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CONOCLAST' IN THE COUNTY COURT. | of

the previous bills were fully met by the same before them. He entered at some length the various attempts which had been made to amend the law of bankruptcy, and dwelt on the system as it existed before the reduction by Lord Brougham. The enormous cost of last year's system of bankruptcy had been abandoned. He briefly explained the objects of the bill, and said he should rejoice in any attempt to be made by Government to pass a successful measure from the communication which had been made to the House, and that the practical operation of the bill would be objected to, or reduced to nothing. He was afraid that the provisions of the bill would be found injurious to creditors of small scale in business would be left generally unprotected. In other cases, the duties of the clerk assigned would frequently clash with the duties of an accountant, so that the system of accountants, as proposed, would increase instead of reduce the proceedings, while matters would come to a

by the inevitable collision with the Appropriating, under the provisions of the constitution between bankruptcy and intimated the retrospective clauses of the bill that the House would agree to the bill as proposed upon that basis. His confusion would arise from adding to the County Court Judge jurisdiction the appellate jurisdiction of the County Court. Several parts of the bill, he admitted successfully with the amendments and inconvency and he thought the jurisdiction of the County Court Judges in bankruptcy, he gave his opinion, and expressed some of the working of the law, and the cases which were the official assignees.

WHEELER replied, and the motion was that the bill was read a second time. —The other yeas were disposed of, and their speeches

ing of the Street Railway Bill. Mr. V. an amendment, that the bill be read a day six months. The amendment, after as adopted, and the bill was referred for a select committee to inquire into crown and the public, as well as of indicated with the Forests and the United Kingdom; the manner in which the Woods and Forests were dealing with the state of the law as affecting this property.—Capt. JENNIS seconded the proposed motion, considering that law the rights of the Crown and of perfectly clear and defined. Mr. JENNIS declared that the provision money extravagant and revenue of the Crown were clearly defined, and the committee to enquire into. On a vote was rejected by 176 to 67.

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er and persons by which the bill was not avoid fearing that it was part of the Established Church. He could not be a most unjust attempt to rights of the Established Church. He explained that the opposition took him would simply read the bill and of which the Dissenters had a right to the Dissenters had no intention of property Lord B. Cairns then declared that Dissenters let no opposing the Established Church.—Mr was far more a question of principle. The bill was a discrimination in cities intended to be public found that Dissenters had a right to protest.— He said, that if the bill was passed early foundation that religious institutions primary object of the founders. He recommended to inform them that would be the effect of the bill. The bill had rendered itself hateful to the

Mr. Huxley moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee, and that the House do not proceed to the second reading of the bill. He said that the bill, in its present form, was a very bad one, and that it was impossible to support it. He said that the bill was a very bad one, and that it was impossible to support it. He said that the bill was a very bad one, and that it was impossible to support it.

the effect of placing the law of regard to the prohibited degrees, varying in different parts, and highly inconvenient. The bill could extend throughout the whole kingdom, the promoters of the amendment, knowing that it could not be applied Scotland. Under its provisions a husband and wife in England entering into the legal sacrament would be deemed that the law on the subject was simple that such marriages were the law of God, and therefore they must be considered as being outside the category of persons who are excluded from marriage by SYMON seconded the amendment; and on those grounds they must be admitted, and excluder of all other degrees of relationship. He contended that there was any prohibition of such marriages. He contended that consistency with our social interests and with what he believed to be expedient.

He denied that the persons in this degree

be legal in this country. The feeling of daily adverse to the proposition; and reported the measure were compelled to have representatives Scotch and English to the Scripture question, there could be Ecumenical Law was decidedly marriage. The representatives of the countries attempted, the worst consequences. PETO declared from his personal experience, that the real body of the nation was against the measure, and that the great majority of the bill, and that the present violation, that an alteration was necessary, declaring that they might as well at once.

He said that if the feeling of the country were such that it was not to be so common marriages, the law would not be so common. It was by the lawkeeping people of the country. He said that the law was made inquiries of the working of the law, where, as in Norway, these marriages were not so common. He said that the result had been an undoubted testimony on the whole, he intended, from the result of the law, that the law was not so common.

declared that all the great legal ed had been uniformly hostile to the measure. He would not believe it would be permitted which was one point on the social con- part of the empire and illegal if any speakers had done, he demanded of the law officers of the crown stated how could not reason for an alteration in the law. The wit of man could not devise such a bill as divorcing to the us, he observed that the legislature adopted the principle of treating unreasonable. As to the petitions which had subject he quoted a letter from the Society for the Amendment of the Law of 1822 in 270 signatures, the society under. He asserted that both men and women, both land and labor, were

that was opposed as much to Christianity and the law, as that M^r Whitehead, after his expulsion, ought to have been the last man to marry. He asserted that the law was in favour of the religiously in favour of the principle of then defeated, by the motion for was defeated by 177 to 172. The answered with prolonged cheering from the house. The house adjourned at fifty

