

1831. June 14th—3rd December, 1832. Horatio Ross, Esq. of Rossie.

Sir James Carnegie was strongly opposed to the proposed measure of reform, and so at the general election in 1831, he declined to come forward, stating that his principal reason was that though unable to give the proposed reform his sanction he could not deny that if the Bill were passed it would give Aberdeen a political status which, owing to its population and importance, it was justly entitled to. Mr Ross, who was known to be a strong supporter of reform, again came forward as a candidate. The action of the Council, however, showed that the majority at anyrate did not altogether favour the Reform Bill, for they resolved meanwhile not to pledge themselves. Letters from the Reform Committee and the Convener of the Trades, urging them to give their interest and vote to one who would help to pass the great measure before Parliament were directed to be answered in terms of the Council's resolution. No other candidate, however, coming forward, and in view of the strong popular feeling, they ultimately agreed to support Mr Ross, and at the election held at Aberdeen on the 23rd May, he was unanimously elected by the votes of the representatives of the five burghs. Mr Ross was the son of Hercules Ross of Rossie Castle, Montrose, and entered the 14th Light Dragoons in 1820. He married in 1833 Justine Henriette, a daughter of Colin M'Rae, of Cornhill, Perthshire, and had issue. Mr Ross continued to represent the Montrose district of Burghs till 1834, after which he retired from public life, and died on 6th December, 1886, aged 85 years.

1833. January 29th—29th December, 1834. Alexander Bannerman, Esq.

By 2 and 3. William IV., c. 65, better known as the Reform Bill of 1832, Aberdeen became entitled to return one member to the Imperial Parliament. The days were now past when it could be said that the inhabitants of Aberdeen