

FRANCE

[Faint handwritten notes and markings are visible at the bottom of the page.]

JULY 27, 1850.

Education for the Millions.

persons, and these numbers are not given, seven or ten fold, they would have been nearer the truth. The following table of deaths by accidents in coal mines in the first five months of the present year, and which has been carefully compiled from the columns of the *Mining Journal*, will show the wild waste of life which actually takes place under the present system:—

ACCIDENTS IN MINES TAKEN FROM THE "MINING JOURNAL," FROM JANUARY 5TH TO MAY 25TH, 1859.

	Explosions.	Shaft Accidents.	Fall of Men, Stones, and Coal.	Water.	Sundries.	Total.
January 5	1	3	1	"	"	5
" 12	1	"	2	"	1	4
" 19	"	"	2	"	"	4

Feb.	26....	1	1	5	"	1	6
	2....	"	2	2	"	"	4
	3....	"	3	4	"	"	15

"	"	9...	9	4	5	1	2	3	15
"	"	16...	4	5	1	1	2	2	4
"	"	26...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	March	29...	"	1	10	4	"	2	17
"	"	29...	"	"	"	"	2	"	2
"	"	16...	16	"	1	5	"	4	28
"	"	23...	"	"	1	3	"	4	8
"	"	30...	"	"	4	"	"	1	1
"	April	6...	4	"	4	3	"	"	9
"	"	13...	3	3	6	3	"	"	14
"	"	20...	7	6	2	5	"	"	14
"	"	27...	2	2	5	5	"	2	4
"	May	4...	1	2	1	1	"	1	8
"	"	"	"	"	1	6	"	"	6

e	"	11...	1	"	4	"	4	8
n	"	18...	"	4	"	1	1	4
	"	25...	2	"	1	"		

50	47	58	2	35	195
----	----	----	---	----	-----

We have no doubt that numerous other cases have occurred which have, from various causes, escaped publicity ; but here we find, in less than five months, a total loss of nearly two hundred lives from causes which, we have no hesitation in saying, are every one of them preventable. We have, indeed, only to contrast the number of accidents that take place in the

mines of this country with those which occur

in those of Muhiameh, the most fertile mine on the Continent, in order to see the criminality of our past neglect, and the imperative necessity of rigorous and effective measures in future. MR. TREMERNER states, that the number of killed in the Muhiameh Collieries is one in two thousand, while in England it is one in one hundred persons. What is the cause of this startling difference? Why, that rigorous Governmental inspection has been instituted in the one case, while the capitalist have been allowed to make money in the other, heedless of the wholesale slaughter and

misery caused by their reckless and heartless conduct.

We earnestly hope that the defects we have pointed out in the bill, as sent down from the Lords, will be remedied, and that a foundation may thus be laid this session, for measures which will still further protect the lives of a body of men, to whom this country is more indebted than to any other class of workers. Our manufacturing and mercantile greatness rests upon our coal and iron mines, and they whose labours set in motion the mighty engines and the gigantic machinery, which makes

Great Britain known in every portion of the habitable globe, deserves pre-eminently the

namable globe, deserve pre-eminently the protecting care of the State, while pursuing their arduous and trying, but most valuable avocation.

HOW THE POOR ARE MADE AND KEPT POOR.

71	131	1	1	1	1	35	2
----	-----	---	---	---	---	----	---

It will be remembered, that Mr. SLANEY succeeded, in the early part of the Session, in obtaining the appointment of a Select Committee to consider and suggest means of removing obstacles, and giving facilities to safe investments for the savings of the middle and working classes. The importance of such an inquiry must be obvious to all who have given the subject the slightest consideration. In no other country in Europe has there been a more palpable and deplorable absence for facilities for safe and attainable investments by frugal and prudent persons of small incomes than in England. [Hearings.]

Legislature has been to encourage the accu-

mulation of vast fortunes in the hands of the few, and to discourage, in every possible way the desire or the habit of self-helpful foresight and independence among the great mass of the community. Indeed, with the exception of the Savings Banks, it is only very recently that Parliament recognised the existence of persons, or attempted to give them any pro-

of Act, a timid and temporising provision was

made, through the means of which a small number of persons might, under great restrictions and difficulty, obtain protection to a very limited extent ; but as soon as the Government saw that the working classes were availing themselves, in large numbers, of a stray expression in a clause of that act, to combine their savings for the purpose of

- purchasing real property, the act was
- at once rendered more stringently prohibi-

As to the Savings Banks, we have frequently shown how they have acted as a cunningly contrived piece of machinery to induce

the slaves to provide the oligarchy with the means of ridding their country of the

means of riveting their own chains. It is very doubtful indeed, if the Government of this country could have maintained its hostile attitude to progressive political and financial reforms in the manner it has done for the last fifteen or sixteen years, if it had not had the £30,000,000 invested with the Savings Banks to trade upon. Recent events have shown the worthlessness of the securities these insti-

tutions were supposed to offer to depositors,

and the alterations proposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, are not such as to cause any increase of confidence on the part of the labouring classes. Limited as were the benefits derived from them, under their best aspect, they will be still more attenuated in future.

In any case, however, neither Savings

and Banks nor Friendly Societies present what is desiderated. The Select Committee in the

report they have just made, truly remark, that investments in land, or landed securities, are much desired by the middle and working classes, but the uncertainty and complexity of titles, and the length and cost of conveyances, together with the cost of stamps, place these investments generally beyond the reach of these parties. They recommend, as a re-

medly, the simplification of titles, and the shortening of conveyances, by which they

think the greatest benefit would be conferred, both upon the owners of land, and upon the smaller capitalists desirous of purchasing land in small portions. The present system virtually shuts out the great bulk of the population from any chance of owning as much land as will bury them in.

Upon one topic—to which we have fra-

quently and earnestly adverted, as lying at the very basis of co-operation in the world.

for the social improvement of the masses—the Select Committee have dwelt very fully, and we are happy to add, they endorse the opinions we have long advocated.

The defective state of the law of partnership in this country is a disgrace to our jurisprudence. It interposes no barrier whatever to the concoction and perpetration of deliberate

plans for swindling; while it throws insur-

mountainous obstacles in the way of any well-
mounted associative efforts on the part of the
labouring class to improve their own con-
dition.

The Crown is, in certain cases, empowered
to grant charters to limit the liability of part-
ners. This power, seldom exercised, involves,
it appears, even greater expense than the only

other course—that of obtaining an Act of Parliament. The projectors of the Metropoli-

79 | tan Model Lodging Houses for Workmen

Witness: My ass, my lord; he roared with joy. We were together for the last five years:

THE PRISONER HEARDLY GRIEVED.—The prisoner was escorted by his friends to the prison gates.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—It would appear that the Repeal Association has not yet died. The *Evening Herald* of Saturday last contains a list of "resolutions of the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland," amongst which is one relating to a meeting for the 6th of August, "for the purpose of finally deciding whether it may not be desirable to save Conciliation Hall from passing into the hands of the landlords, and being used as a place of refuge for the enemies of the people." The resolutions call on the friends of the Association to "assist our efforts to remove on that Sunday, the 5th day of August, at noon, or thereabout, the solemn and joyful rejoicings of the enemies of Ireland at home and abroad at the proposed extinction of all constitutional and rational liberty in this country were premature." The resolutions are passed, and the meeting is to take place on Saturday, and at the same time subscriptions were handed in to the amount of £12 10s.

REPRESENTATION OF TRALEE.—The reported appointment of Mr. Maurice O'Connell to a lucrative position in Dublin, and his consequent retirement from parliament, has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the voters of Tralee. The already mentioned candidate mentioned; and we are authorized to state, that in case of a vacancy, caused by retirement of Mr. O'Connell, Sir Thomas Herbert, Bt., R.N., will offer himself as a candidate for the franchise of the electors of Tralee. Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Q.C., is the other candidate named.

APPEARANCE OF THE POTATO BLIGHT.—Dark clouds of blight have been seen hovering over the potatoes of the potato blight in a malignant form, as yet they have only come from one quarter, namely, the south-west portion of the island. The *Limerick and Clare Examiner* publishes the following extracts from some letters received on the subject:

"On the 18th of July, I am extremely sorry to tell you that the potato blight has, within the last three or four days, appeared in a formidable character. It is a heavy blow to us all. The worst of it has run through the entire of the north of the county, and I suppose the south also."

"I have been very much surprised to find that the potatoes are all gone in this part of the country. In Icarne home on Monday they are all looked quite green and well; but for the last three days they are woefully changed. All the gardens are now black, and you can smell the rotting stalks on the roads. I don't know what will become of the county."

"On the 17th of July. The potato crop is in going fast—the air stinks around the rotting stems. I saw, on Monday evening, broad acres of potatoes with most luxuriant and rich crops, which yesterday evening had become black and drooping. I have never before so completely prospered. I think I decide the fate of the potato in human beings."

"The *Limerick and Clare Examiner* publishes a correspondent's letter, dated Limerick, July 19th, in which the writer says:—"I have gone over a great deal of the district, and in all cases I have no hesitation in pronouncing the crop irretrievably lost. It had a beautiful appearance up to the middle of the week, but since then it has become a revolting kind of grey, and next morning the potatoes presented unmistakable symptoms of disease in its various parts. The fields looked as if a deluge of burning lava, brimstone, or volcanic matter, had been poured upon them, and they were covered during the night. The stench from some of the fields was so offensive that I could hardly breathe."

POTATO ELECTION.—Last week a troop of the 6th Cavalry Regiment passed through Castlereagh for Castlebar; a company of infantry and forty police also left the town for the same destination.

THE IRISH LINEN AND YARN TRADES.—The Belfast Chamber of Commerce writes to the *Fremantle Journal*, under the date of the 1st inst.:—"The linen trade, especially for linen yarns, but pieces are unimportant. The worst houses are beginning to operate largely for export in America, and other foreign markets, and a very good continuous trade is anticipated. The general trade continues very active in Belfast."

THE YARN TRADE.—The *Fremantle Journal* writes, under the date of the 1st inst.:—"The loss of the Liverpool steamer, and every general feeling of regret, especially as regards its discouraging effect on the new experiment, does not lose of life has ensued. The owners of Glasgow Steam-Engine Company are fully insured—£17,000, by the Underwriters' Association of London. The loss of the Liverpool steamer, and the loss of the Underwriters' Company have assured this year, the first being the Royal Adelaide, insured for £5,000. The Railway Company will be losers by the non-performance of the steamer, but to a very trifling extent."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—We reply here yet better record than the report of the proceedings of the Bishops of Cork and Galway respecting their intention against connexion of the Roman Catholic clergy with Queen's Colleges. The recent rescript from Propaganda strictly prohibits the prelate and clergy from interfering in any way with those institutions, and the Bishops of Cork and Galway are dissuading the laity from allowing their children to attend as pupils. In consequence of this mandate, Rev. Dr. O'Toole, vice-president of Galway College, and the Roman Catholic heads of residence in Cork and Galway, merely hold their offices pending the decision of the Holy See.

Synod, which commences his sittings at the College of St. John's, Cork, on the 2nd inst. must meet. If some arrangement be not adopted between the Synod, or some sanction be not granted by the Holy See, in the meantime, all the clergymen connected with the Queen's Colleges are to resign their positions. The preparations for accommodation of the bishops and many other members of the Synod are now being made. The Synod are now carried on with activity at Cork, under the superintendence of Dr. Slattery, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel. The proceedings of this Synod—the first that has been held in Ireland for centuries—are looked to by the clergy of the whole island with the deepest solicitude.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT TIPPERARY.—The organ of the North Tipperary landowners, complains the subjoined communication, dated Roscrea, 19th inst.:—"Yesterday Mr. Pigott, agent to the Earl of Portland, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Going, sub-sheriff, and a party of constabulary officers, called on me at the comfortable Shanahan, proceeded to a street in the neighbourhood of the late 'Boheen Glass,' alias Green-street, and demolished thirty houses, in which were located at least three hundred human beings, who were in a wretched and impoverished state. It was a truly appalling sight to see those wretches being erected by the soldiers and constabulary, and to see the men guard themselves and women and children to try to escape from the flames. The fire broke out in consequence of the weather for one night, it being supposed the greater number of them will seek for obtain admission to the workhouse this day, but has been received from those premises for the last ten or fifteen years; in fact, they held out until the present day."

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday and Monday there was a constant succession of slight showers; but in course of Monday night the rain began to fall in torrents, which continued up to Tuesday evening, the effects of such superabundance of moisture on the crops of the country may be very serious; but taking into consideration the circumstances of the season, the reports from the country into consideration, the cheerful impression seems to be that there is not yet any cause for alarm in our harvest prospects.

THE HARVEST.—"Every field of potatoes," says the *Journal of Commerce*, "is now almost entirely shrouded in a thick mist, and the crops of deplorable value to the proprietor; but though the stalks have been thus consumed, and the soil exhausted itself has as yet escaped injury, and the greater portion of the crop is in a very forward stage, in consequence of having been planted unusually early this year. The bean crop is also partially affected."

"Further south, happily, the prospect is still cheering, and it may be hoped that after all the failure to be spared in some quarters to cover the deficiencies elsewhere. Mr. Justice Jackson, in opening commission for the city of Cork, took occasion to congratulate the Grand Jury on the appearance of the condition of the County having minutely examined their condition, and progress of the circuit. He thought they had a very pleasant view of the county; he thought they had great cause of gratitude to the Giver of all good, and, with regard to the situation, which was so important an article of consumption amongst the people, the prospect was bright, and for the harvest generally, he himself never saw so much wheat growing and abundant. The bread had been so light, and the corn so plentiful, which he regretted to see, had been so abundant in this and other parts of Ireland."

"From the North, too, the reports continue satisfactory, and as yet there is no positive instance of the potato disease having taken root."

PROTECTIONIST BANQUET AT EXETER.

[illegible]

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of St. Germain, who has charge of the Marriage Bill, intimated his wish to fix the second reading of that measure for this day.

Lord Brougham, the Earl of Ellenborough, and Lord St. Albans, thought that the bill ought not to be pressed on at this late hour of the session.

The Earl of St. Germain said that he would consider before the house met again as to the proper course to be pursued with regard to the bill.

The Earl of Exeter moved that Joseph Byrnes Joseph Hinde, and Duncan McArthur, be called to the bar to answer for an alleged falsification of names appended as signatures to a certain petition.

The three individuals in question were accordingly called to the bar, and having, as we understood, confessed that fictitious names had been attached to the petition, were adjudged to have been guilty of a breach of privilege, and committed to Newgate.

The Marquis of Lansdowne communicated a message from Her Majesty with reference to the proposed provision for the Duke of Cambridge, and gave notice that this day would move an address to the house on the subject.

The County Courts Extension Bill was then read a third time, after which

Lord Beaumont proposed a clause providing that the office of the existing law should be given up freehold offices to accept their present situations should not be removable.

This was opposed by Lord Brougham, but carried on a division, in which the numbers were—

Contents ... 19
Non-contents ... 18-6

Lord Beaumont proposed an amendment, the object of which was to give a concurrent jurisdiction to the superior courts in actions for sums above £20.

Lord Beaumont objected to the amendment, which would neutralise one of the most important features of the measure.

The Marquis of Exeter supported the amendment, and recorded it as his opinion that the attorney for the sake of increased costs would advise his client to resort to a superior court, as he would run the risk of losing his practice.

The amendment was ultimately agreed to, and the bill passed.

Lord Beaumont then adjourned, after disposing of the other business of the day.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the morning sitting, in committee, the house got through the remaining clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill by three o'clock, and then suspended business until five.

When the house re-assembled

Lord Russell announced the intention of the government not to proceed further this session with the Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, which would be re-introduced at an early period of next session.

On the order for going into a committee of supply,

Mr. Hume called the attention of the house to the petition from the petitioners for the condition of British Guiana, complaining of the proceedings of Governor Barkly and of the Colonial office. He concluded by moving that copies of certain despatches from the colony be laid upon the table.

Lord J. Russell shortly defended Governor Barkly and the government, which had had to contend in British Guiana, not with a reform party, but with an oligarchy. The despatches moved for had not been received.

Mr. Hume wished to withdraw his motion, but Lord J. Russell objected, it was negatived.

Mr. Hume then called the attention of the house to the petition of Mr. G. C. Redman, with reference to his petition, and after pointing out the injury he had sustained, moved that he be brought in with a motion, from which, however, he was debarred by the rules of the house.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, without entering into the merits of the case, admitted that Mr. Redman had suffered considerable loss, but he had no claims upon the government.

The house went into a committee of supply upon the Civil Service Estimates.

The votes for the colonies of New Zealand, Hong Kong and Labuan led to much miscellaneous discussion, and the last revised subject of the controversy between Sir J. Brooke and Mr. Wise.

The report of the committee upon the Queen's message respecting the death of Prince George of Cambridge and Princess Mary of Cambridge was brought up and agreed to.

The reports of the Committee of Supply were brought up and agreed to.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time and passed.

The reports on the Equivalent Company and on the Bill for the regulation of the British India Bill, and bills were ordered to be brought in.

The Militia Pay Bill and Court of Chancery (Lancaster) Bill were each read a third time and passed.

The Registrar of Judgments' office (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Friendly Societies Bill was committed.

On the Attorney's Certificate Bill

Lord R. Grosvenor moved that it be read a third time on Thursday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved as an amendment, that it be deferred for three months.

Upon a division, the original motion was negatived by 112 to 82, and the amendment was carried by 113 to 84.

The other business having been disposed of the house adjourned at ten minutes to three o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—ALLOWANCE TO THE CAMBERG FAMILY.—On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, an address was agreed to, in answer to Her Majesty's message, expressing the readiness of the house to concur in making a provision for the Duke of Cambridge and his sister.

Lord Beaumont moved the opportunity of reiterating his opinion, that so long as the Royal Marriage Act remained on the statute book, it was but strict justice that Parliament should provide for the younger branches of the Royal Family. But for that act, they would undoubtedly marry into the wealthiest families in the kingdom.

The bills for regulating the Census of next year were read a third time, and passed; as was also the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill.

ALICES ACT.—In reply to a question put by Lord Stanley on a former evening, with special reference to the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, the Marquis of Lansdowne said it was not the intention of the government to renew the Act.

Their Lordships then adjourned until the 29th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the morning sitting, The Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill made progress in committee.

At the evening sitting, Mr. WALKLEY presented a petition from a public meeting held at the National Hall, Holloway, praying for inquiry into the circumstances connected with the trial of a person named Bezer, for sedition.

IRISH POOR LAW.—Colonel DUNNE moved for leave to bring in a Bill for amending the Irish Poor Law. He had no hope of passing the bill this session, but he trusted he might be allowed to lay it on the table.

The absolute necessity of such an act, he argued, proved by the fact that, whereas in 1847, the rental of Ireland was £13,000,000, and the poor rate £500,000, in 1849, the rental, owing to the repeal of the Corn Laws, had been reduced to £9,000,000, and the rate increased to £2,000,000, or 4s. 4d. in the pound, an imposition it was impossible for Irish landowners to bear.

Mr. DUNNE moved the motion.

Mr. P. SCROPE said the effect of the proposed bill was to destroy the present poor law of Ireland. Its object was to save expenditure, and abolish outdoor relief. He (Mr. Scrope) contended that outdoor relief was, at this moment almost abolished, in order to produce relief at the cost of the country, and the suffering poor of Ireland. In the south and west of Ireland the poor were dying in numbers, owing to the inadequate relief that was afforded.

The *quæstio* was the abolition of outdoor relief should be in-door relief of a proper character. Mr. G. Osborne had declared that the poor houses in Ireland were shamefully over-crowded and mismanaged. If the government allowed the poor law to become a dead letter, the responsibility would rest with them. The people had within the last six months died of starvation by hundreds and by thousands, and he called upon the government to see that the poor law was carried out in a manner as would relieve the parties, and the ratepayers, and provide adequate relief for the poor. He had, over and over again, called upon the government to introduce a reproductive system of employment, with respect to the poor of Ireland. The report of the Board of Works showed how that employment might be afforded. It would be far better to employ the poor in improving the land, and advancing the prosperity of the country, than by crowding them in poor houses, under a system which was destructive to health, and which benefited no one.

Mr. P. SCROPE supported the proposed measure, as did Major B. COLEMAN.

Sir GEORGE GREY would refrain from opposing the introduction of the bill, but begged distinctly to disclaim any sanction, on the part of government, of the opinions expressed by the mover. He thought that time would show the advantages working of the Irish Poor-law; and he could not think, with Mr. Scrope, that government ought to interfere with the administration of that law. But he thought that all consideration ought to be accorded to the Irish landowners, who at present, no doubt, suffered under the new burden imposed upon them. However, the Irish Poor-law he considered to be a most valuable enactment, and he had no intention of being a party to any scheme for its alteration.

Mr. STAFFORD supported the motion, found fault with the present Irish Poor-law, and pleaded the peculiar hardship of the case of the Irish landowners.

Sir H. W. BARNES declined vehemently, against the motion, and said that the government governing Irishmen by majorities in that house; the "sense" of the Irish party was opposed to the opinion of such majorities. He threatened that government should have no means of ruling Ireland in peace and quietness, until the evils of that country were remedied. He intimated he should support Colonel Dunne's motion.

Mr. STAFFORD CRAWFORD should also support the motion, but disapproved of the last speaker's advocacy of it.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

TENANT FARMERS' INCOME TAX.—Colonel SIMMONS rose to submit a motion for the remission of the income-tax levied on the tenant-farmers. He contended that the avowed object of the legislation in the Corn Law was to give protection to domestic agriculture; whereas from 1842 the landed interest had been suffering constant depression, owing to foreign imports, which worked in various ways to the injury of the tenant farmers, who were thus disabled from employing labourers. Their own hands, he said, he appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acquiesce in the object of the motion now, or in the next session.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that to relieve one class from the operation of this tax would be unjust to other classes, and inconsistent with the principle of the tax. Next session would be the time for considering the general question.

Mr. BUCK urged the distress of the landed interest, and declared his determination to support any proposition for the relief of that interest.

Mr. NEWCASTLE complained of the course pursued by the government towards the agricultural interest.

Mr. WOODHOUSE said that the English farmer was in a worse position than when the house last met, and that, if his landlord and his labourer, must be fully satisfied.

Mr. SPOONER urged that the tenants were assessed to the tax upon a false principle, and suggested that the Commissioners of the Property Tax should be authorised to assess the amount of the tax, though charged upon profits, had been suffering loss.

Colonel SIMMONS said he would certainly take the sense of the house upon the question.

The gallery was then cleared, and the division at this period having been carried the motion.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the morning sitting, on the re-admission of the latter, Mr. DISRAELI was speaking. He said that he should support the motion, which he conceived to be in perfect concord with the principles which he had always advocated. He saw no difficulty whatever in giving this most just relief to the suffering tenant.

Mr. BARNES said that it was necessary to impose the tax in the way now employed, because farmers did not keep such exact books as tradesmen. He proceeded to say that the Protection cry was nearly worn out, but as some cry would be necessary during the recess, he supposed that this was the cry of the day, and he proposed to go on to try to keep up the delusion practised upon the farmers. This attempt would be considered throughout the country as a most impudent one.

The Marquis of GRANBY said a few words upon the altered condition of the farmer from what it was at the time the income-tax was imposed.

THE HOUSE THEN DIVIDED, NEGATIVING THE MOTION BY 50 TO 118.

MEDICAL REFORM.—Mr. WID obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the general practitioners of surgery, medicine, and midwifery.

The IONIAN DESPOTISM.—Mr. Hume then called the attention of the house to the riots and proclamation of martial law in Cephalonia, and to the proceedings of the Ionian Despotism.

He contended that the Ionian Despotism was a violation of justice to the people, and even to Sir H. W. Russell himself. Lord Nugent was proceeding, when the house, upon being counted, was found to consist of only thirty-eight members, and an adjournment took place at a quarter past five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The second reading of the Poor Relief (Cities and Towns) Bill was moved and discussed for some time. Ultimately, Mr. BARNES, suggesting that the session was approaching its end, and the whole question involved with the law of settlement, Mr. STAFFORD consented to withdraw the measure for the present year.

COMPASSIONATE HOUSEHOLDERS BILL.—Sir W. CLAY, in moving the second reading of the Compassionate Householders Bill, said that the Reform Bill conferred the franchise on those who occupied houses of £10 annual value, provided they resided a certain period and had paid their rates. One of the conditions essential to the franchise was that the name of the person should be on the rate book. He believed, in almost every large town in the country, that those inhabiting houses of the value of £10 and upwards—often as high as £12—had not their names on the rate book, and for this reason, that in many parishes the local assessor added the names of the owners of the houses to the rate book. The owners gave a small profit by compounding and relating the matter to the difficulty of collecting the rates from many parties, but the effect was that the rate book was the rate book of the owners of the houses—often to the extent of twenty, thirty, or forty houses—the owners had no power to return the names of the tenants to the rate book. This was a great injustice to the tenants, and he should go into committee to amend the law, and to provide that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

He moved an amendment that the rate book should be the rate book of the tenants, and not of the owners.

other house, which had passed the bill. He supported it upon civil grounds, as a means of securing a day of rest to small tradespeople, who were prevented from adopting a voluntary rule, and in order to rescue for the working class the seventh day from the influence of the law, which those classes were exposed. This was the principle of the bill.

Mr. B. WALL moved to defer the second reading for three months. He denied that the bill was borne out by the evidence taken by the Lords' Committee, some portions of which he analysed; but he did not rely upon any part of that evidence for or against the bill, except that of Mr. Commissioner Mayne, which went to prove that it would be inoperative. He objected to it as a religious bill, because it contained no religion in it; as a social bill, because it interfered with everything and settled nothing, and because in its inception it was unfair, leaving out of scope the powerful class of victuallers.

Colonel THOMSON supported the bill, believing that it would really be a heavy blow to the Sabbath-keepers.

Mr. ALCOCK likewise supported the bill, but upon the ground that, without injury to the working classes, it would put down Sunday markets, which were a source of competition to which those classes were exposed. This was the principle of the bill.

Mr. ANSTAY opposed the bill, which he contended created an invidious distinction between rich and poor. Bills of this kind did not remedy the evils against which they are aimed, they were rather calculated to extend and perpetuate them.

Lord D. STUART, without adopting all the details of the bill, thought there were sufficient reasons for supporting it, and he would support it on the ground that it was a bill of a religious nature, and that it was a bill of a social nature, and that it was a bill of a political nature.

Mr. G. THOMSON likewise supported the principle of the bill. The evils of Sunday trading were innumerable; some localities in the Tower Hamlets were nuisances on Sunday.

Mr. W. J. FOX supported a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure efficiently tending to secure to the largest number possible, consistent with the interests of society, the benefit of the inalienable blessing of having one day in seven devoted from the common pressure of the toils and cares of work; but he did not think that object would be promoted by this bill. This was not a bill for securing a day of rest to the great mass; it was a bill for securing a day of rest to the small number of the metropolitan parishes desired some reasonable restraint upon Sunday trading. This principle was all the house was called upon to affirm.