

started to use an inducement to make the colliers sign a petition. "It is well to get the voluntary system again; and where did the petition lie when the colliers were compelled to sign it? " It lay at the office of the butty; the employment of females being offensive to them, as husbands and fathers, and making a cancerous loss, as their wages are thereby diminished." Then this gentleman went on to Joppa Colliery, near Edinburgh; and what did he see there? That which the Hon. Member took care not to shirk, the abominable system of coal-bearing. "There," said the writer, "the abominable custom of coal-bearing by

He then went on to say, "Weeks since, in the neighbourhood of the city, I was more shocked at the suffering, while the toil and sufferings are unequalled. Dragging

and knees through seams in  
of this was going on at that  
of the sci-—an strange  
to while harassed at the  
pull to ex'haustion over the  
ny inches deep in water."  
received a letter containing  
told me the other side of  
shoulders were so lacerated  
th her garments at the sides  
at that was the condition of  
to believe that the man  
(hear, hear—contrary to  
ill nature—and if the Hon.  
he would say, it was con-  
carnate the assertion. The  
up thus—"If an Emper  
you there is but one  
interested of Scotland—  
at session for prohibiting  
en and children in the  
sible born to this portion

And then, that House would!—  
 as between the operation of  
 force only in Maryland, and  
 upon to reside in every  
 middle of May. No doubt  
 hardship; but, in all the  
 Gentleman, they could not  
 and the proprietors themselves  
 God knew, enough out  
 of these unhappy creatures,  
 it means in their power.  
 At any rate they had no  
 that House to propose an act  
 neither more nor less than to  
 in those just and equitable  
 that mind, to the hopes of  
 proprietors had shown the  
 is, not only in carrying out  
 putting it; but for those who  
 proposers, let him suggest  
 n. Friend at the head of the  
 n. Friend had a colliery, the

The tenant on application for consequence of this act he His Right Hon. Friend in proportion. That pit ements, but no doubt to the would farther say, that ship in consequence of this ed by private contributions. House would put its veto ions. No good could result introduced, and he hoped allow the bill to be read; now such a system to be re- kingdom. Better would it in the motion, and to de- measure, and that measure a full, fair, and just on. Gentlemen take the op- ertes valuable, but in those that property is as well as their rights,—their, he begged leave to

the motion. He would not desire to make his fellow-law no objection against labour to accept labour at their own desired to do the fullest. Mr. C. Bruce, must resist his uniform in favour of the could not degrade the wo- and brutalizing the man- had hitherto been the said vote with Lord Ashley, upon the Corn Laws, the not clearly discerned by the the mover's speech proved to show the labour in along the most eligible unde- is testified to the success of Lancashire, and would con-

posing the motion. The legislation might be of use to children; but he did not think that men or women, were better off in the way in which their children were employed. His sympathies were for the law that excluded women from the mines, but he could not agree to the extension of any labour, except of the kind that was not to be sent to exercise a discretion in the hands of the Government, though not without hesitation, and in concurrence with Lord Salisbury. In respect of the present distress he thought that at this particular time a very liberal extension of any channel of employment would be of great value to the country, and he voted for the introduction of the bill. He considered the general principle he considered to be as favourable to the working classes as could be expected, and he was glad to see the Government considering the class of persons who were to be benefited by the bill.

on to legislating for them,  
children; and he hoped the  
measure of Lord Ashley.  
the motion of Mr. C. Bruce,  
of the Scotch owners, by  
ted.  
he motion, and contended  
right to legislate against  
leal or moral.  
It is believed, that in South  
ment distress, the men would  
than let their wives or  
id of employment. It was,  
women, and he would resist

He had no wish to inter-  
pole of Lord Ashley's bill,  
they should eventually be  
the evil of too sudden a  
doctrine advanced by Mr.  
legislate at all for regulating

..... 23  
..... 137  
.....  
nest it..... 114

ought under the considera-  
tion of the naval lists. Ho  
our naval officers, and their  
peace, and complained that  
placed at the head of the  
address to Her Majesty,  
few directions for a list on  
with an increase of pay.  
the motion.

agree that the first Lord of  
necessarily be a naval man,  
that a naval man might often  
to that office. Acknowledge-  
ment of the praise bestowed  
on the sailing officers of our navy,  
often a very bad one which  
such as deserving such a pane-

proposal, he hoped the result it will success.

I did whether the House of the Crown at all for the course of the Executive Government the conduct of the navy.

In the late Ministry, while I was in military service, had commission of its own, on too had consented to act, giving such practical advice as might safely adopt which proposal, he would leave it to the Admiralty and the decision of Sir C. Napier would not be carried in this hope, believing meanwhile that we had a benevolent Admiralty with Lavington's on the bustings than to give credit to the creation of the navy; but they had

to unman it. The explanation of the slowness of the test was the impartiality with which it had been distributed by the admiralty. As to the civilians, they were chiefly artisans, and so on; and consequently the test had been filled by seamen. He wished Sir C. Napier himself to test the integrity as well as ability of the test.

He defended himself on several notions.

He then disposed of, and the



























[illegible][illegible]

the habits of the young people, that they voluntarily went to school upon the Sunday, though they had no large towns the owners would not employ children

may these bills, and he thought that hitherto fact was a proof that factory legislation had not been for the approval of the meeting:—

Proposition 1st.—That the Factories' Bill now before Commons entertained right views upon this important subject, and that when an opportunity offered of the persons who were enabled by law to work twelve hours a-day remained stationary, and did not produce any effect upon the health of the operatives, the motion being made or vote taken upon this subject, he did not know why that was. The meeting was completed.

May be had of all Booksellers. Also

2nd.—That the system of relays proposed by

[illegible]

They have done regard to the important considerations, it is desirable that no child should be admitted to the Ten Hours Bill would be of advantage to the employer. He contended then that it was as much for the benefit of the child as for the benefit of the employer. He contended that it was as much for the benefit of the child as for the benefit of the employer. He contended that it was as much for the benefit of the child as for the benefit of the employer.

...men, coupled with many others which he would not estimate, was enough to ensure their non-attendance. It would also allow all children under ten

Mr. MORRIS, of Halifax, wished to ask whether it was intended to work ten hours a day during six days of the week.

Mr. HINDLEY, M. P., thought they should now discuss the question of the young females of the age of eighteen who would not be allowed to work the regular hours as by the present law.

Secondly.—The facts relative to the Lengths, Duration, Expenditure, and Tolls connected with the Turbidity of the River.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

from 10,000 to 7,000 since then. (Hear)  
 say he <sup>has</sup> not been able to obtain returns from the other  
 most practical measure, and lay the result of the meet-  
 ing before the Government. He thought the Factory  
 wanted to hear the opinion of gentlemen connected  
 with the factories, for the information of members  
 of the Committee. He thought it was a very propo-  
 sition.  
 Mr. HARRISON said it most certainly did affect the  
 question of the hours of labour. He was glad to see  
 the hours of labour reduced to ten, for he would  
 indeed be delighted to have it so, for they

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Walker's appeal to cotton. If there were an objection to applying twelve hours in wool, he should be aware that there were extreme opinions, and he thought that all parties should be ready to make

They had a committee in 1840, when the factory clauses were discussed *seriatim*, and a report was laid before the Government. There could be no doubt that the object of the Government in proposing this bill, was to discuss *seriatim* the question of factory sanitation upon the subject, and the result was that a factory bill was passed in the total absence of proper information. It was not the nature of the labour, but it was the robbing the children of the time which they regretted. With the smaller children, however, than those in the Hargreaves, Tomlinson, and other mills, the Government

[illegible]

Members who had last addressed the meeting had explained so clearly what he was going to say, that he judged, compatible with their moral improvement and with the proper discharge of domestic judgment, that he would not repeat what he had already said. He thought that he had said all that was necessary to be said, and he thought that he had said it in a way that would be understood by all. He thought that he had said it in a way that would be understood by all. He thought that he had said it in a way that would be understood by all.

Ellis) had been for the last thirty or forty years much interested in the subject of education; in his neighborhood, but it would deprive him of some, and no one could deny it. In the woollen trade in Yorkshire, to be a uniform time of working for children and adults, be so far as he could judge, the majority should be a uniform time of working for children and adults, be so far as he could judge, the majority

quarter. darr

HUDDESDALE CLOTH MARKET, MAY 16.—To-day

[illegible]

over obstinately adhere to any particular nostrum of  
own—(hear, hear). But, now, suppose for a moment  
relay system.

MR. BRIGGS, of Rochdale, said there appeared to be  
thought that was a pretty good proof that they were  
now in a bad state as regarded peace and order,  
that such a thing could happen to the factory masters—(hear,  
hear). No man could be more convinced of the  
ten years of age, and should they come to a vote in  
the House of Commons, he should vote for a Ten  
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(for the said FEARUG O'CONNOR), at his Desk

and he would have to turn adrift the other twenty-five, who would act as an incubus upon the young, and he believed that all legislation upon this subject was wrong; he did not particularly object to legislation so one question, with respect to the working of the engagements which provided for relays of the young thought one argument in favour of a diminution of the hours of labour was the respect they ought to

whilst of the said printing and publishing one Promise.

THE CHAIRMAN said the last speaker had remarked that in the towns of Bury there was no one manufacturing who had worked by relays, perhaps he would be good enough to explain how they escape the system of relays, which is in force in the thirty-seven years of age, were limited to eight hours labour.

MR. WALKER, M. P., said that they had not a child under thirty years of age in their factories—(here Mr. Walker turned to Mr. Greg's pamphlet)—(he would remark that Mr. Greg was wrong in saying a young man, and he (Mr. Walker) highly approved of it; but about five years ago Mr. G. wrote his pamphlet on the other side, and he believed he was wrong on that point.)

MR. HERTHAM was afraid that the feeling expressed by the gentleman who had just sat down with regard to an unanimous vote, could not be so delusive, for it appeared that in that room as elsewhere the feeling was not unanimous, and he would leave him in two points of view, the 1st a question of humanity, the 2nd a question of policy. On the footing of humanity, ten hours was correct, as Mr. Walker said, but he would be still better, but it did not accord with policy, and he would leave the speaker to save the aid that Government should first see

(Continued in our Fifth page.)

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2ndly—The facts relating to the Lengths, Debts, Expenditure, and Tolls connective<sup>d</sup> with the Turnpike roads within the Borough of Leeds, as also the Lengths and Costs that would accrue to the Highway within the same, being a Summary of R. Bayliffe's

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**LOCAL MARKETS.**

**LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY May 16th.**—The arrival of Wheat to this day's market is rather larger than last week, other kinds of grain small. Fine Wheat has been in limited demand at last week's prices, but the second qualities have been in better demand, and prices fully supported; the chambered qualities very dull. Barley little altered. Oats and Beans in better demand, and prices rather dearer.

**WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.**

**FRIDAY, May 19th.**—There is a good arrival of Wheat to this day's market, mostly of fine quality, the holders are firm in demanding full last week's rates, which has caused a slow trade. Barley in better demand, and prices rather better, but buyers

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