craig . . W	

ELGIN, BANFF, &c.

Population 20,052.

G. 1832. Lt. Col. Leith Hay W 350	G. 1835. W. D. Gillon . W
<i>Rt. Hn. H. Mackenzie</i> C 225	
— <i>Morison</i> . . W 123	G. 1837. W. D. Gillon . W
	G. 1841. W. Baird . . C 462
	<i>W. D. Gillon</i> . . W 438

FALKIRK, LANARK, &c.

William IV. Population 37,859.

G. 1832. W. D. Gillon . W 505	
<i>Hon. C. A. Murray</i> C 361	
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G. 1835. W. D. Gillon . W	
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G. 1837. W. D. Gillon . W	
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G. 1841. W. Baird . . C 462	
<i>W. D. Gillon</i> . . W 438	

FIFESHIRE.

Population 140,310.

G. 1832. Capt. J. Wemyss	W
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G. 1835. Capt. J. Wemyss	W 1051
Col. Lindsay	C 584
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G. 1837. Capt. J. Wemyss	W 1086
Hon. J. C. Bruce	C 567
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G. 1841. Capt. J. Wemyss	W

FORFARSHIRE.

Population 170,380.

G. 1832 Hn.D.G.Hallyburton	W
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G. 1835. Hn.D.G.Hallyburton	W 625
Hon. J. S. Wortley	C 446
Mr. Wortley resigned at the close of the first day's poll.	
<hr/>	
G. 1837. Hn. D.G.Hallyburton	W
<hr/>	
G. 1841. Hn.D.G.Hallyburton	W

GLASGOW.

Lanarkshire.

Wm. IV. Population 257,592.

G. 1832 James Ewing	W 3214
James Oswald	W 2838
Sir D. K. Sandford	W 2168
John Crawford	W 1850
John Douglas	W 1340
Joseph Dixon	W 995

G. 1835. James Oswald	W 3832
Colin Dunlop	W 3267
James Ewing	C 2297

February 1836. vice Dunlop, resigned.

Lord Wm. Bentinck	W 1995
George Mills, jun.	R 903

The Father of Mills proposed Lord
Wm. Bentinck.

May 1837. vice Oswald, resigned.

James Dennistoun	W 3049
R. Monteith	C 2298

G. 1837. Lord Wm. Bentinck	W 2767
John Dennistoun	W 2743
— Campbell	C 2121
R. Monteith	C 2090

G. 1841. James Oswald	W 2773
John Dennistoun	W 2728
— Campbell	C 2418
George Mills	R 411

GREENOCK.

Renfrewshire.

Population 35,221.

G. 1832. Robert Wallace	W 493
J. Fairrie	C 262

G. 1835. Robert Wallace	W
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G. 1837. Robert Wallace	W 401
Mr. Smith	C 202

G. 1841. Robert Wallace	W 406
Sir T. Cochrane	C 307

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Population 35,781.

G. 1832. J. Balfour . . C 271
Sir D. Baird . . W 232

G. 1835. R. Ferguson . . W 268
Mr. Hope . . C 331

G. 1837. Lord Ramsay . . C 299
R. Ferguson . . W 205

G. 1841. Sir T. Hepburn, Bt. C

HADDINGTON, DUNBAR, &c.

Population 12,210.

G. 1832. Robert Stewart . W

G. 1835. Robert Stewart . W

G. 1837. Robert Stewart . W 268
Sir T. B. Hepburn . C 237

G. 1841. J. M. Balfour . C 273
Robert Stewart . W 264

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Population 97,615.

G. 1832. Rt. Hon. C. Grant W 257
N. Mc'Leod . C 210

G. 1835. Rt. Hon. C. Grant W 260
N. Mc'Leod . C 253

May 1835. vice Grant, a Peer.

The (Alex. W.) Chisholm C 268

J. M. Grant . W 240

G. 1837. The (A. W.) Chisholm C 332
J. M. Grant . W 217

March 1838. vice Chisholm, resigned.

The Master of Grant C

March 1840. vice The Master of Grant, deceased.

H. J. Baillie . CG. 1841. *H. J. Baillie* . C

INVERNESS, FORTROSE, AND FORRES.

Population 18,129.

G. 1832. Lieut. Col. J. Baillie W 250
John Stuart . W 243
Major C. L. C. Bruce C 193
— Fraser . 3

1833. vice Baillie, deceased.

Major C. L. C. Bruce C 357*John Stuart* . W 290

G. 1835. *Major C. L. C. Bruce* C 344
E. Ellice, jun. . W 340

G. 1837. *Roderick Macleod* W 336
G. Mackenzie . C 317

1840, vice Macleod.
 James Morrison . W 353
 John Fraser . C 307

G. 1841. James Morrison . W

KILMARNOCK, &c.

Ayrshire.

William IV. Population 33,373.

G. 1832. J. Dunlop . C

G. 1835. Dr. Bowring . R 520
 Capt. J. Dunlop . C 276
 — Downie . 153

G. 1837. John C. Colquhoun C 509
 Dr. Bowring . R 438

G. 1841. A. Johnstone . W 490
 John C. Colquhoun . C 479

KIRKALDY BURGHS.

Population 16,176.

G. 1832. Robert Ferguson . W

G. 1835. J. Ferguson . W

G. 1837. Robert Ferguson . W

January 1841, vice Robert Ferguson,
 deceased.

Colonel Ferguson . W 216
 Dr. Bowring . R 131

G. 1841. Colonel Ferguson . W

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

G. 1832. R. C. Ferguson . W

G. 1835. Rt.Hn.R.C.Ferguson W

G. 1837. Rt.Hn.R.C.Ferguson W

Dec. 1838, vice Ferguson, deceased.

A. Murray . W

G. 1841. A. Murray . W 672
 — Maxwell . C 249

KINCARDINESHIRE.

Population 33,052.

G. 1832 Hon. H. Arbuthnot C 388
 — Burnet . W 269

G. 1835. Hon. H. Arbuthnot C

G. 1837. Hon. H. Arbuthnot C

G. 1841. Hon. H. Arbuthnot C

LANARKSHIRE.

Population 427,113.

G. 1832. John Maxwell . W 1555
 R. C. Buchanan . C 615
 A. J. Hamilton . R 30

G. 1835. John Maxwell . W 725
 A. M. Lockhart . C 255

G. 1837. A. M. Lockhart . C 1486
Hon. C. A. Murray W 1485

G. 1841. William Lockhart C

LEITH.

Population 35,679.

G. 1832. Rt. Hn. J.A. Murray W

June 1834, vice Murray, appointed
 Lord Advocate.

Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray W 686

— *Aitchison* . C 449

G. 1835. Rt. Hn. J.A. Murray W 727

Admiral Sir D. Milne C 423

G. 1837. Rt. Hn. J. A. Murray W

G. 1841. A. Rutherford . W

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Population 26,448.

G. 1832. Hon. Sir A. Hope C 267

H. Vere . . . W 253

G. 1835. Hon. Capt. J. Hope C

G. 1837. Hon. Capt. J. Hope C 262

Hon. R.H. Greville W 130

June 1838, vice Hope resigned.

Hon. C. Hope . C 330

— *Johnstone* . W 210

G. 1841. Hon. C. Hope . C

MONTROSE.

Population 43,172.

G. 1832. H. Ross . . W 820

P. Chalmers . . R 483

G. 1835. P. Chalmers . R

G. 1837. P. Chalmers . R

G. 1841. P. Chalmers . R

1842, vice Chalmers resigned.

Joseph Hume R

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

Population 58,239.

G. 1832. George Traill . W

G. 1835. Thomas Balfour . C 114

George Traill . . W 84

G. 1837. F. Dundas . . W

G. 1841. F. Dundas . . W

PAISLEY.

Population 48,125.

G. 1832. Sir S. Maxwell . W 758

McKenzie . . C 179

March 1834, vice Maxwell.

Sir D. K. Sandford . W 542

— *Crawford* . K 509

Capt. Gordon . . C 22

Captain Gordon retired in favour of
 Sandford.

G. 1835. Capt. A. C. Spiers . W 657
 — *Ross* . . . C 477

March 1836, vice Spiers, retired.

Archibald Hastie . W 680
James Aytoun . R 529

G. 1837. Archibald Hastie . W

G. 1841. Archibald Hastie . W

PEEBLESHIRE.

Population 10,520.

G. 1832. Sir J. Hay, Bt. . C

G. 1835. Sir J. Hay, Bt. . C

G. 1837. W. F. Mackenzie . C 251
 — *Carmichael* . W 245

G. 1841. W. F. Mackenzie . C

PERTHSHIRE.

Population 138,151.

G. 1832. Earl of Ormelie . W 1668
Sir G. Murray . C 1003

May 1834, vice Lord Ormelie.

Sir George Murray . C 1463
Robert Graham . W 1267

G. 1835. Hon. Fox Maule . W 1463
Sir George Murray . C 1371

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G. 1837. Lord Stormont . C 1495
Hon. Fox Maule . W 1379

March 1840, vice Lord Stormont.

Home Drummond . C 1586
G. D. Steward . W 1127

G. 1841. H. H. Drummond . C

PERTH.

Population 18,281.

G. 1832. Lawrence Oliphant . W 458
Lord J. Stewart . C 205

G. 1835. Lawrence Oliphant . W

G. 1837. Hn. A. F. Kinnaird . W 355
Sir J.O.M. Thrieland . C 188

Aug. 1839, vice Kinnaird, resigned.

David Greig . . . W 9
Lawrence Oliphant . W

Mr. Greig was proposed during his absence, and without his consent. Mr. Oliphant retired before the poll.

G. 1841. Hon. Fox Maule . W 356
W. F. Black . . . C 227

RENFREWSHIRE.

Population 154,755.

G. 1832. Sir M. S. Stewart . W 700
 — *Bontine* . . . C 412

G. 1835. Sir M. S. Stewart . W 528
George Houstoun . C 460
 — *Dixon* . R 230

Jan. 1837, vice Stewart, deceased.

George Houstoun . C 809
Sir J. Maxwell . W 636

G. 1837. *George Houstoun* . C 821
Captain Stewart . W 704

G. 1841. P. M. Stewart . W 959
Col. Mure . C 945

ROSS AND CROMARTYSHIRE.

Population 78,058.

G. 1832. J. A. S. Mackenzie W 272
J. Munro . C 148

G. 1835. J. A. S. Mackenzie W 241
T. Mackenzie . C 200

April 1837, vice Mackenzie appointed
 Governor of Ceylon.

Mackenzie of Applecross C 307
Mackenzie of Muirton W 196

G. 1837. T. Mackenzie . C

G. 1841. Thomas Mackenzie C

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Population 46,062.

G. 1832. Hon. Capt. G. Elliot W 624
Lord John Scott C 632
Sir W. F. Elliot W 13

G. 1835. Lord John Scott C 757
Hon. Capt. G. Elliot W 681

G. 1837. Hon. John E. Elliot W 803
Hon. F. Scott . C 759

G. 1841. Hon. Francis Scott C 830
Hon. J. E. Elliot W 748

ST. ANDREWS AND CUPAR.

Population 15,235.

G. 1832. Andrew Johnston W 331
Sir R. Anstruther C 200

G. 1835. Andrew Johnston W

G. 1837. Edward Ellice, jun. W 290
T. Mackgill . C 261

G. 1841. Edward Ellice, jun. W 366
T. Mackgill . C 258

SELKIRKSHIRE.

Population 7989.

G. 1832. R. Pringle . W 133
Alexander Pringle C 124

G. 1835. Alexander Pringle C 206
R. Pringle . W 175

G. 1837. Alexander Pringle C 230
R. Pringle . W 175

G. 1841. Alexander Pringle C

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Population 82,179.

G. 1832 Hon. C. Fleming W 995
William Forbes C 465

G. 1835. William Forbes W 779
Hon. C. Fleming C 759

G. 1837. William Forbes C 859
Col. Abercromby W 858

G. 1841. William Forbes C 1019
Sir M. Bruce W 895

STIRLING, DUNFERMLINE.

Population 27,730.

G. 1832. Lord Dalmeny W 495
Johnstone C 368

G. 1835. Lord Dalmeny W 203
Crawford C 64

G. 1837. Lord Dalmeny W

G. 1841. Lord Dalmeny W 438
R. Aytoun C 419

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Population 24,666.

G. 1832. Roderick Macleod W

G. 1835. R. Macleod, jun. W

G. 1837. Hon. W. Howard W

G. 1841. Hon. D. Dundas W

WICK, KIRKWALL, &c.

G. 1832. James Loch W

G. 1835. James Loch W

G. 1837. James Loch W

G. 1841. James Loch W 270

Dempster C 189

WIGTONSHIRE.

Population 44,068.

G. 1832. Sir Andrew Agnew C

G. 1835. Sir Andrew Agnew C 340

J. Blair C 228

J. Douglas C 82

G. 1837. James Blair C 362

A. Murray C 314

G. 1841. Capt. Dalrymple W 403

J. Blair C 397

WIGTON, &c.		G. 1837. John Mc' Taggart	W 167
Population 8702.		<i>Sir Andrew Agnew</i>	C 123
G. 1832. E. Stewart	C 159	—————	
<i>Joha Mc' Taggart</i>	W 137	G. 1841. Sir J. Mc' Taggart	W 157
—————		<i>Colonel Agnew</i>	C 129
G. 1835. John Mc' Taggart	W 224		
<i>J. Douglas</i>	C 82		

IRISH

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

George III. Population 314,638.

G. 1832. Hn. J. B. R. O'Neill C 1715
 Earl of Belfast . W 1615
M. Donnell . . C 1466
 — *Cromie* . . C 1167

G. 1835. Hn. J. B. R. O'Neill C
 Earl of Belfast . W

G. 1837. Hn. J. B. R. O'Neill C
 John Irving . . C

G. 1841. John Irving . C
 N. Alexander . C

ARMAGH COUNTY.

Population 220,651.

G. 1832. Viscount Acheson W
 Col. W. Verner . C

G. 1835. Viscount Acheson W
 Col. W. Verner . C

G. 1837. Viscount Acheson W
 Col. W. Verner . C

G. 1841. Viscount Acheson W
 Col. W. Verner . C

Feb. 1842, vice Acheson.
 Lord Acheson . W

ARMAGH CITY.

Population 9189.

G. 1832. L. Dobbin . . W 218
 — *Kelly* . . C 193

G. 1835. L. Dobbin . . W 197
R. Jackson . . C 163

G. 1837. William Curry . W 235
J. Kidd . . C 203

1840, vice Curry.
 Col. J. D. Rawdon . W

G. 1841. Col. J. D. Rawdon W

ATHLONE.

Population 6161.

G. 1832 J. Talbot . . W 125
 ——— *Handcock* . . C 104

G. 1835. Captain Mathew . . C 96
J. Talbot . . W 83

G. 1827. John O'Connell . . R

G. 1841. Captain Beresford . C 30
D. H. Farrell . . R 17

June 1842, vice Beresford.
D. H. Farrell . . R

BANDON.

Population 9820.

G. 1832. Hon W. S. Bernard C 133
J. Biggs . . W 100

G. 1825. J. D. Jackson . . C 111
J. R. Barry . . W 79

G. 1837. J. D. Jackson . . C 133
Hon. Capt. Cavendish W 81

G 1841. J. D. Jackson . . C

Feb. 1842, vice Jackson.
Viscount Bernard . . C

BELFAST.

Population 49,938.

G. 1832. Lord A. Chichester W 848
J. Emerson Tennent . C 737
R. J. Tennent . . W 613
 ——— *Crawford* . . C 597

G. 1835. J. Emerson Tennent C 773
John M'Cance . . W 719
Lord A. Chichester . W 713

Aug. 1835, vice M'Cance, deceased.
George Dunbar . . C 80
R. J. Tennent . . W 75

G. 1837. James Gibson . . W 941
Earl of Belfast . . W 922
James E. Tennent . . C 901
George Dunbar . . C 869

Gibson and Belfast unseated on petition.

G. 1841. J. Emerson Tennent C 927
W. G. Johnson . . C 913
Earl of Belfast . . W 823
D. Ross . . W 799

Aug. 1842, vice Tennent and Johnson
 unseated on petition.

D. R. Ross . . W 886
J. Emerson Tennent . C 859
Lord H. Chichester C 500

CARLOW COUNTY.

Population 81,549.

G. 1832. W. Blackeney . . W 657
T. Wallace . . W 657
Colonel Bruen . . C 483
T. Kavanagh . . C 470

G. 1835. Colonel Bruen . C 588
 T. Kavanagh . C 587
 M. O'Connell . W 554
 — Cahill . W 553

June 1835, vice Bruen and Kavanagh
 unseated.

N. A. Vigors . W 657
 Alexander Raphael W 626
 T. Kavanagh . C 572
 Colonel Bruen . C 571

Feb. 1837, vice Kavanagh deceased.

N. A. Vigors . W 740
 H. Bunbury . C 712

G. 1837. N. A. Vigors . W 730
 John Ashton Yates W 730
 Colonel Bruen . C 643
 H. Bunbury . C 643

Dec. 1840, vice Vigors deceased.

Colonel Bruen . C 720
 W. Ponsonby . W 555

G 1841. Colonel Bruen . C 705
 T. Bunbury . C 704
 John Ashton Yates W 697
 D. O'Connell, jun. R 696

CARLOW.

Population 9012.

G. 1832. N. A. Vigors R 145
 F. Bruen . C 120

G. 1835. F. Bruen . C 150
 N. A. Vigors . R 184

G. 1837. William H. Maule W 180
 Francis Bruen C 158
 W. Bagenal . 2

Feb. 1839, vice Maule.

F. Bruen . C 167
 Thomas Gisborne . W 164

Gisborne was seated on petition.

G. 1841. Capt. Layard . W

CARRICKFERGUS.

Population 8700.

G. 1832. C. R. Dobbs . C 495
 Sir A. Chichester . W 447

G. 1835. Peter Kirk . C

G. 1837. Peter Kirk . C 446
 G. Rennie . W 418

G. 1841. Peter Kirk . C

CASHEL.

Population 6971.

G. 1832. James Roe . W

G. 1835. A. L. Perrin . W 166
 J. Pennefather . C 65

G. 1837. Rt. Hon. S. Woulfe W

1838, vice Woulfe.

Dr. Joseph Stock W

G. 1841. Dr. Joseph Stock W

CAVAN COUNTY.

Population 228,050.

G. 1832. Henry Maxwell	C
John Young	C
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G. 1835. Henry Maxwell	C
John Young	C
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G. 1837. Henry Maxwell	C
John Young	C
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G. 1841. John Young	C
Colonel Clements	C

CLARE COUNTY.

Population 258,282.

G. 1832. Major Macnamara	W 920
Cornelius O'Brien	W 897
— Butler	C 317
— Macdonnell	C 170
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G. 1835. Major Macnamara	W 686
Cornelius O'Brien	W 686
L. O'Brien	C —
C. M. Vandeleur	C —
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G. 1837. Major Macnamara	W
Cornelius O'Brien	W
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G. 1841. W. N. Macnamara	W 1111
Cornelius O'Brien	W 1107
C. M. Vandeleur	C 226
J. Malony	C 48

CLONMEL.

Population 12,256.

G. 1832. Dominick Ronayne	W 262
W. Bagwell	C 212
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G. 1835. Dominick Ronayne	W 262
W. Bagwell	C 252
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G. 1837. Nicholas Ball	W 284
R. H. Hutchinson	C 141
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1839, vice Pigot.	
D. R. Pigot	W
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G. 1841. Rt. Hon. D. R. Pigot	W

COLERAINE.

Population 5752

G. 1832. Sir J. P. Beresford	C 97
Alderman Copeland	W 97
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G. 1835. Alderman Copeland	W 95
H. Richardson	C 90
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G. 1837. Edward Litton	C 129
A. Alexander	W 77
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G. 1841. Edward Litton	C

CORK COUNTY.

Population 700,366.

G. 1832. Feargus O'Connor	R 1837
G. Standish Barry	R 1778
Lord Bernard	C 995
— Morris	C 737
Hon. R. King	W 401

G. 1835 Feargus O'Connor R 1630
 G. Standish Barry . R 1613
Richard Longfield . C 1027
Lord Bernard . C 984

G. 1837. G. Standish Barry R 1919
 Edm. Burke Roche R 1917
Richard Longfield . C 1164
Hon. R. F. King . C 1130

G. 1841. D. O'Connell . R 1274
 Edm. Burke Roche R 1274
N. P. Leader . C 406
M. Longfield . C 357

CORK CITY.

Population 107,000.

G. 1832. D. Callaghan . W 2346
 Dr. H. Baldwin . W 2307
W. H. W. Newnham C 1499
Hon. J. Boyle . 889

G. 1835. J. Leycester . C 1658
 Col. J. C. Chatterton C 1643
D. Callaghan . W 1603
Dr. H. Baldwin . W 1580

G. 1837. Francis B. Beamish W 1951
 D. Callaghan . W 1935
J. Leycester . C 1407
Col. J. C. Chatterton C 1391

G. 1841. F. S. Murphy . W 1486
 D. Callaghan . R 1464
Col. J. C. Chatterton C 1017
J. Morris . C 131

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DONEGAL COUNTY.

Population 298,104.

G. 1832. Sir Edm. S. Hayes C 795
 Col. E. M. Conolly . C 734
Lord H. Chichester . W 552

G. 1835. Sir Edm. S. Hayes C
 Col. E. M. Conolly . C

G. 1837. Sir Edm. S. Hayes C
 Col. E. M. Conolly . C

G. 1841. Sir Edm. S. Hayes C
 Col. E. M. Conolly . C

DOWNSHIRE.

Population 352,571.

G. 1832. Lord Castlereagh C
 Lord A. Hill . C

G. 1835. Lord Castlereagh C
 Lord Arthur Hill C

G. 1837. Lord Castlereagh C
 Earl of Hillsborough C

G. 1841. Lord Castlereagh C
 Earl of Hillsborough C

DOWNPATRICK.

Population 4779.

G. 1832. J. W. Maxwell . C

G. 1835. David Kcrr . C

G. 1837. David Kerr . . . C	145
<i>John Keown</i> . . . C	139
<i>R. Thompson</i> . . .	5
<i>J. C. White</i> . . .	3

G. 1841. David Kerr . . . C

DROGHEDA.

Population 17,365.

G. 1832. A. C. O'Dwyer . . . W	232
<i>F. Ball</i> . . . R	12

G. 1835. A. C. O'Dwyer . . . W

April 1835, vice O'Dwyer, unseated.

A. C. O'Dwyer . . . W	313
<i>Hon. R. Plunkett</i> . . . C	190

G. 1837. Sir W. Somerville . . . W

G. 1841. Sir W. Somerville . . . W

DUBLIN COUNTY.

Population 175,987.

G. 1832. C. Fitzsimon . . . W	957
G. H. Evans . . . W	845
<i>G. A. Hamilton</i> . . . C	767
<i>Lord Brabazon</i> . . . W	412

G. 1835. C. Fitzsimon . . . W	877
G. H. Evans . . . W	825
<i>J. H. Hamilton</i> . . . C	764

G. 1837. G. H. Evans . . . W	
<i>Lord Brabazon</i> . . . W	

G. 1841. J. H. Hamilton . . . C	1051
E. Taylor . . . C	1042
<i>Lord Brabazon</i> . . . W	1007
<i>G. H. Evans</i> . . . W	1006

DUBLIN CITY.

Population 250,000.

G. 1832. Daniel O'Connell . . . R	3198
Edward S. Ruthven . . . R	3145
<i>J. B. West</i> . . . C	1804
<i>Sir George Rich</i> . . . C	1785

G. 1835. Daniel O'Connell . . . R	2678
Edward S. Ruthven . . . R	2630
<i>G. A. Hamilton</i> . . . C	2461
<i>J. B. West</i> . . . C	2455

G. 1837. Daniel O'Connell . . . R	3556
Robert Hutton . . . R	3542
<i>G. A. Hamilton</i> . . . C	3467
<i>J. B. West</i> . . . C	3461

G. 1841. J. B. West . . . C	3860
E. Grogan . . . C	3839
<i>Daniel O'Connell</i> . . . R	3692
<i>Robert Hutton</i> . . . R	3666

Jan. 1842, vice West, deceased.

W. H. Gregory . . . C	3825
<i>Lord Morpeth</i> . . . W	3435

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

Number of registered voters, 2100.

G. 1832. Thomas Lefroy . . . C	1304
Frederick Shaw . . . C	1290
<i>P. C. Crampton</i> . . . W	423
<i>Hon. G. Ponsonby</i> . . . W	390

G. 1835. Thomas Lefroy . C
 Frederick Shaw . C

G. 1837. Frederick Shaw . C 852
 Thomas Lefroy . C 839
Dr. Stock . W 186

G. 1841. Frederick Shaw . C
 Thomas Lefroy . C

Feb. 1842, vice Lefroy, a Judge.
 J. A. Jackson . C

1842, vice Jackson, a Judge.
 G. A. Hamilton . C

DUNDALK.

Population 10,750.

G. 1832. W. O'Reilly . W 167
Hon. J. Jocelyn . C 128

G. 1835. W. S. Crawford . R

G. 1837. T. N. Reddington W

G. 1841. T. N. Reddington W

DUNGANNON.

Population 3758.

G. 1832. Hon. J. J. Knox . C

G. 1835. Hon. J. J. Knox . C

G. 1837. Viscount Northland C

1838, vice Northland, resigned.
 Hon. T. Knox . C

G. 1841 Viscount Northland C 72
John Falls . W 52

DUNGARVAN.

Population 6519.

G. 1832. Hon. G. Lamb . W 307
J. M. Galwey . R 270

Feb. 1834. E. Jacob . W 307
P. G. Barron . C 260

May 1834. E. Jacob . W 293
P. G. Barron . C 269

G. 1835. Rt. Hn M O'Loughlin W 360
J. M. Galwey . C 88

Sept. 1835, vice O'Loughlin.
 Rt. Hn. M. O'Loughlin W 316
J. M. Galwey . C 163

Feb. 1837, J. Power . W 283
J. M. Galwey . R 164

G. 1837. Hon. C. Callaghan W 261
J. M. Galwey . R 148

G. 1841. Rt. Hn. R. L. Sheil R

ENNIS.

Population 9727.

G. 1832. Capt. F. Macnamara R 111
Hewitt Bridgman . W 84
M. Finucane . C 10

G. 1835. H. Bridgman . W 100
M. Finucane . C 94

G. 1837. H. Bridgman . W

G. 1841. H. Bridgman . W

ENNISKILLEN.

Population 6796.

G. 1832. Hon. A. H. Cole . C

G. 1835. Hon. A. H. Cole . C

G. 1837. Hon. A. H. Cole . C

G. 1841. Hon. A. H. Cole . C

FERMANAGH.

Population 149,552.

G. 1832. Lord Cole . . . C
 Capt. M. Archdall . C

G. 1835. Viscount Cole . C
 Capt. M. Archdall . C

G. 1837. Viscount Cole . C
 Capt. M. Archdall . C

G. 1841. Capt. M. Archdall C
 Sir A. B. Brooke, Bt. C

GALWAY COUNTY.

Population 394,287.

G. 1832. Thomas Martin W 1451
 D. B. Daly . W 1370
Sir John Burke W 1357
Colonel J. Blake W 480

G. 1835. John James Bodkin W 420
 Thomas B. Martin W 383
J. Darcy . C 12
D. B. Daly . W —

G. 1837. J. J. Bodkin W
 Thomas B. Martin W

G. 1841. John James Bodkin W
 Thomas B. Martin W

GALWAY TOWN.

Population 33,120.

G. 1832. A. H. Lynch W 1265
 L. Maclaghlan W 951
M. J. Blake . R 807

G. 1835. A. H. Lynch . W
 Martin J. Blake . R

G. 1837. A. H. Lynch W 448
 M. J. Blake . R 376
 — *Wallis* . C 262
D. B. Daly . R 262
R. Burne . T 3

Feb. 1838, vice Lynch, appointed a
 Master in Chancery.

A. H. Lynch . W 358
Sir Valentine Blake W 123

G. 1841. Martin J. Blake W
 Sir Valentine Blake W

KERRY COUNTY.

Population 219,989.

G. 1832. F. W. B. Mullins W
 Charles O'Connell R

G. 1835. Morgan J. O'Connell R 818
 F. W. B. Mullins W 596
The Knight of Kerry C 384
F. Ponsonby W 93

G. 1837. Morgan J. O'Connell R 697
 A. Blennerhasset C 546
F. W. B. Mullins W 498
J. Hickson C 112

G. 1841. Hon. W. Browne W 751
 J. M. O'Connell R 744
A. Blennerhasset C 445
J. Hickson C 84

KILDARE COUNTY.

Population 108,400.

G. 1832. Edward Ruthven R 262
 Rd. More O'Ferrall W 216
Sir J. W. Hart W 64

G. 1835. Rd. More O'Ferrall W 446
 Edward Ruthven R 389
Hon. F. Ponsonby W 333

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G. 1837. Rd. More O'Ferrall W 762
 Robert Archbold W 728
Robert Burke C 228
E. Ruthven R 2

G. 1841. Rd. More O'Ferrall W
 Robert Archbold W

KILKENNY COUNTY.

Population 169,691.

G. 1832. Hon. Pierce Butler R
 W. J. Finn R

G. 1835. Hon. Pierce Butler R
 William J. Finn R

G. 1837. Hon. Pierce Butler R
 Capt. George Bryan W

G. 1841. Hon. Pierce Butler R
 Capt. George Bryan W

KILKENNY CITY.

Population 23,740.

G. 1832. Richard Sullivan W

G. 1835. Richard Sullivan W

1836, vice Sullivan resigned.
 Daniel O'Connell R

G. 1837. Joseph Hume R 57
Daniel O'Connell R 50
William Ewart R 3

G. 1841. John O'Connell R

KING'S COUNTY.

Population 144,096.

G. 1832. Nicholas Fitzsimon	R	755
Lord Oxmantown	R	471
Colonel Bernard	C	449

G. 1835. Nicholas Fitzsimon	R	
Hon. J. C. Westenra	W	

Feb. 1841, vice Fitzsimon resigned.

Andrew Armstrong	W	236
— Cabbell	C	194

G. 1841. Hon. J. C. Westenra	W	
Andrew Armstrong	W	

KINSALE.

Population 7312.

G. 1832. Lt. Col. S. Stawell	W	96
— Cuthbert	C	90

G. 1835. Lt. Col. H. Thomas	C	78
T. Dixon	W	77

G. 1837. Pierce Mahony	W	108
Lt. Col. H. Thomas	C	98
Captain Westenra	W	1

G. 1841. Wm. H. Watson	W	98
M. W. Attwood	C	79

LEITRIM COUNTY.

Population 141,903.

G. 1832. Samuel White	W	730
Lord Clements	W	625
Colonel Clements	C	513

G. 1835. Samuel White	W	
Lord Clements	W	

G. 1837. Samuel White	W	
Lord Clements	W	

G. 1841. Samuel White	W	
Lord Clements	W	

LIMERICK COUNTY.

Population 233,505.

G. 1832. Hn. R. H. Fitzgibbon	W	1054
Lt. Col. S. O'Grady	W	1037
G. Massy	R	713
A. M'Carthy	R	704

G. 1835. Hn. R. H. Fitzgibbon	W	
W. S. O'Brien	R	

G. 1837. W. Smith O'Brien	R	859
Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon	W	855
A. S. O'Brien	C	14

G. 1841. W. S. O'Brien	R	
C. Powell	R	

LIMERICK CITY.

Population 66,375.

G. 1832. William Roche	R	1649
David Roche	R	1290
J. Vereker	C	1097
S. Dickson	W	177
R. Westropp	C	92

G. 1835. William Roche . . R	
David Roche . . . R	
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G. 1837. William Roche . . R 973	
David Roche . . . R 960	
<i>W. Maunsell</i> . . . C 387	
<i>T. Wilson</i> . . . C 101	
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G. 1841. Sir D. Roche, Bt. . R	
John O'Brien . . . R	

LISBURNE.

Population 6201.

G. 1832. Capt. H. Meynell . C	
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G. 1835. Capt. H. Meynell . C	
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G. 1837. Capt. H. Meynell . C	
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G. 1841. Capt. H. Meynell . C	

LONDONDERRY COUNTY.

G. 1832. Sir R. Bateson, Bt. C	
Capt. T. Jones, R.N. C	
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G. 1835. Sir R. Bateson, Bt. C	
Capt. T. Jones, R.N. C	
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G. 1837. Sir R. Bateson, Bt. C	
Capt. T. Jones, R.N. C	
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G. 1841. Sir R. Bateson, Bt. C	
Capt. T. Jones, R.N. C	

LONDONDERRY CITY.

Population 14,020.

G. 1832. Sir R. A. Ferguson W 308	
<i>Rt. Hn. G. R. Dawson</i> C 226	
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G. 1835. Sir R. A. Ferguson W	
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G. 1837. Sir R. A. Ferguson W 211	
<i>Rt. Hn. G. R. Dawson</i> C 137	
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G. 1841. Sir R. A. Ferguson W	

LONGFORD COUNTY.

Population 112,391.

G. 1832. Luke White . . W 649	
J. H. Rourk . . . W 645	
<i>Viscount Forbes</i> . . C 587	
<i>Anthony Lefroy</i> . . C 582	
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G. 1835. Viscount Forbes . C 797	
Anthony Lefroy . . C 549	
Luke White . . . W 424	
H. White . . . W 61	
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Dec. 1836, vice Lord Forbes.	
Luke White . . . W 619	
Charles Fox . . . C 526	
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G. 1837. Luke White . . W 671	
Col. H. White . . . W 667	
<i>Anthony Lefroy</i> . . C 561	
<i>Charles Fox</i> . . . C 556	

G. 1841. Luke White . R 621
 Col. H. White . R 621
Anthony Lefroy . C 482

April 1842, vice Luke White, unseated
 by petition.
Anthony Lefroy . C

LOUTH COUNTY.

Population 108,171.

G. 1832. T. Fitzgerald . W
 R. M. Bellew . W

G. 1835. Sir P. Bellew . W 497
 R. M. Bellew . W 466
Skeffington Foster . C 265

G. 1837. R. M. Bellew . W
 H. Chester . W

G. 1841. R. M. Bellew . W 447
 Hon. T. V. Dawson . W 430
M. Fortescue . C 358

MALLOW.

Population 7688.

G. 1832. W. O. Daunt . R 225
C. D. O. Jephson . W 216

G. 1835. C. D. O. Jephson . W

G. 1837. C. D. O. Jephson . W

G. 1841. Sir C. D. O. J. Norreys W 108
M. Longfield . C 52

MAYO.

Population 36,576.

G. 1832. John Browne . W 666
 Dominick Browne . W 628
Sir W. Brabazon . R 611

G. 1835. Sir W. Brabazon . R 828
 Dominick Browne . W 623
John Browne . W 430
J. D. Ellard . 62

May 1836. vice Browne, created a
 Peer.

Robert D. Browne . R 599
John Browne . C 305

G. 1837. Robert D. Browne R
 Sir W. Brabazon, Bt. R

G. 1841. Robert D. Browne R
 M. Blake . R

MEATH.

Population 176,326.

G. 1832. Henry Grattan . R
 M. O'Connell . R

G. 1835. M. O'Connell . R 828
 Henry Grattan . R 826
Hon. R. Plunkett . C 346
G. Lambert . C 337

G. 1837. M. O'Connell . R
 Henry Grattan . R

G. 1841. D. O'Connell . R
 Henry Grattan . R

MONAGHAN COUNTY.

Population 195,532.

G. 1832. Serjeant Perrin . W 1452
 Hon. C. D. Blayney C 1039
 Hon. H. R. Westenra W 1005

May 1834. vice Blayney, a Peer.
 Hon. H. R. Westenra W 1078
 E. Lucas . . . C 984

G. 1835. Edward Lucas . C 914
 Hon. H. R. Westenra W 733
 — Hudson . 66
 — Leslie . 2

G. 1837. Edward Lucas . C
 Hon. H. R. Westenra W

G. 1841. Hon. H. R. Westenra W
 E. P. Shirley . C

NEWRY.

Population 13,369.

G. 1832. Lord A. M. C. Hill C 494
 — Maguire . W 475

G. 1835. D. C. Brady . W 402
 Sir Thomas Staples C 374

G. 1837. John Ellis . C 338
 D. C. Brady . W 305

G. 1841. Viscount Newry C 313
 Sir J. M. Doyle, K.C.B. R 233

PORTARLINGTON.

Population 3000.

G. 1832. Thomas Gladstone C 66
 Hon. Col. G. L. D. Damer C 65

G. 1835. Hn. Col. G. L. D. Damer C

G. 1837. Hn. Col. G. L. D. Damer C 80
 — Dunne . W 64

G. 1841. Rt. Hn. G. L. D. Damer C

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Population 145,843.

G. 1832. P. Lalor . . W 772
 Sir C. H. Coote . C 694
 — Gall . . W 683
 — Dunne . . W 23

G. 1835. Sir C. H. Coote . C 787
 Hon. T. Vesey . C 695
 P. Lalor . . W 673
 R. Cassidy . . W 631

G. 1837. Sir C. H. Coote . C 1224
 John W. Fitzpatrick W 943
 Hon. Thomas Vesey C 894
 Mr. C. H. Coote C 40
 Baron Roebuck W 2

G. 1841. Sir C. H. Coote, Bt. C
 Hon. Thomas Vesey C

ROSCOMMON.

Population 239,903.

G. 1832. F. French	. W
The O'Connor Don	W

G. 1835. Fitzstephen French	W 985
The O'Connor Don	W 955
— Barton	. C 523
— Browne	. 40

G. 1837. F. French	. W
The O'Connor Don	. W

G. 1841. F. French	. W
The O'Connor Don	. W

ROSS NEW.

Population 6284.

G. 1832. J. H. Talbot	. . W

G. 1835. J. H. Talbot	. . W 61
— Tottenham	. C 45

G. 1837. J. H. Talbot	. W

G. 1841. Hon. Robt. Gore	W

SLIGO COUNTY.

Population 171,508.

G. 1832. Edward J. Cooper	C
Colonel Perceval	C

G. 1835. Edward J. Cooper	C
Colonel Perceval	C

G. 1837. Edward J. Cooper	C 511
Col. Alex. Perceval	C 443
<i>D. J. Jones</i>	. W 368
<i>C. J. M. Dermott</i>	. W 10

G. 1841. Col. Alex. Perceval	C
Wm. R. Ormsby Gore	C

SLIGO TOWN.

Population 12,762.

G. 1832. John Martin	. W 213
<i>W. Wynne</i>	. C 159
<i>G. C. Martin</i>	. W 20
<i>Robert Jones</i>	. C 6

G. 1835. John Martin	. W
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G. 1837. John P. Somers	W 178
<i>John Martin</i>	. C 170

G. 1841. John P. Somers	W
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TIPPERARY.

Population 482,908.

G. 1832. Hn. C. O'Callaghan	W
Richard Lalor Sheil	W

G. 1835. Rd. Lalor Sheil	W
Robert Otway Cave	W

G. 1837. Richard Lalor Sheil	W 1516
Robert Otway Cave	W 1503
<i>W. P. Barker</i>	. C 480
<i>S. Moore</i>	. C 473

1838, vice Sheil, apptd. a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

Richard Lalor Sheil W 401
S. W. Barton C 155

G. 1841. Valentine Maher W 1053
 Robert Otway Cave W 1042
W. P. Barker C 407
Cornwallis Maude C 380

TRALEE.

Population 9562.

G. 1832. Maurice O'Connell R 91
Sir E. Denny C 71

G. 1835. Maurice O'Connell R 85
Sir E. Denny C 81

G. 1837. John Bateman C 75
Maurice O'Connell R 64

On a petition Mr. O'Connell obtained the seat.

G. 1841. Maurice O'Connell W

TYRONE.

Population 302,493.

G. 1832. Hn. H. T. L. Corry C
Sir H. Stuart, Bt. C

G. 1835. Hn. H. T. L. Corry C 1030
 Lord Claude Hamilton C 619
Lord Alexander C 470

G. 1837. Hn. H. T. L. Corry C
 Lord Alexander C

May 1839, vice Lord Alexander, a peer.

Lord Claude Hamilton C 218
Major Humphreys C 81

G. 1841. Hn. H. T. L. Corry C
 Lord Claude Hamilton C

WATERFORD COUNTY.

Population 148,077.

G. 1832. J. M. Galwey R 443
 Sir R. Keane W 322
R. Power W 303

G. 1835. Sir Richd. Musgrave W
 Patrick Power W

1835, vice Power deceased.

Capt. W. Stuart W

G. 1837. Capt. W. V. Stuart W
 John Power W

1840, vice Power resigned.

Hon. R. S. Carew W

G. 1841. Capt. W. V. Stuart W
 Hon. Robt. S. Carew W

WATERFORD CITY.

Population 28,821.

G. 1832. W. Christmas C 570
 Henry W. Barron W 570
R. Hayes W 453
Thomas Wyse W 379

G. 1835. Thomas Wyse . W 587
 Henry W. Barron . W 561
W. Christmas . C 440
M. Reade . C 129

G. 1837. Thomas Wyse . W 632
 Henry W. Barron . W 602
Major Beresford . C 427
 — *O'Reilly* . C 347

G. 1841. W. Christmas . C 269
 W. M. Reade . C 243
Henry W. Barron . W 150
Thomas Wyse . W 147

WESTMEATH.

Population 148,161.

G. 1832. M. L. Chapman . W 385
 Sir Richard Nagle . W 381
G. Rochfort . C 238
G. Lambert . C 159

G. 1835. M. L. Chapman . W
 Sir Richard Nagle . W

G. 1837. Sir M. L. Chapman . W 804
 Sir Richard Nagle . W 789
 — *Handcock* . C 393
Sir Richard Levinge . C 388

G. 1841. H. Morgan Tuite . W
 Benjamin Chapman . W

WEXFORD COUNTY.

Population 182,991.

G. 1832. Robert S. Carew . W 1550
 H. Lambert . W 1423
John Rowe . C 756
John Wilson Croker . C 13
M. Doyle . C 7

G. 1835. John Maher . R 1358
 James Power . R 1349
 — *Cliffe* . C 759
 — *Redmond* . C 735

G. 1837. John Maher . R
 James Power . R

G. 1841. V. F. Hatton . W 890
 James Power . R 879
H. G. Morgan . C 450

WEXFORD TOWN.

Population 10,670.

G. 1832. Charles A. Walker . W

G. 1835. Charles A. Walker . W

G. 1837. Charles A. Walker . W

G. 1841. Sir Thomas Esmond . W 145
John Bourne . C 102

WICKLOW.

Population 122,301.

G. 1832. Col. R. Howard .	W	714
James Grattan .	W	703
<i>Major Acton</i> .	C	660
<i>Major Humphrey</i> .	C	131
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G. 1835. Col. R. Howard .	W	
James Grattan .	W	
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G. 1837. James Grattan .	W	698
Col. Sir R. Howard	W	697
<i>Major Acton</i> .	C	623
<i>Major Humphrey</i> .	C	6

G. 1841. Col. William Acton	C	660
Sir R. Howard .	W	599
<i>James Grattan</i> .	R	561

YOUGHAL.

Population 9600.

G. 1832. John O'Connell .	W	22
<i>R. G. Davis</i> .	C	5
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G. 1835. John O'Connell .	W	137
<i>J. B. C. Smith</i> .	C	130
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G. 1837. Frederick J. Howard	W	158
<i>William Nicol</i> .	C	150
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G. 1841. Hon. C. Cavendish	W	

A LIST OF THE

Speakers of The House of Commons,*From 1660 to 1841.*

	A. D.
Sir Harbottle Grimstone	1660
Sir E. Turner	1661
Sir E. Seymour	1662
Sergeant Gregory	1678
William Williams, Esq.	1681
Sir John Trevor	1681
Henry Powle, Esq.	1688
Sir John Trevor	1690
Paul Foley, Esq.	1695
Sir Thomas Littleton	1698
Robert Harley, Esq.	1701
Sir Richard Onslow	1705
William Bromley, Esq.	1710
Sir Thomas Hanmer	1713
Spencer Crompton, Esq.	1715
Hon. Arthur Onslow	1727
Sir James Cust, Bt.	1761
Sir Fletcher Norton	1770
Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq.	1780
Hon. W. W. Grenville	1789
Henry Addington, Esq.	1790
Sir John Mitford	1801
Charles Abbot	1802
Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton	1817
Right Hon. James Abercromby	1835
Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre	1839

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS
RETURNED TO
THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT,
ELECTED JULY, 1841,

As Published in "The London Gazette."

SPEAKER.—Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre. WHIG.

CONSERVATIVES.

A'Court, Captain, Tamworth
Ackers, James, Ludlow
Acland, Sir T. D., Devon n.
Acland, T. D., Somerset w.
Acton, Colonel, Wicklow co.
Adare, Viscount, Glamorganshire
Adderley, C. B., Staffordshire
Alexander, N., Antrim co.
Alford, Lord, Bedfordshire
Allix, J. P., Cambridgeshire
Antrobus, E., Surrey E.
Arbuthnot, Hon. H., Kincardineshire
Archdall, M. E., Fermanagh
Astell W., Bedfordshire
Ashley, Lord, Dorsetshire
Ashley, Hon. A. H. C., Dorchester
Attwood, J., Harwich
Attwood, M., Whitehaven
Bagge, W., Norfolk w.
Bagot, Hon. W., Denbighshire
Bailey, J., Herefordshire
Baillie, Colonel H., Honiton
Baillie, J., Worcester
Baillie, H. J., Invernesshire

WHIGS.

Abercromby, Col., Kinrosshire
Acheson, Viscount, Armagh co.
Aglionby, H. A., Cockermonth
Ainsworth, P., Bolton
Aldam, William, Leeds
Anson, Hon. G., Staffordshire s.
Archbold, Robert, Kildare
Armstrong, A., King's County
Bainbridge, E. T., Taunton
Bannerman, A., Aberdeen
Barclay, D., Sunderland
Baring, Rt. Hon. F. T., Portsmouth
Barnard, E. G., Greenwich
Bell, J., Thirsk
Bellew, R. M., Louth
Berkeley, Hon. C. F., Cheltenham
Berkeley, Hon. F. M., Gloucester
Berkeley, Hon. F., Bristol
Berkeley, Hon. G., Gloucestershire w.
Bernal, R., jun , Wycombe
Blake, M. J., Galway
Blake, Sir V., Galway
Blake, M., Mayo co.
Blewitt, R. J., Monmouth

CONSERVATIVES.

Baird, W., Falkirk Burghs
 Baldwin, C. B., Totness
 Balfour, J. M., Haddington Burghs
 Banks, G., Dorsetshire
 Baring, Hon. B., Thetford
 Baring, H. G., Marlborough
 Barneby, J., Worcestershire *n.*
 Barrington, Lord, Berkshire
 Baskerville, T. D. M., Herefordshire
 Bateson, Sir R., Londonderry co.
 Beckett, W., Leeds
 Bennett, J., Wilts *s.*
 Bentick, Lord G., Lynn
 Bell, M., Northumberland *s.*
 Beresford, Captain, Athlone
 Beresford, Major, Harwich
 Blackburne, J. I., Warrington
 Blackstone, W. S., Wallingford
 Blakemore, R., Wells
 Bodkin, W. H., Rochester
 Boldero, Captain, Chippenham
 Borthwick, P., Evesham
 Boscawen, Lord, Cornwall *w.*
 Botfield, B., Ludlow
 Bradshaw, J., Canterbury
 Bramston, T. W., Essex *s.*
 Broadley, H., Yorkshire *n. n.*
 Broadwood, H., Bridgewater
 Brook, Sir A. B., Fermanagh
 Brownrigg, J. S., Boston
 Bruce, Lord E., Marlborough
 Bruce, Lord, Southampton
 Bruen, Colonel, Carlow
 Bucke, L. W., Devonshire *n.*
 Buckley, E., Newcastle-under-Lyne
 Buller, Sir J. Y., Devonshire *s.*
 Bunbury, H., Carlow
 Burdett, Sir F., Wilts *s.*
 Burrell, Sir C., Shoreham

WHIGS.

Bodkin, J., Galway co.
 Bowes, J., Durham *s.*
 Bowring, Dr., Bolton
 Bridgman, H., Ennis
 Brocklehurst, J., Macclesfield
 Brodie, W. B., Salisbury
 Brotherton, J., Salford
 Browne, R. D., Mayo co.
 Browne, Hon. W., Kerry
 Bryant, Major, Kilkenny co.
 Bulkeley, Sir R. W., Flint
 Buller, C., Liskeard
 Buller, E., Stafford
 Butler, Hon. P., Kilkenny co.
 Byng, Rt. Hon. G. S., Chatham
 Byng, G., Middlesex
 Callaghan, D., Cork
 Carew, Hon. S., Waterford co.
 Cave, Hon. R. O., Tipperary co.
 Cavendish, Hon. G., Derbyshire
 Cavendish, C. C., Youghal
 Cayley, E. S., Yorkshire *n.*
 Chalmers, P., Montrose district
 Chapman, B., Westmeath
 Childers, J. W., Malton
 Clay, W., Tower Hamlets
 Clayton, Sir W., Marlow
 Clements, Lord, Leitrim
 Clive, E. B., Hereford
 Cobden, R., Stockport
 Colburn, Hon. W. R., Richmond
 Collins, W., Warwick
 Cowper, Hon. W., Hertford
 Craig, W. G., Edinburgh
 Crawford, S., Rochdale
 Currie, R., Northampton
 Curteis, H. B., Rye
 Dalmeny, Lord, Stirling Burghs
 Dashwood, G. H., Wycombe

CONSERVATIVES.

Burroughs, H. N., Norfolk E.
 Campbell, Sir H., Berwickshire
 Campbell of Menzie, Argyleshire
 Canning, Sir S., Lynn
 Carnegie, Hon. Capt., Stamford
 Cartwright, R. C., Northamptonshire
 Castlereagh, Viscount, Down co.
 Chapman, A., Whitby
 Charteris, Hon. F., Gloucester E.
 Chelsea, Lord, Reading
 Chetwode, Sir J., Buckingham
 Cholmondeley, Hon. H., Montgomery
 Christmas, W., Waterford
 Christopher, C. A., Lincolnshire N.
 Chute, W., Norfolk W.
 Clayton, R., Aylsbury
 Clements, Colonel, Cavan
 Clerk, Sir G., Stamford
 Clive, Hon. R., Salop S.
 Cockburn, Sir G., Ripon
 Codrington, C. W., Gloucester E.
 Cole, Hon. A. H., Entuiskillen
 Collett, W. R., Lincoln
 Colville, Derbyshire S.
 Compton, H. C., Hants S.
 Coote, Sir C., Queen's County
 Copeland, W. T., Stoke-upon-Trent
 Corry, Rt. Hon. T., Tyrone
 Courtenay, Lord, Devonshire S.
 Cresswell, C., Liverpool
 Cresswell, B., Northumberland
 Cripps, W., Cirencester
 Crosse, T. B., Wigan
 Damer, Hon. Col. D., Portarlington
 Darby, G., Sussex E.
 Darlington, Earl of, Salop S.
 Dawnay, Hon. R., Rutlandshire
 Darby, G., Sussex E.
 Denison, E. B., Yorkshire W.

WHIGS.

Dawson, T. V., Louth
 Denison, J. E., Malton
 Denison, W. J., Surrey W.
 Denistoun, J., Glasgow
 D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. C. T., Lambeth
 Divett, E., Exeter
 Drax, J. S. W. E., Wareham
 Duff, J., Banffshire
 Duke, Sir J., Boston
 Duncan, Lord, Bath
 Duncan G., Dundee
 Duncombe, T., Finsbury
 Dundas, Capt. D., Greenwich
 Dundas, Hon. J. C., Richmond
 Dundas, D., Sutherlandshire
 Dundas, F., Orkney and Shetland
 Easthope, J., Leicester
 Ebrington, Lord, Plymouth
 Ellice, E., Coventry
 Ellice, E., St. Andrews
 Ellis, Wynne, Leicester
 Elphinstone, H., Lewes
 Esmonde, Sir T., Wexford
 Etwall, R., Andover
 Evans, William, Derbyshire N.
 Ewart, William, Dumfries
 Ferguson Col., Kirkaldy district
 Ferguson, Sir R., Derry
 Fielden, J., Oldham
 Fitzalan, Lord, Arundel
 Fitzroy, Lord C., Bury St. Edmonds
 Fitzwilliam, Hon. W., Peterborough
 Fleetwood, Sir H., Preston
 Forster, M., Berwick
 Fox, Colonel, Tower Hamlets
 French, F., Roscommon
 Gibson, T. M., Manchester
 Gill, J., Plymouth
 Gordon, Hon. F., Forfarshire

CONSERVATIVES.

Dick, Q., Maldon
 Dickinson, J. H., Somerset w.
 D'Israeli, B., Shrewsbury
 Dodd, G., Maidstone
 Douglas, Sir C. E., Warwick
 Douglas, Sir Howard, Liverpool
 Douglas, J. S., Rochester
 Douro, Marquis of, Norwich
 Dowdeswell, J., Tewkesbury
 Drummond, H., Perth
 Duffield, T., Abingdon
 Dugdale, W. S., Warwickshire n.
 Duncombe, Hon. O., Yorkshire n.
 Duncombe, Capt., East Retford
 Dupre, C. G., Bucks
 East, J. B., Winchester
 Eaton, R., Cambridge
 Eastnor, Lord, Reigate
 Egerton, Lord F., Lancashire s.
 Egerton, W. T., Cheshire n.
 Egerton, Sir P., Cheshire s.
 Eliot, Lord, Cornwall e.
 Emlyn, Lord, Pembrokeshire
 Escott, B., Winchester
 Estcourt, T. B., Oxford University
 Farnham, E. B., Leicester n.
 Fellowes, E., Huntingdonshire
 Ferrand, W. B., Knaresborough
 Feilden, W. B., Blackburn
 Filmer, Sir E., Kent w.
 Fitzroy, Captain, Durham
 Fleming, J. W., Hants s.
 Flower, Sir James, Thetford
 Follett, Sir W., Exeter
 Forbes, W., Stirlingshire
 Forester, Hon. G. C., Wenlock
 Forman, T. S., Bridgewater
 Fremantle, Sir T., Buckingham
 Fuller, A. E., Sussex e.

WHIGS.

Gore, Colonel, New Ross
 Granger, T. C., Durham
 Grattan, H., Meath
 Grattan, J., Wicklow co.
 Greenaway, C., Leominster
 Grey, Sir G., Devonport
 Grosvenor, Lord R., Chester
 Guest, Sir J., Merthyr Tydvil
 Hall, Sir B., Marylebone
 Harford, S., Lewes
 Harris, J., Newcastle-under-Lyne
 Hastie, A., Paisley
 Hatton, Capt. B., Wexford co.
 Hawes, Benjamin, Lambeth
 Hay, Sir A. L., Elgin Burghs
 Hayter, W. G., Wells
 Heathcote, C., Rutlandshire
 Heathcoat, J., Tiverton
 Heneage, E., Grimsby
 Heron, Sir R., Peterborough
 Hill, Lord M., Evesham
 Hindley, C., Ashton
 Hobhouse, H. W., Hereford
 Hobhouse, Sir J. C., Nottingham
 Holland, R., Hastings
 Horsman, E., Cockermonth
 Hoskins, K., Hereford
 Houldsworth, J., Wakefield
 Howard, Hon. C., Cumberland e.
 Howard, Hon. J., Malmesbury
 Howard, Lord, Shaftesbury
 Howard, Capt., Morpeth
 Howard, P. H., Carlisle
 Howard, Capt., Cricklade
 Howard, Sir R., Wicklow co.
 Humphery, Alderman, Southwark
 Hutt, William, Gateshead
 James, W., Cumberland e.
 Jardine, W., Ashburton

CONSERVATIVES

Gaskell, J. M., Wenlock
 Gladstone, W. E., Newark
 Godson, R., Kidderminster
 Gore, M., Barnstaple
 Gordon, Capt. W. B., Aberdeenshire
 Gore, W. R. O., Sligo co.
 Goring, C., Shoreham
 Goulburn, Rt. Hon. H., Cambridge Univ.
 Graham, Sir J. R. G., Dorchester
 Granby, Marquis of, Stamford
 Grant, Sir A., Cambridge
 Greenall, P., Wigan
 Greene, T., Lancaster
 Grimsditch, T., Macclesfield
 Grimston, Viscount, Hertfordshire
 Grogan, E., Dublin
 Gore, W. O., Salop n.
 Hale, Sir R. B., Gloucester w.
 Halford, H., Leicestershire s.
 Hamilton, Captain, Aylesbury
 Hamilton, H., Dublin co.
 Hamilton, W., Newport, Isle of Wight
 Hamilton, Lord C., Tyrone co.
 Hamner, Sir T., Hull
 Harcourt, G. G., Oxfordshire
 Hardinge, Sir H., Launceston
 Hardy, J., Bradford
 Harford, J. S., Cardigan
 Hawkes, T., Dudley
 Heathcote, Sir W., Hants n.
 Henley, J. W., Oxfordshire
 Heneage, G. H., Devizes
 Henniker, Lord, Suffolk e.
 Hepburn, Sir T. B., Haddingtonshire
 Herbert, Hon. S., Wilts s.
 Hill, Sir R., Salop n.
 Hillsborough, Earl of, Down
 Hinde, J. H., Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Hodgson, F., Barnstaple

WHIGS.

Jervis, J., Chester
 Johnson, General, Oldham
 Johnstone, W., Kilmarnock district
 Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H., Taunton
 Lambton, H., Durham n.
 Langston, J. H., Oxford city
 Langton, Col. G., Somerset e.
 Larpent, G. G. De H., Nottingham
 Langard, Capt., Carlow
 Leader, J. T., Westminster
 Leveson, Lord, Lichfield
 Lister, W. C., Bradford
 Listowel, Earl of, St. Albans
 Loch, J., Wick Burghs
 Macauley, Rt. Hon. T., Edinburgh
 Maher, P., Tipperary co.
 Macnamara, W. N., Clare co.
 M'Taggart, John, Wigton
 Mangles, R. D., Guildford
 Majoribanks, S., Hythe
 Marshall, W., Carlisle
 Marsland, H., Stockport
 Martin, J., Tewkesbury
 Martin, T., Galway co.
 Maule, Hon. F., Perth
 Metcalfe, H., Tynemouth
 Mitchell, T. A., Bridport
 Morris, D., Carmarthen
 Morrison, J., Inverness
 Mostyn, E. M. L., Flintshire
 Muntz, G. F., Birmingham
 Murphy, F. S., Cork city
 Murray, A., Kirkcudbright
 Napier, Sir C., Marylebone
 Norreys, Sir D., Mallow
 O'Brien, W. S., Limerick co.
 O'Brien, J., Limerick city
 O'Brien, Cor., Clare co.
 O'Connell, Daniel, Cork co.

CONSERVATIVES.

Hodgson, R., Berwick
 Hogg, J. W., Beverley
 Hope, Hon. C., Linlithgowshire
 Houldsworth, J., Notts n.
 Holmes, Hon. W., Isle of Wight
 Hope, B., Maidstone
 Hope, G. W., Weymouth
 Hornby, J., Blackburn
 Hotham, Lord, Yorkshire E. R.
 Hughes, W. B., Carnarvon
 Ingestrie, Lord, Staffordshire s.
 Inglis, Sir R. H., Oxford University
 Irving, J., Antrim co.
 Jackson, J. D., Bandon
 James, Sir W., Hull
 Jermyn, Lord, Bury St. Edmunds
 Johnson, J., Belfast
 Johnston, J. H., Dumfriesshire
 Johnston, Sir J., Scarborough
 Joliffe, Sir W. J., Petersfield
 Jones, Captain, Londonderry co.
 Jones, J., Carmarthenshire
 Irton, S., Cumberland w.
 Kelburne, Lord, Ayrshire
 Kemble, H., Surrey E.
 Kerr, D., Downpatrick
 Kerrison, Sir E., Eye
 Kirk, P., Carrickfergus
 Knatchbull, Sir E., Kent E.
 Knight, H. G., Notts n.
 Knight, J. W., Worcester w.
 Knightley, Sir C., Northamptonshire s.
 Law, Hn. C. E., Cambridge University
 Lawson, A., Knaresborough
 Lefroy, Rt Hn. T., Dublin University
 Legh, C., Cheshire n.
 Leicester, Lord, Bodmin
 Lennox, Lord A., Chichester
 Liddell, Hon. H., Durham n.

WHIGS.

O'Connell, M., Tralee
 O'Connell, Mor. J., Kerry
 O'Connell, J., Kilkenny
 O'Connor Don, Roscommon
 O'Ferrall, More, Kildare
 Ogle, S., Northumberland s.
 Ord, W., Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Oswald, J., Glasgow
 Paget, Colonel, Beaumaris
 Paget, Colonel, Lichfield
 Paget, Lord W., Andover
 Palmerston, Lord, Tiverton
 Parker, J., Sheffield
 Pechell, Capt., Brighton
 Pendarves, E. W., Cornwall
 Phillips, G. R. Poole
 Phillips, Sir R., Haverfordwest
 Phillips, M., Manchester
 Phillpotts, J., Gloucester
 Pigott, D. R., Clonmel
 Pinney, W., Lyme
 Plumridge, Capt., Falmouth
 Ponsonby, Hon. C., Poole
 Ponsonby, Hon. J. G. B., Derby
 Powell, C., Limerick co.
 Power, J., Wexford co.
 Protheroe, E., Halifax
 Pryse, P., Cardigan borough
 Ramsbottom, J., Windsor
 Ramsay, W., Edinburgh
 Rawdon, Colonel, Armagh
 Redington, T. N., Dundalk
 Rennie, G., jun., Ipswich
 Ricardo, L., Stoke-upon-Trent
 Rice, E., Dover
 Roche, Sir D. Limerick city
 Roche, E. B., Cork co.
 Roebuck, J. A., Bath
 Rumbold, C. E., Yarmouth

CONSERVATIVES.

Lindsay, H. H., Sandwich
 Litton, E., Coleraine
 Lockhart, Captain, Lanarkshire
 Long, W., Wilts n.
 Lopes, Sir R., Westbury
 Lowther, Lord, Westmoreland
 Lowther, J., York
 Lowther, Hon. Col., Westmoreland
 Lyall, G., London
 Lygon, General, Worcester w.
 Mackenzie, W. F., Peebleshire
 Mackenzie, T., Ross and Cromarty
 Mackinnon, W. A., Lymington
 Maclean, D., Oxford
 M'Geachy, F., Honiton
 Mahon, Lord, Hertford
 Mainwaring, T., Denbigh
 Manners, Lord G., Leicester n.
 Manners, Lord J., Newark
 March, Earl of, Sussex w.
 Marsham, Lord, Kent w.
 Martin, W., Newport, Isle of Wight
 Marton, G., Lancaster
 Martyn, C. C., Southampton
 Master, T. W. C., Cirencester
 Masterman, J., London
 Meynell, Colonel, Lisburne
 Miles, P., Bristol
 Miles, W., Somersetshire
 Milnes, M., Pontefract
 Maunsell, T. P., Northampton n.
 Mordaunt, Sir J., Warwickshire s.
 Morgan, O., Monmouthshire
 Morgan, C. R., Brecon
 Mundy, E. M., Derbyshire s.
 Murray, C. S., Bucks
 Neeld, J., Cricklade
 Neeld, J., Chippenham
 Neville, R., Windsor

WHIGS.

Rundle, J., Tavistock
 Russell, Lord E., Tavistock
 Russell, Lord J., London
 Rutherford, Rt. Hon. A., Leith
 Scholefield, J., Birmingham
 Scott, W. C., Walsall
 Scrope, G. P., Stroud
 Seale, Sir J., Dartmouth
 Seymour, Lord, Totness
 Sheil, R. L., Dungarvon
 Shelburne, Lord, Calne
 Smith, B., Norwich
 Smith, J. A., Chichester
 Smith, V., Northampton
 Sombre, D. O. D., Sudbury
 Somers, J. P., Sligo borough
 Somerville, Sir W., Drogheda
 Stanley, Hon. W. O., Anglesea
 Stansfield, W. R., Huddersfield
 Staunton, Sir G., Portsmouth
 Staunton, W. H., Stroud
 Stewart, P. M., Renfrewshire
 Scott, Dr., Cashel
 Strutt, E., Derby
 Strickland, Sir G., Preston
 Stuart, Lord J., Ayr burgh
 Stuart, W. V., Waterford co.
 Talbot, C. M. R., Glamorganshire
 Tancred, H. W., Banbury
 Thornley, T., Wolverhampton
 Tuite, H. M., Westmeath
 Townley, C., Beverley
 Traill, G., Caithnesshire
 Trounbridge, Sir T., Sandwich
 Tuffnell, Henry, Devonport
 Turner, E., Truro
 Turner, W. M., Blackburn
 Vane, Lord Harry, Durham s.
 Villiers, Hon. C. P., Wolverhampton

CONSERVATIVES.

Lincoln, Lord, Notts s.
 Newry, Lord, Newry
 Nicholl, J., Cardiff
 Norreys, Lord, Oxfordshire
 Northland, Lord, Dungannon
 O'Brien, A. S., Northampton n.
 Ossulston, Lord, Northumberland n.
 Owen, Sir J., Pembroke
 Packe, C. W., Leicestershire s.
 Pakington, J. S., Droitwich
 Palmer, G., Essex s.
 Palmer, R., Berkshire
 Patten, J. W., Lancashire n.
 Peel, Sir R., Tamworth
 Peel, Colonel, Huntingdon
 Pemberton, T., Ripon
 Pennant, D., Carnarvonshire
 Perceval, Colonel, Sligo co.
 Pigot, R., Bridgnorth
 Planta, Rt. Hon. J. C., Hastings
 Plumpton, J. P., Kent s.
 Polhill, Captain, Bedford
 Pollington, Lord, Pontefract
 Pollock, Sir F. Huntingdon
 Powell, Col. W., Cardiganshire
 Praed, W., St. Ives
 Price, R., Radnor
 Pringle, Sir A., Selkirkshire
 Pusey, P., Berkshire
 Rae, Sir W., Butehire
 Ramsay, Edinburghshire
 Rashleigh, William, Cornwall s.
 Reade, M., Waterford
 Reid, Sir J., Dover
 Repton, G. W., St. Albans
 Richards, R., Merionethshire
 Rolleston, Col., Nottingham s.
 Rose, Sir G. H., Christchurch
 Round, John, Maldon

WHIGS.

Villiers, F., Sudbury
 Vivian, Captain, Falmouth
 Vivian, Major, Bodmin
 Vivian, J. H., Swansea
 Wakley, T., Finsbury
 Walker, R., Bury
 Wall, B., Guildford
 Wallace, R., Greenock
 Warburton, Henry, Bridport
 Ward, H. G., Sheffield
 Wason, R., Ipswich
 Watson, W. H., Kinsale
 Wawn, J. T., South Shields
 Wemyss, Colonel, Fifeshire
 Westenra, Hon. J., King's County
 Westenra, Hon. H., Monaghan
 White, S., Leitrim
 White, Col., H., Longford
 White, Luke, Longford
 Wigney, J. N., Brighton
 Wilde, Sir T., Worcester
 Williams, W., Coventry
 Wilson, J., Clitheroe
 Wilshere, W., Yarmouth
 Winnington, Sir T., Bewdley
 Wood, B., Southwark
 Wood, C., Halifax
 Wood, G. W., Kendal
 Wood, Sir M., London
 Worsley, Lord, Lincolnshire
 Wrightson, W. A., Northallerton
 Yorke, H. R., York

CONSERVATIVES.

Round, C., Essex n.
 Rous, Captain, Westminster
 Rushbrook, Col., Suffolk w.
 Russell, C., Reading
 Russell, J., Staffordshire
 Ryder, Hon. D., Hertfordshire
 Sanderson, R., Colchester
 Sandon, Lord, Liverpool
 Scarlett, J. Y., Horsham
 Scott, Hon. F., Roxburghshire
 Seymour, Sir R. B., Midhurst
 Shaw, Rt. Hon. F., Dublin University
 Sheppard, T., Frome
 Shirley, E. J., Warwickshire
 Shirley, E., Monaghan
 Sibthorp, Colonel, Lincoln
 Smith, A., Hertfordshire
 Smollett, Alex., Dumbartonshire
 Smyth, Sir G., Colchester
 Smythe, Hon. M., Canterbury
 Somerset, Lord G., Monmouthshire
 Sotheron, P. H. S., Devizes
 Stanley, Lord, Lancashire n.
 Stanley, E., Cumberland w.
 Stewart, J., Lymington
 Stuart, H., Bedford
 Stuart, H., Dorsetshire
 Sutton, C. M., Cambridge
 Taylor, Capt. E., Dublin co.
 Taylor, Worcestershire s.
 Tennent, J. E., Belfast
 Thesiger, F., Woodstock
 Thompson, Alderman, Sunderland
 Thornhill, G., Huntingdonshire
 Tollemache, Hon. F., Grantham
 Tollemache, Hon., Cheshire s.
 Tomline, G., Shrewsbury
 Trench, Sir F., Scarborough
 Trevor, Hon. G. R., Carmarthenshire

CONSERVATIVES.

Trollope, Sir J., Lincolnshire s.
 Trotter, J., Surrey w
 Turner, C., Lincolnshire s.
 Tyrrell, Sir J., Essex n.
 Vere, Sir C. B., Suffolk e.
 Verner, Colonel, Armagh co.
 Vernon, J. H., East Retford
 Vesey, Hon. T., Queen's County
 Villiers, Lord, Weymouth
 Vivian, J. E., Truro
 Vyvyan, Sir R., Helston
 Waddington, H. S., Suffolk
 Walsh, Sir J. B., Radnorshire
 Welby, G. E., Grantham
 West, J. B., Dublin City
 Whitmore, T. C., Bridgenorth
 Wilbraham, Hon. R., Lancashire s.
 Wigram, J., Leominster
 Williams, T. P., Marlow
 Wilmot, Sir E., Warwickshire n.
 Wood, Colonel, Brecknockshire
 Wood, Lt. Col. T., Middlesex
 Wodehouse, J., Norfolk e.
 Wortley, Hon. J. S., Yorkshire w.
 Wyndham, Colonel, Sussex w.
 Wyndham, W., Salisbury
 Wynn, C. W., Montgomeryshire
 Wynn, Sir W. W., Denbighshire
 Yorke, Hon. E., Cambridgeshire
 Young, Sir W. L., Buckinghamshire
 Young, J., Cavan

CHANGES SINCE
THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1841.

Those marked thus (*), have been unseated on petition; and thus (†),
vacancies occasioned by resignations, &c.

<i>Athlone</i>	.	H. D. Farrell	.	W	vice	* Beresford	.	C
<i>Bandon</i>	.	Viscount Bernard	.	C	„	+ Jackson	.	C
<i>Belfast</i>	.	J. E. Tennent	.	C	„	* Tennent	.	C
		D. R. Ross	.	W	„	* Johnson	.	C
<i>Bradford</i>	.	W. Busfield	.	W	„	+ Lister	.	W
<i>Bridport</i>	.	A. D. Cochrane	.	C	„	+ Warburton	.	W
<i>Brighton</i>	.	Lord A. Harvey	.	C	„	+ Wigney	.	W
<i>Buckingham co.</i>	.	W. E. Fitzmaurice	.	C	„	+ Young	.	C
<i>Buteshire</i>	.	Jas. S. Wortley	.	C	„	+ Rae	.	W
<i>Cardigan</i>	.	Pryse Pryse	.	W	„	* Harford	.	C
<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	.		.		„	+ Jones	.	C
<i>Clackmannan</i>	.	Maj. Gen. Morison	.	W	„	+ Abercromby	.	W
<i>Cornwall West</i>	.	Sir C. Lemon	.	W	„	+ Boscawen	.	C
<i>Clitheroe</i>	.	E. Cardwell	.	C	„	* Wilson	.	W
<i>Dublin City</i>	.	W. H. Gregory	.	C	„	+ West	.	C
<i>Do. University</i>	.	J. D. Jackson	.	C	„	+ Lefroy	.	C
		A. H. Hamilton	.	C	„	+ Jackson	.	C
<i>Flintshire</i>	.	Glynne	.	C	„	* Mostyn	.	W
<i>Hampshire S.</i>	.	Lord C. Wellesey	.	C	„	+ Fleming	.	C
<i>Hereford City</i>	.	R. Pulsford	.	W	„	+ Hobhouse	.	W
<i>Ipswich</i>	.	Sackville Lane Fox	.	C	„	* Wason	.	W
		J. N. Gladstone	.	C	„	* Rennie	.	W
<i>Leominster</i>	.	G. Arkwright	.	C	„	+ Wigram	.	C
<i>Lewes</i>	.	H. Fitzroy	.	C	„	* Harford	.	W
<i>Liverpool</i>	.	Sir H. Douglas	.	C	„	+ Cresswell	.	C
<i>Longford co.</i>	.	Anthony Lefroy	.	C	„	* White	.	W
<i>Lynn</i>	.	Lord Jocelyn	.	C	„	+ Canning	.	C

B B

<i>Lyme Regis</i>	. Thomas Hussey . C	„ * Pinney . W
<i>Londonderry</i>	. Robert Bateson . C	„ † Bateson . C
<i>Marlow</i>	. R. Hampden . C	„ * Clayton . W
<i>Montrose</i>	. Joseph Hume . R	vice † Chalmers . R
<i>Meath co.</i>	. E. Corbally . R	„ † O'Connell . R
<i>New-un.-Lyne</i>	. J. C. Colquhoun . C	„ * Harris . W
<i>Nottingham</i>	. John Walter . C	„ † Larpent . W
<i>Shropshire</i>	. Viscount Newport . C	„ † Darlington . C
<i>Sligo co.</i>	. John Ffolliott . C	„ † Perceval . C
<i>Southampton</i>	. G. W. Hope . C	„ * Bruce . C
	. H. St. J. Mildmay . C	„ * Martyn . C
<i>Sunderland</i>	. Lord Howick . W	„ † Thompson . C
<i>Sudbury</i>	. . . . .	„ * Sombre . W
	. . . . .	„ * Villiers . W
<i>Taunton</i>	. Sir T. E. Colebrooke . W	„ † Bainbridge . W
<i>Thetford</i>	. Sir James Flower . C	„ * Euston . W
<i>Waterford City</i>	. Sir W. H. Barron . R	„ * Christmas . C
	. Thomas Wyse . R	„ * Reade . C
<i>Wakefield</i>	. Hon. W. Lascelles . C	„ * Holdsworth . W
<i>Westmoreland</i>	. Ald. Thompson . C	„ † Lowther . C
<i>Weymouth</i>	. Ralph Bernal . W	„ * Villiers . C
	. W. D. Christie . W	„ * Hope . C
<i>Wigan</i>	. Charles Standish . W	„ * Crosse . C
<i>Wilton</i>	. Viscount Somerton . C	„ † Fitzharris . C
<i>Yorkshire N.</i>	. Hn. O. Duncombe . C	„ † Duncombe . C

GAINS AND LOSSES OF EACH PARTY.

GAINS AND LOSSES ON THE GENERAL ELECTION—1837.

1.—*Conservatives replaced by Whigs, 57.*

Athlone . . .	O'Connell . . .	vice Mathew . . .	1
Banffshire . . .	Duff . . .	„ Ferguson . . .	1
Belfast . . .	Gibson, Belfast . . .	„ Tennent, Dunbar . . .	2
Bradford . . .	Busfield . . .	„ Hardy . . .	1
Bridgnorth . . .	Tracy . . .	„ Pigott . . .	1
Bridport . . .	Jervis . . .	„ Twiss . . .	1
Bristol . . .	Berkeley . . .	„ Vyvyan . . .	1
Carlow . . .	Maule . . .	„ Bruen . . .	1
Carlow County . . .	Yates . . .	„ Bruen . . .	1
Carmarthen . . .	Morris . . .	„ Lewis . . .	1
Chatham . . .	Byng . . .	„ Beresford . . .	1
Cork County . . .	Roche . . .	„ Longfield . . .	1
Cumberland East . . .	Aglionby . . .	„ Graham . . .	1
Cupar Burghs . . .	Ellice . . .	„ Johnston . . .	1
Dover . . .	Rice . . .	„ Fector . . .	1
Dublin . . .	O'Connell, Hutton . . .	„ West, Hamilton . . .	2
Drogheda . . .	Somerville . . .	„ Plunkett . . .	1
Edinburghshire . . .	Craig . . .	„ Clerk . . .	1
Flint Boroughs . . .	Dundas . . .	„ Glynn . . .	1
Halifax . . .	Protheroe . . .	„ Wortley . . .	1
Harwich . . .	Ellice . . .	„ Bonham . . .	1
Haverfordwest . . .	Phillips . . .	„ Scourfield . . .	1
Honiton . . .	Stewart . . .	„ Chichester . . .	1
Inverness Burghs . . .	Macleod . . .	„ Bruce . . .	1
Kinsale . . .	Mahony . . .	„ Thomas . . .	1
Knaresborough . . .	Rich, Langdale . . .	„ Richards, Lawson . . .	2
Leeds . . .	Molesworth . . .	„ Beckett . . .	1
Leicester . . .	Duckworth, Easthope . . .	„ Goulburn, Gladstone . . .	2
Lichfield . . .	Paget . . .	„ Scott . . .	1
Longford County . . .	White, White . . .	„ Lefroy, Lord Forbes . . .	2
Northampton . . .	Raikes Currie . . .	„ Ross . . .	1
Ludlow . . .	Sawley . . .	„ Charlton . . .	1
Oldham . . .	Johnson . . .	„ Lees . . .	1
Orkney . . .	Dundas . . .	„ Balfour . . .	1
Oxford . . .	Erlé . . .	„ Hughes . . .	1
Queen's County . . .	Fitzpatrick . . .	„ Vesey . . .	1
Reading . . .	Palmer . . .	„ Russell . . .	1

Roxburghshire . . .	Elliott . . .	vice	Scott . . .	1
Sandwich . . .	Carnac . . .	"	Price . . .	1
Scarborough . . .	Style . . .	"	Johnstone . . .	1
Shrewsbury . . .	Slaney . . .	"	Hanmer . . .	1
Sligo . . .	Somers . . .	"	Martin . . .	1
Southampton . . .	Duncan . . .	"	Hoy . . .	1
Walsall . . .	Finch . . .	"	Forster . . .	1
Westbury . . .	Brisco . . .	"	Lopez . . .	1
Westminster . . .	Leader . . .	"	Burdett . . .	1
Winchester . . .	Mildmay . . .	"	Baring . . .	1
Windsor . . .	Gordon . . .	"	Elley . . .	1
Wigan . . .	Standish . . .	"	Kearsley . . .	1
Worcester . . .	Davies . . .	"	Robinson . . .	1
Yarmouth . . .	Rumbold, Wilshere . . .	"	Baring, Praed . . .	1

2.—*Whigs replaced by Conservatives, 65.*

Antrim . . .	Irving . . .	vice	Belfast . . .	1
Berwick . . .	Holmes . . .	"	Donkin . . .	1
Bridgewater . . .	Courtenay . . .	"	Tynte . . .	1
Brighton . . .	Dalrymple . . .	"	Wigney . . .	1
Bath . . .	Powerscourt, Bruges . . .	"	Roebuck, Palmer . . .	2
Bedford . . .	Stuart . . .	"	Crawley . . .	1
Beverley . . .	Fox . . .	"	Burton . . .	1
Carnarvon . . .	Hughes . . .	"	Parry . . .	1
Carmarthenshire . . .	Jones . . .	"	Williams . . .	1
Cornwall, East . . .	Eliot . . .	"	Trelawney . . .	1
Cricklade . . .	Goddard . . .	"	Gordon . . .	1
Devonshire, North . . .	Acland . . .	"	Fellowes . . .	1
Durham, North . . .	Liddell . . .	"	Williamson . . .	1
Flintshire . . .	Glynn . . .	"	Mostyn . . .	1
Glamorganshire . . .	Adare . . .	"	Dillwyn . . .	1
Greenwich . . .	Attwood . . .	"	Angerstein . . .	1
Guildford . . .	Scarlett . . .	"	Mangles . . .	1
Hastings . . .	Planta . . .	"	Elphinstone . . .	1
Haddingtonshire . . .	Ramsay . . .	"	Ferguson . . .	1
Hampshire, North . . .	Heathcote . . .	"	Scott . . .	1
Hereford . . .	Burr . . .	"	Biddulph . . .	1
Hull . . .	Wilberforce, James . . .	"	Hutt, Thompson . . .	2
Huntingdonshire . . .	Fellowes . . .	"	Rooper . . .	1
Isle of Wight . . .	Holmes . . .	"	Simeon . . .	1
Ipswich . . .	Gibson . . .	"	Morrison . . .	1
Kerry . . .	Blennerhassett . . .	"	Mullins . . .	1
Kidderminster . . .	Godson . . .	"	Phillips . . .	1
Kilmarnock Burgh . . .	Colquhoun . . .	"	Bowring . . .	1
Lanarkshire . . .	Lockhart . . .	"	Maxwell . . .	1
Lancaster . . .	Martin . . .	"	Stewart . . .	1
Leicestershire, North . . .	Farnham . . .	"	Phillips . . .	1
Liverpool . . .	Cresswell . . .	"	Ewart . . .	1

Maidstone . . .	Disraeli . . .	vice Robarts . . .	1
Maldon . . .	Round . . .	„ Lennard . . .	1
Middlesex . . .	Wood . . .	„ Hume . . .	1
Newry . . .	Ellis . . .	„ Brady . . .	1
Norfolk, West . . .	Bagge, Chute . . .	„ Folkes, Astley . . .	2
Nottinghamshire, S.	Rolleston . . .	„ Denison . . .	1
Petersfield . . .	Jolliffe . . .	„ Hector . . .	1
Preston . . .	Parker . . .	„ Stanley . . .	1
Perthshire . . .	Stormont . . .	„ Maule . . .	1
Rye . . .	Moneypenny . . .	„ Curteis . . .	1
Stoke-upon-Trent . . .	Copeland . . .	„ Anson . . .	1
Sudbury . . .	Barnes, Hamikton . . .	„ Bagshaw, Smith . . .	2
Somerset, West . . .	Acland . . .	„ Tynite . . .	1
Staffordshire, North	Baring . . .	„ Mosley . . .	1
Surrey, East . . .	Kemble . . .	„ Beauckerk . . .	1
Suffolk, West . . .	Logan . . .	„ Wilson . . .	1
Sussex, East . . .	Darby . . .	„ Curteis . . .	1
Sutherlandshire . . .	Howard . . .	„ Macleod . . .	1
Tralee . . .	Bateman . . .	„ O'Connell . . .	1
Wiltshire, North . . .	Burdett . . .	„ Methuen . . .	1
Wakefield . . .	Lascalles . . .	„ Gaskell . . .	1
Warwick . . .	Douglas . . .	„ King . . .	1
Wells . . .	Blakemore . . .	„ Colborne . . .	1
Weymouth . . .	Villiers, Hope . . .	„ Buxton, Burdon . . .	2
Woodstock . . .	Peyton . . .	„ Churchill . . .	1
Worcestershire, East	St. Paul, Barneby . . .	„ Cookes, Holland . . .	2
Yorkshire, East . . .	Broadley . . .	„ Thompson . . .	1

Conservative Gain—8.

GAINS AND LOSSES ON THE GENERAL ELECTION
OF 1841.

1.—*Whigs replaced by Conservatives, 79.*

Argyleshire . . .	Campbell . . .	vice Campbell . . .	1
Athlone . . .	Beresford . . .	„ O'Connell . . .	1
Bedfordshire . . .	Astell . . .	„ Russell . . .	1
Barnstaple . . .	Gore . . .	„ Chichester . . .	1
Bedford . . .	Steuart . . .	„ Crawley . . .	1
Bradford . . .	Hardy . . .	„ Busfield . . .	1
Blackburn . . .	Hornby . . .	„ Turner . . .	1
Buckingham . . .	Chetwode . . .	„ Verney . . .	1
Cambridgeshire . . .	Allix . . .	„ Townley . . .	1
Cambridge . . .	Sutton . . .	„ Pryme . . .	1
Cheshire, North . . .	Legh . . .	„ Stanley . . .	1
Cheshire, South . . .	Tollemache . . .	„ Wilbraham . . .	1
Cornwall, East . . .	Rashleigh . . .	„ Vivian . . .	1

Cornwall, West . . .	Boscawen . . .	vice Lemon . . .	1
Carlow County . . .	Bunbury . . .	Yates . . .	1
Dorsetshire . . .	Banks . . .	Strangways . . .	1
Dumbarton . . .	Smollett . . .	Colquhoun . . .	1
Dublin Connty . . .	Hamilton, Taylor . . .	Evans, Brabazon . . .	2
Dublin City . . .	West, Grogan . . .	O'Connell, Hutton . . .	2
Edinburgh . . .	Ramsay . . .	Craig . . .	1
Falkirk Burghs . . .	Baird . . .	Gillon . . .	1
Gloucester, East . . .	Charteris . . .	Moreton . . .	1
Hartfordshire . . .	Ryder . . .	Alston . . .	1
Herefordshire . . .	Baskerville . . .	Price . . .	1
Harwich . . .	Attwood . . .	Ellis . . .	1
Helston . . .	Vyvyan . . .	Bassett . . .	1
Honiton . . .	M'Geachy . . .	Steuart . . .	1
Horsham . . .	Scarlett . . .	Hurst . . .	1
Hull . . .	Hanmer . . .	Hutt . . .	1
Haddington B. . .	Balfour . . .	Stuart . . .	1
Kent, West . . .	Marshall . . .	Hodges . . .	1
Knaresborough . . .	Lawson, Ferrand . . .	Rich, Langdale . . .	2
Lincoln, Kesteven . . .	Trollope, Turner . . .	Handley, Heathcote . . .	2
Lincoln . . .	Collett . . .	Bulwer . . .	1
London . . .	Lyall, Masterman . . .	Crawford, Pattison . . .	2
Leeds . . .	Beckett . . .	Baines . . .	1
Ludlow . . .	Ackers . . .	Salwey . . .	1
Montgomery . . .	Cholmondeley . . .	Edwards . . .	1
Midhurst . . .	Seymour . . .	Spencer . . .	1
Newark . . .	Manners . . .	Wilde . . .	1
Newport, I. of W. . .	Martin, Hamilton . . .	Hawkins, Blake . . .	2
Northumberland N. . .	Cresswell . . .	Howick . . .	1
Northumberland S. . .	Petersfield . . .	Hector . . .	1
Pontefract . . .	Pollington . . .	Stanley . . .	1
Reading . . .	Chelsea, Russell . . .	Talfourd, Palmer . . .	2
Rochester . . .	Douglas, Bodkin . . .	Bernal, Hobbouse . . .	2
Rutland . . .	Dawnay . . .	Noel . . .	1
Roxburghshire . . .	Scott . . .	Elliott . . .	1
Scarborough . . .	Johnston . . .	Style . . .	1
Shoreham . . .	Goring . . .	Goring . . .	1
St. Albans . . .	Repton . . .	Muskett . . .	1
Shrewsbury . . .	Tomline . . .	Slaney . . .	1
Southampton . . .	Bruce . . .	Duncan . . .	1
Sirlingshire . . .	Forbes . . .	Abercromby . . .	1
Somerset, West . . .	Dickenson . . .	Sanford . . .	1
Stafford, North . . .	Russell . . .	Buller . . .	1
Sussex, East . . .	Fuller . . .	Cavendish . . .	1
Sussex, West . . .	March, Wyndham . . .	Surrey, Lennox . . .	2
Westborough . . .	Lopez . . .	Briscoe . . .	1
Westminster . . .	Rous . . .	Evans . . .	1
Winchester . . .	Escott . . .	Mildmay . . .	1
Windsor . . .	Neville . . .	Gordon . . .	1
Wigan . . .	Greenall, Crosse . . .	Standish, Ewart . . .	2
Wicklow County . . .	Acton . . .	Grattan . . .	1
Waterford . . .	Christmas, Barron . . .	Wyse, Reade . . .	2
Worcester . . .	Knight . . .	Winnington . . .	1
Yorkshire, West . . .	Wortley, Denison . . .	Morpeth, Milton . . .	2

2.—Conservatives replaced by Whigs, 37.

Andover . . .	Patchett . . .	vice Pollen . . .	1
Bolton . . .	Bowring . . .	„ Bolling . . .	1
Bath . . .	Duncan, Roebuck . . .	„ Powerscourt, Bruges . . .	2
Berwick . . .	Foster . . .	„ Holmes . . .	1
Beverley . . .	Townley . . .	„ Fox . . .	1
Brighton . . .	Wigney . . .	„ Dalrymple . . .	1
Cricklade . . .	Howard . . .	„ Goddard . . .	1
Caitnesshire . . .	Traill . . .	„ Sinclair . . .	1
Flintshire . . .	Mostyn . . .	„ Glynn . . .	1
Gloucester . . .	Berkeley . . .	„ Hope . . .	1
Greenwich . . .	Dundas . . .	„ Attwood . . .	1
Guildford . . .	Mangles . . .	„ Scarlett . . .	1
Hereford . . .	Hobhouse . . .	„ Burr . . .	1
Ipswich . . .	Wason, Rennie . . .	„ Kelly, Cochrane . . .	2
Kilmarnock B. . .	Johnston . . .	„ Colquhoun . . .	1
Kerry County . . .	Browne . . .	„ Blennerhasset . . .	1
Kinsale . . .	Watson . . .	„ Thomas . . .	1
Lewes . . .	Elphinston, Harford . . .	„ Fitzroy, Cantilupe . . .	2
Marylebone . . .	Napier . . .	„ Teignmouth . . .	1
Newcastle-under-Lyne . . .	Harris . . .	„ Miller . . .	1
Nottingham . . .	Larpernt . . .	„ Walter . . .	1
Penryn, &c. . .	Plumridge . . .	„ Freshfield . . .	1
Preston . . .	Curteis . . .	„ Moneypenny . . .	1
Rye . . .	Howard . . .	„ Mathew . . .	1
Renfrewshire . . .	Stewart . . .	„ Houstoun . . .	1
Shaftesbury . . .	Strickland . . .	„ Parker . . .	1
Stockport . . .	Cobden . . .	„ Marsland . . .	1
Stoke-upon-Trent . . .	Ricardo . . .	„ Davenport . . .	1
Sudbury . . .	Villiers, Sombre . . .	„ Bailey, Tomline . . .	2
Wakefield . . .	Holdsworth . . .	„ Lascelles . . .	1
Walsall . . .	Scott . . .	„ Gladstone . . .	1
Wareham . . .	Drax . . .	„ Calcraft . . .	1
Wigton . . .	Dalrymple . . .	„ Blair . . .	1

Conservative Gain 42.

THE THREE LAST GENERAL ELECTIONS—1835, 1837, AND 1841.

Comparison of the Number of Votes Recorded for the Conservative and Liberal Candidates respectively highest on the Poll at the Three Last General Elections in 80 of the chief Constituencies of the United Kingdom.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECORDED FOR THE CANDIDATES HIGHEST IN THE POLL OF EACH PARTY.

ENGLAND. COUNTIES.	1835.		1837.		1841.	
	Conser.	Liberals	Conser.	Liberals	Conser.	Liberals
Chester, South.....	—	—	3135	3015	3023	2314
Chester, North.....	—	—	—	—	2736	2185
Cornwall, East.....	—	—	2430	2294	3008	1647
Cumberland, East.....	—	—	1605	2294	1905	2085
Derby, South.....	—	—	—	—	3189	2357
Durham, South.....	—	—	—	—	1737	2579
Essex, South.....	2212	1010	2511	1550	2310	583
Flintshire.....	—	—	945	902	1192	1234
Hertfordshire.....	—	—	—	—	2583	1732
Leicester, South.....	—	—	—	—	2638	1200
Lincoln, North.....	4460	1489	—	—	4522	5401
Lincoln, South.....	—	—	—	—	4581	2948
Norfolk, East.....	3482	3076	3645	3237	3499	1374
Northumberland, North	—	—	—	—	1216	1101
Rutland.....	—	—	—	—	675	761
Suffolk, East.....	2452	2029	—	—	3279	1787
Sussex, East.....	—	—	2256	1793	2398	995
Yorkshire, West Riding	6259	9066	11489	12576	13165	12080
CITIES & BOROUGHS.						
Bath.....	706	1097	1087	962	926	1232
Bedford.....	490	403	497	412	433	410
Birmingham.....	915	1780	1046	2145	1833	2179
Bradford.....	611	589	443	635	612	540
Brighton.....	483	961	819	1033	868	1454
Bristol.....	3709	2520	3838	3212	4193	3739
Cambridge.....	688	736	614	690	758	695
Canterbury.....	658	755	761	755	823	720
Cheltenham.....	25	411	298	632	655	735
Coventry.....	1566	1865	1511	1778	1285	1874
Devonport.....	704	1114	750	974	780	965
Exeter.....	1425	1176	—	—	1302	1192
Greenwich.....	1063	1826	1368	1194	1274	1747
Hull.....	1836	1636	1505	1497	1574	1486
Lambeth.....	931	2008	1694	2934	1999	2601
Leeds.....	1941	1803	1759	2028	2082	2046
Liverpool.....	4407	4075	4786	4381	5824	4512
London.....	4599	6418	5873	6517	6339	6315
Manchester.....	2535	3355	2281	4158	3116	3702
Marylebone.....	—	—	2952	3512	3410	4587
Preston.....	2165	2092	1821	2726	1283	1718

ENGLAND.

	1835.		1837.		1841.	
	Conser.	Liberals	Conser.	Liberals	Conser.	Liberals
CITIES & BOROUGHES.						
Salford	572	795	889	890	875	990
Sheffield	—	—	655	2186	504	1847
Shrewsbury	760	584	700	697	790	595
Stockport	482	582	480	471	346	547
Stroud	—	866	297	699	377	594
Tower Hamlets	465	2779	—	—	2183	4706
Wakefield	221	278	307	281	300	328
Walsall	—	—	296	316	312	334
Worcester	1154	1611	—	—	1173	1187
York.....	1499	1301	1461	1276	1625	1552

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen Town	372	938	—	—	513	780
Bute County	—	—	—	—	187	72
Elgin County	—	—	—	—	372	173
Falkirk.....	—	—	—	—	482	430
Glasgow	2297	3832	2298	3042	2435	2739
Greenock	—	—	202	401	309	406
Kirkcudbright County ..	—	—	—	—	249	672
Kilmarnock Burghs ..	276	520	509	438	374	421
Perth City	—	—	188	355	227	356
Renfrew County	460	528	809	636	945	959
Roxburgh County	757	681	759	803	830	748
Stirling Burghs	64	203	—	—	420	439
Stirling County	779	759	859	858	1019	895
Wick Burghs	—	—	—	—	189	270
Wigton County	340	—	362	—	403	398
Wigton Burghs	82	224	123	157	129	157

IRELAND.

Athlone	96	93	—	—	30	17
Belfast	773	719	901	941	927	823
Clare County	—	686	—	—	207	350
Cork County	1027	1630	1164	1919	387	399
Cork City	1658	1603	1407	1951	1017	1486
Dublin County	764	878	—	—	1051	1009
Dublin City.....	2461	2678	3467	3556	3860	3692
Kinsale	78	77	98	103	79	98
Mallow	—	—	—	—	52	108
Newry	374	402	338	335	319	237
Tipperary County	—	—	480	1516	474	1039
Waterford City	440	587	427	632	269	150
Wexford County.....	759	1358	—	—	643	689
Wexford Town	—	—	—	—	101	143
Wicklow County.....	—	—	623	688	660	561

Representation of the United Kingdom.

No. 1.—THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF QUEEN VICTORIA, 1837.

DIVISIONS.	CONSTITUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.				THE FIRST PARLIAMENT, 1837.				
	Members.	Electors.	Population.	Members.	Conservatives. Electors.	Population.	Members	Liberal. Electors.	Population.
ENGLAND.									
COUNTIES	144	452,661	8,268,631	102	801,922	5,947,317	42	151,329	2,321,214
CITIES AND BOROUGHS	328	819,189	4,836,600	149	113,743	1,410,968	179	295,446	3,427,682
WALES.									
COUNTIES	15	86,883	622,288	14	84,385	592,782	1	2,448	29,506
CITIES AND BOROUGHS	13	10,939	175,163	6	4,757	60,793	7	6,182	124,360
	600	819,612	13,904,672	271	454,207	8,001,860	229	365,405	5,902,712
SCOTLAND.									
COUNTIES	80	48,061	1,497,538	18	29,156	968,385	12	18,876	639,153
CITIES AND BOROUGHS	23	36,721	877,976	1	1,262	34,382	22	35,458	842,994
	63	84,781	2,374,914	19	80,447	992,767	34	64,334	1,882,147
IRELAND.									
COUNTIES	64	65,029	7,022,553	24	20,224	2,352,029	43	34,805	4,670,524
CITIES AND BOROUGHS	41	41,023	743,868	14	11,707	122,609	27	29,316	621,259
	105	96,052	7,766,421	38	31,931	2,474,638	70	64,121	5,291,783
UNITED KINGDOM	658	1,000,445	24,045,907	326	516,585	11,469,265	333	483,860	12,376,642

No. 2.—THE SECOND PARLIAMENT.

		THE SECOND PARLIAMENT —1841.				CONSERVATIVE INCREASE.				LIBERAL INCREASE.			
		CONSERVATIVE		LIBERAL		CONSERVATIVE		LIBERAL		CONSERVATIVE		LIBERAL	
		Mem.	Electors.	Mem.	Electors.	Mem.	Electors.	Mem.	Electors.	Mem.	Electors.	Mem.	Electors.
		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.	
ENGLAND.													
Counties.....	125	391,621	7,863,419	19	61,127	905,112	23	90,202	1,416,102				
Cities & Bor....	169	121,935	1,422,544	169	197,254	3,416,056	10	8,192	11,676				
WALES													
Counties.....	13	31,524	663,997	2	5,309	68,291	1	1,021	18,680			1	2,861
Cities & Bor....	7	5,778	39,473	6	5,161	105,680							28,785
	304	550,761	9,419,433	196	268,851	4,485,139	34	99,416	1,446,368			1	2,861
SCOTLAND.													
Counties.....	20	34,981	1,069,788	10	13,080	427,750	2	6,796	111,403				
Cities & Bor....	2	2,011	66,867	21	34,709	820,509	1	749	22,485				
	22	36,992	1,126,655	31	47,789	1,248,259	3	6,545	133,888				
IRELAND													
Counties.....	25	24,367	2,537,073	39	30,662	4,485,480	4	4,143	185,044				
Cities & Bor....	18	26,602	359,679	23	14,421	384,189	4	14,895	237,070				
	42	50,969	2,896,752	63	45,083	4,869,669	8	19,038	422,114				
UNI. KINGDOM.	369	638,722	13,442,840	289	361,723	10,603,067	45	132,998	2,002,360			1	2,861
													28,785

The above Tables show the Constitution of the first Parliament, as compared with the second, stating the Members returned for each Division of the United Kingdom, with the Number of Electors, and amount of Population they represent.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS
HELD IN EACH REIGN,

*From EDWARD I. in the Year of our Lord 1299, to the present Period,
Including Twenty-six Reigns in 538 Years.*

	Began to reign.	Number of Parliaments.	Years reigned.
Edward I.	.. 1299	8	8
Edward II.	.. 1307	15	20
Edward III.	.. 1327	37	50
Richard II.	.. 1377	26	22
Henry IV.	.. 1399	10	14
Henry V.	.. 1413	11	9
Henry VI.	.. 1422	22	39
Edward IV.	.. 1461	5	22
Richard III.	.. 1483	1	2
Henry VII.	.. 1486	8	24
Henry VIII.	.. 1509	3	38
Edward VI.	.. 1547	2	6
Mary	.. 1553	5	5
Elizabeth	.. 1558	10	45
James I.	.. 1603	4	22
Charles I.	.. 1625	4	24
Charles II.	.. 1649	8	36
James II.	.. 1685	3	4
William III.	.. 1689	6	13
Anne	.. 1702	6	12
George I.	.. 1714	2	13
George II.	.. 1727	6	33
George III.	.. 1760	11	63
George IV.	.. 1820	2	10
William IV.	.. 1830	4	7
Victoria	.. 1837		Vivat Regina.

From an attentive consideration of the above statement, taken from the Rolls and Journals of both Houses of Parliament, the following facts may be deduced. In the first place it appears, that since the year 1509 (when it is generally supposed that the duration of parliaments was extended beyond one year,) only four parliaments have existed beyond seven years, and that only ten more have had a sexennial duration. In the second place, it is sufficiently evident that of the rest, only seven parliaments have lasted above five years, only four parliaments above four, and but three above three years. Thirdly, of the remaining number, only ten existed two years, and no less than thirty-seven for a shorter period. Lastly, it is certain that one parliament with another, the average duration of each since the reign of Henry VIII., does not exceed the space of two years and about nine months, even including the long parliament in the reign of King Charles I., and the still longer one which his son retained for the enormous period of about seventeen years.

7

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION IN 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, AND 1841,
OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, WITH THE TOTALS
AND RATE OF INCREASE PER CENT.

	1801.	Increase per Cent.	1811.	Increase per Cent.	1821.	Increase per Cent.	1831.	Increase per Cent.	1841.
England	8,331,434	14½	9,538,827	17½	11,262,437	16	13,091,005	14·5	14,995,508
Wales	541,546	13	611,788	17	717,438	12	806,182	13	911,321
Persons travelling at Night, June 6 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,896
England and Wales	8,872,980	14	10,150,615	17	11,978,875	16	13,897,187	14·5	15,911,725
Scotland	1,599,068	14	1,805,688	16	2,093,456	13	2,366,144	11·1	2,628,967
Islands in the British Seas	..	..	..	..	89,508	15·8	103,710	19·6	124,079
Total .....	..	..	..	..	14,161,839	..	16,366,011	14	18,664,761

AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

In the third report of the Emigration committee of the House of Commons, the following statement is given of the probable number of acres in England and Wales, and their agricultural condition:

England	25,632,000	Unprofitable.	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	capable of cultivation.	4,752,000
		Unprofitable.	
		capable of cultivation.	
	680,000	Unprofitable.	37,094,400
		capable of cultivation.	
		Total	
			37,094,400

AN ABSTRACT OF THE
NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN,

*In the Years ending January 5, 1842, and 1843, showing the
Increase and Decrease thereof.*

	1842.	1843.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£
Customs	19,899,685	19,075,310	..	824,275
Excise	12,580,918	11,407,304	..	1,173,614
Stamps	6,709,446	6,491,100	..	218,346
Taxes	4,482,911	4,273,592	..	209,319
Property Tax .....	..	571,056	571,056	..
Post-Office	455,000	605,000	150,000	..
Crown Lands	162,000	133,000	..	29,000
Miscellaneous	97,738	579,411	481,673	..
Total Ordinary Revenue..	44,987,598	43,135,773	1,202,729	2,454,554
Imprest and other Moneys ..	354,128	511,411	157,283	..
Repayments of Advances ..	510,769	682,681	171,912	..
Total Income	45,252,495	44,329,865	1,531,924	2,454,554
Deduct Increase				1,531,924
Decrease on the year				922,630

A TABLE EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL VARIATIONS IN THE
NATIONAL DEBT AT DIFFERENT PERIODS,

From 1688 to 1842.

In 1689	The Debt was £.	664,263	In 1790	The Debt was £.	228,231,228
1702	"	16,394,702	1793	"	239,350,148
1710	"	50,000,000	1800	"	451,699,919
1714	"	54,145,363	1805	"	549,137,068
1720	"	54,272,000	1810	"	631,369,168
1727	"	52,092,238	1815	"	848,284,000
1730	"	47,705,100	1817	"	848,282,477
1740	"	44,072,024	1820	"	848,394,804
1750	"	72,178,898	1825	"	833,391,875
1760	"	88,341,268	1833	"	781,378,549
1763	"	138,865,430	1838	"	762,771,224
1770	"	126,963,267	1839	"	763,210,224
1775	"	126,583,635	1840	"	764,680,224
1780	"	142,113,264	1841	"	766,511,224
1784	"	249,351,628	1842	"	768,845,224

SELECTIONS
FROM
SPEECHES
OF
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, (GEORGE IV.),

On Seditious Writings—1792.

On this occasion the heir apparent for the first time delivered his sentiments in parliament. His highness considering the critical state of affairs as requiring from every friend to his country a manifestation of the principles which he was resolved to support, and the more strongly in proportion to his rank and consequence in the country, spoke to the following effect :

“ When a subject of such magnitude is before the house, I should be deficient in my duty as a member of parliament, unmindful of that respect which I owe to the constitution, and inattentive to the welfare, the peace, and the happiness of the people, if I did not state to the world my opinion on the present subject of deliberation. I was educated in the principles of the British constitution, and I shall ever preserve its maxims. I shall ever cherish a reverence for the constitutional liberties of the people, as on those constitutional principles carried uniformly into practice, the happiness of these realms depends ; I am determined, as far as my interest can have any force, to give them my firm and constant support. The question at issue is in fact whether the constitution is or is not to be maintained—whether the wild ideas of untried theory are to conquer the wholesome maxims of established practice—whether those laws under which we have flourished for such a series of years are to be subverted by a reform unsanctioned by the people. As a

person nearly and dearly interested in the welfare, and I shall emphatically add, the happiness of the people, it would be treason to the principles of my own mind if I did not come forward and declare my disapprobation of the seditious writings which have occasioned the motion before your lordships. My interest is connected with the interest of the people, they are so inseparable, that unless both parties concurred, the happiness of neither could exist. On this great and solid basis I ground my vote for joining in the address which approves of the proclamation. I exist by the love, the friendship, and the benevolence of the people, and their cause will I never forsake as long as I live."

THE EARL OF CHATHAM'S LAST SPEECH IN THE
HOUSE OF LORDS, 1778.

*In Reply to an Address to the Crown on the Necessity of Acknowledging
the Independence of America.*

MY LORDS,—I lament that my infirmities have so long prevented my attendance here, at so awful a crisis. I have made an effort almost beyond my strength to come down to the house on this day, (and perhaps it will be the last time I shall ever be able to enter its walls,) to express my indignation at an idea which has gone forth of yielding up America. My Lords, I rejoice that the grave has not yet closed upon me, that I am still alive to lift up my voice against the dismemberment of this ancient and most noble monarchy. Pressed down as I am by the hand of infirmity, I am little able to assist my country in this most perilous conjuncture, but, my Lords, while I have sense and memory, I will never consent to deprive the royal offspring of the house of Brunswick of their fairest inheritance. Where is the man who will dare to advise such a measure? My Lords, his Majesty succeeded to an empire great in extent as it was unsullied in reputation: Shall we tarnish the lustre of this nation by an ignominious surrender of its rights and best possessions? Shall this great kingdom, which has survived whole and entire the Danish depredations, the Scottish inroads,

and the Norman conquest, that has withstood the threatened invasion of the Spanish armada, now fall prostrate before the house of Bourbon? Surely, my Lords, this nation is no longer what it was. Shall a people, that seventeen years ago, was the terror of the world, now stoop so low as to tell its ancient inveterate enemy to take all we have, only give us peace?—It is impossible. I wage war with no man, or set of men, I wish for none of their employments, nor would I co-operate with those who still persist in unretracted error; or who, instead of acting on a firm, decisive line of conduct, halt between two opinions where there is no middle path. In God's name, if it be absolutely necessary to declare either for peace or war, and the former cannot be preserved with honour, why is not the latter commenced without hesitation. I am not, I confess, well informed of the resources of this kingdom, but I trust it has still sufficient to maintain its just rights, though I know them not. But, my Lords, any state is better than despair; let us at least make one effort, and if we must fall, let us fall like men.

THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE,

On the Relation which ought to exist between a Representative and his Constituents. Speech at Bristol. 1774.

My worthy colleague tells you, that “the topic of instructions has occasioned much altercation and uneasiness in this city;” and he expresses himself (if I understand him rightly) in favour of the coercive authority of such instructions.

Certainly, gentlemen, it ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitting attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfactions, to theirs; and above all, ever, and in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own. But his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law

and the constitution. They are a trust from providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you, not his industry only but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion.

My worthy colleague says his will ought to be subservient to yours. If that be all, the thing is innocent. If government were a matter of will upon any side, yours without question ought to be superior. But government and legislation are matters of reason and judgment, and not of inclination; and what sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion; in which one set of men deliberate, and another decide; and where those who form the conclusion, are perhaps three hundred miles distant from those who hear the arguments.

To deliver an opinion, is the right of all men; that of constituents is a weighty and respectable opinion, which a representative ought always to rejoice to hear, and which he ought always most seriously to consider. But *authoritative* instructions, mandates issued, which the member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey, to vote, and to argue for, though contrary to the clearest conviction of his judgment and conscience,—these are things utterly unknown to the laws of the land, and which arise from a fundamental mistake of the whole order and tenour of our constitution.

Parliament is not a *congress* of ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a *deliberative* assembly of *one* nation, with *one* interest, that of the whole; where not local purposes, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole. You choose a member, indeed; but when you have chosen him, he is not a member of Bristol, but he is a member of *Parliament*. If the local constituent should have an interest, or should form an hasty opinion, evidently opposite to the real good of the rest of the community, the member for that place ought to be as far as any other from any endeavour to give it effect.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT,

On Mr. Grey's Motion for Reform, 1797.

The utmost point of difference, indeed, that ever subsisted between those who supported, and those who opposed the question of reform, previous to the French revolution, which forms a new era in politics, and in the history of the world, was union and concert in comparison with the views of those who maintained that question upon grounds of expediency, and those who assert it as a matter of right. The question with those who contend for reform on grounds of expediency then, was, whether the means proposed were calculated to infuse new vigour into the constitution. The object with those who affect a parliamentary reform upon French principles, is the shortest way to compass its utter destruction. From the period when the new and alarming era of the French revolution broke in upon the world, and the doctrines which it ushered into light laid hold of the minds of men, I found that the grounds upon which the question rested were essentially and fundamentally altered. Whatever may have been my former opinion, am I to be told that I am inconsistent, if I feel that it is expedient to forego the advantage which any alteration may be calculated to produce, rather than afford an inlet to principles with which no compromise can be made: rather than hazard the utter annihilation of a system under which this country has flourished in its prosperity, by which it has been supported in its adversity, and by the energy and vigour of which it has been enabled to recover from the difficulties with which it has had to contend? In the warmth of argument upon this subject the learned gentleman (Mr. Erskine, the seconder of the motion,) has conceived himself at liberty to assume a proposition, not only unsupported by reasoning, but even contradicted by his own statements. The learned gentlemen assumed, that it was necessary to adopt the moderate reform proposed, in order to separate those whom such a plan would satisfy, from those who would be satisfied with none;—but who I contend, by means of this, would only labour to attain the complete object of their wishes, in the annihilation of the constitution. Those who treat parliament as an usurpation, and monarchy as an invasion of the rights of man, would not receive a reform which was not the recognition

of their right, and which they would consider as vitiated if conveyed in any other shape. Though such men had availed themselves of the aid of those who supported parliamentary reform on other grounds, would they be contented with this species of reform as an ultimate object ?

The hon. mover has talked highly of the blessings which are to result to mankind from the establishment of French liberty ; and because new lights have appeared to set off the doctrine of freedom, this house is therefore to alter their principles of government, and to accommodate themselves to the new order of things. From such lights, however, I hope we shall ever protect this constitution, as against principles inconsistent with any government. If we are to be relieved from any evils under which we may at present labour, by means of this new light, I, for one, beg leave to enter my solemn protest against the idea. The doctrines upon which it is founded, are false, shallow, and presumptuous, more absurd than the most pestilence theories that ever were engendered by the disordered imagination of man ; more hostile to the real interests of mankind, to national prosperity, to individual happiness, to intellectual and moral improvement, than any tyranny by which the human species was ever afflicted. And, for this new luminary, shall we abandon the polar star of the British constitution, by which we have been led to happiness and glory, by which the country has supported every danger which it has been called upon to encounter, and risen superior to every difficulty by which it has been assailed ?

The experiment proposed is new, extensive, overturning all the ancient system, and substituting something in its stead, without any theoretical advantage, or any practical recommendation. In former plans the variety of the modes of representation was admitted to be proof, how much better time and circumstances may mould and regulate representation than any institutions founded on reasonings *a priori*, and how necessary it was to give way to the effects of such experience. It is not the harsh uniformity of principles, each pushed to its extreme, but the general complexion arising out of the various shades, which forms the harmony of the representation, and the practical excellence of the constitution, capable of improving itself consistently with its fundamental principles.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX,

On the Same.

Be it remembered, that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Pitt) has again and again introduced and patronized the same subject, and that on all occasions on which he has brought it forward, it has invariably received my approbation and support. I have invariably declared myself a friend to parliamentary reform by whomsoever proposed: and though in all the discussions that have taken place, I have had occasion to express my doubts as to the efficacy of the particular mode, I have never hesitated to say that the principle itself was beneficial; and that though not called for with the urgency which some persons, and among others, the right hon. gentleman, declared to exist, I was constantly of opinion that it ought not to be discouraged. Now, however, that all doubt upon the subject is removed by the pressure of our calamities, and the dreadful alternative seems to be, whether we shall sink into the most abject thralldom, or continue in the same course until we are driven into the horrors of anarchy, I can have no hesitation in saying, that the plan of recurring to the principle of melioration which the constitution points out is become a *desideratum* to the people of Great Britain.

This is my opinion, and it is not an opinion merely founded upon theory, but upon actual observation of what is passing in the world. I conceive, that if we are not resolved to shut our eyes to the instructive lessons of the times, we must be convinced of the propriety of seasonable concession; and as there are discontents in this country, which we can neither dissemble nor conceal, let us not, by an unwise and criminal disdain, irritate and fret them into violence and disorder. These discontents may happily subside; but a man must be sanguine indeed in his temper, or dull in his intellect, if he would leave to the operation of chance what he might more certainly obtain by the exercise of reason. When government is daily presenting itself in the shape of weakness that borders on dissolution—unequal to all the functions of useful strength, and formidable only in pernicious corruption—weak in power and strong only in influence—am I to be told that such a state of things can go on with safety to any branch of the constitution? If men think that, under the impression of such a system, we can go on without a recurrence.

to first principles, they argue in direct opposition to all theory and all practice. Sir, it is not the part of statesmen, it is not the part of rational beings, to amuse ourselves with such fallacious dreams: we must not sit down and lament over our hapless situation; we must not deliver ourselves up to an imbecile despondency that would animate the approach of danger; but by a seasonable and vigorous measure of wisdom, meet it with a sufficient and seasonable remedy. We may be disappointed—we may fail in the application, for no man can be certain of his footing on ground that is unexplored; but we shall at least have the chance of success—we shall at least do what belongs to legislators, and to rational beings on the occasion, and I have confidence that our efforts will not be in vain. I say that we should give ourselves a chance, and I may add, the best chance, for deliverance; since it would exhibit to the country a proof that we had conquered the first great difficulty that stood in the way of bettering our condition—that we had conquered ourselves.

We have heard to day, Sir, all the old arguments about honour on the one side being as likely as honour on the other; that there are good men on both sides of the house, that a man may be a member for a close borough upon the one side of the house, as well as upon the other, and that he may be a good man, sit where he may. No man disputes the existence of private and individual integrity; but, Sir, this is not representation. If a man comes here as the proprietor of a burgage tenure, he does not come here as the representative of the people. The whole of this system, as it is now carried on, is as outrageous to morality, as it is pernicious to just government; it gives a scandal to our character, which not merely degrades the house of Commons in the eyes of the people; it does more, it undermines the very principles of integrity in their hearts, and gives a fashion to dishonesty and imposture. They hear of a person giving or receiving four or five thousand pounds as the purchase money of a seat for a close borough; and they hear the very man, who received and put into his pocket the money, makes a vehement speech in this house against bribery; and they see him move for the commitment to prison of a poor unfortunate wretch at your bar, who has been convicted in taking a single guinea for his vote in the very borough, perhaps, where he had publicly and unblushingly sold his influence,

though that miserable guinea was necessary to save a family from starving, under the horrors of a war which he had contributed to bring upon the country. Sir, these are the things that paralyze you to the heart, that vitiate the whole system, and sap the foundations of patriotism and spirit.

If it is clearly demonstrated, that genuine representation alone can give solid power, and that in order to make government strong, the people must make the government; you ought to act on this grand maxim of political wisdom thus demonstrated, and call in the people, according to the original principles of your system, to the strength of your government. In doing this you will not innovate. In making the people of England a constituent part of the government of England, you do no more than restore the genuine edifice designed and framed by our ancestors.

Now, Sir, I think, that acting on this footing, to extend the right of election to housekeepers is the best and most advisable plan of reform. I think also, that it is the most perfect recurrence to the first known and recorded principles of our constitution. My opinion is, that the best plan of representation is that which shall bring into activity the greatest number of independent voters, and that is defective which would bring forth those whose situation and condition take from them the power of deliberation.

The remedy proposed is simple, easy, and practicable; it does not touch the vitals of the constitution; and I sincerely believe will restore us to peace and harmony. Do you not think that you must come to parliamentary reform soon; and is it not better to come to it now while you have the power of deliberation, than when, perhaps, it may be extorted from you by convulsions? Pride, obstinacy, and insult, must end in concessions, and those concessions must be humble in proportion to our unbecoming pride.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

On the Address, 1830.

The desire of this country, and of every other party concerned, is to settle, if possible, every point by means of nego-

tiation, and by negotiation alone. With respect to the repeal of the union with Ireland, it is opposed in the strongest manner by the noble duke (Leinster),—it was objected to by all the noble duke's friends in Ireland,—it was objected to by all proprietors in Ireland,—by a very great majority of Roman catholics, and by nearly all the protestants of Ireland: and it is opposed by the unanimous voice of this house, and equally by the unanimous voice of the other, with at least only one exception. With respect to the catholic question, I really do not see the advantage of repeating against me the reproach of having given way upon that question from motives of fear. I deny that I was influenced even in the slightest degree by any such motive. I gave way, if it can be termed giving, way solely because the interests of the country required it. I urged the question solely upon views of policy, expediency, and justice; and upon these grounds I now justify the measure, and defend my conduct. No man either in that country or in this can be more painfully aware than I am of the extreme poverty of the Irish, and of the great inconvenience and danger to the empire resulting from the deplorable state of the lower order: I repeat no person can be more sensible of all this than I am. But it is not by coming to this house and talking to your lordships of the poverty of the people that the poor can be relieved, or the evils resulting from that poverty remedied. If we wish to tranquillize Ireland, we must persuade those who have money to buy estates and settle in that country; and to employ their capital in its improvement. If persons of estate and property in that country would reside in it, and spend their incomes there, they would do more to tranquillize it than all the measures which his majesty's ministers can adopt.

MR. BROUGHAM, (NOW LORD BROUGHAM,)

On the Same.

His majesty, it seems, is still enabled to promise peace to the country, and I regard it as the duty of the crown and its ministers to preserve for the people the blessings of peace; and I know no way in which those blessings can be so well secured as by laying down a clear, undeviating rule against every act of

interference with the internal concerns of other countries. For my own part, I will oppose the bad measures, come from what quarter they may. I will oppose the repeal of the union to the last hour of my life, though brought forward by an honourable gentleman with whom I generally agree. The people of England are disposed for peace, and will not suffer the peace to be broken by any set of ministers, however remarkable for attachment to foreign tyrants. The people of this country are enamoured of their own liberties, and respect the liberties of others. Our liberties however are safe; not because the king says so,—not because a congress of sovereigns may meet to check the spread of infection,—not because negotiations are on foot, which threaten war to Europe. The monarchy, the parliament, and the institutions of this country are safe, because there is not in those institutions that rottenness which prevades those of other countries. There may be a few incendiaries and disaffected persons, but the strength of the law is sufficient to subdue them. The body of the people are sound. They prefer a limited monarchy; and I for one, wishing well to the people's rights, am resolved to live or perish with them, because I understand and appreciate those rights; and because I perceive that the character, the habits, and the temper of the people of England are in favour of a monarchy and an aristocracy. I am a friend to such a form of government, and do not wish to see it changed. I have no fear that it will be changed: and I would rather, if this sort of government must eventually share the fate of all mortal creations, much rather perish in the ruin, than read over its remains a mournful lesson of the instability of the best of human institutions.

EARL GREY,

On accepting Office, 1830.

MY LORDS,—I take this early opportunity to give a brief explanation of the principles on which I have agreed to accept the high honour conferred upon me. With respect to parliamentary reform, I consider it essential that government should take into consideration the state of the representation in parliament, to correct what is imperfect, and to re-establish the confidence of the public, which parliament, in its present constitution, does not enjoy to a sufficient extent. I am not disposed

to support any wild and fanciful plan of reform, or those extreme principles of universal suffrage, which are unsuitable to the constitution and to the country. Feeling that some reform is necessary, the principles which I wish to regulate it by, are to do as much as is necessary to secure to the people a full influence in that council in which they are at present partially represented. But such reform must be limited by a due attention to the settled institutions of the country, without embarking in any sudden change, which will only tend to embarrass or to destroy. It is not necessary for me to say more on this subject, my present object being to make such a statement as will tend to restore the confidence of the people, without unsettling any thing essential to the constitution. I am only anxious to guard myself from being considered favourable to that wild scheme, which, if carried into effect, will, instead of re-establishing confidence, produce collision and counteraction:—a scheme which I will neither propose nor support; and which I will be the last man to advocate. I will now advert to the subject of taxation; and I say that every reduction of unnecessary expenditure shall be effected. The necessary expenditure only shall be maintained; and all which is not essential, shall be cut off with an unsparing hand. Every reduction consistent with the public service and the maintenance of public credit, shall be effected with diligence and without delay. With respect to what has recently taken place in other countries, I will say, that the due policy of this kingdom, so long as it can be honourably acted on, is non-interference. It will be my care, as I am convinced it was that of the preceding government, to maintain a proper understanding and perfect harmony with our allies. With a view to any disturbances that may take place, I hope that the government of France will be administered in a true spirit of conciliation; for between two such governments, acting on the broad principle of general security and the public good, there ought to be union, and there ought to be an abstinence from interference with other countries, and from all objects and views of aggrandizement and ambition, by which the peace of the world may be endangered. In conclusion, as a summary, I will declare, that the principles on which the new administration is formed, are an amelioration of abuses,—a system of rigid economy, and every possible endeavour to preserve peace consistently with the honour of the country.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE,

On Earl Grey's acceptance of Office, 1830.

It is now too late for any ministry to offer effectual opposition to the general demand for reform. The question now is, what plan of reform it will be most expedient to adopt. I fully approve of the declaration made by the noble earl, that he will, in effecting a reform, preserve inviolate the monarchy and the established institutions of the country; and whenever the measure is brought before us, I shall be prepared to give him my cordial support. The next subject in importance to that of reform, is the state of our foreign relations; and I rejoice to hear that every effort, compatible with the character and honour of the country, will be made to preserve peace, for I am satisfied that there is not any point on which the honest and sound portion of the community are more earnest, than to avoid all unnecessary warlike interference with foreign states. I am disposed to support the noble earl in his plans of retrenchment, so far as is compatible with the interest of existing establishments; but I hope the noble earl and his friends will not permit themselves to be lured into any measures for the purpose of obtaining popular applause, which will only serve as an ignis fatuis, to lead them to destruction. I hope that the firmness and consistency of the noble earl will enable me to give his administration my full support, and that nothing will arise to excite unnecessary opposition.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL,

On Reform, 1831.

It is unnecessary to repeat the arguments in favour of making a change in our system of representation; but I shall briefly state the principal grounds on which the reformers risk their case. In the first place, the ancient constitution of the country, in accordance with the principle that what concerns all should be judged of by all, says in express terms—that all laws in England are made by consent of the whole commonality of the realm of England. In the next place, the same language is used in the statutes, *de tallagio non concedendo*, the legality of which is unquestionable. This consent of the whole commonality, or as it is styled in another statute, of all the freemen of the realm of England, was given by them at a very

early period of our history, by means of their representatives in parliament. At that early period of parliamentary history, we find that about one hundred and twenty boroughs sent representatives constantly to parliament, whilst others sent them only occasionally, according as their importance and wealth sunk or fell in the country. There cannot, however, be a doubt but that at an early period of our history, representation in parliament was considered as a right of all the people of England. The representation, as it exists at present, is not an actual and real representation of the people of England; and representation being a question of right, it is clear that reformers have right on their side. If, then, from the ancient constitution of parliament, we go to that which is recent, it will appear impossible for us to remain with the constitution in its present condition. The confidence formerly reposed in this house, is now completely gone. We are convinced that no partial measures, no trifling or paltry reform can give stability to the throne, strength to the parliament, or satisfaction to the country. Let us examine what the complaints of the people are. The chief grievances they complain of are, first, the nomination of members to this house by individuals: secondly, the election of members by close corporations: and thirdly, the expence of elections. In ancient times I believe, every freeman, which then meant every householder in the town, was competent to vote at the election of a member of parliament. But they possessed this right to the exclusive of villains and strangers, and, therefore, they were a peculiar body of persons. That they possessed property to a certain extent, is manifest from the fact that they defrayed the charges of those members whom they sent to parliament. By this bill the number of votes will be increased half a million, of people who will be connected with the property of the country; having themselves a valuable stake in the country, deeply interested in preserving and promoting its interests, and upon whom we can depend in any future struggle which the country may have to sustain to support this house, the parliament, and the throne, in bringing that struggle to a successful termination. Such a measure will tend to the moral and political improvement of the people, and will give the greatest possible incitement to industry and good conduct: for when a man finds that he is rated for a certain rate, which gives him the privilege of voting for a certain representative in parliament, it will be evidently both prudent

and politic to preserve his character unimpaired amongst his neighbours, and in the face of his country. Whatever may be the result of the propositions I have made, I must say that his majesty's ministers will feel that they have thoroughly done their duty in bringing the measure forward; and I have a right to say, that in submitting the present proposition to this house, they have evinced an interest for the future welfare of the country. They think that what they have proposed is the only thing calculated to give permanence to the constitution, which has so long been the admiration of foreign nations, on account of its free and popular spirit. By these means the house will show to the world that it is determined no longer to be an assembly of the representatives of small classes and particular interests; but that it is resolved to form a body of men who represent the people, who spring from the people, who have sympathies with the people; and who can fairly call upon the people to support their burdens in the future struggles and difficulties of the country, on the ground that those who ask them for that support are joining heart and hand with them, and, like themselves, are seeking only the glory and welfare of England.

SIR ROBERT PEEL,

On the Same.

The late illustrious Mr. Canning said that the modelling of a constitution was a matter of extreme delicacy, in proportion to the complicated character of so delicate a machine. Who can pretend to judge of the symmetry and proportions of the human frame, of its organs, and faculties, and endowments, which fall little short of angelic existence itself, by merely examining an isolated member. Let honourable gentlemen remember that all moral theorists and philosophical writers, for a thousand years, have despaired of realising in practice a system of such excellence as the British constitution. Has not Tacitus himself described the best and most durable government to be a combination of king, nobles, and people, particularising with accuracy the several parts of our constitution as it now operates: and is this system which works so advantageously for the general weal, which fosters talent and statesmanlike ability, to be destroyed? During one hundred and fifty years the constitution, in its present form, has been in force: and I will ask if

the experience of history has produced any form of government so calculated to promote the happiness and secure the rights and liberties of a free and enlightened people. All the reasons which have been urged for making this change are, that it is necessary to conciliate public opinion. No better way of conciliating the public will has been devised than that of adding half a million electors to the constituency of the country. But if that be a good way of conciliating public opinion, then if another government, wishing to participate in the popular favour, should add another million to the constituent body, that argument must be entitled to the same success. No practical advantage can arise to the country from this change in the constitution of the house of commons. Let us, therefore, remain content with the well tempered freedom which we now enjoy, and which we have the means of securing if we act with ordinary discretion. I lament exceedingly the agitation of the question of reform at this present crisis : for depend upon it, that, by this process, the first seeds of discontent and disunion are sown throughout this land. In every town there will be a moral conflict between the possessors of existing authorities, and existing privileges, and those to whom the existing authority and the existing privileges are to be transferred. Oh, sir, I lament beyond measure that government have not adhered to that temperate policy which they have pursued elsewhere. I lament that, if they did think it necessary to propose a plan of reform in this excited state of the public mind, they did not confine it within those narrow limits which are consistent with the dignity of the country, and the dignity of their own characters. They have thought proper, however, to adopt another course : they have sent through the land the firebrand of agitation. It is easy so far to imitate the giant enemy of the Philistines as to send three hundred firebrands through the country, carrying danger and dismay in every quarter ; but it is not easy to find a remedy when the evil is committed. In the present difficulties of our situation, we should have the power of summoning all the energies of life ; and should take care that we do not signalize our own destruction, by bowing down the pillars of the edifice of our liberty, which, with all its imperfections, still contains the noblest society of freemen known to the habitable world.

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