

REMARKS, &c.

THE dissolution of Parliament, which will follow the final settlement of the long contested question of Reform, has already thrown into the field a host of candidates for the representation of the country. One party has adopted Reform as its watch-word, and its members claim the support of the electors on the ground that they have been the strenuous and persevering advocates of that measure. This party, confident in the strength of their position, seem to think no other argument necessary; and, by implication at least, if not directly, assert that their opponents are no longer worthy of the voices of their former constituents.

But are there no other subjects worthy of consideration save the Reform Bill? Is it to engross the whole attention of the people, to the exclusion of every thing else? Are the mere terms Reformer or Anti-Reformer to be the only criterion by which men are to judge of the qualifications of any individual, or set of individuals, to their suffrages? Is it to be deemed enough for a candidate to come forward and say to the constituents of a county or burgh, "You know my sentiments. I am of the liberal party; and an advocate for Reform?" No. The sense of any man who devotes a moment to cool and unprejudiced reflection must convince him that it is not enough.

When once the Reform Bill is made law, its opponents as well as its defenders must bow to its enactments; and both must consider themselves equally bound to observe and reverence its decrees. When once it is finally settled, it can no longer be of consequence on which side of the question an individual may have ranged himself during its discus-