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# THE RIGHT OF WOMEN

TO EXERCISE

## THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

BY

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## THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO EXERCISE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

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ON looking abroad into society as it is at present constituted, one is very much struck with the inconsistency exhibited between the theoretical maintenance and approbation of certain fundamental political principles and the cool *insouciance* with which their applicability is denied to the numerically larger section of the subjects of the Empire. I allude to the indiscriminate civil disfranchisement of all women, under all circumstances, without their consent; and in defiance of the recognition and adoption of principles of government which legitimately include their civil rights as subjects, in common with those of all other subjects. Now it is of no use expecting women to be angels before their time; and equally futile is the expectation that they will voluntarily submit to be regarded and treated as amiable ciphers in a world full of stirring interests, and as much designed for their self-development as for that of the other great branch of the human family. It is a common and very popular fallacy, that women have nothing to do with politics: but—as Madame de Staël said to Napoleon, on his telling her abruptly, he “*hated* women who meddled in politics,”—“Still, if we are to lose our heads, it is very natural to ask the reason why.” In like manner we may say, — If laws are made, affecting our persons, property, and children; if taxes are imposed which we have to pay; if other classes enjoy certain privileges which we do not; it is very natural to take some interest in such matters, and ask the reason why.

It seems to be expected by some, that women should be an order of beings very much above feeling such trifles as political, civil, or educational disabilities; that they should be above needing any stimulus to develop their faculties; that it should be natural and pleasant to them to have their ambition mortified from their youth upwards; and that by taking refuge in a certain elevated moral purity, and superiority to external circumstances, they should show to the world how much true greatness can afford to dispense with its privileges, honours, and distinctions,—forgetting that this superiority is only the result of a lifetime of active

development and virtuous discipline. By others women are considered to be so much beneath the capability of taking any interest in matters affecting the condition of large masses on a comprehensive scale, and to be so absorbed in minute details, frivolous pursuits, and narrow-minded prejudices, as to be unworthy of having their just claims as citizens considered. That there are individuals of both these classes is true; but, on the one hand, we are not justified in expecting such a high state of sustained superiority from the masses, in the present imperfect state of human nature; nor, on the other, are we justified in limiting the feminine development to so low a stage. If public opinion dictate the disabilities and restrictions under which we labour, it is high time that it should be stemmed, and directed into other channels; if legal enactments have this restrictive tendency, the bases on which they rest should be re-examined, to see if they be instituted in accordance with the fundamental principles of human nature in the feminine organization, and its progressive character. If found defective, they should be abolished, or altered to suit existing or future circumstances. Law is either an embodiment of public opinion, or it is not. If it is, the endeavour must be made to influence public opinion in favour of a reform. If not, a direct application to the Legislature is all that will be necessary to ensure the removal of those disqualifications which appear so glaringly unjust, and so injurious in their results to the welfare and happiness of that section of the human race, which has hitherto been subjected to their influence.

It would be hard indeed to show why the political and civil rights of the one sex should be considered of more importance than those of the other. To both was committed the dominion of the world; both require the same means for their development, and possess the same capabilities of judging what is conducive to it. Man has no faculties which are not also possessed by women; and although his physical strength is undoubtedly greater, there is no reason to conclude that this gives rise to moral and intellectual superiority. Rather the contrary, indeed; for we rarely find the highest manifestations of mind or the most sublime conceptions of God and human destiny, combined with the greatest amount of muscular development. It has been said that this superior physical strength does give a certain degree of power to the one sex over the other, which might be used for the purpose of intimidation, and that as women would thus vote under influence it would not be safe to entrust them with the elective franchise. This looks like substituting a positive evil for a probable one. In an age of barbarism there might be some show of reason in such an argument: surely, however, in a Christian country like this, which makes pretensions to a high civilisation, such

a justification cannot be valid to any great extent. At any rate there is this circumstance attending the concession of political rights to a class, from whom they have been hitherto unjustly, in my opinion, withheld, viz., that there is no obligation on individuals to exercise them, if they really think it advisable not to do so; or if they should be afraid of the ill effects which might ensue to themselves, from the resentment of their male relations, in consequence of a line of conduct being pursued which the latter might deem adverse to their supposed interests. It would be very hard, however, if a whole class, comprising the majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom, should be conventionally disqualified for the exercise of *all* political privileges, because some individuals might not be in a position to avail themselves of such privileges. As some writer aptly observes, "a victim may be necessary occasionally;" but when the number of victims amounts to hundreds of thousands, we may well doubt the necessity of such victimisation."

There is a great diversity among political writers as to what constitutes "rights," and there appears to be no fixed standard of estimating them. With respect to the right of representation, some contend that it is inherent or natural; and others, that it is only properly exercised when consistent with the interests of the community to which we belong.

The first of these positions would close our case, for if the right of representation be inherent, it is as much so in women as men; unless it can be proved that women are not human beings in the same sense that men are,—a position, I presume, that no one will now hold. I know it has been argued that women have, properly speaking, no rights—on the ground that they have no power to enforce them. If might constitute right, this position would be tenable. As however in the moral world it is generally considered that the law of justice takes precedence of the law of force, I need not waste time in combating the arguments of the upholder of such an opinion. One can only wonder, what peculiar combination of circumstances could produce an idiosyncrasy capable of seriously advocating a position involving such manifest absurdities; and with the "humanity" which he would kindly show to beings who had no rights, wish him a clearer insight into the nature and conditions of our common existence.

We come then to the consideration of how far the extension of the franchise to women is consistent with the interests of the community.

The argument *à priori*, as it presents itself to my mind, may be stated as follows; premising that the first clause is an extract from a work of the elder Humboldt's, and that the others are to be found in any work on political economy.

"Government is an agent for the production of effects relating

essentially to individuals; *not indeed to special selected or favoured individuals*, but to all alike, whether as the case of each arises for the action of government, or as the general effect is equally partaken by all."

The true end of government is the happiness of all the individuals subject to its control, the aggregation of whom is included in the term "subjects."

The British Constitution is acknowledged to have this end in view, viz., the happiness of its subjects.

Civil liberty is necessary to happiness; therefore all subjects are entitled to civil liberty.

Women are a class of individuals comprised in the term subjects. As such, therefore, the British Government is bound to consult their happiness and grant them civil liberty.

The question then arises—What is civil liberty? and also, Why is its application different with respect to men and women, both of whom are equally subjects? The definition given by Paley is as follows:—

*"Civil Liberty is the not being restrained by any law but what conduces in a greater degree to the public welfare."*

Now it does not lie within my province to determine the amount of civil liberty proper to be enjoyed by subjects; but it does lie within that province to inquire if Government is justified in fixing the amount in a manner so arbitrary, as to exclude one-half (or at present the majority) of its subjects, from the same liberty as that enjoyed by the other and more favoured half; and that on no other grounds than a mere physical difference, upon the existence of which no human being was ever consulted, and which no human being can ever alter. If Government be an agent for the production of effects relating equally to all classes, and not to "special, selected, or favoured" classes, how comes it that the exercise of one of the most important rights of civil liberty, that of representation in municipal councils and legislative assemblies, is accorded to one-half its subjects, on certain specified conditions, and denied to the other half *in toto*, though both are capable of attaining to the possession of the requisite qualifications—except, indeed, that impossible one to the aggrieved party, viz., change of sex? The assumption is, I presume, that women are incapable of using the elective franchise to their own or the public advantage. But I object to such an *ex cathedra* assumption. I ask, who are the judges of that incapability? and has it been proved, to the satisfaction of all parties, that their interests are best consulted by the present arrangement? It seems to me a case no better than this:—Self-constituted, interested, and partial judges have given a decision against us without trial; have acted upon that decision without our consent; and continue to justify it without sufficient evidence of its beneficial results.

Paley proceeds to say, that the above definition of civil liberty intimates, 1st, That restraint itself is an evil; 2ndly, That this evil ought to be overbalanced by some public advantage; 3rdly, That the proof of this advantage lies upon the legislature; 4thly, That a law being found to produce no sensible good effects, is a sufficient reason for repealing it, as adverse and injurious to the rights of a free citizen, without demanding specific evidence of its bad effects.

If this reasoning be correct—and it obviously is so—then I am warranted in saying: 1st, that the restriction to which women are subjected in being deprived of their representative rights is an evil; 2ndly, That this evil ought to be overbalanced by some public advantage; 3rdly, That the Legislature is bound to prove this advantage; 4thly, That if the present law on this subject is such as to produce no sensible good effects, we are justified in demanding its repeal, as adverse and injurious to the rights of free women, without being required to give specific evidence of its bad effects.

If the feminine public choose to wait while the Legislature proves satisfactorily to their minds the advantages attending their exclusion from political privileges, it is my belief that they will have to wait until the end of time. I have in vain endeavoured to discern any valid argument, adduced either by the Legislature or the general public, against the exercise of these rights by women. Ridicule is a very powerful weapon, and when backed by powerful argument, is apt to prove irresistible; but when satire alone is directed against any cause, one is tolerably safe in inferring the absence of more convincing methods of action. Unfortunately many minds, as far as the argumentative faculties are concerned, are quenched by the *reductio ad absurdum* process to which the advocacy of woman's political rights is usually subjected in this country; and as what is not advocated is commonly confounded with what is, a curious amalgam is thereby often cleverly formed, which really does afford scope for wit and satire. One cannot therefore wonder that many shrink from exposing their sensitiveness to such rude blasts, and prefer to take refuge in quiet submission to things as they are; though still retaining an under current of embittered feeling, which betides no good to their own happiness or the public welfare. I no longer belong to this class; and will therefore make the endeavour, although not bound to do so by the terms of the above argument, to show:—

1st, That positive evils result to women, and to society at large, from the restrictive policy in question, in addition to the negative evil of unnecessary deprivation of right.

2ndly, That the vague objections floating in the public mind against a more equitable arrangement of civil rights are unfounded, inconsiderate, and puerile.

The first evil of a restrictive civil policy applied to women, as such, is that it introduces into the Constitution an absurd principle, and one which furnishes a precedent injurious to the interests of women in other respects. The principle to which I allude is that of *a physical condition being applied as a test of moral fitness*. Here we have a Government—professing to consult the happiness of all its subjects indifferently—annexing to the full enjoyment of certain important rights a condition which is totally unattainable by one-half its subjects, owing to the very laws of their organisation,—no amount of talent, wisdom, virtue, knowledge, genius, or even property! entitling an individual of this unfortunate section to the full exercise of representative rights. Now, it is plain that Government here shows a preference to a select, special, and favoured class; not professedly on the ground of superior capabilities, but on a purely physical condition, to the possession of which no merit can be attached, or to the want of which no blame can be due. Now, if this principle of class legislation be admitted, where are we to stop? What guarantee have we that this is to be the only instance? How do we know but that in course of time, another or half-a-dozen other classes may have their interests preferred on grounds just as arbitrary? Why stop at the physical distinction of sex? Why not insist on red hair as a necessary qualification? or a particular tint of complexion, or a certain style of nose, or some unattainable number of arms and legs? for it is obvious that Government might just as well expect its present disqualified subjects to become centipedes as males. If a physical test be admissible (*which I humbly suggest it is not*), I would recommend a particular size and shape of *brow*, as the most sensible one, and appoint national phrenological tribunals to determine hard cases. Human institutions are necessarily imperfect; still it is probably of some importance that they should be adapted to existing, and not to impossible, conditions of human nature.

Government at present affixes the exercise of important civil rights to the possession of a certain amount of property, presupposing a certain degree of intelligence in the possessors thereof. Now, these conditions are fulfilled, both with respect to property and intelligence; for no one will deny that there are large classes of women in this country equal, and often far superior, to many classes of men who are in the enjoyment of their civil rights; and yet these privileges are withheld on account of a physical condition which it is utterly impossible to remove. Ay! and not only that, but they would continue to be withheld, under the present system, were the property and the intelligence possessed by women ten times greater than the amount possessed by the favoured sex.

If the only evil arising from the institution of a disqualifying

physical test were the exclusion of women from the enjoyment of special civil rights, there might not be such an urgent necessity for its removal; but unfortunately it forms a dangerous precedent, injurious to the interests of women in other respects. It leads to men being considered generally of more importance than women in every scale of the social fabric; it has its influence on education, on division of property, and on social advancement. It forms part of a restrictive system, the tendency of which is to deny to women the exercise of their noblest faculties; to exclude them from equal facility of access to the means of intellectual cultivation; and to consign them to such a state of passive stagnation as the social duties required of them will allow. To any individual who, by natural vigour of character, succeeds in overstepping the boundaries of contented ignorance, it interposes an almost impenetrable barrier to the efforts made by the imprisoned mind to attain a region where its operations can be made to tell, and produce results—instead of wasting itself on idle fancies, fruitless conjectures, and weary dullness. If a human being be sensible of the greatest amount of happiness on attaining the highest reach of the faculties, that is assuredly a happiness to which woman has not yet attained; nor will she be in a favourable position to attain it until the present state of public opinion is so much changed as to induce external circumstances more favourable to her development. Society, while it requires the expansion of man's faculties, dictates the suppression of woman's in all directions save one, and that one totally inadequate to satisfy the wants of her nature. Exertion is inculcated on the one hand, to be rewarded by honour; self-sacrificing *inertia* on the other, to be rewarded by contempt; which, however lacquered over by gallantry, has been, and still is, the lot to which we must submit in bitter resignation, or with whatever other feeling of martyrdom we can summon to our aid.

Another injurious influence created by this tacit assumption of feminine incapability to use the elective franchise with advantage is, that it degrades us in our own eyes; and whatever lowers the self-respect of the women of any country is prejudicial to the highest interests of that country. It causes us to think our own time and talents of less importance to the State than those of the other sex, and conduces to frivolity of mind and habits. We often really BECOME inferior by thinking ourselves so; and lose the ambition to exercise and develop those faculties of the mind, the absence of which is taken for granted, and the legitimate sphere for which is withdrawn. Treat women as if they were incapable of using the elective franchise with advantage to the community, and they speedily become so, and suffer at the same time a diminution of those qualities which would enable them to use it rightly

and the possession of which would be so advantageous to the public in other respects. Besides, whatever degrades us in our own eyes lowers that self-respect which is one of the most powerful auxiliaries on the side of virtue, and the absence of which inevitably offers a wide field for the operation of the most vicious influences which can be brought to bear upon the strength and stability of a nation.

Women are in a position widely different from that of the present unqualified classes of men. The latter may by exertion attain to the fixed qualifications. The impediments indeed to what is called *universal* suffrage arise from defective education and a low state of intelligence and morality among the excluded classes. Were these evils removed, it appears to be a universally recognised principle, that every man would be equally entitled to the right of representation. But the case is different with us. Here Government *assumes* that wherever its subjects happen to be of the feminine gender, that THEREFORE they are incapable of attaining to the requisite amount of intelligence. In this belief children of both sexes are brought up: the one sex naturally concluding that it has rights beyond the other; and that other, if it consider the subject at all, doing so with a feeling of depreciation and under-estimation which, while it materially affects happiness, also lessens that vigour of character which is so essential to the performance of a great and noble part in the world. This civil inequality, in conjunction with some others which may probably be enlarged upon at some future time, causes us to consider our SEX the greatest misfortune that could have happened to us, and leads us to upbraid Nature for evils which are really produced by the past and present defective arrangements of society.

Besides its more immediate effect on ourselves, another evil of the present system is that it tends to bring women into *general* contempt; and this, by its reaction on man, contributes to lessen maternal influence at a period of life when it ought to be of essential service. It cannot but be obvious that on that sex to whom is committed by nature the formation and guidance of the young, the supposed collective wisdom of the country has stamped the broad seal of incompetency to use the elective franchise not only with advantage to the interests of the public—but without positive injury to them. This of itself is a great and national insult to us, and seriously calculated to impair those feelings of patriotism which it should be the object, as it is most certainly to the advantage, of the State to foster in the minds of all its subjects and especially in the minds of those who are liable at any time to assume such a relation to the State as shall determine, to a very considerable extent, the principles and conduct, both of the individuals subject to its control, and also of those to whom the

administration of its affairs will be committed. Again: how can our youth respect that maternal judgment which they see publicly despised and rated below par? what importance can they attach to the influence of a mother, however wise and enlightened she may be, when they see the contempt in which her sex is held in all matters relating to the higher faculties of our common nature; affection may not decline, but respect must, especially after a course of instruction in history and the classics, where the sex is represented in every stage of insignificance, degradation, and slavery in which it has been our hard lot to exist. The inculcation of a higher-toned morality, either in public or private life, than that which usually prevails is constantly met with such expressions as, "Pshaw! what do women know about such things?" and treated in the light of a Quixotic impossibility. We get credit for *meaning* well, but for lacking judgment and not understanding what we are talking about. This is especially the case with that class of youths who think it manly to show themselves out of "leading strings" at an age when they probably most require them. I am far, however, from deprecating independence in action and principle, even at a *very* early age, where the education has been judicious; but at *no* age ought sons to have the opportunity for believing that the influence which has been exercised over them in childhood and youth is one, the memory of which in manhood they may learn to despise, and which they may think it a weakness in themselves to have ever allowed.

The very terms used to express our disenfranchisement are tolerably significant of the estimation in which we are held. As stated by M'Culloch, who is not at all singular in his expressions, they stand thus:—"Certain persons are altogether disqualified from being electors; some for ever, as *women and idiots*; and others during the existence of the disability only. In the latter class are to be ranked persons attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of bribery, perjury or subornation of perjury, minors, and aliens." We have verily every reason to be proud of our company. Womanhood then is to be classed with idiocy, immaturity, treason, perjury, bribery, lunacy, and alienation!! We hope the feminine public like the connection, and will show their appreciation of its fitness by their usual silent acquiescence.

Another evil attending the exclusion of women from all participation in the affairs of their country is that it tends to narrow their views by condemning them to the exclusive contemplation of things on a small scale, without reference to the relative proportion such a scale may bear to one of a wider and more general range. This narrow-mindedness interferes with their happiness in many ways: by withdrawing from their perception many of its sources; by leading them to magnify trifling evils, to attach un-

due importance to their own private concerns, and also to trifling details and conventional customs, not in themselves of the slightest consequence. It cuts off the appreciation of talent developed in pursuits highly important to the general interests of humanity, but which meets with no encouragement from one large class,—because it never comes under the actual notice of that class. It is a fact that however great the pleasure enjoyed by the possessor of any talent in exercising and developing it, and in contemplating the beautiful and valuable results attained by its exercise, the pleasure and benefit is not confined to the possessor alone, but is shared by all who can appreciate such talent and results. Any influence therefore which tends to limit that appreciation is injurious to happiness. This remark of course applies to art, science, and literature, as well as to political economy.

Narrow-mindedness also leads to the exclusion of women from general conversation in society, and imposes many weary hours of restraint and *ennui* upon them, which might otherwise be spent in that attrition of mind which is attended with such beneficial results to individuals of both sexes. I do not know how it may be in the higher classes, but in the manufacturing and mercantile society in which it has been my lot to mingle the usual practice is, after a few preliminary personal inquiries, for the men to congregate in knots on one side of the room and commence animated discussions on all the questions of the day; taking for granted the incapacity of the women to add anything to the general stock of ideas, and leaving them expensively, and sometimes elegantly, dressed, in a row, looking very imposing, until some repast providentially occurs. On this there is a general rush to give them plenty to eat, and then a recurrence to the same oblivious disregard of the possibility of enjoyment or advantage in any mutual interchange of ideas and thoughts. What could women want more, than fine clothes and good eating and drinking? What indeed!

It appears however to me, notwithstanding the existing prejudice against the study of political economy by women, that the feminine element is as necessary in politics as it is in domestic life, in education, in conversation, and in religious efforts. The higher tone of morality which obtains among women would nowhere tell with better effect than on questions of a political nature; and women would easily and naturally gain comprehensiveness of mind by being mixed up with comprehensive questions. Society would then be a very different thing to what it is now, at least, with reference to our sex—who, be it remembered, are the majority. When people seek society, the rational conclusion is that they wish to interchange ideas with others who, having varieties of tastes, talents, pursuits, and opportunities of acquiring knowledge, are

fitted to convey information in ways which are not otherwise available; to awaken emotions which would else lie dormant or have no suitable sphere of action; and to sharpen and develop the faculties generally, by that exertion of mind and emulative competition which are found so effective in stimulating the powers to their full activity. I utterly disclaim the notion that some people have, that the two sexes should never come into competition. Whatever is good for human nature, is good for both sexes of it; and in the strivings for that good there must be competition.

Another evil is the defective education which the exclusion of women from politics superinduces. If women, instead of being disheartened and discouraged in their youth by constantly hearing such expressions as, "Oh, a woman will not want this;" or, "A woman need not study that," were encouraged to employ their minds upon any branch of knowledge that came in their way, the beneficial results would soon be very apparent. Perhaps mathematics, political economy, and the sciences in general, may not be of so much practical use, in the daily business of life, to women as to men, though even this is doubtful; but as a means of discipline for the mental powers they are undoubtedly as essential, and as efficient, in the one case as in the other. When a man practises the sword or fencing exercise, the instruments which he uses may never be required again. The benefit lies in the strengthening and exercising of powers whose action may be called for at any time; and which action is necessary, both to the healthy development of the individual, and the production of desired results. By a strange social inconsistency, the mental powers of women, assumed to be already weak, are treated, on the Sangrado principle, with relaxatives; while those of man are treated vigorously with tonics. We are carefully and protectively guarded from the contamination of art, science, and philosophy, and then told that "woman has not yet contributed any new form to art, any discovery in science, any deep-searching inquiry in philosophy." Strange indeed if she had! when her education has been limited, as it has been, to the mere collection of a few isolated facts, jumbled together in the mind without order or method, and scarcely calling into action any of the faculties excepting that of memory. Besides, the advancement of any branch of human knowledge beyond its present boundaries, entails a concentration of the mind in that one direction, and the necessity of mastering all that had been previously known on the subject. This usually tasks the energies of a lifetime. Now, the social profession of the majority of women, for a considerable portion of their lives, has hitherto been exclusively considered as that of the wife and mother. Indeed, I may say ALL are taught to consider this as the great end of their being, and are trained, or rather left untrained,

accordingly. They have also been restricted to a very limited sphere of action in these departments. If an enlarged view had been taken of even these duties, feminine contributions to the stock of human knowledge would probably not have been wanting. Society has hitherto however made this fatal mistake with regard to our sex. It has aimed at the production of good (that is, obedient and economical) wives and mothers, at the cost of the subversion of all the other capacities of woman, viewed as a human being. It has been forgotten that the development of her nature towards perfection is the true end of her existence; and that the duties of wife and mother, as far as she herself is concerned, are only accessories, so to speak, of this great fact. I maintain, that in the exact degree to which GENERAL perfection is attained by woman, to that degree will she be competent to discharge the social duties incident to her humanity. Depend upon it, well-developed humanity is all-sufficing for the requirements made upon it; and that the best way of securing good wives and mothers is to call into action *all* the collateral faculties, and so produce enlightened, energetic, and mentally healthy women.

We may justly complain that society has hitherto not only restricted us to one section of our nature, but has formed a narrow estimate of the scope of that section. The absurdity of such a system is seen at once when applied to the other sex. We do not teach our sons that the sole object of their existence is to get married, and prove good husbands and fathers, according to a narrow conventional standard. We aim rather at the harmonious development of all their faculties, so as to produce the greatest number of strong, well-informed, enlightened men, having full confidence that what secures *general* efficiency will also secure *particular* efficiency in two of the leading relations of life. We also secure to them the means of independent existence, leaving them to choose their own business, profession, or pursuit, and giving them the option of marriage or not, according to inclination. Marriage with them puts no stop to the career previously marked out, and offers no check to the concentration of mind necessary to the advancement of knowledge. The study, the laboratory, and the facilities of locomotion are as available to them after marriage as before it. Indeed, it appears to be considered quite legitimate for a man to *neglect* his conjugal and parental duties to advance art, science, or philosophy, should their discharge interfere with the success of his darling project. All this is very different with women. They are kept dependent upon their parents; their tastes are seldom evolved, and still more rarely developed; they have scarcely any alternative but to marry, and when married, all previous pursuits must be given up which do not chime in with the matrimonial standard then prevailing. If they do not marry,

they must either continue dependants, or gain a precarious livelihood by any unremunerative employment they can get. I do not here pass any opinion as to this state of things. I merely mention it as a matter of fact, and as furnishing a sufficient reason why man has hitherto taken the initiative in original contributions to art, science, and philosophy. When, in addition to this, it is considered that learning and skill have not generally been considered honourable to women—that they have had no stimulus to intellectual exertion—that they are not admitted as students at universities and colleges—that owing to the influx of needy ignorance into the scholastic profession, they have rarely efficient schools and competent teachers, man will be ashamed of indulging, as he has done in all ages, his sarcastic superiority at our expense,—a superiority, be it observed, not owing to his manhood, but to his greater facilities of cultivation. Society, in effect, has reasoned thus:—woman's sphere of duty lies in one direction, man's in another; but because woman, after fulfilling the duties of the sphere assigned to her, has not yet successfully competed with man in the sphere he claims for himself, therefore woman is his inferior. Such is the logic of nine-tenths of those who discuss the relative capacities of the sexes.

The social profession of the majority of women is, as I have said before, that of the wife and mother; but besides these temporary relations to society, they sustain others, to which even the duties of these important relations must be subservient. They are human beings, standing in a certain relation to God and Eternity; coming into this world with their faculties in a state of embryo, and subject to the influence of external circumstances for their development. It is only by the use and development of these faculties that they can attain to the knowledge of what constitutes happiness and what are the true ends of their existence. How inconsistent then is it to make external circumstances such as to restrict instead of develop them, and to exclude women from all pursuits which have for their object the invigoration of some of the noblest powers of our nature! It is just as reasonable to limit man's education to the knowledge of his worldly business or profession, as to limit woman's education to a few branches of domestic and maternal duty—especially when a large minority is never called upon to undertake these duties. Now, I maintain that a knowledge of the science of government and the principles on which it is founded is highly important, nay necessary, to woman, whether viewed as simply a human being, as a wife, or as a mother. The first of these conditions implies self-government, subjection to the general laws of a community, and the laws of nature, all of which it is important to understand; the second, domestic government, as having the control and management of



household concerns and the training of servants; and the third, educational government. It is obvious, however, that the exclusion of women from politics causes the neglect of their political education, and the study of the science of government on which it is founded. It deters them from acquiring that knowledge of the affairs of their country which is so necessary to qualify them for understanding their own position in it, and for forming the minds of its citizens. It also follows that they are considered out of their place, when, in accordance with the impulses which nature has placed within them, they are led to take interest or part in those progressive movements which characterise the development of our race. It surely is important that the head of a house, and the mother of a family, should have the advantage and experience of the most enlightened views and systems of all ages with reference to the science of government, and the truest appreciation of human rights in all their different gradations. To use a technical term, she should understand the nature of the material on which she has to work, the best tools with which to work it, and the most efficient manner of using those tools. She should be able to make wise regulations, give just and impartial decisions, trace evils and defects to their sources, and remove them with judicious and uncompromising firmness. Above all, she herself should possess a well-disciplined, well-balanced mind. This knowledge, and these acquirements, can only be attained by the use of means; but if the neglect of these means be inculcated, either directly, or, as is more frequently the case, indirectly, we cannot wonder that the duties should be often inefficiently performed. I would not *withdraw* women from the domestic sphere, but I would bring a wider experience of life, more extensive knowledge, and more comprehensive views, to bear upon it; and as defects and beauties are much more perceptible on a large scale than on a small one, I would incite them to the study of public life, institutions, and governments, in every possible manner. I would make unmarried women eligible to any official appointment to which they might be duly elected or chosen. Nor need the male part of the community be alarmed at what will be considered feminine encroachments. If women *are* so much inferior, why dread their competition? If they are not, the community at large will be the gainer by the access of talent.

The extension of the franchise would give more social importance to women; would cause more deference to their opinions; and give a higher direction to their education. It was not thought beneath the dignity of the Spartan State to make the education of its feminine subjects a matter of State legislation. That education was indeed chiefly a physical one,—still, a physical education was accounted honourable in its day and generation, and was infinitely better than none at all.

All national schemes of education, however good in themselves, will be neutralised to a great extent, if the better and more enlightened education of women be not made of paramount importance. The educational reform must begin here, at the root of the matter, if it would be thoroughly efficient. It is here that the radical mischief at present lurks unestimated. Ignorant, weak-minded, and frivolous mothers will never turn out the best raw material for the action of State educational machinery, and however perfect that may be, the products will be far inferior to what they might have been, had the most strenuous efforts been directed in the first instance to the improvement of the soil, as it were, from which the raw material is produced. Instead of *excluding* women from public meetings, universities, colleges, and scientific and literary societies and institutions, an enlightened self-interest would rather dictate their compulsory attendance. If it be legitimate to interfere with the liberty of the subject, such an interference is due rather on the side of progression and improvement than on that of retrogression or compulsory ignorance.

I maintain then, that one of the best means of securing domestic and maternal efficiency is to give to women sound views of the sciences of government and political economy; and as means and incitement to this end, I would advocate such an extension of the franchise and such an opportunity of acquiring political distinction as would not be inconsistent with the discharge of their social duties.

Another evil of the present system is, that it leads to the interests of men being preferred to those of women, when they come into collision, or where the interests of the one are not identified with those of the other. This is the case in such instances as the law of entail, the law of divorce, and the distribution of intestate property.

Whatever may be thought of the law of entail, and I am not going to discuss its merits here, it is surely a relic of barbarism, that a son should be entitled by the laws of the country to turn his widowed mother out of her home—that home sanctified to her by the memory of her husband, the birth of her children, and all the endearing associations of her married life. It is surely more consonant with the honour due to that generation which is passing away, and above all to parents, to allow them the undisturbed possession of their homes and property until death severs the claim of both. The partiality in favour of a special class runs very high in this case. How would our wealthy and aristocratic peers and gentlemen feel, if on the death of their cherished partners they were compelled by a law passed without their consent, to resign their homes and the bulk of their property to their eldest daughters, or even sons, and retire upon some small remnant,

totally inadequate to support their style and rank? The hardship is aggravated in the present case by the fact that scarcely any other path to distinction is open to women, than that secured by wealth and beauty, while many honourable positions are open to men. It were surely more seemly to wait while the grass grew over the graves of *both* parents, before taking possession of that which belongs by conjugal right to the survivor, and one would think especially to that survivor who has borne the burden and heat of married life, who has had to surrender the most personal liberty, and who has had to undergo the sharpest pangs and agony of anguish to give her children bare existence, not to speak of the care and anxiety of maternal solicitude in after-life. A mother is quite as likely to care for the interests of her children, and provide suitably for the maintenance of their rank and condition, as a father is; but there is a vast difference between the enforced surrender of property which our present laws require from the mother, and the voluntary offerings of maternal affection which nature would suggest as appropriate to the requirements of her offspring.

With respect to divorce, on whatever terms it is granted, the terms should be the same to both parties. The injury is as great to the wife when the husband is unfaithful or adulterous as it is to the husband when the wife is so. The case is the same with all those injuries which legalise a plea of divorce. I am aware that this is often denied. It is said that when a wife commits adultery the husband becomes liable for the maintenance of children not his own. It is hence inferred that his injury exceeds hers, in a parallel case, by the pecuniary sacrifice which it involves. That however appears a very short-sighted view of the matter. A wife garners up her whole nature and stakes her *all* on the affection of her husband. If this fail her, life is a blank. Now, in the case of the husband, marriage fills only one department of his nature, and if his wife's affections become alienated he only suffers to a much more partial extent. The wife, therefore, suffers far more in loss of happiness than the husband in a parallel case, and the additional injury to her feelings may surely be allowed to outweigh his pecuniary liability. But, if this be disputed, it is clear that the maintenance of the HUSBAND'S mistress and illegitimate children must come from funds which would otherwise remain in the conjugal stock; therefore, as a matter of fact, the pecuniary loss is about equalised. Nothing, however, can be more partial than the law on this subject. It is easy to see which sex has had the making of it. If a woman commit adultery, her husband can turn her out of her home, deprive her of all share in their common property and all access to her children. Society shuts its doors upon her. Here she is left utterly penniless, without a ray

of love, hope, or compassion, to penetrate the darkness of her despair, and scarcely any course open to her but to plunge deeper into degradation and sin. For the very same sin in the husband the wife can obtain no redress whatever, except in extreme cases, that of a qualified divorce, which will entitle her only to such a maintenance as the Judge may deem suitable to her rank, leaving the guilty husband in possession of their home, their children, and the rest of their property. No comment is needed upon so glaring an injustice as this. Even the Jewish law, though rigorous, was impartial; both offenders were stoned to death.

In the distribution of intestate property we find the same favouritism exhibited. We should naturally and in fairness expect that the wife would be left in the same position, with reference to her family, on her husband dying intestate, as the latter is on his wife's death. She is the only surviving head of the family; it has been by the consecration of her time to the domestic duties entailed upon her by marriage, that her husband has been set at liberty to pursue more immediately the acquisition of property, for their mutual benefit: she has forfeited in his favour her right to exercise her own productive talents, and usually gives up into his hands all property accruing to her from other sources; her exertions are also fully as necessary as his are, to the proper fulfilment of the duties of their relation. Now, as long as both parties equally enjoy the property and the social comfort acquired by this division of labour, no injustice is sustained by either. In the event of the death of one of the parties, however, I would apply the mathematical axiom,—when equals are taken from equals, the results should be equal; whereas nothing can in fact be much more unequal than the distribution of intestate property, as actually determined by law. If the wife dies, the husband as before, with scarcely any exception, retains the whole of their mutual property in his hands; if she survives him, all that she is entitled to by law is one-third of the personal property, the whole of the real property going to the heir-at-law. Nor is this all the injustice; even in the disposal of the latter, no daughter can inherit while there is a single son alive, or any of his issue; and in like manner, brothers are preferred before sisters, uncles before aunts, relations on the father's side before those on the mother's; in fact, a preference is shown to the male over the female relation in every possible way. Now it strikes me, that had feminine interests been all along properly represented, no member of Parliament holding his position to any extent through the suffrages of women, would ever have given his consent to measures in which their interests are so unfairly sacrificed. This unfairness is again aggravated by the fact that in general every business or profession by which property can be acquired is monopolised by men,

to the exclusion of women. The result is such an accumulation of property on the one side as to keep the other in a state of dependence, which often renders their present life hardly worth the having. Individuals holding their necessaries, comforts, or luxuries only at the caprice of others, are compelled to forfeit their personal independence; they cannot make their outer life a correct index to their real character or principles, excepting in so far as those principles happen to coincide with the views of the party to whom they are indebted; therefore, whatever varieties of character really exist among women—and their characters are naturally as varied as man's—they must make an outward conventional approximation to the standard of feminine excellence fixed upon by man. That standard, I must confess, I consider a low one. It consists chiefly of personal beauty, amiability of disposition, and a good knowledge of domestic economy; all excellent things, be it observed, as far as they go, but totally insufficient for the happiness of the party most concerned. Men, however, usually make their stand at what they themselves most like, and not at what is best for the happiness and welfare of woman in the abstract: therefore they usually prefer thoughtless innocence to disciplined virtue; blind submissiveness, to enlightened self-control; and confiding ignorance, to comprehensive knowledge. Accordingly, as long as men constitute themselves the only channels by which social distinction can even be partially acquired by women, the latter will be apt to remain outwardly fixed at the standard of feminine excellence fixed by the former. Men have no right to complain of match-making mammas, or husband-hunting daughters, as long as the present system lasts; neither can they justly complain if they are sometimes married from other motives than those of affection.

Another evil of withholding the elective franchise from women is, that it is an undue interference with the rights of property. It is admitted that a given amount of property should entitle the possessor to certain rights and privileges. To one class of the community the acquisition of property is comparatively easy; and when acquired, the possessor is entitled to its full rights and privileges. To another class it is made as difficult as is consistent with the right of an individual to will his property to whomsoever he likes; and when it is acquired, this class may *not* enjoy its full rights and privileges. Their property goes unrepresented as long as it remains in their possession; yet it continues to be taxed up to the full amount to which it is liable.

I will now conclude my present imperfect list of grievances by a few remarks from the "Westminster Review," which, although applied by the writer to man in relation to a different subject, I will quote almost *verbatim*, as supplying, in the most concise

terms, a vehicle for the vague and floating ideas which have long been fermenting in my mind with respect to the condition of woman; of course altering the terms and application, to suit my own case, and using the word *woman* instead of *man*.

The happiness of *woman* lies not in possession, but in activity; for it is activity and not possession which strengthens and elevates the faculties. It follows from this, that *women* require a sphere in which they can freely choose where and how to exercise their faculties; and moreover, that a vast variety of situations should exist, so that each *woman* should find a sphere suited to the specialities of *her* own individual case. But dependence and submission imply authoritative direction, and lead to uniformity of situations and results. Authoritative direction suppresses the delightful exercise of the faculties which is necessary to the growth of the individual *woman*, and deprives *her* of the choice of situation and circumstances for the exercise of *her* faculties which would otherwise naturally exist; and want of a harmonious situation enfeebles the faculties themselves. The suppression of the spontaneous action of an individual is followed by the decline of active energy and the deterioration of the moral character. Reliance on the care and provision of another is substituted for the vigour of personal interest and resolution, while essential right and wrong are confounded with mere external obedience to the governing power. To think and cater for *women* may make them easy and quiet, the great object of social arrangements, but it is not to make them substantially happy. *Women* so treated are helpless; they are overwhelmed when inevitable emergencies happen; they do not rise under the pressure, which should stimulate and strengthen them; they are dwarfed in spirit; they accomplish nothing great.

Having enumerated some of the evils arising from the exclusion of women from the exercise of their civil rights, I will proceed to examine the objections usually urged against that exercise. They are as follows:—1st. The danger of producing dissensions in married life. 2nd. The inability of women to take up arms in defence of their country. 3rd. The impropriety of women being mixed up with the riot and bustle of elections, and the more extensive machinery necessary to the registration and collection of their votes. 4th. Their ignorance of public life and public characters. 5th. The universality of the custom of excluding their suffrages.

It is often urged that the extension of the franchise to women would cause dissension in the married state, in all those cases where the vote of the wife did not merely double the vote of the husband; and that it would cause a division of interests between the two heads of a family, which would be inconsistent with their

private happiness and the public welfare. I answer, that whatever evils might arise from this source (and I believe them to be purely imaginary) the source itself is *at present* cut off by the fact that a woman by marriage loses the stipulated property qualification, her property becoming vested in the husband by law, excepting in certain cases of private settlement. Now in these comparatively few cases, if a man has so little confidence in the justice and temper of his own mind, or so little in the discretion of his intended wife, as to lead him to think that the conscientious discharge on her part of a public duty would lead to a private quarrel, no one restricts him from making an agreement with her before marriage, to the effect that her right to vote shall lie in abeyance during his life. It does however seem strange that it should be so constantly the interests of the *wife* which must be sacrificed to conjugal unity. No one ever thinks of advancing such a plea as a reason why the husband should not enjoy his full rights as a man. It seems to me that the present vast inequality of their condition furnishes far more grounds of dissension than the gradual equalisation of that condition could possibly engender. Where there is irresponsible power it is the very tritest of truisms that it will be abused; and equally true that when abused it will be resisted, as long as the wife retains any force of character at all. I must however do my countrymen the justice to say that they wield the irresponsible power with which they have been legally endowed by the wisdom (?) of our ancestors far within the limits which the laws allow them. There are many great and good men who would scorn to use the legal power to which they are entitled. Others again, who are not great and good, but mere average specimens of humanity, are restrained by public opinion from any notorious exhibition of despotism. In consequence of this the laws become to a great extent inoperative, and the enormities which they involve are lost sight of. It is only the most vicious and depraved class of husbands who exert their full legal sway. There is no species of cruelty or oppression, short of violent injury to life or limb, which they may not legally practise on their victims. So that precisely where women most need protection are they deserted by the laws of their country. I do contend, moreover, that if public opinion is strong enough to render the present laws inoperative with respect to the best part of the community, it ought to be strong enough to cause their abolition. What can be more absurd than the regulation which renders the bulk of the married women of this country legally incapable of possessing one single atom in God's universe? Divine law entrusts to a mother the moulding of a soul for immortality: human law denies her the disposal of her own wardrobe! I look forward however to a period in the world's history when marriage will no longer deprive woman of

either her individuality, property, or representative rights, when man will consider it even a degradation to himself to have ever demanded such sacrifices, and when conjugal unity will be of a spiritual and not of a despotic character. Meanwhile, the present laws, vicious as they are, afford a safe and easy opportunity for gradually extending to woman the elective franchise, without the necessity of alarming any *vested interest*. I deprecate sudden and extensive changes and domestic disunion as much as any one. If *some* changes be not made, the latter evil will inevitably occur,—if not on one side, a revulsion of human nature, the effects of which would be alarming to society as to ourselves. The present advocated extension of the franchise to all women enjoying *in their own right* the property qualification would be a moderate concession, attended with these advantages:—it would remove the insulting disqualification of sex; it would be an important, though tardy, recognition of rights which rest precisely on the same foundation as those of men; and it would *not* involve the complicated analysis of the conjugal relation in the present somewhat unfavourable conjuncture of affairs.

With respect to the denial of representative rights to women on the ground of their alleged inability to defend their country, I answer that this objection will be found singularly superficial and puerile. The only aspect under which it appears to have even a shadow of validity is the following, and it amounts to nothing more than this:—that the combined physical strength of the *feminine* population of Great Britain, in its present untrained, unprepared state, would be insufficient to repel the attacks of the united *masculine* physical force of any other country. That this is a fair statement of the argument must be allowed, for no one will deny that, if it should be deemed universally expedient to entrust the defence of all countries to the feminine section of the human race, the women of Great Britain would be able to defend their country against the women of any other country. There are many instances on record where, in cases of emergency, womanhood has shown itself fully equal to the demand for warlike exertion made upon it. There are, however, other and higher ways of contributing to the defence of our country than the mere fostering of military efficiency. The daily and hourly inculcation by woman of the sterling qualities of humanity on the rising generation, the cultivation of patriotism, self-denial, magnanimity, and vigour of character, in short, of all the constituent elements of manly and national dignity, these constitute the true duties of woman. Success in this direction strengthens the bulwarks of the country quite as much as mere physical force. Even where the latter recommends itself to the conscience as an imperative duty, it does not follow that success can be best achieved by superiority

of bodily strength. Science, skill, sagacity, forethought, and presence of mind are found to be more than a match for it. The physical weakness or strength of Archimedes was of comparatively small importance to the Syracusans so long as he could invoke in their cause the occult forces of nature; and if women were to set their inventive faculties to work in the same direction, and it were possible to convince them that killing any given number of their inimical fellow-creatures was the highest and noblest way of serving their country, I have little doubt that they would meet with fair average success, especially after an aggregated experience of some six thousand years. Be that as it may, however, (and I only adduce this as my own opinion *quantum valeat*) if it can be shown that women perform a class of duties as important to the community as those in question, the validity of the objection obviously ceases. The feminine majority of the inhabitants of this country would then be equally justified in reasoning in the same logical manner:—that because the masculine minority could not perform the duties of the division of labour assigned to women, in addition to their own, therefore *they* are not entitled to representative rights. In this way the two sexes might go on demolishing each other's rights, until, worse than the celebrated feline battle on record, there would not be even a scrap left on either side to dispute about. Now I maintain that many branches of the social duties which specially devolve on women, are of equal importance to the community with those involved in its defence, and if women were to refuse to discharge these duties there would very soon be nothing worth defending. Society virtually recognizes their importance by the fear which it exhibits lest feminine efforts should not only tend in the special direction in which they have hitherto done, but lest they should not be absolutely restricted to it. I allude more particularly to the class of duties comprised in the maternal relation, which extend far beyond the limits of the corresponding paternal duties, as they are usually discharged at least. Women could far better defend their country than men could perform paternal duties; therefore the former have quite as much right as the latter, to demand special privileges in virtue of special services.

Besides, our military operations are not conducted by the voluntary exertions of all the male inhabitants of the kingdom, but by a sectional paid force, who resort to the military profession as a means of subsistence, and who are remunerated for their labour out of the common fund. To raise this fund, women are equally taxed with men. They therefore contribute in the same way to the defence of their country as all the male inhabitants who are not connected with the military profession; nay more, they suffer the direct loss of the services of those engaged in active war, who

would otherwise fulfil to them the duties of husbands, sons, fathers or brothers, in the division of labour assigned to these relations in the social economy. Though some partial compensation is made in a few instances, yet the number of women who have to provide for their families as well as rear them, is sufficiently large to have drawn public attention to, and sympathy with, their condition; and the extent of the voluntary assistance so readily and generously tendered by the public is a sufficient indication of the estimation in which this loss is now held. On these grounds alone therefore women are entitled to share in any collateral rights.

After all, it must be admitted that war itself is an almost unmitigated evil, and that however inevitable it may be after a previous course of events has led the way to its necessity, any influence which should eradicate the *causes* of war would be an inestimable boon to the human race. Now the unaided masculine intellect has hitherto been found singularly inefficient,—both in preventing the causes of war, and also, after they have been permitted to arise, in finding any better way of settling international disputes than the barbarous custom of setting up as many men as can be conveniently got together on each side, and then bidding them kill and maim each other *ad libitum*; a leading feature of the arrangement being that the individuals actually engaged in the strife have nothing to do with the quarrel or its causes, but merely act as so much machinery, at the disposal of those who have (mis)managed affairs so as to render hostile collision in some way inevitable. Now surely this is not intended to be the normal state of things; and as the masculine intellect has not been able hitherto to solve the problem of either the prevention or satisfactory collision of the antagonistic forces of humanity, it might be as well to call into action the unexplored wastes of the feminine intellect. As union is strength, the conjunction of the two, in equal or definite proportions, might enable the State to steer clear both of Scylla and Charybdis, and so either abolish the necessity to defend the country at all, or else defend it in a more civilised and dignified manner.

As to the impropriety of women being mixed up with the riot and bustle of election scenes, and the inconvenience attending the collection of their votes, I answer, that very likely it is owing to the exclusion of woman's influence from elections, that such scenes of violence and tumult take place. Men are always less dignified when feminine influence is withdrawn and they are left to themselves; and it would certainly be a novel reason, that a class who know how to behave themselves should suffer deprivation of right, because another class did not know how to behave themselves in the excitement attending the exercise of such right. And as to the plea of the additional trouble incurred, it comes with

a very bad grace, to say the least of it, when we consider that it is not thought too much trouble to collect the taxes imposed upon this class, in common with those who enjoy the full exercise of their civil rights. Their property is taxed to the full extent of the law by the very government which denies to them its corresponding rights. If it be unfeminine to vote, it is equally unfeminine to pay taxes; therefore if the former be withheld, I claim, on their behalf, exemption from the payment of the latter.

It is often pleaded that women are ignorant of public life and character. I answer that this ignorance does not necessarily exist, but arises simply from their exclusion from all participation in public affairs. Ignorance is not the cause of their exclusion; but the exclusion is the cause of their ignorance; and besides, as I said before, however enlightened and wise they might be, the prohibition remains the same. I am far from being an advocate of universal suffrage, at least until certain necessary conditions have been complied with by the present unqualified masses; but I do maintain that those conditions should be such as are attainable by human effort. Every subject of the realm ought to have the *possibility* of acquiring the representative right, and wherever this is withheld, civil liberty is infringed.

With respect to the universality of the custom which excludes the suffrages of women; to render such a plea valid, it must first be proved that all bygone universal customs are unimpeachable. It seems to me very much like the argument used by Billy Noakes, when urged to adopt any modern improvement whatever: "Noa! noa! th' owd fashion sarved my faather and my grandfaather, and it'll e'en do for the likes of I." Honest John Bull is nowhere more impenetrable and impracticable than when some vague, indistinct gleams of woman's rights impinge upon the hereditary and time-honoured prejudices which he deems so essential a part of his character. Like honest John of the Maypole, he will have to stare very hard and very long at the boiler, before his ideas will get clear on this point. On the bare mention of it, he sees such an array of uncomfortable homes, neglected children, henpecked husbands, buttonless shirts, and disreputable hose, that his intense bewilderment appears to unsettle his reason for the time being; and he becomes quite incapable of properly estimating the true bearings of the case. One would think that women performed their domestic duties solely in consequence of being conventionally deprived of the full exercise of their civil rights; and that directly this is accorded they must inevitably become inflated platform orators, or wrangling conceited demagogues. However, honest John aforesaid is not on the whole systematically unkind to his fairer half, or even intentionally unjust as far as his light goes; but he prefers that she should owe the present ameliorations of

her former condition to his personal gallantry or kindness rather than to higher recognised principles of justice. He would rather be an indulgent husband than a just one; forgetting that there is no place for gallantry or generosity until the claims of justice are first satisfied; and that to be properly appreciated they must be supplementary to, and not complementary of, justice.

To return, however, to the starting-point. I ask what has hitherto been the fate of all those nations who have so *universally* ignored the political rights and capabilities of woman? Why, as every schoolboy knows, they have all progressed up to a certain culminating point, and then gradually declined almost into the nothingness from whence they sprang. No one has been able to account satisfactorily for the rise and fall of nations, although several theories have been volunteered. Amongst the number, I now offer one which is as likely to be true as any other.

As it is the Divine will that the two sexes *together* shall constitute humanity, so I believe it to be the Divine intention that the influence and exertions of the two sexes *combined* shall be necessary to the complete success of any human institution, or any branch of such institution. I maintain, in consequence, that in the adoption of means to any desired end, the co-operation of both sexes is essential to success; and that in the exact degree to which the influence and exertions of the one sex are weakened or excluded to make way for the ambition or presumed advantage of the other, to that extent is a law of nature infringed, and the consequences of such infringement incurred. Woman, in the abstract, can suffer no injury in her person, influence, or rights which in the concrete does not tell upon society, and draw down upon it disastrous consequences and dire retribution. When we examine the histories of ancient nations, such as Greece or Rome, we find the combination of the sexes signally defective; the one, while itself progressive, compelling the other to submit to external circumstances, which precluded progress by cutting off the means of development. In the earlier stages of a nation, when each individual is of consequence, there is so much work to be done that the exertions of both sexes are indispensably necessary to the organisation of the state, and although a vast deal of drudgery has to be submitted to by the weaker, which may be detrimental in some degree to happiness, yet activity of any description is much more favourable to strength of mind and development of character than the luxurious indolence and passive vacuity to which women are subjected when the necessity subsides for real hard work. As long as this necessity lasts, or even as long as its influence is transmitted to posterity, a nation is not incapacitated for progress; but in process of time, as the means of subsistence accumulate, large numbers of both sexes are released from the imme-

mediate necessity for exertion to supply the more urgent wants of humanity. At this stage the injury to woman begins, and the seeds of future decline in the nation are sown. Man, being physically the stronger, seizes upon the accumulated property belonging to both (for I consider that each sex properly fulfilling the division of labour assigned to it is entitled to share equally the combined results of such labour), continues to employ his faculties in commerce, art, science, or philosophy; retains the means of development in his own possession, and condemns woman to such a state of dependence upon him as shall paralyse her efforts, cripple her energies, and destroy the very *stamina* of her character. If the race of women could die out, and the population be kept up, the bad effects might vanish with the sufferers. As that is not the case, however, the enervation sustained by so large a portion of the subjects of a state, and that portion upon whom depend in so great a measure the strength and character of successive generations, in time re-acts upon the vital energy of the nation, enervating the whole population and rendering it an easy prey to those nations which are in an earlier stage of the evil, or which possess a larger proportion of productive over unproductive members. A nation is progressing, if the former preponderate over the latter; stationary, when they are pretty evenly balanced; but on the wane, when they are the minority.

Accordingly I maintain that if such a course be pursued in England, if women are to be excluded from exercising their powers in any legitimate way to which their desires or their ambition may prompt them, if their intellects are to be systematically wasted,—nay, if every advantage and every encouragement be not given to them to develop the rich but unexplored resources of their nature,—they will become a dead weight to the nation in her onward progress, and finally be the means of sinking it into that nothingness into which all those nations have fallen, which have allowed this fatal and infectious enervation to fester in their very heart of hearts. Woman should be a mine of strength to her country; a reserved force from which to replenish the ranks of those who have fallen torn and bleeding by the wayside in their conflicts with sin and error; an inexhaustible fund, from which to recruit the spent forces of continued aggression upon the kingdom of darkness and ignorance; and a stronghold of virtue, to which the vanquished may return to arm himself anew for the conflict, with higher resolves, more determined perseverance, more dauntless energy, and more indomitable will.

In conclusion, I challenge the Legislature, or the public, to show what public advantages overbalance the evils of the present restrictive policy applied to women. If there are any solid advantages gained by it, the knowledge of them will at any rate be

some solace to us in our deprivation of right; if there are none or if they do not overbalance the existing evils, the “coming Reform Bill” ought to carry the advocated extension of the suffrage to all women enjoying the stipulated amount of property, or paying the stipulated amount of taxes, in their own right.

To prevent any misconception of the objects which I have in view in thus attempting to test public opinion, and to prevent unnecessary arguments upon reforms not advocated, it may be advisable to recapitulate briefly some of the leading points of this essay.

What is claimed then for women is:—1st, The right to vote in the election of Members of Parliament, on the same conditions as the other sex. As a clause to this may be subjoined the right to have proper accommodation afforded them in both Houses of Parliament, to see how public business is actually carried on; for, if they waive their claim to share immediately in its transaction, on the ground of inexpediency, surely no one will deny their right to see that the duties *are* efficiently performed by someone, when we consider that their interests are equally involved with those of the other sex.

2nd. That mere sex shall be considered no barrier in the recognition of talent, or its advancement in the social scale; whether by means of honorary distinction, substantial reward, or official appointment.

3rd. I maintain that these concessions, so far from introducing any new principles into the Constitution, would be merely carrying out the spirit of the original formation of all government.

The evils of the present system, with the corresponding benefits of the advocated reform, may be shortly summed up as follows:—

*Evils of the present system.*

1st. The introduction of an absurd principle into the Constitution; viz., the recognition of a physical condition as a test of moral and intellectual fitness, and its injurious effect as a precedent.

2nd. The depreciation of feminine intellect in the estimation of the general public; and the deterioration of self-respect and self-reliance which it engenders in the feminine sex.

*Benefits of the advocated Reform.*

The abolition of this absurd, unjustifiable, and injurious principle, and the withdrawal of the legislative sanction from the precedent which it affords.

The opportunity afforded to the feminine intellect of finding its true level, and vindicating itself from the charges of inferiority daily urged against it.

3rd. The tendency which it has to produce contraction of mind by condemning women to the exclusive contemplation of things on a small scale, without reference to the relative proportion such a scale may bear to those of greater magnitude.

4th. The defective education which it superinduces.

5th. The partiality shown to one sex over the other, when the interests of the two sexes come into collision, or are not identified; and the feeling of insecurity and injustice to which this partiality gives rise.

6th. The present arrangement is an undue interference with the rights of property; the hardships being aggravated by the difficulties which women meet with in its acquisition.

Another advantage, which I have not before had the opportunity of introducing, is the natural and healthy excitement which the study of politics and the recurrence of elections is calculated to promote. Woman's life in the middle classes is, and has been rendered, essentially a dull one. The necessity she is thought to be under of confining herself almost exclusively to one spot; the little variety she sees, whether of scene or character; the small number of her Creator's works upon which she is permitted to exercise her perceptive faculties; her entire withdrawal from the investigation of her Creator's laws; the necessity she is under of conforming to a stereotyped conventional standard of character; and the dedication of so considerable a portion of her time to a mere series of mechanical details of the humblest class (I call them humble and mechanical, because they merely take time, and leave the faculties unexercised); all combine to produce what may be emphatically designated a dull life. There are two classes of beings who can be happy, or rather not altogether unsatisfied, in it. One is composed of those individuals who are raised by religion into such a state of semi-perfection as human nature seems capable of in this its first stage. They rise *through* the narrow, sordid, or vulgar circumstances by which they may be

The opening out of new fields of action and thought; the greater chance of forming more correct, enlightened, and tolerant opinions; from having more general data to reason upon, and more comprehensive modes of action to study.

The more liberal and enlightened education which would be rendered necessary.

The greater likelihood of all interests being fairly considered and represented; and the greater confidence which will be felt by all classes of subjects on being assured of the strict impartiality of Government.

In the proposed reform unrepresented property would become represented, irrespective of all considerations of sex in its possessor, and without interference with conjugal rights.

surrounded into the region of motive, and so hallow the meanest and most commonplace duty. Their whole life becomes like some beautiful poem, some abstract ideality, no longer liable to be contaminated by the contact of a gross materiality. Indeed, it seems as if they were sent expressly to prove to mankind that women have souls, a truth which appears periodically in danger of being lost sight of. The other class comprises those who, by a long course of mental inaction, have become absolutely torpid, lost in materiality; and who would feel as utterly miserable when taken out of the mechanical routine which has encrusted over their higher nature as a tortoise would on being dislodged piecemeal from his shell. The great bulk of the sex, however, may be found between these two extremes. To this large class the life which is imposed upon them is unsatisfactory; it is not in harmony with their natures; it does not afford legitimate scope for the faculties which they have a RIGHT to exercise; it does not contain sufficient elements of freedom, variety, or healthy excitement. I believe that numbers are driven, by the uninteresting monotony of their lives, into the private use of artificial stimulants. Anyone skilled in interpreting the spirit of the age may discern unmistakably that the Anglo-Saxon women generally, both on this side the Atlantic and the other, are more or less in a chronic state of uneasiness and dissatisfaction. They do not always reason upon it; they do not always shape it to their own minds. We are, in fact, as a sex, too little accustomed to analyse our own condition and wants, and speculate upon or trace the causes which help to produce our inferior chances of happiness; and we are far too much disposed to accept unfavourable conditions as our share of existence, without question and almost as a matter of course. We are apt to let the stream of events pass on without making strenuous efforts to stem the current which sets so strongly, and apparently, alas! so hopelessly, against us. Every effort which we do strive to make with the view of raising ourselves and attaining a position more favourable to health of mind and happiness, is met with such taunting ridicule and cutting sarcasm, we have so to isolate ourselves from the sympathy of our kind, that it is no wonder so few are found capable of bearing the double load of insult added to injury. It is the misfortune of our sex, that while the intellect is condemned to a greater or less degree of "passivity," the feelings are unduly called into exercise, and sharpened to a painful degree of sensitiveness. This artificial disproportion, by overthrowing the balance of power in the character, becomes a chief agent in causing our social subjection. It is one of the chief sources of our weakness, and goes far to incapacitate us for the great struggle which however must be made, sooner or later, before woman can rise to her true level. The only remedy for it is a



better and more enlightened and comprehensive education. "A little knowledge" is so dangerous a thing, that no time ought to be lost in increasing the amount. Men MUST be content with clever, well-informed, wise, and even intellectual wives, when no others are to be had. We must not always consider what men most like, but what is best for them. Above all, we must not depend upon the other sex too exclusively for assistance and co-operation in our efforts to raise our condition. We have very few real friends among them. There are plenty who will help us to trifle; many who would make us the mere ministers of their pleasure; many who would keep us down to a low state of existence; many who would flatter, spoil, and caress us; many even who would shelter and protect us from the very breezes of heaven, lest they should visit our forms too roughly. There are very few however who examine our real wants; who would establish and respect our just claims; who would deal as kindly with our failings and failures as we do with theirs; who would encourage our efforts at improvement, and rejoice to see us elevated into a truer and nobler life, even if it should involve a little sacrifice to themselves. Among our own sex we want fewer "Marthas" and more "Marys;" less attention to, or rather, less absorption in, the details and appliances of life, and more in its principles and spirit. Pure and unmixed *Martha-ism* is what is generally inculcated on our sex, it is indeed apparently considered the *ultima Thule* of womanhood; and until society is disabused of this idea, Woman can make no progress.

THE END.

## SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

## MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,  
DECEMBER 3rd, 1873.

MANCHESTER:  
ALEXANDER IRELAND & CO., PRINTERS.  
1873.

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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IN presenting their Sixth Annual Report, your Committee are able to congratulate the Society on a distinct advance in the Parliamentary position of the question of women's suffrage, and in the strength of the movement throughout the country.

The Women's Disabilities Removal Bill, introduced by Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Eastwick, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, was read a first time on February 7th, and the second reading was fixed for April 30th. On that day the debate was as usual opened by Mr. Jacob Bright, who moved the second reading of the Bill in a speech of great power and persuasiveness. Mr. Eastwick seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Serjeant Sherlock, the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Heron, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, and Sir John Trelawney. The speakers in opposition were Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Scourfield, Mr. Leatham, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Mr. Beresford Hope, Earl Percy, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Greene. On a division the Bill was rejected by 222 votes to 155—majority 67. The vote was the largest that has yet been given on the measure, the increase in the numbers over last year being wholly in favour of the Bill. The number of opponents was exactly the same as in 1872, while the votes for the Bill were 12 more than in the previous year, and the hostile majority is consequently reduced from 79 to 67.

The full strength of the opposition appears to be measured by the remarkable persistency of the number of votes given against it at 220 or 222, which has been maintained for four successive years, while the votes in favour have increased during that period from 94 to 155. Including tellers and pairs, the total number of opponents has diminished since last year. The figures are as follows:—

|             | 1870.         |      |        | 1871.    |      |        |
|-------------|---------------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|
|             | FOR THE BILL. |      |        | AGAINST. |      |        |
|             | Liberal.      | Con. | Total. | Liberal. | Con. | Total. |
| Votes ...   | 60            | 34   | 94     | 137      | 83   | 220    |
| Tellers ... | 2             | —    | 2      | 2        | —    | 2      |
| Pairs ...   | 17            | 6    | 23     | 11       | 11   | 23     |
|             | 79            | 40   | 119    | 150      | 94   | 245    |

|             | 1871.    |      |        | 1872.    |      |        |
|-------------|----------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|
|             | Liberal. | Con. | Total. | Liberal. | Con. | Total. |
| Votes ...   | 96       | 55   | 151    | 118      | 102  | 220    |
| Tellers ... | 1        | 1    | 2      | 1        | 1    | 2      |
| Pairs ...   | 3        | 3    | 6      | 4        | 2    | 6      |
|             | 100      | 59   | 159    | 123      | 105  | 228    |

|             | 1872.    |      |        | 1873.    |      |        |
|-------------|----------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|
|             | Liberal. | Con. | Total. | Liberal. | Con. | Total. |
| Votes ...   | 105      | 38   | 143    | 114      | 108  | 222    |
| Tellers ... | 1        | 1    | 2      | 1        | 1    | 2      |
| Pairs ...   | 7        | 11   | 18     | 8        | 10   | 18     |
|             | 113      | 50   | 163    | 123      | 119  | 242    |

|             | 1873.    |      |        | 1874.    |      |        |
|-------------|----------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|
|             | Liberal. | Con. | Total. | Liberal. | Con. | Total. |
| Votes ...   | 109      | 46   | 155    | 116      | 106  | 222    |
| Tellers ... | 1        | 1    | 2      | 1        | 1    | 2      |
| Pairs ...   | 11       | 4    | 15     | 6        | 9    | 15     |
|             | 121      | 51   | 172    | 123      | 116  | 239    |

Of members connected with the Government who took part in the division, Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Hibbert supported the Bill, and Mr. Bruce, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Childers, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Lowe, Sir Henry Storks, and Mr. Winterbotham voted against it. Of the leaders of the Conservative party, Mr. Disraeli, Sir Chas. Adderley, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Ward Hunt, Lord John Manners,

and Sir Stafford Northcote, voted for the Bill, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy against it.

The minority of 155 in favour of the Bill contains 109 Liberals and 46 Conservatives. Last year there voted for the Bill 105 Liberals and 38 Conservatives. The Bill has therefore gained additional support on both sides of the House. The majority consisted of 116 Liberals and 106 Conservatives. The 222 last year contained 114 Liberals and 108 Conservatives. Eighteen of those who voted this year in favour of the measure were new adherents, of these 11 are Liberals and 7 Conservatives. Of these 18 four had formerly voted against the Bill, and four have been returned to Parliament since the division of last year, three to replace former supporters from Aberdeen, Cork, and Preston, and one returned in place of an opponent, for Forfarshire.

Four constituencies, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, and Manchester, have each given their full vote of three for the Bill. Two constituencies, Buckinghamshire and Liverpool, have each given two out of their three votes for the Bill.

Twenty-four constituencies have given their full vote of two each for the Bill, namely—

|                |              |                   |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Bedfordshire   | Devon East   | Penryn & Falmouth |
| Belfast        | Essex East   | Preston           |
| Bolton         | Edinburgh    | Salford           |
| Brighton       | Finsbury     | Sheffield         |
| Carmarthen co. | South Hants  | Shrewsbury        |
| Chelsea        | Kerry        | Wenlock           |
| Cornwall East  | Leicester    | Wexford co.       |
| Derby          | Macclesfield | Worcester         |

Seventy constituencies have given their full vote of one each for the measure:—

|                 |                |                |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Aberdeen East   | Bandon         | Calne          |
| Aberdeen West   | Berwickshire   | Cardigan co.   |
| Aberdeen city   | Brecknockshire | Cardigan dist. |
| Andover         | Bridport       | Carlow         |
| Ashton-u-Lyne   | Burnley        | Cheltenham     |
| Ayrshire, South | Caithness      | Chichester     |

|                   |                   |                  |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Cirencester       | Glasgow and Aber- | Newport, Isle of |
| Clonmel           | deen Universities | Wight            |
| Cockermouth       | Gravesend         | Paisley          |
| Devizes           | Greenock          | Perth            |
| Dewsbury          | Haddington dist.  | Portarlington    |
| Dudley            | Hartlepool        | Rochdale         |
| Dumbarton         | Haverfordwest     | Stalybridge      |
| Dundalk           | Hawick            | Stirling         |
| Drogheda          | Helston           | Stockton         |
| Edinburghshire    | Hertford          | Swansea          |
| Edinburgh and St. | Horsham           | Tewkesbury       |
| Andrew's Uni-     | Invernesshire     | Tynemouth        |
| versities         | Kidderminster     | Wakefield        |
| Elgin and Nairn   | Kilkenny city     | Wallingford      |
| Ennis             | Knarborough       | Walsall          |
| Fife              | Leith             | Warrington       |
| Forfarshire       | Linlithgow        | Wexford          |
| Frome             | Malmesbury        | Wick             |
| Gateshead         |                   | Wilton           |

Forty constituencies have each given one vote to the Bill, their other vote being neutral on the last division:—

|                 |                  |                     |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Bradford        | Lancashire N. E. | Queen's co.         |
| Cork co.        | Leicester North  | Reading             |
| Cork city       | Leicester South  | Rutland             |
| Devon North     | Limerick city    | Scarborough         |
| Devon South     | Lincoln          | Somerset Mid        |
| Dover           | Londonderry co.  | Southampton         |
| Dublin co.      | Marylebone       | Staffordshire North |
| Essex West      | Mayo             | Stoke-on-Trent      |
| Hants North     | Meath            | Suffolk East        |
| Hants South     | Merthyr Tydvil   | Tamworth            |
| Hereford        | Newark           | Tipperary           |
| Huntingdonshire | Newcastle-u-Lyme | Waterford           |
| Kent Mid        | Notts South      | Wigan               |
| King's co.      |                  |                     |

Forty-nine constituencies have given one vote for and one against the Bill, being forty-eight votes on each side:

|                 |                   |                |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Bedford         | Hackney           | Southwark      |
| Bristol         | Ipswich           | Stroud         |
| Bury St. Ed.    | Londonderry co.   | Sunderland     |
| Carlisle        | Newcastle-on-Tyne | Surrey East    |
| Chester         | Northampton N.    | Surrey West    |
| Colchester      | Northampton S.    | Sussex         |
| Coventry        | Northampton       | Tiverton       |
| Dublin city     | Northumberland S. | Tyrone         |
| Dundee          | Nottingham        | Warwick city   |
| Durham city     | Oldham            | Westminster    |
| Durham North    | Plymouth          | Weymouth       |
| Durham South    | Queen's County    | Wilts North    |
| Exeter          | Reading           | Wolverhampton  |
| Glamorgan       | Roscommon         | Worcester East |
| Gloucester East | Salisbury         | Worcester West |
| Grantham        | Somerset West     | York           |
| Halifax         |                   |                |

We see that 98 constituencies give full and clear votes for the Bill, and 40 give clear, though not full, votes for it, so that 138 constituencies are clearly ranged on the side of the Bill.

Counting tellers and pairs in the three divisions of 1871, 1872, and 1873, there were—

|                     | FOR THE BILL. |       |       | AGAINST. |       |       | ABSENT. |       |       |     |     |
|---------------------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
|                     | 1871.         | 1872. | 1873. | 1871.    | 1872. | 1873. | 1871.   | 1872. | 1873. |     |     |
| English members ... | 102           | 112   | 121   | ...      | 166   | 191   | 180     | ...   | 197   | 160 | 165 |
| Welsh .....         | 6             | 4     | 3     | ...      | 7     | 9     | 11      | ...   | 17    | 17  | 13  |
| Scotch .....        | 25            | 25    | 26    | ...      | 13    | 14    | 15      | ...   | 22    | 21  | 19  |
| Irish .....         | 18            | 22    | 22    | ...      | 34    | 28    | 33      | ...   | 53    | 55  | 50  |

Your Committee regret to record the loss by death of two of their Parliamentary supporters, namely, Col. French, who sat for Roscommon, and Mr. Robertson for Berwickshire. Mr. Robertson was raised to the Peerage a few days before his death, and the seat thus vacated was filled by Mr. Miller, who is understood to be favourable to the claim. The views of the successor to the seat of Roscommon are not known.

Sixteen Members who voted against the Bill have been removed from the House of Commons since the division in April last, five by death, the others from various causes. Of the

seats thus vacated, seven, namely :—Greenwich, Dundee, Richmond, Gloucester, Dover, Bath, and Hull, have been filled by the following Members who have declared themselves favourable to Women's Suffrage: Mr. Yeaman, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Wait, Lord Grey de Wilton, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Boord, and Col. Pease. As these Members supply the places of others who voted against the Bill, the gain is equal to 14 votes in a division. The views of the gentlemen who have been elected for other places vacated by opponents are doubtful or unknown. No Member who voted for the Bill has been replaced by an avowed opponent. The net result of the Parliamentary changes that have taken place since the division in April last, is largely in favour of the measure.

A Bill was introduced in the House of Commons last Session by Mr. Trevelyan, member for the Border Burghs, for the extension of the household franchise qualification to counties "and otherwise to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people." The professed object of this Bill was to give votes to agricultural labourers. Mr. Jacob Bright placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons an amendment in committee on this Bill, the effect of which would be to give the franchise in counties to women householders as well as to agricultural labourer householders.

As the Bill did not get into Committee, Mr. Jacob Bright's amendment was not considered, but its being placed on the notice paper proves that the Parliamentary supporters of the removal of the electoral disabilities of women do not intend to allow the question of the extension of the franchise in any direction to be discussed apart from the claims of women to representative government. Should the supporters of the County Franchise Bill in its original form reject the proposed amendment, they will have to employ in resisting the claims of one set of householders in counties to the electoral franchise, the arguments which they will have to refute in urging the claims of another set.

The speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Forster seem to indicate an intention on the part of the Government

to support the claim urged by Mr. Trevelyan, although the demand for that measure has been neither so long continued nor so pressing as that for Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill. But the re-opening of the question of electoral reform offers an opportunity which may serve for the settlement of the question of the representation of women. The right of women to the municipal franchise was established by an amendment on a Bill which dealt with the conditions of the municipal franchise generally. It may be that the right of women to the Parliamentary franchise may be established by similar means, should Parliament attempt to revise the Reform Act of 1867 by extending the application of the principle of household suffrage beyond its present limits.

During the Session of 1873 there were presented to the House of Commons 919 petitions, signed by 329,206 persons, in favour of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill. This is the largest number of petitioners for any one object during the Session. No petitions were presented against the Bill. There is no other measure supported by numerous petitions against which counter petitions have not been presented. We are therefore justified in believing that the absence of petitions against Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill indicates the absence of any strong feeling of opposition to the measure throughout the country, and in urging this consideration on the Legislature as a reason for speedily satisfying the demand for it, which these petitions prove. Twenty-three of the petitions were from municipal corporations, under their corporate seal—namely, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Wrexham, Hartlepool, Batley, Scarborough, Wigton, Glastonbury, Leicester, Middlesburgh, Dover, Hanley, Plymouth, Neath, Dumfries, Rochdale, Bath, Dunbar, Aberdeen, Stranraer, Manchester, Selkirk, Dumbarton. The Local Boards of West Hartlepool, Crewe, Inderwell, Ilkeston, Bradford, Manchester, Blaenavon, Wellingborough, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Dresden, and Ruskington, also petitioned in favour of the measure. These bodies have practical experience in the working of Women's Suffrage in their own elections, and are therefore entitled to speak with authority in the matter.

The petitions sent through the agency of the Manchester Society and its friends, were 208 in number, with 120,556 signatures. The petitions from Manchester and Salford received 68,878 signatures. In 1872 the total numbers were 142 petitions with 79,030, and in 1871, 120 with 45,251 signatures. Directly Parliament opened, last session, Mr. Jacob Bright presented a petition for the Bill from 10,000 women of Manchester, and Mr. Cawley presented another from 10,000 women of Salford. Your Committee would strongly urge upon all their friends the necessity for renewed and increased petitioning, in order to strengthen the hands of their Parliamentary supporters.

In the beginning of the year, your Committee prepared Memorials to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, which were signed by upwards of 11,000 women in all parts of the country. It was not sought to obtain a large number of signatures in any one locality, but to obtain signatures from a large number of places, in order to make the demonstration truly national. Your Committee acknowledge with thanks the valuable cooperation of the Central and other Committees in this object.

The Memorials were as follow :—

To the Right Hon. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the undersigned Women, from various districts of the United Kingdom—

Respectfully sheweth—

That the basis of representation in this country being a household or property qualification, as well for imperial as for local government, it is anomalous and unjust that the franchise annexed to such qualification should when the same is possessed by a woman become lapsed or suspended as regards imperial government, while no such disability exists in relation to local government.

That the imperial vote is of much more importance to women than the local vote, not only because the burdens of imperial taxation are heavier than those imposed by local authority, but also because in local government both sexes are treated absolutely alike, being dealt with as rate-payers, and not as men and women; while the imperial parliament deals with them in a different manner. It makes one set of laws for men and another for women, and thus in various important particulars women obtain much less than justice under legal and social arrangements.

That your Memorialists have noticed the result of the extension of the franchise in legislation with regard to other portions of the people, and have observed that the middle classes and the working classes have been consulted more assiduously and that their interests have been better cared for than was the case before they became possessed of electoral power, and your Memorialists believe that the same results would follow in regard to women after the removal of the disability which now precludes them from voting in the election of Members of Parliament.

Your Memorialists hold that the legal inequalities from which women suffer are greater and more grievous than those which were borne by other classes of the community before these obtained political power. Women have to complain of want of the means of education; want of liberty to engage in honourable and lucrative professions; want of opportunities of earning the means of subsistence; want of security for the possession of their property—their tenure being forfeited by marriage; want of right to the guardianship of their children—the rights of mothers being, according to the ruling of the judges, *nil*, even after the death of the father; want of sufficient protection to their persons from violence and illtreatment. These and other grievances and hardships, directly arising out of the existing state of the law, afford instances of the misgovernment which has been exercised towards women; and your Memorialists represent that the only security for good government, either for women or men, is that the governed shall be consulted in electing the Government and making the laws.

That the returns which have been made respecting the exercise of the municipal franchise prove that the number of men and women who vote in municipal elections bears a just proportion to the number of each on the register. Therefore there is every reason to believe that the same rule would hold good in Parliamentary elections, and that the existing disability imposes an injurious restriction on large numbers of duly qualified women, who, but for this legal bar, would as freely and peaceably exercise their electoral rights in Parliamentary as they now do in municipal elections.

That the personal intervention of women in public elections is a practice sanctioned by ancient law, by immemorial usage, and by recent legislation in regard to municipal and school board elections, and that the alteration lately made in the manner of conducting such elections takes away any excuse for the withholding of electoral rights from women which could be founded on the neglect of the Legislature to ensure such conditions of peace and order as would enable them to record their votes with security.

That the sanction given by the Administration of which you are the head to the principle that women ought to share in the government of the country, by supporting the extension of the municipal franchise, and by granting both the franchise in the election of, and the right of sitting at, School Boards to women, leads them to hope that the same Administration will support the proposal to remove the last remaining electoral disability of women—the only electoral disability imposed by British law on any class of citizens not under legal incapacity to exercise other civil rights.

Wherefore your Memorialists pray that you, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, will give your support to the Bill now before the House of Commons, entitled, "A Bill to Remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women."

To the Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M.P.

The Memorial of the undersigned Women of various districts in the United Kingdom—

Respectfully sheweth—

That the basis of representation in this country being a household or property qualification as well for imperial as for local government, it is anomalous and unjust that the franchise annexed to such qualification should, when the same is possessed by a woman, become lapsed or suspended as regards imperial government, while no such disability exists in relation to local government.

That the aforesaid disability, by depriving a considerable portion of the property, the industry, and the intelligence of the country of all direct representation, is injurious both to the persons excluded and to the nation.

That the Representation of the People Act, 1867, has been described by yourself and others of high authority, as an Act by which the Legislature gave, and intended to give the franchise to every householder rated to the relief of the poor. But this description cannot now be

termed accurate, inasmuch as by the ruling of the judges in the Court of Common Pleas in 1868, about one-seventh of the householders in every borough were adjudged to be out of the pale of representation, although they paid rates equally with the rest, and were subjected to the personal obligations imposed by the ratepaying clauses, for which the vote conferred by other clauses of the Act was confessedly offered as an equivalent.

That in virtue of this decision large numbers of householders and ratepayers in every district were excluded from the franchise. In Bath there were 1,408, being one-quarter of the ratepayers of the city; in Birmingham, about 6,000; in Bradford, 3,436; in Manchester, upwards of 9,000; in Nottingham, 2,031; in Salford, 3,328; in York, 1,191, and a proportionate number in other places.

That your Memorialists gratefully recognise the services you have rendered to the cause of just and constitutional representation by speaking in the House of Commons, in 1866, in favour of giving votes to women having the property qualification, and by voting in favour of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill. This support has greatly encouraged their efforts, and strengthened their hands in pressing their claim on public attention and on the consideration of the House of Commons.

Your Memorialists pray that you will further aid the cause of just representation by giving to the Bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women the weight of your advocacy when next it shall be brought before the House of Commons, and your support as leader of the Conservative party in influencing votes in its favour. They respectfully suggest that by taking such a course you would assist in completing, in a truly constitutional manner, that great and beneficent measure of reform based on household suffrage, with which your name must ever be associated in the annals of the country.

The Memorial to Mr. Gladstone was forwarded by Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P. Mr. Gore Langton, M.P., kindly undertook the presentation of the Memorial to Mr. Disraeli, who appointed an interview for the purpose of receiving it. The right honourable gentleman subsequently returned the following reply.

"Dear Gore Langton,—I was much honoured by receiving from your hands the Memorial signed by 11,000 women of England, among them some illustrious names, thanking me for my services in attempting to abolish the anomaly that the Parliamentary franchise attached to a household or property qualification, when possessed by a woman, should not be exercised, though in all matters of local government, when similarly qualified, she exercises that right. As I believe this anomaly to be injurious to the best interests of the country, I trust to see it removed by the wisdom of Parliament.—Yours sincerely,

"B. DISRAELI."

Your Committee began their labours last year with the organisation of a series of district meetings in Manchester and Salford, held in the Town Halls of Salford, Broughton, Ard-

wick, Chorlton, and Hulme. Meetings have been also held in Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Hanley, Longton, and Newcastle-under-Lyme. These meetings have been crowded and enthusiastic, and petitions have been carried usually at all of them, without a dissentient voice.

When the season became too far advanced for ordinary public meetings, your committee determined to institute a series of summer and autumn lectures at places of fashionable resort, and they have pleasure in reporting that the experiment has been attended with a gratifying measure of success. Miss Becker has lectured in seventeen places, namely: Blackpool, Lytham, Morecambe, Windermere, Ambleside, Keswick, Matlock Bridge, Buxton, Chester, Carnarvon, Bangor, Rhyl, Llandudno, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Redcar, Scarborough, and Southport. Mrs. Algernon Kingsford lectured at Oswestry. By means of these lectures the subject has been brought under the special notice of many hundreds of persons, collected from all parts of the country. The lecture was in every case received with eager attention, and although no formal vote or expression of assent to the views advanced was asked, the manifestations of approval were such as to make it clear that the sense of the meeting was distinctly in favour of the principle. The contributions which have been given for the special purpose of the lectures, together with the receipts, have sufficed to cover all expenses, so that the cost has not trenched on the general funds of the society; while the support which has been gained for the principle cannot fail to find expression, sooner or later, in the subscription list and in increased efforts in promoting the cause.

Your committee have pleasure in reporting that the sale of the *Women's Suffrage Journal* has increased by 1,500 copies monthly since the corresponding period of last year. They ask their friends to aid in its further circulation, as an effective method of spreading information and promoting the advance of the movement.

Your Committee desire here to place on record their deep sense of the loss which the friends of women's suffrage, and

the country at large, have sustained in the sudden and premature death of their first Parliamentary champion, Mr. John Stuart Mill. They also note with regret the death of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, whose industrious researches into Parliamentary history, and able arguments on behalf of the ancient right of women to the franchise, have served so important a part in sustaining the claim on constitutional and historical grounds.

In concluding their report your Committee congratulate their friends on the greatly increased strength and activity which has been manifested in various parts of the country, in connection with this and kindred societies for the enfranchisement of women. They trust that they may receive a continuance of the support through which the work of the past has been accomplished, and that new and increased subscriptions during the coming year may enable them to afford adequate support to their Parliamentary leaders in their labours next session. From the present position of questions relating to the representation of the people, there is reason to hope that if a vigorous, determined, and united effort now be made to press the subject on the consideration of the Legislature, the next great measure dealing with Parliamentary reform may either be preceded by, or may include, provisions for the removal of the electoral disabilities of women.



## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Society, held in the MAYOR'S PARLOUR, TOWN HALL,  
MANCHESTER, December 3rd, 1873.

THOMAS THOMASSON, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Report of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer read the Statement of Accounts.

Resolution I.—Moved by Dr. Pankhurst, seconded by Rev. T. Gasquoine, supported by Mr. Charley, M.P.:

That the Report and Statement of Accounts just read be adopted, and printed for circulation under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Resolution II.—Moved by Dr. J. Watts, seconded by Miss Becker:

That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby rendered to Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Eastwick, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Sergeant Sherlock, the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, Mr. Fawcett, Sir J. Trelawney, and the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, for introducing and supporting the Women's Disabilities Bill, also to the Members of the House of Commons who voted or paired in its favour in the division on the second reading of the measure on April 30, 1873, and this meeting respectfully requests Mr. Jacob Bright and his coadjutors to take steps for the re-introduction of the Bill at an early period of the forthcoming session.

Resolution III.—Moved by J. Crook, Esq., seconded by Miss Wilson:

That the following persons be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:—Jacob Bright, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Jacob Bright, Miss Becker, Mrs. Butler, Thomas Chorlton, Esq., Rev. B. Glover, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. R. R. Moore, Dr. Pankhurst, Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Thos. Thomasson, Esq., Mrs. J. P. Thomasson, Miss Alice Wilson.

Resolution IV.—Moved by Rev. S. A. Steinthal, seconded by Rev. B. Glover:

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor of Manchester for allowing the Society the use of the Town Hall, and to Thomas Thomasson, Esq., for presiding on the present occasion.



S. ALFRED STEINTHAL

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

From November 1st, 1872, to October 31st, 1873.

Dr.

|                                     | £      | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| To Balance .....                    | 912    | 14 | 1  |
| „ Donations and Subscriptions ..... | 1,325  | 19 | 2  |
| „ <i>Journal</i> account.....£140   | 3      | 4  |    |
| „ Postage for ditto .....           | 27     | 9  | 2  |
| „ Receipts for Lectures.....        | 167    | 12 | 6  |
| „ Leaflets and Sundries.....        | 74     | 4  | 4  |
| „ Bank Interest .....               | 5      | 14 | 11 |
| „                                   | 13     | 6  | 9  |
|                                     | <hr/>  |    |    |
|                                     | £2,499 | 11 | 9  |

Cr.

|  | £      | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| By Salaries, Office Expenditure, Postages, &c..... | 546    | 3  | 3  |
| „ Public Meetings .....                            | 437    | 17 | 9  |
| „ Printing.....                                    | 446    | 19 | 8  |
| „ Stationery .....                                 | 44     | 15 | 9  |
| „ Reporting .....                                  | 17     | 6  | 6  |
| „ Office Furniture .....                           | 6      | 4  | 9  |
| „ Advertising .....                                | 38     | 16 | 9  |
| „ Canvassing .....                                 | 156    | 7  | 9  |
| „ Rent .....                                       | 30     | 0  | 0  |
| „ Gas and Coal .....                               | 5      | 12 | 8  |
| „ Treasurer's Expenses .....                       | 2      | 10 | 0  |
| „ Balance .....                                    | 766    | 16 | 11 |
|  | <hr/>  |    |    |
|  | £2,499 | 11 | 9  |

Audited and found correct,

LOUIS BORCHARDT, M.D.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF LECTURE FUND,  
DURING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER, 1873.

Dr.

|                       | £     | s. | d. |
|-----------------------|-------|----|----|
| Donations.....        | 3     | 11 | 3  |
| Receipts at Lectures— | 1     | 11 | 6  |
| Blackpool .....       | 1     | 1  | 9  |
| Lytham .....          | 3     | 3  | 9  |
| Morecambe .....       | 4     | 2  | 0  |
| Windermere .....      | 2     | 10 | 0  |
| Ambleside... ..       | 11    | 4  | 0  |
| Buxton .....          | 1     | 16 | 6  |
| Matlock Bridge .....  | 4     | 11 | 10 |
| Chester .....         | 2     | 11 | 3  |
| Carnarvon.....        | 2     | 3  | 3  |
| Bangor .....          | 2     | 1  | 6  |
| Rhyl .....            | 8     | 5  | 6  |
| Llandudno .....       | 2     | 6  | 9  |
| Saltburn .....        | 2     | 11 | 4  |
| Redcar .....          | 8     | 4  | 0  |
| Scarborough .....     | 10    | 1  | 0  |
| Southport.....        | 2     | 8  | 0  |
| Oswestry .....        |       |    |    |
|                       | <hr/> |    |    |
|                       | 74    | 5  | 2  |
|                       | <hr/> |    |    |
|                       | £166  | 9  | 10 |

Cr.

|   | £     | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| Hire of Rooms, Printing, Advertising, &c., 18 | 65    | 15 | 0  |
| Lectures .....                                | 77    | 3  | 7  |
| Travelling and Hotel Expenses incurred in     | 17    | 11 | 3  |
| arranging and delivering the Lectures.....    |       |    |    |
| Balance .....                                 |       |    |    |
|   | <hr/> |    |    |
|   | £166  | 9  | 10 |

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,  
1872—1873.

|  | £   | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| A Lover of Justice...                      | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| Alpha (Lecture Fund) ...                   | 50  | 0  | 0  |
| A Friend from Alderley, per Mrs. Greg ...  | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| Omega ...                                  | 1   | 1  | 0  |
| A Friend to Justice ...                    | 1   | 1  | 0  |
| Two Friends, per Miss Hargreaves ...       | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| M. B. ...                                  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| A White Slave, and another Irishwoman ...  | 0   | 7  | 6  |
| G. B. ...                                  | 0   | 7  | 6  |
| A Friend ...                               | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| S. J. ...                                  | 0   | 2  | 6  |
| J. H. S. ...                               | 0   | 2  | 6  |
| A Young Friend ...                         | 0   | 1  | 6  |
| Argles, Mr. C. D. ...                      | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Ashworth, Mrs. John ...                    | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Atkinson, Mr. Joseph ...                   | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Appleton, Mr. L. ...                       | 0   | 10 | 6  |
| Atkinson, Miss ...                         | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| Atkinson, Miss Maria ...                   | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| Addison, Mrs. (Preston) ...                | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| Allan, Mr. W. ...                          | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| Addison, Mrs., (Chathill) ...              | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| Adams, Mr. J. B. ...                       | 0   | 2  | 0  |
| Ames, Mrs, collected by ...                | 0   | 7  | 0  |
| Blackburn, Mrs. ...                        | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| Bright, Mrs. Jacob... ...                  | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| Browne, Mrs. S. W. ...                     | 9   | 0  | 0  |
| Boucherett, Miss Jessie ...                | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| Bostock, Miss... ...                       | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| Birch, Mr. W., junr. ...                   | 3   | 3  | 0  |
| Behrens, Mrs. ...                          | 2   | 2  | 0  |
| Buchan, Countess Dowager... ...            | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Bowman, Mrs. Chas. (for 1872 and 1873) ... | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Briggs, Miss M. J. ...                     | 1   | 1  | 0  |
| Bedlington, Mr. R. ...                     | 1   | 1  | 0  |
| Biggs, Mr. Henry ...                       | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Browne, Miss Annie ...                     | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Bonus, Mrs. ...                            | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Bowling, Miss L. A. ...                    | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Bowring, Lady ...                          | 1   | 0  | 0  |

|   |     |    |   |
|---|-----|----|---|
| Buchan, Mrs. (1873 and 1874) ...                          | £1  | 0  | 0 |
| Brankston, Mrs. ...                                       | 0   | 10 | 6 |
| Black, Rev. J. ...  | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Bingham, Mrs. ...   | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Box, Mr. Alfred ...                                       | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Birrell, Miss C. E. S. ...                                | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Bevington, Mrs. A. ...                                    | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Briant, Mr. J. ...  | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Borchardt, Miss Malvina ...                               | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Blumer, Mr. J. G....                                      | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Brown, Miss ...   | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Bleackley, Mrs. ...                                       | 0   | 3  | 0 |
| Blackburn, Miss B. ...                                    | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Briggs, Mr. J. ...  | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Bramley, Mr. ...  | 0   | 1  | 0 |
| Bramley, Mrs. ...   | 0   | 1  | 0 |
| Bramley, Miss ...   | 0   | 1  | 0 |
| Bramley, Miss L. E. ...                                   | 0   | 1  | 0 |
| Bramley, Miss A. F. ...                                   | 0   | 1  | 0 |
| Banks, Mr. F., collected by... ...                        | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Crawshay, Mrs. ...  | 100 | 0  | 0 |
| Crook, Mr. and Mrs. J. ...                                | 10  | 0  | 0 |
| Collins, Mrs. (5 years) ...                               | 5   | 0  | 0 |
| Colling, Miss E. ...                                      | 3   | 0  | 0 |
| Cooke, Mrs. I. B. ...                                     | 2   | 2  | 0 |
| Callender, Mr. W. R. ...                                  | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Clark, Mrs. Helen Bright ...                              | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Cowell-Stepney, representatives of the late Mr. W. F. ... | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Carlake, Mrs. ...   | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| Crippen, Rev. J. G. ...                                   | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Carryer, Mr. J. Y....                                     | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Corney, Miss ...  | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Coppock, Mrs....  | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Cheetham, Miss M. E....                                   | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Collimore, Mrs. ...                                       | 0   | 3  | 0 |
| Cholmeley, Rev. C. H....                                  | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Cosens, Mrs. ...  | 0   | 1  | 6 |
| Chaplin, collected by Rev. A. ...                         | 0   | 12 | 6 |
| Clark, Mrs., collected by ...                             | 0   | 12 | 0 |
| Dewes, Rev. Alfred, D.D. ...                              | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Dale, Mr. Thos. ...                                       | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Dolby, Mr. ...  | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Dick, Miss ...  | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| Dehersant, Mrs. ...                                       | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Daniell, Mrs. ...   | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Donkin, Mrs. ...  | 0   | 8  | 6 |
| Drewry, Miss E. ...                                       | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Drewry, Mrs. W. H. ...                                    | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Dawson, Mrs. ...  | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Dwyer, Mr. P. ...   | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Dunkin, Miss ...  | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Dixon, Mrs. ...   | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Dobson, Mr., collected by ...                             | 0   | 7  | 0 |
| Edmondson, Mr. J. ...                                     | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Every, Mr. J....  | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Eastwood, Mrs. ...  | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| Evans, Miss M. A. ...                                     | 0   | 2  | 6 |

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Farrer, Mr. Alderman ... ..          | £1 0 0 |
| Fryer, Mr. Alfred ... ..             | 1 0 0  |
| Fisher, Mr. Edwin... ..              | 0 5 0  |
| Fox, Miss B. J. ... ..               | 0 5 0  |
| Fuller, Mrs. ... ..                  | 0 5 0  |
| Freeston, Rev. J. ... ..             | 0 12 6 |
| Freeston, Mrs. ... ..                | 0 2 6  |
|                                      |        |
| Gould, Miss S. C. ... ..             | 2 0 0  |
| Gaddum, Mrs. H. ... ..               | 2 0 0  |
| Gregory, Mrs. Makdougall ... ..      | 1 1 0  |
| Gregson, Mrs. ... ..                 | 1 1 0  |
| Gwynne, Mrs. ... ..                  | 1 1 0  |
| Garton, Mrs. ... ..                  | 1 1 0  |
| Grange, Miss Grace Leigh ... ..      | 1 0 0  |
| Gammage, Dr. ... ..                  | 1 0 0  |
| Gay, Mrs. ... ..                     | 0 10 6 |
| Grece, Mrs. ... ..                   | 0 10 0 |
| Grece, Mr. Clair J. ... ..           | 0 10 0 |
| Greenbank, Mr. T. K. ... ..          | 0 10 0 |
| Gasquoine, Rev. T. ... ..            | 0 5 0  |
| Gerard, Miss Helen C. ... ..         | 0 5 0  |
| Green, Mrs. ... ..                   | 0 5 0  |
| Goouch, Miss ... ..                  | 0 5 0  |
| Griffiths, Mrs. Thos. ... ..         | 0 5 0  |
| Gurney, Miss Amy ... ..              | 0 2 6  |
|                                      |        |
| Haslam, Mrs. Wm. (Bolton) ... ..     | 25 0 0 |
| Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. Wm....      | 20 0 0 |
| Humble, Miss... ..                   | 10 0 0 |
| Hall, Miss Rose ... ..               | 5 5 0  |
| Harcourt, Mr. A. Vernon (3 years)    | 3 0 0  |
| Hanrott, Mrs. P. A. ... ..           | 2 2 0  |
| Hunter, Mrs. Stephenson ... ..       | 2 2 0  |
| Hart, Mr. H. G. ... ..               | 2 0 0  |
| Hume, Dr. ... ..                     | 1 5 0  |
| Hetherington, Mrs. ... ..            | 1 3 6  |
| Hulme, Mr. Thos. ... ..              | 1 1 0  |
| Hamilton, Mrs. ... ..                | 1 1 0  |
| Holland, Mrs. Chas. ... ..           | 1 1 0  |
| Hickes, Miss. Frances ... ..         | 1 0 0  |
| Hoskins, Mr. J. ... ..               | 0 10 6 |
| Hardcastle, Mr. F. ... ..            | 0 10 0 |
| Hughes, Miss. A. F. ... ..           | 0 10 0 |
| Haslam, Mrs. W. (Tunbridge) ... ..   | 0 5 0  |
| Hill, Mr. James ... ..               | 0 5 0  |
| Hume-Rothery, Mrs. ... ..            | 0 5 0  |
| Haslam, Mrs. F. W. ... ..            | 0 5 0  |
| Haddock, Mrs. ... ..                 | 0 2 6  |
| Halliday, Mrs. ... ..                | 0 2 6  |
| Howden, Mr. ... ..                   | 0 2 6  |
| Hanning, Miss Jessie ... ..          | 0 2 6  |
| Hindle, Mrs. ... ..                  | 0 2 6  |
| Hopps, Rev. J. Page ... ..           | 0 2 6  |
| Head, Mrs. ... ..                    | 0 2 6  |
| Hargreaves, Miss ... ..              | 0 2 6  |
| Hill, Miss S. ... ..                 | 0 2 0  |
| Hardiman, Mr. ... ..                 | 0 2 0  |
| Hall, Miss Rose, collected by ... .. | 0 10 0 |

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Ireland, Mr. A. (3 years) ... ..     | £3 3 0  |
|                                      |         |
| Jennings, Mr. W. ... ..              | 0 2 0   |
| Jesper, Miss ... ..                  | 0 2 0   |
| Jacob, Miss, collected by ... ..     | 0 10 6  |
|                                      |         |
| King, Mrs. E. M. ... ..              | 1 1 0   |
| Knott, Miss E. A. ... ..             | 1 1 0   |
| Knox, Hon. Mrs. ... ..               | 1 0 0   |
| Knott, Miss ... ..                   | 1 0 0   |
| Kenderdine, Mrs. ... ..              | 0 10 0  |
| Kingsford, Mrs. Algernon ... ..      | 0 10 0  |
| Kitchener, Mr. F. E. ... ..          | 0 5 0   |
| Kitchener, Mrs. F. E. ... ..         | 0 5 0   |
| Kilmister, Mrs. Martha ... ..        | 0 5 0   |
| Kell, Rev. E. ... ..                 | 0 2 6   |
|                                      |         |
| Langton, Lady Anna Gore ... ..       | 10 0 0  |
| Long, Mrs. ... ..                    | 5 0 0   |
| Lee, Mr. W. ... ..                   | 2 2 0   |
| Lewis, Mrs. J. D. ... ..             | 2 0 0   |
| Lister, Mrs. ... ..                  | 1 1 0   |
| Lucas, Mrs. ... ..                   | 1 1 0   |
| Lawson, Sir W., Bt., M.P. ... ..     | 1 1 0   |
| Lytton, Lady ... ..                  | 1 0 0   |
| Lindsay, Mrs. Thos. ... ..           | 1 0 0   |
| Leighton, Mr. A. (for 1872 and 1873) | 1 0 0   |
| Leake, Mr. J., junr. ... ..          | 0 10 6  |
| Leaf, Miss Julia ... ..              | 0 10 0  |
| Livens, Mrs. ... ..                  | 0 5 0   |
| Lascaridi, Mr. P. T. ... ..          | 0 5 0   |
| Lloyd, Mr. John ... ..               | 0 5 0   |
| Liddell, Hon. Mrs. Thomas ... ..     | 0 5 0   |
| Lupton, Miss H. ... ..               | 0 5 0   |
|                                      |         |
| Mellor, Mrs. J. P. ... ..            | 100 0 0 |
| Mason, Mr. Hugh ... ..               | 10 10 0 |
| Mather, Mr. W. ... ..                | 2 2 0   |
| Middlesborough, the Mayor of ... ..  | 2 0 0   |
| M'Culloch, Mrs. ... ..               | 2 6 0   |
| M'Kinnel, Mrs. ... ..                | 2 0 0   |
| M'Teynham, Mrs. ... ..               | 1 1 0   |
| Measham, Mr. H. ... ..               | 1 1 0   |
| Milne, Mr. J. D. ... ..              | 1 0 0   |
| Muirhead, Dr. H. ... ..              | 1 0 0   |
| Muir, Mrs. ... ..                    | 1 0 0   |
| Mills, Miss H. ... ..                | 0 10 6  |
| Murray, Mrs. ... ..                  | 0 10 0  |
| Marshall, Mr. F. E. ... ..           | 0 10 0  |
| Mulligan, Miss ... ..                | 0 10 0  |
| Merryweather, Miss ... ..            | 0 10 0  |
| Moore, Mrs. R. R. ... ..             | 0 10 0  |
| Marshall, Miss ... ..                | 0 10 0  |
| Mylne, Mrs. ... ..                   | 0 5 0   |
| Meeke, Mrs. ... ..                   | 0 5 0   |
| Miall, Miss S. F. ... ..             | 0 5 0   |
| Massey, Mrs. ... ..                  | 0 5 0   |
| McKerrow, Mrs. ... ..                | 0 2 0   |
| Martin, Miss ... ..                  | 0 1 0   |

|   |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|
| Newman, Professor F. W. ... ..            | £2 | 0  | 0 |
| Nicol, Mr. H. ... ..                      | 1  | 11 | 6 |
| Nutt, Mr. Geo. (1872 and 1873) ... ..     | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Nicol, Miss ... ..                        | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| Nevill, Mrs. ... ..                       | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Nicholson, Miss ... ..                    | 0  | 1  | 4 |
| New, Miss Edith, collected by ... ..      | 0  | 5  | 6 |
| Ord, Mrs. ... ..                          | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Oxley, the Misses ... ..                  | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Pochin, Mr. and Mrs. ... ..               | 50 | 0  | 0 |
| Praed, Miss ... ..                        | 4  | 0  | 0 |
| Palmer, Mr. J. Hinde, M.P. ... ..         | 2  | 2  | 0 |
| Payre, Major-General Sir Arthur P. ... .. | 2  | 2  | 0 |
| Potter, Mr. T. B., M.P. ... ..            | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Pennington, Mr. Rooke ... ..              | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Peiser, Mr. J. ... ..                     | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Paterson, Mr. J. ... ..                   | 0  | 7  | 6 |
| Pollard, Miss ... ..                      | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Porter, Miss M. E. ... ..                 | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Plimsaul, Mrs. ... ..                     | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Pearce, Mrs. ... ..                       | 0  | 2  | 6 |
| Prideaux, Mrs. ... ..                     | 0  | 2  | 0 |
| Quinn, Rev. Campbell ... ..               | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Rigbye, Miss Harriette ... ..             | 10 | 0  | 0 |
| Roberts, Mrs. ... ..                      | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Rhoades, Mr. J. ... ..                    | 1  | 5  | 0 |
| Rae, Mr. W. F. (1872, and 1873) ... ..    | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Richards, Mr. E. M. ... ..                | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Roberts, Mr. J. F. ... ..                 | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Ryley, Mrs. ... ..                        | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Robinson, Mrs. ... ..                     | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Rossetti, Mr. W. M. ... ..                | 0  | 10 | 6 |
| Roberts, Mrs. ... ..                      | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| Richardson, Mr. G. ... ..                 | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Steinthal, Mr. H. M. ... ..               | 25 | 5  | 0 |
| Samuelson, Mr. H. B., M.P. ... ..         | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| Steinthal, Rev. S. A. ... ..              | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| Shore, Miss A. S. ... ..                  | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Stephens, Mr. H. C. ... ..                | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Stuart, Mr. J. ... ..                     | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Scott, Mr. J. ... ..                      | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Smith, Misses S. and H. ... ..            | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Sharman, Mrs. N. Pearce ... ..            | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Skerry, Mrs. ... ..                       | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Sharman Crawford, Miss ... ..             | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Sims, Mrs. George ... ..                  | 0  | 14 | 6 |
| Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. R. ... ..         | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| Stuart, Miss ... ..                       | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| Simmons, Miss A. ... ..                   | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| Senior, Mr. George ... ..                 | 0  | 7  | 6 |
| Sutcliffe, Mrs. S. B. ... ..              | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Seel, Miss J. C. ... ..                   | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Seel, Miss Bessie ... ..                  | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Shaw, Miss Margaret ... ..                | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| Southall, Misses ... ..                   | 0  | 5  | 0 |

|  |     |    |   |
|--|-----|----|---|
| Smith, Mr. H. F. ... ..                    | £0  | 2  | 6 |
| Smith, Mrs. ... ..                         | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Stephens, Miss Guilielma ... ..            | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Sawyer, Mrs. ... ..                        | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Scott, Mrs. ... ..                         | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Sharpe, Mr. F. ... ..                      | 0   | 1  | 6 |
| Sawyer, Mrs, collected by ... ..           | 1   | 13 | 9 |
| Thomasson, Mr. Thos. ... ..                | 130 | 0  | 0 |
| Thomasson, Mr. and Mrs. J.P. ... ..        | 50  | 0  | 0 |
| Todd, Mrs. (Chester) ... ..                | 10  | 0  | 0 |
| Todd, Miss E. A. ... ..                    | 5   | 0  | 0 |
| Todd, Miss L. ... ..                       | 5   | 0  | 0 |
| Trevelyan, Mr. A. ... ..                   | 2   | 0  | 0 |
| Thomson, Miss Dora (1872, and 1873) ... .. | 2   | 0  | 0 |
| Taylor, Mrs. Thos. ... ..                  | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Taylor, Mrs. Henry ... ..                  | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Tennent, Lady Emerson ... ..               | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Tewson, Mrs. ... ..                        | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| Thomas, Miss R. ... ..                     | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| Turle, Miss ... ..                         | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Turle, Miss S. A. ... ..                   | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Tootal, Miss ... ..                        | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Todd, Mrs. (Leeds) ... ..                  | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Thomas, Mrs. ... ..                        | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Thomas, Mrs. W., collected by ... ..       | 0   | 6  | 6 |
| Whitworth, Mr. B. ... ..                   | 100 | 0  | 0 |
| Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Thorold ... ..          | 10  | 0  | 0 |
| Winkworth, Mrs. ... ..                     | 5   | 0  | 0 |
| Williams, Mrs. (Wishaw) ... ..             | 5   | 0  | 0 |
| Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. ... ..          | 2   | 10 | 0 |
| Withers, Mrs. W. ... ..                    | 2   | 2  | 0 |
| Wood, Mrs. Townshend ... ..                | 2   | 0  | 0 |
| Wood, Mrs. Travers ... ..                  | 1   | 10 | 0 |
| Winder, Mrs. Robert ... ..                 | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Woollard, Mr. Edwin ... ..                 | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Waters, Mr. T. B. ... ..                   | 1   | 1  | 0 |
| Walker, Mr. J.W. ... ..                    | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| Walton, Mrs. ... ..                        | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| Weiss, Mrs. C. ... ..                      | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| Whitehead, Mrs. ... ..                     | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| Winks, Mr. A. F. ... ..                    | 0   | 10 | 6 |
| Webb, Mr. Alfred ... ..                    | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Williams, Mrs. W. J. ... ..                | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Worthington, Mr. A. M. ... ..              | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| Wells, Miss Sophia ... ..                  | 0   | 6  | 0 |
| Watts, Mrs. Alfred ... ..                  | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Wilson, Mr. Charles ... ..                 | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Whitehead, Miss Frances A. ... ..          | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Woodhead, Mrs. ... ..                      | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Woodhead, Miss Lucy ... ..                 | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Woodhead, Mr. H. ... ..                    | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Wilson, Miss Alice ... ..                  | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Worthington, Rev. A. W. ... ..             | 0   | 5  | 0 |
| Webster, Mr. ... ..                        | 0   | 4  | 8 |
| Woodhead, Mrs. ... ..                      | 0   | 2  | 6 |
| Wade, Miss ... ..                          | 0   | 1  | 0 |
| Yates, Mrs. R. V. ... ..                   | 2   | 0  | 0 |
| Yeadley, Mr. ... ..                        | 0   | 2  | 6 |

THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1872—1873 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED SINCE THE ACCOUNTS WERE MADE UP.

|                                       | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Sir Thos. Bazley, Bart., M.P. ... ..  | 5 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Philip Goldschmidt ... ..         | 5 | 0  | 0  |
| Miss Edith Brooke... ..               | 5 | 0  | 0  |
| Mrs. Wm. Grey ... ..                  | 2 | 2  | 0  |
| Mrs. Long ... ..                      | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Dr. W. B. Hodgson ... ..              | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. W. Price ... ..                   | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| H. Taythes, Morganwg Gwenhiddm ... .. | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| R. W. ... ..                          | 1 | 1  | 0  |
| Rev. Dr. McKerrow ... ..              | 1 | 1  | 0  |
| Miss Ramsbottom ... ..                | 1 | 1  | 0  |
| Mr. W. Lawson ... ..                  | 1 | 1  | 0  |
| Dr. Samelson ... ..                   | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| Mrs. Abel Heywood ... ..              | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| A Friend... ..                        | 0 | 5  | 0  |
| Miss Whitelegge ... ..                | 0 | 5  | 0  |
| Miss F. A. Trevor... ..               | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| Mr. E. S. R. Trevor ... ..            | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| Miss Mary Trevor... ..                | 0 | 2  | 0  |
| Miss Smith ... ..                     | 0 | 1  | 0  |
| Mrs. Brine ... ..                     | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| Collected by Mrs. Geo. Sims ... ..    | 0 | 10 | 0  |



PETITIONS IN FAVOUR OF WOMEN SUFFRAGE  
PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT DURING THE  
SESSION OF 1873.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

*February 11.*

The Earl of KIMBERLEY presented a petition from inhabitants of Sandwich, &c., for removal of electoral disabilities of women.

*February 17.*

The Marquis of RIPON presented a petition from Huddersfield in favour of the removal of the electoral disabilities of women.

*February 24.*

Petitions in favour of the removal of the electoral disabilities of women were presented by the Marquis of RIPON, from the inhabitants of Boston, Lincolnshire; by Lord ROSEBERRY (2), from inhabitants and chairman of a public meeting at Dalkeith; also by Lord MONSON, from Lincoln, Lanark, and Canterbury, with similar prayers.

*March 3.*

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented a petition of the inhabitants of Highbury, Islington, and Holloway, praying for a measure to remove the electoral disabilities of women. The noble Lord did not agree with the prayer of the petition.

*March 6.*

Lord MONSON presented a petition from Great Grimsby in favour of removal of the electoral disabilities of women; and the Earl of ELLESMERE, from Chorlton-on-Medlock, with a similar prayer.

*March 10.*

Lord ROMILLY presented a petition from Haverfordwest in favour of removing the electoral disabilities of women.

*March 13.*

Petitions were also presented by the Duke of BEDFORD, from a meeting at Bedford, praying for the removal of electoral disabilities of women; also by Lord LEIGH, from Birmingham, with similar prayer.

March 17.

Petitions were presented by Lord SKELMERSDALE from Leicester, in favour of the Bill to Remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women.

March 24.

Petitions were presented by Lord DERBY from Bolton, Salford, and King's Lynn, in favour of removal of the electoral disabilities affecting women.

March 25.

Lord DE TABLEY presented petitions in favour of removing the electoral disabilities of women, from a meeting at Lyme Regis, Dorset, and Yeovil, Somerset.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The petitions marked ¶ have the addresses of some or all of the petitioners affixed.

The petitions marked § are signed officially.

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES BILL.—IN FAVOUR.

|          |   |        |
|----------|---|--------|
| § Feb 7. | Inhabitants of NEATH, in public meeting assembled; David Bevan, chairman ( <i>Mr. Dillwyn</i> ) ... ..                    | 1      |
| § —      | — POOLE, in public meeting assembled; George Curtis, chairman ( <i>Mr. Arthur Guest</i> ) ... ..                          | 1      |
| § —      | — WARRINGTON, in the county of Lancaster, in public meeting assembled; E. Needham, chairman ( <i>Mr. Rylands</i> ) ... .. | 1      |
| § —      | — CARMARTHEN, in public meeting assembled; W. Warren, mayor, chairman ( <i>Sir John Stepney</i> ) ... ..                  | 1      |
| § —      | — CARDIFF, in public meeting assembled; Richard Cory, chairman ( <i>Col. Stuart</i> ) ... ..                              | 1      |
| ¶ 10.    | — Women of LEEK ( <i>Sir Ed. Buller</i> ) ... ..  | 402    |
| ¶ —      | — — — — — ( <i>Sir Ed. Buller</i> ) ... ..  | 325    |
| ¶ —      | — CHELSEA ( <i>Sir Henry Hoare</i> ) ... ..   | 2,300  |
| § —      | — ABERDEEN, in public meeting assembled; Robert Urquhart, chairman ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> ) ... ..                            | 1      |
| § —      | — DEAL, in public meeting assembled; Ed. Brown, chairman ( <i>Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen</i> ) ... ..                        | 1      |
| § —      | — DUBLIN, in public meeting assembled; A. P. Phayre, knight, major general, chairman ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..            | Seal 1 |
| § —      | — WESTMINSTER ( <i>Mr. William Smith</i> ) ... ..   | 2,914  |
| § —      | — SANDOWN, Isle of Wight, in public meeting assembled; A. W. Bartlett, chairman ... ..                                    | 1      |
| ¶ 11.    | — Women of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 10,131 |
| ¶ —      | — MACCLESFIELD ( <i>Mr. Chadwick</i> ) ... ..   | 174    |
| ¶ —      | — LONDON ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ... ..   | 1,671  |
| ¶ —      | — POOLE ( <i>Mr. Arthur Guest</i> ) ... ..  | 62     |
| § —      | — WITNEY, in public meeting assembled; Wm. Verney, chairman ( <i>Mr. Henley</i> ) ... ..                                  | 1      |
| § —      | — SANDWICH, in public meeting assembled; G. Cottew, chairman ( <i>Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen</i> ) ... ..                    | 1      |
| ¶ —      | — LAMBETH ( <i>Mr. M'Arthur</i> ) ... ..  | 2,088  |
| § 12.    | — DEWSBURY, in meeting assembled; John Bates, mayor, chairman ( <i>Mr. Serjeant Simon</i> ) ... ..                        | 1      |

|            |  |       |
|------------|--|-------|
| ¶ Feb. 13. | Inhabitants Women of MANCHESTER (Mr. Birley)   | 1,741 |
| § —        | CANTERBURY, in public meeting assembled; James Joyce, chairman (Captain Brinckman) ... ..                          | 1     |
| § —        | AYR, in public meeting assembled; H. Gray, Chairman (Mr. Crawford) ...   | 1     |
| § —        | STOCKTON-ON-TEES, in public meeting assembled; John Taylor, chairman (Mr. Dodds) ... ..                            | 1     |
| § —        | WINDSOR and EATON (Mr. Eykyn) ...  | 92    |
| § —        | BEITH, in public meeting assembled; W. F. Love, chairman (Mr. Finnie) ...  | 1     |
| § —        | GREENOCK, in public meeting assembled; James Morton, president (Mr. Grieve)  | 1     |
| § — 14.    | HALFAX, in public meeting assembled; T. Wayman, chairman (Mr. Akroyd) ...  | 1     |
| § —        | LAURENCEKIRK, in public meeting assembled; William Alexander, chairman (Sir George Balfour) ... ..                 | 1     |
| § —        | BILLINGSHURST, in the county of Sussex, in public meeting assembled; John F. Kennard, chairman (Col. Barttelot)... | 1     |
| ¶ —        | LUTON, in the county of Bedford (Mr. Bassett) ... ..   | 203   |
| —          | Women of LUTON, in the county of Bedford (Mr. Bassett) ... ..  | 249   |
| § — 17.    | LEEK, in public meeting assembled; Wm. Sugden, chairman (Sir C. Adderley)  | 1     |
| § —        | MONTROSE, in public meeting assembled; Alex. Lyall, chairman (Mr. Baxter)  | 1     |
| ¶ —        | WESTON-SUPER-MARE, (Mr. Richd. Bright)   | 99    |
| ¶ —        | MARYLEBONE (Sir Thomas Chambers) ...   | 2,244 |
| ¶ —        | — (Sir Thomas Chambers) ...  | 2,232 |
| § —        | SALFORD, in public meeting assembled; John R. M'Kerrow, chairman (Mr. Charley) ... ..                              | 1     |
| § —        | WINDSOR, in public meeting assembled; Edward Hale, chairman (Mr. Eykyn)  | 1     |
| § —        | BOLTON-LE-MOORS, in public meeting assembled; Henry Lee, chairman (Col. Gray) ... ..                               | 1     |
| § —        | BELFAST, in public meeting assembled; William Johnston, chairman (Mr. William Johnston) ... ..                     | 1     |
| § —        | HUDDERSFIELD, in public meeting assembled; Joseph Woodhead, chairman (Mr. Leatham) ... ..                          | 1     |
| § — 18.    | BROUGHTON, in public meeting assembled; J. Farrer, chairman (Mr. Cawley) ...                                       | 1     |
| § —        | ROTHESAY, in public meeting assembled; Peter Macfarlane, chairman (Mr. Chas. Dalrymple) ... ..                     | 1     |
| § —        | ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, in public meeting assembled; A. E. Reyner, chairman (Mr. Mellor) ... ..                         | 1     |

|            |   |       |
|------------|---|-------|
| § Feb. 18. | Inhabitants of BIRMINGHAM, in public meeting assembled; George Dixon, chairman (Mr. Muntz) ... ..       | 1     |
| § —        | DUNDEE, in public meeting assembled; Robert Anstruther, chairman (Sir John Ogilvy) ... ..               | 1     |
| § —        | HACKNEY, in public meeting assembled; M. Taylor, chairman (Mr. Taylor) ...                              | 1     |
| ¶ — 19.    | MANCHESTER, (Sir Thomas Bazley) ...   | 5,249 |
| ¶ —        | Women of MANCHESTER (Sir Thomas Bazley) ... ..  | 1,095 |
| § —        | CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, in public meeting assembled; Robert Whitworth, chairman (Sir Thomas Bazley) ... .. | 1     |
| § —        | HULME, in public meeting assembled; R. M. Pankhurst, chairman (Mr. Jacob Bright) ... ..                 | 1     |
| ¶ —        | STOCKPORT (Mr. John Smith) ... ..   | 300   |
| ¶ —        | Women of STOCKPORT (Mr. Tipping) ...  | 248   |
| § — 20.    | HELENSBURGH, in public meeting assembled; John Crambe, chairman (Mr. Archibald Ewing) ... ..            | 1     |
| ¶ —        | WOOLWICH and CHARLTON (Mr. William Ewart Gladstone) ... ..  | 800   |
| ¶ —        | Women of WOOLWICH and CHARLTON (Mr. William Ewart Gladstone) ... ..                                     | 1,600 |
| § —        | DALKEITH, in public meeting assembled; Alexander Mitchell, chairman (Sir Alexander Maitland) ... ..     | 1     |
| § —        | LONGTON, in public meeting assembled; John Yates Carryer, chairman (Mr. Roden) ... ..                   | 1     |
| § — 21.    | ARDWICK, in public meeting assembled; J. Bennett, chairman (Mr. Birley) ...                             | 1     |
| § —        | COLERAINE, in public meeting assembled; (name illegible) chairman (Sir Hervey Bruce) ... ..             | 1     |
| ¶ —        | CHELSEA (Sir Charles Dilke) ... ..  | 2,579 |
| ¶ —        | Saint Philip's, BRISTOL (Mr. Kirkman Hodgson) ... ..  | 664   |
| § —        | DUNGANNON, in public meeting assembled; Charles L. Morrell, chairman (Colonel Knox) ... ..              | 1     |
| § —        | FORRES, in public meeting assembled; Peter Taylor, provost (Mr. Mackintosh) ... ..                      | 1     |
| § —        | INVERNESS, in public meeting assembled; John Mackenzie, chairman (Mr. Mackintosh) ... ..                | 1     |
| § —        | LANARK, in public meeting assembled; Wm. Brown, chairman (Mr. Merry)...                                 | 1     |
| —          | MONK CONISTON and HAWKSHEAD (Mr. Frederick Stanley) ... ..  | 82    |
| § —        | WIMBORNE, in the county of Dorset, in public meeting assembled; Daniel Ballam, chairman (Mr. Sturt) ... | 1     |

|   |          |  |        |
|---|----------|--|--------|
| § | Feb. 21. | Inhabitants of BATH, in public meeting assembled; John Hulbert, chairman<br>( <i>Sir William Tite</i> ) ... ..         | 1      |
| § | — 24. —  | BRECHIN, in public meeting assembled; James Smith, chairman ( <i>Mr. Baxter</i> )                                      | 1      |
| — | —        | BARNSLEY ( <i>Mr. Henry Beaumont</i> ) ... ..  | 50     |
| § | —        | BOSTON, in public meeting assembled; Edis Everitt, chairman ( <i>Mr. Collins</i> )                                     | 1      |
| — | —        | EAST LINTON ( <i>Lord Elcho</i> ) ... ..   | 83     |
| — | —        | TRANENT ( <i>Lord Elcho</i> ) ... ..   | 60     |
| § | —        | STRANRAER, in public meeting assembled; David Guthrie, chairman ( <i>The Lord Advocate</i> ) ... ..                    | 1      |
| § | —        | PONTYPOOL, in public meeting assembled; Thomas Thomas, D.D., chairman ( <i>Mr. Octavius Morgan</i> ) ... ..            | 1      |
| § | —        | LINCOLN, in public meeting assembled; Charles Akrell, chairman ( <i>Mr. Seely</i> )                                    | 1      |
| § | —        | MAIDENHEAD ( <i>Mr. Walter</i> ) ... ..  | 145    |
| § | — 25. —  | DARLINGTON, in the county of Durham, in public meeting assembled; J. H. Bell, chairman ( <i>Mr. Backhouse</i> ) ... .. | 1      |
| — | —        | SALTFORD ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 59     |
| — | —        | WESTON-SUPER-MARE ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> )  | 37     |
| — | —        | NEWTON SAINT LOE ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> )   | 113    |
| — | —        | SALTFORD ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 65     |
| — | —        | NEWTON SAINT LOE ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> )   | 89     |
| — | —        | WESTON-SUPER-MARE ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> )  | 73     |
| — | —        | SALTFORD ( <i>Mr. Charley</i> ) ... ..   | 3,022  |
| — | —        | PENDLETON ( <i>Mr. Charley</i> ) ... ..  | 1,116  |
| — | —        | SOUTHPORT ( <i>Mr. Cross</i> ) ... ..  | 2      |
| — | —        | EAST PECKHAM, in the county of Kent<br>( <i>Mr. Dyke</i> ) ... ..  | 163    |
| — | —        | EDINBURGH ( <i>Mr. Miller</i> ) ... ..   | 1,020  |
| § | —        | Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of DEWSBURY,<br>in the county of York ( <i>Mr. Serjeant Simon</i> ) ... ..              | Seal 2 |
| § | —        | Inhabitants of BEDFORD, in public meeting assembled; James Howard, chairman<br>( <i>Mr. Whitbread</i> ) ... ..         | 1      |
| — | — 26. —  | LEVEN and KENNOWAY, in the county of<br>Fife ( <i>Sir Robert Anstruther</i> ) ... ..                                   | 119    |
| — | —        | MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..  | 770    |
| — | —        | — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..   | 366    |
| — | —        | — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..   | 1,476  |
| — | —        | Women of SALTFORD, ( <i>Mr. Cawley</i> ) ... ..  | 10,212 |
| § | —        | CARRICKFERGUS, in public meeting assembled; M. R. Dalway, chairman ( <i>Mr. Dalway</i> ) ... ..                        | 1      |
| § | —        | ARMAGH, in public meeting assembled; ( <i>name illegible</i> ) chairman ( <i>Mr. Vance</i> )                           | 1      |
| § | — 27. —  | ARBROATH, in public meeting assembled; James Muir, chairman ( <i>Mr. James Barclay</i> ) ... ..                        | 1      |
| — | —        | HADDINGTON ( <i>Sir Henry Ferguson Davie</i> )   | 273    |
| — | —        | PONTYPOOL ( <i>Mr. Octavius Morgan</i> ) ... ..  | 328    |

|      |        |  |        |
|------|--------|--|--------|
| Feb. | 28.    | Inhabitants of MARKINCH, in the county<br>of Fife ( <i>Sir Robert Anstruther</i> ) ... ..                                | 38     |
| —    | —      | MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..  | 460    |
| —    | —      | LAMBETH ( <i>Mr. M'Arthur</i> ) ... ..   | 2,500  |
| —    | —      | TUNBRIDGE ( <i>Sir Charles Mills</i> ) ... ..  | 78     |
| —    | —      | MAIDSTONE, in public meeting assembled;<br>( <i>name illegible</i> ) chairman ( <i>Mr. Whatman</i> )                     | 1      |
| Mar. | 3.     | DOLLAR ( <i>Mr. Adam</i> ) ... ..  | 312    |
| —    | —      | LOUGHBOROUGH ( <i>Mr. Clowes</i> ) ... ..  | 85     |
| —    | —      | NEATH ( <i>Mr. Dillwyn</i> ) ... ..  | 192    |
| §    | —      | SANDBACH, in public meeting assembled;<br>John Latham, chairman ( <i>Mr. Wilbraham Egerton</i> ) ... ..                  | 1      |
| §    | —      | KING'S LYNN, in public meeting assembled; B. T. Birch, chairman ( <i>Lord Claud John Hamilton</i> ) ... ..               | 1      |
| §    | —      | HAVERFORDWEST, in public meeting assembled; G. Phillips, chairman ( <i>Lord Kensington</i> ) ... ..                      | 1      |
| —    | —      | DALKEITH ( <i>Mr. M'Lagan</i> ) ... ..   | 340    |
| —    | —      | MEATH ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 203    |
| —    | —      | DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 302    |
| —    | —      | FINSBURY ( <i>Mr. W. M. Torrens</i> ) ... ..   | 1,775  |
| —    | —      | STREET, in the county of Somerset  | 457    |
| —    | — 4. — | MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..   | 380    |
| —    | —      | — ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..  | 651    |
| —    | —      | — ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..  | 256    |
| —    | —      | — ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..  | 222    |
| —    | —      | — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..   | 412    |
| —    | —      | EALING, in public meeting assembled;<br>Edward Webster, chairman ( <i>Viscount Enfield</i> ) ... ..                      | 1      |
| —    | —      | NAIRN, in public meeting assembled;<br>Wm. Leslie, provost ( <i>Mr. Mackintosh</i> )                                     | 1      |
| —    | — 5. — | LESLIE, in the county of Fife ( <i>Sir Robert Anstruther</i> ) ... ..  | 32     |
| —    | —      | DARLINGTON ( <i>Mr. Backhouse</i> ) ... ..   | 2,351  |
| —    | —      | MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..  | 415    |
| §    | —      | CONGLETON, in public meeting assembled;<br>James Pearson, chairman ( <i>Mr. Wm. Egerton</i> ) ... ..                     | 1      |
| §    | —      | ISLINGTON and other places, in public<br>meeting assembled; T. Binney, LL.D.,<br>chairman ( <i>Mr. Lusk</i> ) ... ..     | 1      |
| —    | — 6. — | Women of DARLINGTON ( <i>Mr. Backhouse</i> ) ... ..  | 829    |
| —    | —      | MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..   | 356    |
| —    | —      | — ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..  | 308    |
| —    | —      | — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..   | 202    |
| §    | —      | HASTINGS and SAINT LEONARDS, in public<br>meeting assembled; E. Bell, chair-<br>man ( <i>Mr. Thomas Brassey</i> ) ... .. | 1      |
| —    | —      | COMBE DOWN, in the county of Somerset<br>( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 107    |
| §    | —      | Town Commissioners of WEST HARTLEPOOL<br>( <i>Mr. Jackson</i> ) ... ..   | Seal 1 |



|   |   |        |
|---|---|--------|
| § | Mar. 6. Inhabitants of DAVENTRY in public meeting assembled; P. O. Hillman chairman ( <i>Sir Rainald Knightley</i> ) ...    | 1      |
| § | — Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of HUDDERSFIELD ( <i>Mr. Leatham</i> ) ...   | Seal 1 |
| ¶ | — Inhabitants of LOCHGILPHEAD ( <i>Mar. of Lorne</i> ) ...  | 64     |
| § | — EDINBURGH, in public meeting assembled; J. Cowan, chairman ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...                                     | 1      |
| ¶ | — FINSBURY ( <i>Mr. W. M. Torrens</i> ) ...   | 2,459  |
| § | — TOBERMOY, in public meeting assembled; J. M. Murray, chairman ...   | 1      |
| ¶ | 7. — SOUTHPORT ( <i>Mr. Cross</i> ) ...   | 51     |
| ¶ | — BATH ( <i>Mr. Donald Dalrymple</i> ) ...  | 602    |
| ¶ | — READING ( <i>Sir Francis Goldsmid</i> ) ...   | 288    |
| ¶ | — Saint Philip's, BRISTOL ( <i>Mr. Kirkman Hodgson</i> ) ...  | 989    |
| § | — DUNOON, in the county of Argyle, in public meeting assembled; John Thomson, chairman ( <i>Marquis of Lorne</i> ) ...      | 1      |
| § | — CAMPBELTOWN, in public meeting assembled; John Beith, chairman ( <i>Marquis of Lorne</i> ) ...                            | 1      |
| § | — Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of WREXHAM, in council assembled ( <i>Mr. O. Morgan</i> ) ...                              | Seal 1 |
| ¶ | — Inhabitants of DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...  | 400    |
| § | — DUBLIN, in public meeting assembled; James W. Mackay, Lord Mayor, chairman ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...                         | 1      |
| § | — Members of the Local Board of CREWE ( <i>Major Tollemache</i> ) ...   | Seal 4 |
| § | — Inhabitants of PETERBOROUGH, in public meeting assembled; Benjamin Taylor, chairman ( <i>Mr. William Wells</i> ) ...      | 1      |
| § | 10. Municipal Corporation of HARTLEPOOL; Thos. Beek town clerk ( <i>Mr. Jackson</i> ) ...                                   | Seal 1 |
| § | — Inhabitants of PEMBROKE, in public meeting assembled; F. J. Clew, chairman ( <i>Mr. Meyrick</i> ) ...                     | 1      |
| § | — Local Board of Inderwell, in the county of York; D. W. Stephens, chairman; W. Jefferson, clerk ( <i>Mr. Milbank</i> ) ... | 2      |
| § | — Inhabitants of COLDSTREAM, in public meeting assembled; John Dickson, chairman ( <i>Mr. Robertson</i> ) ...               | 1      |
| — | — MOUSWALD, in the county of Dumfries ( <i>Major Walker</i> ) ...   | 84     |
| ¶ | — MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ...   | 250    |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ...  | 222    |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ...  | 226    |
| ¶ | — Women of MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thos. Bazley</i> ) ...   | 425    |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ...   | 350    |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ...   | 408    |
| ¶ | — MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ...  | 144    |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ...   | 249    |
| § | — Members of the Local Board of ILKESTON, in the county of Derby ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ...                            | Seal 7 |

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|---|---|--------|
| ¶ | Mar. 10. Inhabitants of NORWICH ( <i>Mr. Colman</i> ) ...   | 411    |
| — | — INVERARY and Neighbourhood ( <i>Mr. Craufurd</i> ) ...  | 82     |
| ¶ | — LOCHGILPHEAD ( <i>Mr. Craufurd</i> ) ...  | 55     |
| § | — Women of BATH ( <i>Mr. Donald Dalrymple</i> ) ...   | 964    |
| § | — Corporation of BATLEY, in the county of York ( <i>Mr. Serjeant Simon</i> ) ...  | Seal 2 |
| ¶ | — Inhabitants of WESTMINSTER ( <i>Mr. William Smith</i> ) ...   | 2,694  |
| ¶ | — SOUTHPORT ( <i>Mr. Turner</i> ) ...   | 50     |
| ¶ | 18. — MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ...  | 318    |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ...   | 257    |
| ¶ | — MACCLESFIELD ( <i>Mr. Brocklehurst</i> ) ...  | 104    |
| § | — Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of SCARBOROUGH; J. J. P. Moody, town clerk ( <i>Mr. Dent</i> ) ...                             | Seal 1 |
| — | — Inhabitants of SHERBOURNE ( <i>Mr. Floyer</i> ) ...   | 48     |
| — | — Clergy of the Rural Deanery of HURST PIERPOINT, in the county of Sussex ( <i>Mr. Gathorne Hardy</i> ) ...                     | 16     |
| § | — Inhabitants of STAMFORD, in meeting assembled; John Francis Peasgood, chairman ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> ) ...                    | 1      |
| § | — NEWPORT, in the county of Monmouth, in public meeting assembled; Nelson Hewertson, chairman ( <i>Sir J. Ramsden</i> ) ...     | 1      |
| — | — CHESTERFIELD ( <i>Mr. Sturt</i> ) ...   | 23     |
| — | — WEST MIDDLESEX ...  | 1,004  |
| ¶ | 17. — STOURBRIDGE ( <i>Mr. Amphlett</i> ) ...   | 11     |
| — | — NEWCASTLETOWN ( <i>Marquis of Bowmont</i> ) ...   | 168    |
| — | — YORK ( <i>Mr. Leeman</i> ) ...  | 27     |
| § | — Magistrates and Town Council of WIGTOWN; Thomas Murray, provost ( <i>The Lord Advocate</i> ) ...                              | 1      |
| § | — Inhabitants of BRISTOL and CLIFTON, in public meeting assembled; John Percival, chairman ( <i>Mr. Morley</i> ) ...            | 1      |
| — | 20. — LEIGHTON BUZZARD, ( <i>Mr. Bassett</i> ) ...  | 58     |
| § | — LEIGHTON BUZZARD, in public meeting assembled; Joseph Glaisyer, chairman ( <i>Mr. Bassett</i> ) ...                           | 1      |
| ¶ | — MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ...   | 182    |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ...  | 127    |
| — | — CHELSEA ( <i>Sir Charles Dilke</i> ) ...  | 3,014  |
| — | — Women Ratepayers of ELGIN ( <i>Mr. Grant Duff</i> ) ...   | 21     |
| § | — Inhabitants of BRADFORD, in public meeting assembled; Edward Priestman, chairman ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) ...           | 1      |
| ¶ | — Members of the Congregation of the Free Christian Church, NEW SWINDON, in the County of Wilts ( <i>Sir Daniel Gooch</i> ) ... | 27     |
| § | — Inhabitants of BRIDPORT, in public meeting assembled; Thomas Beach, mayor, chairman ( <i>Mr. Mitchell</i> ) ...               | 1      |
| ¶ | — BRISTOL and CLIFTON ( <i>Mr. Morley</i> ) ...   | 607    |

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| § | Mar. 20. Inhabitants of YEOVIL, in public meeting assembled; Samel Rolls, chairman ( <i>Mr. Neville-Grenville</i> ) ... ..                   | 1      |
| § | Members of the WICK and PULTNEYTOWN Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association; George M. Sutherland, president ( <i>Mr. Pender</i> ) ... .. | 1      |
| ¶ | 21. Inhabitants of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..   | 797    |
| ¶ | — — — — — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..   | 404    |
| — | Members of the Local Board of BRADFORD ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 9      |
| ¶ | Women of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 1,212  |
| § | Members of the Town Council of GLASTONBURY ( <i>Mr. Paget</i> ) ... ..   | Seal 1 |
| — | Mayor, Alderman, and Burgesses of LEICESTER ( <i>Mr. Taylor</i> ) ... ..   | Seal 1 |
| — | Members of the Local Board of BLAENAVON ( <i>Mr. Octavius Morgan</i> ) ... ..  | 12     |
| § | 24. Members of the Municipal Corporation of MIDDLESBOROUGH ( <i>Mr. Bolckow</i> ) ... ..   | Seal 1 |
| § | Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of DOVER ( <i>Major Dickson</i> ) ... ..  | Seal 2 |
| — | Inhabitants of TODMORDEN ( <i>Mr. Algn. Egerton</i> ) ... ..   | 48     |
| ¶ | — BRISTOL ( <i>Mr. Kirkman Hodgson</i> ) ... ..  | 849    |
| ¶ | — DEAL ( <i>Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen</i> ) ... ..   | 174    |
| § | Members of the Local Board of WELLINGBOROUGH ( <i>Mr. Ward Hunt</i> ) ... ..   | Seal 1 |
| § | — Municipal Corporation of Hanley ( <i>Mr. Melly</i> ) ... ..  | Seal 1 |
| — | Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of PLYMOUTH ( <i>Mr. Morrison</i> ) ... ..  | Seal 1 |
| — | Inhabitants of CARMARTHEN, ( <i>Sir Jn. Stepney</i> ) ... ..   | 188    |
| ¶ | 25. — Women of MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thos. Bazley</i> ) ... ..   | 890    |
| ¶ | — MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..   | 582    |
| ¶ | — BOLTON and Neighbourhood ( <i>Colonel Gray</i> ) ... ..  | 1,010  |
| — | Members of the Local Board of SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD ( <i>Mr. Mundella</i> ) ... ..  | Seal.  |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of MARYLEBONE ... ..   | 2,258  |
| ¶ | 26. MARY JANE COLLINS and others ( <i>Mr. Biddulph</i> ) ... ..  | 48     |
| ¶ | WILLIAM BANTON and others ( <i>Mr. Biddulph</i> ) ... ..   | 48     |
| ¶ | Women of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..   | 430    |
| ¶ | — — — — — ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 759    |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 234    |
| — | — KEYNSHAM ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 61     |
| — | — — — — — ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 86     |
| ¶ | — BATH ( <i>Mr. Donald Dalrymple</i> ) ... ..  | 218    |
| — | Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of NEATH, in the county of GLAMORGAN ( <i>Mr. Dillwyn</i> )... ..   | Seal 1 |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of BOLTON ( <i>Mr. Hick</i> ) ... ..   | 16     |
| — | Women of BOLTON ( <i>Mr. Hick</i> ) ... ..   | 18     |
| — | ELIZABETH LONG and others ( <i>Mr. Leigh</i> ) ... ..  | 41     |
| ¶ | Women of ABERDARE ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> ) ... ..  | 10     |
| ¶ | MATILDA DUTHIE and others ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> ) ... ..  | 15     |
| ¶ | CATHERINE HUGHES and others ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> ) ... ..  | 48     |
| ¶ | 27. Women of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..   | 332    |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of EDINBURGH ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ... ..   | 1,172  |

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|---|---|-------|
|   | Mar. 28. Inhabitants of LAMBETH ( <i>Sir James Lawrence</i> ) ... ..  | 2,242 |
| — | — CARPERBY ( <i>Mr. Milbank</i> ) ... ..  | 48    |
| § | 31. — STRATHMIGLO, in the county of Fife, in public meeting assembled; signed by the chairman ( <i>Sir Robert Anstruther</i> ) ... .. | 1     |
| § | Members of a Meeting of Women and others held in the North Ward, LEEDS; Jane Burniston ( <i>Mr. Baines</i> ) ... ..                   | 1     |
| § | Inhabitants of BRECHIN, in public meeting assembled; William Middleton, chairman ( <i>Mr. Baxter</i> ) ... ..                         | 1     |
| ¶ | — MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..  | 212   |
| ¶ | — — — — — ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..   | 208   |
| — | CHURCH STRETTON, in the county of Salop ( <i>Colonel Corbett</i> ) ... ..   | 28    |
| ¶ | — PECKHAM ( <i>Sir James Lawrence</i> ) ... ..  | 50    |
| — | WHITHORN, in the county of Wigton ( <i>The Lord Advocate</i> ) ... ..   | 138   |
| ¶ | — PECKHAM ( <i>Mr. M'Arthur</i> ) ... ..  | 50    |
| ¶ | — BELFAST ( <i>Mr. M'Clure</i> ) ... ..   | 48    |
| ¶ | — MARYLEBONE ( <i>Mr. Morley</i> ) ... ..   | 1,380 |
| — | Fellows of Colleges and Graduates of the University of OXFORD ( <i>Mr. Mowbray</i> ) ... ..   | 17    |
| — | Inhabitants of BARNARD CASTLE ( <i>Mr. Pease</i> ) ... ..   | 27    |
| — | — KILDARE ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 64    |
| — | — DRUMREE ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 34    |
| — | — GALWAY ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 119   |
| — | — DUNSHAUGHLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 40    |
| — | — NAVAN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 36    |
| — | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 1,006 |
| § | — WEXFORD, in meeting assembled; Ann J. Robertson, president ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 1     |
| ¶ | MARGARET FORDE, 110, Brunswick Street, Dublin ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 1     |
| — | Members of the Reform Club, HEYWOOD ( <i>Mr. Bayley-Potter</i> ) ... ..   | 48    |
| — | Inhabitants of HARROW ... ..  | 17    |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ... ..   | 1,005 |
| — | — KELLS ... ..  | 55    |
| — | — WATERFORD ... ..  | 31    |
| — | — DUNDRUM ... ..  | 56    |
| — | — DROGHEDA ... ..   | 41    |
| — | — CORK ... ..   | 40    |
| — | — KATHERINE KEOGH ... ..  | 1     |
| § | April 1. Inhabitants of GLASGOW, in public meeting assembled; James Stewart, chairman ( <i>Mr. Anderson</i> )... ..                   | 1     |
| — | — BATH ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 239   |
| § | — GRANGEMOUTH, in public meeting assembled; Samuel Crupples, chairman ( <i>Admiral Erskine</i> ) ... ..                               | 1     |
| ¶ | — WESTMINSTER ( <i>Captain Grosvenor</i> ) ... ..   | 1,748 |
| § | — BLACKLEY, in public meeting assembled; Joseph Freeston, chairman ( <i>Mr. John Henry</i> ) ... ..                                   | 1     |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..  | 1,026 |

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|---|--|--------|
| ¶ | April 1. Inhabitants of LUCAN ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..  | 63     |
| ¶ | — LIMERICK ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..   | 203    |
| — | ALICE BROOKS, 25, Lower Camden Street,<br>Dublin ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..   | 1      |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of HACKNEY ( <i>Mr. Holms</i> )... ..  | 563    |
| § | Provost, Magistrates, and others, DUMFRIES<br>( <i>Mr. Jardine</i> ) ... ..  | Seal 1 |
| — | Members of the Liberal Club, PADIHAM ( <i>Mr.<br/>Kay-Shuttleworth</i> ) ... ..  | 50     |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of FINSBURY ( <i>Mr. Lusk</i> ) ... ..   | 2,445  |
| ¶ | — ATHERTON ( <i>Mr. Melly</i> ) ... ..   | 396    |
| — | Attendants at a public meeting held at<br>STOCKWELL, David M. Thomas, chair-<br>man ( <i>Mr. M<sup>r</sup>Arthur</i> ) ... ..    | 1      |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of BIRMINGHAM ( <i>Mr. Muntz</i> ) ... ..  | 3,313  |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 1,020  |
| — | — DUNBOYNE ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 22     |
| — | — ATHLONE ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 32     |
| — | — LONGFORD ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 32     |
| — | — MONAGHAN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 40     |
| — | — ROSCOMMON ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 36     |
| ¶ | — MAYNOOTH ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 50     |
| — | C. D. ROBERTSON, Blackrock ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 1      |
| — | Corporation of ROCHDALE ( <i>Mr. Bayley-Potter</i> )   | Seal 1 |
| — | Inhabitants of LIVERPOOL ( <i>Mr. Rathbone</i> ) ... ..  | 201    |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Mr. Torr</i> )... ..  | 201    |
| — | — KENLEY, in the county of Surrey ( <i>Mr.<br/>Watney</i> ) ... ..   | 9      |
| § | — GIRVAN, in the county of Ayr, in public<br>meeting assembled; W. Greenwood,<br>chairman ( <i>Sir David Wedderburn</i> ) ... .. | 1      |
| § | — WALLINGFORD, in the county of Berks, in<br>public meeting assembled; John<br>Dodd, chairman ( <i>Mr. Wells</i> ) ... ..        | 1      |
| ¶ | 2 — MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..  | 590    |
| ¶ | Women inhabitants of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Jacob<br/>Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 386    |
| ¶ | — — — — ( <i>Mr. Jacob<br/>Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 1,307  |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of PORTISHEAD ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> )  | 50     |
| ¶ | — BATH ( <i>Mr. Donald Dalrymple</i> ) ... ..  | 465    |
| § | — PAISLEY, in public meeting assembled;<br>James Arthur, chairman ( <i>Mr. Crum-<br/>Ewing</i> ) ... ..                          | 1      |
| — | — COCKERMOUTH, in the county of Cumber-<br>land ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) ... ..   | 69     |
| — | — CHESTER ( <i>Mr. Norman Grosvenor</i> ) ... ..   | 25     |
| — | EMILY M <sup>r</sup> NALLY, 76, Charlmont Street, Dublin<br>( <i>Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton</i> ) ... ..                             | 1      |
| — | CATHERINE M <sup>r</sup> LOUGHLIN, 132, Francis Street,<br>Dublin ( <i>Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton</i> ) ... ..                       | 1      |
| — | CATHERINE BRERETON, 13, Inns Quay, Dublin<br>( <i>Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton</i> ) ... ..  | 1      |
| — | Inhabitants of BLACKROCK ( <i>Mr. Ion Trant<br/>Hamilton</i> ) ... ..  | 105    |
| ¶ | — PHIBSBOROUGH ( <i>Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton</i> )   | 76     |

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| ¶ | April 2. Inhabitants of BLACKROCK ( <i>Mr. Ion Trant<br/>Hamilton</i> ) ... ..  | 110    |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton</i> ) ... ..   | 1,007  |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton</i> ) ... ..  | 417    |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton</i> ) ... ..  | 303    |
| ¶ | — RATHDOWNEY ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> )... ..   | 102    |
| ¶ | — MEATH ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..   | 106    |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..  | 510    |
| — | SARA J. BUTLER, 25, South Ann Street, Dublin<br>( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..   | 1      |
| § | Inhabitants of EDINBURGH, in public meeting<br>assembled; James Cowan, lord pro-<br>vost ( <i>Mr. M<sup>r</sup>Laren</i> ) ... .. | 1      |
| ¶ | WILLIAM KERSHAW and others ( <i>Mr. Philips</i> )   | 48     |
| — | Inhabitants of WESTMEATH ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 101    |
| — | — MERRION ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 110    |
| — | — MULLINGAR ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 40     |
| — | — CLONTARF ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 120    |
| — | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 303    |
| — | — IRISTOWN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 103    |
| — | MARY HATTON, 17, Henry Street, Dublin ( <i>Mr.<br/>Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 1      |
| — | CAROLINE MILLER, Liverpool ( <i>Mr. Rathbone</i> )...   | 1      |
| § | Inhabitants of DUNSE, in public meeting as-<br>sembled; John Newbiggin, chairman<br>( <i>Mr. Robertson</i> ) ... ..               | 1      |
| — | — BANBURY ( <i>Mr. Henry Samuelson</i> )... ..  | 52     |
| ¶ | — LIVERPOOL ( <i>Mr. Torr</i> ) ... ..  | 201    |
| ¶ | — WEXFORD ... ..  | 107    |
| ¶ | 3. Women Inhabitants of Manchester ( <i>Sir Thomas<br/>Bazley</i> ) ... ..  | 517    |
| — | Inhabitants of Manchester ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ... ..  | 706    |
| § | — MOTHERWELL, in public meeting assem-<br>bled; Edwin Jeavons, chairman ( <i>Sir<br/>Thomas Colebrooke</i> ) ... ..               | 1      |
| § | — LESMAHAGOW, in public meeting assem-<br>bled; Daniel Thomson, chairman ( <i>Sir<br/>Thomas Colebrooke</i> ) ... ..              | 1      |
| — | — CHESTERFIELD ( <i>Admiral Egerton</i> ) ... ..  | 45     |
| — | — BATH ( <i>Mr. Donald Dalrymple</i> ) ... ..   | 388    |
| ¶ | — LYNCOMBE and WIDCOMBE, Bath ( <i>Mr.<br/>Donald Dalrymple</i> ) ... ..  | 536    |
| — | — BALA ( <i>Mr. Holland</i> ) ... ..  | 25     |
| ¶ | — BELFAST ( <i>Mr. M<sup>r</sup>Clure</i> ) ... ..  | 251    |
| — | — LOCHFOOT ( <i>Mr. Maxwell</i> ) ... ..  | 89     |
| § | Members of the SAINT DUTHUS Lodge of Good<br>Templars; James Gordon, worthy<br>chief templar ( <i>Mr. Pender</i> ) ... ..         | 1      |
| — | Inhabitants of BRAMLEY ( <i>Mr. Sykes</i> ) ... ..  | 25     |
| § | Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of BATH<br>( <i>Sir William Tite</i> ) ... ..  | Seal 2 |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of LIVERPOOL ( <i>Mr. Torr</i> ) ... ..   | 201    |
| — | — MOFFAT ( <i>Colonel Walker</i> ) ... ..   | 88     |
| — | — LAURENCEKIRK ... ..   | 123    |
| ¶ | 4. Women Inhabitants of BATH ( <i>Mr. Richard<br/>Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 208    |

|          |   |       |
|----------|---|-------|
| April 4. | Inhabitants of SOUTH QUEENSFERRY (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman)...  | 128   |
| —        | Female Inhabitants of SUNDERLAND (Mr. Candlish) ...   | 271   |
| ¶        | Inhabitants of MARYLEBONE (Sir T. Chambers)   | 2,687 |
| ¶        | — RYDE, Isle of White (Mr. Cochrane) ...  | 30    |
| —        | — NORTH BERWICK (Sir Henry Davie) ...   | 109   |
| —        | — BEACONSFIELD, in the county of Bucks (Mr. Disraeli) ...   | 34    |
| ¶        | — WOODFORD (Mr. Eastwick)...  | 2,091 |
| ¶        | — TIVERTON (Mr. Langton) ...  | 75    |
| ¶        | — BATH (Mr. Langton) ...  | 238   |
| ¶        | — LONDON (Mr. Lawrence) ...   | 814   |
| ¶        | — BURY (Mr. Philips) ...  | 48    |
| —        | RUTH LIVESY and others (Mr. Philips) ...  | 48    |
| ¶        | Inhabitants of LIVERPOOL (Mr. Rathbone) ...   | 451   |
| ¶        | — — (Mr. Rathbone) ...  | 201   |
| ¶        | — DOUGLAS, Isle of Man (Mr. Rathbone) ...   | 46    |
| —        | — WESTMINSTER (Mr. William Smith) ...   | 2,051 |
| —        | ELLEN NOBLE (Mr. Torr) ...  | 1     |
| —        | Inhabitants of BRIGHTON (Mr. White) ...   | 2,418 |
| 7.       | — BOGNOR and neighbourhood (Col. Barttelot)   | 154   |
| ¶        | — CANTERBURY, in the county of Kent (Captain Brinckman)...  | 170   |
| —        | — IRVINE (Mr. Craufurd) ...   | 57    |
| ¶        | — BRISTOL and CLIFTON (Mr. Kirkman Hodgson) ...   | 276   |
| ¶        | Members of the ABERDEEN Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage (Mr. Leith) ...   | 16    |
| ¶        | Office-bearers and others of Saint Paul Street Evangelical Union Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, ABERDEEN (Mr. Leith) ... | 9     |
| ¶        | Inhabitants of LAMBETH (Mr. M'Arthur) ...   | 454   |
| ¶        | — RATHMINES (Colonel Taylor) ...  | 217   |
| —        | — CORSTON (Sir William Tite) ...  | 74    |
| —        | — — (Sir William Tite) ...  | 67    |
| —        | — PORTPATRICK, in the county of Wigtown...  | 76    |
| —        | 21. JANE M. GREENFIELD (Mr. Adam) ...   | 1     |
| —        | MARGARET E. EWART, Elen Bank, Dollar (Mr. Adam) ...   | 1     |
| —        | Inhabitants of BURNISLAND (Mr. Aytoun) ...  | 52    |
| §        | — STONEHAVEN, in public meeting assembled; William Marriott, chairman (Sir Geo. Balfour) ...  | 1     |
| ¶        | — DERBY (Mr. Michael Bass)...   | 30    |
| ¶        | — SOUTHWARK (Colonel Beresford) ...   | 1,762 |
| —        | — — (Colonel Beresford) ...   | 882   |
| ¶        | — MIDDLESBOROUGH (Mr. Bolckow) ...  | 1,080 |
| §        | — INVERKEITHING, in public meeting assembled; John Hay, chairman (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) ...   | 1     |
| ¶        | — STIRLING (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) ...   | 1,024 |
| ¶        | — PIMLICO and other places (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) ...   | 1,217 |

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|---|--|-------|
| § | April 21. Inhabitants of DUNFERMLINE, in public meeting assembled; Adam Hogg, chairman (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) ...      | 1     |
| ¶ | — SALFORD (Mr. Charley) ...  | 1,135 |
| ¶ | — CHELSEA and BROMPTON (Sir Chas. Dilke) ...   | 925   |
| § | — CHELSEA, in public meeting assembled; William Harry, chairman (Sir Charles Dilke) ...                                  | 1     |
| — | — SWANSEA (Mr. Dillwyn) ...  | 52    |
| — | — BIRMINGHAM (Mr. Dixon)...  | 1,278 |
| § | — LANDPORT, in public meeting assembled; Edwin James Wills, chairman (Mr. Eastwick) ...                                  | 1     |
| — | — BEITH (Mr. Finnie)...  | 43    |
| ¶ | — CROYDON (Mr. Locke-King) ...   | 312   |
| — | — STRALACHLAN, in the county of Argyle (Marquis of Lorne) ...  | 34    |
| ¶ | — EDINBURGH (Mr. Miller) ...   | 1,006 |
| — | CHRISTIAN MITCHELL (Mr. Miller) ...  | 1     |
| — | L. CRAIG and another (Mr. Miller) ...  | 2     |
| — | ISABEL THORNE (Mr. Miller) ...   | 1     |
| — | ELIZA M. KIRKLAND (Mr. Miller) ...   | 1     |
| — | JANE HARRIS (Mr. Miller) ...   | 1     |
| — | ELIZA C. STEVENSON (Mr. Miller) ...  | 1     |
| — | Inhabitants of EDGBASTON (Mr. Muntz) ...   | 1,031 |
| ¶ | — KIRKWALL (Mr. Pender) ...  | 101   |
| — | — LIVERPOOL (Mr. Rathbone) ...   | 201   |
| ¶ | — — (Mr. Rathbone) ...   | 29    |
| § | — INVERKIP, in public meeting assembled; Thomas F. Baker, chairman (Mr. Secretary Bruce) ...                             | 1     |
| § | — JOHNSTONE, in the county of Renfrew, in public meeting assembled; William Caldwell, chairman (Mr. Secretary Bruce) ... | 1     |
| ¶ | — CHELMSFORD (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson)   | 56    |
| ¶ | — CROSTHWAITHE, in the county of Westmoreland (Mr. Whitwell) ...   | 12    |
| § | — READING, in public meeting assembled; George Palmer, chairman ...  | 1     |
| ¶ | — ABERDEEN ...   | 2,293 |
| ¶ | 22. — MANCHESTER (Sir Thomas Bazley) ...   | 227   |
| ¶ | — — (Sir Thomas Bazley) ...  | 687   |
| ¶ | — — (Sir Thomas Bazley) ...  | 2,034 |
| ¶ | — — (Mr. Birley) ...   | 467   |
| ¶ | — — (Mr. Birley) ...   | 445   |
| ¶ | Women Inhabitants of MANCHESTER (Mr. Birley)   | 2,071 |
| — | Inhabitants of MANCHESTER (Mr. Birley) ...   | 2,435 |
| — | CHARLOTTE E. BABB and others (Sir Thomas Chambers) ...   | 1,022 |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of LOWESTOFT (Mr. Corrance) ...  | 26    |
| ¶ | — STOCKTON (Mr. Dodds) ...   | 52    |
| ¶ | — HEYWOOD (Mr. Algernon Egerton) ...   | 39    |
| ¶ | — HARROGATE (Mr. Joshua Fielden) ...   | 20    |
| ¶ | — FALMOUTH (Mr. Robert Fowler) ...   | 17    |
| ¶ | — BRISTOL (Mr. Kirkman Hodgson)...   | 300   |

April 22 Inhabitants of WELINGBOROUGH, in public meeting assembled; William Dully, junior, chairman (*Mr. Ward Hunt*) ... 1

— DAVENTRY, in the county of Northampton (*Sir Rainald Knightley*) ... 85

— MARYLEBONE (*Mr. Harvey Lewis*) ... 1,108

— — (*Mr. Harvey Lewis*) ... 984

— FINSBURY (*Mr. Lusk*) ... 1,968

— — (*Mr. Lusk*) ... 2,209

Members of the Congregation of the Unitarian Church, CLERKENWELL (*Mr. Lusk*) ... 24

Women Inhabitants of LONGTON (*Mr. Melly*) ... 129

Members of the Local Board of DRESDEN; Joseph Finney, chairman (*Mr. Melly*) ... 1

— Inhabitants of LONGTON (*Mr. Melly*) ... 735

— EDINBURGH (*Mr. Miller*) ... 1,481

— WANDSWORTH and PUTNEY (*Mr. Peck*) ... 23

— PETERSHAM (*Mr. Peck*) ... 22

— RATHMINES and other places (*Mr. Pim*) ... 20

— HACKNEY and other parts of London (*Mr. Reed*) ... 951

— CARTMEL and other places in the county of Lincoln (*Mr. Frederick Stanley*) ... 14

— FINSBURY (*Mr. Torrens*) ... 1,752

— PENCAITLAND (*Mr. Trevelyan*) ... 48

— BRIGHTON (*Mr. White*) ... 3,903

23. — LUTON (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 46

— — (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 77

— DUNSTABLE (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 34

— — (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 38

— HARPENDEN (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 23

— — (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 21

— MARKGATE STREET (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 7

— — (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 6

— ASPLEY GUISE, in the county of Bedford (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 141

— A. W. WEBSTER and others (*Mr. Bassett*) ... 41

— Women Inhabitants of MANCHESTER (*Mr. Birley*) ... 212

— — — (*Mr. Jacob Bright*) ... 347

— — — (*Mr. Jacob Bright*) ... 403

— NORTH WOOTTON, in the county of Norfolk (*Mr. Jacob Bright*) ... 21

— LEEDS (*Mr. Carter*) ... 242

— BERKHAMSTEAD, in the county of Hertford (*Mr. Couper*) ... 80

— CLARA WOOD and others (*Mr. Dillwyn*) ... 44

— Inhabitants of COATBRIDGE, in public meeting assembled; John Williams, chairman (*Mr. John Hamilton*) ... 1

— DUBLIN (*Mr. Heron*) ... 1,006

— DULEEK (*Mr. Heron*) ... 31

— PHIBSBOROUGH (*Mr. Heron*) ... 30

— TIPPERARY (*Mr. Heron*) ... 117

— DRUMCONDRA (*Mr. Heron*) ... 43

— TERENCE (*Mr. Heron*) ... 55

— FERMANAGH (*Mr. Heron*) ... 51

April 23. Inhabitants of DERRYPATRICK (*Mr. Heron*) ... 31

— KING'S COUNTY (*Mr. Heron*) ... 102

— LEITH (*Mr. Macfie*) ... 42

— WEST CALDER (*name illegible*), chairman (*Sir Alexander Maitland*) ... 1

— ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (*Mr. Mellor*) ... 2,295

— SOPHIA L. JEX BLAKE (*Mr. Miller*) ... 1

— Inhabitants of BALLYGURTHA (*Mr. Pim*) ... 70

— MAYO (*Mr. Pim*) ... 104

— KERRY (*Mr. Pim*) ... 122

— ATHBOY (*Mr. Pim*) ... 32

— DUNSANY (*Mr. Pim*) ... 42

— DUBLIN (*Mr. Pim*) ... 1,006

— KILCARTHY (*Mr. Pim*) ... 50

— WICKLOW (*Mr. Pim*) ... 109

— LEITRIM (*Mr. Pim*) ... 104

— DROGHEDA (*Mr. Pim*) ... 50

— INGATESTONE, in the county of Essex (*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*) ... 29

— ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD, in the county of Lancaster (*Mr. Turner*) ... 25

— SOUTHPORT (*Mr. Turner*) ... 46

— HOLM (*Mr. Turner*) ... 54

— LEEDS (*Mr. Wheelhouse*) ... 159

— — (*Mr. Wheelhouse*) ... 97

— Women Inhabitants of BRIGHTON (*Mr. White*) ... 522

— MATT. RIDGWAY and others ... 1,174

24. — Inhabitants of HALIFAX (*Mr. Akroyd*) ... 22

— Women Inhabitants of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE (*Mr. Allen*) ... 535

— Inhabitants of HORNCASTLE (*Colonel Amcotts*) ... 44

— HELEN HENDERSON, Glasgow (*Mr. Anderson*) ... 1

— Inhabitants of GLASGOW (*Mr. Anderson*) ... 107

— LEEDS (*Mr. Baines*) ... 299

— — (*Mr. Baines*) ... 492

— BARNESLEY (*Mr. Henry Beaumont*) ... 43

— TIVERTON (*Mr. Richard Bright*) ... 60

— BATH (*Mr. Richard Bright*) ... 393

— TIVERTON (*Mr. Richard Bright*) ... 44

— INVERKEITHING (*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman*) ... 252

— SUNDERLAND (*Mr. Candlish*) ... 3,399

— STANNINGLEY and PUDSEY, in the county of York (*Mr. Carter*) ... 114

— BRIGHOUSE (*Lord Frederick Cavendish*) ... 55

— QUEENSBURY (*Lord Frederick Cavendish*) ... 102

— PORT BANNATYNE, in the county of Bute, in public meeting assembled; Angus Murray, chairman (*Mr. Dalrymple*) ... 1

— Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of DUNBAR (*Sir Henry Ferguson Davie*) ... Seal 1

— Inhabitants of NORTH BERWICK, in public meeting assembled; P. Brodie, chairman (*Sir Henry Ferguson Davie*) ... 1

— Inhabitants of various parts of the METROPOLIS (*Sir Charles Dilke*) ... 884

— Women Inhabitants of various parts of the METROPOLIS (*Sir Charles Dilke*) ... 333

|   |   |        |
|---|---|--------|
| ¶ | April 24. Inhabitants of SWANSEA ( <i>Mr. Dillwyn</i> ) ...   | 79     |
| ¶ | — BIRMINGHAM ( <i>Mr. Dixon</i> ) ...   | 1,880  |
| — | — MIDDLETON, in the county of Lancaster<br>( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ...  | 52     |
| ¶ | — BANNOCKBURN ( <i>Admiral Erskine</i> ) ...  | 111    |
| — | — GRANGEMOUTH ( <i>Admiral Erskine</i> ) ...  | 29     |
| § | — KILSYTH, in public meeting assembled; J.<br>Dickson, chairman ( <i>Admiral Erskine</i> )                          | 1      |
| ¶ | — DUNDRUM, in the county of Dublin ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Heron</i> ) ...   | 53     |
| ¶ | — RATHGAR ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ...  | 63     |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ...   | 109    |
| — | — CULTRUMMER, in the county of Meath ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Heron</i> ) ...   | 60     |
| — | — TIPPERARY ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ...  | 118    |
| § | — BRISTOL and CLIFTON, in public meeting<br>assembled; U. R. Thomas, chairman<br>( <i>Mr. Kirkman Hodgson</i> ) ... | 1      |
| — | — BRISTOL and neighbourhood ( <i>Mr. Kirkman</i><br><i>Hodgson</i> ) ...  | 256    |
| — | — TUNBRIDGE ( <i>Viscount Holmesdale</i> ) ...  | 18     |
| — | — HARTLEPOOL ( <i>Mr. Jackson</i> ) ...   | 50     |
| ¶ | — DUMFRIES ( <i>Mr. Jardine</i> ) ...   | 1,011  |
| — | — LOCHMABEN ( <i>Mr. Jardine</i> ) ...  | 189    |
| — | — SANQUHAR ( <i>Mr. Jardine</i> ) ...   | 150    |
| § | — BIRKENHEAD, in public meeting assem-<br>bled; F. S. Binns, chairman ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Laird</i> ) ...            | 1      |
| ¶ | — KIDDERMINSTER ( <i>Mr. Lea</i> ) ...  | 50     |
| § | Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council<br>of ABERDEEN ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> ) ...                                 | Seal 1 |
| — | — LOANHEAD and other places ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> )  | 115    |
| — | — — — — — ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> )  | 159    |
| ¶ | — FALKIRK ( <i>Mr. Merry</i> ) ...  | 18     |
| ¶ | — EDINBURGH ( <i>Mr. Miller</i> ) ...   | 1,003  |
| — | — TUNBRIDGE WELLS ( <i>Sir Charles Mills</i> ) ...  | 321    |
| — | — MANSFIELD ( <i>Mr. Monckton</i> ) ...   | 18     |
| — | — KESWICK ( <i>Lord Muncaster</i> ) ...   | 88     |
| — | — ANSTRUTHER ( <i>Mr. Parker</i> ) ...  | 102    |
| ¶ | — MARGATE ( <i>Mr. Pemberton</i> ) ...  | 233    |
| — | Members of the Liberal Club, MIDDLETON and<br>TONGE, in the county of Lancaster<br>( <i>Mr. Philips</i> ) ...       | 44     |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of BURY, in the county of Lancas-<br>ter ( <i>Mr. Philips</i> ) ...                                     | 43     |
| ¶ | J. COTTEM and others ( <i>Mr. Philips</i> ) ...   | 48     |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of PHIBSBOROUGH ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...  | 25     |
| — | — NEWRY, in the county of Down ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> )   | 30     |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...   | 110    |
| ¶ | — CLARE ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...  | 110    |
| § | — BLACKROCK, in public meeting assembled;<br>Annie J. Robertson, president ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Pim</i> ) ...         | 1      |
| — | — CAVAN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...  | 38     |
| ¶ | — BOOTERSTOWN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...  | 112    |
| ¶ | — KILKENNY ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...   | 110    |

|   |  |       |
|---|--|-------|
| April 24 Inhabitants of BALLYROAN, Queen's county<br>( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... |  | 106   |
| ¶   | — ROCHDALE ( <i>Mr. Bayley-Potter</i> ) ...  | 1,176 |
| —   | — LLANDYSSUL ( <i>Mr. Richards</i> ) ...   | 41    |
| —   | — STAVERTON ( <i>Mr. Henry Samuelson</i> ) ...   | 2     |
| ¶   | — CHELTENHAM ( <i>Mr. Henry Samuelson</i> ) ...  | 184   |
| —   | — RIPON ( <i>Sir Henry Storks</i> ) ...  | 40    |
| ¶   | — LIVERPOOL ( <i>Mr. Torr</i> ) ...  | 376   |
| ¶   | — — — — — ( <i>Mr. Torr</i> ) ...  | 177   |
| §   | — — — — — in public meeting assembled;<br>Benjamin Townson, chairman ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Torr</i> ) ...           | 1     |
| §   | — GIRVAN, in public meeting assembled;<br>John McCracken, chairman ( <i>Sir</i><br><i>David Wedderburn</i> ) ... | 1     |
| §   | Members of the Local Board of RUSKINGTON;<br>R. Christian, chairman, and another<br>( <i>Mr. Welby</i> ) ...     | 2     |
| —   | — SCARBOROUGH ...  | 28    |
| ¶   | Members of the WORKING MEN'S CLUB ...  | 45    |
| ¶   | Inhabitants of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE ...   | 1,258 |
| ¶   | — — — — — ...  | 9     |
| —   | 25. JANE PATERSON ( <i>Mr. Adam</i> ) ...  | 1     |
| ¶   | Women Inhabitants of the TOWER HAMLETS<br>( <i>Mr. Ayrton</i> ) ...  | 959   |
| ¶   | Inhabitants of the TOWER HAMLETS ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Ayrton</i> ) ...   | 1,025 |
| —   | Women Inhabitants of BATH ( <i>Mr. Donald Dal-</i><br><i>rymple</i> ) ...  | 526   |
| ¶   | — BOURNEMOUTH and other places ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Eastwick</i> ) ...   | 430   |
| —   | — ASTON ROWANT and other places, in the<br>county of York ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ...                            | 105   |
| —   | — CORBY, in the County of Lincoln ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Eastwick</i> ) ...  | 55    |
| —   | — KILWINNING ( <i>Mr. Finnie</i> ) ...   | 54    |
| —   | — SALTCOATS and ARDROSSAN ( <i>Mr. Finnie</i> ) ...  | 94    |
| —   | — WEST RETFORD ( <i>Viscount Galway</i> ) ...  | 52    |
| ¶   | — PLUMSTEAD ( <i>Mr. William Ewart Gladstone</i> )   | 48    |
| ¶   | — GREENWICH ( <i>Mr. William Ewart Gladstone</i> )   | 48    |
| ¶   | — WOOLWICH ( <i>Mr. William Ewart Gladstone</i> )  | 78    |
| ¶   | — BELVEDERE and WOOLWICH ( <i>Mr. William</i><br><i>Ewart Gladstone</i> ) ...                                    | 94    |
| ¶   | — GREENWICH ( <i>Mr. William Ewart Gladstone</i> )   | 235   |
| ¶   | — WOOLWICH ( <i>Mr. William Ewart Gladstone</i> )  | 616   |
| —   | — WATLINGTON, in the county of Oxford ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Henley</i> ) ...  | 18    |
| —   | — CHINNOR, in the county of Oxford ( <i>Mr.</i><br><i>Henley</i> ) ...   | 32    |
| —   | — WATERFORD ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ...   | 110   |
| ¶   | — BLACKROCK ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ...   | 102   |
| ¶   | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ...  | 120   |
| —   | — CHELSEA ( <i>Sir Henry Hoare</i> ) ...   | 2,438 |
| ¶   | — BRISTOL, CLIFTON, &c. ( <i>Mr. Kirkman</i><br><i>Hodgson</i> ) ...   | 265   |
| —   | — HACKNEY ( <i>Mr. Holms</i> ) ...   | 740   |

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|-----|---|--------|
|     | April 25. Women Inhabitants of ROCK FERRY, &c., in the county of Chester ( <i>Mr. Laird</i> ) ...                                   | 36     |
| —   | — YORK ( <i>Mr. Leeman</i> )... ..  | 10     |
| § — | Magistrates and Town Council of STRANRAER ( <i>The Lord Advocate</i> ) ... ..   | Seal 1 |
| —   | Inhabitants of STRANRAER ( <i>The Lord Advocate</i> ) ... ..  | 340    |
| —   | — — ( <i>The Lord Advocate</i> ) ... ..   | 699    |
| —   | — BELFAST ( <i>Mr. M'Clure</i> ) ... ..   | 118    |
| —   | — — ( <i>Mr. M'Clure</i> ) ... ..   | 237    |
| § — | — FALKIRK, in public meeting assembled; J. Gentleman, chairman ( <i>Mr. Merry</i> ) ... ..  | 1      |
| —   | — BLACKROCK ( <i>The O'Connor Don</i> ) ... ..  | 102    |
| —   | — ROSCOMMON ( <i>The O'Connor Don</i> ) ... ..  | 205    |
| —   | — DUBLIN ( <i>The O'Connor Don</i> ) ... ..   | 214    |
| —   | — — ( <i>The O'Connor Don</i> ) ... ..  | 105    |
| —   | — CERIS, in the county of Fife ( <i>Mr. Parker</i> ) ... ..   | 353    |
| —   | — FRENCHIE, in the county of Fife ( <i>Mr. Parker</i> ) ... ..  | 163    |
| —   | — WINDERMERE ( <i>Colonel Wilson Patten</i> ) ... ..  | 24     |
| —   | — ENNISCORTHY and other places ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 100    |
| —   | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 112    |
| —   | — TYRONE ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 42     |
| —   | — GLOUCESTER ( <i>Mr. William Philip Price</i> )... ..  | 628    |
| —   | — LOCHWINNOCK ( <i>Mr. Secretary Bruce</i> ) ... ..   | 793    |
| —   | — C. MILLER, Liverpool ( <i>Mr. Rathbone</i> ) ... ..   | 1      |
| —   | Inhabitants of CARMARTHEN ( <i>Sir John Stepney</i> ) ... ..  | 48     |
| —   | — LEICESTER ( <i>Mr. Taylor</i> ) ... ..  | 22     |
| —   | — PENZANCE, in public meeting assembled; William Henry Rodd, chairman ( <i>Mr. Arthur Vivian</i> )... ..                            | 1      |
| § — | — SAINT AUSTELL, in the county of Cornwall, in public meeting assembled; signed by the chairman ( <i>Mr. Arthur Vivian</i> ) ... .. | 1      |
| —   | — PETERBOROUGH ( <i>Mr. Wells</i> ) ... ..  | 1,236  |
| —   | — Burmantofts, LEEDS ( <i>Mr. Wheelhouse</i> ) ... ..   | 189    |
| —   | — STOKE, in the county of Gloucester ( <i>Mr. Yorke</i> ) ... ..  | 19     |
| —   | — BOURTON ON THE HILL, in the county of Gloucester ... ..   | 35     |
| —   | Women Inhabitants of HUDDERSFIELD ... ..  | 187    |
| —   | Inhabitants of BROADWAY, in the county of Worcester ... ..  | 3      |
| —   | — HUDDERSFIELD ... ..   | 692    |
| —   | 28. F. W. WHITE ( <i>Mr. Adam</i> ) ... ..  | 1      |
| —   | — MARIA CADOGAN ( <i>Mr. Adam</i> ) ... ..  | 1      |
| —   | — J. BRODIE ( <i>Mr. Adam</i> ) ... ..  | 1      |
| —   | — JANET BRODIE ( <i>Mr. Adam</i> ) ... ..   | 1      |
| —   | Inhabitants of BARNES ( <i>Sir Richard Baggallay</i> ) ... ..   | 185    |
| —   | — CIRENCESTER ( <i>Mr. Bathurst</i> ) ... ..  | 35     |
| —   | — HADHAM, in the county of Herts ( <i>Mr. Brand</i> ) ... ..  | 33     |
| —   | — SAINT ALBANS, in the county of Herts ( <i>Mr. Brand</i> ) ... ..  | 7      |
| —   | — WATFORD, in the county of Herts ( <i>Mr. Brand</i> ) ... ..   | 11     |
| —   | — STAFFORD ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 48     |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| ¶ April 28. Women inhabitants of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..                                    | 449   |
| ¶ — Inhabitants of HEYWOOD ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 894   |
| ¶ — — GLOUCESTER ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 48    |
| ¶ — — WILMSLOW ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 6     |
| ¶ — — CORK ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 48    |
| — — — SANDBACH ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 14    |
| § — Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..                               | Seal. |
| ¶ — Inhabitants of CHELTENHAM ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 2     |
| — — — LUCY F. M. PHILLIPS ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 1     |
| ¶ — — ANNE D. ABBY and others ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 9     |
| — — — Members of the Temperance Society, MIDDLETON, in the county of Lancaster ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... .. | 36    |
| ¶ — — Inhabitants of BATH ( <i>Mr. Richard Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 149   |
| — — — BREDBURY and ROMILEY, in the county of Chester ( <i>Mr. Brooks</i> ) ... ..                                 | 32    |
| — — — MARKET LAVINGTON ( <i>Lord Charles Bruce</i> ) ... ..   | 21    |
| — — — SOUTHPORT ( <i>Mr. Cross</i> ) ... ..   | 46    |
| ¶ — — — COOMBE DOWN ( <i>Mr. Donald Dalrymple</i> ) ... ..  | 48    |
| — — — — DUNBAR ( <i>Sir Henry Ferguson Davie</i> ) ... ..   | 50    |
| ¶ — — — DOVER ( <i>Major Dickson</i> ) ... ..   | 936   |
| § — — — CHELSEA, in public meeting assembled; W. D. Christie, chairman ( <i>Sir Charles Dilke</i> ) ... ..        | 1     |
| ¶ — — — SWANSEA ( <i>Mr. Dillwyn</i> ) ... ..   | 121   |
| § — — — PENRYN, in public meeting assembled; G. A. Jenkins, chairman ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ... ..               | 1     |
| ¶ — — — Hackney Road and other parts of LONDON ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ... ..                                     | 710   |
| ¶ — — — PORTSMOUTH ( <i>Sir James Elphinstone</i> ) ... ..  | 535   |
| — — — Assistant Masters of HARROW SCHOOL ( <i>Viscount Enfield</i> ) ... ..                                       | 16    |
| ¶ — — — Inhabitants of BRIDGE OF ALLAN ( <i>Admiral Erskine</i> )... ..   | 166   |
| — — — — PAISLEY ( <i>Mr. Crum-Ewing</i> ) ... ..  | 2,084 |
| — — — — SHREWSBURY ( <i>Mr. Figgins</i> ) ... ..  | 57    |
| § — — — SUSAN CRUICKSHANK, 4, South Portland Street ( <i>Mr. Graham</i> ) ... ..                                  | 1     |
| — — — Inhabitants of INCH, in the county of Wigtown ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> ) ... ..                                | 329   |
| — — — — KIRKCOLM, in the county of Wigtown ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> ) ... ..   | 87    |
| — — — — STONEYKIRK, in the county of Wigtown ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> ) ... ..                                       | 102   |
| — — — — LESSWALT, in the county of Wigtown ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> ) ... ..   | 84    |
| ¶ — — — BRISTOL, CLIFTON, and neighbourhood ( <i>Mr. Kirkman Hodgson</i> ) ... ..                                 | 230   |
| ¶ — — — — PRESTON ( <i>Mr. Holker</i> ) ... ..  | 2,027 |
| — — — — — ( <i>Mr. Holker</i> ) ... ..  | 2,871 |
| — — — — — BALA ( <i>Mr. Holland</i> ) ... ..  | 32    |
| — — — — Women inhabitants of HARTLEPOOL ( <i>Mr. Jackson</i> ) ... ..   | 382   |

|   |   |       |
|---|---|-------|
| ¶ | April 28, Inhabitants of HARTLEPOOL ( <i>Mr. Jackson</i> ) ...  | 355   |
| ¶ | — MAXWELLTOWN ( <i>Mr. Jardine</i> ) ...  | 242   |
| ¶ | — ANNAN ( <i>Mr. Jardine</i> ) ...  | 146   |
| — | Members of the DUMFRIES Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage ( <i>Mr. Jardine</i> ) ...    | 13    |
| — | Inhabitants of HONITON, in the county of Devon ( <i>Mr. Kennaway</i> ) ...                                | 15    |
| § | — ¶ LAMBETH, in public meeting assembled; G. W. Murphy, chairman ( <i>Sir James Lawrence</i> ) ...        | 1     |
| ¶ | MARY SMITH and others ( <i>Sir Wilfrid Lawson</i> ) ...   | 107   |
| ¶ | ELIZABETH REACH and others ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> ) ...   | 12    |
| ¶ | Women Householders of ABERDEEN ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> ) ...   | 13    |
| ¶ | — — — — ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> ) ...  | 10    |
| ¶ | — — — — ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> ) ...  | 12    |
| — | Inhabitants of SOUTHWARK, in public meeting assembled; John Sinclair, chairman ( <i>Mr. Locke</i> ) ...   | 1     |
| — | — HALESOWEN ( <i>Mr. Lyttelton</i> ) ...  | 40    |
| ¶ | — EDINBURGH ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...  | 996   |
| — | — — — — ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...  | 1,004 |
| — | ELIZABETH P. NICHOL, Edinburgh, ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...  | 1     |
| — | E. A. MACQUEEN ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...   | 1     |
| — | JANET M'LAREN, Edinburgh ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...   | 1     |
| — | ANNIE A. McCARTER ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...  | 1     |
| — | MARGARET F. CAMPBELL Edinburgh ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...   | 1     |
| — | MARGARET HUNTER and another ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...  | 2     |
| — | SARAH LIZARS ( <i>Mr. M'Laren</i> ) ...   | 1     |
| — | MARY BURTON ( <i>Sir Alexander Maitland</i> ) ...   | 1     |
| — | Inhabitants of LIBERTON ( <i>Sir Alexander Maitland</i> ) ...   | 75    |
| ¶ | Members of the Reform Club, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE ( <i>Mr. Mellor</i> ) ...                                   | 12    |
| ¶ | — EDINBURGH ( <i>Mr. Miller</i> ) ...   | 502   |
| — | ELIZABETH E. TURNBULL ( <i>Mr. Miller</i> ) ...   | 1     |
| — | Inhabitants of CHEPSTOW ( <i>Mr. Octavius Morgan</i> ) ...  | 55    |
| ¶ | — BRISTOL ( <i>Mr. Morley</i> ) ...   | 48    |
| ¶ | — PWLLHELI ( <i>Mr. Jones-Parry</i> ) ...   | 44    |
| — | — WITTON-LE-WEAR ( <i>Mr. Pease</i> ) ...   | 40    |
| ¶ | — PUTNEY ( <i>Mr. Peck</i> ) ...  | 50    |
| — | — DUNDALK ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...  | 120   |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...   | 107   |
| ¶ | — DERRY ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ...  | 20    |
| — | — ROCHDALE ( <i>Mr. Bayley-Potter</i> ) ...   | 721   |
| § | — NEW BARNETT, in public meeting assembled; R. G. Twentyman, M.A., chairman ( <i>Mr. Abel Smith</i> ) ... | 1     |
| ¶ | S. H. RICHARDSON and others ( <i>Mr. Wheelhouse</i> ) ...   | 330   |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of LEEDS ( <i>Mr. Wheelhouse</i> ) ...  | 811   |
| — | — ARMLEY ( <i>Mr. Wheelhouse</i> ) ...  | 444   |
| — | — LEEDS ( <i>Mr. Wheelhouse</i> ) ...   | 216   |
| § | — HELSTON, in public meeting assembled; Henry Roper, chairman ( <i>Mr. Adolphus Young</i> ) ...           | 1     |

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|---|--|-------|
| ¶ | April 28, Women of SAINT JOHN'S WOOD and other places ...  | 1,224 |
| — | Inhabitants of WEST MIDDLESEX ...  | 1,000 |
| ¶ | — — — — ...  | 716   |
| ¶ | — EDGWARE and other places ...   | 76    |
| — | — HARROW ...   | 163   |
| — | — PINNER ...   | 94    |
| — | — GREAT STANMORE ...   | 25    |
| ¶ | 20. — TAYPORT ( <i>Sir Robert Anstruther</i> ) ...   | 228   |
| — | — LEEDS, in the county of York ( <i>Mr. Baines</i> ) ...   | 740   |
| ¶ | — — — — ( <i>Mr. Baines</i> ) ...  | 171   |
| ¶ | — — — — ( <i>Mr. Baines</i> ) ...  | 248   |
| ¶ | — — — — ( <i>Mr. Baines</i> ) ...  | 96    |
| — | — KIRRIEMUIR ( <i>Mr. James Barclay</i> ) ...  | 28    |
| § | — KIRRIEMUIR, in public meeting assembled; William Patterson, chairman ( <i>Mr. James Barclay</i> ) ...                    | 1     |
| ¶ | — WAKEFIELD, in the county of York ( <i>Mr. Somerset Beaumont</i> ) ...  | 116   |
| — | ELIZABETH MARY OAKELEY and others ( <i>Mr. Biddulph</i> ) ...  | 48    |
| — | JOHN W. JONES and others ( <i>Mr. Biddulph</i> ) ...   | 50    |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ...  | 266   |
| ¶ | — — — — ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ...  | 276   |
| ¶ | Women Inhabitants of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Birley</i> ) ...  | 899   |
| — | Inhabitants of WILMSLOW, in the county of Chester ( <i>Mr. Brooks</i> ) ...  | 24    |
| ¶ | — OLD HEADINGFORD, Oxford ( <i>Mr. Secretary Cardwell</i> ) ...  | 50    |
| ¶ | — OXFORD ( <i>Mr. Secretary Cardwell</i> ) ...   | 29    |
| ¶ | — LEEDS, in the county of York ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) ...   | 922   |
| ¶ | JANE WHITAKER and others ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) ...   | 69    |
| ¶ | EMILY S. FORD and others ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) ...   | 125   |
| ¶ | CLARA F. KAY and others ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) ...  | 192   |
| ¶ | HANNAH STABLES and others ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) ...  | 101   |
| ¶ | FRANCIS BROMLEY and others ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) ...   | 26    |
| ¶ | FANNY WHITE and others ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) ...   | 48    |
| — | Inhabitants of GARWAY, in the county of Hereford ( <i>Sir Thomas Chambers</i> ) ...  | 70    |
| § | — MARYLEBONE, in public meeting assembled, Church Street, Paddington; J. L. Davis, chairman ( <i>Sir T. Chambers</i> ) ... | 1     |
| ¶ | — MARKET RASEN ( <i>Mr. Chaplin</i> ) ...  | 178   |
| ¶ | — SOUTHAMPTON ( <i>Mr. Cowper-Temple</i> ) ...   | 438   |
| — | — — — — ( <i>Mr. Cowper-Temple</i> ) ...   | 176   |
| ¶ | — City of LONDON ( <i>Mr. Crauford</i> ) ...   | 1,511 |
| — | — SAINT HELENS, Lancashire, in public meeting assembled; R. J. Ward, chairman ( <i>Mr. Cross</i> ) ...                     | 1     |
| ¶ | Head Master and Assistant Masters of King Edward's School, BIRMINGHAM, ( <i>Mr. Dixon</i> ) ...                            | 20    |
| — | Inhabitants of BLACKLEY ( <i>Mr. Algernon Egerton</i> ) ...  | 90    |
| — | — FALMOUTH ( <i>Mr. Robert Fowler</i> ) ...  | 23    |
| — | — — — — ( <i>Mr. Robert Fowler</i> ) ...   | 21    |



|   |  |       |
|---|--|-------|
|   | April 29. Inhabitants of OSWESTRY ( <i>Mr. Ormsby Gore</i> )...  | 41    |
| § | — BURY SAINT EDMUNDS, in public meeting assembled; John Christien, chairman ( <i>Mr. Greene</i> ) ... .. | 1     |
| ¶ | — HENDON ( <i>Lord George Hamilton</i> )...  | 93    |
| § | — EDGWARE, in public meeting assembled; Edw. W. Cox, chairman ( <i>Lord George Hamilton</i> ) ... ..     | 1     |
| — | — NEW LUER ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> ) ... ..  | 214   |
| — | ANN TAYLOUR ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> ) ... ..   | 1     |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Mitchell Henry</i> )...   | 110   |
| ¶ | WALTER P. CARR and others ( <i>Mr. Hermon</i> ) ...  | 216   |
| — | Inhabitants of LEAMINGTON ( <i>Mr. Hermon</i> ) ...  | 57    |
| — | — PRESTON ( <i>Mr. Hermon</i> ) ... ..   | 3,200 |
| — | — ( <i>Mr. Hermon</i> ) ... ..   | 2,777 |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..   | 61    |
| ¶ | — ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..  | 142   |
| ¶ | — KINGSTOWN ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..  | 106   |
| § | — CHELSEA, in public meeting assembled; Edw. Bell, chairman ( <i>Sir Henry Hoare</i> ) ...               | 1     |
| — | ZACHARIAH CHISLETT and others ( <i>Mr. Thomas Hughes</i> )... ..   | 46    |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of BELFAST ( <i>Mr. William Johnston</i> )   | 208   |
| — | — DUNDALK ( <i>Mr. William Johnston</i> ) ...  | 15    |
| — | — HAVERFORDWEST ( <i>Lord Kensington</i> ) ...   | 63    |
| — | — TAUNTON ( <i>Mr. Gore Langton</i> ) ... ..   | 21    |
| ¶ | — FINSBURY ( <i>Mr. Lusk</i> ) ... ..  | 663   |
| ¶ | Members of the Unitarian Congregation at GLOSSOP ( <i>Mr. Melley</i> )... ..                             | 9     |
| — | Inhabitants of FENTON ( <i>Mr. Melley</i> ) ... ..   | 120   |
| — | — MOTHAM ( <i>Mr. Melley</i> ) ... ..  | 42    |
| — | — LONGTON and HANLEY ( <i>Mr. Melley</i> ) ...   | 420   |
| — | — FALKIRK ( <i>Mr. Merry</i> ) ... ..  | 113   |
| ¶ | — CLIFTON ( <i>Mr. Morley</i> ) ... ..   | 19    |
| ¶ | — EDGBASTON ( <i>Mr. Muntz</i> ) ... ..  | 1,490 |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. O'Connor</i> ) ... ..  | 153   |
| ¶ | — LIMERICK ( <i>Mr. O'Connor</i> ) ... ..  | 112   |
| ¶ | — ENNIS, in the county of Clare ( <i>Mr. O'Connor</i> )  | 108   |
| ¶ | — SLIGO ( <i>Mr. O'Connor</i> ) ... ..   | 131   |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN <i>Mr. O'Connor</i> ... ..  | 105   |
| ¶ | — WATERFORD ( <i>Mr. O'Connor</i> ) ... ..   | 101   |
| ¶ | Denis Godley, ASHBURY BRAY, in the county of Wicklow, and others ( <i>Mr. O'Reilly</i> )                 | 120   |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of LINCOLN ( <i>Mr. Palmer</i> )... ..   | 271   |
| — | — TAIN ( <i>Mr. Pender</i> ) ... ..  | 101   |
| — | — BURY ( <i>Mr. Phillips</i> ) ... ..  | 340   |
| — | — LOUTH ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 102   |
| ¶ | — ARMAGH ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> )... ..  | 55    |
| — | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 1,015 |
| ¶ | — MEATH ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 160   |
| ¶ | — ANTRIM ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 73    |
| ¶ | — DONEGAL ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..  | 40    |
| ¶ | Women Inhabitants of LONDON ( <i>Mr. Playfair</i> )  | 437   |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of HACKNEY ( <i>Mr. Playfair</i> ) ...   | 679   |
| ¶ | — LONDON ( <i>Mr. Playfair</i> ) ... ..  | 1,275 |
| ¶ | — ( <i>Mr. Playfair</i> ) ... ..   | 1,567 |

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|---|---|-------|
| ¶ | April 29. Inhabitants of DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Plunket</i> ) ... ..   | 1,014 |
| ¶ | — ( <i>Mr. Plunket</i> ) ... ..   | 156   |
| ¶ | — BRAY ( <i>Mr. Plunket</i> ) ... ..  | 103   |
| ¶ | — LIVERPOOL ( <i>Mr. Rathbone</i> )... ..   | 50    |
| — | — MERTHYR TYDVIL ( <i>Mr. Richard</i> ) ... ..  | 48    |
| — | — FOLKSTONE ( <i>Baron Mayer de Rothschild</i> )...   | 22    |
| § | — NORWICH, in public meeting assembled; A. M. F. Morgan, chairman ( <i>Sir William Russell</i> ) ... ..     | 1     |
| § | — CRANBORNE in the county of Cornwall; H. Smith, chairman ( <i>Sir John St. Aubyn</i> ) ... ..              | 1     |
| § | — REDRUTH; John Thomas, chairman ( <i>Sir John St. Aubyn</i> ) ... ..                                       | 1     |
| — | — HEATON NORRIS ( <i>Mr. John Smith</i> ) ... ..  | 48    |
| § | — WESTMINSTER; J. Beal, chairman ( <i>Mr. William Smith</i> ) ... ..  | 1     |
| ¶ | — LONDON ( <i>Mr. William Smith</i> ) ... ..  | 579   |
| — | — CARLOW and others ( <i>Mr. Smyth</i> )... ..  | 103   |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Smyth</i> ) ... ..  | 150   |
| — | Women Inhabitants of PADIHAM ( <i>Mr. Starkie</i> )   | 52    |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of SOUTH SHIELDS ( <i>Mr. Stevenson</i> )   | 520   |
| ¶ | Members of the Congregation of Saint Thomas Street Chapel, PORTSMOUTH ( <i>Mr. Stone</i> )                  | 20    |
| — | Inhabitants of PRESCOT ( <i>Mr. Turner</i> ) ... ..   | 30    |
| — | — LOCKERBIE ( <i>Colonel Walker</i> ) ... ..  | 184   |
| § | — BRIGHTON, in public meeting assembled; James Ireland, mayor, chairman ( <i>Mr. White</i> ) ... ..         | 1     |
| — | — WREXHAM ( <i>Mr. Watkin Williams</i> ) ... ..   | 29    |
| — | — WEST RASEN, in the county of Lincoln ( <i>Mr. Winn</i> ) ... ..   | 82    |
| — | — GALWAY ... ..   | 36    |
| — | — BEDFORD ... ..  | 234   |
| — | — BEDFORD ... ..  | 30    |
| — | 23. — DUNDALK ( <i>Mr. Pim</i> ) ... ..   | 55    |
| ¶ | 30. — HEREFORD ( <i>Mr. Arbuthnot</i> ) ... ..  | 117   |
| — | — KIRKCALDY ( <i>Mr. Aytoun</i> ) ... ..  | 202   |
| — | Members of KIRKCALDY Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars ( <i>Mr. Aytoun</i> )... ..            | 38    |
| § | Inhabitants of KIRKCALDY, in public meeting assembled; Robert Daylas, chairman ( <i>Mr. Aytoun</i> ) ... .. | 1     |
| ¶ | — LEEDS, in the county of York ( <i>Mr. Baines</i> )  | 280   |
| ¶ | — ( <i>Mr. Baines</i> ) ... ..  | 161   |
| — | — GOLDINGTON, in the county of Bedford ( <i>Mr. Bassett</i> ) ... ..  | 55    |
| ¶ | Women Inhabitants of MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..   | 463   |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of MANCHESTER ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..   | 199   |
| ¶ | — ( <i>Sir Thomas Bazley</i> ) ... ..   | 508   |
| — | Women Inhabitants of ALDERSHOT ( <i>Mr. Beach</i> )   | 13    |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of SOUTHWARK ( <i>Colonel Beresford</i> )   | 975   |
| ¶ | — BLACKHEATH ( <i>Mr. Blennerhasset</i> ) ... ..  | 28    |

|             |   |       |
|-------------|---|-------|
| ¶ April 30. | Inhabitants of HASTINGS ( <i>Mr. Thomas Brassey</i> )                                   | 265   |
| ¶ —         | JAMES THORNTON HOSKINS and others ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..                    | 26    |
| —           | Inhabitants of TONBRIDGE WELLS ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..                       | 18    |
| —           | COLCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 48    |
| ¶ —         | Members of the Liberal Club, ACCRINGTON ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..              | 29    |
| —           | D. MUHLBEDGER and others ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> )                                    | 30    |
| —           | Inhabitants of CARLOW ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ...                                   | 19    |
| ¶ —         | BRADFORD ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 15    |
| ¶ —         | HACKNEY and HOMERTON ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..                                 | 219   |
| ¶ —         | OPENSHAW ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 8     |
| —           | ROCHDALE ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..   | 774   |
| ¶ —         | G. BOWES WATSON, M.A. ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> )                                       | 567   |
| ¶ —         | Inhabitants of ROCHDALE ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> )...                                  | 783   |
| ¶ —         | JOHN HOLMES and others ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> )...                                   | 1,603 |
| ¶ —         | Inhabitants of MANCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> )                                   | 351   |
| ¶ —         | DRESDEN ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ... ..  | 22    |
| —           | WANBOROUGH, in the county of Wilts ( <i>Mr. Cadogon</i> ) ... ..                        | 47    |
| —           | LEEDS in the county of York ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> )                                       | 22    |
| ¶ —         | DEVONPORT ( <i>Mr. Montagu Chambers</i> ) ...   | 48    |
| ¶ —         | AYR ( <i>Mr. Craufurd</i> ) ... ..  | 409   |
| ¶ —         | GLASGOW, in public meeting assembled; James Moir, chairman ( <i>Mr. Dalglish</i> )      | 1     |
| ¶ —         | CARRICKFERGUS ( <i>Mr. Dalway</i> ) ... ..  | 112   |
| —           | STROUD, in the county of Gloucester ( <i>Mr. Dickenson</i> ) ... ..                     | 155   |
| ¶ —         | DANIEL OLIVER, F.R.S., and others ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ... ..                        | 602   |
| ¶ —         | Inhabitants of KINGSTON-ON-THAMES and other places ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> )... ..        | 459   |
| ¶ —         | HACKNEY ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ... ..  | 599   |
| ¶ —         | MARYLEBONE ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ... ..   | 595   |
| ¶ —         | PLUMSTEAD ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ... ..  | 93    |
| ¶ —         | Various Parts of LONDON ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> )   | 1,281 |
| ¶ —         | DEPTFORD and neighbourhood ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ... ..                               | 780   |
| ¶ —         | CHELSEA ( <i>Mr. Eastwick</i> ) ... ..  | 384   |
| —           | Inhabitants of CONGLETON, in the county of Chester ( <i>Mr. Wilbraham Egerton</i> ) ... | 148   |
| —           | CUPAR, in public meeting assembled; Robert Hood, chairman ( <i>Mr. Ellice</i> )...      | 1     |
| ¶ —         | CUPAR FIFE ( <i>Mr. Ellice</i> ) ... ..   | 724   |
| ¶ —         | HELENSBURGH ( <i>Mr. Archibald Ewing</i> ) ...  | 372   |
| ¶ —         | PAISLEY ( <i>Mr. Crum-Ewing</i> ) ... ..  | 104   |
| ¶ —         | CHIPPENHAM ( <i>Mr. Goldney</i> ) ... ..  | 265   |
| ¶ —         | Women inhabitants of HIGHBURY ( <i>Mr. Gourley</i> )                                    | 40    |
| ¶ —         | Inhabitants of HIGHBURY ( <i>Mr. Gourley</i> ) ...                                      | 34    |
| ¶ —         | SUNDERLAND ( <i>Mr. Gourley</i> ) ... ..  | 3,406 |
| —           | DAVENHAM, in the county of Chester ( <i>Mr. Norman Grosvenor</i> ) ... ..               | 11    |
| ¶ —         | STAMFORD ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> )... ..  | 214   |
| ¶ —         | NORTHAMPTON ( <i>Lord Henley</i> ) ... ..   | 399   |

|             |   |         |
|-------------|---|---------|
| ¶ April 30. | Inhabitants of NOTTINGHAM ( <i>Mr. Aub. Herbert</i> )   | 974     |
| —           | SHEFFIELD and other places ( <i>Mr. Auberon Herbert</i> )... ..   | 37      |
| ¶ —         | NOTTINGHAM ( <i>Mr. Auberon Herbert</i> ) ...   | 684     |
| ¶ —         | BLACKROCK, in the county of Dublin ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..  | 154     |
| ¶ —         | WEXFORD ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..   | 405     |
| —           | ANNE ISABELLA ROBERTSON, 2, Saint James' Place, Blackrock, in the county of Dublin ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..  | 1       |
| ¶ —         | Inhabitants of DUBLIN ( <i>Mr. Heron</i> ) ... ..   | 504     |
| ¶ —         | CAMBRIDGE ( <i>Mr. Beresford Hope</i> )...  | 98      |
| ¶ —         | Members of the University of CAMBRIDGE ( <i>Mr. Beresford Hope</i> ) ... ..   | 60      |
| —           | HALESWORTH, in the county of Suffolk ( <i>Mr. Andrew Johnstone</i> ) ... ..   | 10      |
| ¶ —         | BELFAST ( <i>Mr. William Johnstone</i> ) ...  | 138     |
| —           | DOWNPATRICK ( <i>Mr. William Johnstone</i> ) ...  | 55      |
| ¶ —         | BELFAST ( <i>Mr. William Johnstone</i> )...   | 220     |
| ¶ —         | Attendants at a Public Meeting held in the Queen's Concert Rooms, HANOVER SQUARE, London; Edmund B. Eastwick, chairman ( <i>Mr. William Johnstone</i> ) | 1       |
| —           | Inhabitants of DONOGHMORE, Tyrone ( <i>Colonel Stuart Knox</i> ) ... ..   | 45      |
| —           | DUNGANNON ( <i>Colonel Stuart Knox</i> ) ...  | 50      |
| ¶ —         | BIRKENHEAD ( <i>Mr. Laird</i> ) ... ..  | 1,418   |
| ¶ —         | PECKHAM and other places ( <i>Sir James Lawrence</i> ) ... ..   | 52      |
| —           | CATHERINE ANDERSON and others ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> )  | 7       |
| ¶ —         | Women inhabitants of ABERDEEN ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> )  | 9       |
| ¶ —         | Inhabitants of ABERDEEN ( <i>Mr. Leith</i> )... ..  | 1,007   |
| ¶ —         | DEVONPORT ( <i>Mr. John Lewis</i> ) ... ..  | 48      |
| ¶ —         | LAMBETH, in public meeting assembled; J. A. Lyon, chairman ( <i>Mr. M'Arthur</i> )  | 1       |
| —           | BATHGATE ( <i>Mr. M'Lagan</i> ) ... ..  | 44      |
| ¶ —         | BATHGATE, in public meeting assembled; John Waddell, chairman ( <i>Mr. M'Lagan</i> ) ... ..   | 1       |
| ¶ —         | BRADFORD ( <i>Mr. Miall</i> ) ... ..  | 400     |
| ¶ —         | Members of the New Lead Liberal Club, BRADFORD, in the county of York ( <i>Mr. Miall</i> ) ... ..   | 25      |
| ¶ —         | Inhabitants of BOSTON ( <i>Mr. Malcolm</i> ) ...  | 530     |
| ¶ —         | PEMBROKE ( <i>Mr. Meyrick</i> ) ... ..  | 93      |
| ¶ —         | EDINBURGH ( <i>Mr. Miller</i> ) ... ..  | 326     |
| ¶ —         | Inhabitants of BRISTOL, CLIFTON, and neighbourhood ( <i>Mr. Morley</i> ) ... ..   | 124     |
| ¶ —         | PLYMOUTH ( <i>Mr. Morrison</i> ) ... ..   | 54      |
| ¶ —         | Members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, PLYMOUTH ( <i>Mr. Morrison</i> ) .   | 85      |
| ¶ —         | Inhabitants of DUNDEE ( <i>Sir John Ogilvy</i> ) ...  | 840     |
| ¶ —         | DUNDEE ( <i>Sir John Ogilvy</i> )... ..   | 2,498   |
| ¶ —         | Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of DUNDEE ( <i>Sir John Ogilvy</i> ) ... ..  | Seal. 1 |

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| § | April 30. Inhabitants of STANLEY, in Perthshire, in public meeting assembled; John Watson, junior, chairman ( <i>Mr. Parker</i> ) | 1       |
| ¶ | — HAMPSTEAD ( <i>Mr. Playfair</i> ) ...   | 558     |
| ¶ | — BURY SAINT EDMUNDS ( <i>Mr. Playfair</i> ) ...  | 131     |
| ¶ | — MANCHESTER and other places ( <i>Mr. Bayley-Potter</i> ) ...  | 34      |
| ¶ | — BENTHAM and other places ( <i>Mr. Francis Powell</i> ) ...  | 49      |
| ¶ | — TEWKESBURY ( <i>Mr. William Edwin Price</i> )   | 91      |
| ¶ | — TOWER HAMLETS, in public meeting assembled; Septimus Hansard, chairman ( <i>Mr. Samuda</i> ) ...                                | 1       |
| ¶ | — CROSSHILL, in public meeting assembled; John Athyd, chairman ( <i>Mr. Secretary Bruce</i> ) ...                                 | 1       |
| ¶ | — MAIDA HILL ( <i>Mr. Richard Shaw</i> ) ...  | 214     |
| ¶ | — WORCESTER ( <i>Mr. Sherriff</i> ) ...   | 48      |
| ¶ | — — ( <i>Mr. Sherriff</i> ) ...   | 50      |
| ¶ | — NOTTINGHAM ( <i>Mr. Seeley</i> ) ...  | 533     |
| ¶ | — CARDIFF and neighbourhood ( <i>Colonel Stuart</i> )   | 20      |
| ¶ | — KING'S LYNN ( <i>Mr. Taylor</i> ) ...   | 114     |
| ¶ | — CAMBRIDGE ( <i>Sir Robert Torrens</i> ) ...   | 19      |
| ¶ | Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of SELKIRK ( <i>Mr. Trevelyan</i> ) ...  | Seal. 5 |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of YARMOUTH ( <i>Mr. Frederick Walpole</i> ) ...  | 22      |
| ¶ | — IPSWICH, in the county of Suffolk ( <i>Mr. West</i> ) ...   | 771     |
| ¶ | — LEEDS and neighbourhood ( <i>Mr. Wheelhouse</i> ) ...   | 237     |
| ¶ | — KENDAL ( <i>Mr. Whitwell</i> ) ...  | 29      |
| ¶ | — WESTMEATH and other places ...  | 100     |
| ¶ | — DUBLIN ...  | 110     |
| ¶ | May 1. — HUNSLET ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) ...  | 188     |
| ¶ | Women inhabitants of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ( <i>Mr. Headlam</i> ) ...   | 2,009   |
| ¶ | — — — ( <i>Mr. Headlam</i> )  | 1,939   |
| ¶ | — — — ( <i>Mr. Headlam</i> )  | 2,144   |
| ¶ | Inhabitants of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ( <i>Mr. Headlam</i> ) ...   | 2,031   |
| ¶ | — GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE ( <i>Sir William Hutt</i> ) ..  | 1,197   |
| ¶ | — — — ( <i>Sir William Hutt</i> ) ..  | 470     |
| ¶ | — INVERGORDON ( <i>Mr. Matheson</i> ) ...   | 48      |
| ¶ | — ROCHESTER ( <i>Mr. Philip Wykeham Martin</i> )  | 11      |
| ¶ | — EPPING ( <i>Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson</i> ) ...   | 100     |
| ¶ | — CHEPSTOW ( <i>Lord Henry Somerset</i> ) ...   | 77      |
| ¶ | — SOUTH OSSETT ( <i>Mr. Stanhope</i> ) ...  | 30      |
| ¶ | — SELKIRK ( <i>Mr. Trevelyan</i> ) ...  | 154     |
| ¶ | — CROYDON ( <i>Mr. Watney</i> ) ...   | 246     |
| ¶ | — — in public meeting assembled; ( <i>name illegible</i> ), chairman ( <i>Mr. Watney</i> )  | 1       |
| ¶ | — FRAMLINGHAM ...   | 72      |
| ¶ | 2. — NEW BARNET ( <i>Mr. Cowper</i> ) ...   | 76      |
| ¶ | — PENRITH ( <i>Mr. Charles Howard</i> ) ...   | 35      |
| ¶ | — MARY B. HUNTER, Nairn ( <i>Mr. Mackintosh</i> ) ...   | 1       |

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|---|---|---------|
| ¶ | May 2. CATHERINE GORDON, Gordon Street, Nairn ( <i>Mr. Mackintosh</i> ) ...                                 | 1       |
| ¶ | — SUSANNAH M. W. ROSS ( <i>Mr. Mackintosh</i> ) ...   | 1       |
| ¶ | — ELIZA M. KINLOCK, Nairn ( <i>Mr. Mackintosh</i> ) ...   | 1       |
| ¶ | — Inhabitants of WIMBORNE ( <i>Mr. Portman</i> ) ...  | 48      |
| § | — LYME REGIS, in public meeting assembled; Henry Osborne, chairman ( <i>Mr. Portman</i> ) ...               | 1       |
| § | — BANBURY, in public meeting assembled; John Harlock chairman ( <i>Mr. Bernhard Samuelson</i> ) ...         | 1       |
| ¶ | — LURGAN ( <i>Sir James Stronge</i> ) ...   | 53      |
| ¶ | 5. — DARLINGTON, in the county of Durham ( <i>Mr. Backhouse</i> ) ...                                       | 91      |
| ¶ | — R. W. FLEMING and others ( <i>Sir Hervey Bruce</i> )  | 73      |
| ¶ | — Inhabitants of OLD LUCE, in the county of Wigton ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> ) ...                              | 257     |
| ¶ | — Women Inhabitants of OLD LUCE, in the county of Wigton ( <i>Sir John Hay</i> ) ...                        | 405     |
| ¶ | — Members of the EXCELSIOR LODGE of the Independent Order of Good Templars ( <i>Mr. Legh</i> ) ...          | 20      |
| ¶ | — Inhabitants of WHITTLESEY, in the county of Cambridge ( <i>Lord George Manners</i> ) ...                  | 23      |
| ¶ | — TAVISTOCK ( <i>Lord Arthur Russell</i> ) ...  | 192     |
| ¶ | 6. — PENRITH and other places ( <i>Earl of Bective</i> )  | 48      |
| ¶ | — SWANSTON ( <i>Mr. Du Pre</i> ) ...  | 48      |
| ¶ | — H. PENFIELD and others ( <i>Mr. Locke King</i> ) ...  | 48      |
| ¶ | — H. EDMONDS and others ( <i>Mr. Locke King</i> ) ...   | 48      |
| ¶ | — Inhabitants of INVERNESS ( <i>Mr. Mackintosh</i> ) ...  | 134     |
| ¶ | — WENVOE ( <i>Mr. Christopher Talbot</i> ) ...  | 27      |
| ¶ | — NEATH ( <i>Mr. Hussey Vivian</i> ) ...  | 47      |
| § | — TRURO, in public meeting assembled; Thomas Soloman, chairman ( <i>Sir Frederick Williams</i> ) ...        | 1       |
| ¶ | April 29. — LONDON ( <i>Mr. Crawford</i> ) ...  | 1,511   |
| ¶ | May 7. Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of DUMBARTON ( <i>Mr. Pleydell Bouverie</i> )                 | Seal. 1 |
| ¶ | — Inhabitants of Bow and other places ( <i>Mr. Jacob Bright</i> ) ...                                       | 58      |
| ¶ | — Women Inhabitants of Saint Michael's Ward, BRISTOL ( <i>Mr. Kirkman Hodgson</i> ) ...                     | 31      |
| ¶ | — Inhabitants of RUGBY ( <i>Mr. Newdegate</i> ) ...   | 1,630   |
| ¶ | — CREWE ( <i>Major Tollemache</i> ) ...   | 48      |
| ¶ | 9. — NORWICH ( <i>Mr. Colman</i> ) ...  | 356     |
| ¶ | 13. — NORTHAMPTON, in meeting assembled; ( <i>illegible</i> ) Manfield, chairman ( <i>Lord Henley</i> ) ... | 1       |
| ¶ | 19. — CHATHAM ( <i>Mr. Otway</i> ) ...  | 215     |
| ¶ | — WORCESTER ( <i>Mr. Sherriff</i> ) ...   | 227     |
| ¶ | 20. — BATH ( <i>Major Allen</i> ) ...   | 150     |
| ¶ | — Women Inhabitants of BATH ( <i>Major Allen</i> ) ...  | 306     |
| ¶ | 27. Inhabitants of STROMNESS ( <i>Mr. Laing</i> ) ...   | 37      |
| ¶ | — Members of the Town Council of STROMNESS ...  | 9       |
| ¶ | June 6. Inhabitants of CHELSEA ( <i>Sir Charles Dilke</i> ) ...   | 909     |

|   |          |   |     |
|---|----------|---|-----|
| § | June 10. | Inhabitants of GREAT MARLOW, in meeting assembled; T. Garrett, chairman ( <i>Mr. Wethered</i> ) ... ..    | 1   |
| § | — 13. —  | ABERFELDY, in meeting assembled; W. Alexander, chairman ( <i>Mr. Parker</i> ) ...                         | 1   |
| ¶ | — 20. —  | GREENWICH, BLACKHEATH, and neighbourhood ( <i>Sir David Salomons</i> ) . . . . .                          | 761 |
| ¶ | —        | WOOLWICH and neighbourhood ( <i>Sir David Salomons</i> ) ... ..   | 525 |
| § | — 27. —  | BIRMINGHAM in meeting assembled; Geo. Dawson, chairman ( <i>Mr. John Bright</i> )                         | 1   |
|   | July 15. | CHRISTOPHER YOUNG MICHIE and others ( <i>Mr. Grant Duff</i> ) ... ..                                      | 1   |
| § | — 21.    | Inhabitants of GARDENSTON, in meeting assembled; Jacob Primmer, chairman ( <i>Mr. Grant Duff</i> ) ... .. | 1   |

Total number of Petitions 919—Signatures 329,206

Summary of petitions presented respecting the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill during the session up to July 21, 1873, taken from the twenty- Parliamentary report :—

|                                    | No. of Petitions<br>signed Officially<br>or under Seal. | Total<br>No. of<br>Petitions. | Signatures. |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Women's Disabilities Removal Bill— |   |                               |             |
| In favour ... ..                   | 179   | 919                           | 329,206     |





